

Incorporation, and the binding document, come from the official registrar. This is a founders' checklist, not incorporation. In Saudi Arabia, incorporate through the Saudi Business Center and use the documents it generates. [2] The Companies Law, Royal Decree No. M/132 dated 1/12/1443H, sets the company forms, including the limited liability company. [1] The article text was not readable from outside Saudi Arabia, so this page does not state whether the statute calls the company's document a memorandum or articles. In the UAE, companies are governed by the Commercial Companies Law, Federal Decree-Law No. 32 of 2021, and the binding document is the form of the authority that registers the company. [3] A [partnership agreement](#) does not create a company.

🔗 **Companies Law:** <https://laws.boe.gov.sa/BoeLaws/Laws/LawDetails/a8376aea-1bc3-49d4-9027-aed900b555af/1>

🔗 **Saudi Business Center:** <https://business.sa/>

🔗 **UAE Commercial Companies Law:** <https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/business/Doing-business/doing-business-on-the-mainland/full-foreign-ownership-of-commercial-companies>

Memorandum of association of a limited liability company

A founders' checklist before incorporating a limited liability company in the GCC: name, activities, office, term, capital, management, profits, transfer and winding up. It does not incorporate the company and it does not replace the document the registrar issues. Replace every [placeholder].

1. Name and form

Company name: [●]. Form: limited liability company. The official document uses the name the registrar accepts.

2. Objects and activities

Objects: [describe the activities]. Each activity is carried on only after the licence the competent authority requires.

3. Head office

The head office is in [city, country]. The company may open branches by a decision of [the manager / the partners].

4. Term

The term is [●] years from registration, and it renews [automatically / by decision] unless the partners decide otherwise.

5. Capital and shares

The capital is [●], divided into [●] shares of [●] each, held as Annex 1 sets out.

In-kind contribution: [describe it, who contributes it, and how it is valued]. Title passes to the company as the registrar requires.

6. Management and the manager's powers

[A manager / managers] manage the company: [name, ID]. The appointment runs for [●].

The manager may: [day-to-day management, signing, bank accounts]. A partners' decision is required for: [borrowing above ● / disposing of assets above ● / opening a branch].

7. Partners' decisions

Partners' decisions are taken in a meeting or by circulation. Quorum and majority: [fill these from the registrar's form; do not leave them blank at registration].

Decisions are written, signed and kept in the company's record.

8. Profits, reserves and losses

Distributable profits are shared in proportion to the shares, after [what the partners agree to set aside]. Losses are borne in proportion to the shares, within the limit of each partner's share.

9. Transfer and pre-emption

A partner does not transfer a share to a third party until the other partners have been offered it on the same terms. The time to reply is [●] days. If they do not buy, the transfer may proceed on those terms.

10. Dissolution and liquidation

The company ends when its term ends, when the partners agree, or for another cause the registrar accepts. [The liquidator] winds it up. What remains after debts are paid is distributed in proportion to the shares.

Partner 1: name [●] · shares [●] · signature [●]

Partner 2: name [●] · shares [●] · signature [●]

Saudi Arabia notes

The Companies Law is geo-restricted outside Saudi Arabia. Until the article text is read, use the next line. [1][2]

Item	What to do
The statute	The Companies Law was issued by Royal Decree No. M/132 dated 1/12/1443H. Its contents include the limited liability company. [1]
The company document	Incorporate through the Saudi Business Center and use the documents it generates. This page does not call that document a memorandum or articles as a quotation from an article. [2]
Not stated here	No minimum capital, no reserve percentage, no quorum and no partner cap, in this template.

UAE notes

The statute is linked, with no article numbers, as on the government page that names the decree. [3][4]

Item	What to do
The statute	The Commercial Companies Law is Federal Decree-Law No. 32 of 2021, as the UAE Government portal names it. [3]
The binding document	The form of the authority that registers the company, not this checklist.
Publication	Federal legislation is on the UAE Legislation platform. The government portal points to where to find it. [4]

Annex 1 – Capital and shares

The percentages should add up to 100. Value any in-kind contribution in writing.

Partner	Cash	In kind	Shares	Percentage
[Partner 1]	[●]	[describe the asset and its value]	[number of shares]	[%]
[Partner 2]	[●]	[●]	[●]	[●]
Total	[●]	[●]	[●]	100%

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How we prepared this template: we drafted it from the official legislation and government platforms listed under Sources, and checked each legal statement against the official text on the review date. Where an official form or platform exists, we link to it and you should use it. Laws change; check the sources before use and have the final text reviewed by a licensed lawyer.

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Sources

- [1] Companies Law, Royal Decree No. M/132 dated 1/12/1443H (30 June 2022)
<https://laws.boe.gov.sa/BoeLaws/Laws/LawDetails/a8376aea-1bc3-49d4-9027-aed900b555af/1>
- [2] Saudi Business Center, incorporation platform (geo-restricted outside KSA) <https://business.sa/>
- [3] UAE Government portal (u.ae), Commercial Companies Law (Federal Decree-Law No. 32 of 2021)
<https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/business/Doing-business/doing-business-on-the-mainland/full-foreign-ownership-of-commercial-companies>
- [4] UAE Government portal (u.ae), Where to find the UAE's federal laws
<https://u.ae/en/information-and-services/justice-safety-and-the-law/Law/how-are-uae-laws-issued-and-how-to-find-them/where-to-find-uae-federal-laws>