

FORMS OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE ECONOMY

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When a person decides to create his own company, he faces many questions. Will the enterprise have one owner or several? And if there are several, how will the rights be distributed among them?

The first type is a business partnership. This is a form of business organization based on the combination of property of different owners. It is divided into two types - a general partnership and a limited partnership. In a general partnership all participants bear unlimited property liability. In a limited partnership, in addition to full participants, there are also limited partners. They do not have the right to participate in the management of the enterprise, but they are also responsible only within the limits of their contribution [1].

The next type is business companies. They are also based on the pooling of members' contributions. These include a limited liability company and two types of joint-stock companies - public and non-public. A limited liability company or abbreviated LLC is a type of business company where the founders are not liable for its obligations and bear the risk of losses associated with the activities of the company, within the value of their shares in the authorized capital of the company.

There are two more forms of business enterprise: State Unitary Enterprise (or SUE for short) and a production cooperative.

A state unitary enterprise is distinguished by the fact that the owner of the enterprise is not the owner of the property. The property is in federal, regional or municipal ownership, in other words, in state ownership. The owner has the right to manage and dispose of this property.

A production cooperative is an equally interesting, although not very common, form of business organization. The main distinguishing feature of this form is that the profit is distributed among the participants not according to how much money the participant contributed, but according to the participant's personal labor participation in the economic activities of the production cooperative. Such enterprises have at least five members and are created for the purpose of joint personal production. If you buy a share, then you are paid dividends - this is a part of the company's profit that the owner of the share receives. In addition, the acquisition of shares means that you have become the owner of a small piece of the company. The more shares you have, the more influence you can have over the firm. The number of shares in one person is called a block of shares. Allocate control, blocking and minority stakes. A majority stake means that the person owns the majority of the company's shares. Most often (especially when there are few shareholders) this means that he owns 50% of the shares + 1 share [2]. However, if there are a lot of shareholders, then the size of the controlling stake can be reduced to 15-20%. The next type is blocking. This is such a share in the authorized capital of the company, which can allow its owner to block most of the most important decisions of the general meeting of shareholders. Usually the size of such a package is 25% +1 share. And the last type is minority. This is a package that does not allow the owner to have a significant impact on the activities of the company.

References

1. Russian Electronic School [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <https://resh.edu.ru/>. – Date of access: 02.04.2023.
2. Civil Code of the Russian Federation [Electronic resource]. – Mode of access: <http://www.consultant.ru/>. – Date of access: 02.04.2023.