

Business

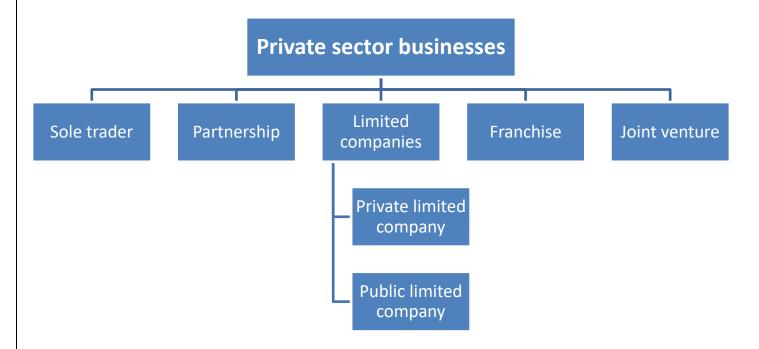
First Semester

Final Summary Sheet

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Types of business organization:

Businesses organizations in the private sector are defined by their legal structure into the following:



❖ <u>Definitions to learn:</u>

> Sole trader:

A business that is owned and controlled by just one person who takes all the risk and receives all the profit.

> Partnership:

A business formed by two or more people who will share responsibility for the running of the business and share profit.

Private limited company:

Often a small to medium-sized company, owned by shareholders who have limited liability. The company **cannot** sell its shares to the general public, it generally sells it to friends and relatives

> Public limited company:

Often a large company, owned by shareholders who have limited liability. The company <u>can</u> sell its shares to the general public.

> Franchise:

A business system where entrepreneurs buy the right to use the name, logo and product of an existing business.

> Joint venture:

Two or more businesses agree to work together on a project and set up a separate business for this purpose.

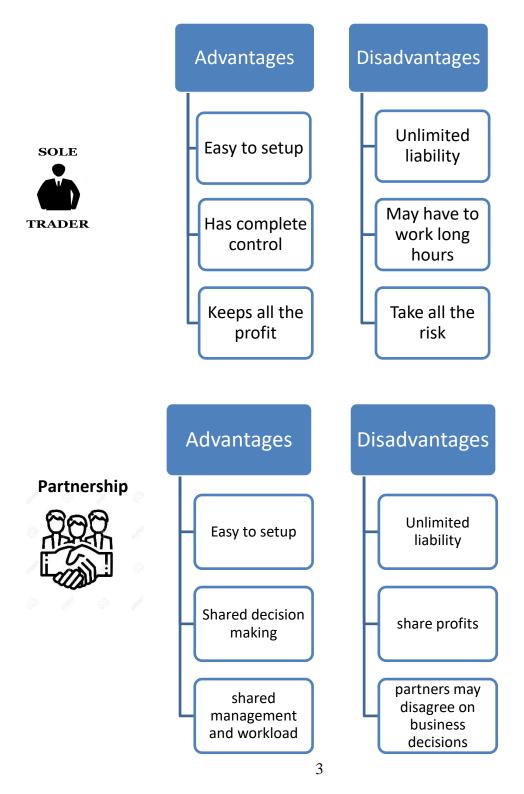
> Limited liability:

The liability of shareholders is limited to only the amount they invested.

➤ Unlimited liability:

The owners' personal assets can hold responsible for the debts of the business.

Advantages and disadvantages for each type:



Advantages



Less chance of business failure

The franchisor often provide training

The franchisor will check quality

Disadvantages

The fenchisor (the mother company)will take a percentage of the profit

There are very strict control over what the the frinchisee (the person who bought logo) is allowed to do with the products

Advantages



JOINT VENTURE

Each business brings differnet expertise

Market knowledge can be shared

Disadvantages

Any mistake made may damage the reputation of all firms

The businesses may have differnet styles of leadership

	Private limited company	Public limited company
Owners	Usually a very small number of shareholders. Often members of the same family or friends	Usually a very large number of shareholders.
Size	Usually fairly small	Commonly very large
Control	Only a few shareholders.	Often thousands of shareholders