

Advantages and Disadvantages of Business Organization Types

Features	Sole Trader	Partnership	Private Ltd	Public Ltd
	Unincorporated		Incorporated (separate legal entity)	
Ownership/Control	 Single/Full control full control on decision making No one to share workload. No income if don't work. 	 > 2 (typically less than 20 partners)/ Shared responsibility More ideas and can share workload Conflict/power struggle may occur with too many partners in making decisions 	 > 2 (typically less than 20 shareholders)/ Board of Directors Director is typically largest shareholders. Appointed by shareholders. New shareholders must be approved Conflict may occur if shareholders do not agree with Directors decision or new shareholders 	 Unlimited (shareholders)/ Board of Directors Board of directors appointed by shareholders. Includes directors that may not be shareholders. Anyone may purchase shares. Hostile takeover may happen through share purchase in stock market.
Debt Liability	Unlimited - Debt burden by single owner	Unlimited (with exception to LLP) - Debt burden by all partners	Limited - Losses limited to capital - Unable to cash-out capital easily	Limited - Losses limited to capital
Investment Returns	All profits	% of profit shared following partner contribution	Dividend following amount of share units	Dividend following amount of share units
Business Size/Capital	Small	Small – Medium (depending on number of partners)	Medium – Large (depending on number of shareholders) - Able to raise more capital with new shareholders	Large (capital raise from stock market) - Able to raise large capital for expansion
Financial Declaration	Private	Private	Private/Pubilc	Public
Legal Requirements	Minimum	Minimum	Medium	Complex