

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 |