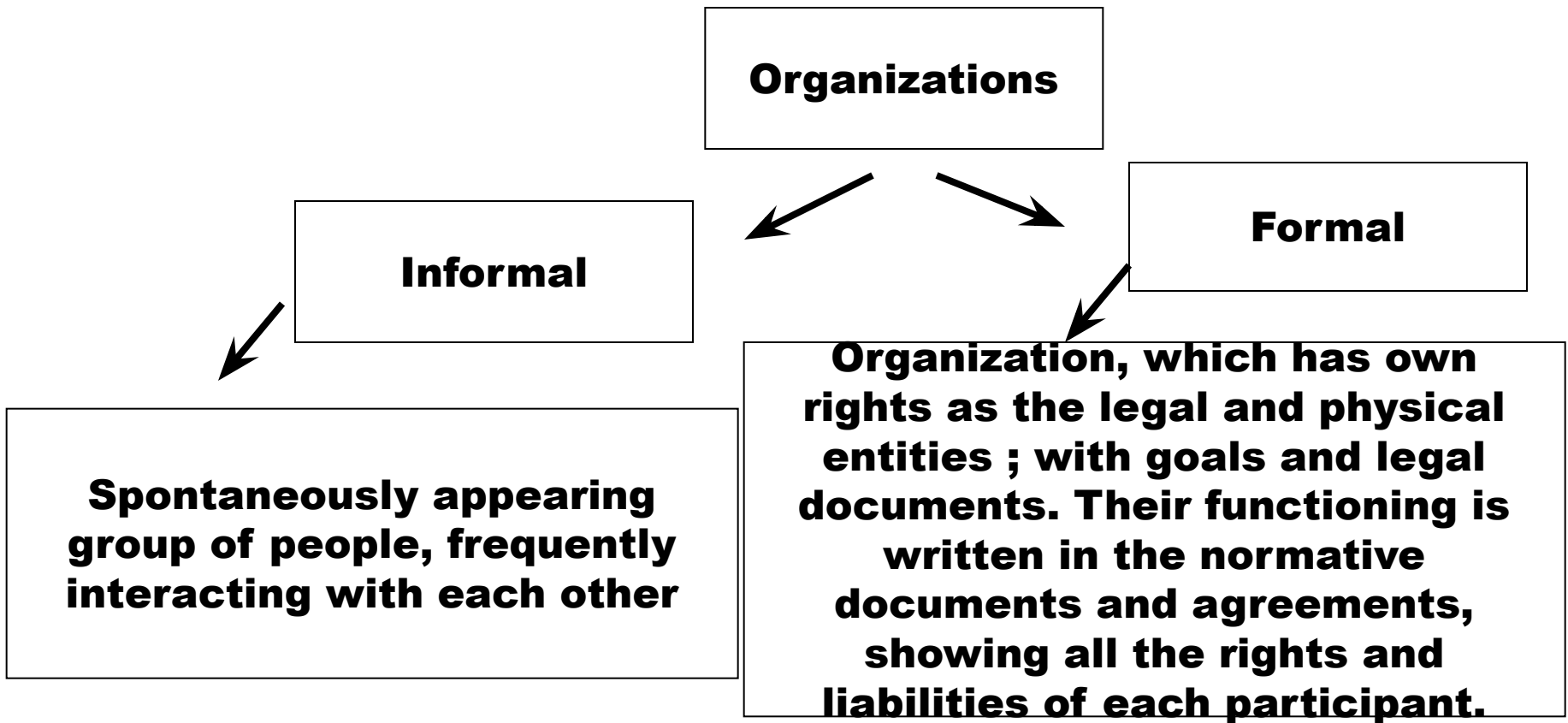
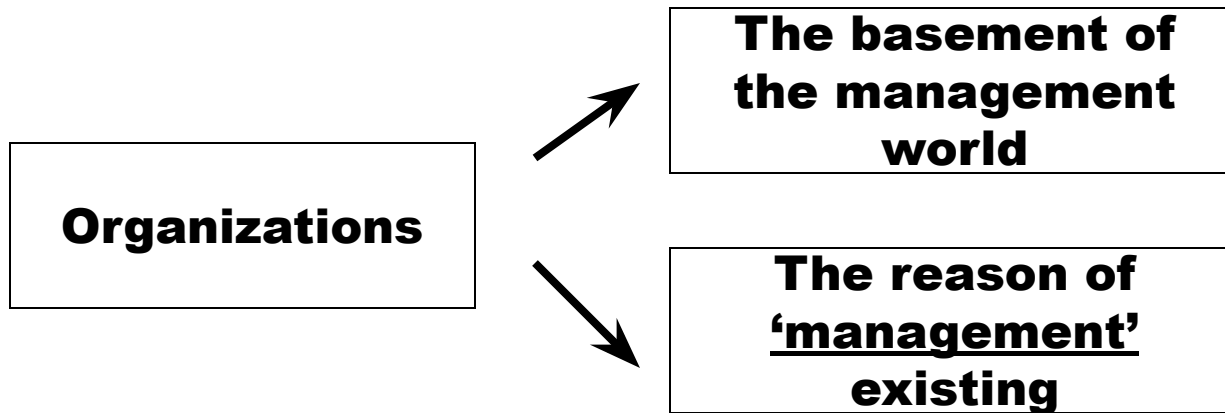


Organizations: concept, types.

Organizations: Basic Concepts

Organization

- social units (or human groupings) deliberately constructed and reconstructed to seek specific goals.
- collectivities that have been established for the pursuit of relatively specific objectives on a more or less continuous basis.



Characteristics of the formal organizations

- conscious deliberate human efforts to establish and operate them for the accomplishment of pre-determined goals.
- the structured relations among its members.
- their members are selected on the basis of their individual qualifications.
- money and other material resources to be used by the organization are determined with reference to its goals.

Formal Organizations

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graph TD; A[Formal Organizations] --> B[Commercial Organizations]; A --> C[Non-commercial or non profit Organizations]; B --> D[Organizations aimed to get a profit systematically by:  
1) Selling goods and services;  
2) Using/selling the property]; C --> E[Organizations, the main goal of which is not gaining the profit. Consequently there is no distribution of profit between participants];
```

Commercial Organizations

Organizations aimed to get a profit systematically by:
1) Selling goods and services;
2) Using/selling the property

Non-commercial or non profit Organizations

Organizations, the main goal of which is not gaining the profit. Consequently there is no distribution of profit between participants

Classification of the organizations *by organizational and legal forms*

Commercial organizations:

- economic associations and societies
- economic associations
- full association
- general partnership
- joint-stock company
 - open joint stock company
 - closed joint stock company
- limited liability company
- company with additional liability
- Production cooperative
- State and municipal enterprises

On the right of economic maintaining

On the right of operational management

Non-profit organizations

- Consumer cooperative (union, society)
- Funds
- Public and religious organizations (associations)
- Establishments
- Associations of legal entities (associations and unions)

Коммерческие организации:

- хозяйственные товарищества и общества
- хозяйственные товарищества
- полное товарищество
- товарищество на вере
- акционерное общество
 - открытое АО
 - закрытое АО
- общество с ограниченной ответственностью
- общество с дополнительной ответственностью
- Производственный кооператив (артель)
- Государственные и муниципальные предприятия
 - На праве хозяйственного ведения
 - На праве оперативного управления

Некоммерческие организации

- Потребительский кооператив (союз, общество)
- Фонды
- Общественные и религиозные организации (объединения)
- Учреждения
- Объединения юридических лиц (ассоциации и союзы)

Organization as a system has the following characteristics:

- (a). There are a number of elements;
- (b). The elements of a system are interrelated among themselves in an orderly or ordered manner.
- (c). A system may be related to some other systems or be a part of some larger systems.