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FORMS OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Entrepreneurship as a professional activity is aimed not at single but at systematic profit acquired in a way not forbidden by law. This implies that entrepreneurship is a systematic, stable, organized economic activity, which is aimed at achieving a final result focused on the further development and expansion.

However, it should be noted that entrepreneurial activities are aimed at making a profit, which is achieved through certain forms of economic activity. Depending on the content of entrepreneurship the following forms of business are distinguished:

- 1) manufacturing business, i.e. economic activity aimed at the production of goods, works and services, gathering, processing and provision of information, creation of spiritual values, etc. (subject to subsequent selling to consumers);
- 2) trade (commercial) business activity, i.e. a business activity in which the entrepreneur acts directly as a merchant, salesman who sells (in shops, markets, exchanges, exhibitions, sales, auctions, shopping centers, trading depots and other trade establishments) to consumer finished goods purchased by him at a lower price from other individuals (this covers all activities directly related to the exchange of goods for money, money for goods or goods for goods);
- 3) financial and credit business activity, i.e. a specific form of licensed commercial enterprise, which uses currency, national money and securities (stocks, bonds, bills, etc.), sold by a subject of entrepreneurship to purchaser or given him on credit, as an object of sale;
- 4) insurance business activity, i.e. a licensed economic activity of the entrepreneur (the insurer) under the law and the relevant contract of insurance, which is expressed in guaranteeing compensation as a result of an unforeseen disaster (loss of property values, health, life, etc.), for a fee (insurance premiums) on the basis of the treaty with insurance consumers; payment of insurance payout to the counterparty, in the event of a disaster (and for other specified reasons).
- 5) mediation business activity, i.e. economic activity of the entrepreneur, which does not produce or sell goods, but acts in commodity-money transactions as an intermediary, but for a fee represents the interests of the producer or the consumer, not being such one itself (in fact, the mediator "connects" two or more potentially interested parties in committing the transaction). Thus, summing up the above, it should be noted that the person carries on business regularly, consistently organized in order to eventually make a profit, which is achieved through certain forms of economic activity: a) manufacturing business; b) trade (commercial) business activity; c) the financial and credit business activity; d) insurance business activity; e) intermediary business activity.