THIRD TERM SS 1 LESSON NOTE ON COMMERCE WEEK I- 7

**WEEK 1**

**TOPIC: CAREER OPPORTUNITIES**

**MEANING OF OCCUPATION**

Occupation can be defined as any productive activities which people engage in to create and procure goods and services in order to make a living.

**TYPES OF OCCUPATION.**

Occupation can be classified in to three main groups

1. Industry
2. Commerce
3. Service
4. **INDUSTRY;** consists of the activities geared towards the production of goods through extraction, manufacturing and construction.

An industrial occupation involves those who engage in the physical production of goods or changing of raw materials into finished or semi- finished products. It also involves the extraction and processing of raw materials in to finished goods. They also include the assembling and putting of all components parts together to organized whole.

Examples of industrial occupation are

Extraction, Manufacturing, Construction

Examples of industrial workers are

Farmers, Fisher men, Welders, Carpenters, Miners, Plumbers. Manufactures.

**TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATION**

1. **EXTRACTIVE OCCUPATION;** are those who engage in obtaining raw materials and natural resources from the soil or sea. e:g farming, fishing, Quarrying, hunting, etc.
2. **MANUFACTURING OCCUPATION**: is concerned with the activities of those who engage in processing and turning raw materials to finished products. e:g shoes making, Textile-

processing, food processing, rubber processing, plastic processing

1. **CONSTRUCTIVE OCCUPATION:** is concerned with all the activities of those who engage in assembling of goods manufactured into usable form. They engage in construction of roads, bridges, houses etc.
2. **COMMERCAIL OCCUPATION**; this involved the distribution and exchange of goods produced by the industrial sectors. or the process of buying, selling and distribution of goods and services. e:g bankers, transporters, traders, insurers, advertisers, importers/ exporters, post masters etc.

Types of commercial occupation

1. trading: is the act of buying and selling of goods and services
2. insurance: is concerned with the activities of people who undertake to protect individuals business against risk in their day-today operation.
3. Banking, warehousing, transportation, advertising, tourism and communication.
4. **SERVICES:**  these are occupation that render services to the people, it is when the service provider has a direct contact with the consumer.

Types of service

1. Direct service; are services rendered for direct consumption and are paid for directly by those who enjoy the service. e:g housemaids, stewards, entertainers, family doctors, barbers,
2. Indirect service: they are service rendered to the general public and are paid for by the government. e:g doctors working in public hospitals, police force, soldiers, customers officers, civil servants law makers etc.

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES IN COMMERCE**

Career is a profession for which one trains and which is undertaken as a permanent calling

Not everyone who completes secondary education will proceed immediately to the

higher institutions, some work for some time while some proceed to higher institutions. At the end of each stage of people’s education history, people face the problem of career choice.

**CAREERS IN THE COMMERCIAL FIELDS (PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT)**

1. Holders of the first school leaving certificate or senior secondary school certificate or senior secondary school certificate can be employed as messengers, clerks, sales clerks, casual workers, accounts clerks, or as apprentices.

2. Holders of Ordinary National Diploma, City and Guilds Certificate can be employed as clerical officers, sales executives, purchasing officer, technical officers.

3. Holders of Higher National Diploma degree may be employed as sales executives, managers, higher executive officers accountants etc.

4. The experience of the applicant determines his entry point. An applicant with a good

educational background has a good chance of securing a job quickly and the sky is his limit. He can rise to the post of a General Manager.

**CAREERS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE**

1. Holders of the primary school certificate are employed as messengers.

2. Holders of the senior secondary school certificate are employed as clerical officers while those who failed are employed as Assistant Clerical Officers. This set of people may rise to higher executive officers through promotion.

3. Holders of Ordinary National Diploma/Higher National Diploma/University Degree may be employed as executive officers and higher executive officers or principal executive officers respectively.

4. Holders of Higher National Diploma/University degrees may be employed as teachers or

instructors.

5. In the public or civil service, career opportunities that are available are: administrative,

executive, technical classes, secretary class and clerical class.

**ENTRY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMERCIAL COURSES:** The following are the entry requirements for commercial courses in the higher institutions.

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| CAREER | REQUIREMENTS |
| 1. ACCOUNTANCY | At least five credit passes at Senior Secondary School Certificate Examination (SSCE) including English and Mathematics. |
| 2. BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION | Five credit passes at SSCE including English language and Mathematics. |
| 3. MARKETING | Five credit passes including English and  Mathematics |
| 4. MANAGEMENT | Five credit passes at SSCE including Mathematics |
| 5. INSURANCE | Five credit passes as SSCE including English Language and Mathematics. |
| 6. SECRETATRIAL ADMINISTRATION | Five or credit passes at SSCE including English Language. |

**CAREER OPPORTUNITIES AFTER LEAVING HIGHER INSTITUTIONS**

1. A graduate of a recognized higher institution has the opportunities of working in either

public/civil service, companies or any private establishment of their choices.

2. Such graduate are employed as administrative officer/secretary, teacher/lecturer or accountant.

a. **ACCOUNTANT:** The graduate must hold any of the following. HND/B.SC Accountancy, Chartered Accountant. The entry point is Grade level 08/09.

b. **EXECUTIVE OFFICER/SENIOR CLERICAL OFFICER:** The graduate must possess any of the following OND/HND/B.SC holder (OND holder is placed on Grade level 06)

c. **HIGHER EXECUTIVE OFFICER**: The entry point is the same as executive officer but the salary is Grade level 08.

d. **SENIOR EXECUTIVE OFFICER:** Holder of HND/B.SC degree in any social sciences/humanities with at least two year experience. Salary is Grade level 09

e. **CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY:** Holders of at least OND in secretarial studies with at least two years experience are employed. Salary is Grade level 07, HND/B.SC holders are employed as personal secretary on salary Grade level 08/09

f. **BANKER/INSURER**: A school certificate holder may be employed by banks, or insurance

companies as clerks, while a candidate with a higher qualification is given a high post such as Accountant, Assistant Manager.

**TRANSPORTER:** After leaving school, people may engage in transport business. The qualifications include at least primary school leaving certificate and driving license.

**FACTORS TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING A CAREER**:

1. **LENGTH OF TRAINING:** Some careers need a long period of training before one qualifies e.g. Chartered Accountant while some require a short period of training e.g. retail trade, carpentry work, shoe making.

2. **POTENTIAL OF THE PERSON:** The person that wants to select a career must think of his potential in terms of money that is available for training, intellectual potential and his ability. For example a ‘duller’ cannot go to a higher institution to read marketing, accountancy, business administration or secretary administration. Also if there is no adequate financial support, one may be unable to finish up even if the brain is there.

3. **HOME BACKGROUND**: Most people that come from broken homes or illiterate parents usually end up learning a trade or the other. Such trades may include hairdressing, fashion design, carpentry, watch repair, shoe making. Some of them today are successful business persons.

4**. OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE AFTER TRAINING:** One has to consider all the favourable opportunities that are attached to such career. If the sky is the limit and it is full of prospects, such career is worth taking. For example accounting, marketing, fashion designing, wholesales and retailing.

**TOPIC: OCCUPATION**

**SUB TOPIC 1: FACTORS THAT DETERMINE TYPES OF OCCUPATION**

1. **Climatic and weather condition**: The climatic and weather condition will determine the type of occupation people engage in e.g., fishermen in riverine area.

2. **Natural resources:** The availability of natural resources affects the choice of employment e.g., miners

3. **Education and skill**: The Education and skill an individual acquire will influence the type of occupation he is involved in. e.g., doctors

4. **Salary and Wages**: The remuneration and condition of service will affect the choice of

occupation.

5. **Industrial hazards**: The risk of a job also determines people’s involvement in the job.

6. Other factors are interest, policies of the government etc.

**A "career hazard"** refers to the risks or negative aspects associated with a particular job or profession. These hazards can range from physical dangers to psychological stress, impacting a worker's well-being and potentially their career prospects.

Types of Career Hazards:

**Physical Hazards:**

These involve dangers to a worker's physical health, such as exposure to harmful chemicals, radiation, noise, or unsafe working conditions.

**Ergonomic Hazards:**

These relate to the fit between the worker and their workstation, potentially leading to injuries or strains from awkward postures, repetitive motions, or heavy lifting.

**Psychosocial Hazards:**

These encompass stressors related to work, such as high workload, job insecurity, bullying, or conflict, which can negatively impact mental health and well-being.

**Safety Hazards:**

These are situations that can cause accidents, injuries, or even fatalities if not properly addressed.

**Biological Hazards:**

These involve exposure to biological agents like bacteria, viruses, or fungi that can cause illness.

**Chemical Hazards:**

These relate to exposure to chemicals that can cause harm to workers' health, such as burns, poisoning, or long-term health problems.

Examples of Career Hazards in Specific Professions:

**Construction:** Falls, exposure to chemicals, dust, and noise.

**Healthcare:** Exposure to infectious diseases, stress from high workloads, and physical strain from lifting patients.

**Law Enforcement:** Physical violence, stress, and exposure to traumatic situations.

**Teaching:** High workload, classroom management challenges, and stress.

**Mitigating Career Hazards:**

**Employer Responsibility:**

Companies have a responsibility to identify and mitigate hazards through safety training, providing protective equipment, and implementing safe work practices.

**Employee Awareness:**

Workers should be aware of the potential hazards in their profession and take steps to protect themselves.

**Industry Standards:**

Adhering to industry standards and regulations can help ensure a safer work environment.

**Open Communication:**

Open communication between employees and management can help identify and address potential hazards.

**WEEK 2**

**TOPIC: CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

**DEFINITION**

**A co-operative society** is a voluntary organization in which individuals, businessmen, and traders with common interest pool their resources together to promote the economic and welfare interest of their members.

Cooperative societies are businesses that are owned and operated by a group of individuals who have come together to achieve a common goal. They are based on the principles of cooperation, mutual benefit, and democratic decision-making.

**FORMATION**

Co-operative societies are formed by people with common interest. This makes ownership to be restricted as some conditions must be met before one becomes a member. Cooperative societies can be formed by a group of people who come together to

address a common need or problem. The process of forming a cooperative typically involves drafting bylaws, electing a board of directors, and registering with relevant authorities.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY**

1. It is owned by people with common interest
2. Capital is provided by the members
3. Profit is shared based on patronage
4. The objective is to promote members’ interest
5. Perpetual existence
6. Registered as a limited liability

**HISTORY OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT**

The fist co-operative movement was established by Robert Owen, 1771-1858 at new Lonark, England. The producer society only has little success in England at that period.

The success of the retail co-operative society is dated back to the one started by Rochdale Pioneers, which was founded in 1844 in England, by group of twenty -eighty. This society laid out the principles of cooperation, which became the basis for the modern cooperative movement. The cooperative movement spread rapidly across Europe and eventually to other parts of the world, including the United States and Africa.

The cooperative movement has played an important role in promoting economic and social

development, particularly in rural areas where access to credit and other resources is limited. Today, cooperative societies can be found in a variety of industries, including agriculture, finance, housing, and consumer goods. They continue to be an important tool for promoting economic democracy and building more equitable and sustainable economies.

**TYPES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

There are several types of cooperative societies, each with its own specific purpose and structure.

Here are some of the most common types of cooperative societies:

1. **Consumer Cooperative**: This type of cooperative is owned and operated by consumers

who come together to buy goods and services in bulk, often at lower prices. Members

share in the profits of the cooperative and have a say in how it is run.

2. **Producer Cooperative**: This type of cooperative is owned and operated by producers,

such as farmers, who come together to market their products and share in the profits of

the cooperative. Producer cooperatives often provide members with access to shared

resources, such as equipment or processing facilities.

3. **wholesaler co-operative:** wholesaler co-operative is formed by small scale wholesalers who purchase goods in bulk from the manufacturers at a reasonable price and sell in small quantities to retail co-operatives.

4.**Retail co-operative society**: is an organization formed by small independent retailers. They pool their resources together to enable them buy in bulk and then sell the goods at lower prices to their members who receive some form of patronage returns based on the amount of goods they purchased.

5. **Credit and thrift society:** is an association of low-income earners who jointly pool large resources or fund together by contributing on a weekly or monthly basis. This type of cooperative encourages saving habits among members and grant members loans out of the accumulated fund. Credit unions are often focused on providing affordable financial services to underserved communities.

6. **Multi-purpose co-operative society**: This type of cooperative undertakes any form of co-operative activity that is profitable to the society. They makes facilities used for co-operative activities available for sharing among members, they also mediate in case of rift among members.

**WEEK 3**

**TOPIC; CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

**SUB-TOPIC; ADVANTAGES, DISADVANTAGES AND PROBLEMS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES**

Advantages of Co-operative Societies:

1. **Encouragement of saving**: Co-operative societies encourage saving habits among their members.

2. **Pooling of Resources**: Members can pool their resources to buy goods and services in

bulk, reducing costs and increasing efficiency.

3. **Democratic in Nature**: Co-operative societies are democratically run, with each

member having an equal vote in decision-making. Or each member has equal say in the organization.

4. **Render financial Assistance to members:** Co-operative societies can mobilize fund needed for business investment and expansion by giving loans to members.

5. **Helps in marking members products**: they assist their members in marking their products by ensuring fair prices for the products.

6. **Settlement of disputes:** co-operatives society also settle rift or disputes among members.

**Disadvantages or problems of Co-operative Societies:**

1. **financial problem**: there is lack of adequate capital to the run the society. They rely on members contributions which may not be enough.

2. **problem of loan recovery**: Co-operative societies may not be able to recover loans given to members; this may destabilize the society.

3. **Low dividend:** people prefer to invest their money in other areas because of low level of dividend.

4. **Opportunity for Embezzlement of fund**: the elected officers can misappropriate the funds of the society. They can give large amount of loan to themselves even though they are not qualified.

5. **High level of Illiteracy:** the high level of illiteracy in African has made the training and education of members very difficult.

**PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

MEANING, FORMATION, MANAGEMENT, AND SOURCES OF CAPITAL

Public Enterprises refer to large scale business organizations that are owned, financed by the government of a country mainly to provide services to the members of the public. At the federal, state, or local level. These enterprises are set up to provide essential goods and services to the public, promote economic development, and generate revenue for the government. The public enterprise are run by the government through the tax paid by the people. They are established by act of parliament or decree. It is controlled by board of directors appointed by the government.

Examples; Nigeria ports Authority (N.P.A) Nigeria Railway corporation (N.R,C) National Electric Power Authority etc.

**Formation of Public Enterprises:** Public enterprises are usually created through legislation or executive order. They can be set up as a wholly-owned government agency or as a corporation with shares held by the government.

**Management of Public Enterprises**: Public enterprises are managed by a board of directors appointed by the government. The board is responsible for setting policy, appointing top executives, and overseeing operations.

**SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR PUBLIC ENTERPRISE:**

Public enterprises can raise capital through

1. **Grant from government;** most of the fund available to public corporations are mainly from grants given by government.
2. **Loans and overdrafts**: they also obtain loans from commercial or development banks.
3. **Internally generated revenue**: public corporations can raise capital from revenue generated internally.
4. **Grant from foreign countries**: foreign countries give finance for the setting-up or running of a public corporation as a special aid. E:g Japan, Britain, United States of America.
5. **Grant from international financial institutions:** theyalso derive their money from some international financial institutions such as (I.M.F) international monetary fund , African development bank (A.D.B)
6. **borrowing from banks and other financial institutions,**
7. **issuing bonds, and generating revenue from operations.**

**WEEK 4**

**TOPIC: PUBLIC ENTERPRISES:**

**SUB-TOPIC: REASONS FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

Reasons for Government Ownership of Public Enterprises:

1. **Provision of essential goods and services to the public at affordable prices**: government engage itself in economic activities in order to provide essential services at subsidized rate, e:g water and electricity.

2. **Creation of employment opportunities:** government may embark on business in order to create employment opportunities for the people

3. **Promotion of economic development**: government invest in some enterprises like banking, insurance e.t c. in order to have firm control over the economy and regulate if for developmental purposes.

4. **generation of revenue:** public enterprises helps the government to generate revenue needed to finance other government projects.

5. **Provision of infrastructure**: government also establishes certain enterprises to provide infrastructural facilities like roads, railways for the people.

**ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES**

**Advantages of Public Enterprises:**

1. Provision of essential goods and services to the public.

2. Promotion of economic development.

3. Generation of revenue for the government.

4. Provision of employment opportunities.

5. Strategic control of key sectors of the economy.

**Disadvantages of Public Enterprises:**

1. Inefficient management and lack of accountability.

2. requires large capital

3. Bureaucratic tendences and red tapism

4. Political interference.

5. corruption and mismanagement.

6. lack of initiative

**VARIOUS TYPES OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES AND THEIR METHODS OF**

**FORMATION**

There are various types of public enterprises, each with its own methods of formation. Some of the common types of public enterprises are:

1. **State-Owned Enterprises:** These are business organizations that are wholly-owned by the government at the state or provincial level. They are usually set up through legislation

and can operate in a variety of sectors such as energy, transportation, and

telecommunications.

2. **Public Corporations**: These are business organizations that are established to manage state owned business. They are established by an act of parliament or decree. They are controlled by board of directors established by appointed by the government.

3. **Public-Private Partnerships** (PPPs): These are joint ventures between the government and private sector entities. PPPs are typically established to finance and manage infrastructure projects such as roads, bridges, and airports.

4. **Municipal / local Enterprises:** These are public enterprises that are owned and operated by local governments. They are established by bylaws and managed by local governments to provide essential services such as water, health, recreations. sewage, and waste management.

5. **Public Utilities:** These are enterprises that provide essential services such as electricity,

gas, and water to the public. They are typically regulated by government agencies to

ensure that they provide safe and reliable services at reasonable prices.

**WEEK 5**

**TOPIC: LIMITED LIABILITIES COMPANIES**

Meaning of limited liabilities companies.

**TYPES OF LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**

We have two types of limited liability company

1. Private limited liability company
2. Public limited liability company

Private limited liability company: The company Act 1968, section 28 defines private limited liability company as one which by the articles

1. Restricts the right to transfer its shares;
2. Limits the member of its members from two to fifty (2-50)
3. Prohibits any invitation to the public to subscribe its shares
4. The name of the private company must end with limited. e:g News watch Nigeria limited.

Public limited liability company is defined by the section of the company Act 1968 as one which by its articles

1. Allows the public to subscribe to its shares;
2. Must have a minimum of seven persons but no maximum number is prescribed
3. Allows the shares to be transferred
4. Must end with Plc e:g First Bank plc and union bank plc

**FORMATION OF LIMITED A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**

**HOW A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY IS FORMED**

The company is formed when the promoters follow the legal provisions companies and Allied Matters Decree of 1990. The promoters are those that conceive the business idea, initiates the company, and draft the documents required by the Corporate Affairs Commission (CAC) the promoters devise a scheme of capitalization, bearing in mind the cost of formation, assets to bought and working capital.

The promoters secure the service of a solicitors to prepare certain documents to be filed with the registrar of companies. the documents are Memorandum of association, Articles of association, statements of Nominal capital. The documents are stamped and lodged with the registrar of company.

**DOCUMENTS FOR THE FORMATION OF A LIMITED LIABILTY COMPANIES**

1. **Memorandum of Association**

This is the constitution of a company, which governs the relationship of a

company with the outside world. It contains the rules and regulations of the company

in connection with its dealing with the outside world.

**CONTENTS OF MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION**

1. **NAME OF THE COMPANY:** The name of the company will be stated and followed by the word ‘limited’ or ‘ltd’.
2. **THE OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY**: It will set out the object of the company. The reason for the formation and the kind of business to be embarked upon should be stated.
3. **LIMITED LIABILITY**: It will be expressly stated that the liability of numbers will be limited to the amount invested.
4. **AMOUNT OF AUTHORIZED CAPITAL**: The memorandum will state the total value of nominal capital which the company is registered.
5. **STATUS OF THE COMPANY**: It will state the states of the company whether a private or public.
6. **REGISTERED OFFICE**: The registered office of the company should be stated i.e, the head office address.
7. **THE RESTRICTION**: if any, on the power of the company.
8. The names of the founders of the company and the numbers of shares taken up by them.

1. **ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

This is a document, which prescribes the rules and regulations governing

the internal working of the company. It contains the internal rules for

conducting the business of the company. It may be altered with the

agreement of majority shareholders.

**CONTENTS OF ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION**

1. Right of shareholders.
2. Remuneration of auditors.
3. Conduct of general meeting.
4. Names and powers of directors.
5. Appointment of directors.
6. Transfer and forfeiture of shares.
7. Method of audit.
8. Payment of dividends.
9. Method of holding meetings

1. **PROSPECTUS**

It is an invitation to the public to purchase shares or debentures. It gives detail information about the promoters and directors of a particular company. The document contains the reports by the company’s auditors, regarding past profits, losses and dividends declared

**CONTENTS OF A PROSPECTUS**

1. Particulars of the company’s past history
2. Information about the present position and future prospect
3. The amount of the capital offered for subscription
4. Particulars of directors and other officials
5. Promoter remuneration
6. The date of opening the lists
7. The nature of capital offered of subscription
8. A mount payable on application and allotments on each share
9. The number of founders shares
10. **CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION:** confers legal status on the company to commence business it is issued by the registrar of the company.

**CONTENTS OF A CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION**

1. Right of the company to own properties which are separated from members
2. Right of perpetual existence
3. Right to sue and to be sued
4. Right to transfer shares
5. Limited liability
6. Right to borrow
7. **CERTIFICATE OF TRADE:** is a document which allows the company to commence trade business activities it is issued to public liability company to commence operations after the company had been given the certificate of incorporation.

**WEEK 6**

**TOPIC: LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**

**SUB-TOPIC: SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY**

**SOURCES OF CAPITAL FOR PRIVATE/PUBLIC LIMITED COMPANY**

1. Loans and overdraft from bank: loans can be obtained from commercial or development bank.
2. Shares raised by shareholders or sales of shares
3. Equipment leasing retained profits
4. Trade credit
5. Hire purchase
6. Stocks
7. Sales of debentures
8. Factoring: is the process by which companies sell off its debt for cash

**ADVANTAGES OF LIMITED LIABITY COMPANY (PRIVATE / PUBLIC)**

1. **Large capital:** they can raise enough capital by selling more shares or debentures.
2. **Legal entity**: they can sue and be sued in their name.
3. **Limited liability:** their liability is limited to the amount invested as capital in the business.
4. **Perpetual existence**: there is continuity in a joint stock company has the death or withdrawal of a shareholder can not put an end to the business.
5. **Loan facilities**: Banks prefer to grant loans to limited companies than other forms of business units because there is no default in payment.

**DISADVANTAGES OF PRIVATE LIMITED LIABLITY COMPANY.**

1. **Limited capital:** the capital available is limited because shares cannot be sold to the public and the number of shareholders are few.
2. **Shares are not sold to public:** private limited company cannot sell its shares directly to the public.
3. **Payment of corporate tax:** they are usually required to pay corporate tax.
4. **Lack of privacy**; they are required to publicize their accounts, as a result lack privacy.
5. **Shares not easily transferable:** A shareholder cannot sell his shares without the consent of other shareholder.

**DISADVANTAGES OF PUBLIC LIMITED LIABLITY COMPANY**.

1. **Lack of privacy:** they lack privacy because they are mandated by law to publish their annual audited accounts to the public.
2. **Conflict of interest**: conflict among the shareholders, directors and staff can affect the efficiency of the operations of the business.
3. **Slow decision making**: decision making is slow because of wider consultations and discussions in the management hierarchy.
4. **Hard to establish:** the procedures for it establishment is very hard and complicated.
5. **Large capital requirement**: it requires a large capital to set up and run joint stock company.

**LIQUIDATION/DISSOLUTION OF A LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY.**

Liquidation is the act of terminating or winding up of a company when it has completed the business for which it was created for. Is a process of bringing a company to an end.

**ASSIGNMENT: OUTLINE AND EXPLAIN 5 TYPES OF LIQUIDATION**

**WEEK 7**

**TOPIC: TRADE ASSOCIATION AND OTHER ENTERPRISES**

**DEFINITION**

Trade association is an association of traders or producers engaged in the same line of trade, whose major aim is to protect and safeguard the interest of their members and businesses.

Examples are Garri sellers association, tailors association, yam sellers association, Idumota spart part dealers association

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF TRADE ASSOCIATION**

1. To ensure that members provide quality goods and services.
2. To ensure that members charge uniform price
3. To supply information to members about their line of trade.
4. To defend and advance the interest of members
5. To assist members who are in need.

**FUNCTIONS OF TRADE ASSOCITION**

1. They settle disputes among members.
2. They fix prices for their services or product
3. They disseminate information to members
4. They provide credit facilities and assistance to members
5. They carry out research and publish the reports for members use.

**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

**Meaning**

chamber of commerce is an association of merchants, manufacturers and businessmen from different commercial fields or line of businesses who agree to come tother in a town with the aim of representing and protecting their business interest.

They come together to have trade connections as well as to further their business interest. There are national and international chambers of commerce such as

* London chamber of commerce
* International chamber of commerce
* Lagos chamber of commerce etc.

**AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

1. To liase with other chambers of commerce in relation to their business interest.
2. To promote commercial activities in a community, country or town
3. To further business interest of the area.
4. To influence the policy of the government relating to commercial activities in an area.

**FUNCTIONS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

1. To promote home and foreign trade
2. To organize trade fairs and exhibitions
3. To co-operate with other chambers of commerce
4. To collect and disseminate information to members
5. Settlement of disputes among member

**ASSINGNMENT;**

1. Discuss the meaning of the following
2. Cartel
3. Consortium
4. Trust
5. Briefly explain the amalgamation / merge of trust holding companies.