

Systemes juridiques et l'évolution d'un métier: traduire
et interpréter dans la diversité

LSTI I SJTI



Systèmes juridiques et l'évolution d'un métier:
traduire et interpréter dans la diversité

Incorporation process of Companies

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LATVIA



Latvia

Types of companies:

A) Limited liability company (LLC or SIA)

In LLC shares may not be publicly traded.

The shareholders have the right to freely sell their shares and negotiate the price.

Minimum capital: 2.800 EUR (cash or property contributions)

Latvia

Types of companies

B) Limited liability company with reduced equity (SIA)

It's like the LLC but the minimum capital is 1 EUR

Founders may only be natural persons, and the maximum number of founders is five;

The board of the company may only consist of the shareholders

Latvia

Types of companies

C) stock company (SC or AS) *akciju sabiedrība*

It's a company which shares.

Stocks may be the subject of public circulation (publicly traded shares).

Minimum share capital is 35 000 EUR.

SPAIN



SPAIN

A) PRIVATE LIMITED COMPANY (*sociedad de responsabilidad limitada*)

- Minimum capital: 3.000 EUR
- The partners have no personal responsibility: limited to the share capital.
- Free transfer of shares is not allowed to third parties.

SPAIN

B) Stock company (SC or AS) *sociedad anonima (SA)*

Minimum capital: 60.000 EUR.

Suitable for larges companies.

Can be a single partner company.

Portugal



PORTUGAL

The most common types of commercial companies which provide translation services in Portugal are:

- 1. Private Limited Company (PT: *Sociedade por Quotas*):**
composed of two or more partners.
- 2. Single Member Private Limited Company (PT: *Sociedade Unipessoal por Quotas*):** composed of a single member.

PORTUGAL

The Single Member Private Limited Company is composed of a single member, a natural or legal person, who owns the entire share capital.

The minimum value of the share capital: 1 EUR.

3. **Public Limited Company** (PT: *Sociedade Anónima*).

Minimum capital: 50.000 EUR.

Suitable for larges companies.

Conclusion



Conclusion

The most common business structures to have a translation office in Europe are:

1. Private Limited Company (composed of two or more partners).

2. Single Member Private Limited Company: composed of a single member.

We can also have the **Public Limited Company**. They are used by large translation companies.

Conclusion

Companies main advantage is to have legal personality.

It's a legal status that provides an identity which is separate from that of its members. It establishes a separation between the assets of each shareholder and the assets of the company.

Only corporate assets may be used to pay creditors.

Thank you!

Vd'aka!

