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LEGAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PUBLIC JOINT STOCK COMPANIES AND LIMITED JOINT STOCK COMPANIES IN JORDANIAN LEGISLATION

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Introduction

In the Jordanian Law number (22) for the year (1997), the work of public shareholding companies and limited ones is regulated. It is known that this law was enacted in response to the economic conditions that the Kingdom went through. It aimed to improve the management of companies using the best scientific, economic, and legal methods, as well as to encourage local and foreign investment.

A joint stock company is one whose capital is obtained through the accumulation of shares. If the capital is not fully subscribed, the partners can acquire the remaining shares.

On the other hand, if the capital is fully subscribed, the company can operate according to its established rules. Joint stock companies are important because they provide a source for collecting funds and contribute to the economic growth by concentrating funds. They can compete with large amounts of money to achieve rapid and effective economic results, benefiting the shareholders.

Background and Significance

It is essential to preserve shareholders' rights and interests in companies, as they have a right against directors and managers. When a company commits a tort or incurs a debt, these different principles may be hard to reconcile in the case of private companies, as there are normally no public interests. The position is likely to be different in the case of public companies. The importance of companies' operations, as well as the effect of mismanagement of companies, may have an effect on the national economy or the stock exchange, but that is not enough to create a special jurisprudence for companies.

This study is undoubtedly significant for many reasons. One of the main reasons is the economic and social significance of companies as economic entities in which a large number of individuals hold varying shares of ownership. Such entities undoubtedly require the law to provide protection to their wealth and interests, and it is a matter that inevitably creates society's interest in providing the necessary legal organization to companies to avoid fraud and bankruptcy, which may entail significant consequences for society as a whole.

Purpose and Scope of the Study

The law of companies distinguishes between two forms of capital companies, settled in the law as business companies: public joint stock companies abbreviated as PSCs and limited joint stock companies abbreviated as Ltds. Before we delve into the legal differences between the companies, we will go over who a company is and the classification of companies.

Companies, commercial entities that have presented unique advantages in various aspects, are, in the definition of the law available in the Jordanian Laws, of two types: public joint-stock companies abbreviated as PSCs and limited joint stock companies abbreviated as Ltds, which we will discuss in this paper and the law 12 for the year 1988, as amended, is how the law works with these two types of companies.

In this study, it is not enough to demonstrate the difference between the two types of companies but rather to explain the significance and importance of the two systems. Some scholars seek to explain the difference between the two types of companies through what they see as the amphitheater between the principles of the two legal systems, that is, which system is the best with a proposal from a perspective of scholars and economists. From here, this research seeks to reduce the accuracy of this system, at least within the Jordanian Economy, by clarifying the differences facing the two types of companies, which differences the differences through a pattern of comparison and analysis.

Overview of Joint Stock Companies in Jordan

A joint stock company is an important institution in which a group of independent persons contracts to manage and administer the money deposited with them as capital. It represents the sum of the individual capital shares and is generally confronted with certain risks during the course of commercial activities. These persons that are related to the capital and the profit might be either the managers and administrators of the project or the minimal deposit holders. The joint stock company's attributes and codified constitution feature it from other companies. This type of company is characterized by the option of trading in its capital and the general lack of a well-known partner.

There are several types of joint stock companies in Jordanian legislation which are regulated by the Jordanian Companies Act and have several differences based on the nature of their commercial activities and the economic purposes they achieve. In professional work, however, we will be presenting a comparison between two types of companies. These two types are the public joint stock company and the limited joint stock company. The aim of this study is to draw attention to a number of legal differences between these two types that legislators have to consider. We will undertake an explanation of these differences in form and content. Finally, we draw certain conclusions and offer recommendations.

Definition and Legal Framework

A public shareholding company is a company whose capital is divided into shares and which is established with a special name and publicity, whether by virtue of incorporation or whether it has been transformed into this form in conformity with it. Public shareholding companies have power and value depending on their legal, financial, and organizational dimensions. They also have a special system of management, control, and transparency because of the legal provisions that control its creation, management, and liquidation, just to mention a few dimensions. A public shareholding company also has some kind of sameness and difference because it is a joint stock company in terms of possession and personality. It also has the power to set up a line of operation through the presence of single or multiple operations of lower hierarchy. It is usually established for long-term investments because of the potential for growth of the value of the corporate stock on the stock exchange.

Types of Joint Stock Companies

In accordance with the legislation in force in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the term "joint stock company" refers to two types of companies: public joint stock companies and limited joint stock companies. Each of these companies is singled out, even though they carry out their activities according to the same rules, especially those described in the Companies Law. In both cases, the company is a commercial enterprise and its main obligations are to be managed by managers acting as "commercial representatives," with legal independence, limited liability, and the capacity to conclude legal transactions in their own name, engage in legal proceedings in their own name, and, as a rule, to act in court as a plaintiff or defendant in lawsuits on behalf of the company. If there is a connection in court, the power of attorneys must be issued by the board of directors and the attorneys. They are the ones who represent the company and are the only ones who have the right to represent the company. The judiciary must appoint a competent trustee in accordance with store law in the event of litigation arising from the company's operations.

Public Joint Stock Companies

The public joint stock company is a company whose capital is divided into transferable shares of an equal value, which are transferred by transactions. It consists of the persons who own the capital and the joint stock, which equalizes to the value of the shares, and their liability is limited by the value of this share. Article (391) of Law No. 22 of 1997 defines the public shareholding company as follows: "It is a company whose share capital is divided into transferable equal shares that are circulated capitals and the company is responsible, and limited in a direct manner, by the value of the shares. The Public Shareholding Company is a joint stock company in which the number of shareholders is not less than (100) unless a special law is issued which it is established according to, and the company places its shares for public subscription except for what is provided in Law No. 22 for the year 994.

The establishment of a public joint stock company is by a founder or founders who are not less than (3) unless a special law is issued that allows for the establishment of a public joint stock company or a special company by a single founder. The founders must prepare an establishment contract for the company, prepare the unmistakable plan for the company, and add clear preparatory meetings for the formalities of direct administration of the parent company and whose outcomes are issued from the administrative establishment the company in a complete shape and manages all the conditions stipulated by the law and the regulations that govern this company. The partners or representatives of the founding persons submit electronic statements that determine and exemplify the details and data that allow the identification and identity of the company's final signatories, offer evidence establishing the conditions and the content of the memorandum inserted, and submit the final documents attached to the founding notice. The general assembly of the Memorandum of Association must be inserted in a readable and clear manner and its date stamped. There must be no corrections done to it after this; the signatories can make corrections exceptional to be restricted to must, with the necessary approval of the company concerned.

Definition and Characteristics

A public shareholding company is a trading company incorporated by shares and is subject to the rules of trading companies regarding its incorporation, management, capital, and liquidation. It is characteristic of a public shareholding company that the number of its partners exceeds three hundred persons, a majority of whom, in addition to the chairman or another manager, must be Jordanian. The capital of a public shareholding company shall not be less than ten million Jordanian Dinar. Moreover, it contributes to the socio-economic life through its social and economic impact and by offering shares for subscription to the public. This aspect of a public shareholding company is absent in other types of companies. At incorporation, a shareholding company has to declare its adherence to all the laws and regulations issued in respect to the shareholders by virtue of the trading law, the law of disclosure and protection of the shareholders, and all the issuances of the companies control department at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce.

The reasons that led to such registration can be found in the large number of its partners at any one time and the economic goals provided for in respect of its establishment. Thus, certain provisions of company law enable a company to achieve these aims in order to attract the public to the issue of its shares. The Securities Commission recommended the opening of the capital of economically important companies to study speculation and firmly supports the expansion of the scope of activities subjected to examination and protection by the body created by the law, the "Commission Registration Pricing and Protection of Foreign Investments." This is in accordance with regulations issued from the amendments to the Special Companies Law and Companies Law. The fact that it has a large number of partners, part of whom are foreign, and its capital is often large.

Formation and Registration Procedures

Without any doubt, one of the issues that concern regulatory authorities in Jordan, as well as the other countries around the world, and constitutes one of the important aspects of legislation, is the procedures of the formation of companies, as well as the time and the efforts needed to complete these procedures. Many researchers and legislators have indicated that neglecting this issue leads to unnecessary delays that impose an undesirable burden on the shareholders and the founders of the companies. Formation and registration procedures impose responsibilities on the founders and stockholders or their agents, which necessitates giving it attention when discussing the issue of stock corporations and their differences and their impacts from all aspects. The Law related to companies in Jordan indicates that establishment of the company is completed by drafting and signing a legal document, joint stock or by registering a document or any kind of a document, whether it has been made in Jordan or abroad. All joint stock companies should necessarily have legal authentication. Article 19 of the law indicates that the registration of the ending of establishment and the articles of association is required, whether by the Ministry of Industry and Trade, or by other competent authority.

Limited Joint Stock Companies

- Unlike public joint stock companies, limited public joint stock companies may not own the majority of the company's shares for a fixed period of at least three years or during any three consecutive years. - At least two members of the board of directors must own at least one share of the company. However, when reducing the number of directors to four, the number of directors who are owners of shares is reduced to one. - The board of directors of a limited public joint stock company must meet at least once every three months. - The bylaws may require the presence of subscribers or shareholders of a determined number and owning a determined number of shares at ordinary general meetings. Therefore, the quorum is not to be less than 40%. Furthermore, all the decisions of the general assembly of a limited joint-stock company require the majority of votes issued. - The board of directors may not own a higher number of shares than the number they owned on the day they were elected. They may not own the majority of the company's shares for a fixed period of at least three years or during any three consecutive years. - No resolution shall be taken to appoint the manager if his term in office will last more than three years, during which time a resignation by the manager is not allowed without presenting reasons of necessity that the shareholders approve by a majority of two-thirds of the number of shares owned by the present shareholders.

If the owners of four percent of the company shares request in writing to the chairman of the board of directors to hold one or more extraordinary general assembly meetings in the company on grounds of emergency, the majority of them will attend. A meeting must be convened after no more than 10 days have passed. It is obligatory to hold such proceedings or to respond in writing to the petitioners if the chairman fails to convene a meeting or fails to respond to the petitioners' proposal in either case within 15 days from the date of submission of the petitioning request.

Definition and Characteristics

Chapter One of the Jordanian Companies Act No. 22 of 1997 divides companies into two categories, namely the public joint stock company and the limited liability company. The Companies Act devoted a separate chapter for each type of companies. For a better understanding and in order to be able to explore the legal differences between both types of companies, in this chapter a definition of each company, the characteristics and the articles of incorporation of each will be studied and analyzed.

4.1. Definition and Characteristics A public joint stock company is characterized as follows: - A public joint stock company is one whose capital is divided into equal and negotiable shares. - The financial liability of each shareholder in a company is limited to the value of shares he/she has subscribed for. - A public joint stock company has characteristics that are not found in other types of companies. These include personal contract of incorporation, the company name being the name of the founder, the company capital is specific, the adopted channel for the company registration is unique and licensing by the competent authorities, the certificate of shares has to be written in bonds, and finally, the obligation to demonstrate all registration transactions in the company's ledgers.

Formation and Registration Procedures

Public joint stock companies and joint-stock companies limited by shares have their special characteristics, organization, and formation mechanisms, and capital increase mechanisms (not to be confused with Public Limited Companies and Private Limited Companies). They are registered according to the rules and procedures established in the company's law. These include a draft of the company's articles of association and a written pleading seeking the registration of the company with the inclusion of the specific requirements provided for in the law. The rules established in the company's law concerning joint-stock companies shall apply in this regard as appropriate.

The formation of a public limited liability company is carried out in accordance with the rules set forth in the guidance law and includes the preparation of a draft copy of the articles of association, as well as a written pleading seeking registration of the company, including all of the information required pursuant to the guidance law. The other regulations provided in the company's law pertaining to limited liability companies shall apply as appropriate.

Share Capital Requirements

The second difference between PJSCs and LJSCs is the share capital requirements. Private joint stock companies in Jordan are required to have a minimum capital of 500 shares with a minimum nominal value of JD 0.50 per share. Therefore, the minimum capital to be contributed is JD 250. There is no required minimum capital for PJSCs in Jordan. They can float shares with a nominal value of 1 piaster and a share capital of JD 5,000. There are more than three PJSCs in Jordan whose capital amounts to JD 5,000.

IV. Conclusion

Given the differentiation in treatment and assumptions by the legal systems of various forms of business, incentives are delivered that might encourage entrepreneurs to particular forms of business as compared to others. In Jordan, public joint stock companies are favored in some areas and disadvantaged in others. In fact, favoring one type of joint stock companies is relative to the other. Sometimes rules favor public companies relative to private companies. To some extent, the inchoate model is also reflected in the generalized corporate filing behavior that although the number of LJSCs is larger than that of PJSCs, the capital deployed by PJSCs is significantly greater than that by LJSCs.

Minimum Capital Requirements for Public Joint Stock Companies

The minimum capital required by a public joint stock company under the Jordanian Companies Act was JD 500,000. Share capitals could be organized into both registered and bearer shares, making the shares qualified as negotiable instruments. Consequently, there was an urgent need to increase the share capital of public joint stock companies to better protect public shareholders from the distribution of withdrawals and the reduction of the share capital of the company, or converting the legal form, and to achieve justice and equality between shareholders.

Although any decrease of the company's registered share capital requires an amendment to the Local Companies Act, a share capital decrease by resolution of the shareholders, which majority has not been regulated, requires a sharp and inconvenient process. This process has observed a dissociation between the decision to reduce the capital and its effect, offering an opportunity or a safe haven for majority control over the company against the minority's well-being.

The transaction for represented shares in public limited companies takes place by selling shares on the stock exchange. However, the Companies Control Department carries out the transactions of a public limited company when its shares are not registered on the stock exchange..

Minimum Capital Requirements for Limited Joint Stock Companies

The minimum capital required by the law for the establishment of limited joint stock companies was determined by the Jordanian legislator, where Article 84 stipulated for the establishment of a joint stock company that is established focuses on it, and for the purposes of this law, the minimum capital of this company is five hundred thousand Jordanian Dinars paid in full. The enforcement is governed by the provisions of public joint-stock companies, with the exception of the provisions stated in this law. This provision confirmed the amount of more than five hundred thousand Jordanian Dinars as the legal capital required to establish a limited joint stock company. However, the legislator gave the joint stock company that established, which focuses on the formation of matters, the freedom to choose a capital of at least five hundred thousand Jordanian Dinars, but indicated that all the formation procedures established for limited joint stock companies shall be observed, in addition that the provisions of public joint stock companies apply to them. Nonetheless, the legislator did not restrict the freedom of the founders of the establishment of a joint stock company from within a particular law except that the articles of association must include a social contract in which the company finally and directly decides to terminate the company’s establishment target.

Corporate Governance

The way in which public and private companies are formed supports this aim. The Board of Directors in the company is not the representative of the mutual interest and desires of the partners or the founders of the company who are mere holders of the shares, once such shares are dealt in the Stock Exchange or Capital Market in general. In all circumstances, the Board of Directors is the representative, appointed by the General Assembly of the company with the power to act on behalf of the shareholders and the other partners for a particular period in order to develop the business of the company and maximize its profits. Thereafter, the Board must then submit details of all that it has done or omitted to do for the company to the shareholders and comply with their instructions and decisions.

Board of Directors

The board of directors or its chairman must notify the Attorney General, within a week from the date of its establishment, of all the names of the board members, with their addresses and

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national numbers, the duration of the term, and the expiry regulations. It must also notify the Attorney General of any changes in the membership. The provisions stated in this article must be published in the registered department of the stock company. (Article 167)

The board of directors is responsible for the policy frame of the company, its investments, and financial accounts. It also must take all the required measures to fulfill the mission of the company, avoid any conduct that relates to conflict of interest, to know and notify the general assembly at the time the subject is raised of any business that relates them or their family members, proceed to obtain the company's national insurance once as obtained from the company. In joint stock private companies, operating as an individual must complain once he is charged with a personal claim made by the company.

General Assembly Meetings

6.2.1. Quorum for the Meetings

In a P.J.S.C, the first ordinary general assembly meeting should be called within three months of the end of the financial year. Nevertheless, under extreme circumstances such as temporary absence of managing directors or any other non-establishing of managing directors, then the O.G.A.M can be held within 6 months from the end of the financial year. Quorum consists of the present shareholders having two-thirds of all or capital represented at this meeting. The decisions shall be taken by the majority of two-thirds of the capital unless the articles of association provide otherwise. As for L.P.J.S.C, the quorum is present shareholders representing three-quarters of the law or total capital of the company. In the case where shareholders' participation did not reach the required quorum on the first day of the meeting, the shareholders may be called to meet the chairman of the board of the Directors must do it prior to not less than 10 days, a second meeting to be held on a date not more than ten days off the date of the first meeting. If a simple presence exists, the meeting will be valid and no requirement for the minimum number of attendees.

Disclosure and Transparency Requirements

Public offers shall include a reservation form which includes specified minor information. Furthermore, authorities regulate the information included in the offer prospectus to be issued by companies and made available to the public. In principle, the information listed in the prospectus should include all relevant issues that may affect the assessment of the assets of the companies or the interest of the beneficiaries of the share capital. The informational prospectus mechanism serves to safeguard some interests of shareholders or the beneficiaries of the company. It does not favor the concentration of capitalist forces that are not disclosed in the invitation to enter into finance. It signifies a reserve of the effective offer of stocks and the entities interested in undertaking actions against the partners.

Financial Reporting

Legal differences between public joint stock companies and limited joint stock companies in Jordanian legislation.

7.1 Financial Reporting

In most legislations, there are clear rules regarding when the financial statements prepared by the legal form of joint stock companies are ready for distribution. According to Article 168, paragraph 1 of the Corporation Law, the General Assembly must approve the financial statements before they are referred to the authority for control. This condition does not violate IAS 10 - Events after the balance sheet date. If the disclosure of financial statements by a joint stock company that is public violates IAS 10 – Events after the balance sheet date, employees will gain the right to demand payment of compensation for service output provided by the employees after the date of balance sheet inclusion, even if the employment contract refers to the financial statements' preparation date. For open capital companies interested in using the services, they have to respect the rules for approval and disclosure of the financial statements discrepancy between domestic and international fields.

Disclosure of Shareholders and Ownership Structure

The public shareholding companies in Jordan are governed essentially in Part Three and Part Four of the Companies Law, which regulate their incorporation and internal system. The law provides a new yardstick of governance to the conventional joint stock company, which is characterized by characteristics and conditions that distinguish it from the closed joint stock company. The issue, and this is at the heart of the difference between the two companies, is the wide participation of the public in the first and their need for legal protection with regard to their participation in the company. The importance of disclosure for the public shareholders is the main focus of this paper, paying attention to the duties of disclosure of listed shares companies in the market and the extent of this disclosure.

Liability of Shareholders

In public joint stock companies established in accordance with the Commercial Code, the liability of shareholders towards the losses of the company is limited to the value of shares owned by each one, and the shareholders are not responsible for the company's debts unless they hold positions as authorized persons or managers. The legal status of the liability of shareholders for public joint stock companies depends on the obligation to pay the nominal value of the shares to the company, in addition to any contribution specified in line with the agreement. It consists of financial participation as partners in the formation of the company and support for its economic activity. The lack of a commitment to pay the share's value can lead to financial instability and a major risk for new shareholders. This results from the fact that the company's reserve would be affected by selling the shares for an amount less than their real value.

The public joint stock company's liability is limited to the company's capital, and it is the creditor due to failure of the obligations for the shareholders. The shareholders may exploit this by risking their funds by paying the share's value with less than their actual value, and accordingly depriving the company of the liquidity it needs. According to the Commercial Code, the capital has to be entirely deposited before spreading an invitation to buy the shares, even if there is no obligation to disclose this information in the invitation to buy. The Code's purpose is to safeguard the company and its creditors without causing any material harm to the company's commercial interest Liability in Public Joint Stock Companies

Liability in Limited Joint Stock Companies

The approach of the members or shareholders in legal entities is one of trust, and an entity should trust such members. Jordanian legislation lays down the details of the treatment of situations of potential abuse as defined in the identity of the board of directors, their remuneration, and their liability through the general entity law and the Securities Law No. 76 of 2002. In general, the principle behind one-tier boards can be modified to the extent that the set of specific duties imposed on the directors reflects those of two-tier boards. In many instances, Jordanian legislation follows one-tier corporate governance rather than the two-tier model followed by German law by following the texts of the entity laws and by incorporating the GM into the entire board of directors, GP, GM, entrepreneur setting the failing order, and supervision control them through the audit committees directly.

Drafting corporate governance rules that reflect the one- or two-tier boards under the umbrella of a corporation's law is one thing, but shaping the day-to-day life to ensure that laws operate within the outlines of the respective systems reflects the true identity. Each subsequent board diverts its attention to other regulatory corporate governance laws or instructions, and supervision between the relevant actors of the legal structure and identity is considered to be the causes of the problem.

Regulatory Oversight and Compliance

The mandate of a regulatory authority is to protect investor interests and enhance investor confidence through enforcing governance standards and requirements. Accordingly, the law requires compliance from these types of companies with governance rules. And after the law was amended in 2018, it has been clearly prohibiting any company from implementing any governance rules that conflict with its provisions; therefore, companies must be prepared to comply with these rules. It ensures through its teams, who are involved in conducting regular and ad-hoc examinations and corporate disclosure reviews, that all companies comply, in practice, with the platform rules. Furthermore, it enforces the rules not only against companies but also against tractors, who must also comply.

Corporate governance requires public shareholding companies to comply with key governance rules, such as board composition: The board of these companies is composed of a minimum and maximum specified number of members, a minority of whom are independent. In limited liability companies, it has at least one director (the manager who is responsible for management in the company adopting the managerial system), as the board of directors can be set up with non-executive employees if it contains more than 50% of equity. The difference is clear, and independence in these companies is sufficient to protect the interests of the partners.

Role of the Companies Control Department

Based on our analysis, we posit that there exist differences in the regulatory controls implemented on the two types of companies by the Companies Control Department (CCD). CCD exercises such powers at times of incorporating public and private holding companies, granting them the right to transform their legal status, and imposing laws and regulations on the corporation.

The role of CCD with private holding companies is limited to documenting the general assembly meetings, the board of directors and the management, inspecting the company's balance sheet at the end of the fiscal year, and updating the corporation status in the Companies Register. With limited joint stock companies, the functions of CCD are restricted to documenting the company's signature, inspecting the general assembly contents upon authoring the annual report, and keeping track of the company activities after its incorporation.

The situation is altered with public holding companies. CCD plays the main role in privatizing them, reflecting its assumed control, protection, and representation functions. During the grants of incorporation and privatization, CCD has more powers, while its role decreases with the corporation becoming listed.

This argument is confirmed in Article 4 of Private and Public Holding Companies Law No. 8 of 1997, Law No. 22 of 1997, Companies Law, and the Securities Law, which indicate that the control of public and private companies rests first with the Ministry of Industry and Trade, and then the Companies Control Department. This legislation grants the Ministry and the Companies Control Department the means for controlling, protecting and representing holding companies, as stipulated by the three roles of state institutions. These theories reflect the assumption that the institutions are influenced by the law and legislation.

Enforcement Mechanisms

The rules and regulations in place to protect the shareholders of limited and public shareholding companies from any act considered harmful or to their interests are perceived as basic building blocks of shareholder protection that cannot and should not be compromised. The need for these rules and regulations is based on the widely recognized fact that shareholders as investors in limited and public shareholding companies are not similarly situated to investors in unincorporated businesses, for instance, partnerships and sole proprietorships. Legal mechanisms in such unincorporated businesses enable the investors in those partnerships and sole proprietorships to monitor the performance of the management, detect any conflict of interest between them and the managers, and also inspect the company's books.

The other group of shareholders, who are the investors of limited and public shareholding companies, like investors in unincorporated partnerships which are unnecessarily concentrated, are dispersed and give up these mechanisms. The substitution of shareholder mechanisms will occur through a development of a number of different techniques, focusing on a relationship between shareholders and the managers of such business organizations. The shareholders appoint the company's management who perform the company's day to day activities, knowing that the performance of the appointed management would be monitored and controlled by a number of special corporate authorities due to the decrease of investors' ability to appoint, control, or remove the management, which would weaken mechanisms of corporate governance and would lead to the opportunistic behavior of the management at the expense of shareholders.

Conclusion and Future Research Directions

Although the LCL and the JSCLO have a common legislative origin, and despite the similarity between these two sorts of companies in many legislative stipulations, the law has created many differences between them, many of which are linked to the fact that the PA and the LP expect closer relations between the partners than a typical public company. Many other differences arise from the special characteristics of the public company. Before the introduction of the Class Joint Stock Company in 2003, both the LCL and the JSCLO defined private companies. However, market requirements prompted changes. Many companies reorganized themselves to fit the newly promulgated full public joint stock company (public JSC). The number of LP companies listed in the financial market decreased, while the number of public JSCs listed on the financial market increased significantly.

Certainly, the recent changes of regulations in JSCs have put pressure on businesspersons to create the available JSCs in accordance with the recent financial requirements. The dominance of public JSC shares in markets has encouraged legislators to take the fundamental features of market operation. However, the evident increase of companies with personality structure defined by Legislative Decree No. 129 concerning the JSCLO (instead of the Companies' Control and Inspection Department, Public JSC Law, and the Courts of Cassation) has complicated matters. The stimulus for this recent reform was the reduction of crisis in the year 2000 since tempered legislation has sought to cover the constitutive requisites of JSCs, but the new law has kept regulations that were suitable for LSCs. The market is no longer a reason for companies that ought to convert themselves to fit the features of an LSC.

Recommendations for Future Research

Since the legal research method, in general, and the comparative research method, in particular, have become more considered by legislation, legal doctrine, and legal science than at any time in the past, this requires more effort to be directed from legal researchers, legislators, and regulators in order to deepen the legal research and make it broader. Therefore, I believe that a more comprehensive research can be made on the two legislations and decisions that the shareholders' meetings in both the public joint-stock companies and the private joint-stock companies make, to assess the extent of compliance of the jurisprudential trend of the way the public joint-stock company is organized and managed with its internal economic system, as is the case in the private joint-stock company, as mentioned in this study.

Moreover, it is possible to expand the topic in order to study the effect of recent economic trends, the structural changes in the global economy, the transition from the industrial society into the information societies, and the transformations in global industries, in addition to privatization programs, on the re-codifications and the organization of public joint-stock companies, as well as on the organization of the private joint-stock companies when necessary. Further examinations may also consider personal data protection, internet, e-commerce, and their requirements from these corporate forms, and consider governance requirements, business executives' requirements, anti-corruption tools, and many other requirements.

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