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Organization and planning of the enterprises of the future: legal status

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Abstract: The relevance of the problem under study is the future development of entrepreneurship as the driving force of the economy of the world and highlighting their legal status. Search engines found 768 articles from 2010 to 2023. As a result of the inclusion and exclusion process, 19 articles published in known databases and peer-reviewed scientific journals were selected for review. Existing changes in the world economy, politics, and scientific and technological development are contributing to the creation of new approaches in different fields. Determining the legal status of an enterprise when planning its future activities has also been influenced by these changes. The purpose of this study was to investigate the organization and planning of future enterprises and the main factors affecting their legal status. To achieve the goal, economic, sociological, technological scientific literature 2019-2022 was analyzed. Main results. With the help of empirical research and analysis of scientific

data literature, it was found that some of the main factors affecting the determination of the legal status of the future enterprise are the distribution of resources, the development of the digital economy, the implementation of environmental and social innovation, changes in the investment climate, the achievement of sustainable development goals, overcoming poverty. It is suggested to pay attention to such forms of enterprises as social enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, business groups, international enterprises with subsidiary organizations, family enterprises in the future when planning the activities of enterprises. The practical value of the given research can be applied at planning of activity of the enterprise and a choice of its legal status and in further scientific researches.

Keywords: open innovation, social enterprises, corporations, small and medium-sized enterprises, family businesses

Introduction.

The development of entrepreneurship in the context of globalization, digitalization, pandemic, crisis cannot but affect entrepreneurship in the future. The planning of the enterprise of the future and the determination of its legal status must be based on the existing rules of the market, competition, and conditions.

Research Problem

The work reveals the problem of organizing and planning the activities of enterprises of the future and the definition of its legal status. Scholars have paid a great deal of attention to the issue of entrepreneurial development. Thus, Al-Shaikh, & Hanaysha (2023) carried out a conceptual review of entrepreneurial marketing and business sustainability in small and medium enterprises. Social enterprise development has been addressed by scholars such as Cheah, Amran, & Yahya (2019), Guinnane, & Schneebacher (2020), Harsanto, Mulyana, Faisal & Shandy (2022), Islam, & Habib (2022), Wang, Ran, Huang, & Li (2022) and others. Willaert (2021) looked at the general provisions of the enterprise: state of the art, challenges, and development paths. The application of resources by the enterprise was investigated by Chofreh, Goni, Klemeš, Malik, & Khan (2020), Muñoz, Galvez, Enjolras, Camargo & Alfaro (2022). The impact of digitalization on the legal status of the future enterprise investigated by Dumitrache, Caramihai, Sacala, Moisescu, & Popescu (2020), Ettahiri & Doumi (2022), Förster, Kürpick, Hobscheidt, Kühn, & Dumitrescu (2022), Lee, & Lee, C. (2022), and others. Thus, in science the problem of determining the legal status of the enterprise of the future in planning its activities has been developed, scientists are actively considering different sides of this issue.

Research Focus

The focus of this study was on the following aspects of determining the legal status of the enterprise of the future when determining its status as resource allocation, development of the digital economy, implementation of environmental and social innovation, changes in the investment climate, achieving sustainable development goals, and overcoming poverty. Particular attention was paid to planning the enterprises of the future as social enterprises, small and medium-sized enterprises, business groups, international enterprises with subsidiaries, family businesses.

Research Aim and Research Questions

The purpose of this study was to identify approaches to the organization and planning of the enterprises of the future through the prism of their legal status.

Research objectives: an analysis of the data on the influence of factors determining the legal status of the enterprise of the future in the planning of its activities.

The hypothesis of the study: it is proposed to pay attention to the future planning of enterprises such as social enterprises, family enterprises, small and medium enterprises, cyber-enterprises.

Research Methodology

General Background

To implement the objectives, the study was carried out in certain stages in a combination of analysis of theoretical material, research data from around the world, scientific studies of applied and theoretical material. Such stages were: search for research data; search for scientific literature; analysis of research data and scientific sources; comparison and comparison of identified data, development of conclusions and recommendations.

Sample / Participants / Group

The empirical basis for the study were studies of scientists from different countries, enterprises of different legal forms, data from sociological and economic research, and surveys.

Instrument and Procedures

In order to implement the objectives, the study was carried out in certain stages in a combination of analysis of theoretical and statistical material and practical tasks. Such stages were:

1. searching for empirical data and scientific sources;
2. analyzing the said data and sources;
3. comparing and contrasting data by year, providing conclusions and recommendations, forecasting.

Data Analysis

The system of general scientific and special scientific methods was chosen as a methodological basis. The main method chosen is the analytical method, which allows you to identify the main problems in planning the organization and activities of the enterprise of the future and highlight their impact on the definition of the legal status of the enterprise. The integrated method allowed to combine the knowledge and practice of different branches, in particular computer technology, economics, sociology. Synergetic methodology made it possible to determine further directions of research in determining the legal status of enterprises of the future in planning their activities.

Research Results

The great uncertainty of today is deeply understood by enterprises. The identification of “potential drivers of change” is the key to preparing the enterprise for the new challenges of the environment. When planning the enterprise of the future and its legal status, one cannot do without considering the existing challenges (Ettahiri & Doumi, 2022). environment, human development, and others (Chofreh, Goni, Klemeš, Malik, & Khan, 2020) The legal status of the enterprise of the future must include the possibility of synergy and cooperation between firms, customers, suppliers, universities, citizen participation in open social innovation (Harsanto, Mulyana, Faisal & Shandy, 2022). Export and import management is also one of the most competitive driving forces of the enterprise, so should be included in the legal status of the enterprise of the future. between innovation and export.

The organization and planning of the enterprises of the future includes continuous enterprise resource planning as a combination of corporate, information systems (Chofreh, Goni, Klemeš, Malik, & Khan, 2020). The example of China should be cited in the use of resources with resource scarcity and problems with the safety of agricultural products, and Chinese enterprises have the uncertainty of demand and difficulty in planning activities and determining the legal status. The COVID-19 pandemic has also affected all business processes and the planning of future enterprises. Because of the world's resource constraints, special attention should be paid to creating enterprises with sustainable organizational models to enhance agrarian enterprises (Zhang, & Tu, 2022). China's economy is second in the world after the United States and is a socialist market economy with state planning and control (Wang, Ran, Huang, & Li, 2022).

Enterprise planning and legal status should include actions to achieve competitive advantage and ensure that firms are strategically positioned appropriately (White, Rajwani, & Krammer, 2022). Willaert (2021) notes the relatedness of legal issues to the unique status of an enterprise using the example of a global publicly traded mining corporation. Mining enterprises have an impact on the use of natural resources, so they are important for scientific research. Such enterprises have a mixed legal status as both an organ of an international organization and a commercial enterprise. In determining the legal status of such enterprises, it is vital to provide for the rights and obligations of all concerned.

Sustainable development includes managing the rational use of resources. Therefore, it was proposed to introduce innovations of sustainable development and the achievement of social, environmental benefits in the planning of future enterprises. The combination of innovation and the concept of sustainable development should be enshrined in the organizational and statutory documents of future enterprises (Harsanto, Mulyana, Faisal & Shandy, 2022). The concept of sustainable development has given rise to the concept of business sustainability as an effective application of this concept in enterprises. Sustainable strategies in enterprise planning help to achieve competitiveness. Sustainability has been noted in approaches that lead to innovation, integration, and collaboration in the business environment (Al-Shaikh, & Hanaysha, 2023).

It is impossible not to note the impact on enterprise planning of the future of the digital economy, which is becoming an engine in the development of the country and the individual enterprise. The legal status of the enterprise of the future must take into account these changes and be adapted to the digital economy (Lee, C., Tang, & Lee, C. 2022). The legal industry has undergone changes through digital transformation processes. Businesses in the future must make a number of changes in order to respond quickly to changes in business models and processes. Strategic planning for every company, especially small and medium-sized businesses, should have the integration of digital processes on their agenda (Förster, Kürpick, Hobscheidt, Kühn, & Dumitrescu, 2022). Scholars have noted that the digital economy is already becoming a driving force in China's development and allows businesses to achieve maximum development (Lee, Tang, & Lee, 2022).

Dumitrache, Caramihai, Sacala, Moiescu, & Popescu (2020) concluded that the legal status of future enterprises should be planned based on digital transformation. The industrial revolution has emerged from paradigms such as Cyber-Physical Systems. An enterprise manages all work processes based on a cyber-physical system. Scientists have proposed the creation of a new conceptual cyber-enterprise to provide a common design architecture for complex corporate systems containing social and technical capabilities.

Corporations as a form of enterprise of the future deserve special attention in the scientific literature. There is a mistaken impression that corporations are more central to economic development (Guinnane, & Schneebacher, 2020). Business groups, created from a network of businesses, are coordinated by a board that coordinates the allocation of resources. Each firm that is part of such groups has access to their core resources. The coordination and allocation of resources depends on the control of the business group board. Business groups develop and implement tax management strategies and require legal directors (Hearn, Oxelheim, & Randøy, 2022).

In considering the company and future options for companies, scholars have paid attention to the activities of foreign subsidiaries. When planning the future activities of a company, the change in the legal distance to the participation of a foreign subsidiary in the development of the market environment should be taken into account. Conducting an analysis of 352 multinational enterprises of foreign subsidiaries operating in the Philippines and Thailand, White, Rajwani, & Krammer (2022) noted the complexity of such relationships based on the current laws of the host countries. A multinational enterprise has been proposed to be defined by the "ownership threshold" as a firm controlling income-generating assets. The list of such enterprises includes both Caribbean firms and firms with traceable income streams physically present in their foreign subsidiaries (Hearn, Oxelheim, & Randøy, 2022).

In addition to large enterprises, corporations, and business groups, small and medium-sized enterprises occupy a significant place in the economic development of most countries, accounting for up to 90% of all enterprises and 50% of global jobs (Sun, Chai, Dong, & Shi, 2022). Small and medium-sized companies are seen as the backbone of economic growth. The economic policies of these businesses have been associated with entrepreneurial marketing to help address new challenges to business sustainability (Al-Shaikh, & Hanaysha, 2023). Förster, Kürpick, Hobscheidt, Kühn, & Dumitrescu (2022) believed that SMEs in all industries need to address digital transformation with a sustainable approach.

Understanding modern business needed “new thinking”, applying advances in law, anthropology, political science, sociology, and economics. The current crisis, however, was presented as an opportunity for the development of a scientific family business (Craig, & Newbert, 2022). The family business is still an under-researched area on the issue of planning the business of the future with regard to its legal status. The family business has been presented as a separate value system that deals with expectations related to family and business that may conflict with each other. After an analysis by Frank, Kessler, Beck, Suess-Reyes, & Fuetsch (2022) of 451 business families, a high level of validity and reliability was found for this legal status of the business. And Hearn, Oxelheim, & Randøy (2022) pointed to the role of business family expansion in social and economic well-being. Family business groups are formed by families but are also linked to other entities such as individuals, corporations, and the government.

One of the most effective approaches in improving living standards, reducing poverty in the future may be social entrepreneurship (Cheah, Amran, & Yahya, 2019). Social entrepreneurship has a positive image in the eyes of customers and has many benefits. The development of social entrepreneurship is a result of implementing the concept of sustainable development (Al-Shaikh, & Hanaysha, 2023) in achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. The following forms of social enterprises were noted: cooperatives, social enterprises, charitable organizations, and credit unions. And impact investing was a promising means of supporting social economy enterprises (Islam, & Habib, 2022).

Social enterprises have the hybrid nature of achieving profits related to achieving the social mission and must innovate for sustainability to balance these two goals. It is important to engage in open innovation through the involvement of external parties to reduce the pressure of conflicting interests of others (Harsanto, Mulyana, Faisal & Shandy, 2022). The effectiveness of social companies is to identify external resources. And financial and training support must be closely linked to formal business planning, which plays a crucial role between external support and the effectiveness of social enterprises. Social enterprise challenges the conventional business practices of mission-driven organizations (Cheah, Amran, & Yahya, 2019). Social enterprises are those businesses that fund social programs and activities for profit. Therefore, two streams of social enterprise innovation were distinguished for the realization of sustainable development goals: environmental innovation (in the form of waste management, productive use of land, support for food security, particularly through ownership of the Global Standards British Retail Consortium (BRCGS) food safety standard, and social innovation, such as training students from poor families, selling products at low prices (Harsanto, Mulyana, Faisal & Shandy, 2022).

Discussion

The results indicate that the organization and planning of the enterprises of the future and the definition of their legal status should be based on the existing conditions in the world market, taking into account the factors of globalization, digitalization, efficient use of resources, sustainable development. Recent scientific works indicate the need to focus on the above features of the modern economy. For example, Ettahiri & Doumi (2022) suggested that planning should take into account the need for a reliable exchange of knowledge bases between partner, subsidiary, or contract companies using blockchain technology. This academic study continued these findings and provided suggestions to take into account in the legal status of the company and the enshrining in the articles of incorporation of digital technologies like blockchain to enable such exchange, in particular for business groups,

corporations, and large enterprises. Willaert (2021), answering the question of what an enterprise is, the specifics of its legal status, and what are the main reasons for its creation, proposes a comprehensive approach and a study of information on the main functions, history, and problematic issues in enterprises and the status of the region and its mineral resources as a common good of humanity. This study continued to consider the use of natural resources in determining the legal status of the enterprise and concluded that a special legal status was acquired by enterprises engaged in the extraction and processing of natural resources, minerals, combining public and private management. Hearn, Oxelheim, & Randøy (2022), based on resource dependency theory, argue for the influence of business groups on the board composition of offshore financial multinationals. Guinnane, & Schneebacher (2020) carried out a topical study and concluded that the theoretical and empirical literature examines enterprise choice in the form of corporations. And forms such as societies have received much less attention in the academic literature. Scholars rightly suggest using simpler models for partnership choice. These findings were continued in this paper. The choice of small and medium-sized forms of entrepreneurship as having the greatest prevalence in the economy was investigated. The findings of Förster, Kürpick, Hobscheidt, Kühn, & Dumitrescu (2022) on the ability of small and medium-sized enterprises in all industries to address digital transformation with a sustainable approach should be considered in the following studies. Frank, Kessler, Beck, Suess-Reyes, & Fuetsch (2022) provided relevant conclusions about the lack of research in the academic literature on family businesses, continued in this paper. Following the analysis by Cheah, Amran, & Yahya (2019) in turn rightly considered one of the most effective approaches in improving living standards, reducing poverty in the future of social entrepreneurship. Wang, Ran, Huang, & Li (2022) rightly believe that an urgent large-scale social enterprise study is needed to establish an understanding of the interaction between the public, private, and social sectors. This study was a logical continuation of research papers that raise many problems and require further study.

Conclusions and Implications

Having conducted this study, it is possible to make a number of conclusions. Enterprise planning should be focused on the goals of globalization and implementation of sustainable development, environmental and economic measures to improve the quality of life, the restoration of resources. The choice of the legal status of the enterprise of the future must contribute to the achievement of these goals. Enterprises cannot remain outside the social sector of life in the future. Production affects the use of resources and other areas, interaction with government agencies. Therefore, the planning of the enterprise of the future should pay attention to social enterprises that can combine the objectives of sustainable development, achieving the social mission and profit. Family enterprises that also combine the realization of social mission, family values are also one form of enterprises of the future. Small and medium-sized enterprises must develop and operate under the conditions of digitalization. Large corporations, business groups will have a place in the future as enterprises of influence. The scientific study continued to consider the issue of current problems of planning the activities of enterprises of the future and determining their legal status, the main factors of influence.

Prospects for further researches.

The works of scientists who analyzed the current trends in the planning of enterprises, enterprises of the future, and their legal status have been further developed. This issue will have a need for research in the future.

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