Company Forms Comparison Table

	KK (Limited, Incorporated Company)		LLC (Limited Liability Company)	LLP (Limited Liability Partnership ・ General Pertnership)
Type	Company with shares		Company without shares	Company without shares（Limited Liability Partnership、General Partnership）
Investor	1 or more shareholder(s)		1 or more member(s)	1 or more partner(s)
Legal Person	yes		yes	no
Setting up the Structure	Shareholders' meeting, Rules about setting up board of directors		Can be set up freely by Articles of Incorporation	Can be set up freely by Articles of Incorporation
Internal Regulations	1 General Director,(Company Law) 1 Auditor		General members' meeting, no restrictions （Decision is made with majority of the members）	Partner's general meeting
Directors Term of Office	Longest 10 years		None	None
	(reelection is required)			
Public Sales of Shares	Allowed		Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Announcement of Financial Statement	Required		Not required	Not required
Initial Articles of Incorporation Certification	Certification by a Notary public is required		Certification by a Notary public is not required	Certification by a Notary public is not required
Initial Articles of Incorporation Certification Fees	AoI Certification	50,000−	0	0
	Revenue Stamp fee	40,000−	40,000−	40,000−
Registration (Registration Certificate Tax)	150,000−		60,000−	60,000−
Indirect limited liability and limited liability employees	Limited liability employees will be liable only within the amount of shares invested		All members are limited liability members (indirect limited liability members) and will be liable only within the amount invested	All members will be liable to a debtor without limitation.
Profit and Authority Distribution or Taxation System	Profit, authority will be proportionated with invested amount		Profit, authority can be freely distributed	Profit, authority can be freely distributed
	The capital (investor) from investors invested within limited scope of liability and the management (manager) are separated. Profit gained from the management will be distributed to the investors		Members are both investor (shareholder) and director (executive). *1. Can change into a company with shares in the future *2. US system options (pass-through business) to choose profits flow through the business (orgatization tax) or through investors (individual tax) is not available. Only legal person (organization tax) is allowed.	*1. Not subject to corporate tax, but will be subject to individual tax of each member/partner (pass-through). *2. Can not change into company with shares.
Aggregation of Profit and Loss /Deferred deduction of Losses	Allowed		Allowed	Not allowed, however, profit and loss from a member's business can be summed up. It is same for deferred deduction for losses.
Performing Business	1 person or more		member(s)	member(s)
Social Insurance	Allowed, required in some cases		Allowed, required in some cases However, in case of one−man company, public health insurance+public pension enrollment is allowed	Allowed