Ontological approach to the normative dimension of organizations

The nature of corporations

Ontology of Social Entities

Economic theories

Law theories

US legal system

Artificial person

Fictitious person

Concession by state

Social organism

Ontological analysis of corporations

Composition

Decomposition

Extensionality

The Theory of Granular Partitions

Mereology

Fundamentals of Ontology

Speech Acts

Documents Acts

BFO consists of a taxonomy that provides a categorization of the entities existing in the world and it thus, provides an account of reality

BFO independent continuant

social acts

document acts

standing declarations

deontic declarations

do not depend on other entities except constitutive entities

remain numerically one and the same over time

are composed by their members.

the use of ontological principles to understand and represent reality as support to modeling activities

the representation of a knowledge domain through a formal language to be processed by automatic reasoners

Corporations seem play a dual role with respect to the ownership relation: they can act as individuals, that is, as legal subjects; they can act as thing, that is, as legal objects. The corporation (as an individual) owns its assets and it is owned (as thing) by shareholders. In the former case, it acts legally as a person; in the latter, it acts legally as a thing

it can contract, sue and be sued

it can acquire and dispose of property

it has its own seal by which it could act as a body distinct from its members

its shares are transferable

its membership may change without affecting its perpetual existence

it cannot commit treason

it cannot serve as a trustee

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