

Starting a new business?



Choose a business structure

When starting a business, you must decide what form of business entity to establish. Your form of business determines which income tax return form you have to file.

The most common forms of business are the sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation and S corporation. A limited liability company (LLC) is a business structure allowed by state statute.

Compare the general traits of these business structures, but remember that ownership rules, liability, taxes and filing requirements for each business structure can vary by state. The following table is only a guideline. Confer with a business tax specialist to confirm your specific business needs.



IRS.gov/bizstructure

Find more details about the tax considerations for each business entity, including which tax forms to use, with IRS.gov <u>Business</u>
Structures.

Business structure	Ownership	Liability	Taxes
Sole proprietorship	One person	Unlimited personal liability	Self-employment tax Personal tax
Partnerships	Two or more people	Unlimited personal liability unless structured as a limited partnership	Self-employment tax (except for limited partners) Personal tax
Limited liability company (LLC)	One or more people	Owners are not personally liable	Self-employment tax Personal tax or corporate tax
Corporation - C corp	One or more people	Owners are not personally liable	Corporate tax
Corporation - S corp	One or more people, but no more than 100, and all must be U.S. citizens	Owners are not personally liable	Personal tax
Corporation - B corp	One or more people	Owners are not personally liable	Corporate tax
Corporation - Nonprofit	One or more people	Owners are not personally liable	Tax-exempt, but corporate profits can't be distributed

For more information with the Small Business Administration: Choose a business structure.