Organic food advantages and disadvantages pdf

Determine what organizational changes are appropriate for your company by first understanding the advantages and disadvantages of changing an organization. While some change is inevitable, taking steps to reduce the impact could leave the organization healthier in the long run. Changes to an organization are made internally or externally. Depending on the source of change, there are different advantages and disadvantages associated with change. Jupiterimages/Photos.com/Getty Images Make the most of an internally created change, such as someone retiring or someone lobbying for a vending machine in the office. When change starts from within the organization, it is often received in a more positive way. Internal change has many benefits for an organization, including increased morale among employees, a sense of empowerment and control of employees, and the possibility of permanent change. As this change originates from the group, it is easier to accept and become the norm. Jupiterimages/Brand X Pictures/Getty Images make a change from outside the organization when change should happen quickly and the organization is not yet ready for change. While accepting external change is harder than internal change, there are some distinct benefits to external change in an organization. This type of change can help jump to start a ded declining organization and can change its course completely. One example of this is if a company is bought by a larger company. This external change can help with an objective look at the situation and change when it is needed to save the smaller company. Another advantage of external organizational change is that many organizations tend to reach the plateau level for a long time if unchanged. People get comfortable on their way and stop looking for new and better ways to get things done. External change is good for improving the organization when it cannot be done internally. Michael Blanc/Digital Vision/Getty Images Everything change is a good thing, and sometimes domestic production change can race bad results. If a team or organization has a very dominating member, internal change will often result from that single person and therefore would be too single-minded to be good at a large level for the organization. Moreover, when teams work together too long in the same environment, the group mentality can take over and make an unsealed change within the organization. When this kind of internal imposed change happens, bring in external resources to help manage the process. Jupiterimages/Goodshoot/Getty Images When a change in an organization is forced, often the organization will rebel. One of the main disadvantages of external imposed change is that it fails in the long run. Most external sources can force this change for a while, but when those people go to different roles, the organization will return to its previous behaviors. The process of change itself can cause temporary chaos within the organization and actually reduce productivity for a few weeks or months. The Initial Public Offering (IPO) is the first stock sale by a company. Small companies looking to grow their company further often use the IPO as a way to generate the capital needed to expand. Although further expansion is a benefit for the company, there are both advantages and disadvantages when a company becomes public. As stated earlier, financial gains in the form of raising capital are the most distinctive advantages. Capital can be used to fund research and development (R&D), fund capital, or even to pay off existing debts. Becoming an IPO is an expensive and time-consuming effort — the benefits of going public can be numerous, but bugs can be, especially for smaller businesses. Another advantage is to raise public awareness of the company as IPOs often generate advertising as their products become known to a new group of potential customers. After that, this may lead to an increase in market share for the company. The IPO may also be used by establishers as an exit strategy. Many venture capitalists have used IPOs to cash in on successful companies that helped launch. Even with the benefits of the IPO, public companies often face numerous disadvantages that may make them think twice about becoming public. One of the most important changes is the need for added disclosure for investors. In addition, public companies are regulated by the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in relation to periodic financial reporting, which may be difficult for newer public companies. They must also meet other rules and regulations overseen by the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). More important, especially for smaller companies, is that the cost of complying with regulatory requirements can be very high. These costs have only increased with the advent of the Sarbanes-Exceli Act. Some additional costs include a generation of financial reporting documents, audit fees, investor relationship departments, and accounting oversight committees. To become an IPO, a company must be able to pay for a generation of financial reporting documents, audit fees, investor relations departments, and accounting oversight committees. IPOs often generate ads by making their products a potentially wider swath than well-known customers, but getting a public company is a big risk. Smaller businesses may find it difficult to afford the time and money it takes to become an IPO. Privately held companies have more autonomy than public companies. Public companies are also facing added market pressure, which may cause them to focus more on short-term results rather than long-term growth. The company's management measures are also increasingly being reviewed as investors constantly seek to increase profits. This may lead management to use Questionable practices to raise revenue. Before deciding whether or not to go public, companies must assess all the potential advantages and disadvantages that will come about. This usually happens during the underwritten process as the company works with an investment bank to weigh the pros and cons of the public offering and determine whether it is in the company's best interest for that time period. One of the high-profile companies that has plunged snap company (snap) after its IPO is more known for its flagship Snapchat product. The company raised $3.4 billion in March 2017. Despite an initial rise above its $17 IPO price, the stock struggled to hold those gains. Snap reported disappointing user growth figures in its first quarterly report as a public company. In May 2017, investors filed a complaint, noting that the company had made false and misleading material statements about user growth. Snap settled for $187.5 million in January 2020. The company's shares continue to trade well below its IPO price. Whether you work in an organization that produces widgets, provide medical services or sell snow cones from minivans, paper trails are vital to running your business. Keep the paper trail together with a number of advantages and disadvantages, however, and this should weigh against each other when determining how much time to spend creating a weight. Paper Trail is a step-by-step history of a transaction. The full paper sequence allows anyone to recreate the process taken to get from start to finish, similar to the recipe. Paper trails are required for billing purposes, audits are required and in some cases are mandated by law. Paper trails also make sense. If you're a scientist doing a series of experiments, recording every step of your research may be the only way you can rebuild the results. A well-laid paper sequence protects you against claims of doing wrong and provides you with unproven proof that you are following procedures and rules. The trail also acts as a reminder of specific details, such as the date and time when a client approved the change to their account and for how much, which you may forget if questioned at a later date. If you leave the half-done deal, the paper trail allows someone else to finish the job without starting from scratch and wasting valuable time. Time paper trails, and their value are quite dependent on the accuracy and honesty of the staff detailing the steps along the trail. Whether the paper trail is strictly kept on paper or as notes on a computer, they take up space that can be used for other things, and ultimately someone needs to archive or destroy old records that are no longer useful. While paper trails can protect you from auditors and legal action, they can also be used against you if you did something wrong. Because the value of paper trails directly relates to the care taken by the documentary person trail, in instill staff the importance of trails And the policies that define what details need to be documented and when. The best paper trails are created during each stage in the process, not hours, days or months after that. The more time it comes between actions and documentation, the more likely details will remain to be forgotten. Forget.