LESSON 1 Company structure

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Introduction

Company structures define how businesses organize their internal systems, delineating roles, responsibilities, and communication pathways. Understanding these structures is vital for effective management and operational efficiency

Primary Types Of Organizational Structures:

- ▶ 1. Functional Structure
- In a functional structure, the organization is divided into specialized units based on specific functions such as marketing, production, human resources, etc
- 2. Divisional Structure
- This structure organizes teams based on products, geographical markets, or customer segments
- ▶ 3. Matrix Structure
- A matrix structure blends functional and divisional approaches, where employees report to multiple managers—typically both a functional manager and a project manager.
- 4. Flat Structure
- Characterized by few or no levels of management between staff and executives, flat structures promote direct communication and empower employees by reducing hierarchical barriers

Organizational Levels

- Top Management: Senior executives responsible for strategic decisions.
- CEO (Chief Executive Officer)
- CFO (Chief Financial Officer)
- COO (Chief Operating Officer)
- Middle Management: Managers who implement policies and oversee departments.
- Department Manager
- Regional Manager
- Lower Management & Employees: Operational staff responsible for daily tasks.
- Team Leader
- Supervisor
- Staff/Employees

Types of Organizational Structures

- ► Hierarchical Structure A traditional pyramid structure with clear authority levels.
 - Flat Structure Fewer management levels, promoting more collaboration.
 - Matrix Structure Employees report to multiple managers, often used in project-based organizations.
 - **Divisional Structure** Organized by product, region, or market.

Key Vocabulary

- ► **Hierarchy** The ranking system within a company.
 - **Department** A division within a company (e.g., HR, Marketing, Finance).
 - Supervisor A person who oversees a team.
 - Board of Directors A group that makes high-level company decisions.
 - Stakeholders Individuals or groups affected by a company's actions.
 - Subsidiary A company controlled by a larger parent company.
 - Chain of Command The flow of authority from top to bottom.

References

► Sweeney's *English for Business Communication* (2019)