

**THE IMPACT OF THE NETWORK ENTERPRISES DEVELOPMENT ON THE GLOBAL
MARKET EQUILIBRIUM:
THE NEED TO MANAGE THE RESOURCE FLOWS OUTSIDE THE RULES AS A MUST
TO SURVIVE.**

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ABSTRACT

Some economic systems put the bases for the creation of network enterprises very suitable for managing the input and output resource flows, according to the new global market rules. The network enterprise can efficiently manage the supplying of the productive factors, the transformation processes and the distribution of the value-added produced. This advantage is obtained thanks to variables which are, however, not available to all the economic realities within the global market. In addition, the presence of value-added is not always a right system to justify the economic and social existence of the enterprises. Who doesn't take adequately part in the distribution of the value, but he takes fully part in to the supply of the productive factors, from his point of view, he doesn't observe a value-added and he could not justify the existence of a specify enterprise, in his environment. If this phenomenon can be referred to great geographic environments, the market development model is unsustainable.

Introduction

The process which is leading to the constitution of the global market is in direct interdependence with the birth of the networked enterprises and their operating characteristics. In such a market the increased circulation of information acts as resource to satisfy the necessity of the increased amount of goods, consumptions and consumers that are essential elements of the modern economy. The increasing amount of goods is straight linked to the resources supplying system. In the current global model the stimulus to increase the consumptions takes place through an image culture system. This system turns the wishes in to indispensable products prepared by the industrial system. The success of the production takes place when the benefit perceived by the customer turns out higher than the sacrifice imposed to him to acquire the good. In front of an identified productive and distributive organization, the increase of buyers becomes a compulsory necessity for the system. This increase is obtained through the involvement of population layers or entire countries, previously excluded by the game. Through supporting the economic and industrial development, in the areas where these subjects reside in, it becomes possible to generate a partial increase in their spending power. This increase is able to support the good demand. The above-mentioned system is the environment in which the networked enterprises are developing themselves and in which they are especially suitable for the exploitation, the use and the distribution of the resources, according to the rules of the global market system.

The concept of networked enterprise is a business organizational typology in which the link among the enterprises, which are part of the net, is realized through exchange relationships for the circulation of the information and other resources. By analyzing various net typologies is observable that the narrow tie between organization and information circulation function, plays a primary role in the constitution of the network organizational forms. Thanks to these characteristics, the networked enterprises are surprisingly suitable for the exploitation of the planetary resources, according to the rules of the new system, the global market system. This allows to give to this market a justification of its existence instead of the unavoidable evolution of the previous exchange systems.

Mediation in the exchanges of resources

The networked organization is a stable system of transactions among participants. This system, which constitutes a new identity, bases its stability on the straightness of the links and not on the continuity of the transactions which can be infrequent or even nonexistent. This occurs when the assumption, for which the net has been created, never happens¹. From a transactional point of view,

¹ This happened since the first forms of networked enterprises. The hanseatic town nets, in the XIII and XVI centuries, were constituted to defence a maritime basin from hostile ships. These towns, engaged in the respective activities, worked organized as a net to defend their sea, with exchanges of logistic information, capital and men, only in case of

the enterprise is an intermediate solution between the market and a hierarchic distribution system of the resources. From the same point of view the networked enterprise is an intermediate solution between an enterprises group governed by the free market and an enterprise group governed by a hierarchic system. The intercession of the enterprise, as institution placed between the market and the hierarchy, is today justified by the economic theory, because of its best aptitude in exchanging resources among several participants. By this theory, the enterprises acquire part of the market's mechanisms and they make the same transactions in a more efficient way. This efficiency comes from a greater circulation of the information which happens thanks to the constitution of an internal organisation. The networked enterprise also places itself as an intermediate organizational solution in order to manage the transactions and to intermediate between the market and the hierarchy system. Its existence, inside the economical and social system, is justified by the greater aptitude, respect to the other enterprises, to link economic agents operating in countries or different continents.

This thesis, even though corresponding to the reality of the facts, observes only the final effect of a process which takes to the constitution of a value surplus. This values goes on the hands of the net that intermediates the exchanges. What is not observed is the support that the net gives to the system, so that its intermediation became an inalienable and perpetual necessity during the time. The intermediation is necessary until a deficit exists between two or more exchangers that prevent them an autonomous exchange. Such a deficit can be a delay in technological competence, able to prevent the production in a defined place; it can be a delay in commercial skill, able to prevent the exchange relationships also face to a produced output; it can be a delay in politic field or other proficiency. At this level of the analysis, it is not difficult to identify the existing relation between such a deficit and the survival of the networked enterprises operating at international level.

Working in the global market

Working in the global market means to create an enterprise with a net organizational structure², which is able to work with particular features in the achievement of its purposes. Every individual or enterprise adhering to the net, being also holder of its own targets (for whose reaching it finds helpful the adhesion to the net) has as an intermediate aim the survival of the net. So the adhesion to the networked enterprise is a tool to reach the own aims and to reach a common aim: the

an hostile attack. This fact has been observed, besides by the organizational science, also from other disciplines. In the illegality field of networked organizations, the services exchange ("favours") among mafia's cells, happens face to a big time distance that can exceed the life of the first user of the service. This user is generally the aspirant sticking to the net, who can leave the debt to his heirs. Such discontinuity and time distance in the exchange of the service, defined as tie "falsely weak", doesn't represent a weakness symptom of the net.

² Organizational structure created by autonomous and/or collective participants that, through the constitution of knots and links among the knots, allows to widen the effectiveness sphere of the participants to the net. Such an organization, if constituted as operating company to assign the output produced through the market, can be defined networked enterprise.

dimensional growth, through the enlargement of the space, legal, social or economic border, in the operational sphere of the participants. In order to exemplify the analysis, we can estimate as a common target, beyond the dimensional growth, the exploitation of inaccessible resources or the exploitation with lower costs respect the value that the men give to them. This can be realized thanks to the obtainment of information which is used to manage transactions governed by the market or simply not governed until that time. The goods, whose transactions are not governed, refer to free goods accessible by the social or natural environment.

To the reaching of these aims the enterprises work with links, through which the information and other resources flow undergoes a certain type of analysis and/or transformation. The resources recovered by the net are so exploited by the knots through the organizational structure. Such a process, while it allows the growth and the development for the participants of the net, increases the chances for these participants to establish link with other individuals, who are holders of indispensable natural or human productive factors for the net. Other individuals, holders of financial resources, place themselves in the net relationships, becoming part of it, because they obtain a portion of the resources subtracted to the firsts. The holders of financial resources are the consumers of the transaction objects, who become, often ignorant, cause of the impoverishment system of the natural and human productive factors holders.

The efficient exploitation of the resources³ happens thanks to strong links inside the networked organization. The link can be at the same time a connection element and then a tool of the net, and also cause of the participation of the knot to the net. This has a remarkable importance if we observe that, while it is possible to modify the organizational structure, replacing or removing a few participants to the net, it is not possible to replace a specific link among ties with as much easiness. Some ties can exist in the net thanks to a particular link whose replacement can cause the exclusion⁴ of the knot. The links in the networked enterprises are the bases of its constitution, they are part of the net and they express its value. For such a reason the change or the replacement of the knots, and then of the enterprises, institutions or subjects which are part of the net, does not cause modifications of the effects that the net produces in the outside environment.

The change and the replacement of knots is a source of extreme dynamism in quality/quantitative dimension of the net. This pushes to highlight an extreme opportunism of these organizations. The

³ Find and exploit the maximum possible value of resources using the minimums possible capital.

⁴ When a participant takes part to a net, on the basis of a particular link that connect his own business to the political and social system, that link becomes essential for his staying in to the net. If the link between the participant and the business comes to an end, it can affect the original relationship and cause the exclusion of the subject involved in the net.

easiness of entering inside a net, subordinated initially to the possession of qualifications by the aspirant, is proportional to the easiness in exiting, when the adhesion is not favourable any more. Such a feature, while it creates clear advantages to the net in terms of adaptability, it creates a kind of moral, social and legal participants' irresponsibility. This irresponsibility, which can exist thanks to the non homogeneity of the environments the net works in, comes out from the opportunistic nature of the participants and is the base of the links set up inside the net. Some kind of enterprises, which operates at international level for the purchase and the transaction of a certain category of resources, seems to be totally unrelated to the social, economic and political consequences that they create in the working areas. This event happens when these areas are extraneous to the area through which the net draws justification of its existence. In this last area the networked enterprise is faithful to create value for the subjects and customers who reside there. They must be placed in strict condition to acquire the output of the enterprises at lower sacrifice, respect to the higher value of the acquired goods. In the other areas, in which the networked enterprise operates, such strictness is not necessary and sometimes there's not a value production without the imposition of rules, coming from an authority which imposes limits.

This happens because a certain sense of not membership to the net exists, caused by the dynamism of this organizational typology. The opportunistic nature of the human being is innate in every subject and in various forms it expresses itself in men's daily acting. The imposition of rules which place limits to such a nature, so that this nature in every individual does not prejudice the survival of the others, is the aim of a civilian act. For such a reason the economic activity has always been disciplined and regulated. Such a principle also concerns the networked enterprises, but, their possibility to nimbly work at planetary level, can allow them to act through different rules, respect to the rules that other enterprises follow in the same country. This allows to obtain a clear competitive advantage and a destabilization of the of resources distribution system.

In false antithesis respect to the opportunistic nature of the adhesion, the cooperation among the knots of the net is a characterizing element of this type of enterprises, through which the participants work in a joined way. The co-operating of the participants is that part of activity took from the market negotiation (with the price system) and governed by the net through the network relationships. By this co-operation, and the information obtained through the net, the participants can reach an agreement and make the transactions. The networked enterprise, by this way, succeeds in escaping the market rules, to which other competitors must submit.

At the same time, the co-operation is a participants' activity which is taken from the hierarchic control and given to the knots government of the net which establish an agreement and they exchange the necessary information in order to negotiate. By this way, the lack of an international

unitary legislation, allows the networked enterprise to work outside the legislative schemes imposed to the other competitors.

The opportunistic nature, which resides in the possibility to get an advantage by the adhesion to the net with a less participation cost, is firmly connected to the cooperation because, such an advantage and such a cost, come from the implicit obligation to co-operate. The co-operation, by this way, acts as a bridge among the common net's aims, which guarantee its survival through a joined acting, and the aims of each enterprise, which suppose an egoistic activity directed towards its own interests.

The separation and union occurrence of the organization with the outside environment, observed with reference to the enterprises, can be mainly analyzed in the networked enterprise where the border assumes a triple conception:

- Border concerning the activity of the single enterprises analyzed in their complex;
- Border concerning the activities of the networked enterprises as new individual;
- Border concerning the sphere of influence and activity of the net as a social sub-layer.

The first feature has a modest interest in this work, because it is like the border of the enterprises not operating as net. The second and third conceptions are instead representative of the organizations and of the enterprises configured as net.

According to the concept of networked organisation analysed by other disciplines, the study of the historical evolution of this subject puts in light how the overcoming of various borders really happened through the net. This type of evolution is, in fact, set up as an alternative solution between the not-growth and the inter-organisational conflict through the "operating weldings". These welding allowed, to mafia organisations, to implement a first model of international net organization which marked a big event in the history of the illegal organisations for the transaction of goods. The borders to be crossed were various and they were sometimes far from concept of space border. Synthetically they can be classified in:

- Commercial border in the sale and buy market;
- Legal border present both in the organisation and the development of the activities, and in the object of the transactions;
- Politician-social border referred to the national and international relationships.

In the field of the “official illegality”, with the networked organization it was possible to exceed the first border through agreements, as that of Aruba, where Mafia and the Medellin Colombian Cartel, decided to join in 1987, and through the “cells organization”.

The second border can be also exceeded by constituting as net. The internationalization, in addition to open new markets, allows to take advantage from the differences and the legislative shortages at international level, above all in the developing countries and on activity or traffic not forbidden⁵. The third border has been crossed several times by the constitution of politics and relationships net, during the centuries. The development of the illegal organizations did also not operate in a different way from any other typology of net whose participants, joining the social environment they work in, attract persons engaged in political and public activities, obtaining obvious advantages. A second example is given by a case of the first years '90, in which an international net had been created, between Russian Mafia and other western Mafias in which were included personalities both from Russian and foreign politics. Through this net the laws on the Russian commercial policy, about the crude oil exports, could be easily exceeded. The purchase of crude oil, by narco-dollars changed in roubles through the black market, became completely legal with the contribution of a Russian politician to obtain an export licence; thanks to a complaisant bank operating at international level and thanks to an account in a Russian bank. Through these elements, and an advanced elusive system, it was possible to export the crude oil in western Europe to a very basic cost, obtaining gains up to a 1000% for the exporters and consequent twisting of the balancing commercial policy of the ex Soviet Union.

In the organizations⁶ called enterprises, in the evolutionary process which takes to the constitution as net, something similar to that above described, happens. The borders of the networked enterprise can be observed taking into consideration the connections with the social layer and with the other nets which cross it. The creation of ad hoc laws which support the creation of markets for particular sectors of the economy is an example of such connection⁷.

The use of labour resource with times and wages under the subsistence limits, as well as the children job, were limits to the commercial expansion crossed by several organisations in which famous alimentary and textiles companies take part. Agreements with the enterprises placed in

⁵ An example of such a fact is represented by the shifting of heavy capitals to open branches of the organized crime net in Latin America, through which the development of Italian Mafia organization exceeded a legal limit assigning activities to others knots outside the national net. These activities are the development of some processes that, in Italy, would have attracted the authorities attention, with more cost for the organisation. For instance, with reference to the market of pedophilia goods, thanks to the existence of countries where such a phenomenon is socially tolerated and then not repressed, it is observable the segmentation of the productive processes and the development of some activities abroad.

⁶ The enterprise is that economic organisation which gives, by the exchange, the value produced to the market, through the price system.

⁷ A clear example about how a commercial limit, imposed by the State, could be easily crossed by net links between enterprises and politic layers is represented by the "Gasparri" law. This law about telecommunications, given off in obvious clash of interests by the Italian government in the year 2003, tried to elude a State law and a Constitutional Court sentence in order to allow a specific enterprise to operate in market with methods forbidden in that time.

countries in which such practices are legal or however tolerated, allowed few international colossuses to knock down the costs of the labour through net relationships with such enterprises. When the enterprises bind their survival to these systems, these systems become inalienable and the networked enterprises push at institutional level, in order to leave these practices not obstructed. The GATT agreements and the most recent WTO ones, at the points 2.1 and 2.8, which Italy adheres to, furnish an example to the above-mentioned pushing. These agreements seem to support such methods, since they do not grantee the possibility of blocking the importation, so to discriminate, some kinds of purchase. These not discriminated purchases refer to those goods produced in developing countries, made through the juvenile job, as the importation of balloons made by children in the Third World which caused various debates at national and international level during 2003. The networked enterprises, using typologies of work which would be considered illegal (in their original countries), obtain high profit margins that grant their existence.

The organisation as networked enterprise creates dynamic borders for typology and dimension; these borders are not very identifiable and represent a point of strength. By the internationalization and the next globalization the space limits were practically deleted for a few categories of enterprises, while they were considerably increased for others, preventing the companies' development. The networked organization, thanks to the configuration as political and social sub-layer, is at last able to exceed and expand other kinds of limits and borders.

The pulling down of such borders, allows this company to work in the legality for the country in which the head-company (or however the power of the net) has the official place of business. But, this pulling down can create illegal situations in the other countries in which the net sets up one of its knots. Such a situation, illegal by a "western" analysis, but legal (or tolerated) in the countries in which it happens, can cause squandering of resources, destruction and devastation. These variables if opportunely analysed, may put in crisis the foundation on which the existence of all enterprises is based on, that is the value added creation. For such a reason the constitution as networked enterprises (in order to exceed the above-mentioned limits) can be considered like an economic system virus. In this system the lack of social emancipation in some areas of the world, is vital lymph for those enterprises that, staying and operating in the market without economic and social justification, use this lack as a weapon for its settlement and exploitation of the resources in such areas.

Value creation and shifting of resources

The resources exchange, trough the outside environment, is an essential factor of survival for all systems. The networked enterprises operate a resources exchange able to preserve their continuation as complex structure and a sequence of transactions done by the single enterprises as self-governing participants. These exchanges are configurable, besides as productive factors exchanges, as

exchange of informative resource, which is indispensable for the stay of the organization as a net. A big part of the informative flow is based on the possibility, for each knot, to know about the transactions made by the others but another part of information comes directly from and towards outside.

The information management, among the various exchanged resources, in the social and geographic areas where the networked enterprise sales the production, is very important, but it is also important in the areas where it acquires the productive factors. With reference to the output market, the enterprise identifies the images of new goods to be created on the basis of the information got through it, so to create goods able to satisfy the wishes spontaneously risen, or created by the advertising system. Similarly, it provides a certain amount of information, on its activity, to the area that justify its existence, according to what the area expects to know from the enterprise. Such information is variable and it depends on the variability of the political, legal, social and economic values of the reference area. This information has an importance able to compromise the stability of a knot of the net or the wide net.

The bad management of this information can cause conflicts between the net and the social layer that supports it. So, some activities or links, when contrary to the current ethics, must be hidden or mystified in order to allow the enterprise to operate. Such a phenomenon can be observe with reference to big multinational companies, as Mc Donald's and Nestlé, which suffered heavy commercial boycott in Europe and elsewhere. They were accused to damage the environment and to violate the workers' rights in developing countries, through agreements with other enterprises, even though their behaviours were tolerated in those countries. The enterprises changed knots, but the kind of links were the same as well as the effects toward the outside environment.

Furthermore, with reference to the acquiring areas of productive factors, the management of the information flows can produce different kind of crisis, but as much damaging for the net. Only through a good management of the information it is possible to identify new natural resources, human and not human, to be used in productive processes and the attributable price to these goods is often untied to their value. The purchasing cost of such goods comes from the social capabilities of the participants involved in the networked enterprise. These skills can allow the net to organise its links with new participants, and to intervene in all fields of influence in those areas with the only purpose to minimize the supplying costs. Thanks to the management of this information, according to methodologies which include fomentation of politic-army disorders and social underdevelopment policies, the network is able to obtain a low purchasing cost for raw materials and human work in developing areas. This allows the transfer of the resources to the areas of the world "already developed" which, during the time, involves an impoverishment of the natural and human resources in the others areas. Through the described systems, and an appropriate monetary policy, the networked enterprises, from the industrialized countries, are able to obtain a remarkable and stable

gap among the cost of a few productive factors obtainable from a few knots of the net, working in developing countries, respect to the same factors obtainable elsewhere. In this way their survival, is guaranteed by the impossibility, theoretical and practical, that all the workers from "developing" countries move themselves to those "developed" and by the impossibility that the resources taken from the "developing" countries could be industrially used by referring to local capitals and know-how. At the moment the system works well, supported by the economic and military power of the industrialized countries but, it shouldn't preclude a critical analysis of the enterprises which survive thanks to such anomalies.

Value distribution.

The above considerations, concerning the exceeding of borders done by the networked enterprises, do not impose the lack of a value production but they impose an analysis on the acquisition, production and assignment of the resources according to an holistic perspective. That is, an analysis which takes into consideration all the markets and the stakeholders which the enterprise interacts with, during the value creation process. In the networked enterprise, the analysis of the value production, through the porter chain, but better through the next constellation or net value, is helpful. In a networked enterprise the primary activities, as well as those of support, take place according to net logics, which confers greater dynamism to the value production process. The greater dynamism is given by the activities which are proportionally adaptable to the links and to the changes of the environment, also related to the adaptability of the organisational structure. In the networked enterprise the concept of the chain value is hard to enucleate because there's not only one enterprise to be responsible for the various activities. Observable facts like the modular factory or the on-line enterprise underline the above-mentioned concept. It is in this context that the constellation of value achieve to communicate the value creation process in an enterprises system, where the companies are economically and juridically independent and geographically separated. However, the primary (inbound logistics, operations, outbound logistic, marketing and sales, services) and support activities, we can examine in the chain, are the same activities susceptible to create value added in the network.

However, the value added creation, to be able to be quantifiable, must be expressed by numbers, by the coins. With this typology of analysis the difference between the sales and the costs for the maintenance of the primary and support activities, allows to calculate the value added produced and perceived by the customers.

The customer, in fact, accepts to buy when he recognizes a value added. This value added is the value that the customer recognizes to the goods minus the price he is ready to pay to have it. When the sacrifice to have a good is lower than the value recognized to the good, then the exchange can take place (if the good is wished and wanted).

But, in this analysis we are not considering that the value of incoming resources used by the networked enterprise and the value of the output given, even they are both measured by the market price, can go through a different measurement process. For a same enterprise, the cost of a worker hourly salary in the quarries of diamonds of Sierra Leon (about 60 US dollars a month), would be different, if the same worker worked in a western industrialized country of Europe (about 1500 US dollars a month). The DTC (Diamond trading company), network created by De Beers Société Anonime and its company, produces value added as its customers at Antwerp, Tel Aviv, Bombay, New York, etc., perceive a surplus value from the diamonds which they commercialize, respect to the monetary sacrifice which is asked to them. Through an organisation which involves complaisant African states, European enterprises, political and business men and armed groups in Sierra Leon and Angola (among the others), exists a network which allows the exploitation of diamantiferous resources which, during the years, destroyed the social, political and economic layers of the African countries. Nonetheless, the involved "western" enterprises seem to have no responsibility in the acting processes. This happens because the official activities developed by these enterprises, are not forbidden in the respective countries. Actually, the existence of African States which tolerate the illegal transaction of diamonds [like the Liberian Government repeatedly accused to have broken the commercial embargo with the areas guarded by the RUF (Revolutionary United Front) that is in Angola guarded by the UNITA (União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola)], allows the official diamond price, for foreign enterprises, to be unavoidably low, otherwise they turn to the illegal traffic. In this way the value of the extracted resources does not remain in the extraction territory but it is moved to Europe, USA, Israel etc⁸. At the same time the financial support from the illegal commerce provides weapons and other war equipment, so that the internal conflict at the country can go on and the instability situation keeps low the cost of the diamonds. The weapons are produced by European enterprises, the diamonds are bought from western enterprises and western enterprises commercialize them. The operating enterprises in this field, with the current measurement system, are unrelated to the costs in terms of human life, impoverishment of the resources, social and economic underdevelopment of Sierra Leon and many other states involved in this and in other transactions. These enterprises, linked through net type agreements with subjects and institutions, are quoted at the Stock Exchange and their existence, according to the modern economic theory, is justified thanks to their capacity to produce value added. A value added which comes out from: the greater value of the ended goods, measured by the selling price, respect to the least value of the productive factors, measured by the purchasing price, and respect to the value of human life and underdevelopment not measured any way.

⁸ On a production diamantiferous of Angola, referred to an average year, able to be estimate in 700/800 millions of dollars annual, 20% (of the production) passes through the management from the Endiama, the company controlled by the Angola Government, the remaining part passes through other ways and the relative one and that resource is moved abroad.

The annual net profit before taxes, extracted by the consolidated statement of De Beers group, is about 798 millions of American dollars⁹. Since the two wars in Sierra Leon and Angola begun, (to get the control on diamantiferous resources, through which the diamond price remains low), it is estimated that every year they have had 44.000 deceased, 2.500 cripples, 200.000 refugees, an analphabetism equal to 60% of the population, a medium life which does not exceed the 40 years and a children's mortality of about 25-30%¹⁰. Such data are direct consequences of the conflicts in the two countries. So, the De Beers produces value added and profit, but in this analysis the costs of the economic and social underdevelopment, which comes from the prices control system and from the under-remuneration of the workers, are not measured. Costs which someone, not the De Beers, undertakes.

The value creation by a networked enterprise, thanks to its operating characteristics, must be analysed observing the sacrifices and the paybacks both in the markets where the value added is given and in the supplying markets of the productive factors. These markets, in fact, do not always coincide and the networked enterprise, in order to find a resource in a geographic area extraneous to its, does not work as a traditional enterprise. It does not buy from a local enterprise but it sets up a knot in that area and the resources' value of that place risks to be integrally moved abroad through the business structure.

Conclusions

The conclusions to be drawn from the above considerations are that the distribution of the produced value assumes an important role, in the global equilibrium analysis. If the whole value (or the enormous majority of it) created by the networked enterprise, is distributed in its own area, (area that contributes only in minimum part to the sacrifice in the creation of this value), it's clear that the selling price of the produced goods will be suitable to have an adequate value added perceived by the buyers of that area. This because the selling price will be as much low as poor was the contribution to the production in terms of sacrifice. Those areas where the produced goods are sold and in which the cost of acquisition of the productive factors would be necessarily higher if taken there.

For the same reason, who doesn't take adequately part in the distribution of the value, but he takes fully part in to the supply of the productive factors, from his point of view, he doesn't observe a value-added and he could not justify the existence of a specify enterprise, in his environment.

The constitution as net and the improvement in the information systems, furnish greater capability to find the necessary factors for the enterprise activities; to make the production and give the fruits of the production. Such an increased capability can set up as a greater efficiency in managing the

⁹ Average of 2001, 2002, 2003

¹⁰ Unicef source.

supplying, the production and the sales, or it can set up as an exceeding of legal, moral, social and economic confines which hide the incapability of the participating enterprises to the net to stay in the market inside and according to such confines.

These confines represent the rules within a sustainable development is possible and their elusion means to postpone unsolved problems to the future with the consequences of the delay. The networked enterprises seem to be especially suitable for the value added creation in terms of surplus value, perceived by its customers, incorporated in to the goods which they produce thanks to the analysed features. Vice versa, the creation of the value in terms of surplus in the produced goods, respect to the consumed resources value, does not seem to be a strength point of such organizations. They, more than the other enterprise typologies, need a profit and loss measurement system according to univocal and objective criteria. In the current economical system, the selling price measures the value of the materials, of the goods, of the products and of the human work. However, this measuring device is not valid when the resources, which the prices refer to, are transacted in social and economic environments, where there are different ethics and values criteria which lead to the arrangement of the price. The existence of enterprises which escape to the above-mentioned rules through the set up of net-agreements in the new global market, are source of resources destruction and then of underdevelopment. Their staying is not justified even if the current economical, political and social system allows their survival.