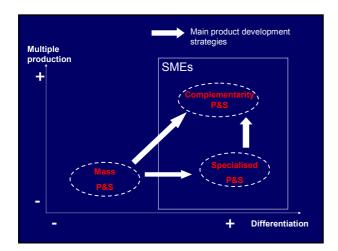


Outline

- NWFP&S classification:
 - 1. Mass products and services
 - 2. Specialized products and services
 - 3. Complementary products and services
- The role of networks in complementary NWFP&S: a conceptual framework
 - 3 network typologies
- Conclusions







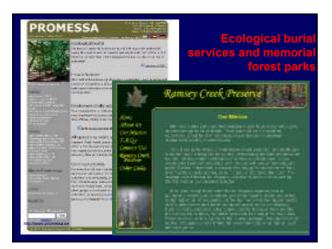












→good income opportunities for a single enterprise (= they give the possibility of premium prices) Sometimes good links with a local natural resources, but often: • seasonality • exogenous investment • no relevant impacts on the local economy • specialized use of the forest resources (limited multi-functionality)

3. Complementary products and services

= those specialized NWFP&S that can be sold and used in strict association with other, due to the synergies deriving from their conjoint marketing

Different links among products and services.



A crucial role of networks

"Network: a mode of organization that can be used by managers or entrepreneurs to position their firms in a stronger competitive stance"

Network definition in relation to time and place

a. Time:

- "Short-term" (opportunistic) network
- "Strategic" networks: long-term, purposeful arrangements among distinct but related organizations that allow those firms to gain or sustain competitive advantage vis-à-vis their competitors outside the network (Carlos Jarillo, 1988).

b. Place

- Not territory-based networks (e.g. national association of beekeepers)
- Territory-based networks = networks among producers having a specific common territory (e.g. a valley, a municipality, a region)
- → new branch of marketing: territorial marketing.

