

<p>1. LOCALISATION</p>	<p>Localisation consists in choosing the place where to carry out the company activity. Localisation must take into account different elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • natural environment • supply and selling markets • presence of qualified staff • services • infrastructure • presence of a business district • fiscal and financial incentives.
<p>2. CHANGES IN CHOICES CONCERNING LOCATION AND ORGANISATION</p>	<p>A company might find it effective to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • delocalise activity in Italy or abroad • outsource a part of production by other companies • sign a network contract with other enterprises.
<p>3. PEOPLE</p>	<p>The company activity is carried out under the responsibility of the entrepreneur, who is the legal and economic entity. Cooperating with the entrepreneur are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • employees, who work within the company in accordance with the working patterns determined by the employer; • self-employees, who work outside the company, providing services agreed without any subordinate relationship.
<p>4. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE</p>	<p>The complexity of the company activity requires an organisation through which to individuate the tasks to be carried out and the people whom to entrust this <i>responsibility</i>. For organisational purposes, activities with similar characteristics and common goals are grouped in functions, each with a leader who is in charge of it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • primary functions, concerning typical company functions (production, logistics, marketing and sales); • support functions, in support of primary functions (supply, human resources, research and development); • infrastructure functions, concerning the whole company (general management, finance, accounting and bookkeeping, management control system).
<p>5. ORGANISATION CHART</p>	<p>The Organisation chart shows a company's organisational structure. In the organisation chart the company bodies (departments, offices, people) and hierarchical relationships among them are indicated. Organisation charts display organisation structures with different levels of complexity (elementary or functional structure).</p>