But not only is such a type of administration a new opportunity of government control but it also gives power to those who control the markets. Elizabeth Cullen Dunn (2009: 118–120) illustrates an example from Poland, where small-scale slaughterhouses after a so-called „harmonization“ process imposed by the European Union, couldn't afford the infrastructure necessary to comply with new standards and regulations:

„The point here is that, although harmonized regional standards, such as those of the European Union are supposed to reduce technical barriers to trade, they often create the technical barriers to trade when they enter locales that have markedly different infrastructures than those in countries where they were developed. A standard without an appropriate infrastructure cannot be put into force without major upheavals in the physical environment and the social organization of production. […] The problem of infrastructure is almost never raised in discussions of global standards, which are often assumed to operate in the ideal-typical homogenous space of the world market“ (Dunn 2009: 119).

In contrast to small-scale businesses, such as the example given above, multinational corporations either already have the necessary infrastructure in place or can afford the means to comply to given standards (ibid.) Further, taking lobbyism into account, multinational corporations have the necessary capital to influence regulation. Referring to the U.S., David Graeber goes further by arguing that the financial sector uses legislation as a means of extracting profits. He gives an example how the financial sector and training institutions together lobbied the government for additional qualification examinations of pharmacists, so that profit could be generated from the debtors, in that case the pharmacists who cannot bypass those additional exams, as they become mandatory with the new regulation in place (Graeber 2015: 23). He concludes that „[o]ne result of all this debt is to render the government itself the main mechanism for the extraction of corporate profits“, as corporate profits are more and more derived from the financial sector (ibid. 24). In such cases the government acts as the coercive apparatus delivering the regulations for such extractions, using means such as the seizing of assets or the imposition of penalties. Another way of