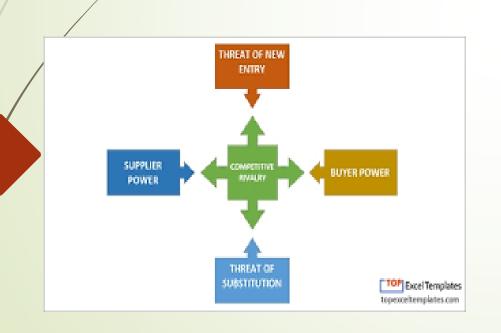
Chapter 4



Porter Five Forces

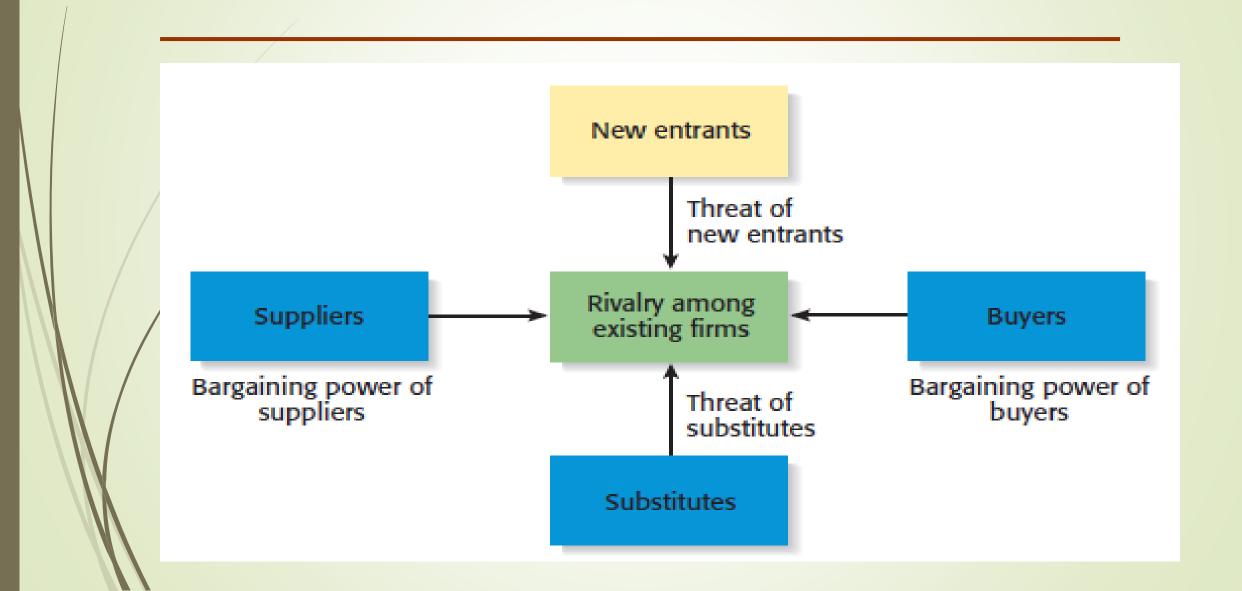
Techniques Available to Assess Industry Attractiveness

Assessing Industry Attractiveness

Study Environmental and Business Trends

The Five Competitive Forces Model

The Five Forces Model



Porters Five Forces ...

- * Rivalry among Competitors
- * Threat of Entry
- * Development of Substitute Products or Services
- * Bargaining Power of Suppliers
- * Bargaining Power of Buyers

Rivalry among competitors

- ... intensity increases as
- * The number of competitors increases or they become equal in size.
- * Demand for the industry's products declines or industry growth slows.
- Fixed costs or barriers to leaving the industry are high.
- Degree of differences between products are Low (Homogeneous product)

Summary ...

As rivalry among competing firms intensifies, industry profits decline, in some cases to the point where an industry becomes inherently unattractive.

Threat of New Entrance...

... large capital requirements or the need to gain economies of scale quickly.

... strong customer loyalty or strong brand preferences.

lack of access to raw materials.
Patented technology







Substitute products ...

- ... competitive strength high when
- * The relative price of substitute products declines.
- * Consumers' switching costs decline.
- * Competitors plan to increase market penetration or production capacity.

Power of Suppliers ...

... high when

- * A small number of dominant, highly concentrated suppliers exists.
- * Few good substitute raw materials or suppliers are available.
- * The cost of switching raw materials or suppliers is high.

Bargaining Power of Buyers ...

... high when

- * Customers are concentrated, large or buy in volume.
- * The products being purchased are standard or undifferentiated making it easy to switch to other suppliers.
- * Customers' purchases represent a major portion of the sellers' total revenue.

Question & Answer



