

Corporate strategy class

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Outline



MACRO PART

- 1.1. 7 questions and statements about the company
- 1.2. Porter's Force
- 1.3. Scope (Market Situation vs competitors)
- 1.4. Relative Position (Cost/Tech)
- 1.5. SWOT
- 1.6. Opportunities/Risks
- 1.7. Expectations (Income Statement)

MICRO PART

- 1.1. Agile Method
- 1.2. Schedule
- 1.3. Release Plan (expected ROI)
- 1.4. Risks & Opportunities

7 questions and statements about the company



WHAT?

Porsche is a German luxury automobile manufacturer specializing in sports cars, SUVs, and electric vehicles. Established in 1931, it is a subsidiary of Volkswagen Group.

WHY?

Strong brand heritage and racing legacy, high-quality engineering and innovation, loyal customer base willing to pay a premium for exclusivity and performance.



Oliver Blume, CEO of Porsche and Volkswagen Group

Porsche employs around 40,000 people and generated a revenue of €39.5 billion in 2022.

Key milestones in Porsche's evolution



1948: Launch of Porsche 356 (first official model).



1964: Introduction of the Porsche 911 (iconic sports car).



2002: Entry into the SUV market with the Porsche Cayenne.



2019: Porsche Taycan marks the shift towards electric mobility.



Where is Porsche operating?



Headquarters: Stuttgart, Germany.



Main markets:







Manufacturing sites: Zuffenhausen, Leipzig, with some models built in collaboration with Volkswagen in Slovakia.



How is Porsche innovating & differentiating?



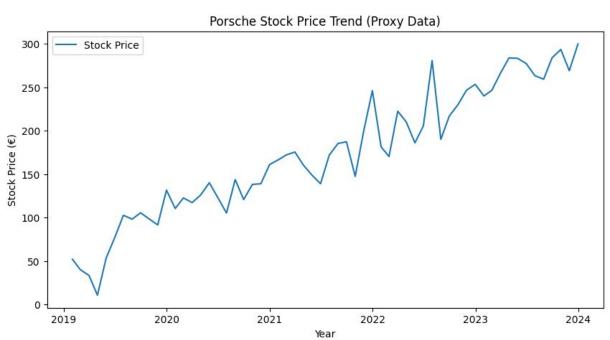
- Electrification by expanding EV lineup (Taycan, upcoming Macan EV).

- Porsche Exclusive Manufaktur program for customization.

Al integration, semi-autonomous driving, advanced connectivity...

Balance between performance, luxury and sustainability.





Porter's Force



Supplier Power

Porsche relies on specialized suppliers, but its strong brand gives it negotiation leverage.

Buyer Power

Customers are demanding and brand-conscious \rightarrow strong loyalty.

Industry Rivalry

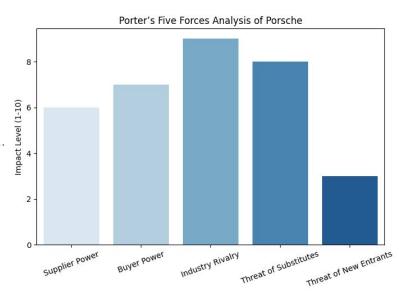
Intense competition with luxury and sports car brands like Ferrari, BMW, Mercedes-AMG, Lamborghini...

Threat of Substitutes

Other luxury cars, electric mobility, and premium transport offer viable alternatives.

Threat of New Entrants

High entry barriers due to costs, technology requirements, and strong established brands.



Market scope



Market positioning

Porsche targets the high-end luxury and sports car segment, including hybrids and electric vehicles. Its competitive edge lies in its unique balance of performance, comfort, and daily usability. Key competitors include Ferrari, Lamborghini, Tesla (in EVs), BMW M, Mercedes-AMG, and Aston Martin.

Competitive landscape

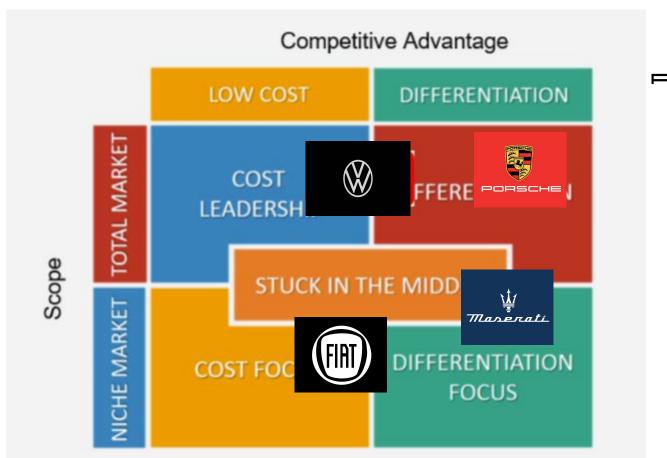
In the luxury sports car segment, Ferrari and Lamborghini focus on exclusivity and high performance. The luxury EV market is growing, with Tesla, Lucid, and Rimac emerging as strong competitors. In SUVs and crossovers, Porsche competes with Bentley, Range Rover, and Mercedes.

Porsche's unique selling proposition

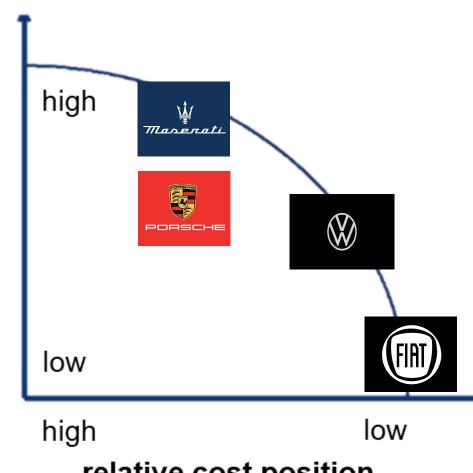
Porsche successfully combines daily usability with high-performance driving. It maintains a balance between sportiness and comfort → customer satisfaction across different vehicle categories. The 911 remains an industry icon, while the Taycan symbolizes Porsche's strategic shift towards electrification.

Market trends & consumer demand

The market is witnessing a growing demand for luxury electric vehicles. Consumers show an increased interest in sustainable and high-performance mobility. Porsche is expanding its presence in Asia and the Middle East, where rising wealth is driving luxury car demand.







relative cost position

SWOT



Iconic brand and strong luxury image

Excellence in Engineering and Innovation

Diversification with SUVs (Cayenne, Macan) and electric (Taycan)

Synergy with Volkswagen for technology and batteries

Dependence on ecological standards (EU regulations)

High prices that can limit accessibility

Production and supply challenges (semiconductors, batteries)

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Growth of the premium electric market (Taycan, future EV models)

Expansion into Asia and the United States

Collaboration with other technology companies (e.g. Apple, Rimac)

Increased competition from Tesla, Lucid, and Chinese brands

Commodity crisis and economic fluctuations

Rapidly changing trends (autonomy, software, AI)

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Opportunities & Risks



Opportunities

Development of 100% electric vehicles while retaining the Porsche DNA (e.g. future 911 hybrid).

Optimization of manufacturing processes to reduce costs and speed up production.

New markets (India, Middle East, China).

Increased customization with AI and in-car connectivity.

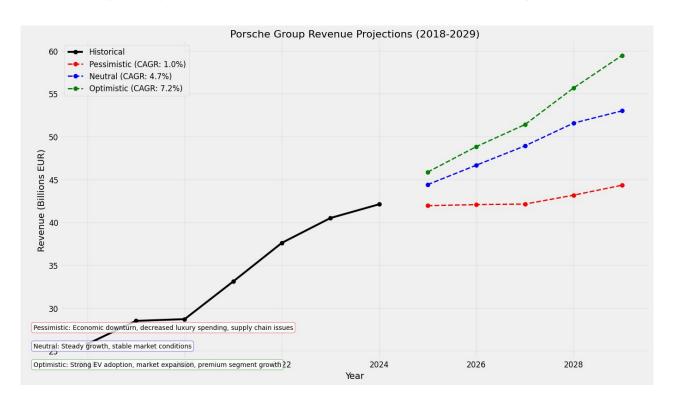
Risks

Higher production costs related to batteries and rare materials.

Decline in sales of combustion models in the face of regulations.

Global economic events impacting demand in the luxury segment.

Expectations (projected income statement)



Forecasts (2024-2030)

(€M)

5000.000000

5150.000000

5304.500000

5463.635000

5627.544050

5796.370372

5970.261483

(€M)

16000.000000

17280.000000

18662.400000

20155.392000

21767.823360

23509.249229

25389.989167

(€M)

24000.000000

25920.000000

27993.600000

30233.088000

32651.735040

35263.873843

38084.983751

	•	,						
Gross Profit (Optimistic)	Operating Expenses (Optimistic)		Depreciation (Optimistic)	(Optimistic)	EBT (Optimistic)	Tax (Optimistic)	Net Income (Optimistic)	ROI (Optimistic)

(€M)

9000.000000

10090.000000

11277.100000

12569.341000

13975.414990

15504.717251

17167.402846

(€M)

8500.000000

9590.000000

10777.100000

12069.341000

13475.414990

15004.717251

16667.402846

(€M)

2125.000000

2397.500000

2694.275000

3017.335250

3368.853748

3751.179313

4166.850711

(€M)

2000.000000

2040.000000

2080.800000

2122.416000

2164.864320

2208.161606

2252.324839

(€M)

11000.000000

12130.000000

13357.900000

14691.757000

16140.279310

17712.878857

19419.727684

(€M)

0.159375

0.166493

0.173243

0.179644

0.185716

0.191474

0.196937

6375.000000

7192.500000

8082.825000

9052.005750

10106.561243

11253.537938

12500.552134

	2024	2031 - pessimistic	2031 - neutral	2031 - optimistic
Revenue (\$B)	39.5	46.5	57.5	70
Gains (\$B)	4.04	5.5	9	13
Expenses (\$B)	34.8	41	47.5	57.5
Losses (\$B)	1.5	3	1.5	0.8
Net Income (\$B)	4.5	4.5	7	11
ROI (%)	16	13	16	20

Opportunity 1: Electrification

Objective: High-end electrification with a sporty driving experience

Can enhance brand appeal and has the potential to attract eco-conscious customers

Opportunity 1: Electrification

- Cost estimation: 3.5 billion €
- Schedule: Prototype development (2 years), testing and refinement over the two following years, full-scale production (6-7 years) → until 2040
- Release plan: Gradual implementation
- Already locally implemented



	2025 (now)	2027	2030	2032	2035	2037	2040
Expansion/ enhanceme nt							
Transition to a mostly electric lineup							
Elimination of pure combustible models							
Final optimization							
General deployment							
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Opportunity 1: Electrification

- 1. Change in political priorities delays the project
 - 2. More constraints due to climate change
 - 3. Technological innovation improves the car
 - 4. Disruptive transport innovation
 - 5. Disruption of supply chains



Conclusion

Porsche is rapidly advancing its electrification strategy, which focuses on developing high-performance electric vehicles, such as the Taycan, to meet growing demand for sustainable luxury cars.

As part of the shift towards electrification, Porsche has eliminated 2,000 jobs at its Zuffenhausen factory → balance the need for cost efficiency with the future profitability of electric vehicle production.

"We are embracing a future where innovation and sustainability drive performance, and we are determined to lead the charge in electric mobility." – Porsche CEO