

SWOT Analysis



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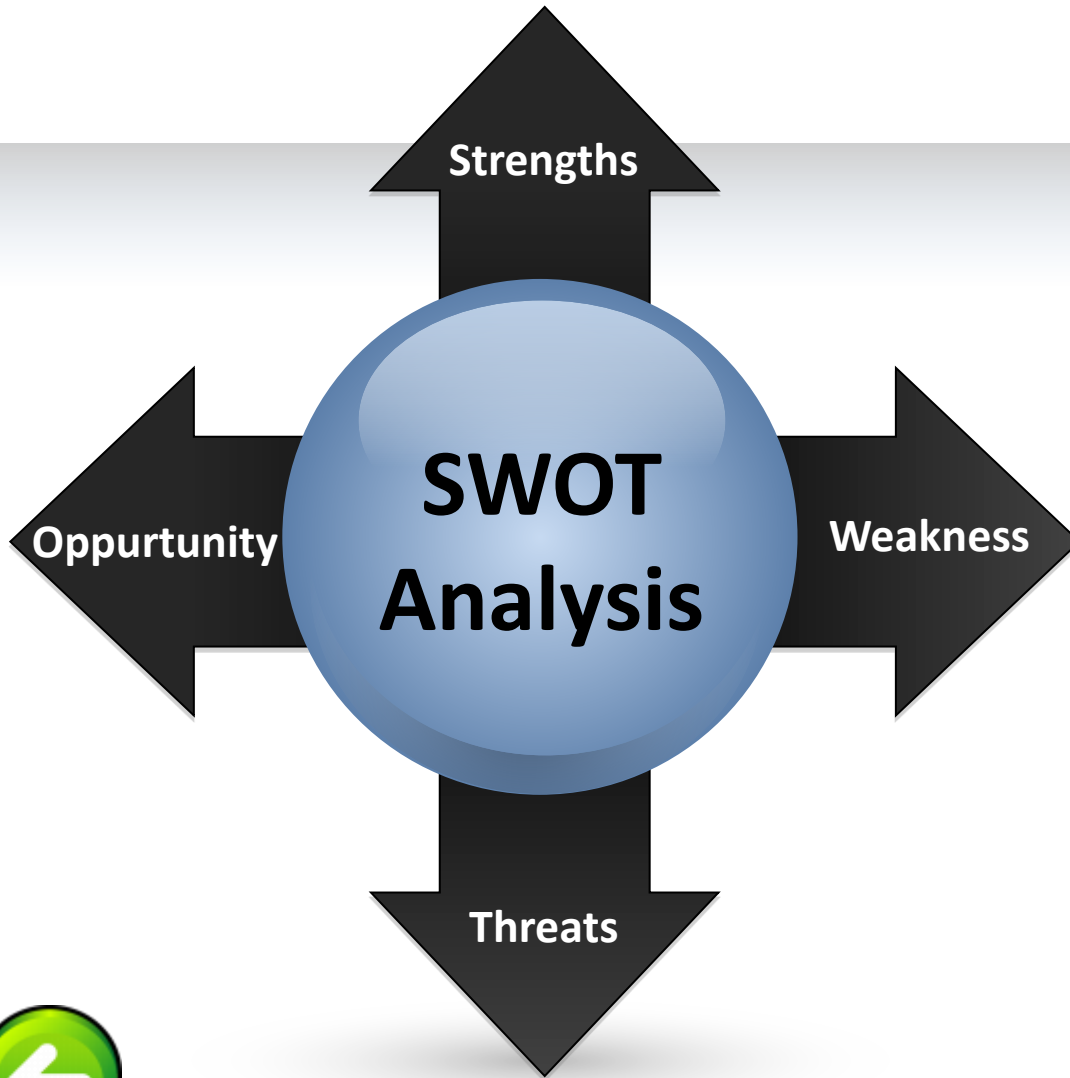
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What is SWOT Analysis?



- ▶ Acronym for **Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats**.
- ▶ Technique is credited to Stanford University in the 1960s and 1970s.
- ▶ **Planning tool** used to understand Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, & Threats involved in a project / business.
- ▶ Used as **framework for organizing** and using data and information gained from **situation analysis** of internal and external environment.
- ▶ Technique that enables a group / individual to move from everyday problems / traditional strategies to a **fresh perspective**.



What is SWOT Analysis?

STRENGTHS

- ▶ Characteristics of the business or a team that give it an advantage over others in the industry.
- ▶ Positive tangible and intangible attributes, internal to an organization.
- ▶ Beneficial aspects of the organization or the capabilities of an organization, which includes human competencies, process capabilities, financial resources, products and services, customer goodwill and brand loyalty.
- ▶ **Examples** - Abundant financial resources, Well-known brand name, Economies of scale, Lower costs [raw materials or processes], Superior management talent, Better marketing skills, Good distribution skills, Committed employees.



What is SWOT Analysis?

OPPORTUNITIES

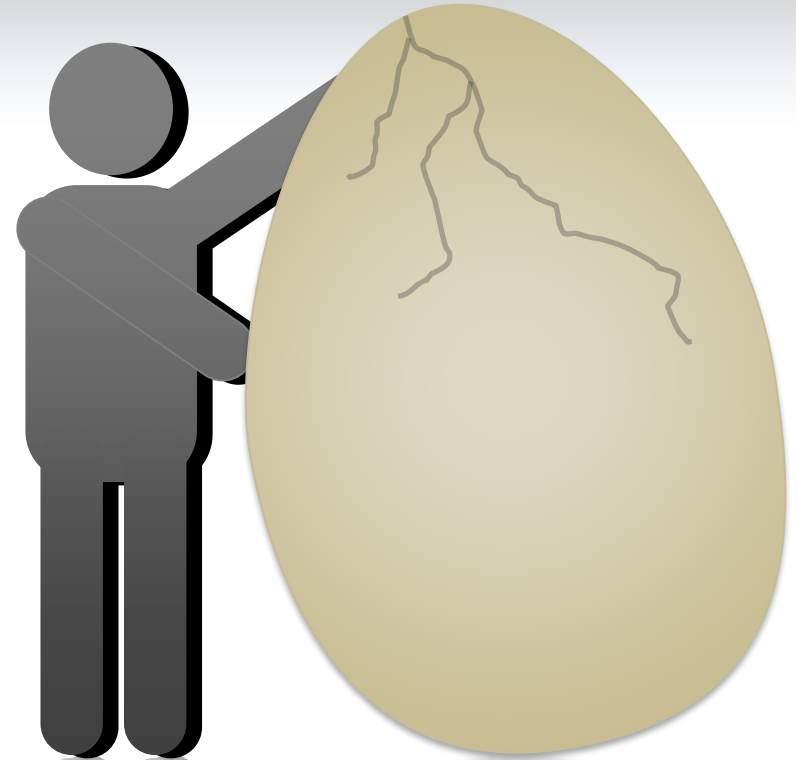
- ▶ Chances to make greater profits in the environment - External attractive factors that represent the reason for an organization to exist & develop.
- ▶ Arise when an organization can take benefit of conditions in its environment to plan and execute strategies that enable it to become more profitable.
- ▶ Organization should be careful and recognize the opportunities and grasp them whenever they arise. Opportunities may arise from market, competition, industry/government and technology.
- ▶ **Examples** - Rapid market growth, Rival firms are complacent, Changing customer needs/tastes, New uses for product discovered, Economic boom, Government deregulation, Sales decline for a substitute product .



What is SWOT Analysis?

WEAKNESSES

- ▶ Characteristics that place the firm at a disadvantage relative to others.
- ▶ Detract the organization from its ability to attain the core goal and influence its growth.
- ▶ Weaknesses are the factors which do not meet the standards we feel they should meet. However, weaknesses are controllable. They must be minimized and eliminated.
- ▶ **Examples** - Limited financial resources, Weak spending on R & D, Very narrow product line, Limited distribution, Higher costs, Out-of-date products / technology, Weak market image, Poor marketing skills, Limited management skills, Under-trained employees.



What is SWOT Analysis?

THREATS

- ▶ External elements in the environment that could cause trouble for the business - External factors, beyond an organization's control, which could place the organization's mission or operation at risk.
- ▶ Arise when conditions in external environment jeopardize the reliability and profitability of the organization's business.
- ▶ Compound the vulnerability when they relate to the weaknesses. Threats are uncontrollable. When a threat comes, the stability and survival can be at stake.
- ▶ **Examples** - Entry of foreign competitors, Introduction of new substitute products, Product life cycle in decline, Changing customer needs/tastes, Rival firms adopt new strategies, Increased government regulation, Economic downturn.



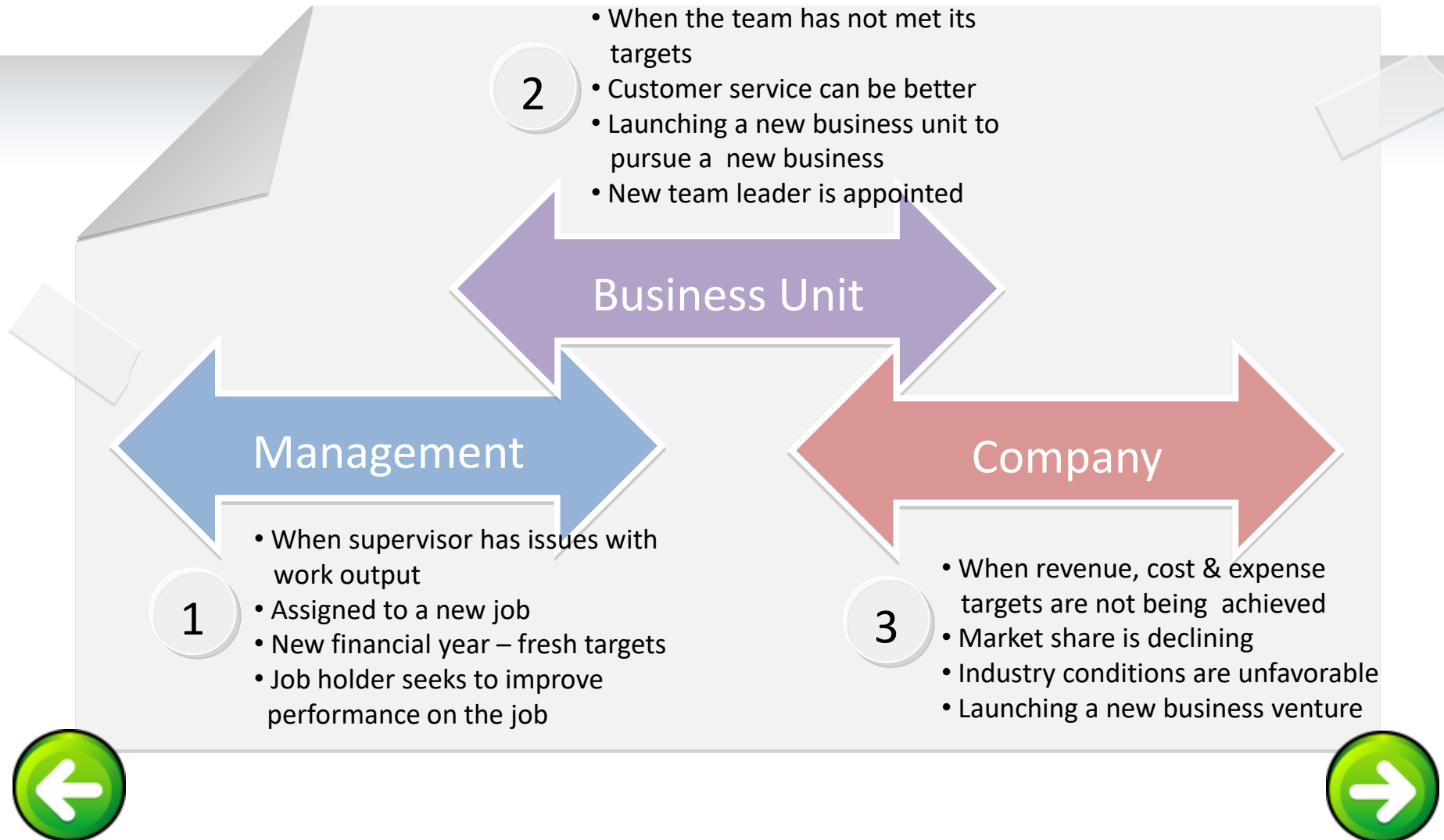
Aim of SWOT Analysis?



- ▶ To help decision makers share and compare ideas.
- ▶ To bring a clearer common purpose and understanding of factors for success.
- ▶ To organize the important factors linked to success and failure in the business world.
- ▶ To analyze issues that have led to failure in the past.
- ▶ To provide linearity to the decision making process allowing complex ideas to be presented systematically.



Who needs SWOT Analysis?



Who needs SWOT Analysis?

**SWOT Analysis is also
required for / during...**

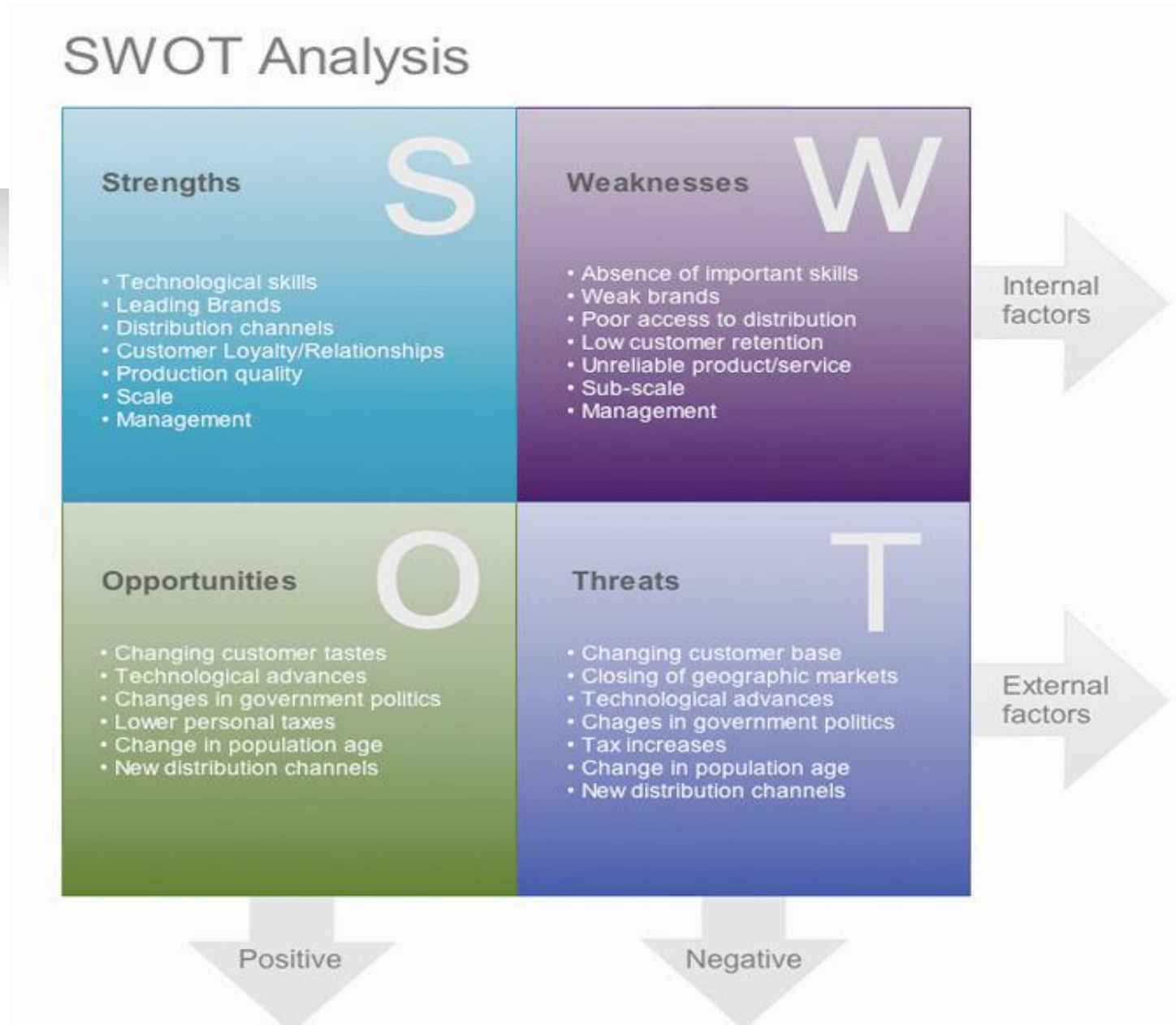


How to conduct SWOT Analysis?

1. Analyse Internal & External Environment

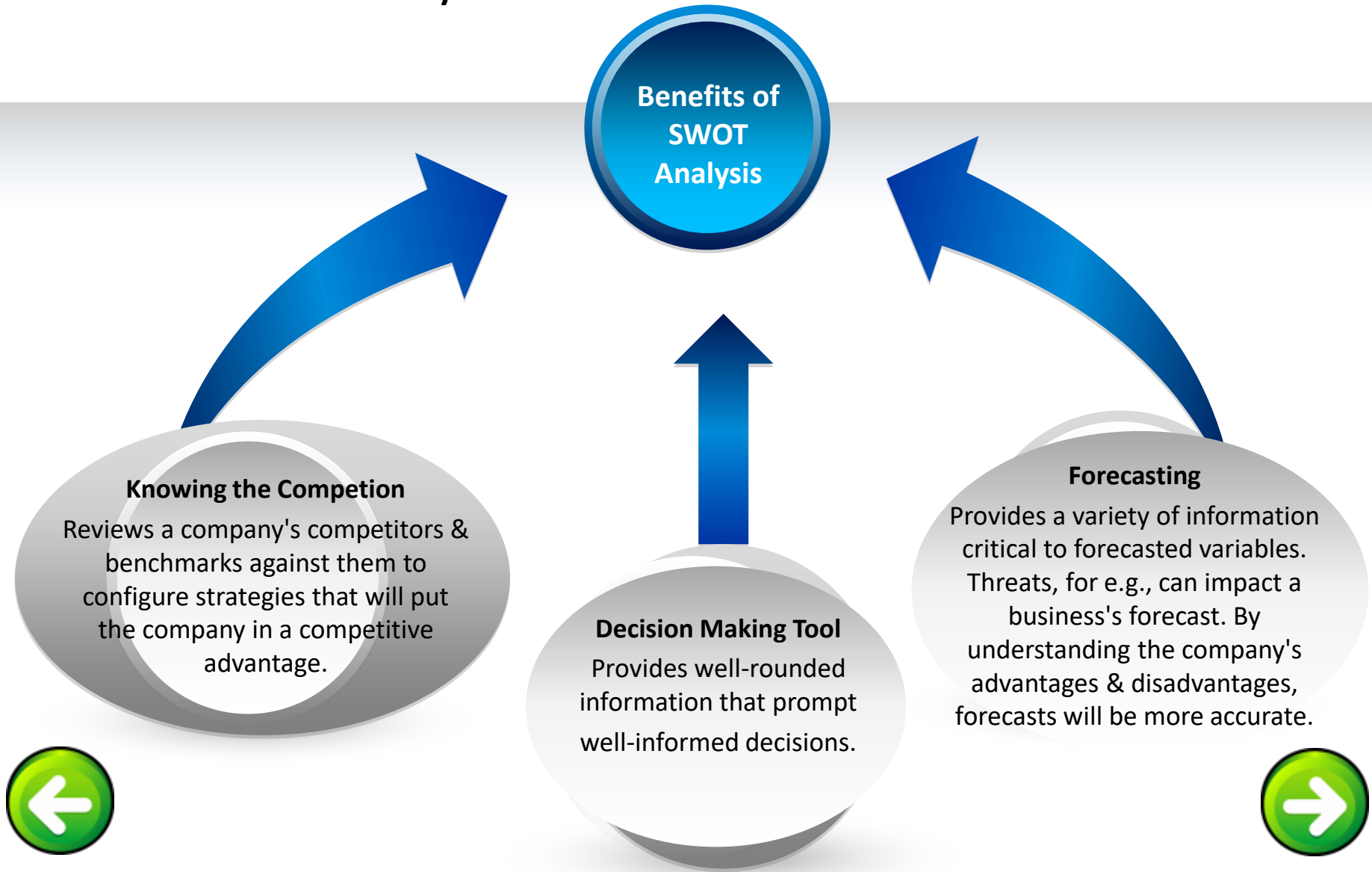


How to conduct SWOT Analysis?



Benefits & Pitfalls of SWOT Analysis

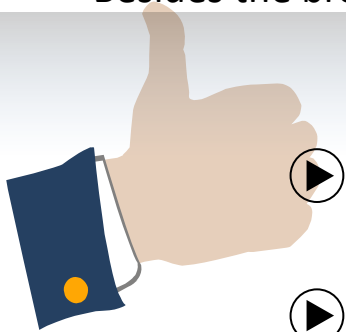
Benefits of SWOT Analysis



Benefits & Pitfalls of SWOT Analysis

Benefits of SWOT Analysis

Besides the broad benefits, here are few more benefits of conducting SWOT Analysis:



Helps in setting of objectives for strategic planning



Provides a framework for identifying & analyzing strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats



Provides an impetus to analyze a situation & develop suitable strategies and tactics



Basis for assessing core capabilities & competencies



Evidence for, and cultural key to, change



Provides a stimulus to participation in a group experience



Benefits & Pitfalls of SWOT Analysis

Pitfalls of SWOT Analysis



Can be very subjective. Two people rarely come up with the same final version of a SWOT. Use it as a guide and not as a prescription.



May cause organizations to view circumstances as very simple due to which certain key strategic contact may be overlooked.



Categorizing aspects as strengths, weaknesses, opportunities & threats might be very subjective as there is great degree of uncertainty in market.



To be effective, SWOT needs to be conducted regularly. The pace of change makes it difficult to anticipate developments.



The data used in the analysis may be based on assumptions that subsequently prove to be unfounded [good and bad].



It lacks detailed structure, so key elements may get missed.



Tips & Exercise

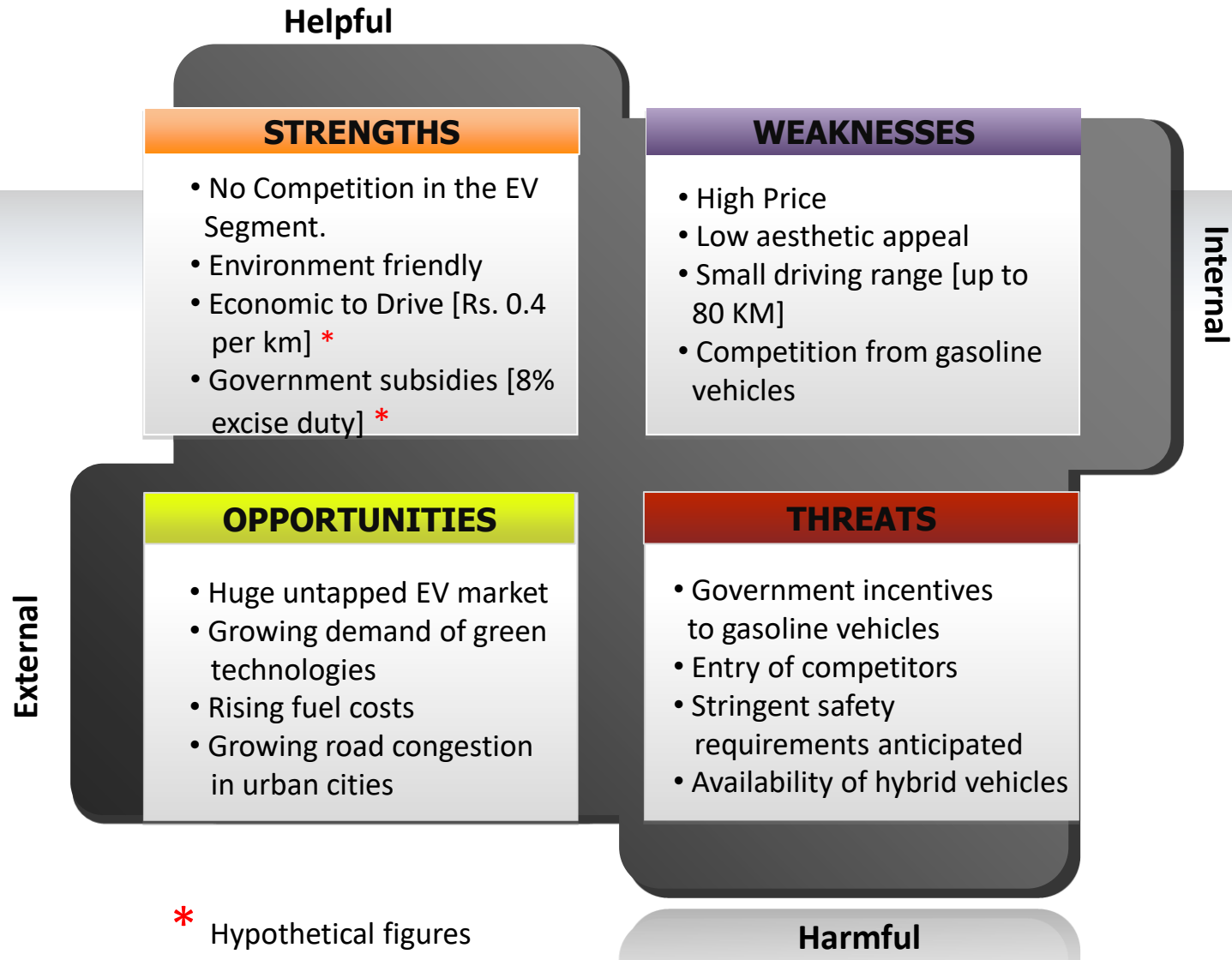
EXERCISE

Assume that a car manufacturing company has recently launched its products. Perform a SWOT analysis for the same.



Tips & Exercise

EXERCISE



Tips & Exercise

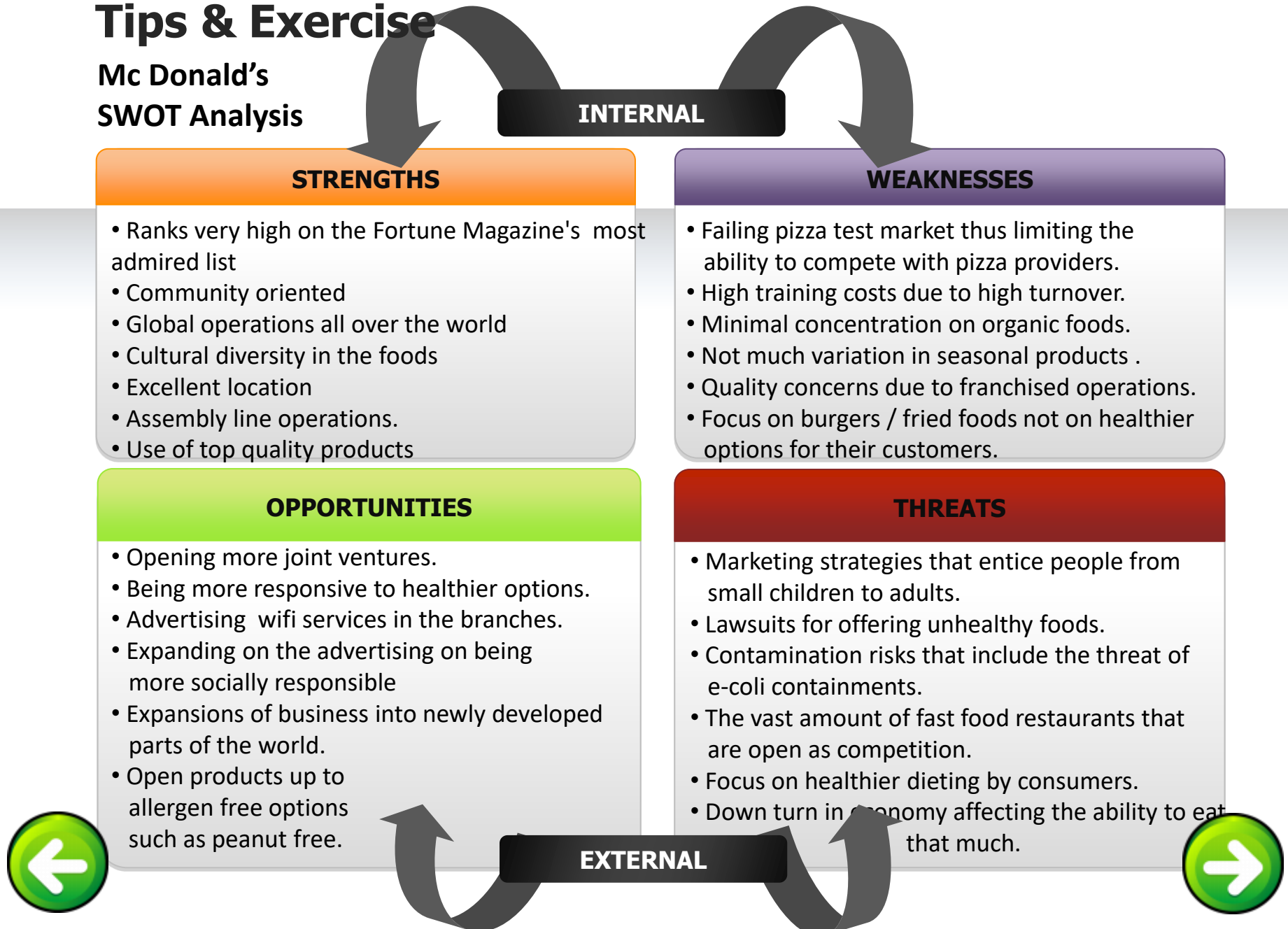
EXAMPLE

Mc Donald's SWOT Analysis



Tips & Exercise

Mc Donald's SWOT Analysis



Ready for your Exam?

