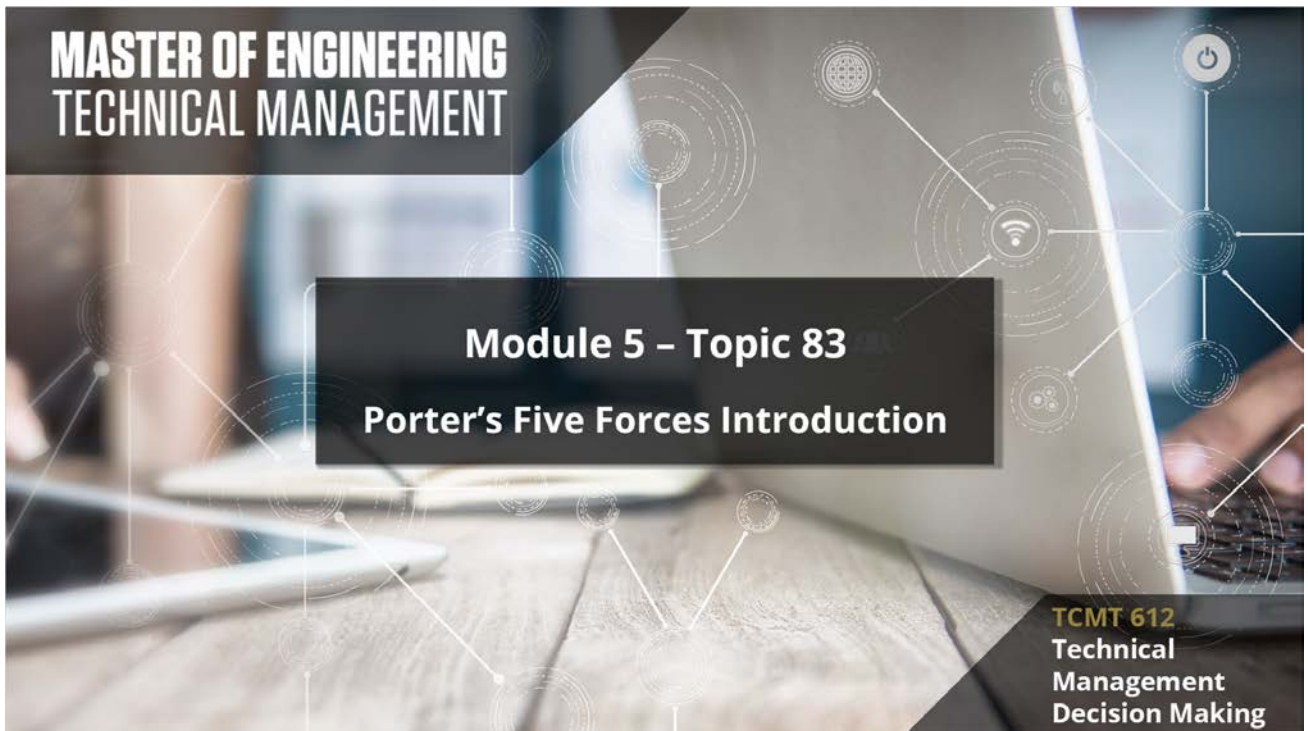


TCMT612_05M_083T_Porter-five-forces-introduction

1. Main

1.2 Topic title



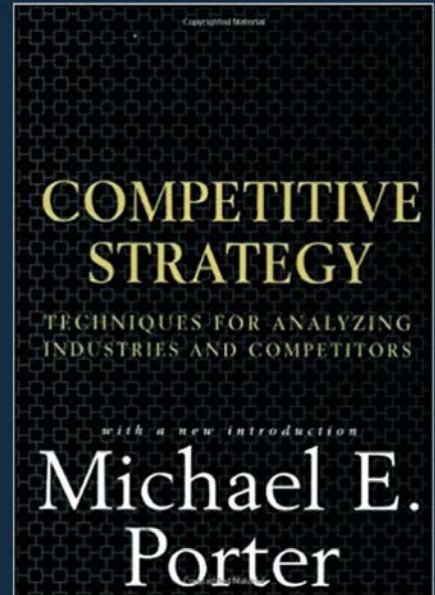
Notes:

In this topic the professor introduces Porter's Five Forces business analysis model.

1.3 Introduction

Porter's Five Forces business analysis model helps explain why different industries are able to sustain different levels of profitability.

1980

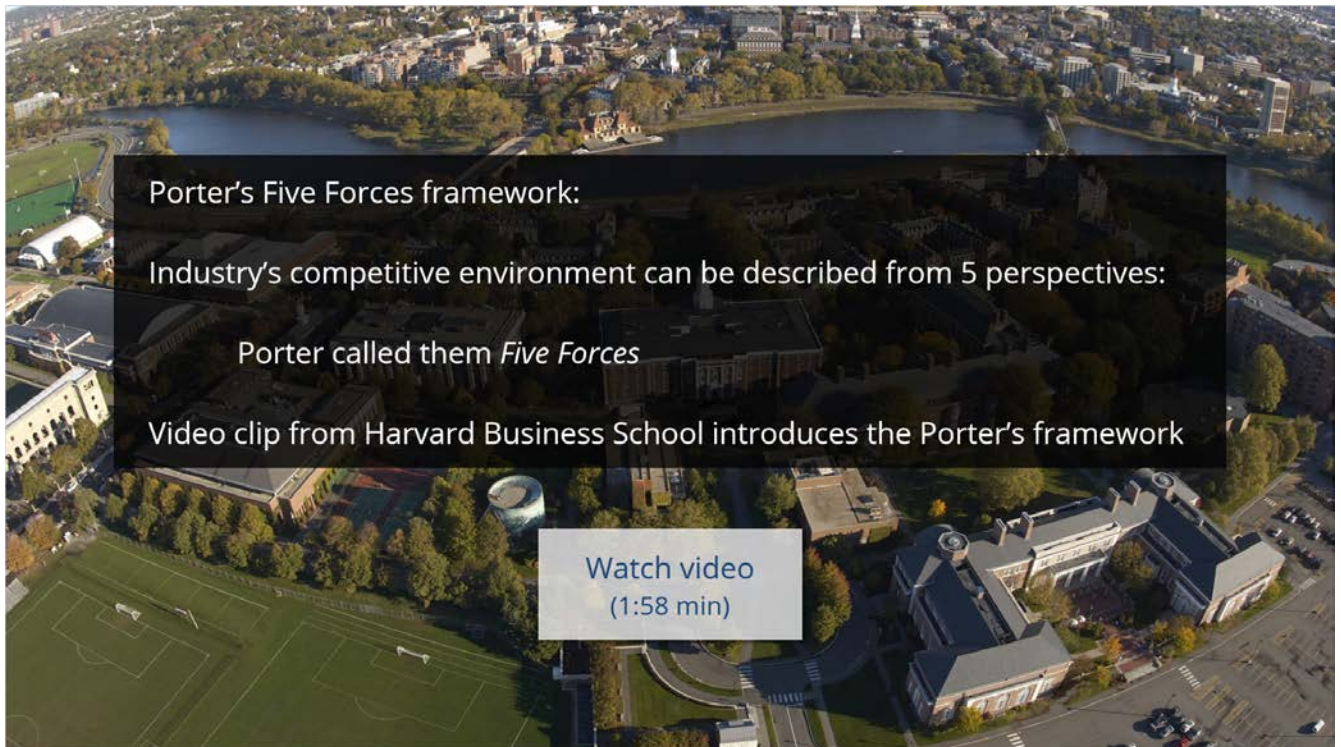


Notes:

Porter's Five Forces is a business analysis model that helps explain why different industries are able to sustain different levels of profitability.

The model was originally published in Michael E. Porter's book "Competitive strategy. Techniques for analyzing industries and competitors" in 1980.

1.4 Harvard Business School



Notes:

According to Porter's five forces framework, an industry's competitive environment can be described from five perspectives.

Porter called them Five Forces.

The YouTube video clip from Harvard Business School introduces the Porter's framework.

<https://www.youtube.com/embed/ZWQMwnCFIj0?rel=0&showinfo=0>

1.5 Five forces



Notes:

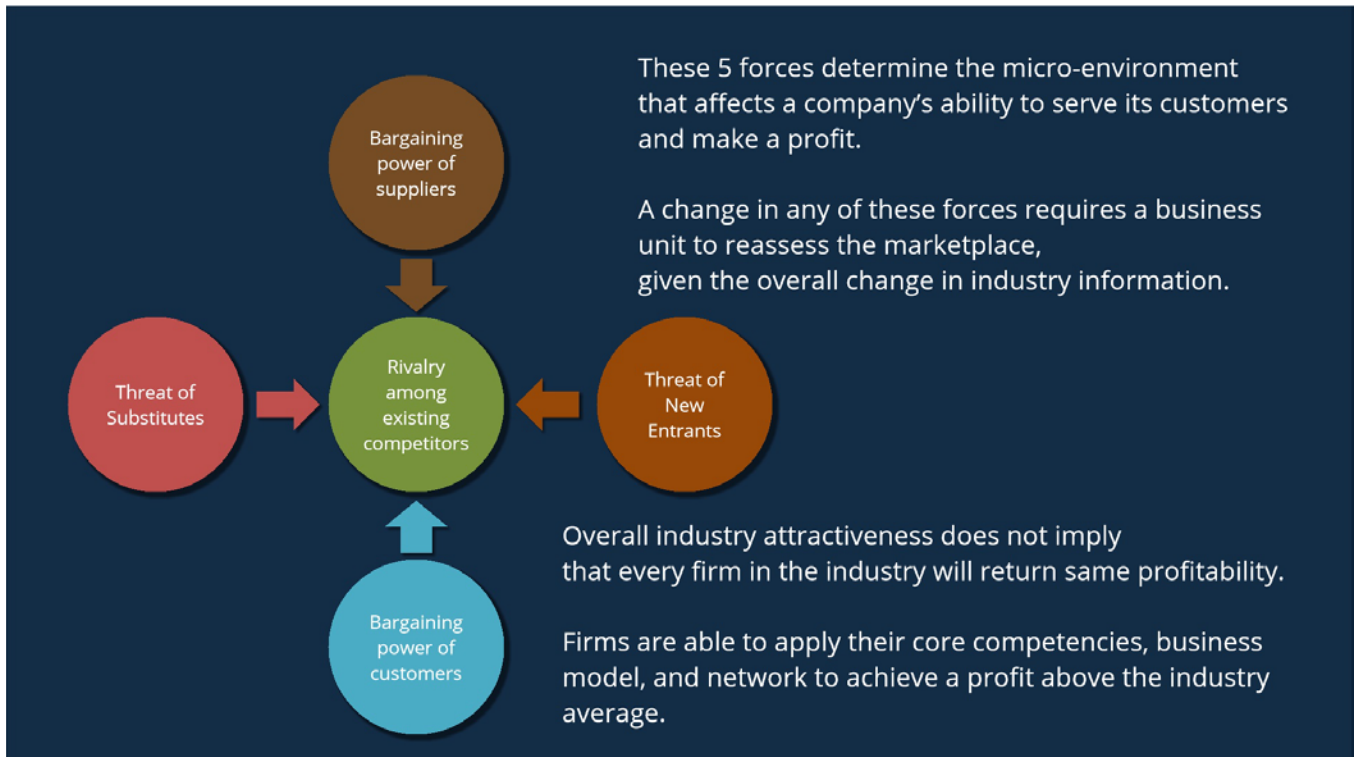
The strength of five economic forces determines the competitive intensity and attractiveness for an industry in terms of profitability.

An attractive industry is one in which the collective effect of these 5 forces increases overall profitability.

It is strategically important for a company to operate in a profitable industry, because it provides more opportunities for a company to earn revenue. Porter's Five Forces include three forces from horizontal competition: (1) The threat of substitute product, (2) the threat of established rivals, and (3) the threat of new entrants.

It also included two others from vertical competition: (1) bargaining power of suppliers, and (2) bargaining power of customers.

1.6 Micro-environment



Notes:

These forces determine the micro-environment that affect company's ability to serve its customers and make a profit.

A change in any of these forces normally requires a business unit to reassess the marketplace given the overall change in industry information.

The overall industry attractiveness does not imply that every firm in the industry will return the same profitability.

Firms are able to apply their core competencies, business model, and network to achieve a profit above the industry average.

1.7 Example



Example: airline industry

Profitability is low because:
(1) high fixed cost,
(2) low variable cost.

Airlines compete on cost, that drives down the profitability of individual carriers.

Use sources of differentiation to increase profitability.

Five Force Analysis ~ diverse range of problems, helping business to become more profitable, governments stabilize industries.

Notes:

A clear example is the airline industry.

As an industry the profitability is low because the industry's underlying structure of high fixed cost and a low variable cost.

Airlines tend to compete on cost and that drives down the profitability of individual carriers.

A few carriers, such as Richard Branson's Virgin Atlantic have tried to be used sources of differentiation in order to increase profitability.

The Five Force Analysis has been applied to trying to address a diverse range of problems, from helping businesses become more profitable, to helping government

stabilize industries.