

Size of Firms

Sunday, 22 November 2015

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Staying Small

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none">Owner's preferences<ol style="list-style-type: none">Keep ownership, prevent loss of controlMore profit for yourselfMore complicated when expandingFirm-customer interactionDemand is only to a niche market<ol style="list-style-type: none">low demandSmall supply<ol style="list-style-type: none">locally grown	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Lack of EOSSmall revenue / less profitUnlimited liability

Growing Big

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ol style="list-style-type: none">Greater economies of scaleLess competition<ol style="list-style-type: none">Due to more market share, integration possibilitiesRevenue -> profitMeet high demand	<ol style="list-style-type: none">May lead to diseconomies of scaleOwners may lose ownership

Types of Growth

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Internal

Internal growth is when a firm expands by increasing capital, land, labour within their company

External (Firm Integration)

Integration: Buying up other companies that are already producing something

Vertical

When you buy your supply chain

(reduce your costs)

1. **Forward:** buying something further along the chain, like the shops
2. **Backward :** buying something backward like the raw materials

Horizontal

When you buy your competitor

1. **Merger:** buying up company in same industry (competitor)
 1. buy up more than 50% shares of other company
 2. More safety for firms, increase in prices, less competition
2. **Conglomerate:** buying up company in different industry (diversification, not relying on one market)