# tutor2u

# **A2 Micro: Business Objectives**

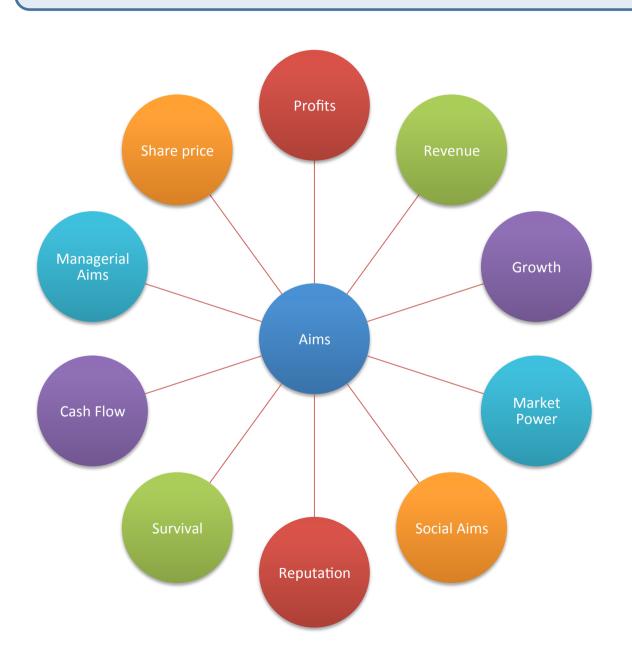
A short revision webinar covering profit maximisation, changes in costs and revenues and pricing with different business objectives

### **Revising A2 Economics (Micro)**



Build lots of real world examples into your notes Common industries used include food retailers, utilities, banks, airlines, technology sectors

## **Business Objectives**



#### **Profits and Profit Maximisation**



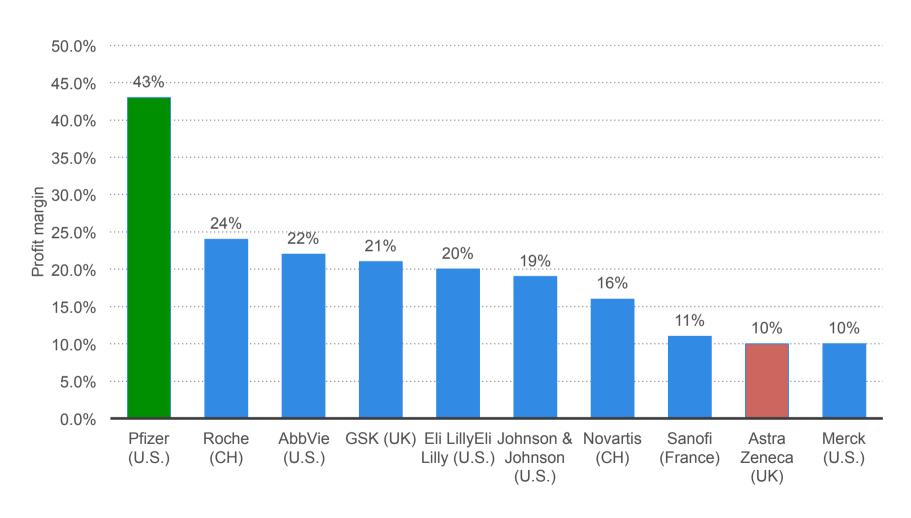
### The Importance of Profit

Profit is an important objective of most firms

- 1. Finance for investment: Retained profits are source of finance for companies undertaking investment
- 2. Market entry: Rising profits send signals to other producers within a market
- **3. Demand for factor resources**: Resources flow where the expected rate of return or profit is highest
- **4. Signals about the health of the economy:** Rising profits might reflect improvements in supply-side performance. Strong profits are also the result of high levels of demand.

#### **High Rates of Return in Pharmaceuticals**

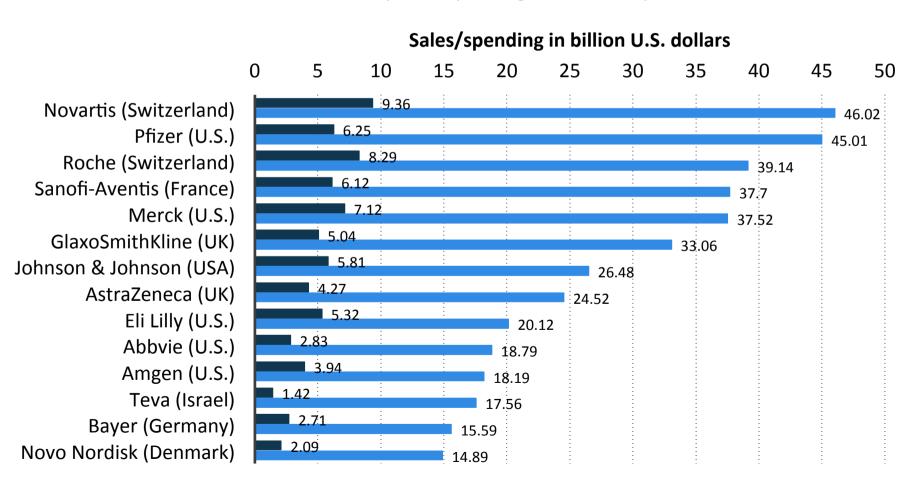
#### Profit margin of top 10 global pharmaceutical companies in 2013



### **Research Spending in Pharmaceuticals**

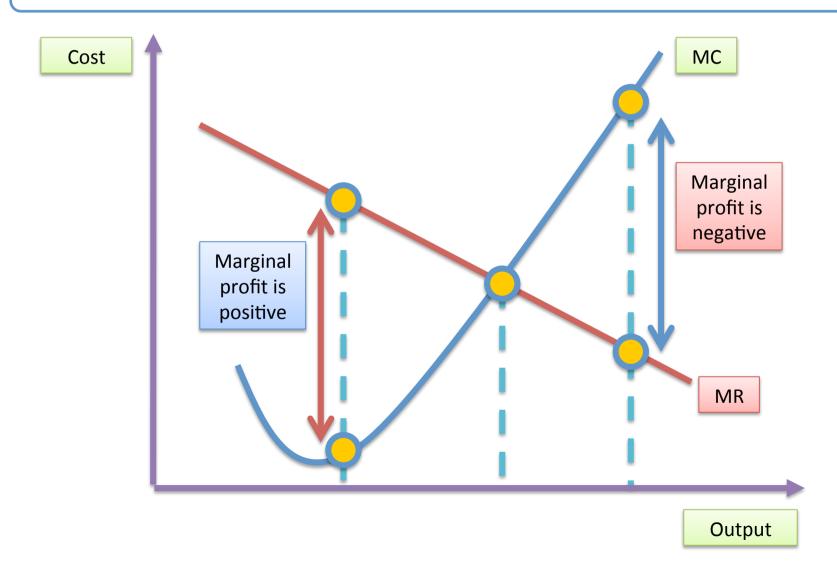
Top global pharmaceutical companies by prescription sales and R&D spending in 2013 (in billion U.S. dollars)





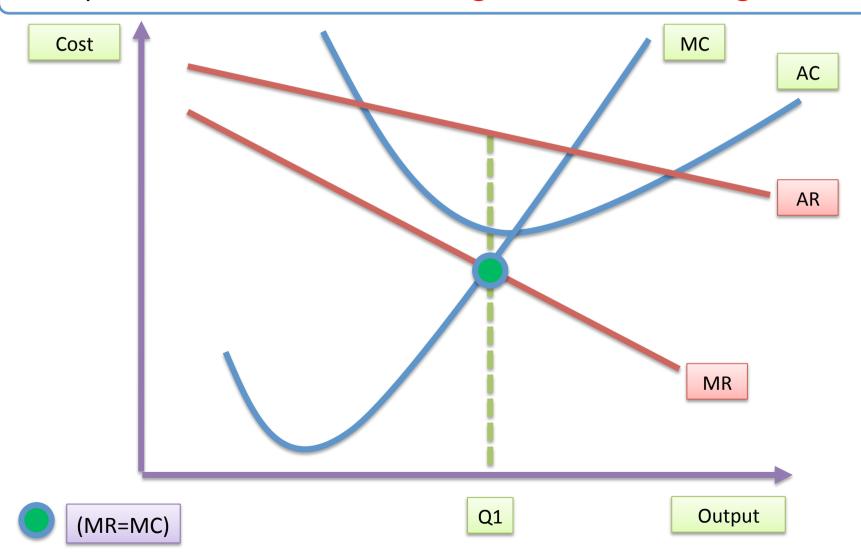
### **The Concept of Marginal Profit**

Marginal profit is the increase in profit when one more unit is sold



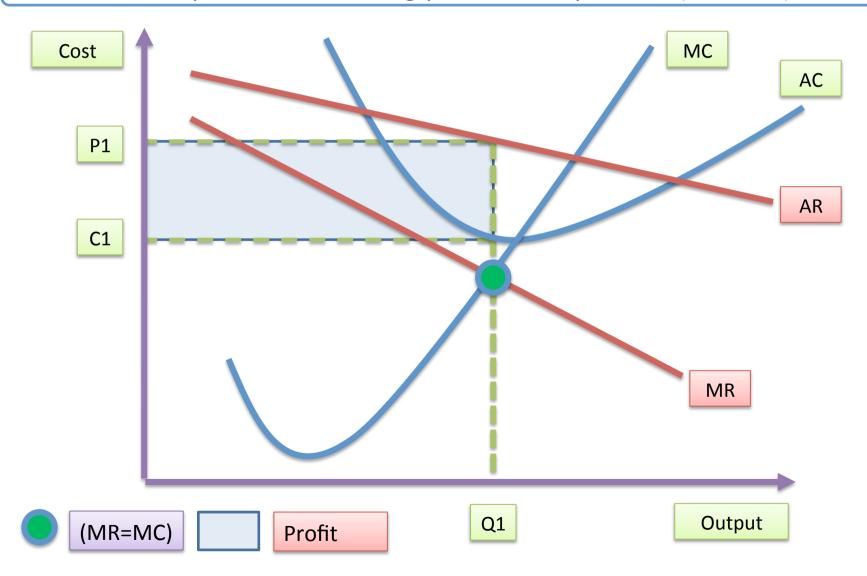
#### **Profit Maximisation**

Total profit is maximised when marginal revenue = marginal cost

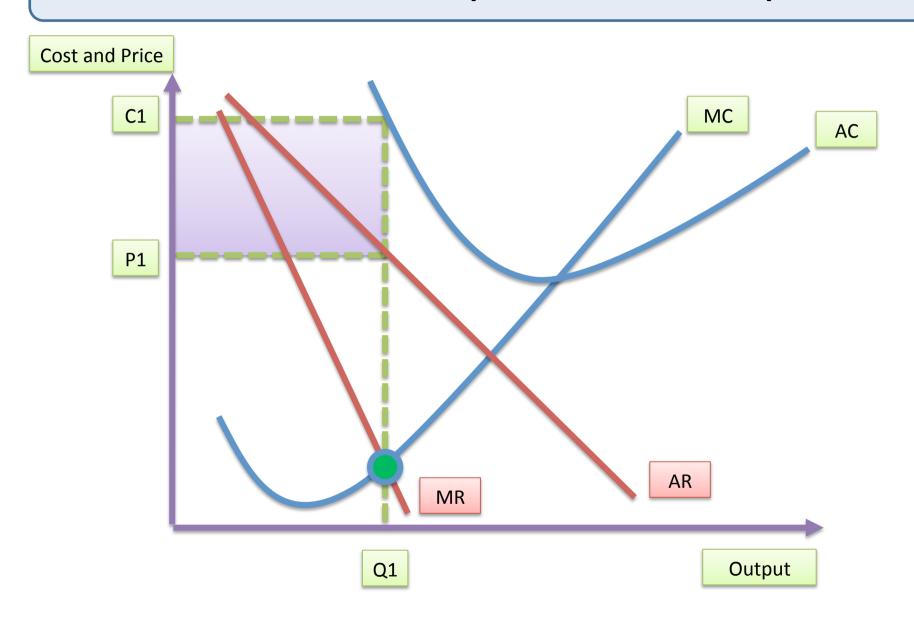


### **Profit Maximising Price and Total Profit**

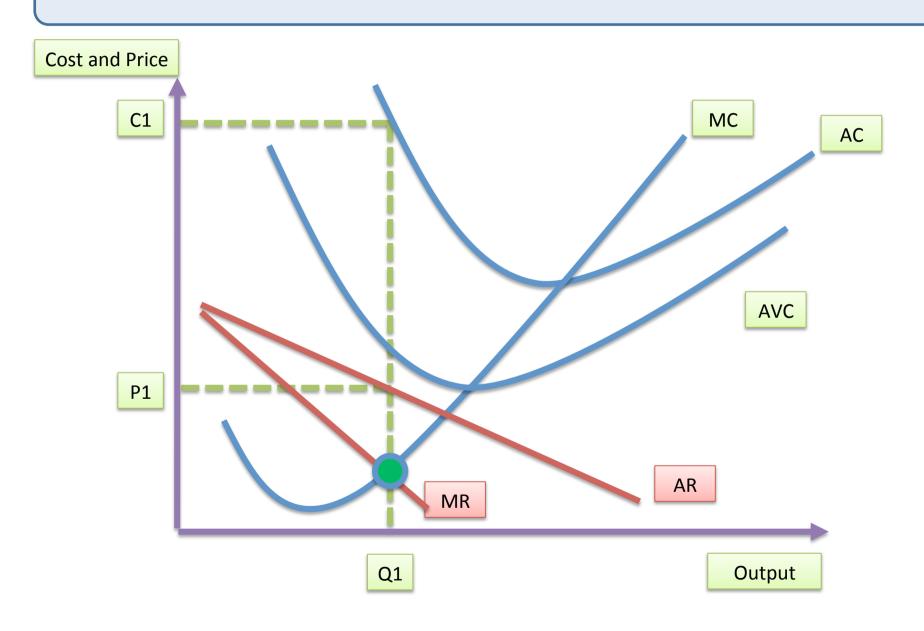
P1 is the profit maximising price; total profit = (P1 - C1) Q1



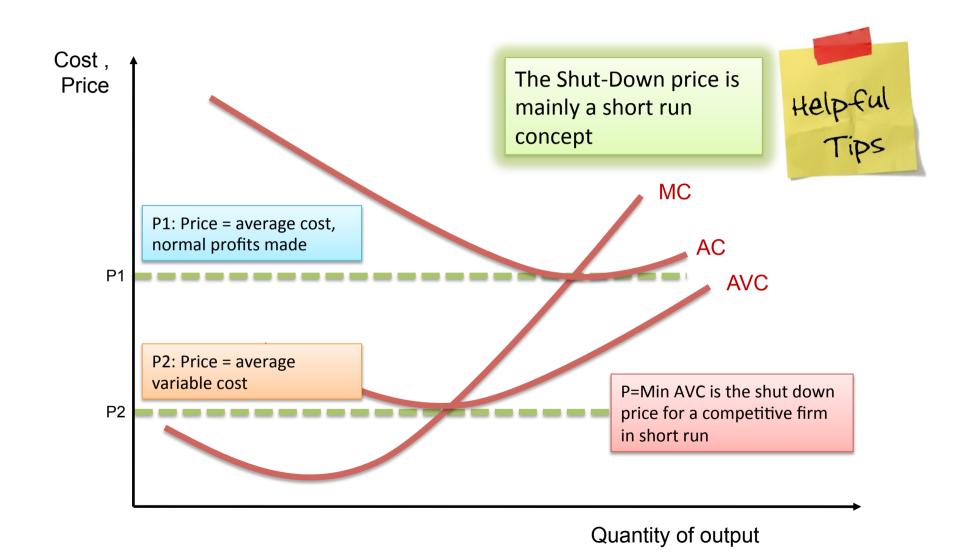
## **Economic Losses (Sub Normal Profit)**



#### **Shut Down Price in the Short Run**

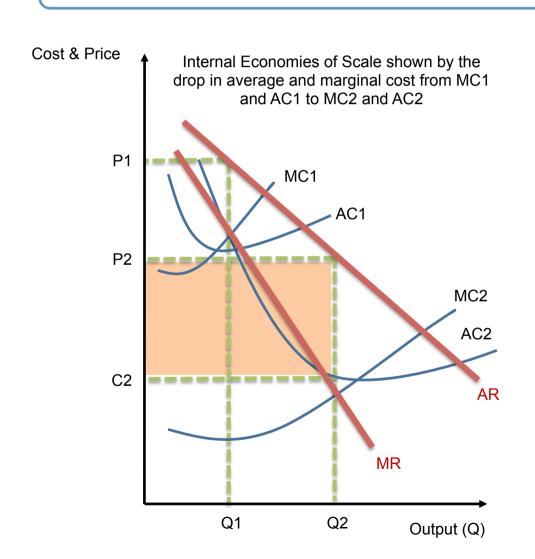


#### **Shut Down Price in the Short Run**



#### **Prices and Profits with Economies of Scale**

#### Economies of scale lead to higher supernormal profits



The profit maximising price when costs are high is P1 and Q1

When internal economies of scale are achieved, the profit-maximising price falls to P2 and output expands to Q2

Economies of scale mean lower prices for consumers

And higher profits for producers

Supernormal profit at price P2

### **Different Business Objectives**



Profit Maximisation



Sales Revenue Maximisation



Business Growth / Market Power



**Business Survival** 



Not For Profit Social Enterprises



State-Owned Businesses

### **Reasons for Avoiding Profit Maximisation**

Many business are profit-seeking but **not always profit maximising** 

- Non-profit maximisation means moving away from an output where MC=MR
- Many reasons put forward including increasing market share at the expense of a rival by cutting a firm's prices
- The main aim of a business could be long-run profit maximisation which can involve sacrificing some of the short run profits



Protecting an existing Market Position



Managerial Objectives



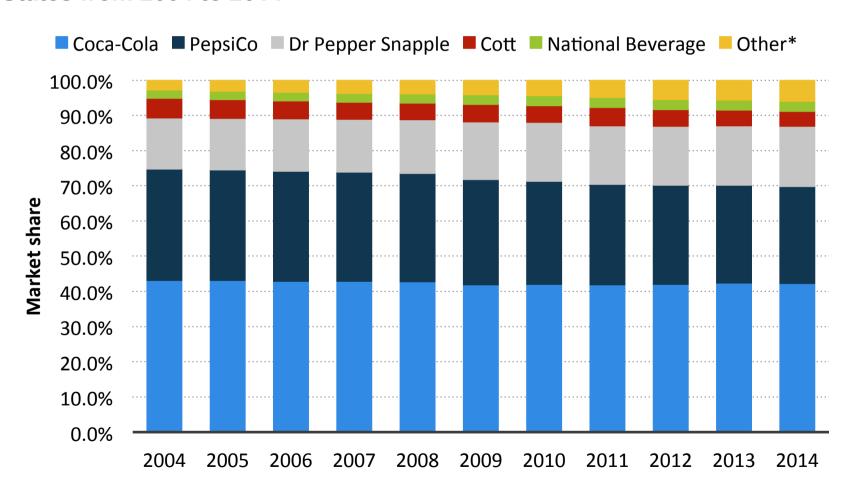
Business survival in hard times



Breaking into a new Market

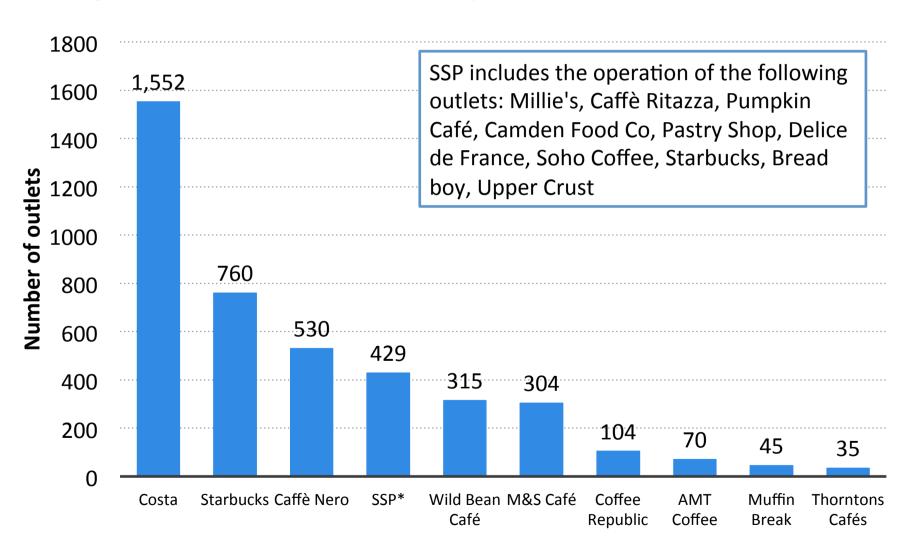
#### **Soft Drinks – The Battle for Market Share**

Market share of leading carbonated soft drink companies in the United States from 2004 to 2014



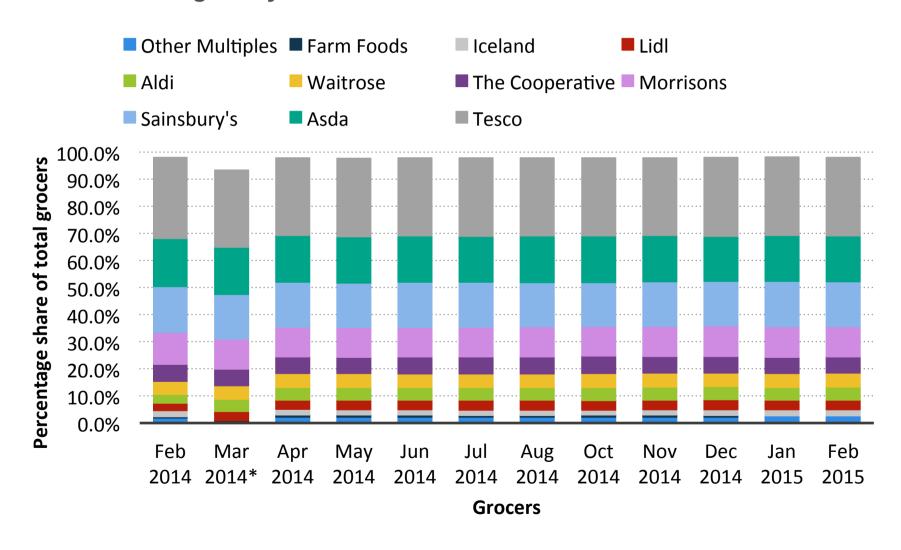
#### Coffee Retail Stores in the UK in 2013

Leading 10 coffee shop chains ranked by number of outlets in UK in 2013



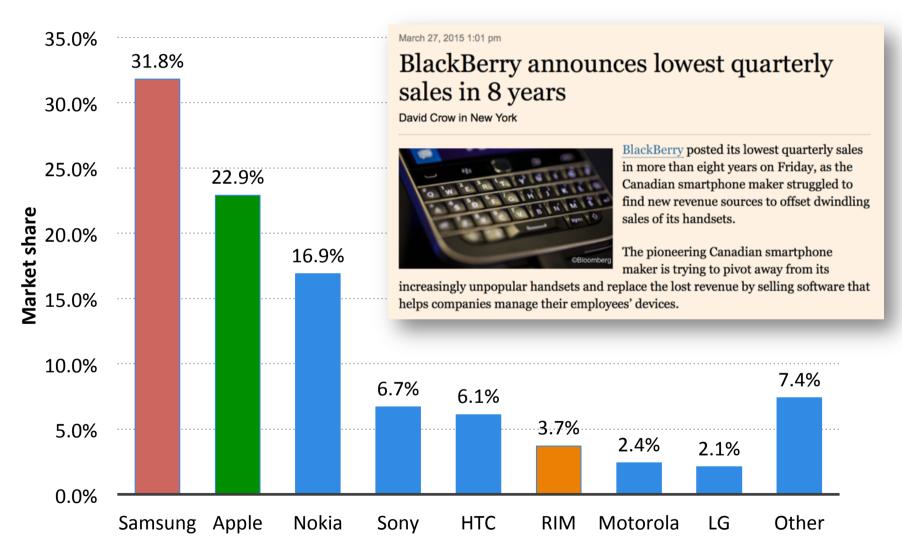
#### Discounters such as Aldi and Lidl are on the march!

#### Market share of grocery stores in UK from Feb 2013 to Feb 2014



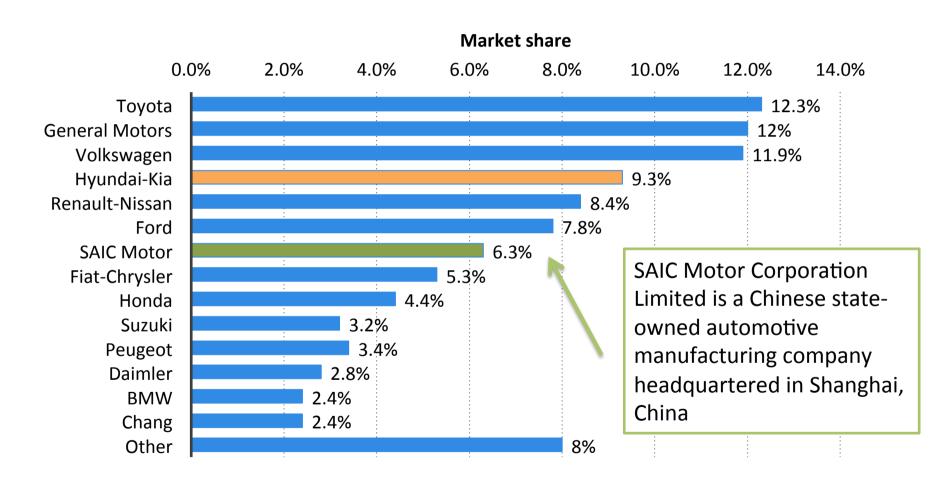
#### The fierce battle for market share in mobile handsets

#### Market share of handset manufacturers in UK in June 2014

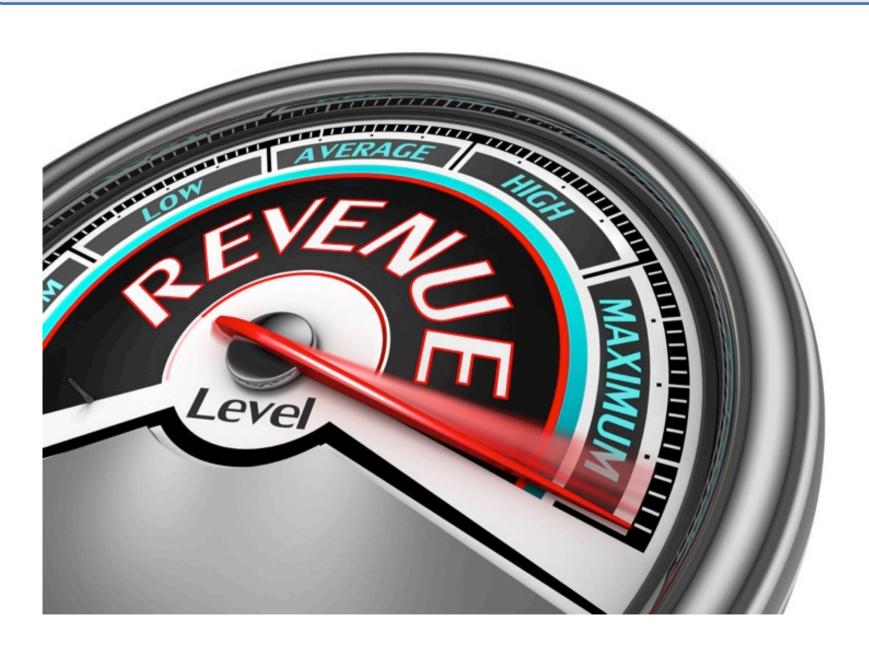


#### **Global Market Share for Car Makers in 2013**

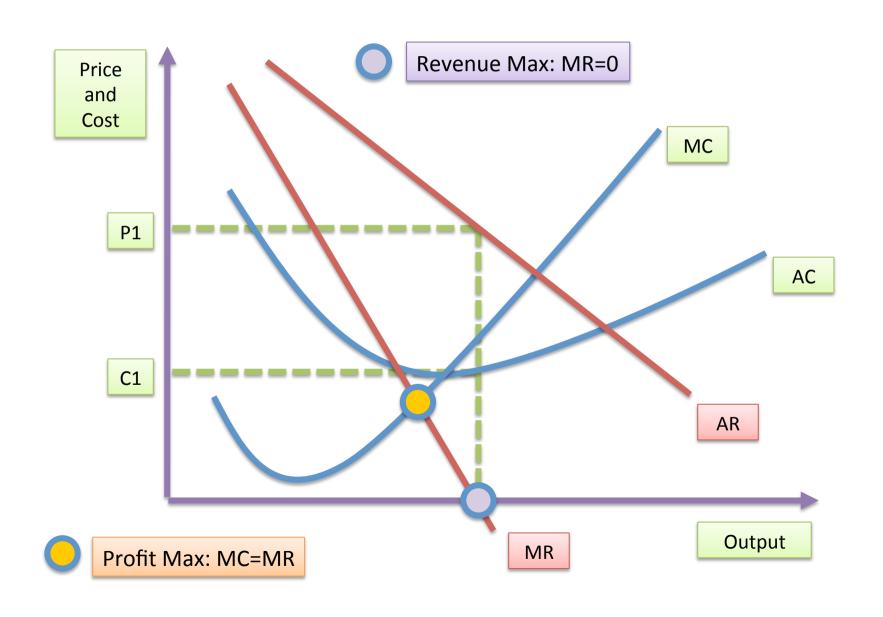
Global market share of the world's largest automakers in 2013



### **Revenue Maximisation**

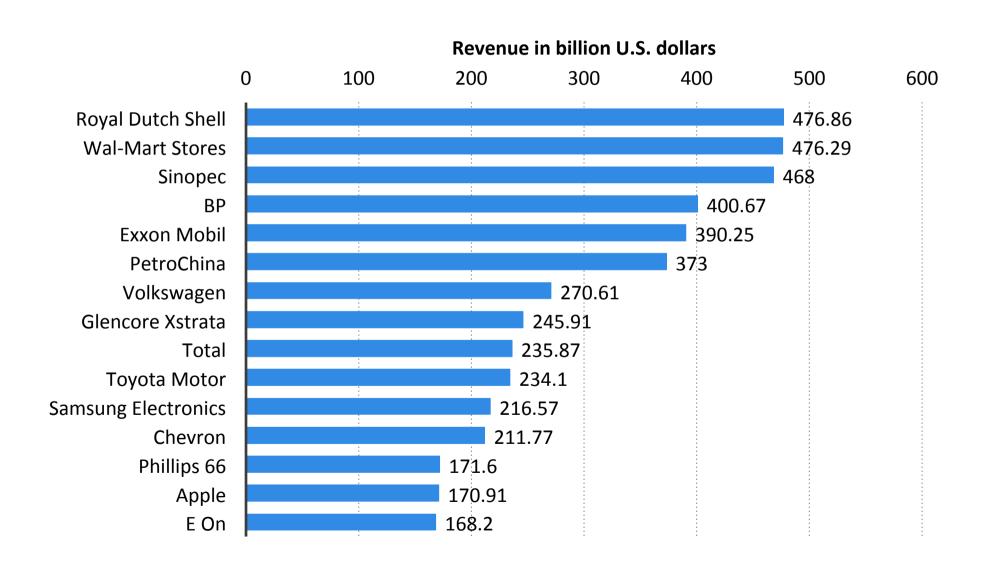


## **Maximising Total Revenue**



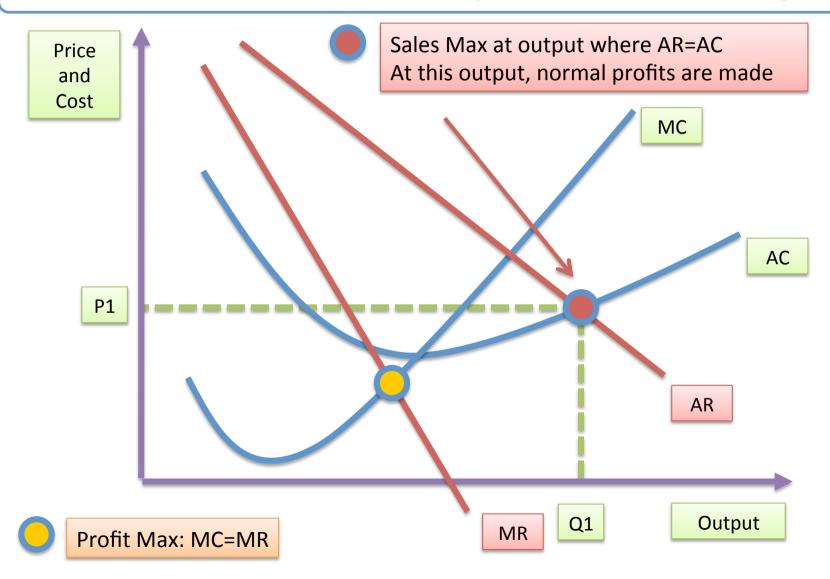
### World's Biggest Companies By Revenue (2014)

100 largest companies in the world ranked by revenue in 2014 (\$



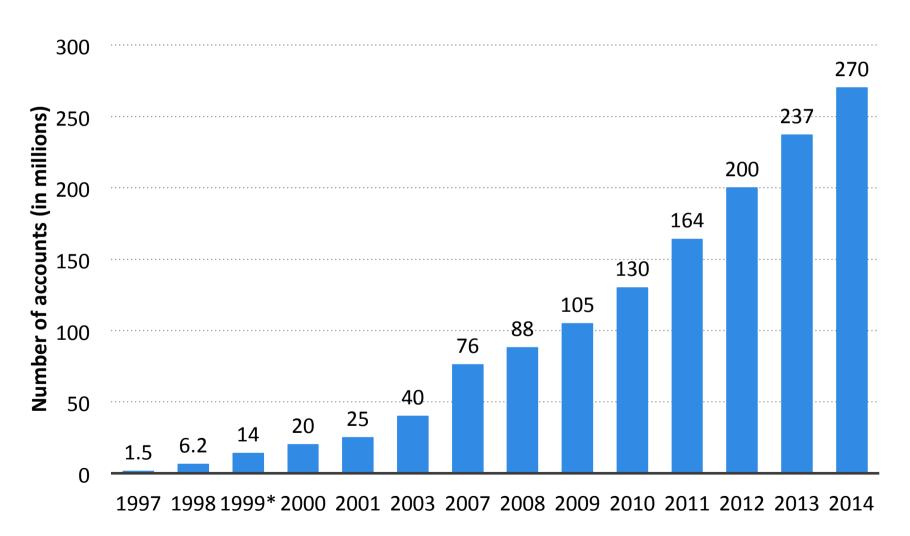
### Sales Maximisation (AC=AR)

When a business sells as much as possible without making a loss

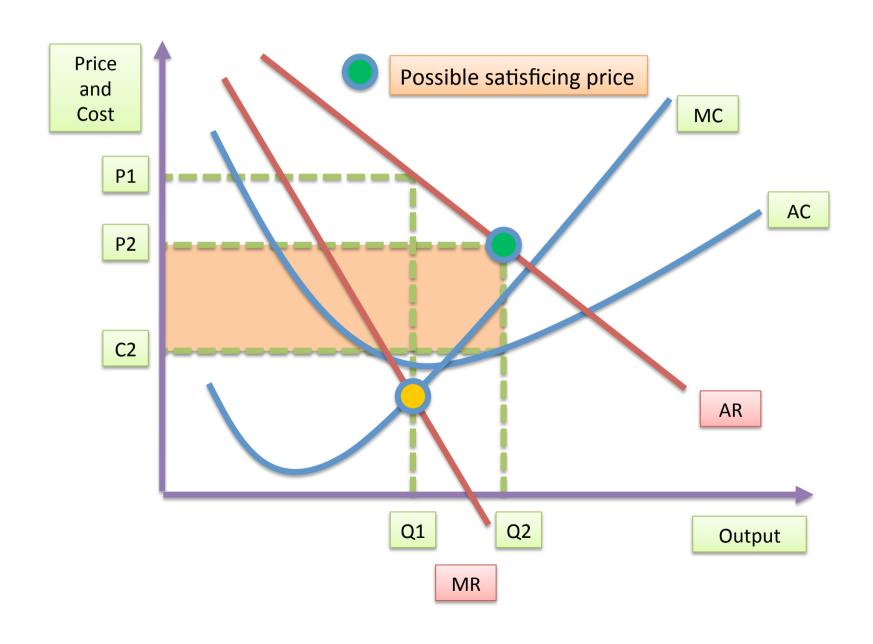


#### Building a base of installed users / customers

Number of worldwide active Amazon customer accounts: 1997 to 2014



### **Satisficing Pricing Behaviour**





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