

Edexcel Economics AS-level

Unit 3: Business Behaviour

Topic 2: Revenue, Costs and Profit

2.3 Economies and diseconomies of scale

Notes



Internal economies of scale:

-  These occur when a firm becomes larger. Average costs of production fall as output increases.
-  Examples of internal economies of scale can be remembered with the mnemonic **Really Fun Mums Try Making Pies**
-  **Risk-bearing:** When a firm becomes larger, they can expand their production range. Therefore, they can spread the cost of uncertainty. If one part is not successful, they have other parts to fall back on.
-  **Financial:** Banks are willing to lend loans more cheaply to larger firms, because they are deemed less risky. Therefore, larger firms can take advantage of cheaper credit.
-  **Managerial:** Larger firms are more able to specialise and divide their labour. They can employ specialist managers and supervisors, which lowers average costs.
-  **Technological:** Larger firms can afford to invest in more advanced and productive machinery and capital, which will lower their average costs.
-  **Marketing:** Larger firms can divide their marketing budgets across larger outputs, so the average cost of advertising per unit is less than that of a smaller firm.
-  **Purchasing:** Larger firms can bulk-buy, which means each unit will cost them less. For example, supermarkets have more buying power from farmers than corner shops, so they can negotiate better deals.
-  There are also **network economies of scale**. These are gained from the expansion of e-commerce. Large online shops, such as eBay, can add extra goods and customers at a very low cost, but the revenue gained from this will be significantly larger.

External economies of scale:

-  These occur within an industry when it gets larger.
-  For example, local roads might be improved, so transport costs for the local industries will fall.
-  Also, there might be more training facilities or more research and development, which will also lower average costs for firms in the local area.

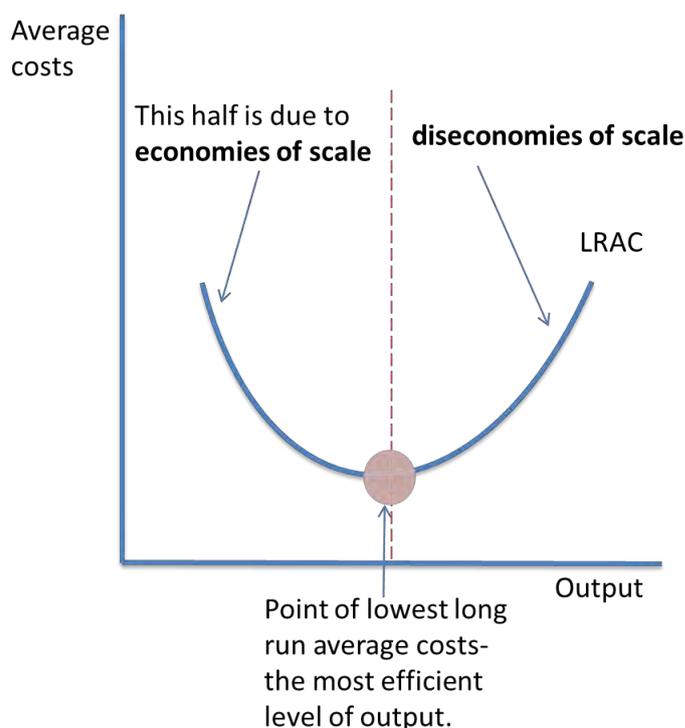
Diseconomies of scale:

-  These occur when output passes a certain point and average costs start to increase per extra unit of output produced.
-  Examples include:



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Control: It becomes harder to monitor how productive the workforce is, as the firm becomes larger.
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Coordination: It is harder and complicated to coordinate every worker, when there are thousands of employees.
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Communication: Workers may start to feel alienated and excluded as the firm grows. This could lead to falls in productivity and increases in average costs, as they lose their motivation.


Long run average cost curve:



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 Initially, average costs fall, since firms can take advantage of **economies of scale**. This means average costs are falling as output increases.
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 After the **optimum level of output**, where average costs are at their lowest, average costs rise due to **diseconomies of scale**.
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 The point of lowest LRAC is the **minimum efficient scale**. This is where the optimum level of output is since costs are lowest, and the economies of scale of production have been fully utilised.

