- Measure of how easy it is for firms to enter/exit an industry/market
- Contestable markets are:
 - Low barriers
 - New firms entering and exiting
 - Low sunk costs (unrecoverable costs i.e costs that cannot be recovered if firm closes down)
 - Low levels of SNP
 - Low levels of collusion or other oligopolistic features
- A low degree of contestability is characterised by the opposite as above, the main reason being high sunk costs (barriers to exit) and also a high concentration ratio (a small number of firms have a large market share)
- Competitiveness, contestability and concentration are different
 - High competitiveness could be a sign that barriers to entry are low, but this doesn't always imply low contestability
 - A monopoly can be contestable but firms choose not to enter market because profits are low

Barriers to Entry and Exit

- Obstacles that prevent a firm from operating in a new market
- Types (Barriers to entry):
 - Artificial (strategic) Some deliberately imposed and seen as illegal anti-competition (by regulators)
 - Predatory pricing
 - Limit pricing
 - Brand Loyalty
 - Loyalty schemes

- Switching costs
- Natural (structural) Barriers may exist due to nature of market
 - Economies of scale
 - High start up costs (think of specialised machinery)
 - Ownership of key resources
- Legal Imposed by authorities, where competition is seen as working against consumer (think of natural monopolies)
 - Patents
 - State owned franchises (Rail network)
 - Licenses to allow firms to operate (5G licenses)
- Barriers are relevant in determining market structure and affect SNP
- Types (Barriers to exit/sunk costs):
 - Advertising (incurred in promoting product that cannot be recovered if firm leaves market)
 - Costs of closure (redundancy costs, loans and costs of early termination of contracts)
 - Cost of specialised machinery that is not transferable to other industries
- If asked to evaluate whether a market is contestable, comment on data and talk about both sides of the arguement