Enginuity 2015 Competition

PERFORMANCE REVIEW FOR 'EngiWINity'



THE TASK

A fledgling **UK-based multinational construction company**, with its headquarters in London, has been trading for just one year. A **new management team** is needed to run the company for the foreseeable future, making the key business decisions related to finance, marketing, overheads, procurement and job progression. The decisions are made for each period, which represents a quarter, or 3 months. The new management team need to form **an effective strategy to grow the business**, and satisfy the high demands of the company's shareholders, who are keen to see a quick return on their investment.

Although based in the UK, and subject to UK tax laws and interest rates, **expansion into overseas markets**, and different continents, may be an attractive proposition. A lot will depend upon the prevailing economic climate in the UK, and worldwide, which changes as time progresses to provide a realistic and dynamic challenge for the new management team. Working in different countries will present some particular challenges to overcome, such as client restrictions, global competitors and environmental problems (extreme weather conditions, civil unrest, local labour problems etc). However, the potential rewards and opportunities of operating globally, such as worldwide client base, niche markets and lucrative large-scale contracts, may outweigh the risks.

The decisions to be made, and fate of the company, rests in the hands of the new management team.



MANAGEMENT TEAM

Renardo Bezati Daniel Cook Jason Pittenger Daniel Beard



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TIMEFRAME

The company had already been operating for periods 1 to 4, known as the History year, before the new management team took control.

The new management team were in charge for two different stages.

The Early Years (periods 5-12)

During the Early Years the competition for jobs comes from a number of simulated companies. Each one has their own unique profile and bidding history, and a careful assessment of the opposition is required to formulate an effective procurement strategy.

The Later Years (periods 13-18)

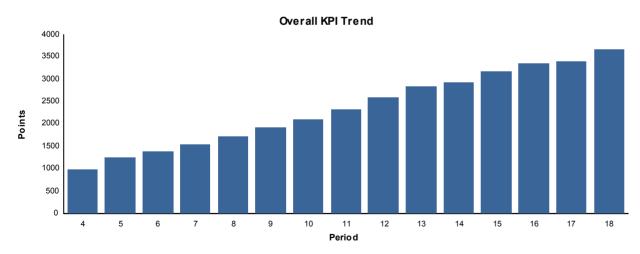
During the Later Years the teams compete 'head to head' against each other for work. This creates an even more uncertain and pressurized environment in which the skills and team dynamics formed in the early years are really put to the test.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Performance indicators were used to measure company progress in a number of key areas. They were weighted at the start of the early years to reflect their variability, initially to a 1,000 points

Overall company performance improved from 1,000 to 3,676 points

		Gross	Operating								
Base		Profit To	Profit To	Company	Capital	Contract	Forward	Forward	Share	Client	Total
Period	Turnover	Turnover	Turnover	Value	Employed	Completion	Workload	Margin	Price	Satifaction	Rating
4	40	130	130	170	120	100	70	100	70	70	1,000
5	51	144	160	177	147	125	122	152	78	100	1,256
6	63	166	213	194	164	130	116	139	78	128	1,391
7	73	191	267	219	174	160	110	129	83	147	1,553
8	83	198	281	237	185	200	127	143	97	179	1,730
9	89	212	306	259	192	220	154	179	111	219	1,941
10	98	220	326	290	199	260	149	176	124	262	2,104
11	108	232	354	330	204	310	152	174	150	313	2,327
12	114	249	388	370	209	335	186	204	186	358	2,599
13	123	262	415	421	212	395	185	194	226	408	2,841
14	129	270	433	459	212	425	171	128	251	454	2,932
15	133	278	446	487	215	450	258	132	287	486	3,172
16	140	276	440	512	218	450	260	196	339	520	3,351
17	151	267	424	561	218	520	211	142	352	563	3,409
18	156	270	431	621	218	555	258	161	403	603	3,676



Turnover: An indication of how much work the company has done

Gross Profit to Turnover: A measure of how profitable the company's jobs have been

Operating Profit to Turnover: A measure of how profitable the company is after considering all operating factors

Company Value: A measure of the asset value of the company

Capital Employed: A measure of how well the company's infrastructure is being utilised

Contract Completion: An indication of how successful the company is in completing contracts

Forward Workload: The remaining turnover (value) of jobs still in progress

Forward Margin: The remaining profit of jobs still in progress

Share Price: A measure of the strength of the company's share price

Client Satisfaction: An indication of the strength of the relationship build up with the company's clients

PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

	History	Since	Change	Basis	
Number of periods:	4	14			
Financial Management					
Company value:	4,809,415	17,560,960	265 %	E	
Share price:	1.12	6.45	476 %	E	
Capital employed:	62 %	96 %		Α	
Turnover:	10,072,540	23,779,560	136 %	Α	
Job profit:	4.2 %	9.4 %		D	% of job cost
Overhead costs:	2.1 %	2.2 %		D	% of job cost
Operating profit:	1.6 %	5.7 %		D	% of job cost; net, after tax and interest
Dividend paid:	2.2 %	1.3 %		D	% of job cost
Overhead Management					
Market share:	10 %	36 %		D	% of the overall new work in the market identified
Market share split (UK):	59 %	41 %		D	% of the market share in the UK
Market share split (OV):	41 %	59 %		D	% of market share Overseas (outside the UK)
Head office staffing level:	100 %	233 %		D	The benchmark was 100%; the optimum level was 200%
QHSE staffing level:	100 %	236 %		D	The benchmark was 100%; the optimum level was 200%
Measurement staffing level:	100 %	236 %		D	The benchmark was 100%; the optimum level was 200%
Procurement					
Number of jobs bid for:	13	73		D	
Number of jobs won:	6	39		D	
Bidding success rate:	46 %	53 %		D	Jobs won as a % of jobs bid for
Job Progression					
Jobs finished early:	0	27		D	
Jobs finished on time:	1	10		D	
Jobs finished late:	0	0		D	
Job completion efficiency:	0.99	0.92		D	0 to 1, where 1 is the optimum level
Reduction in build cost:	0.00 %	2.05 %		D	% due to targeted investments
Risk cost incurred:	88 %	26 %		D	As a % of the contingency in the bid
Reduction in risk cost:	30.1 %	59.4 %		D	% due to mitigatng factors
Project manager weighting:	8.5	9.1		D	Out of 10
Future Outlook					
Forward workload:	18,835,610	69,519,960		E	
Forward margin:	745,985	1,201,906		Е	

The basis for setting each measure was:

E (At the end of the timeframe) A (An average for each period of the timeframe) D (The value during the whole timeframe)