ENGINUITY TUTORIAL



Forward Workload And Margin



The **forward workload** (or potential turnover) of the company is the remaining value (monies) to be recovered from all the jobs in progress.

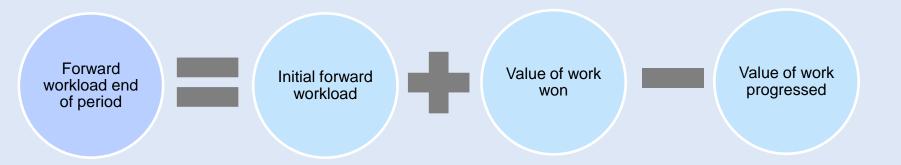
The **forward margin** is the anticipated remaining profit on all jobs in progress.

Both are calculated at the end of a period, after all the company's decisions have been processed for the period.

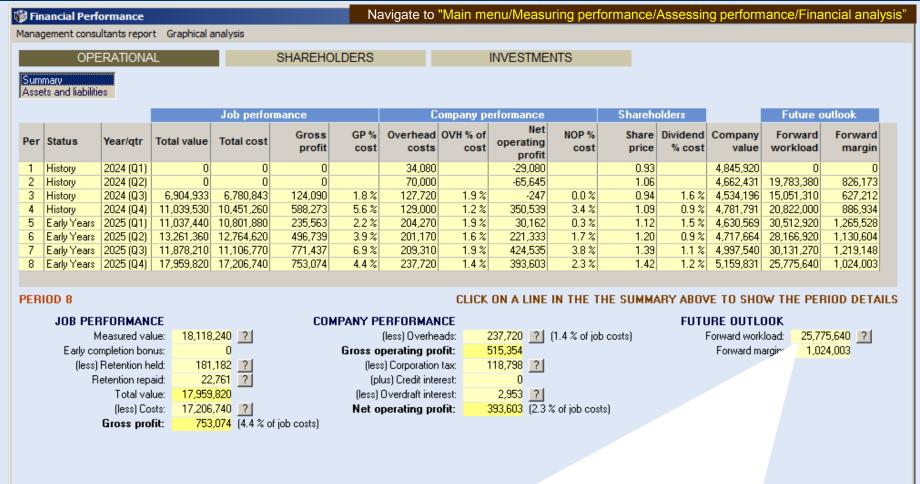


The forward workload at the end of a period is based upon :-

- The initial forward workload at the start of the period
- The value of work won in the period during the bidding process
- The value of work progressed from jobs in progress





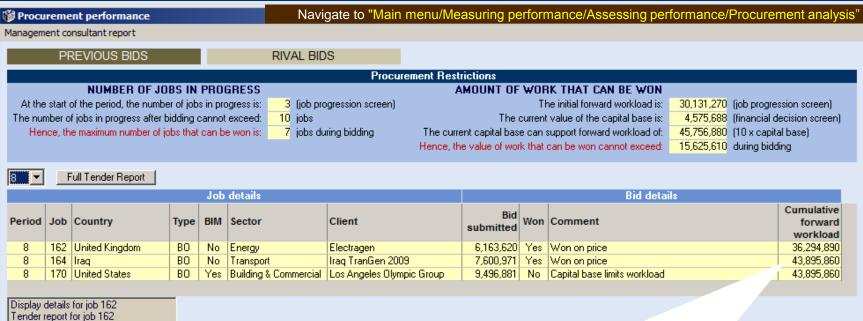


Consider the following example where the forward workload at the end of period 8 is 25,775,640.

This is calculated from :-

- The initial forward workload at the start of period 8, which is the forward workload at the end of period 7 i.e., 30,131,270
- The value of work won in period 8
- The value of work progressed in period 8



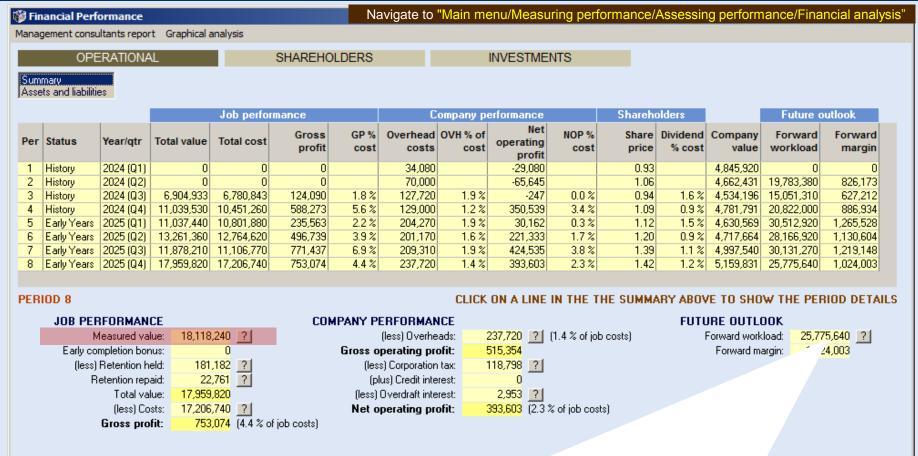


During period 8 the company won 2 new jobs :-

- Job 162 with a bid value of 6,163.620
- Job 164 with a bid value of 7,600,971

The value of work won (13,764,591) was added to the initial forward workload of 30,131,270 to give a cumulative forward workload of 43,895,861 after the bidding.





During period 8 the company's measured value from jobs progressed was 18,118,240. The actual value is very close to the measured value, but not necessarily the same if the measurement department is understaffed in the period.

The cumulative forward workload of 43,895,861 after the bidding is adjusted by taking off the actual value of work progressed in period 8 (18,120,220) to give the forward workload at the end of period 8 of 25,774,660.

The ? can be used to drill-down to job-level detail for both the forward workload and margin values.



Forward Workload and Margin Analysis for Period 8												
SUMMARY												
Initial forward workload prior to bidding:												
Value of work won during bidding:												
(less) value of work progressed in the period:												
Job	Country	Desc	Sector	Туре	Size	Client	Bid	% left	Forward workload	Remaining cost	Forward margin	
78	QAT	Entertainment complex development phase B	Building & Commercial	DB	Large	Doha Development Group	20,643,380	4.74 %	978,496	938,444	40,052	
108	US	Construction of temporary bus parks	Transport	DB	Medium	Los Angeles Olympic Group	11,021,140	21.14 %	2,329,870	2,239,865	90,005	
135	UK	Extension to bus terminal	Transport	DB	Medium	North-West County Council	13,677,010	63.FC	8,702,683	8,344,954	357,729	
162	UK	Replace overhead transmission lines	Energy	BO	Small	Electragen	6,163,620	1 6	6,163,620	5,915,680	247,940	
164	IRQ	New aircraft hangar at Mosul Airport	Transport	BO	Medium	Iraq TranGen 2009	7,600 0	ا% د	7,600,971	7,312,694	288,277	
									25,775,640		1,024,003	

The forward workload and margin values were formed from 5 jobs in progress.

Taking job 108 as an example :-

- 21.14% of the job was left to complete at the end of period 8, giving a remaining forward workload of 2,329,870 (21.14% of the bid value of 11,021,140)
- The forward margin figure comes from the forward workload less the remaining cost.

KEY POINTS

The remaining cost is based upon the anticipated **true cost** of the job, taking into account build cost, design cost, site cost, 'sensible' risk and project manager costs.



Forward workload and margin are important because :-

- They are two of the **key performance indicators** upon which a company's progress is measured, indicating the potential future prosperity of the business.
- The forward workload provides the starting point during the bidding process for determining whether or not the client will allow the company to bid for a job based upon capital base limitations.

We will take a closer look at both these factors.





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Assessing performance Help

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

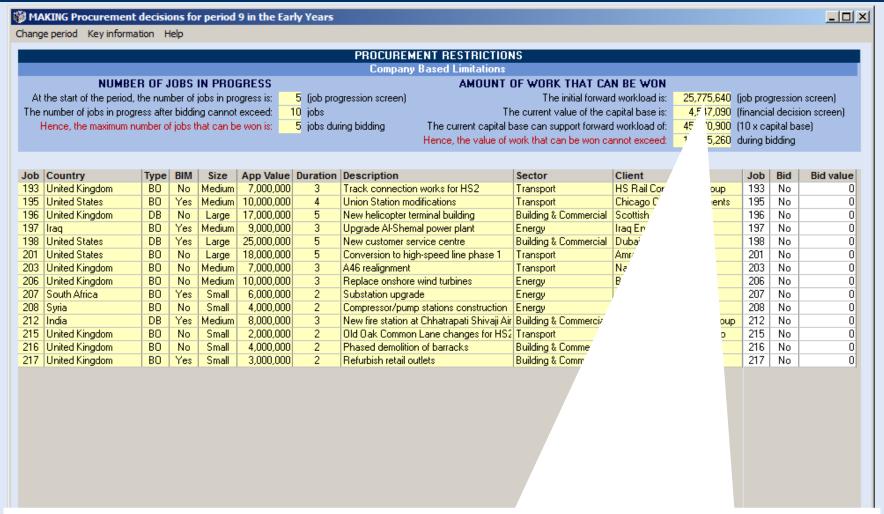
PERFORMANCE SUMMARY

CLICK ON THE DATA IN A COLUMN TO SEE HOW THE SELECTED KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATOR WAS CALCULATED

End of period	Status	Year/qtr	Turnover	Gross profit to Turnover	Operating Profit to Turnover	Company Value	Capital Employed	Contract Completion	Forward Workload	Forward Margin	Share Price	Client Satisfaction	Total
4	History	2024 (Q4)	40	170	120	170	130	80	70	100	70	50	1,000
5	Early Years	2025 (Q1)	51	141	84	165	157	105	103	143	72	70	1,091
6	Early Years	2025 (Q2)	62	147	102	168	175	110	95	127	77	85	1,148
7	Early Years	2025 (Q3)	68	177	147	178	188	122	101	137	89	101	1,308
3	Early Years	2025 (Q4)	80	178	156	183	199	122	87	115	91	114	1,325

Forward workload and margin form two of the **key performance indicators of the company**, and indicate the potential future prosperity of the business.





When determining the **amount of work that the company can undertake** based upon the size of the capital base, the forward workload at the end of the previous period is the starting point for any calculations.

The value of any bids won during period 8 are added to the initial forward workload, and the cumulative figure is used to determine how much work the company can undertake.