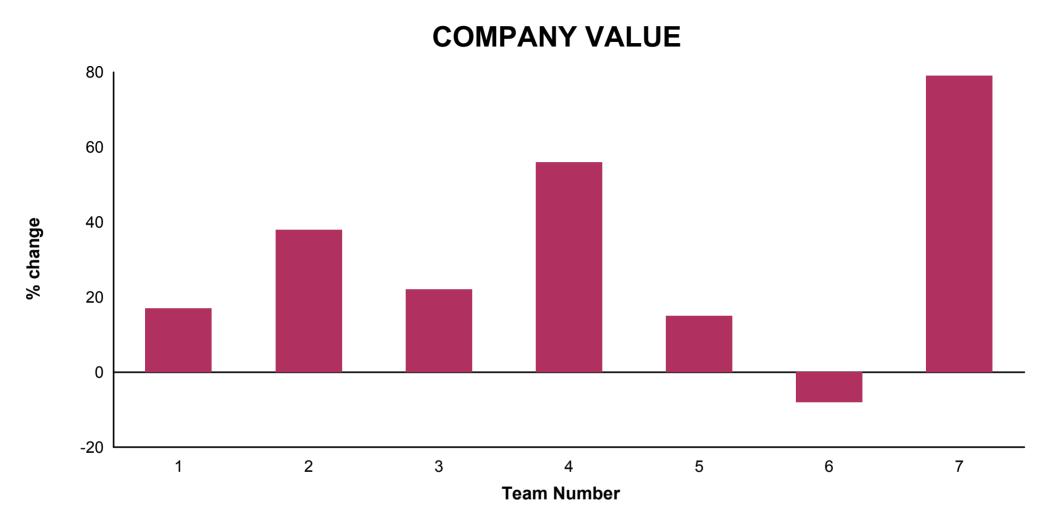


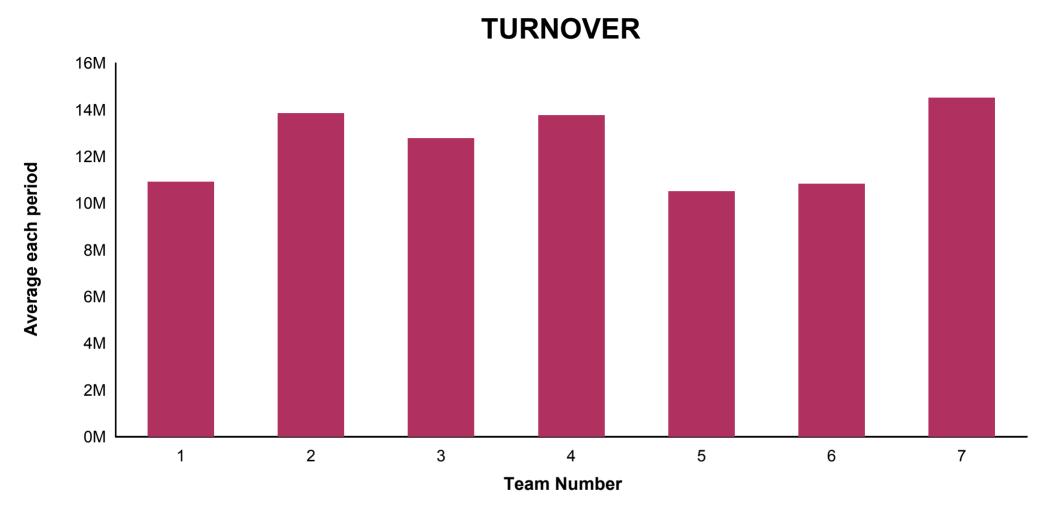
### COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF TEAMS REPORT FOR AECOM

|                                |                   | FINAN       | OVERHEADS   |        |  |     |     |     | PROCUREMENT |      |      |        | JOB PROGRESSION                   |        | THE FUTURE |        |        |        |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|--------|--|-----|-----|-----|-------------|------|------|--------|-----------------------------------|--------|------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                                | No. of<br>periods | % chg<br>in | % chg<br>in | %      | Marketing Department<br>% Market Share (By Sector) |     |     |     | No.<br>Jobs | No.  | No.  | % Bid  | Profitability<br>(% of Job Costs) |        |            |        |        |        |
|                                | in                | Comp        | Share       | Market |  |     |     |     | Bid         | Jobs | Jobs | Sucess | Job                               | O/Head | Oper       | F/wd   | F/wd   |        |
| No. Name                       | charge            | Value       | Price       | Share  | IND  | B&C | TRA | ENE | W&S         | For  | Won  | Lost   | Rate                              | Profit | Costs      | Profit | W/load | Margin |
| 1 AECOMbination to be reckoned | 8                 | 17          | 18          | 23     | 6  | 44  | 4   | 29  | 16          | 33   | 12   | 21     | 36                                | 4.6    | 1.9        | 2.2    | 32.0m  | 1.6%   |
| 2 Screws Loose Builders        | 8                 | 38          | 44          | 25     | 0  | 40  | 20  | 18  | 22          | 20   | 16   | 4      | 80                                | 4.8    | 1.6        | 2.6    | 30.4m  | 2.7%   |
| 3 AECOMplishment               | 8                 | 22          | 7           | 19     | 0  | 50  | 22  | 16  | 11          | 19   | 17   | 2      | 89                                | 3.5    | 1.4        | 1.7    | 31.1m  | 2.2%   |
| 4 Mission AECOMplished         | 8                 | 56          | 54          | 21     | 0  | 54  | 0   | 29  | 16          | 24   | 13   | 11     | 54                                | 5.8    | 1.7        | 3.4    | 38.1m  | 3.0%   |
| 5 The Graduain'ts              | 8                 | 15          | 77          | 26     | 4  | 51  | 18  | 22  | 5           | 22   | 10   | 12     | 45                                | 5.2    | 2.0        | 2.6    | 30.9m  | 3.1%   |
| 6 AECOMplete Disaster          | 8                 | -8          | -6          | 25     | 2  | 50  | 29  | 10  | 9           | 27   | 11   | 16     | 41                                | 3.1    | 2.2        | 0.6    | 28.4m  | 2.9%   |
| 7 AECOMplete Shambles          | 8                 | 79          | 29          | 22     | 19   | 70  | 1   | 0   | 9           | 26   | 14   | 12     | 54                                | 6.4    | 1.7        | 3.9    | 40.3m  | 2.9%   |



Increasing the value of the business is the prime objective of the management team.

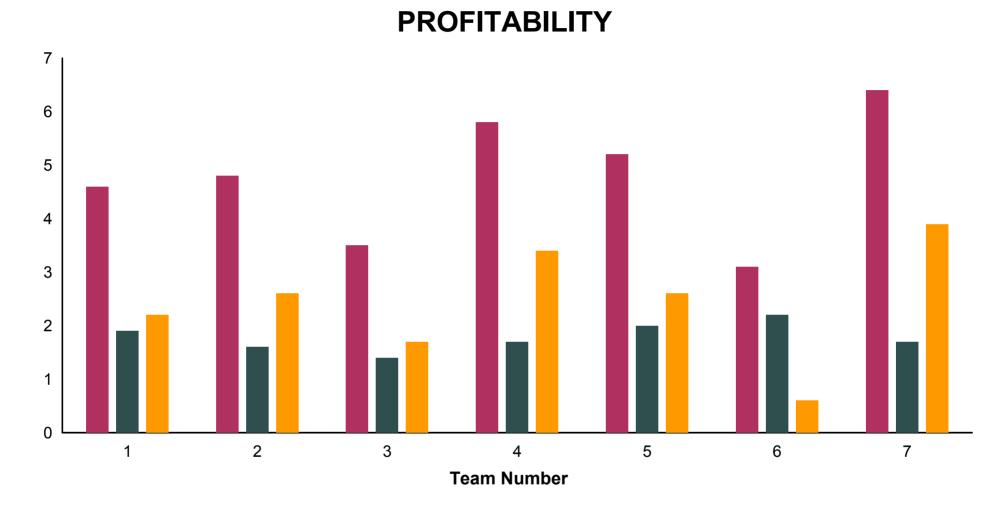
#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Turnover



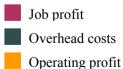
Identifying and securing new work ensures that the turnover (monies earned) across all jobs progressed is healthy.

#### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Profitability

% of job cost

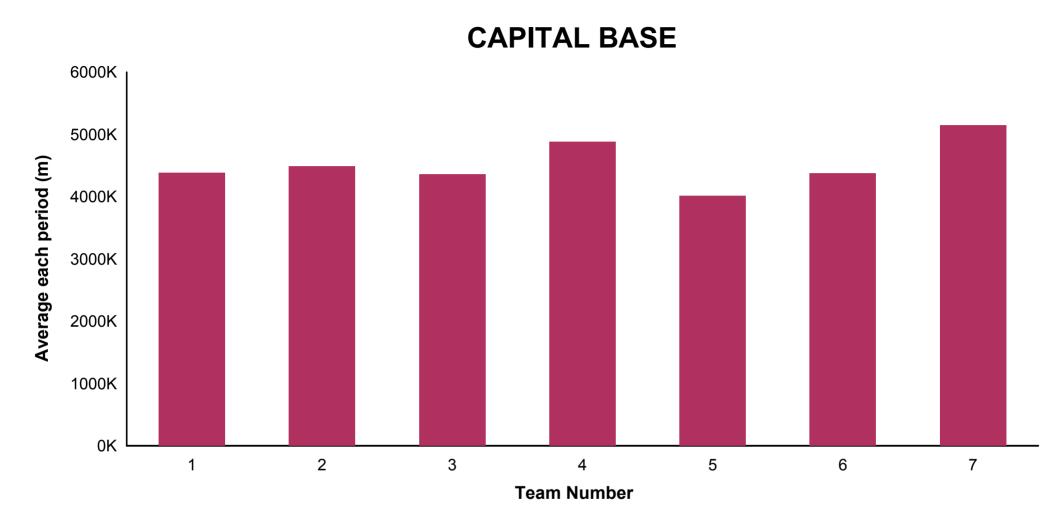


Managing jobs as profitably as possible, and keeping overhead costs under control, are both key drivers in ensuring that the company's operating profit is as healthy as possible. This ultimately feeds into the cash account, and affects company value.



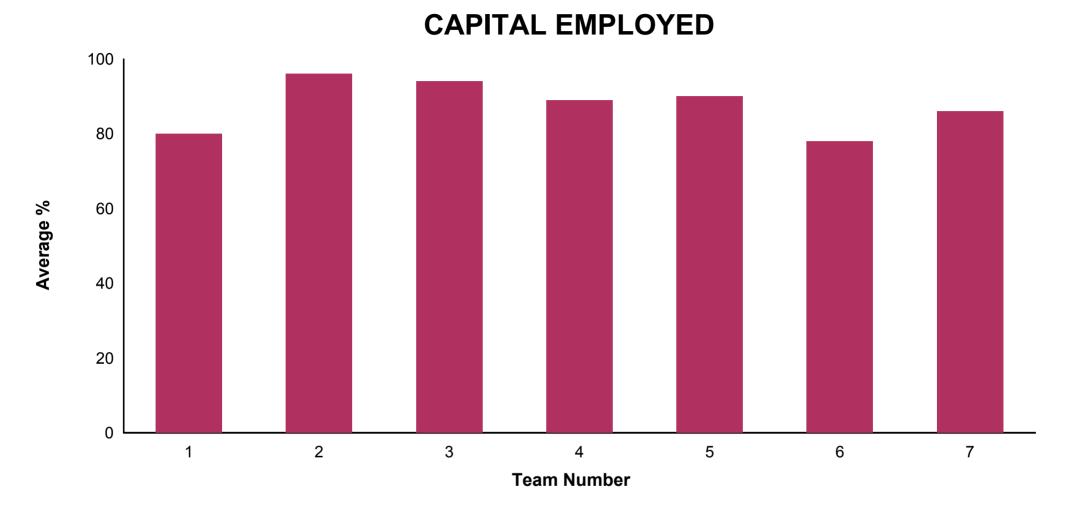
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### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Capital Base

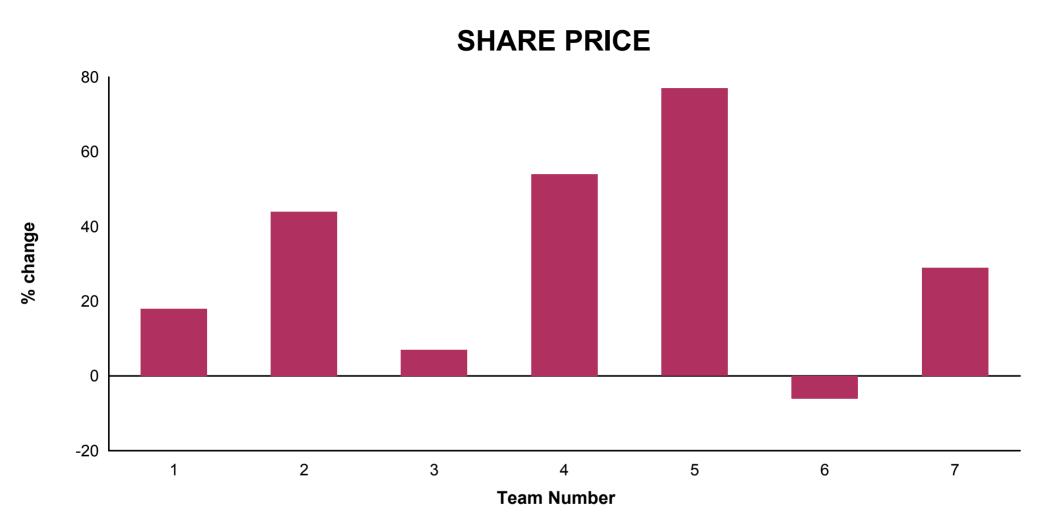


Expanding the company's capital base (infrastructure) enables more work to be underaken, and potentially more growth.

### FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Capital Employed

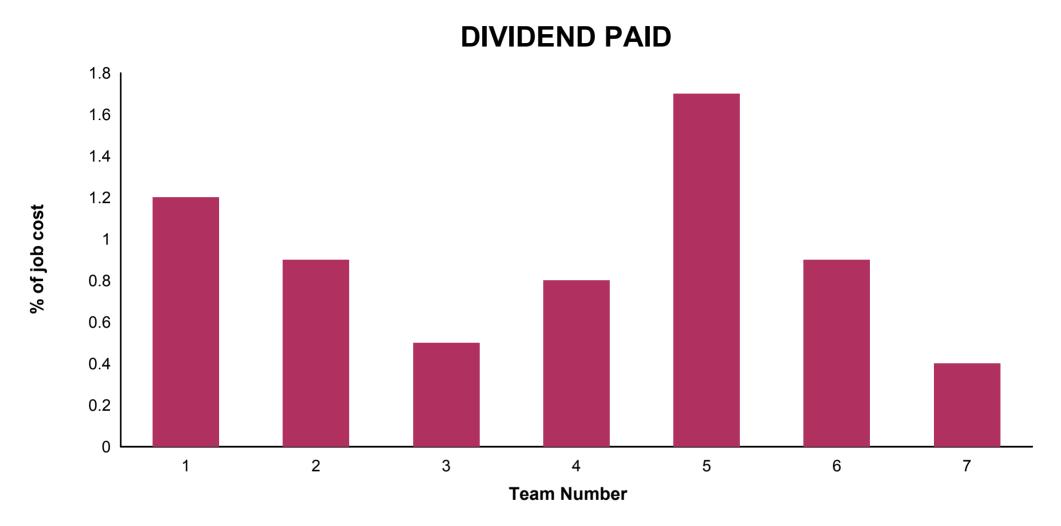


The Capital Employed measures how much of the company's capital base (infrastructure) is being utilised through winning and progressing work.



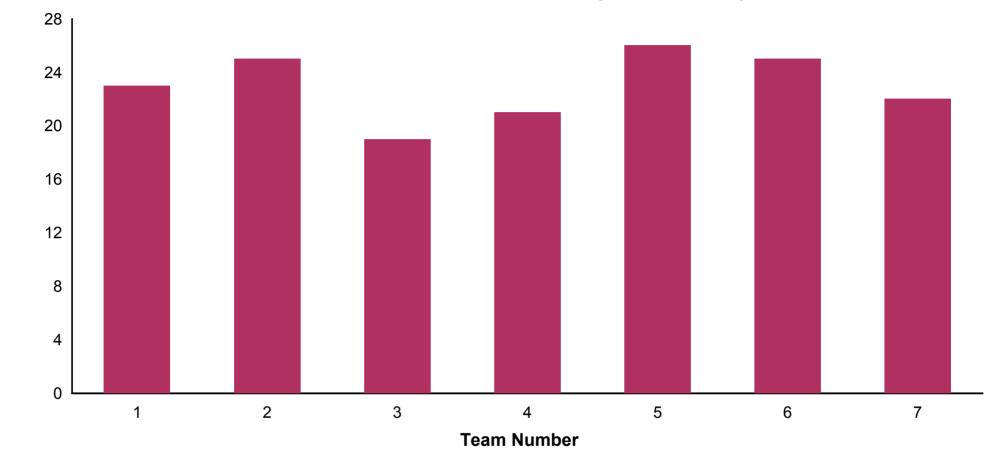
The company's share price is one of the key performance indicators in measuring the success or failure of the company, with a rising share price signifying increasing industry confidence in the fortunes of the company.

The share price is influenced by the level of dividend paid to the shareholders, the value of the company, the future profitability of the company and the debt burden (gearing ratio) of the company.



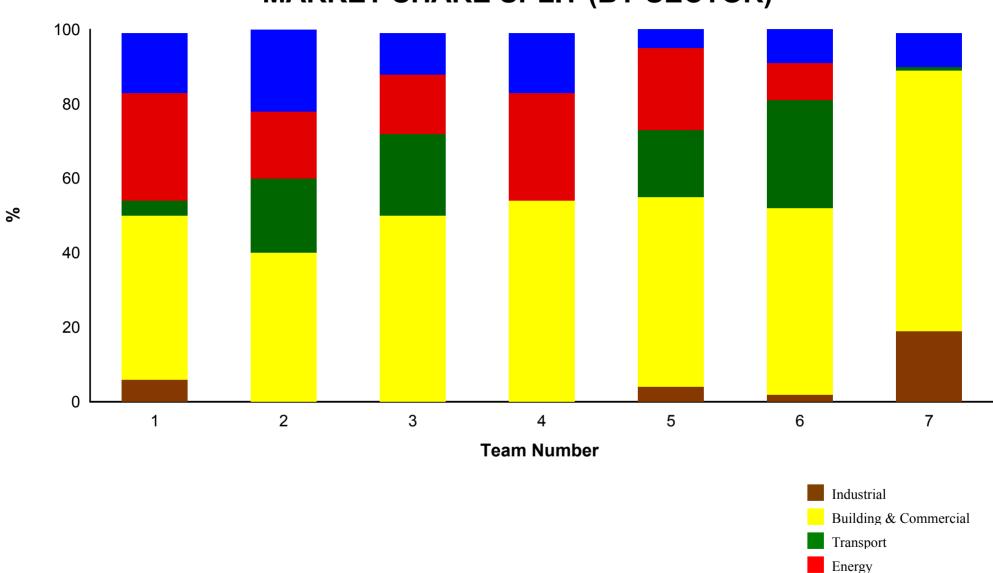
The level of dividend paid to shareholders should be in line with what the company can afford, and not exceed the operating profits of the business.

# **MARKET SHARE (OVERALL)**



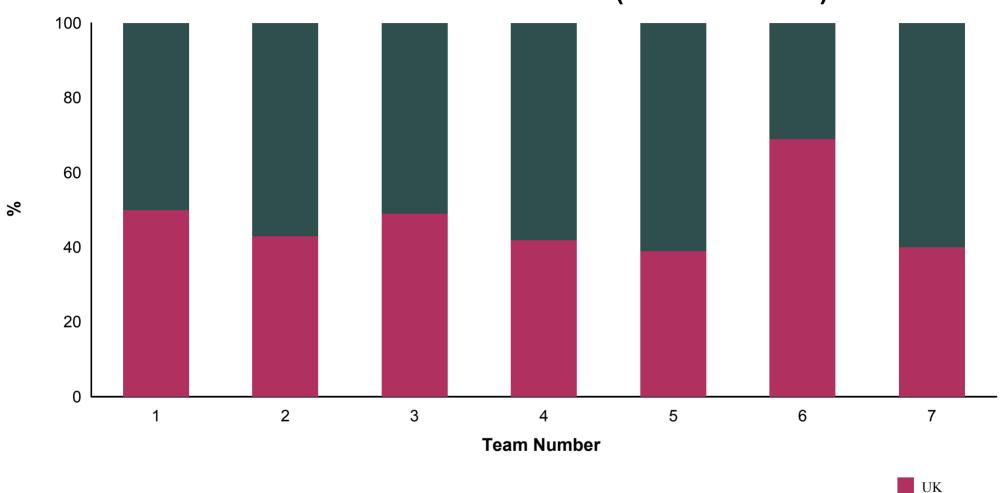
Developing an effective marketing strategy, and identifying new work in different sectors and locations (UK/Overseas) is critical to enable the business to grow by securing jobs through competitive bidding.

% of market identified



# MARKET SHARE SPLIT (BY SECTOR)

Water & Sewage



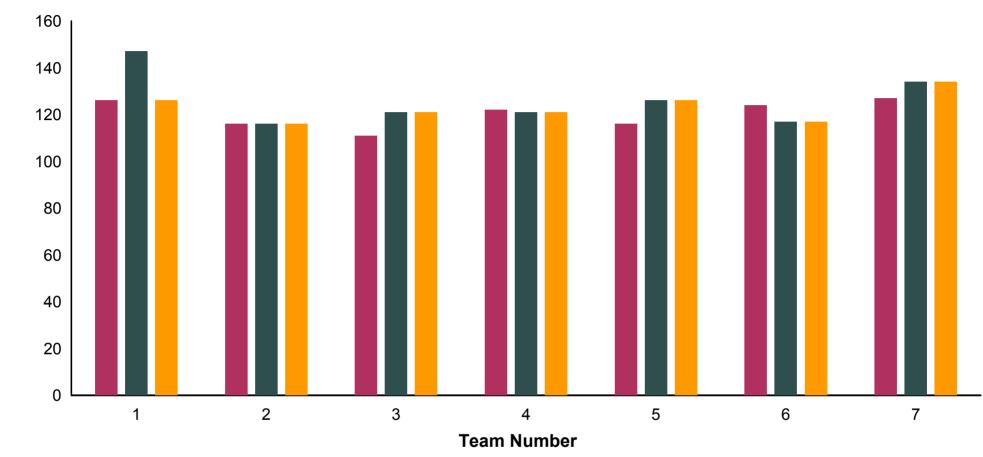
# **MARKET SHARE SPLIT (BY LOCATION)**



Overseas

### OVERHEAD MANAGEMENT: Overhead Staffing

% of required level



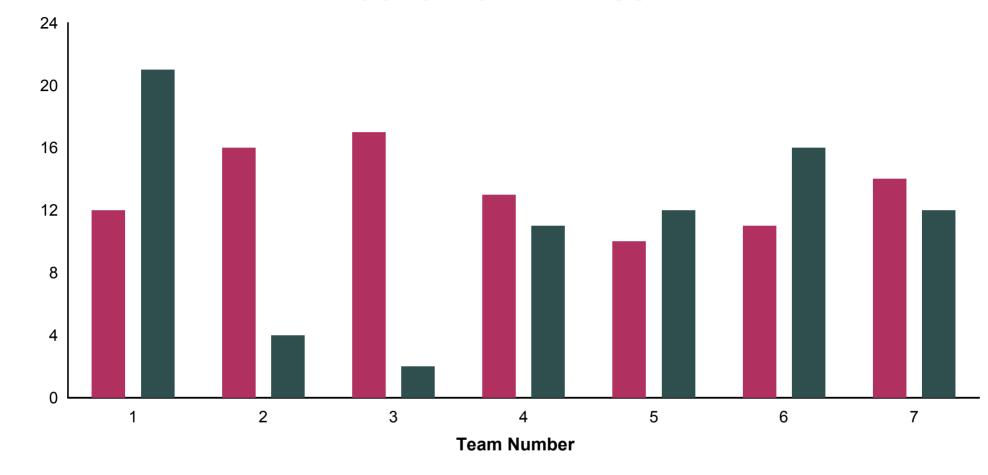
### **OVERHEAD STAFFING**

Efficient overhead management has a significant impact on operating profitability.

100% is the required level. Anything lower indicates understaffing, with an adverse affect on costs (Head Office and QHSE) or value (Measurement).



Number of jobs



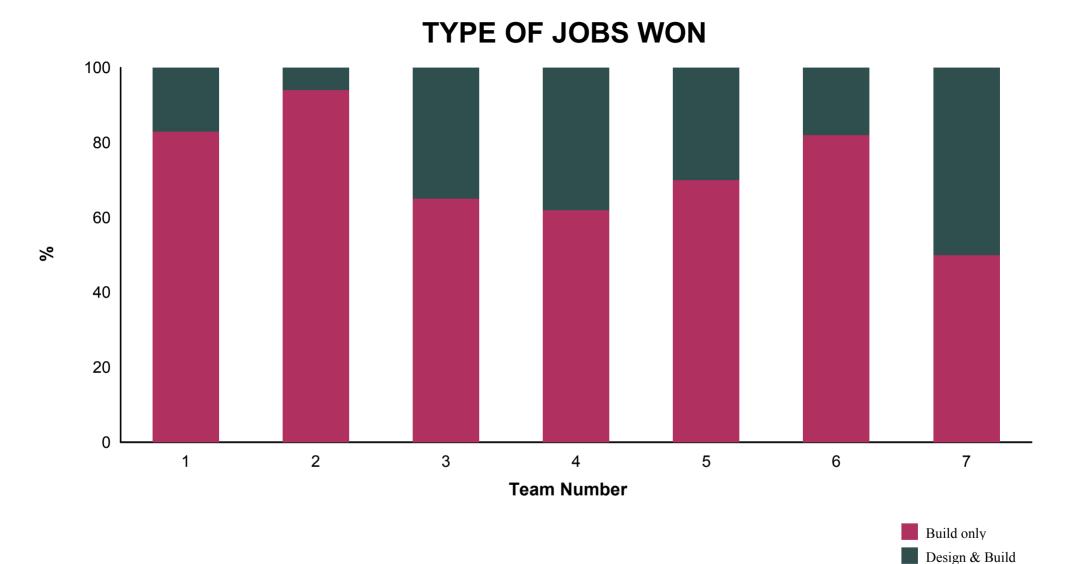
## **JOBS WON AND LOST**



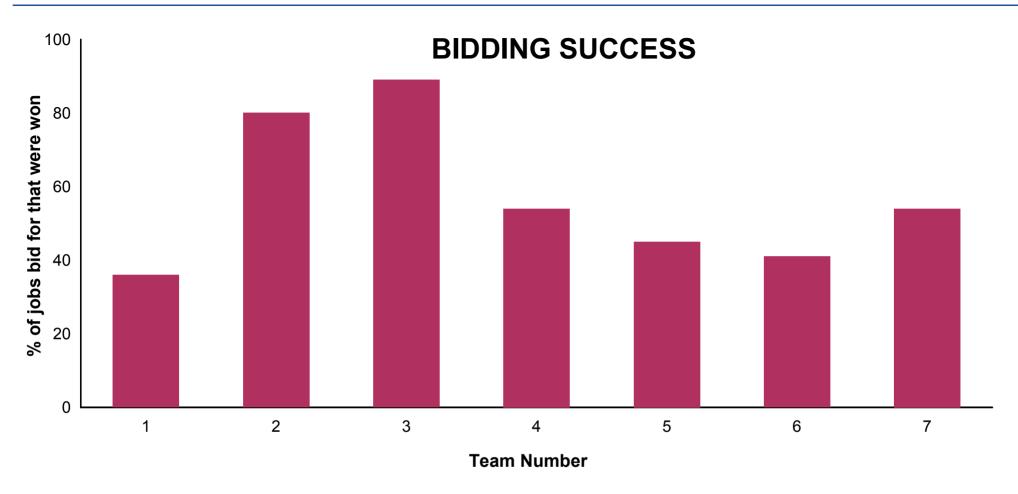
Jobs won

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### PROCUREMENT: Type Of Jobs Won

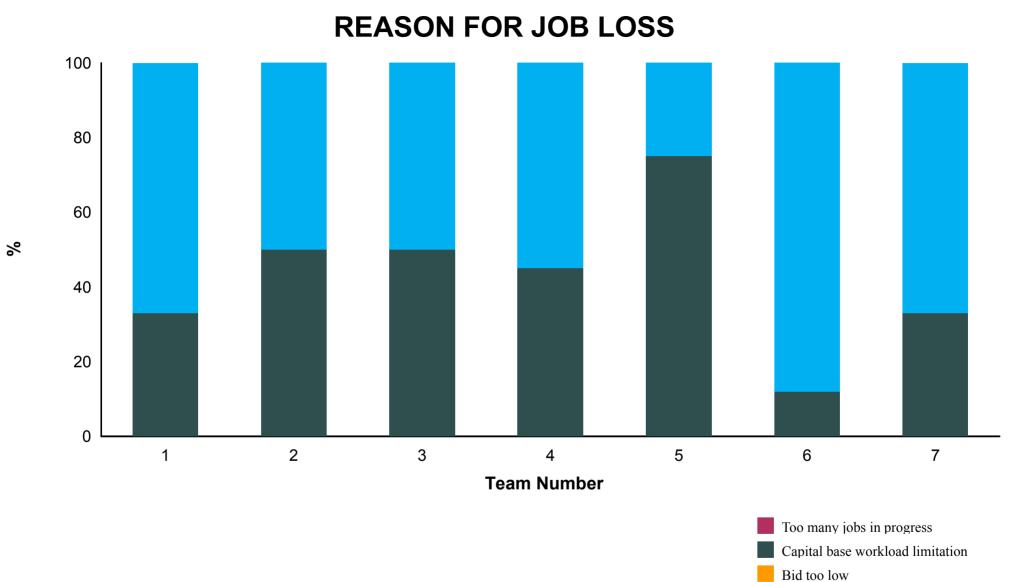


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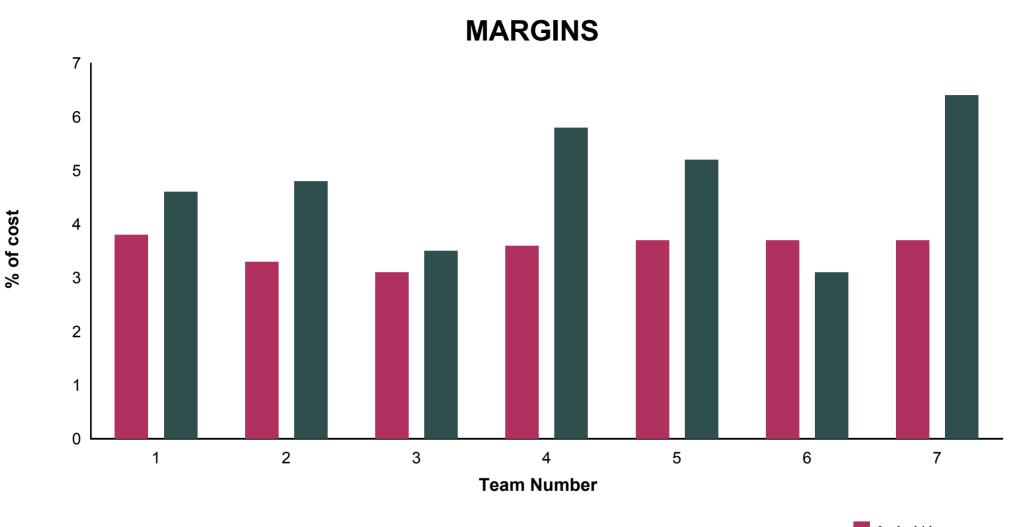


Every job that is bid for incurs a bidding cost putting the tender together, which increases overhead costs.

High bidding success keeps bidding costs to a minimum.



Bid too high



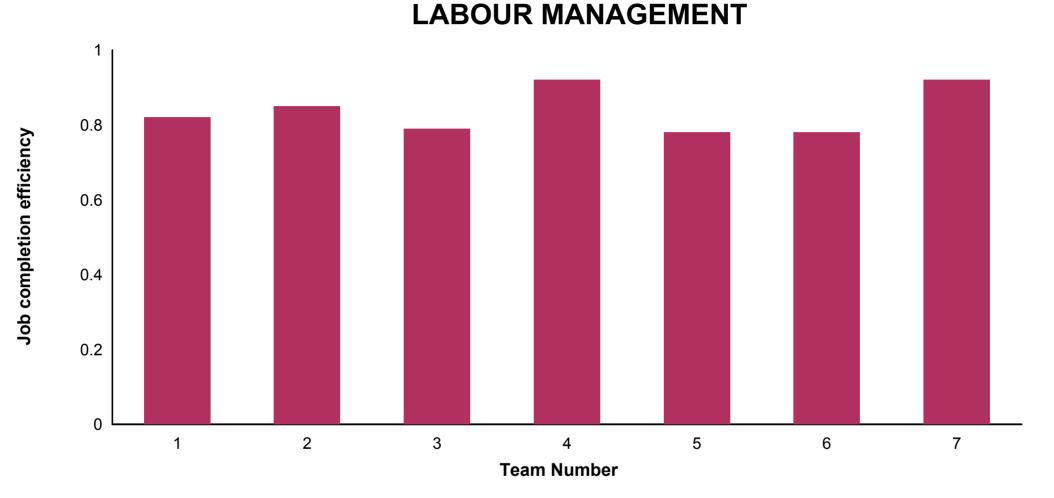
In the bid On jobs progressed

#### JOB PROGRESSION: Job Completion



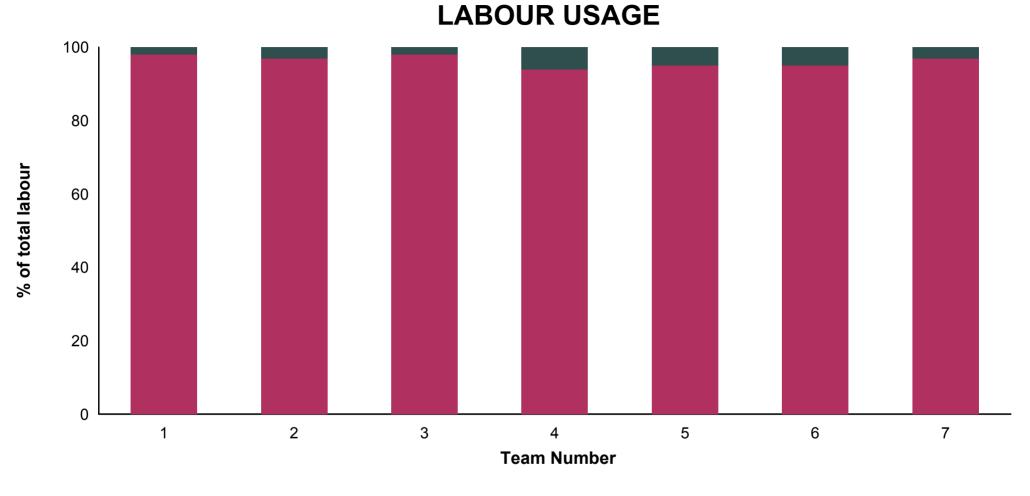
Early job completion earns a bonus from the client, frees off resources, and improves client relationship. Conversely, late completion incurs a penalty charge, and can significantly damage client relationship.



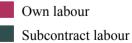


Completing jobs as efficiently as possible in terms of labour resourcing is key to maximising job profits.

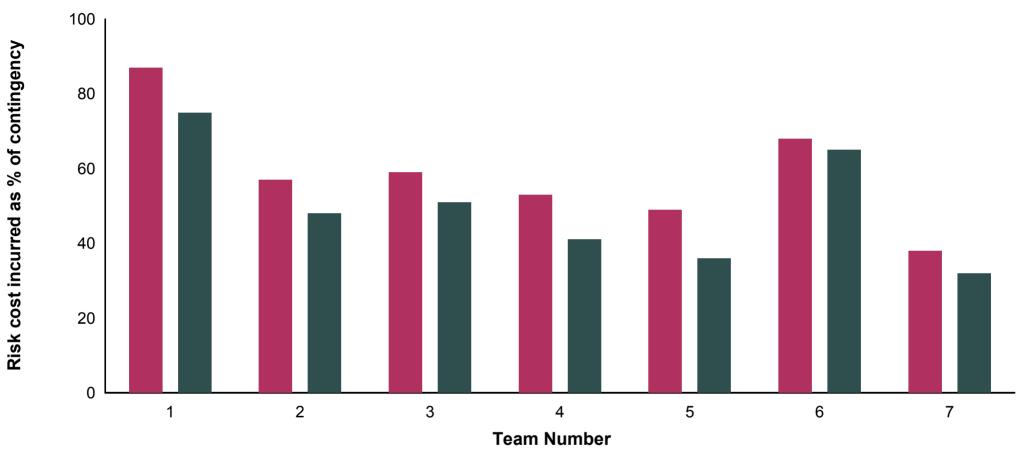
The efficiency rating is from 0 to 1, where 1 is the optimum level.



Subcontractor costs vary from country to country.

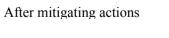


Excessive use of subcontractors can have an adverse affect on the morale of the company's own labour.

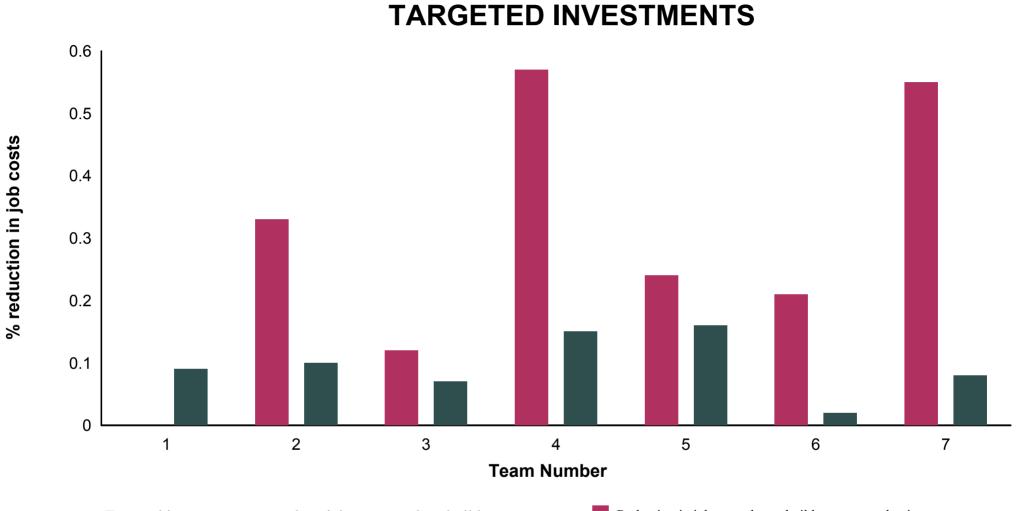


### **RISK MANAGEMENT**

An effective risk management policy is crucial to keeping projects as profitable as possible.

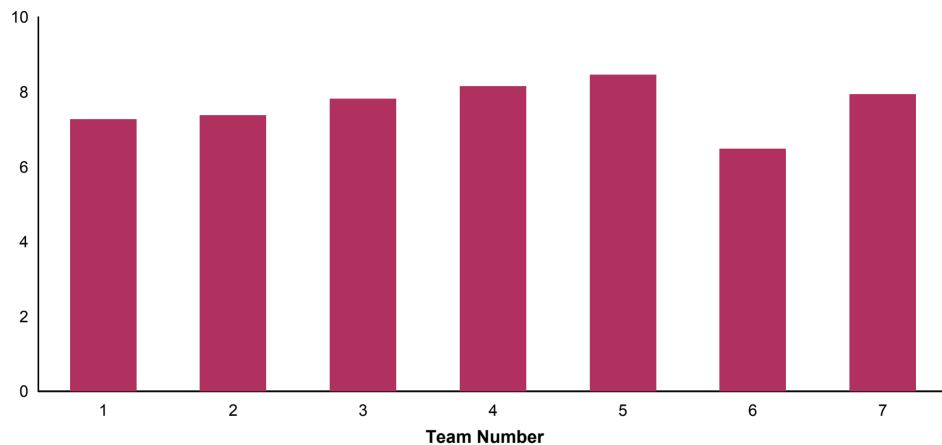


Before mitigating actions



Targeted investments can reduce job costs, such as build and risk costs, significantly. Reduction in job costs due to build cost cost reductions

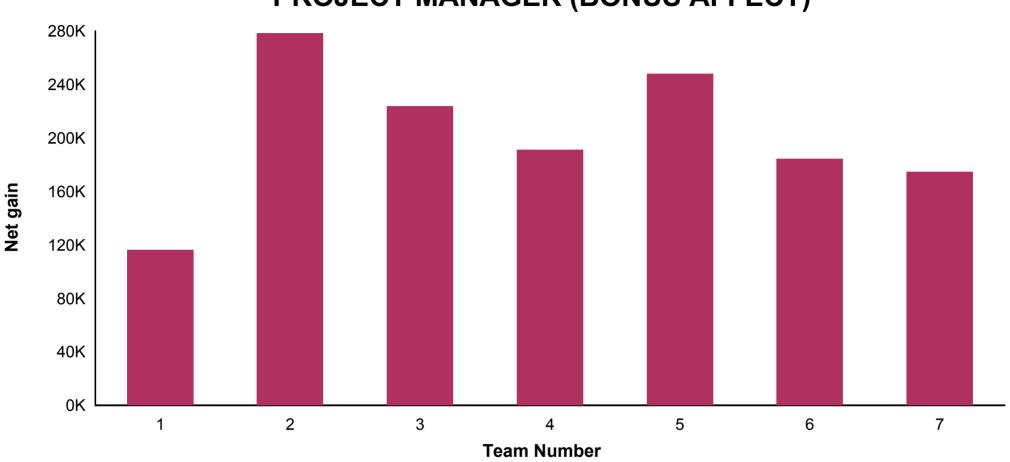
Reduction in job costs due to risk cost reductions



# **PROJECT MANAGER (PERFORMANCE)**

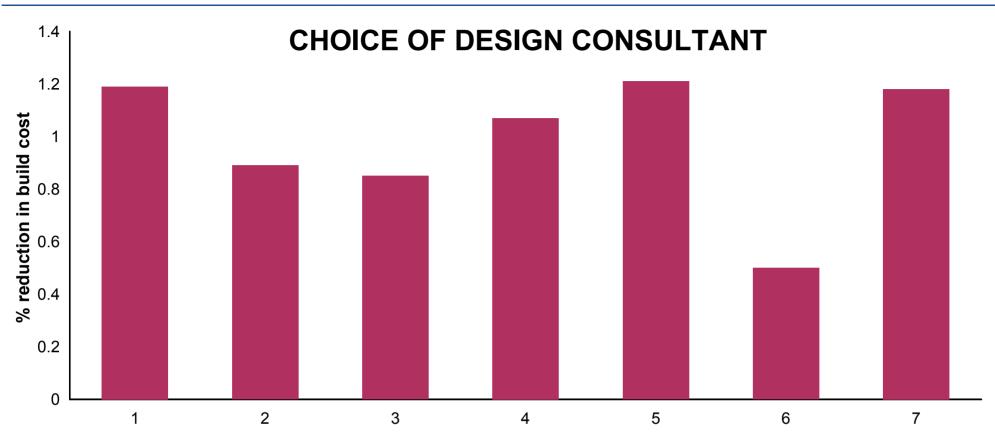
A project manager with well-matched experience for a particular type of job will handle available resources more efficiently, whilst a project manager with inappropriate experience will impair contract efficiency.

Project managers are weighted from 1 (Poor) to 10 (The best possble).



# **PROJECT MANAGER (BONUS AFFECT)**

Paying a bonus to project managers not only prevents them from resigning, but can improve their productivity, with a potential net monetary gain (job profit).

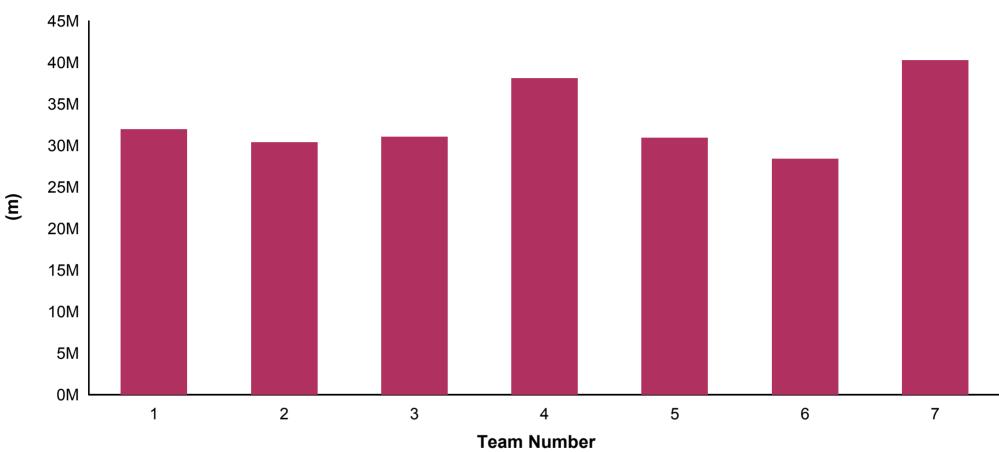


JOB PROGRESSION: Choice Of Consultant Designer For Design And Build Jobs

**Team Number** 

The choice of design consultant for Design and Build jobs can have a significant impact on the build costs.

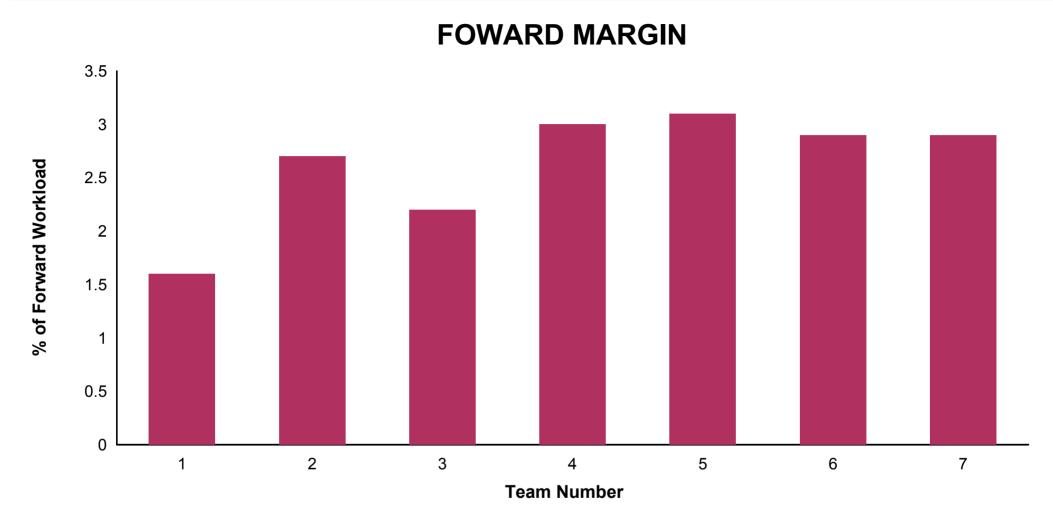
Consultants with appropriate expertise and BIM experience produce designs that reduce the expected build cost when a job is progressed, which improves the profit margin on the job.



FOWARD WORKLOAD

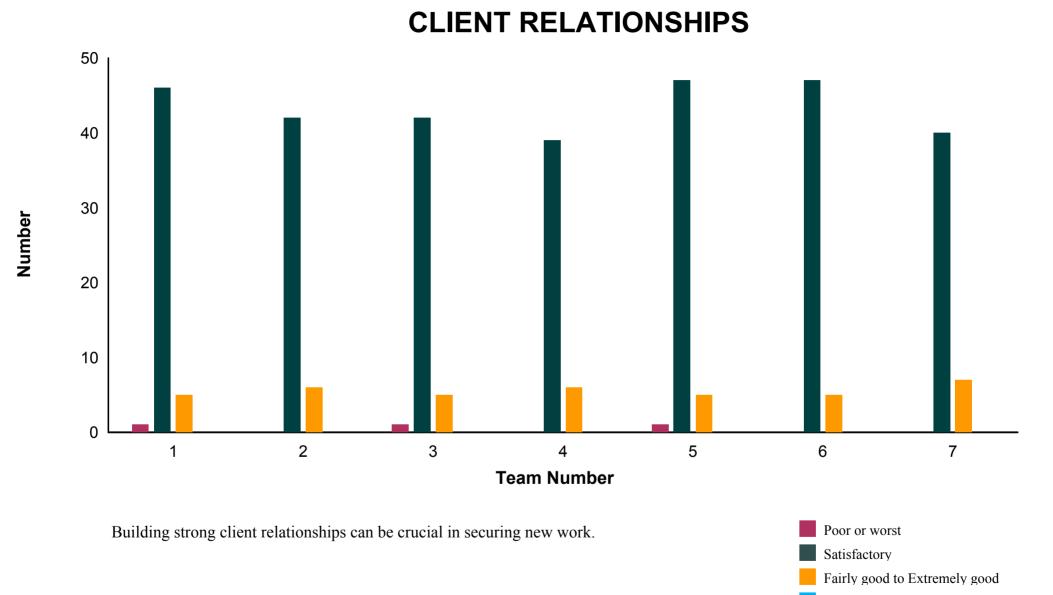
As well as past performance, the future outlook in terms of forward workload is key to the future prosperity of the business.

### FUTURE OUTLOOK: Forward Margin



Forward workload needs to be profitable, and the forward margin measures this.

#### MISCELLANEOUS: CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS



Excellent or better

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