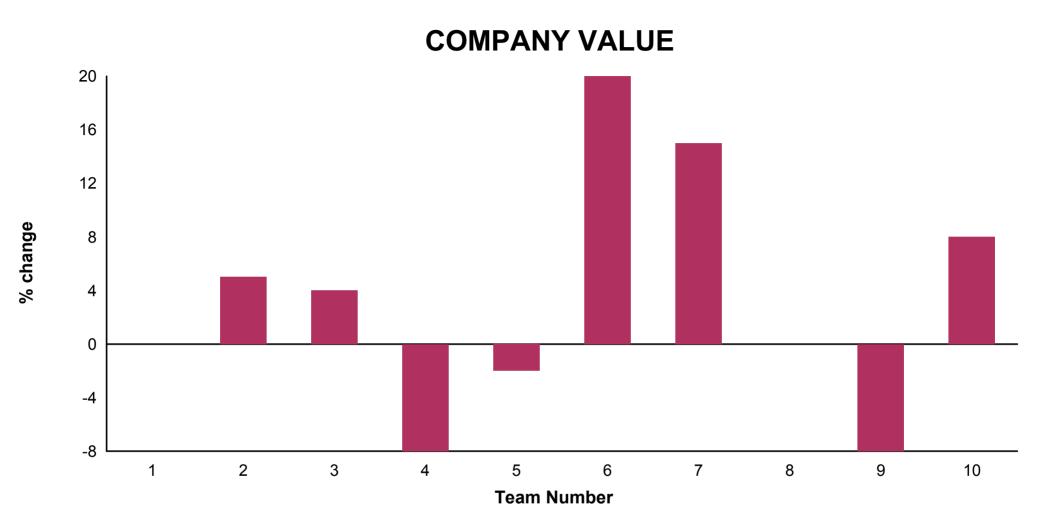


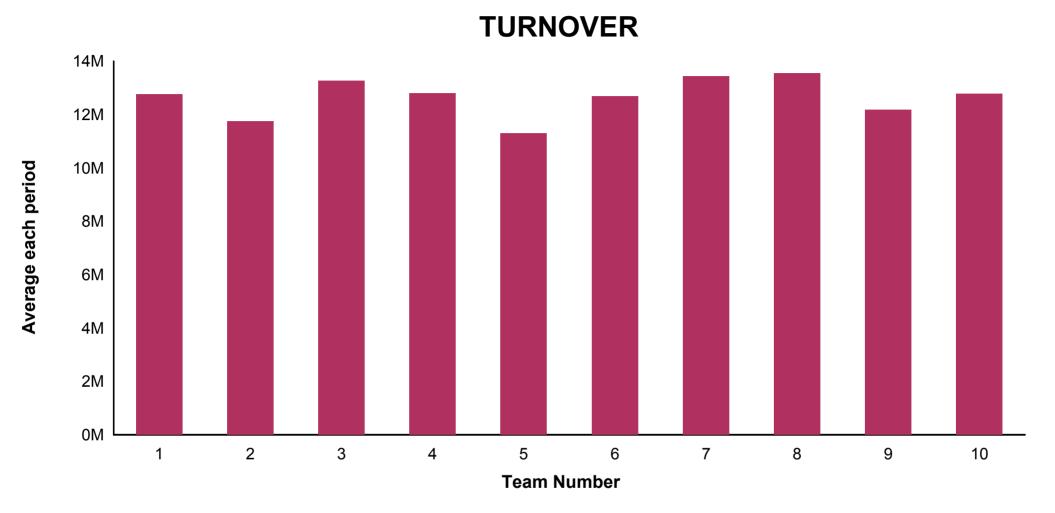
COMPARATIVE ASSESSMENT OF TEAMS REPORT

	FINANCE			ICE	OVERHEADS						PROCUREMENT				JOB PROGRESSION		THE FUTURE		
		No. of periods in	% chg in Comp	% chg in Share	% Market	Marketing Department % Market Share (By Sector)			No. Jobs Bid	No. Jobs	No. Jobs	% Bid Sucess				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	Challengers Company	4	0	-1	16	8	44	21	13	14	16	10	6	62	2.7	1.7	0.7	27.4m	2.9%
2	Qatar Construction Co WLL	4	5	-28	17	11	43	15	16	15	14	7	7	50	3.2	1.8	1.1	11.6m	3.4%
3	Modern Construction Company	4	4	2	15	1	57	22	7	13	12	8	4	67	2.8	1.2	1.3	18.0m	3.5%
4	Ensoconstruct	4	-8	-34	14	6	56	20	5	13	15	9	6	60	2.0	1.4	0.3	22.3m	3.5%
5	Urban Build	4	-2	-5	17	4	55	28	4	9	12	9	3	75	3.1	2.0	0.9	23.0m	3.7%
6	Camel Riders Enterprises	4	20	34	16	1	53	21	13	13	20	8	12	40	5.2	1.5	3.1	28.7m	3.6%
7	White Track Construction Comj	4	15	39	22	6	51	22	11	9	21	11	10	52	4.6	1.7	2.4	29.1m	3.4%
8	Golden Trading and Contracting	4	0	-3	23	0	69	4	16	11	15	9	6	60	2.2	1.3	0.7	26.9m	3.7%
9	Five Stars Construction Compa	4	-8	-26	13	0	52	22	19	7	13	6	7	46	1.6	1.2	0.2	16.9m	3.8%
10	Bechcon	4	8	5	21	1	66	12	3	18	32	8	24	25	4.3	2.5	1.5	24.4m	3.6%



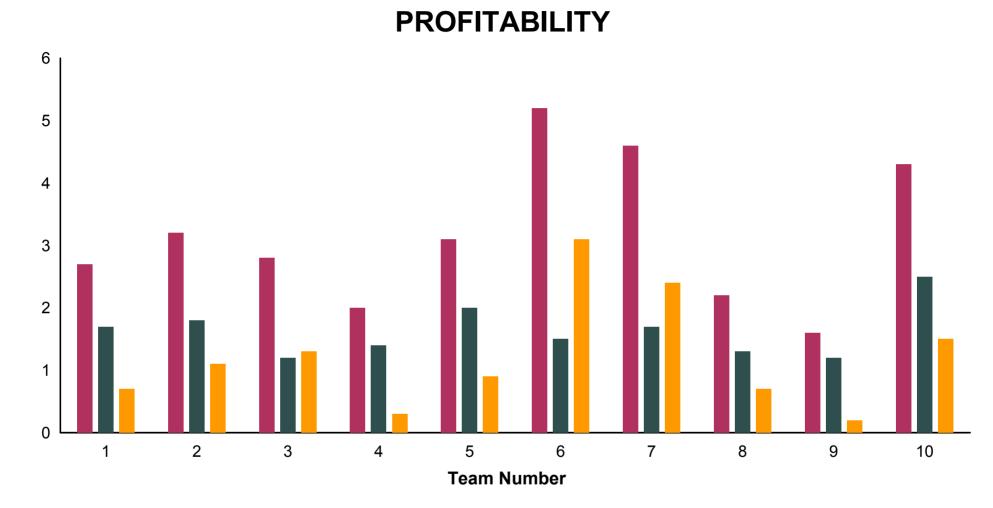
Increasing the value of the business is the prime objective of the management team.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Turnover

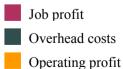


Identifying and securing new work ensures that the turnover (monies earned) across all jobs progressed is healthy.

% of job cost

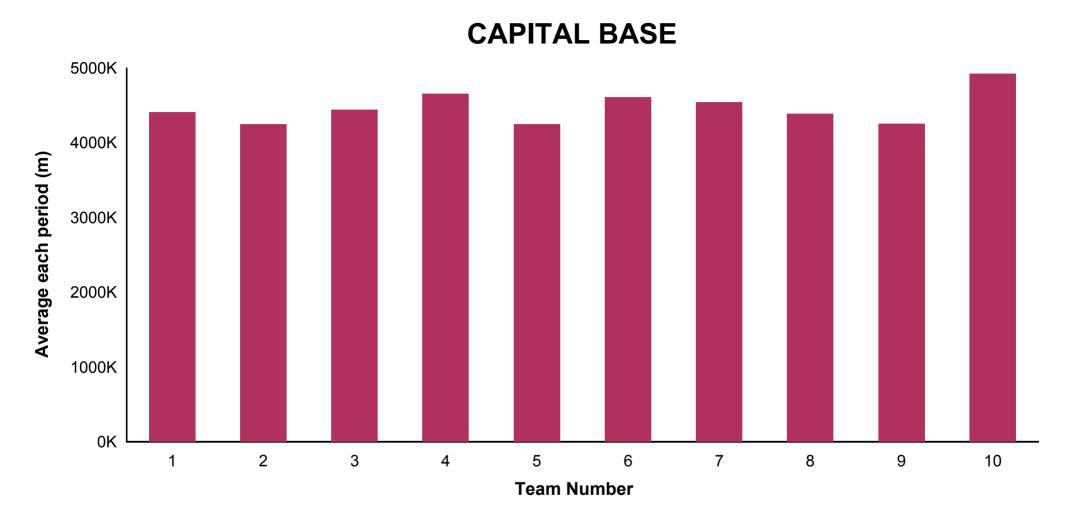


Managing jobs as profitably as possible, and keeping overhead costs under control, are both key drivers in ensuring that the company's operating profit is as healthy as possible. This ultimately feeds into the cash account, and affects company value.



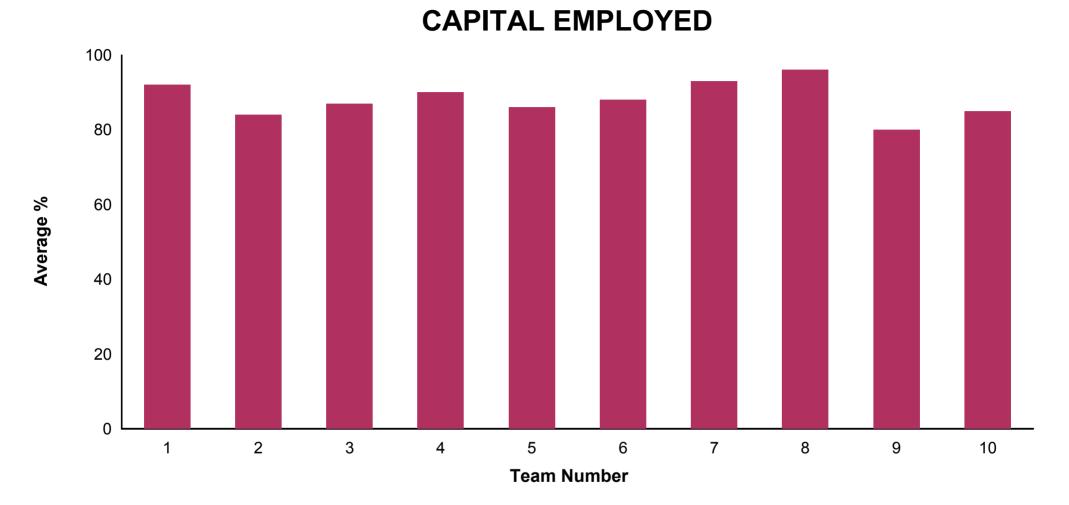
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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Capital Base

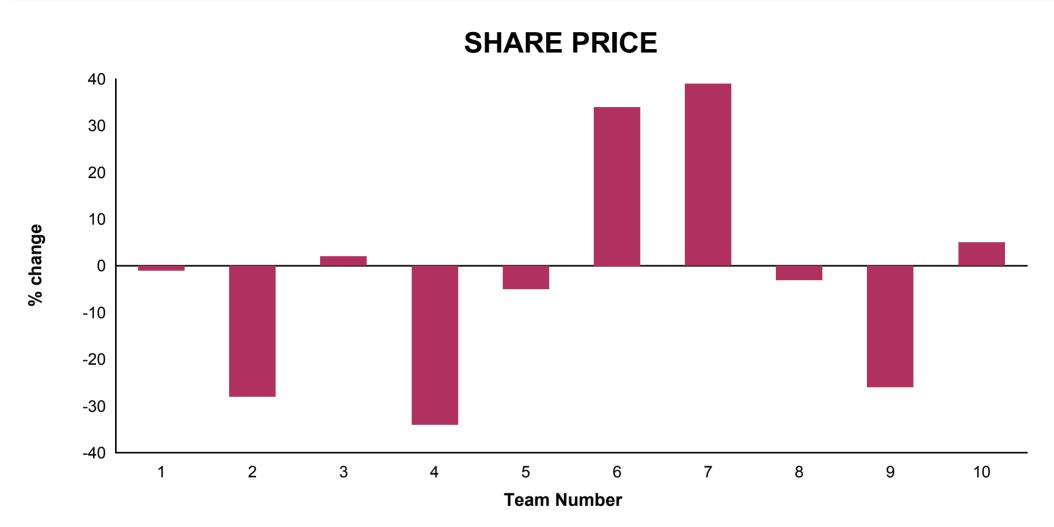


Expanding the company's capital base (infrastructure) enables more work to be underaken, and potentially more growth.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Capital Employed



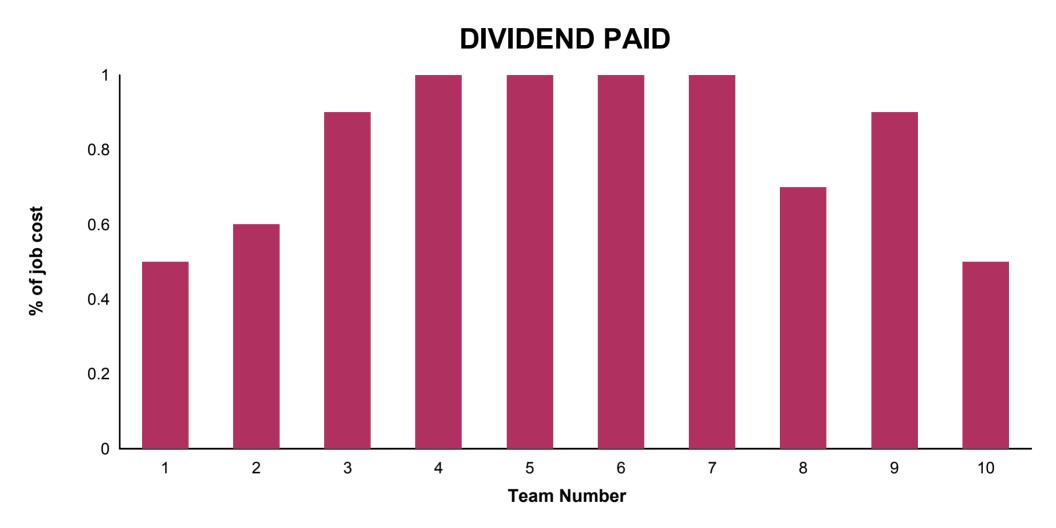
The Capital Employed measures how much of the company's capital base (infrastructure) is being utilised through winning and progressing work.



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.

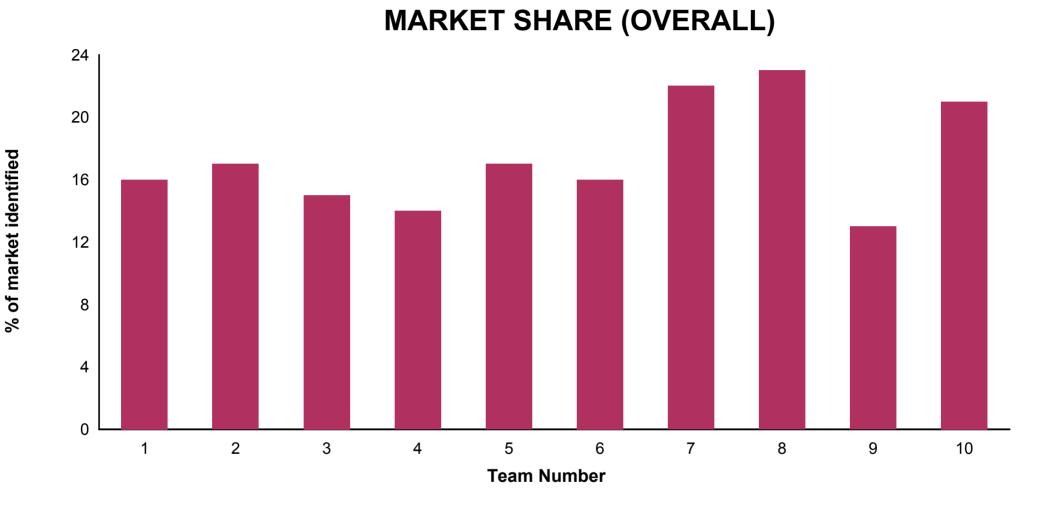
The share price is influenced by the level of dividend paid to the shareholders, the value of the company, the future profitability of the company and the debt burden (gearing ratio) of the company.

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT: Dividend Paid

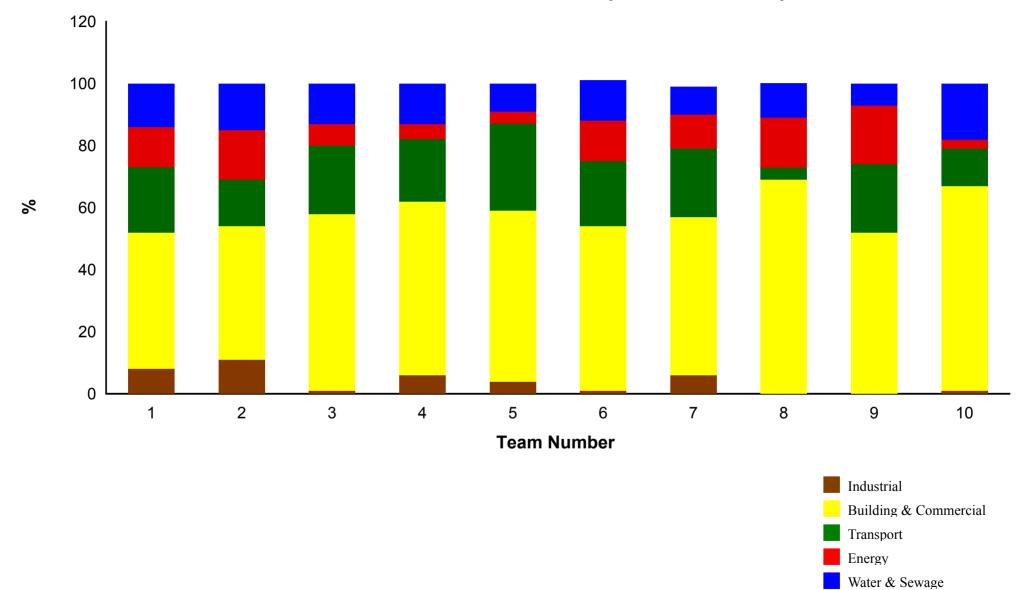


The level of dividend paid to shareholders should be in line with what the company can afford, and not exceed the operating profits of the business.

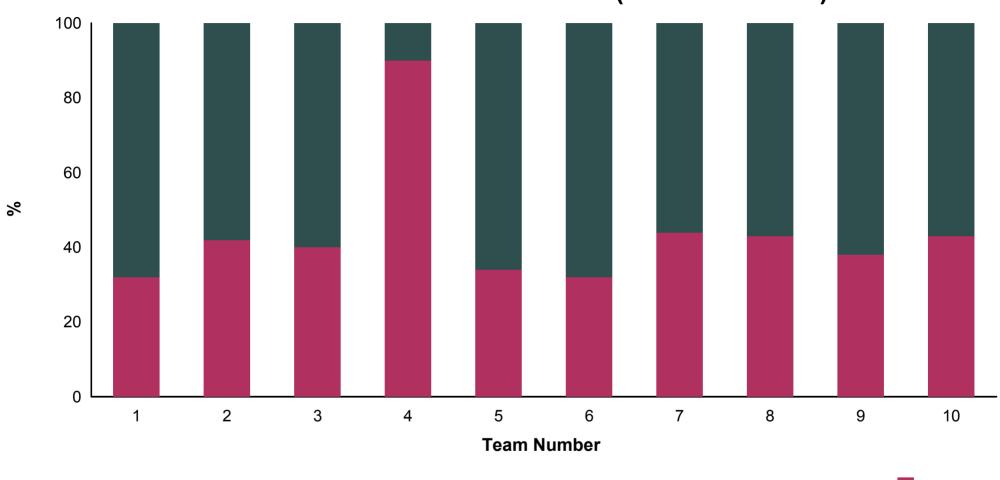
OVERHEAD MANAGEMENT: Market Share (Overall)



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.



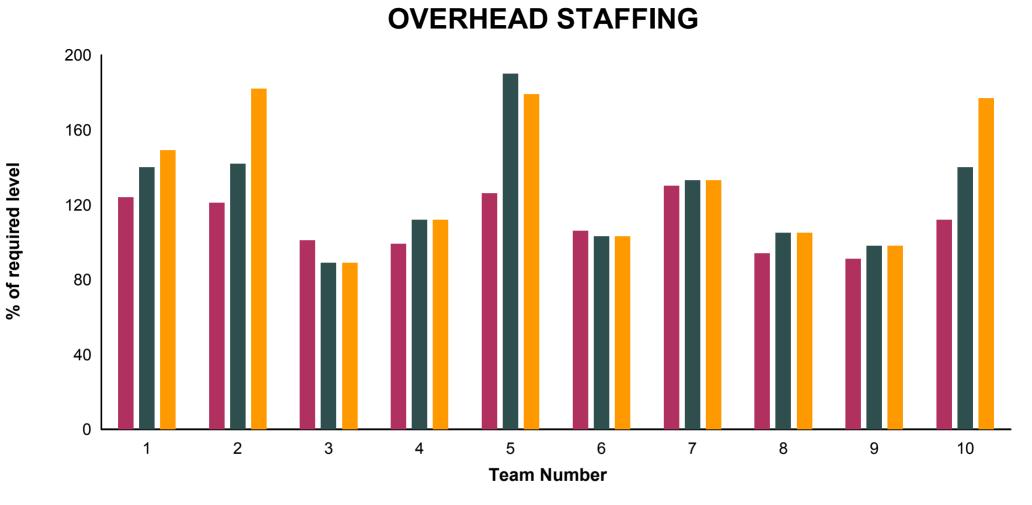
MARKET SHARE SPLIT (BY SECTOR)



MARKET SHARE SPLIT (BY LOCATION)



OVERHEAD MANAGEMENT: 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).

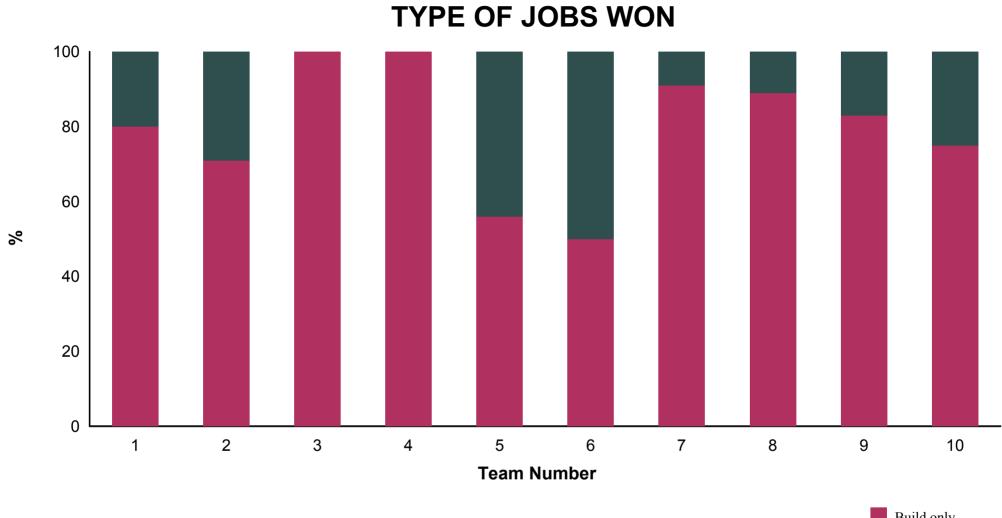




Jobs won Jobs lost

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PROCUREMENT: Type Of Jobs Won

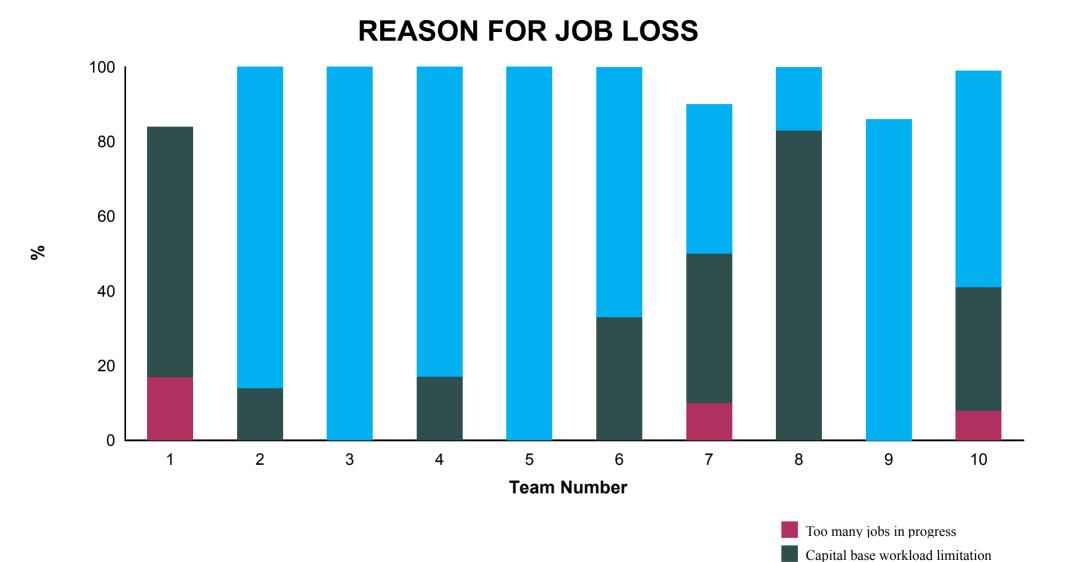


Build only Design & Build

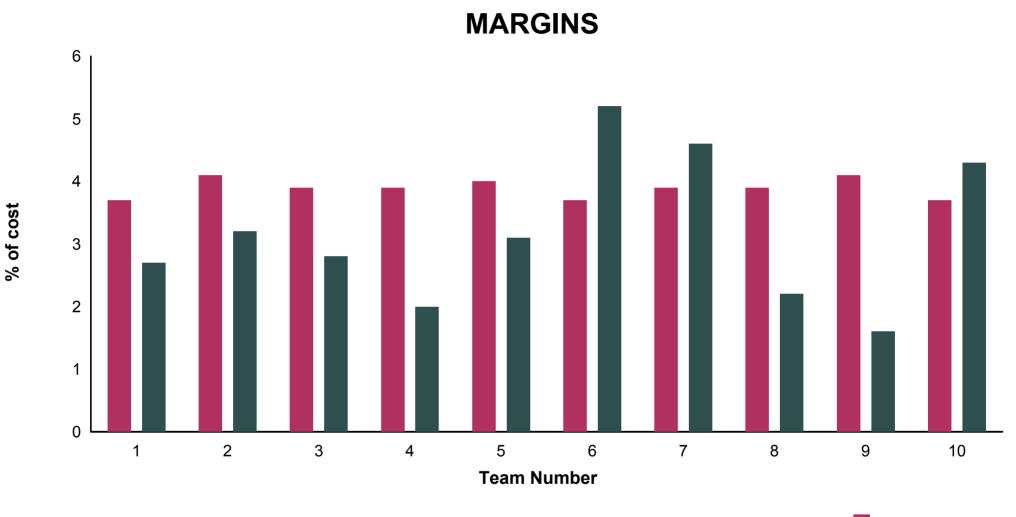


Every job that is bid for incurs a bidding cost putting the tender together, which increases overhead costs.

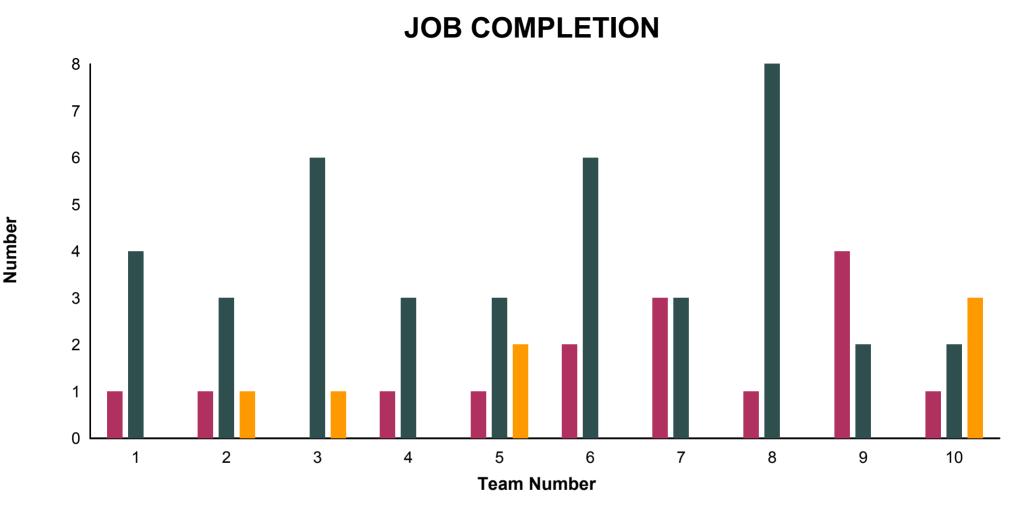
High bidding success keeps bidding costs to a minimum.



Bid too low Bid too high



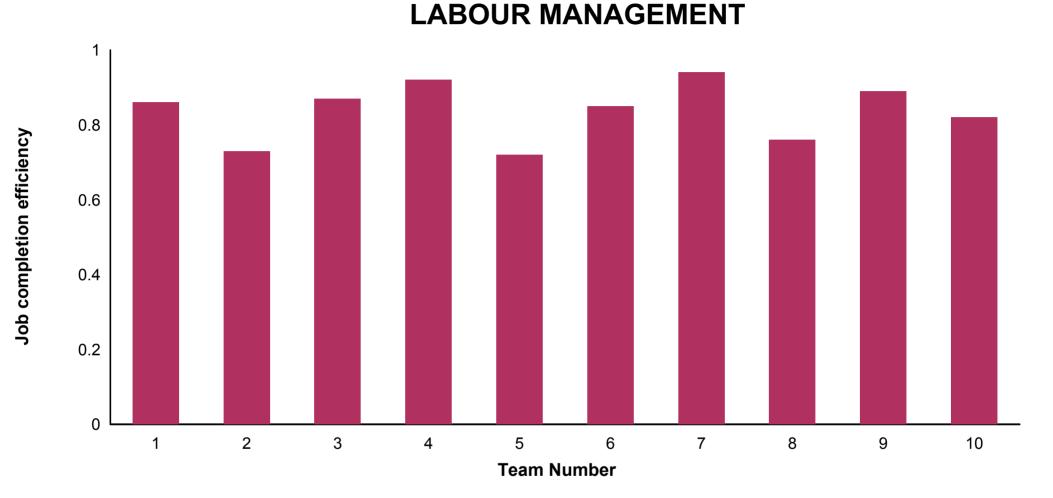
In the bid On jobs progressed



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.



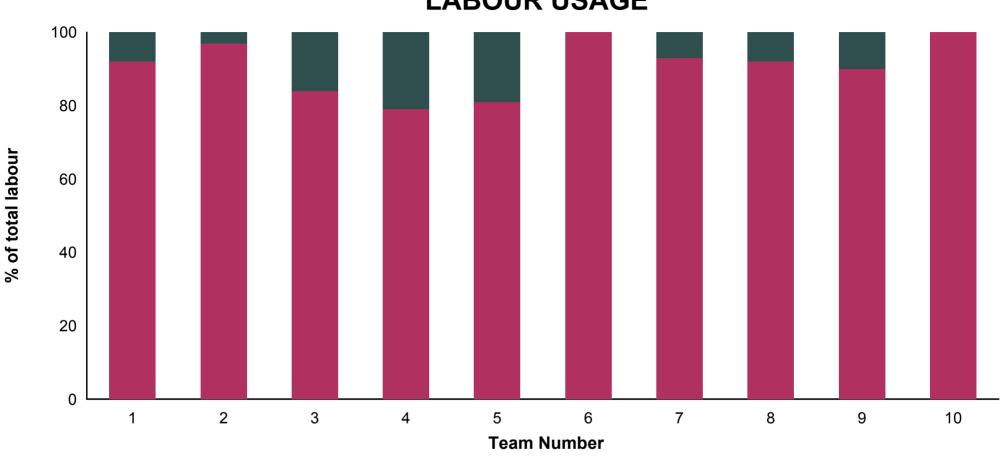
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Completing jobs as efficiently as possible in terms of labour resourcing is key to maximising job profits.

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

JOB PROGRESSION: Labour Usage



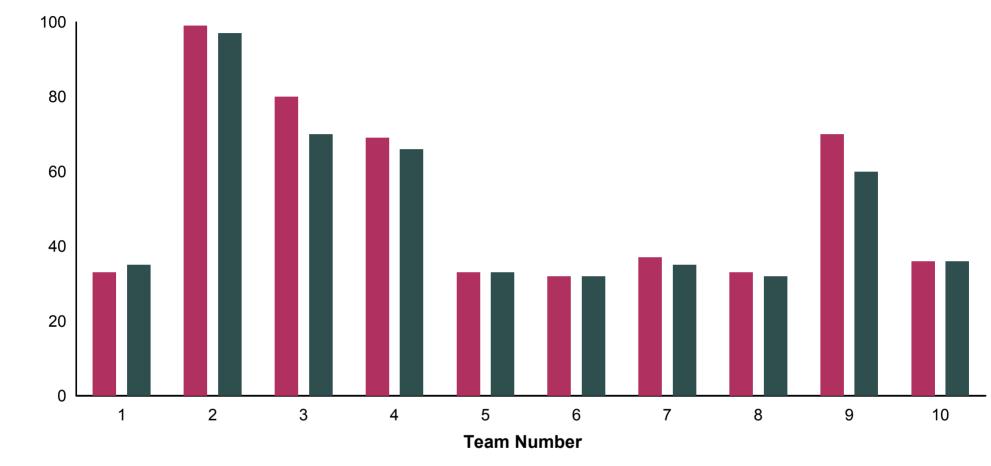
LABOUR USAGE

Subcontractor costs vary from country to country.

Own labour Subcontract labour

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

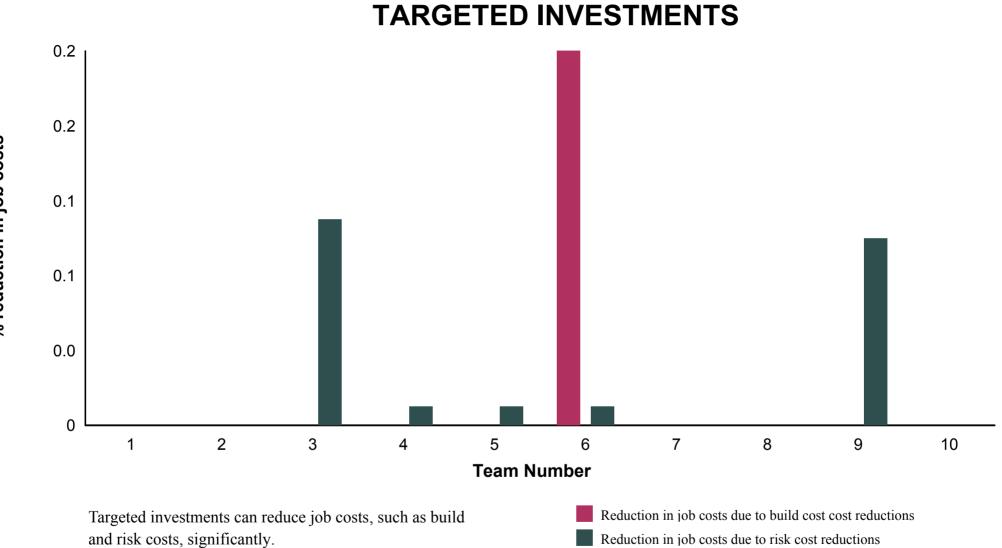
JOB PROGRESSION: Risk Management



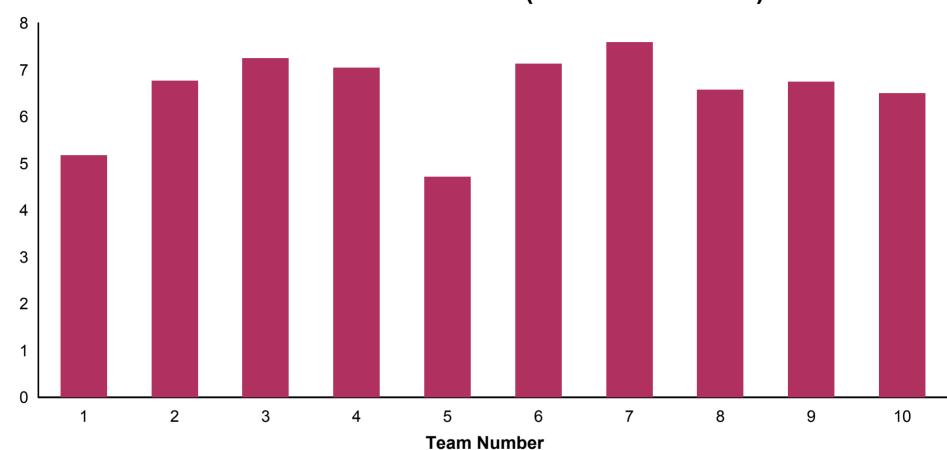
RISK MANAGEMENT

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

After mitigating actions



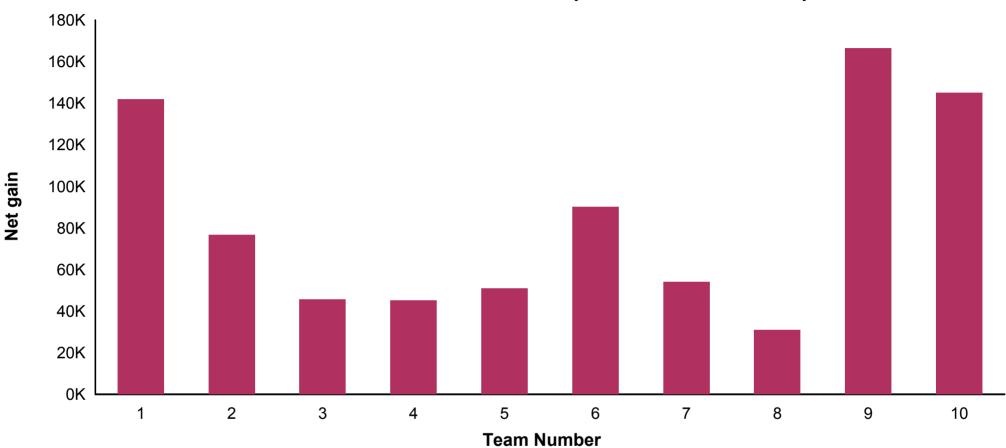
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PROJECT MANAGER (PERFORMANCE)

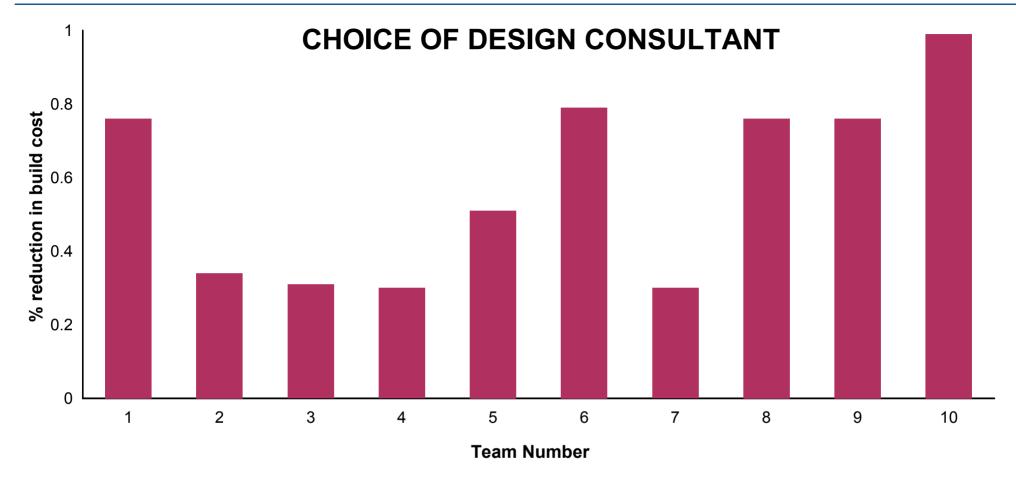
A project manager with well-matched experience for a particular type of job will handle available resources more efficiently, whilst a project manager with inappropriate experience will impair contract efficiency.

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



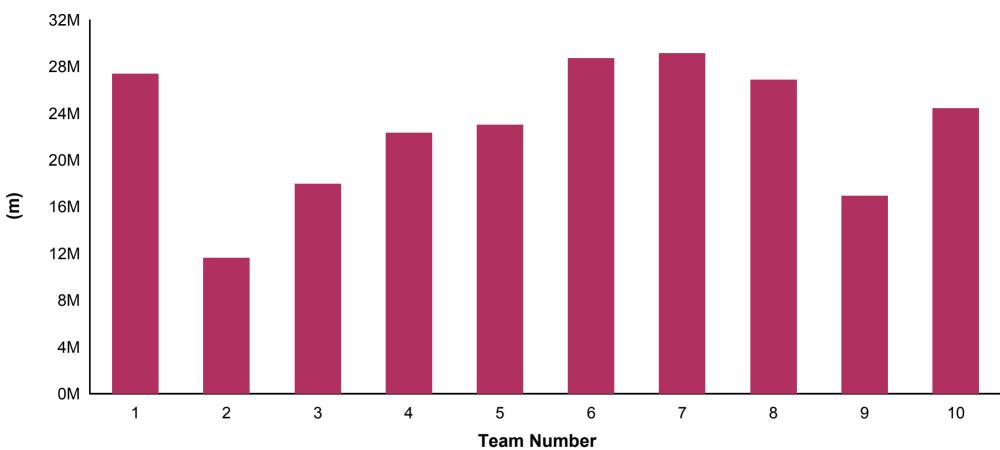
PROJECT MANAGER (BONUS AFFECT)

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).



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

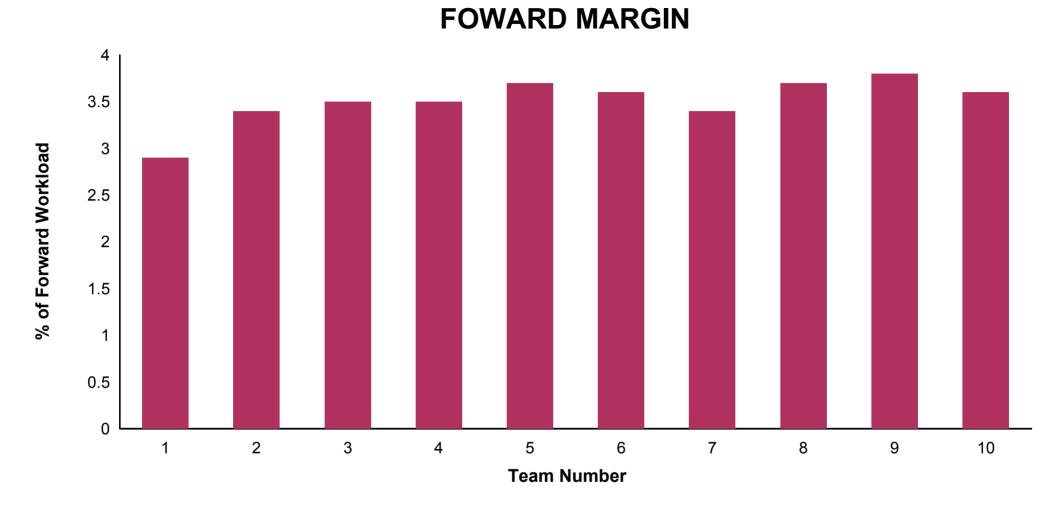
Consultants with appropriate expertise and BIM experience produce designs that reduce the expected build cost when a job is progressed, which improves the profit margin on the job.



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



CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

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Fairly good to Extremely good

Excellent or better