ENGINUITY TUTORIAL



Forming A Business Strategy



A smartly designed, well-executed business strategy is indispensable not only to an organization's long-term success, but to its very survival. Simply having one does not give you a competitive advantage. It is the depth, quality and flexibility of a business strategy that makes the difference.

The new management team need to develop a clear strategy, or business plan to :-

- Grow the business and improve its value
- Keep shareholders happy
- Enhance the company's reputation with clients

The value of the company is measured by a number of assets, such as the company cash account, capital base (infrastructure) and investments.

OBJECTIVES

Developing an effective strategy will involve acquiring a good understanding of :-

- The economic environment in which the company is operating
- The strengths and weaknesses of the business as it currently stands

The strategy will consist of **number of objectives** relating to :-

- Identifying new work in different sectors and locations (UK/Overseas)
- Expanding the infrastructure of the business to achieve growth
- Winning new work in a competitive bidding environment
- Improving profitability through effective job and overhead management



We will now look at an example of setting and reviewing company strategy.

A **UK-based construction operating globally** has been in existence for just one year, during 2023 (periods 1 to 4), known as the History.

A **new management team** have taken over at the beginning of period 5 (2024 Quarter 1).

To be able to develop an effective strategy the new management team need to first look at the **status of the company** when they took control at the end of the History.

To do this we refer to information shown in the **Performance Summary**.



Change in Company Value

Average change in company value:

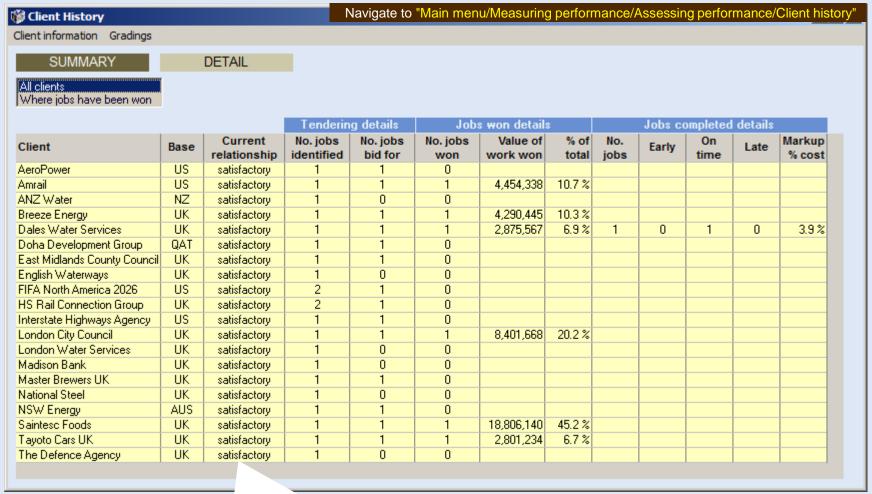
Forming A Business Strategy

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	to "Main menu/Measuring p	performance/Performance summa
Assessing performance Help		
KEY PERFORMANCE IND	DICATORS PI	ERFORMANCE SUMMARY
	THE HISTORY	
Company value:	END OF PERIOD 4 4,852,965	
Share price:	1.04	
Forward workload:	20,831,500	
Forward margin:	905,458	
	DURING HISTORY	
Identifying Jobs	Domina morom	
Market share:	12 %	
Infrastructure		
Average capital base:	4,117,310	
Average capital base utilisation:	67 %	
Procurement		
Average number of jobs won:	2	
Bidding success:	43 %	
Average value of work won:	13,876,460	
Margin in work won:	4.5 %	At the end of the history
Job Progression		■ The company is valued a
Average turnover:	10,398,900	■ The company share pric
Average amount job profit:	550,744	The company order boo
Job profit:	5.6 %	- The company order boo
Company Profitability		During the History :-
Average amount gross profit:		The company identified 1
Average amount overhead cost:		■ 67% of the company's i
Average amount operating profit:		progressing jobs (capital
Dividend Payments		■ When bidding for work
Average dividend paid:		oach pariod was 13 0m y

v :-

- at 4.9m
- ce is trading at 1.04
- **ok** looks healthy, with a forward workload of 20.8m
- 12% of the **new work** in the market (market share)
- infrastructure was utilised in procuring and I base utilisation)
- (procurement), the average amount of work won each period was 13.9m, with at a profit margin of 4.5% above cost
- When progressing jobs the average turnover was 10.4m each period, with a job profit of 0.6m each period, which was a 5.6% profit above cost

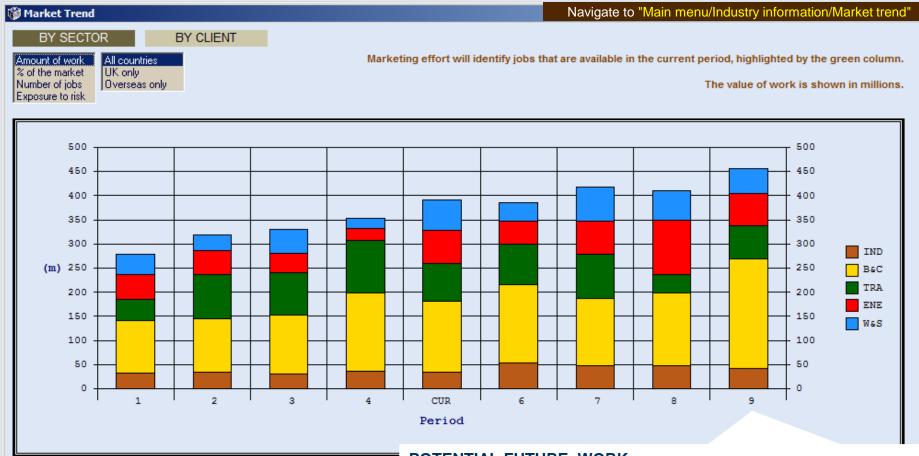




CLIENT RELATIONSHIPS

The company currently has satisfactory relationships with all the clients they have worked with.





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POTENTIAL FUTURE WORK

For the construction industry worldwide the overall value of **new work** in the global market is predicted to increase steadily from currently 391m in period 5 to around 456m by the end of period 9.

There appears to be work in all sectors, particularly in the building & commercial sector, and the energy and water and sewage sectors look to be growing steadily.



After a thorough review of the current state of the company, and the global economic outlook, to **achieve the key strategic aims** of :-

- Growing the business and increasing its value
- Keeping shareholders happy
- Improving the company's reputation with clients

the following **key objectives** are set for the foreseeable future.

MARKETING

Increase market share, and the number of new jobs identified by :

- Increasing the size of the Marketing Department.
- Primarily targeting the Building & Commercial sector to guarantee a flow of new work as it is the largest, with plenty of new work for the foreseeable future in both the UK and Overseas. This would also help to build stronger relationships with clients in the Building & Commercial sector in the hope of securing repeat work in the future.
 - However, it would be risky to put all the marketing effort in one sector, so a presence would be maintained in the growing energy and water & sewage sectors.

TURNOVER

Increase the average turnover each period through a combination of :-

- Identifying a larger share of the new work in the market, as previously outlined
- Expanding the company's infrastructure, known as the capital base, to support more work
- Competitive bidding in the target sectors to secure more work each period



PROFITABILITY

To **increase the profitability** of the business by:

- Progressing jobs won as profitably as possible by completing them on or before schedule, allocating appropriate personnel, effective risk and cost management and targeted investments.
- Efficient management of the Head Office, QHSE and Measurement departments, to ensure that the staff can cope the company's turnover.

There are many other areas that could be considered, and creating a long-term strategy is a complex task. Indeed, the strategy will have to be **periodically reviewed**, particularly as the economic environment is constantly changing, and our original objectives may not have been met.

ONE YEAR LATER, how did the company perform against the objectives that were set?



OBJECTIVE

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE ✓

To increase market share.

	THE HISTOR	Y	SINCE H	IISTORY			
	END OF PERIOD	4	END OF	PERIOD 8			
Company value:	4,852,9		5,865,802	+21%			
Share price:	1	.04		1.53	+47%		
Forward workload:	20,831,5	500	30,31 <mark>7,15</mark> 0 1,170,757				
Forward margin:	905,4	<mark>158</mark>			(4% of job cost)		
	DURING HISTOR	łΥ	PERIO	DS 5 TO 8			
Identifying Jobs							
Market share:		12 %		28	% of overall market identified		
Infrastructure							
Average capital base:	4,117,3	3 <mark>10</mark>		784	each period		
Average capital base utilisation:		67 %		88	%		
Procurement							
Average number of jobs won:		2		1.8	each period		
Bidding success:		43 %			% of jobs bid for that were wor		
Average value of work won:	13,876,4	10.		,806,430	each period		
Margin in work won:					% of job cost		
Job Progression							
Average turnover:				14,435,200	each period		
Average amount job profit:				847,344	each period		
Job profit:				6.2	% of job cost		

By sector:	Industrial	0%
	Building & Commercial	53 %
	Transport	7%
	Energy	22 %
	Water & Sewage	19%

By the end of period 8 the market share had increased from 12% to 28%.

This was achieved by :-

- Increasing the size of the Marketing Department each period to identify more work.
- Targeting the Building & Commercial in particular, which accounted for 53% of the new work identified, with a significant presence also in the Energy and Water & Sewage sectors in line with the original strategy.



OBJECTIVE

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE ✓

To increase the average turnover each period.

	THE HISTORY END OF PERIOD 4			SINCE HISTOR	Υ	
				END OF PERIOD	8	
Company value:		4,852,965		5,865,8	02	+21%
Share price:		1.04		1.	53	+47%
Forward workload:		20,831,500		30,317,1	50	
Forward margin:		905,458		1,170,7	57	(4% of job cost)
	DURING	HISTORY		PERIODS 5 TO	8	
Identifying Jobs						
Market share:		12	%		28	% of overall market identified
Infrastructure						
Average capital base:		4,117,310		4,875,7	84	each period
Average capital base utilisation:		67	%		88	%
Procurement						
Average number of jobs won:		2			1.8	each period
Bidding success:		43	%		44	% of jobs bid for that were wo
Average value of work won:		13,876,460		16,806,4	430	each period
Margin in work won:		4.5	%		4.2	% of job cost
Job Progression						
Average turnover:		10,398,900		14,435,2	200	each period
Average amount job profit:		550,744		.47.	344	each period
Job profit:		E C	-		6.2	% of job cost
Company Profitabilis						

By the end of period 8 the average turnover each period had increased from 10.4m to 14.4m.

This was achieved by :-

- Identifying more new work in the market (market share increased from 12% to 28%)
- Increasing the company's infrastructure, or capital base, to enable more work to be undertaken (4.1m to 4.9m)
- Increasing the average amount of work won from 13.9m to 16.8m
- Progressing the work won to improve turnover



OBJECTIVE

ASSESSING PERFORMANCE ✓

To increase the profitability of the business.

THE	THE HISTORY					
END O	END OF PERIOD 4					
Company value:	4,852,965		5,865,802	+21%		
Share price:	1.04		1.53	+47%		
Forward workload:	20,831,500		30,317,150			
Forward margin:	905,458		1,170,757	(4% of job cost)		

The average turnover each period had increased significantly from 10.4m to 14.4m each period, and because the jobs had been managed well (6.2% profit on each job), the **actual amount of job profit** made also increased from 0.6m to 0.8m each period.

With the significant increase in job profit, the **company gross profit** was a healthy 797,093 each period. Overheads were also managed well, and after taking overhead costs off the gross profit, the company made an impressive 419,019 **operating profit** each period, which helped to increase **company value** by a healthy253,209 each period after taking dividend payments to shareholders into account.

Bidding success.			% of jobs bid for that were won
Average value of work won:	1 wy	16,806,430	each period
Margin in work won:	4.5 %	4.2	% of job cost
Job Progression			
Average turnover:	10,398,900	14,435,200	each period
Average amount job profit:	550,744	847,344	each period
Job profit:	5.6 %	6.2	% of job cost
Company Profitability			
Average amount gross profit:		797,093	each period
Average amount overhead cost:		256,118	each period
Average amount operating profit:		419,019	each period
Dividend Payments		150.050	
Average dividend paid:		150,250	each period
Change in Company Value			
Average change in company value:		253,209	each period



Overall, have the strategic goals of increasing the value of the business, increasing the company share price and improving the company's client relationships been met?

COMPANY VALUE ✓

By the end of period 8 company value had increased by 21%.

KEEPING SHAREHOLDERS HAPPY ✓

During periods 5 to 8 the company's share price improved by 47%.

This was influenced by dividend payments, changes in company value, forward profitability and the debt burden of the company, and external world events.

SINCE HISTORY END OF PERIOD 8 5,865,802 +21% 1.53 +47% 30,317,150 1,170,757 (4% of job cost)

COMPANY REPUTATION ✓

During periods 5 to 8 the **company's reputation** with clients improved significantly (client satisfaction) as jobs were identified, won and successfully undertaken.

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		Client	Total
4	History	2023 (Q4)	40	170	120	170	130	80	70	100		50	1,000
5	Early Years	2024 (Q1)	52	179	142	177	140	108	66	94	1	80	1,112
6	Early Years	2024 (Q2)	56	203	163	181	154	113	106	148	86	98	1,308
7	Early Years	2024 (Q3)	63	203	173	188	168	125	114	155	93	118	1,400
8	Early Years	2024 (Q4)	76	204	188	205	179	137	102	129	103	139	1,462