# Improving Construction Project Outcomes and Project Returns

presented the Northwest Construction Consumer Council May 2002

# Outline

- Capital Effectiveness
- Industry Trends
- Best Practices
  - Selecting the right capital project
  - Doing the capital project right
- Organizing to Consistently Implement Best Practices

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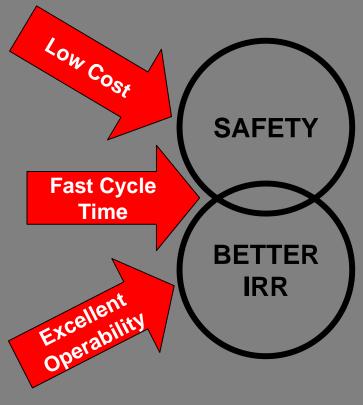
## Capital Effectiveness

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### **Defining Capital Effectiveness**

- The effective capital project system contributes to the success of the business it serves by:
  - assisting in the selection of the best scope for the opportunity the business defines
  - delivering a cost competitive facility
  - in a timely fashion
  - that is fully operable
  - without causing serious injury
- The best project systems add about 3 to 5 points to project returns

# Elements of Capital Effectiveness

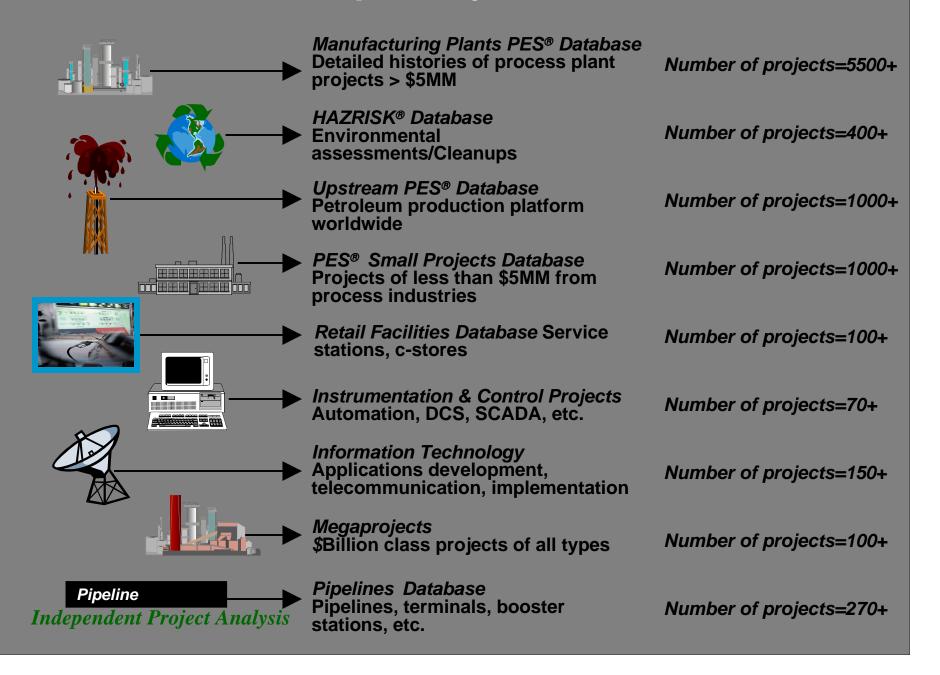


**Key Performance Indicators** 

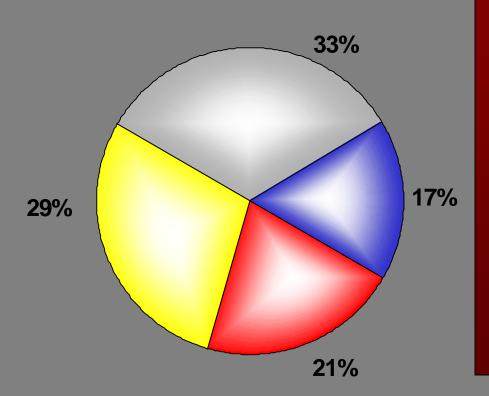
Basis of the Results Presented

- IPA's Project Databases
- Data collected during face-to-face project team interviews
  - Consistency of definitions
  - Credibility
- Carefully normalized
  - Constant dollars
  - Common currency
  - Consistent scope
  - Overtime / multiple shifts
  - Locations
  - Operational performance: market / raw material availability

### **IPA Proprietary Databases**



# IPA's Manufacturing Plants Projects Database



- Project sizes range from \$0.07MM to \$36.0 + billion
- The database is current with 1995 as median year of authorization
- Global: 69% North America, 17% Europe, 6% Latin America, 7% Asia and 1% Africa
- Technology level ranges from offthe-shelf to truly novel
- 120 owners companies are represented
- Data are very detailed: ~1500 variables collected on each project
- >600 new projects added each year

□ Revamp □ Expansion □ Add-on □ Greenfield/Colocated

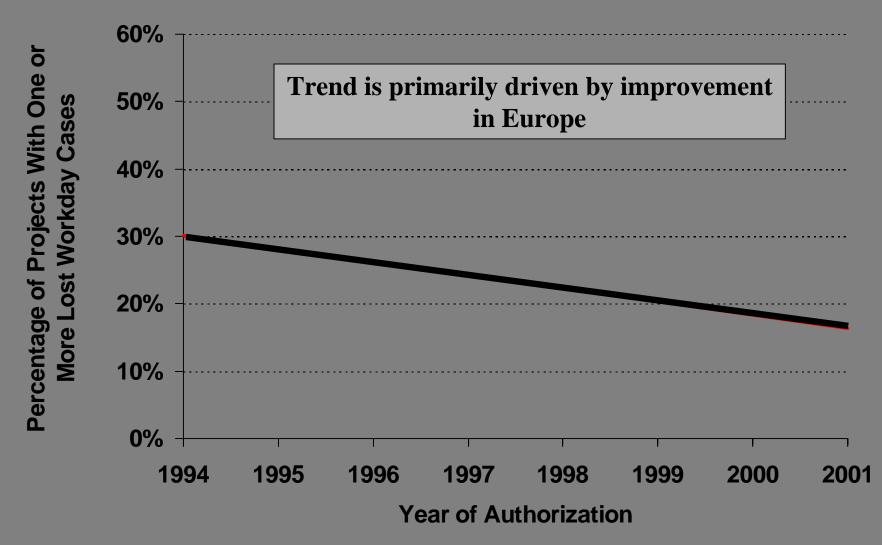
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# **Some Definitions**

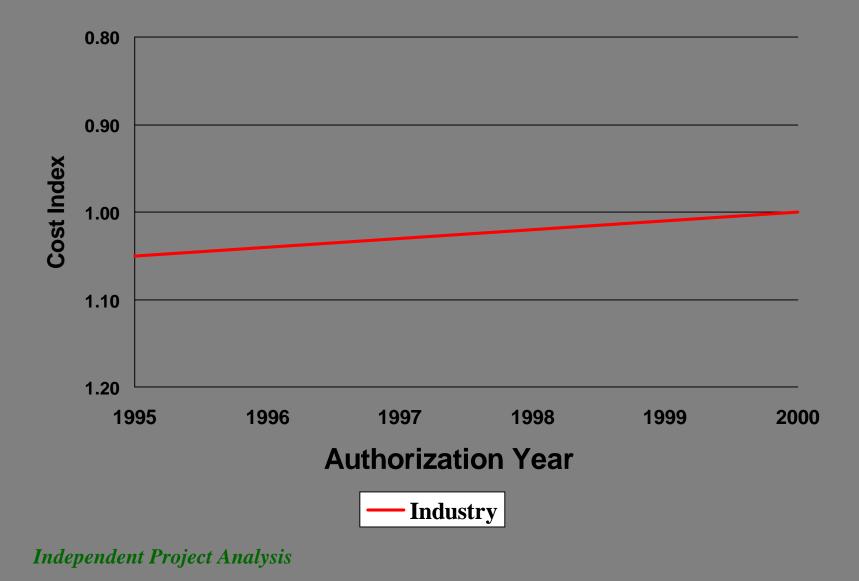
- Lost Workday Cases = Cases resulting in days the employees would have worked or had to engage in restricted work but could not because of the job-related injury or illness per 200,000 field hours
- Cost Index = Project Engineering & Construction Cost / Industry Average Cost for Same Scope of Work
- Schedule Index = Project Execution (Start of Detailed Engineering through Mechanical Completion) Duration / Industry Average Execution Duration for Same Scope of Work
- Operability Index = Project Achieved Capacity Relative to Nameplate during Second Six Months of Operation / Industry Average Capacity Achieved Relative to Nameplate
- For current Indices: Industry Average = 1.0

### Safety Performance

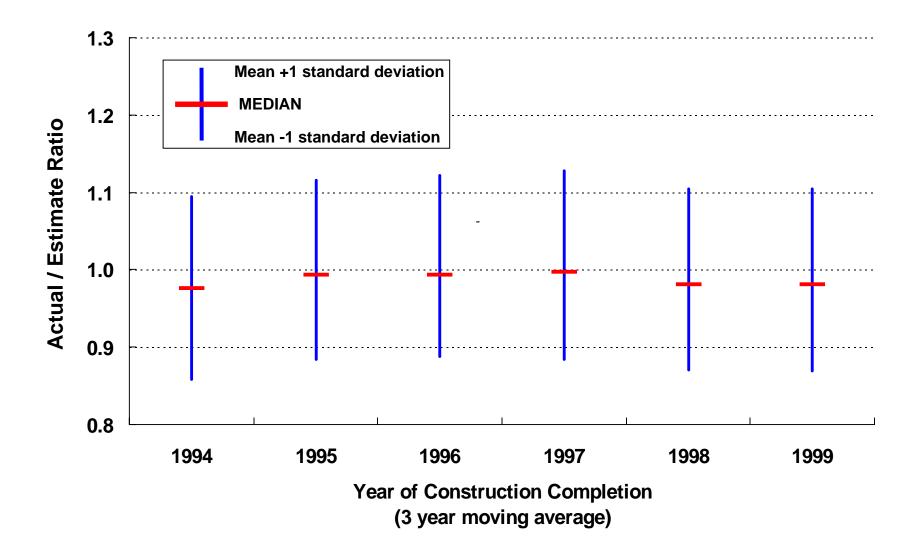


**Independent Project Analysis** 

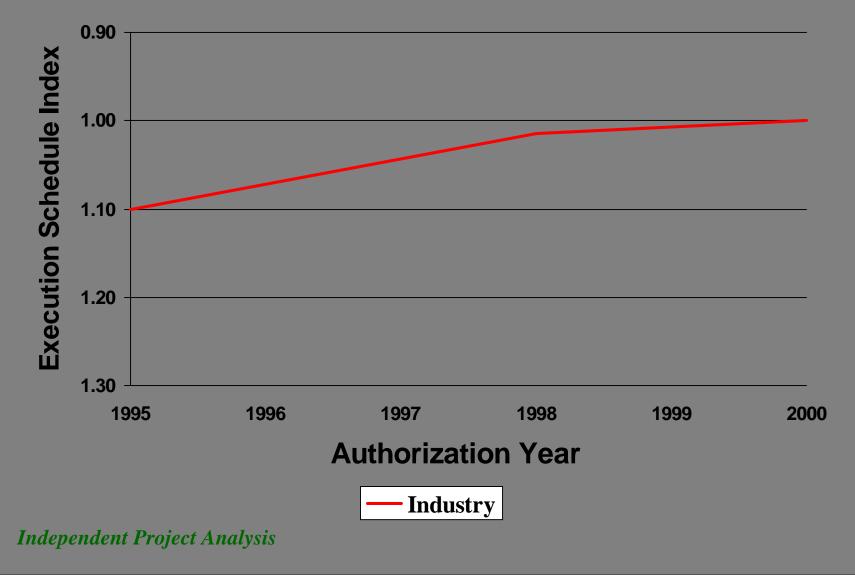
### **Cost Improvement Over Time**



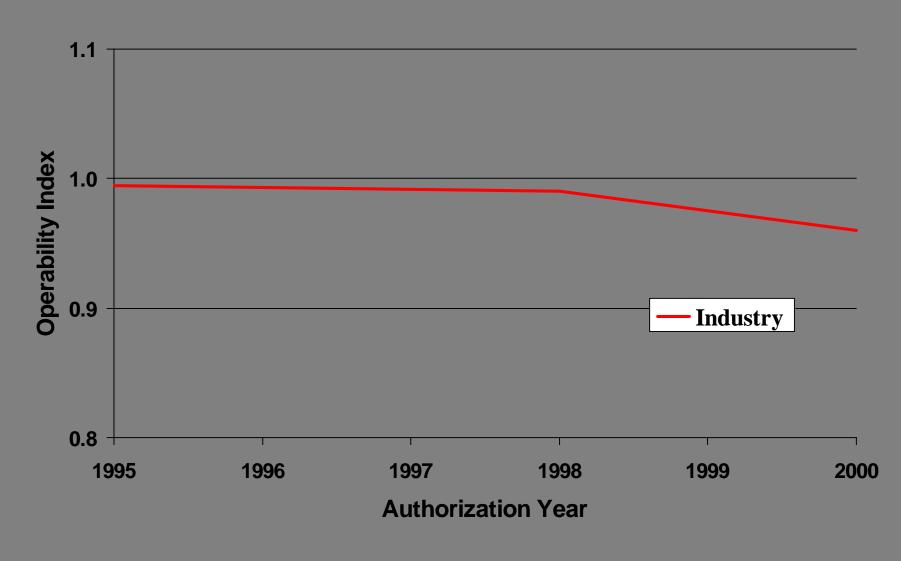
### **Cost Predictability has Stagnated**



# Execution Schedule Improvement has Leveled Off



### **Operability Is Degrading**



### Industry Trends

#### Over the past 15 years, a great many things have changed in the way that projects are delivered

- detailed engineering has been almost completely outsourced
- contractor involvement in front-end work has increased
- increased reliance on contractors for cost estimating and project control
- engineering has been progressively globalized
- automated tools have come of age
- competitive pressures have intensified

### Industry Challenges

- Mergers, spin-offs, restructurings, and attempts to enter new product markets are changing the business personnel rapidly in many companies
  - The instability is causing:
    - use of projects for corporate cash flow and quarterly results control
    - increase in the number of business people who do not understand the project implications of their decisions
- Downsizing has left owner organizations anemic
  - Lacking ability to define cost-effective projects
  - Little ability to control projects
  - Aging expertise
  - Limited ability to assess ultimate project operational performance

### Future Trends

- Some recognition that downsizing may have gone to far
  one firm selecting a few projects to engineer in-house
- More firms working to strengthen gated processes
- More concern about retaining the right asset development competencies

### Issues

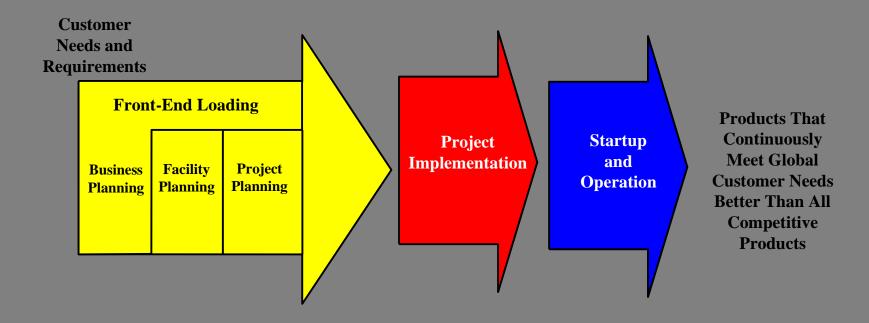
# Best performing companies are getting better faster than industry

What accounts for the project successes and failures?

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## Supply Chain for Projects



### What Is Front-End Loading?

Front-End Loading (FEL) is the process by which a company develops a detailed definition of the scope of a capital project meeting business objectives.

--Why

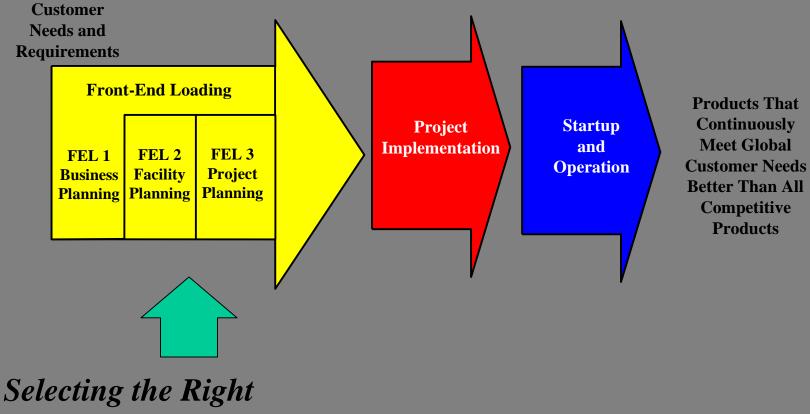
--What

--When

--How

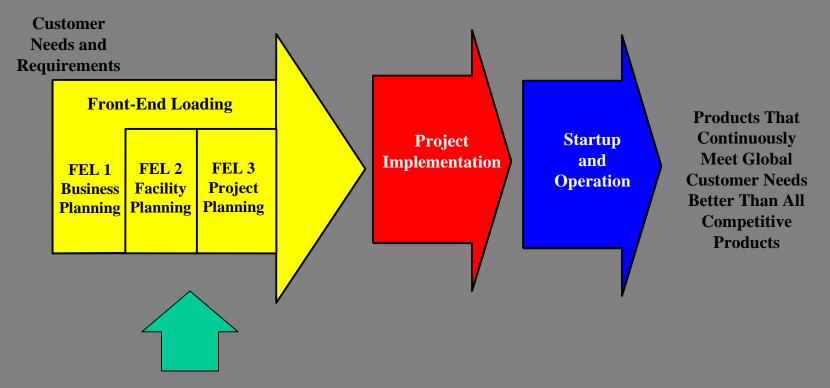
--Who

### **Supply Chain for Projects**



Capital Project

### **Supply Chain for Projects**



### What Practices Lead to Selecting the Right Project ?

# Can Project Business Success be Predicted?

- In 1995 with support from 23 CPI companies, IPA began an empirical study of the factors that govern the business success of a capital project
- In 1997, we started to implement a new tool to help forecast the business success of ventures
- Business success is measured as =

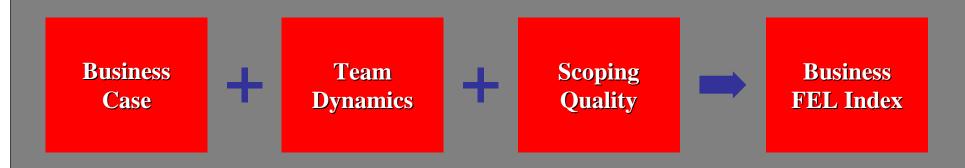
N	<b>PV</b> - ]	NPV
	ACTUAL	FORECAST
	NPV	FORECAST

• This tool is the **Business Front-end Loading Index** 

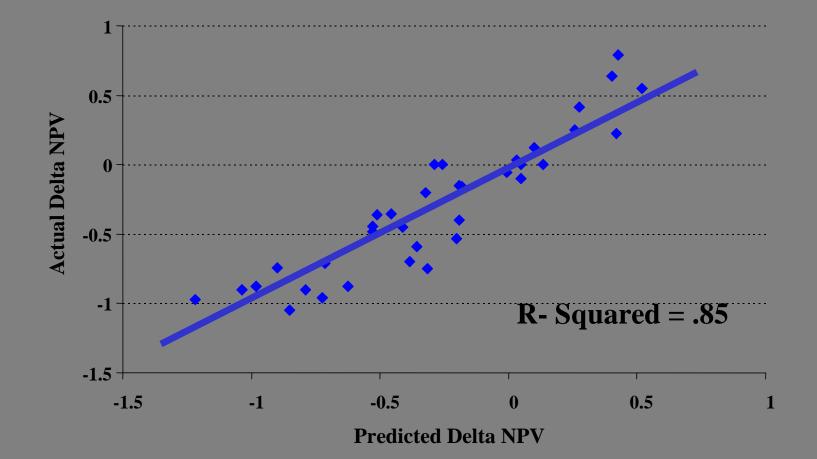
# **Business Front-end Loading Index**

- Relates venture success (in terms of achieving NPV goals) to the quality and thoroughness of early...
  - analysis of the venture
  - scope development
  - teamwork between Business and Engineering functions
- The Index is *quantitatively* derived and validated through five years of use

### Business FEL Index



### **BFEL Index Explains Most NPV Variation**



### Observations

- Business Case development is the single most important aspect of venture success
- Effective communication between business and engineering is the second most; team integration is vitally important
- The engineering work in FEL-2 contributes, but does not dominate
- The reason to run a better project system from FEL-3 through startup is capital conservation more than basic venture success

### Importance of Business Front-end Loading

- Changing the success rate with capital projects--even slightly--will make your company more successful
- Significantly reducing-- or eliminating-- very bad projects is possible
- Blaming bad project selection on "the market" is neither necessary nor productive

### Let's Kill Bad Projects Early!

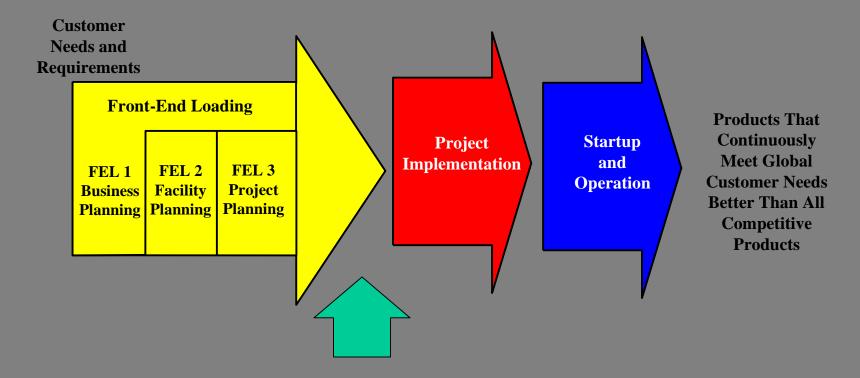
"Nothing is so wasteful as perfecting that which should not have been done at all"

Peter Drucker

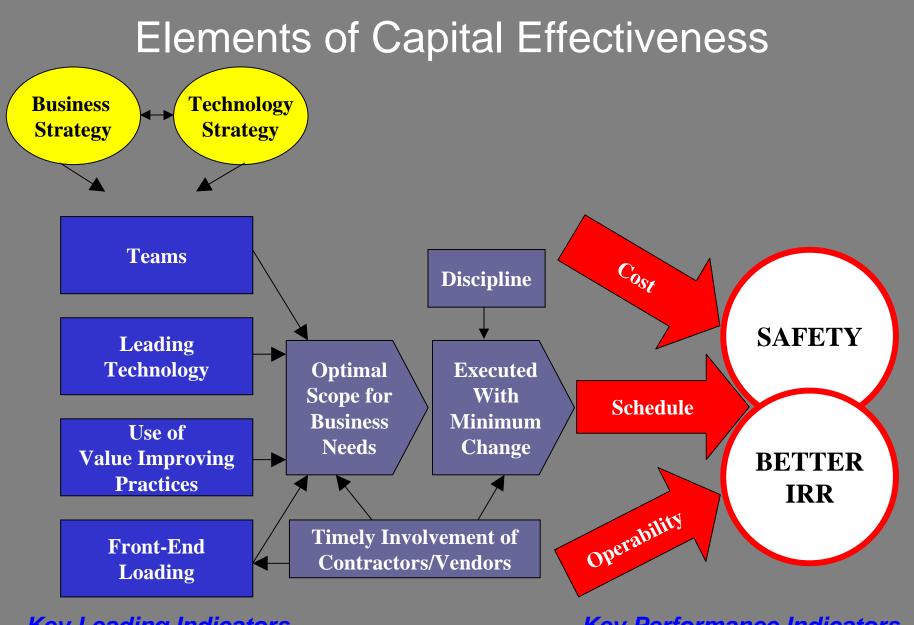
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### **Supply Chain for Projects**



#### Doing the Selected Capital Project Right

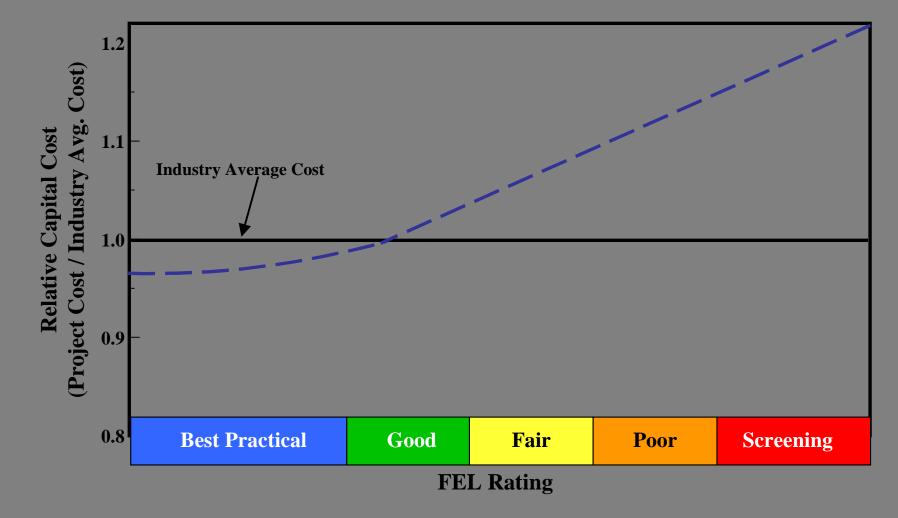


Key Leading Indicators Independent Project Analysis **Key Performance Indicators** 

### Front-End Loading Drives Better Project Outcomes

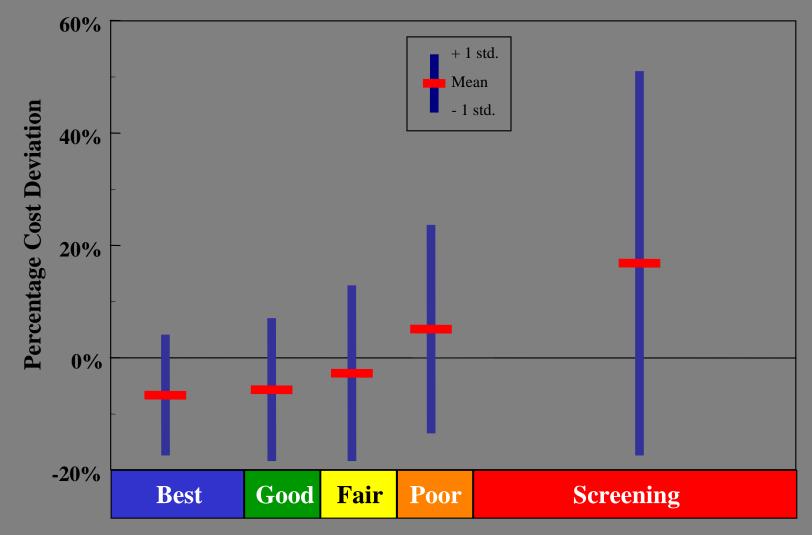


#### **FEL Drives Absolute Cost Performance**

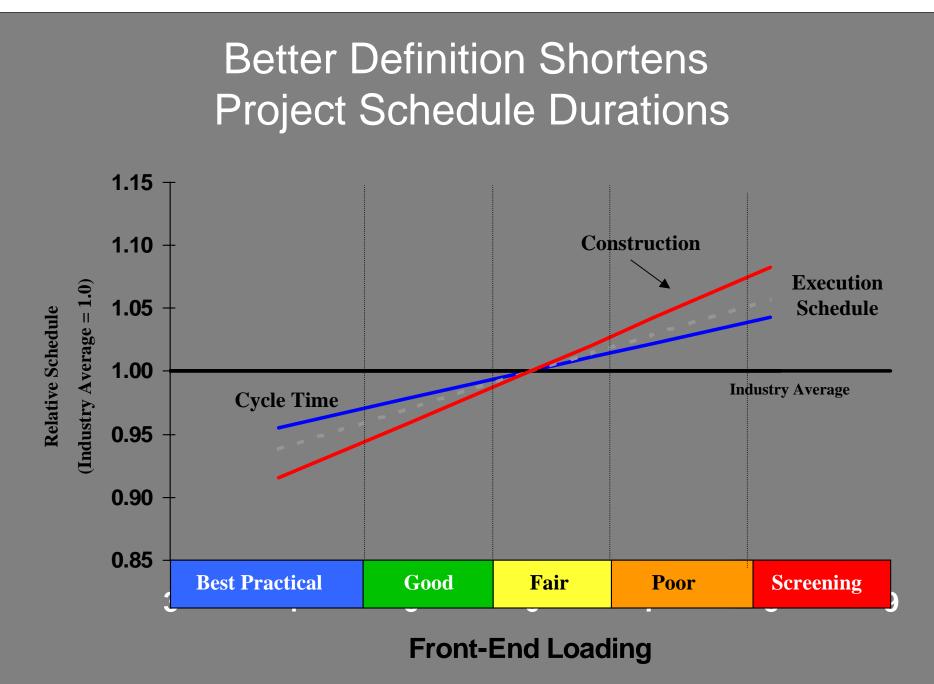


Independent Project Analysis

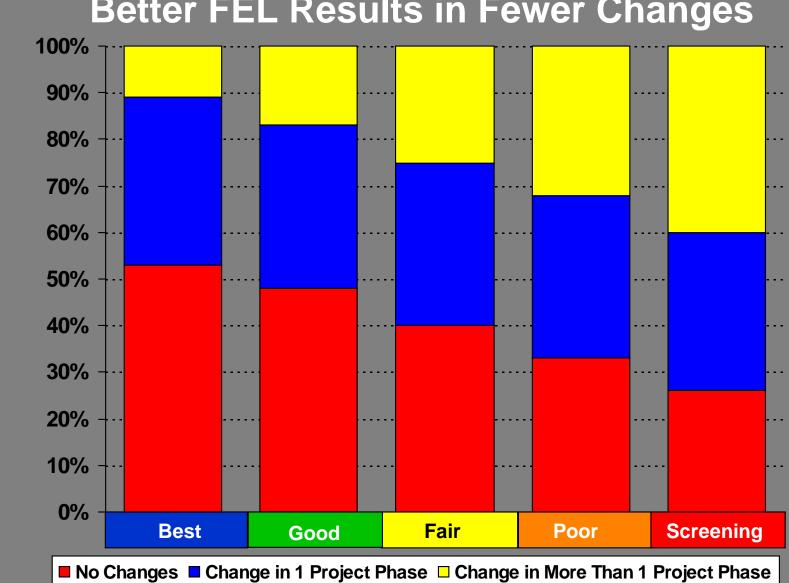
### **Good FEL Improves Predictability**



Independent Project Analysis



Independent Project Analysis



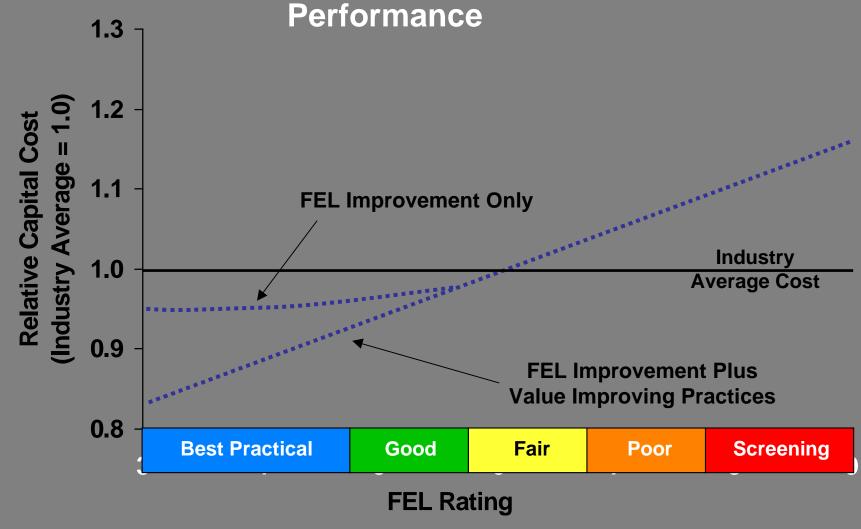
**Better FEL Results in Fewer Changes** 

**Experiencing Major Changes** 

Percent of Projects

**Independent Project Analysis** 

# Use of a Few Value Improving Practices Combined with Good / Best Definition Further Drives Better Cost



Independent Project Analysis

### Elements of Best Practical Level of Definition at the Time of Project Authorization

### Site Factors

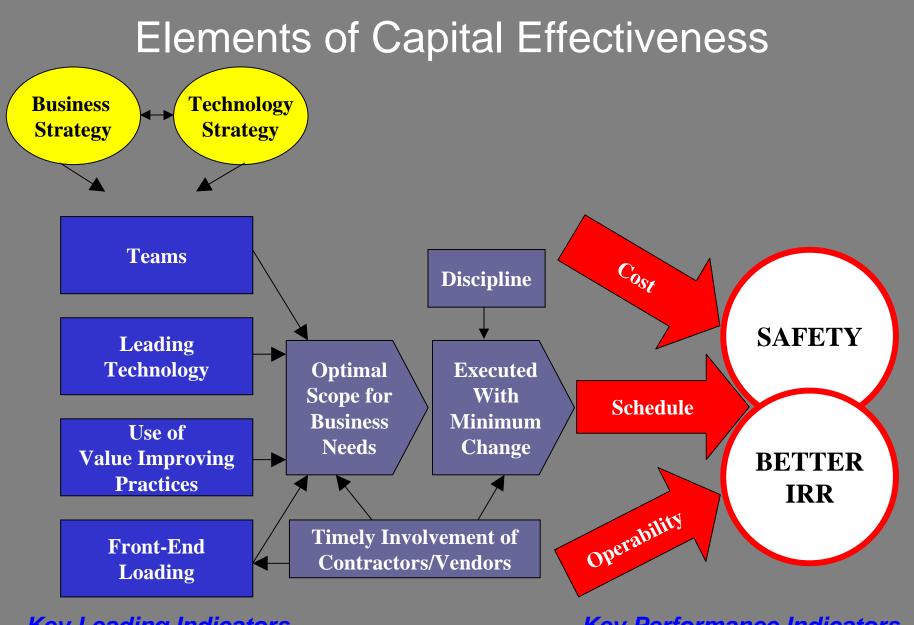
- Finalized equipment location / plot plan
- Environmental permits applied for
- Health and safety reviews (e.g., HAZOP) completed
- Soil and site conditions understood

#### Engineering

 Key engineering deliverables completed (e.g., PFDs, P&IDs, Equipment specifications)

#### **Project Execution Plans**

 Execution plan developed (e.g., contracting strategy, schedule, startup plans)



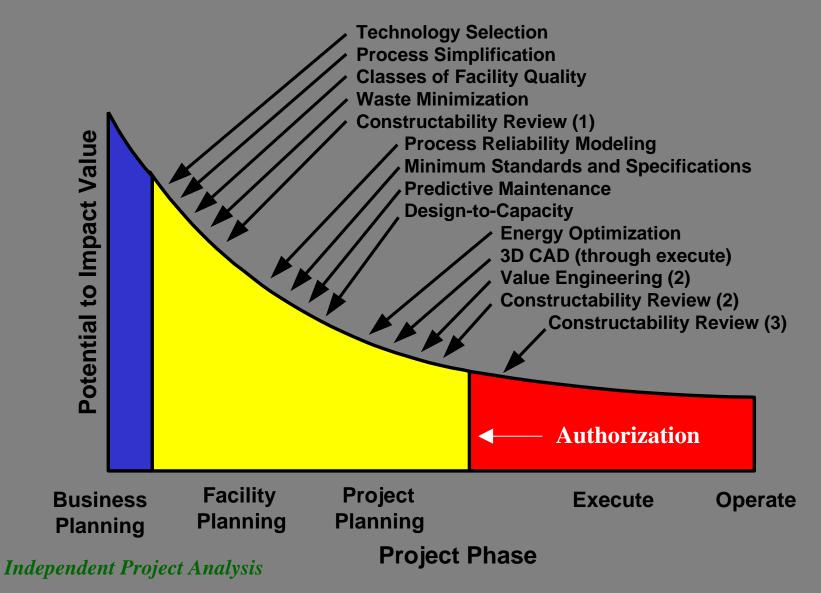
Key Leading Indicators Independent Project Analysis **Key Performance Indicators** 

## **Defining Value Improving Practices**

VIPs are out-of-the-ordinary practices used to improve cost, schedule, and/or reliability of capital construction projects

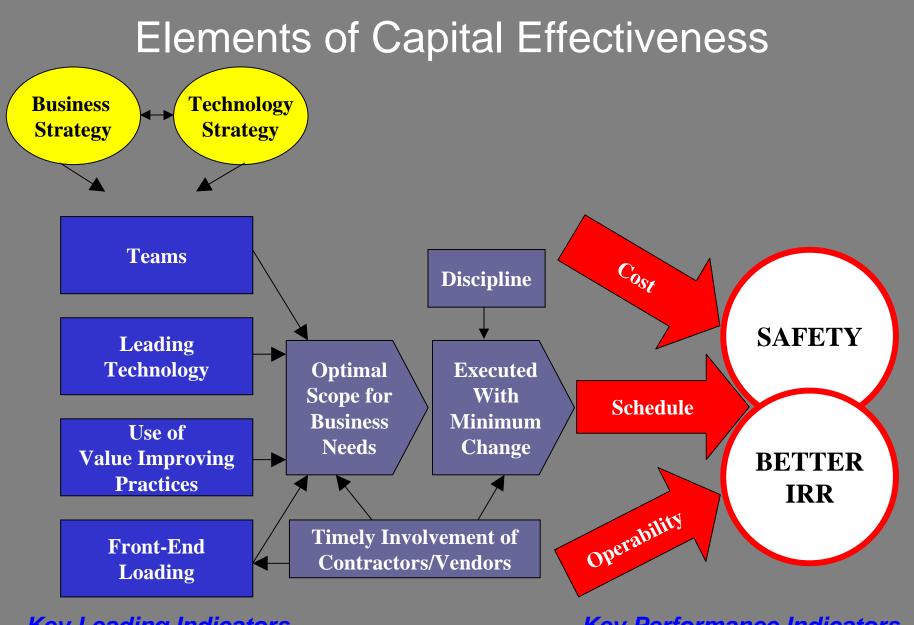
- Used primarily during Front-End Loading
- Formal, documented practices involving a repeatable work process
- Almost always facilitated by specialists from outside the project team

### **Value Improving Practices**



# How Does a Practice Become a VIP?

- There are dozens of special practices used in the industry that are possible VIPs:
  - Decision Risk Analysis
  - Team-building, etc.
- Only practices with a demonstrated, statistically reliable connection between use and better outcomes are deemed VIPs



Key Leading Indicators Independent Project Analysis **Key Performance Indicators** 

# New Technology

- New process technology continues to be essential to success in the process industries
  - Innovation yields lower costs for commodities
  - Innovation is the key to margins in specialties and pharmaceuticals
  - Innovation is sometimes forced by regulators

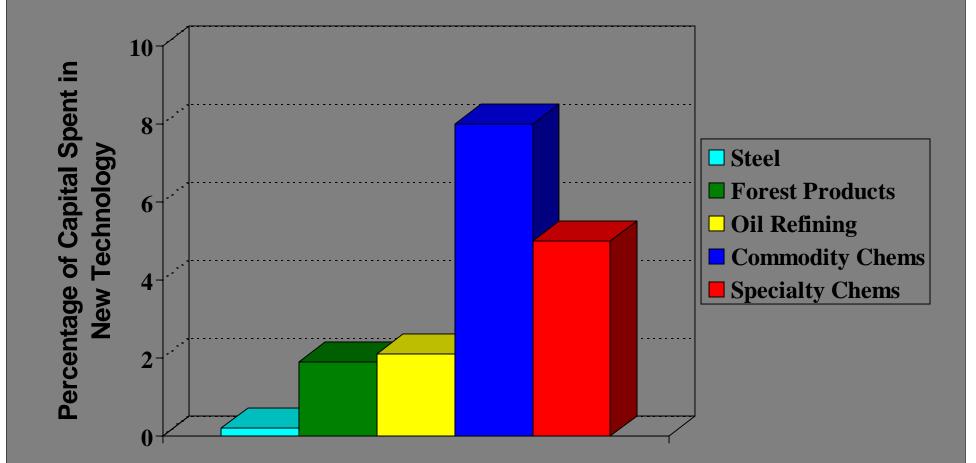
The Business Stake -- Does New Technology Pay Off?\*

- An investment of \$1.00 in chemical R&D yields, on average, \$2.60 in operating profits in later years
- The bulk of the investment is realized 3-5 years after the investment and continues for 8 years
- Large firms are getting a bigger payoff than smaller firms (\$2.86 vs. \$1.79 for each R&D \$1.00)

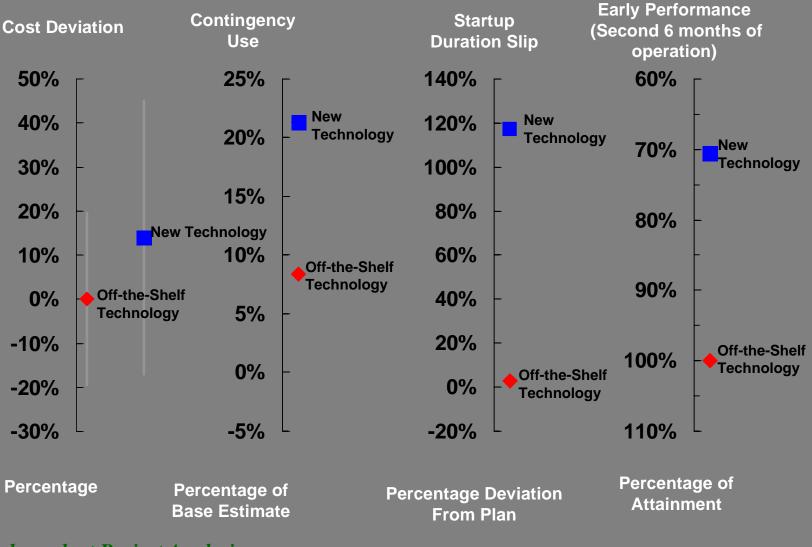
\* Based on the work of Lev and Aboody as described in <u>Chemical and</u> <u>Engineering News</u>, September 2000.

**Independent Project Analysis** 

# Rate of Innovation in Process Industries

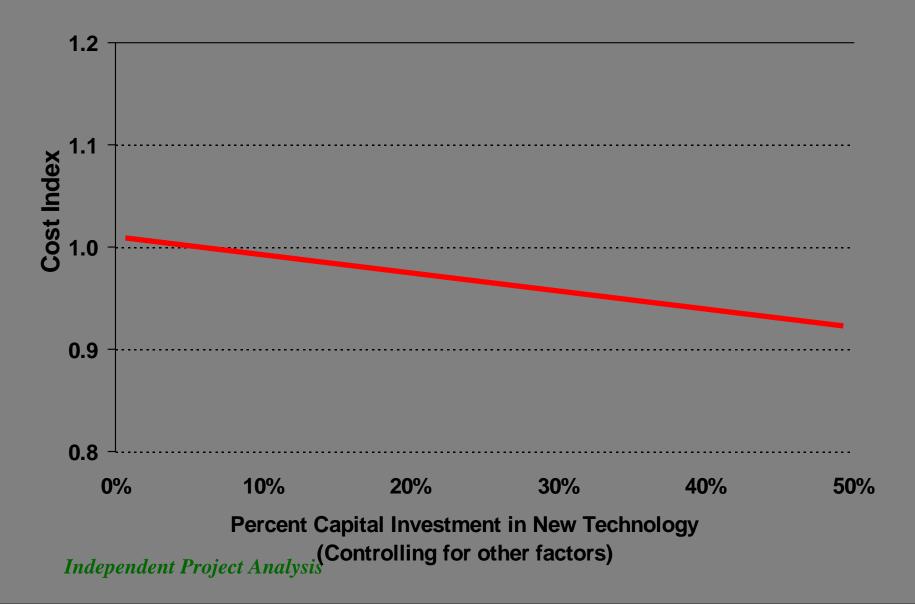


#### New Technology Projects Contain Risks Different Than Off-the-Shelf Technology Projects



Independent Project Analysis

# New Technology Drives Cost Down

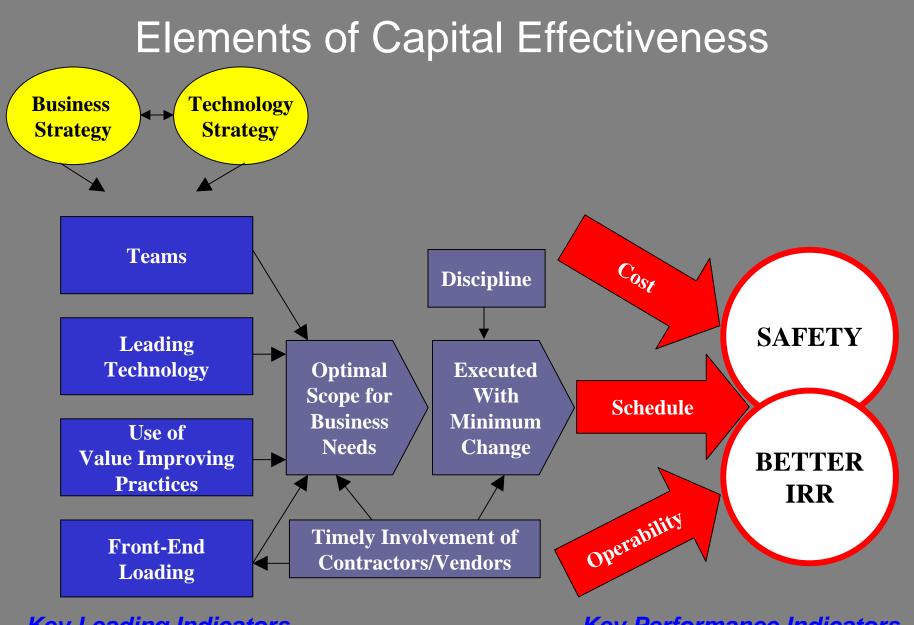


## Implementing New Technology

- New technology projects are much riskier enterprises
  - More cost growth
  - Longer cycle times (but not longer execution)
  - Much poorer startups
  - More frequent long-term operability problems
- All of the risks can be managed down to acceptable levels

## Key Practices for Successful Implementation of New Technology Projects

- Recognize an innovative project -business and technical difficulty
- Schedule by Accomplishment (Good engineering cannot substitute for basic engineering data)
- Thoroughly define the project
- Ensure an effective team



Key Leading Indicators Independent Project Analysis **Key Performance Indicators** 

dependent Project Analysis