

Special Implementation Project

Introduction to Business Case

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Workshop on the development of business case for the implementation of CNS/ATM systems

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What is a business case?

Definitions

- > A tool supporting planning and decision-making that can be used by public as well as private entities
- ➤ For a public entity, a business case is a substantiated argument for a public project, a policy or a program proposal requiring a resource allocation and/or investment, often including a financial commitment;
- ➤ For a private entity, a business case can be developed to assist decisions on capital investment, product/service development, changes to business processes, contracts, special pricing, partnerships, etc.

- ➤ "A 'business case' is a form of advice to executive decision-makers. It is a substantiated argument for a project, policy or program proposal requiring a resource investment, often including a financial commitment."
- ¹ The Government of New South Wales, Australia, "Business case guidelines", 2000

- ➤ "A management tool that supports planning and decision-making for an investment by positioning the investment decision in the context of business objectives. The business case is a proposal and provides an analysis of all the costs, benefits and risks associated with the proposed investment and offers reasonable alternatives."
- > "Before making a final decision to proceed with project, management needs to satisfy itself that three basic questions have been properly answered:
 - Why are we doing this?
 - What will it cost?
 - What business value do we expect to achieve?" 1

¹The Government of Alberta, Canada, ³³A cost benefit assessment framework for information technology projects³³

- ➤ "A multi-purpose document that generates the support and participation needed to turn an idea into reality."
- ➤ "It explains what the idea, problem, or opportunity is about, how and who it will impact, what others are doing, each of the alternatives, the associated impacts, risks and cost/benefit of each alternative, and makes recommendations."

¹ The Government of Alberta, Canada, "Business case usage guidelines", July 2002

> "A decision support and planning tool that projects the likely financial results and other business consequences of an action"

Marty J. Schmidt, "The business case guide", Second edition, 2002

- ➤ "A document that defines the proposal, lays out its objectives, deliverables, estimated cost and effort, and scope" 1
- •Deliverable: any measurable, tangible, verifiable outcome, result or event that must be produced to respond to a certain need.
- •Scope: a description of the agreed on work to be completed during project execution. This description will specify the deliverables.

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^{&#}x27;Tom Mochal, "Select and prioritize projects with a business case"

What's the difference between a business case and a business plan?

- ➤ A business case is specific to a project, a policy or a program proposal;
- **►** It covers the lifecycle of the proposal;
- ➤ A business plan normally covers an entire organization or enterprise and is limited in time (typically 3 to 5 years)

A business case is not:

- > a non-value adding external requirement,
- > a routine chore, or
- > a means to validate an idea at all costs.

Who is the target audience of a business case?

Target audience

- > Decision makers
 - Government (national, local, etc.)
 - Leadership, management and shareholders of public or private enterprises
 - Funding sources including financial institutions
- ➤ Partners and stakeholders: organizations and/or individuals that are either involved, provide input, or have an interest in or expectations from the proposal.
- > The public

What are their needs and concerns?

> Decision makers

- Need for and/or opportunity of the proposal
- Alignment with general policy, objectives and strategy
- Priority in the allocation of limited resources
- Effectiveness and efficiency

> Partners and stakeholders

- That they are consulted on any proposal that might them
- That the proposal does not unduly affect them negatively
- That they are compensated for any effect

What are their needs and concerns? (cont'd)

- > The public
 - Level and quality of service provided
 - Community benefits
 - Health
 - Safety
 - Security
 - Environment

Why do we need a business case?

- **➣** To convince the target audience:
 - of the need for the proposal
 - of the feasibility of the proposal
 - that the proposal is cost effective and beneficial
 - that the proposal is financially viable
 - that the risks involved are manageable
- To be able to prioritize proposals

Other uses of a business case

- Helps determine the strengths and weaknesses of a proposal in a systematic and objective manner;
- Serves as a tool to test the validity of an idea before putting the case to others.

When do we need a business case?

- ➤ For every project, policy or program proposal, except when the project has to be implemented at any cost and regardless of the risks involved
- > Particularly needed when:
 - reluctance to the proposal is foreseen;
 - the proposal is expected to have a significant impact on either internal infrastructure arrangements or the delivery of services;
 - the proposal brings substantial change in the way things are done and/or will require a significant allocation or reallocation of resources.

When do we need a business case? (cont'd)

- > The business case is a dynamic document
- ➤ As time passes, situations change and new information is available
- > The business case needs to be updated
- The regular update may last for the lifecycle of the project proposal

Business case complexity and resources required

- The complexity of a business case and time needed to develop it varies with the nature of the proposal;
- ➤ In some cases, the business case may take several months to develop;
- ➤ It may even be necessary to initiate a trial or pilot project to test the feasibility of the proposal

Business case model outline

- > Executive summary
- > The need
- > The proposed project
 - Project scope:
 - Project purpose
 - Planned outcome(s)/deliverable(s)
 - Project description
 - Proposed timeframe and milestones

Model outline (cont'd)

- > Implementation plan
 - Project management arrangements
 - Internal change management and training
 - External communications and issues management strategy
 - Marketing
 - Quality management
 - Procurement strategy
 - Benefits realization
 - Post-project management
 - Project evaluation and post-implementation review
- > External funding arrangements

Model outline (cont'd)

- > Assessment of options
 - Identification of options
 - Economic appraisal
 - Cost-benefit analysis
 - Net Present Value approach
 - Snapshot approach
 - Cost benefit ratio
 - Cost effectiveness analysis
 - Least cost analysis
 - Pay-off period approach

Model outline (cont'd)

- >Financial appraisal
 - Return On Investment (ROI)
 - Net Present Value (Discounted Cash Flow)
- > Sensitivity analysis
- **▶** Risk analysis and risk management

Robust business case

Impediments to a robust business case

- ➤ Insufficient or unconvincing argument for the proposal;
- > Ambiguous or unacceptable option assessment methodology;
- **► Unreliable input data;**
- > Other priorities take precedence.

Advice for a robust business case

- > Thorough research
- > Objectivity, rigor and logical argument
- > Clarity
- **Completeness**

Project classification

- > Replacement projects
- **Cost reduction projects**
- > Safety and environmental projects
- > Expansion projects

Examples of projects

- ➤ Infrastructure projects (roads, bridges, airports, factories);
- ➤ Information technology and telecommunication projects;
- > Major policy reform proposals.

Examples of business cases

- Project proposal
- **Funding** submission
- > Feasibility study
- > Value management study

