

PRINCE2® PROCESS MODEL

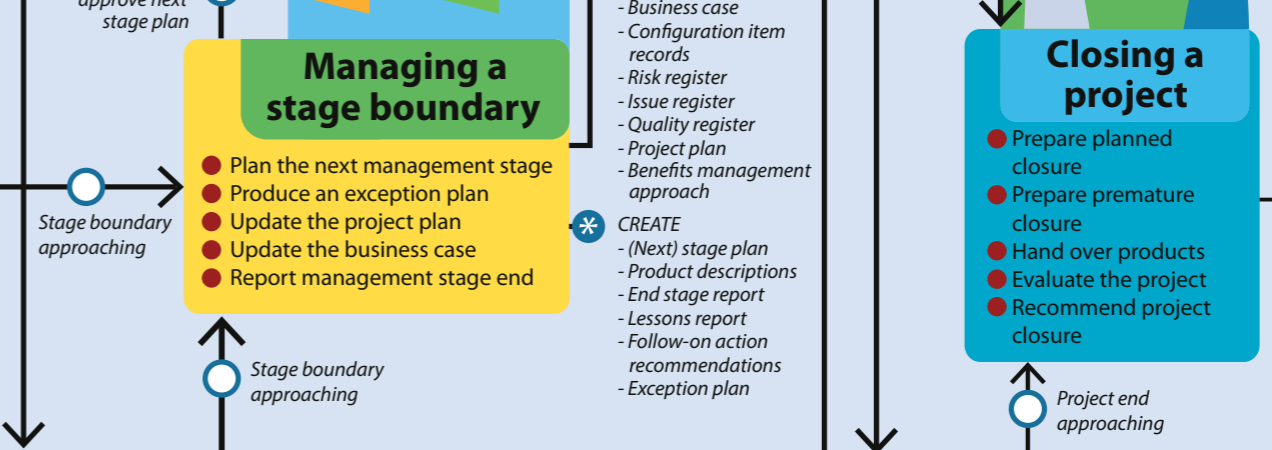
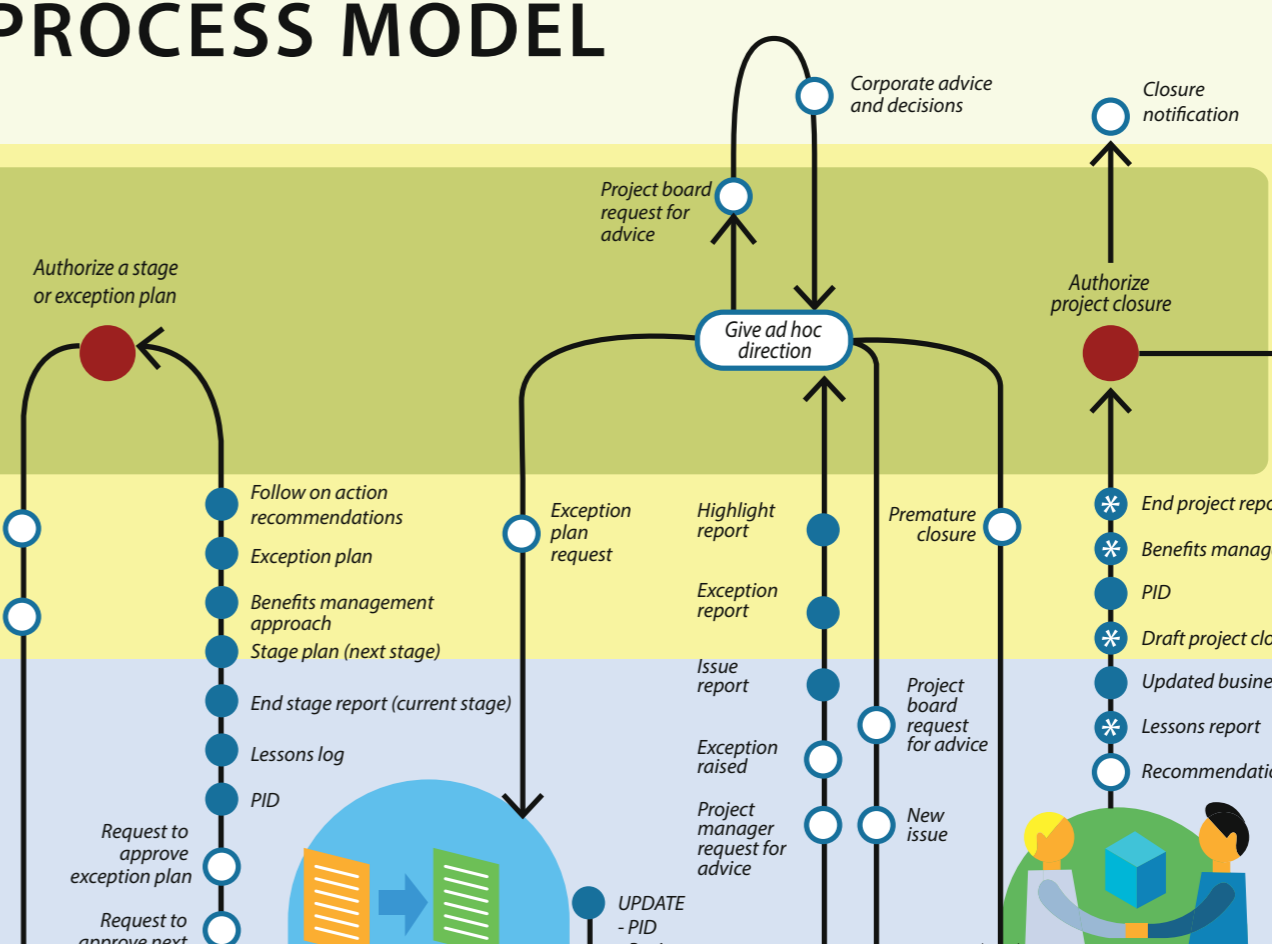
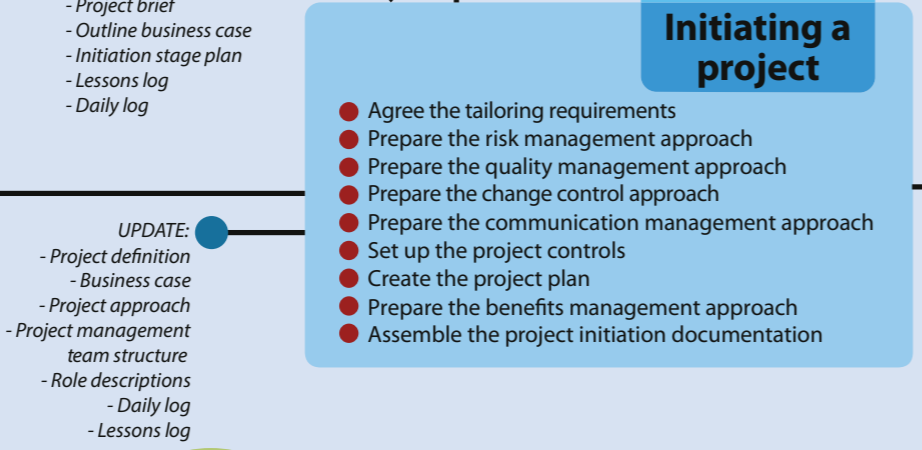
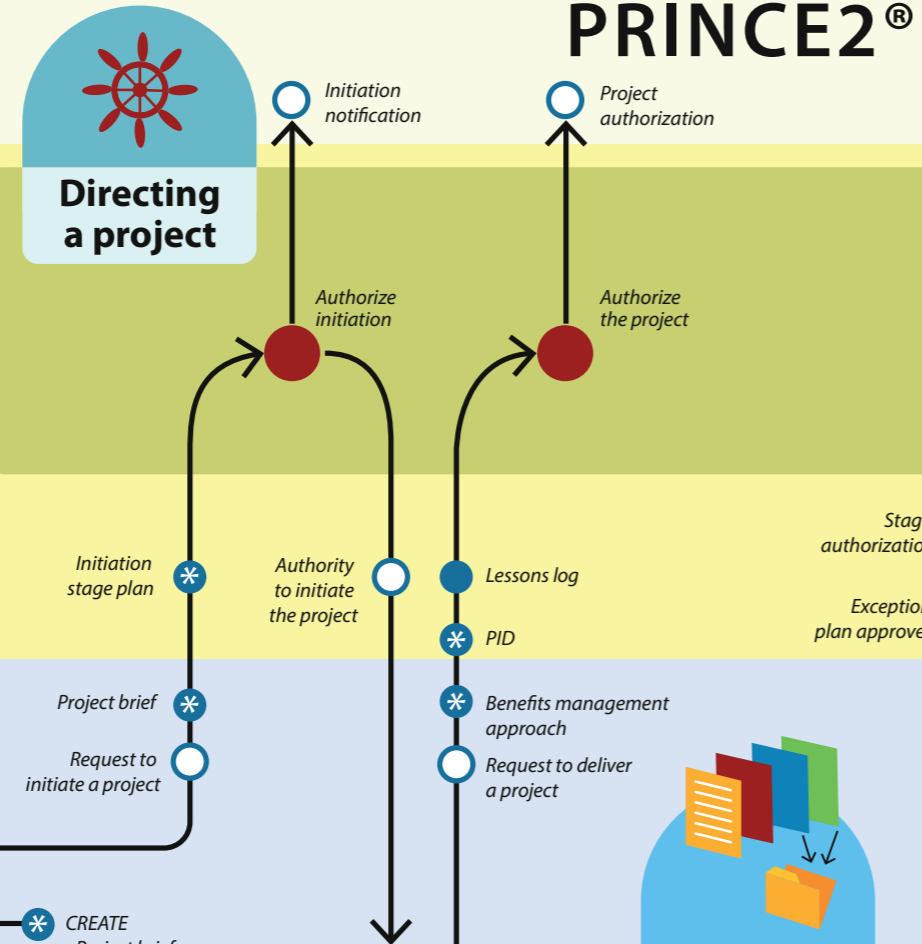
DIRECTION

MANAGEMENT

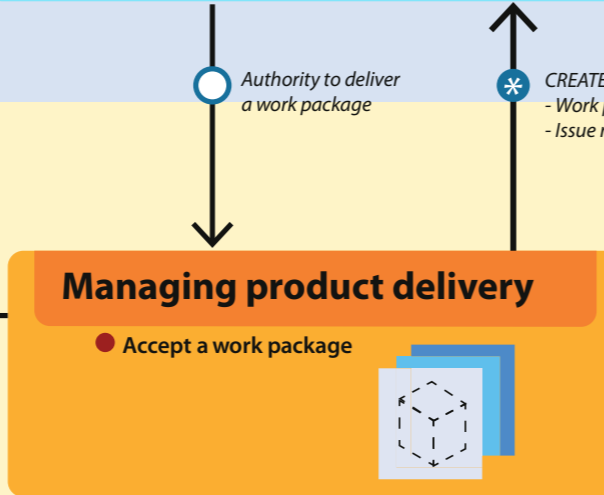
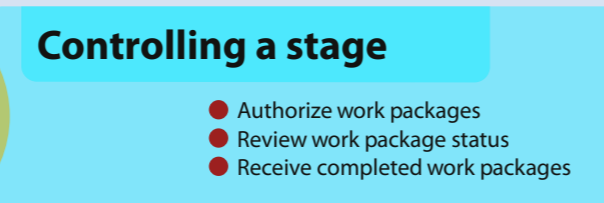
DELIVERY



- ### Starting up a project
- Appoint the executive and the project manager
 - Capture previous lessons
 - Prepare the outline business case
 - Design and appoint the project management team
 - Select the project approach and assemble the project brief
 - Plan the initiation stage



- APPROVE**
 - End project report
 - Business case
 - Benefits management approach
 - Lessons report
 - Follow-on action recommendations
- UPDATE**
 - PID
 - Business case
 - Project plan
 - Issue register
 - Configuration item records
 - Benefits management approach
- CLOSED**
 - Risk register
 - Issue register
 - Quality register
 - Daily log
 - Lessons log
- OBTAIN:**
 - Acceptance record



Legend

- Management products that need to be updated, approved, obtained or submitted
- * Newly created products
- An event or decision triggering another process or to inform corporate or programme management
- An activity

7 Themes: describe aspects of projectmanagement that must be addressed continually by the project manager

BUSINESS CASE

The development path of the business case

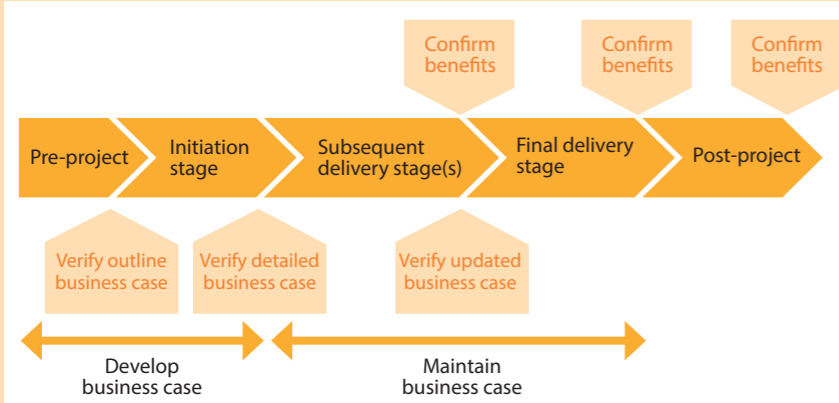


figure 6.2

ORGANIZATION

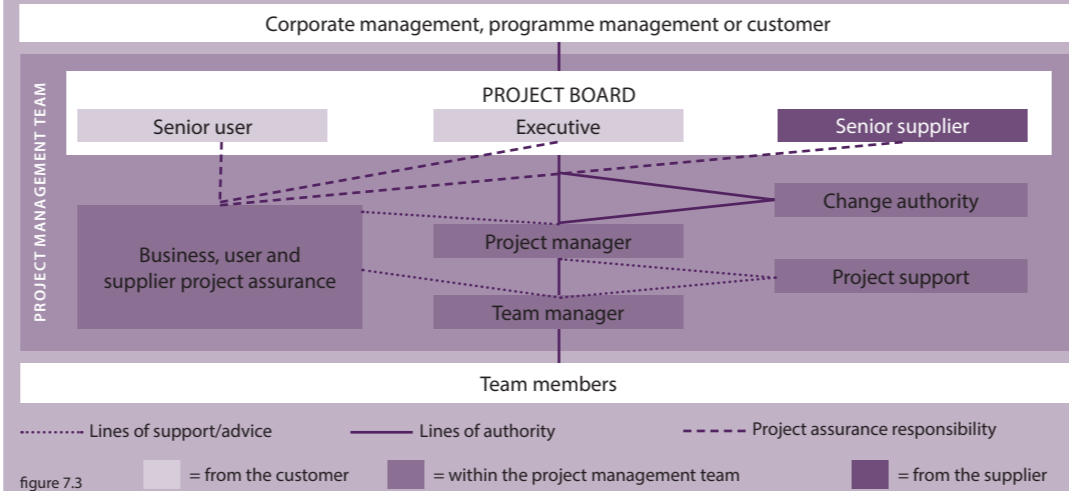
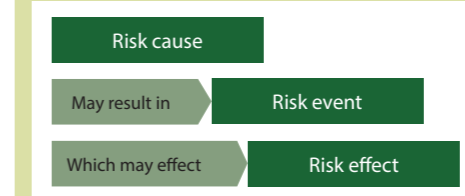


figure 7.3

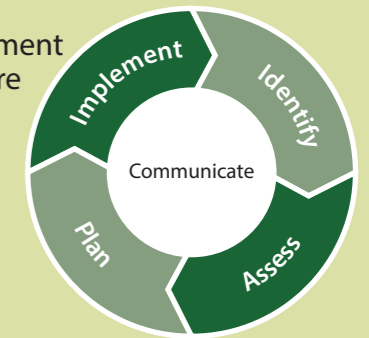
RISK

Clear and unambiguous expression of a risk



The risk management procedure

figure 10.1



Risk response categories

Threat responses	Opportunity responses
Avoid	Exploit
Reduce (probability and/or impact)	Enhance
Transfer (reduces impact only, and often only the financial impact)	
Share	
Accept	
Prepare contingent plans	

table 10.3

QUALITY

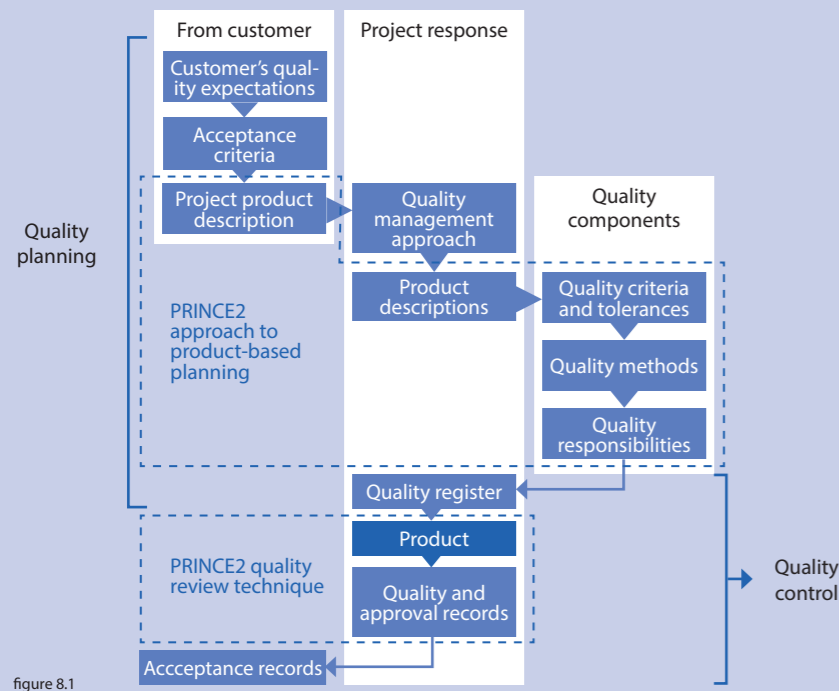


figure 8.1

PLANS

The PRINCE2 approach to plans

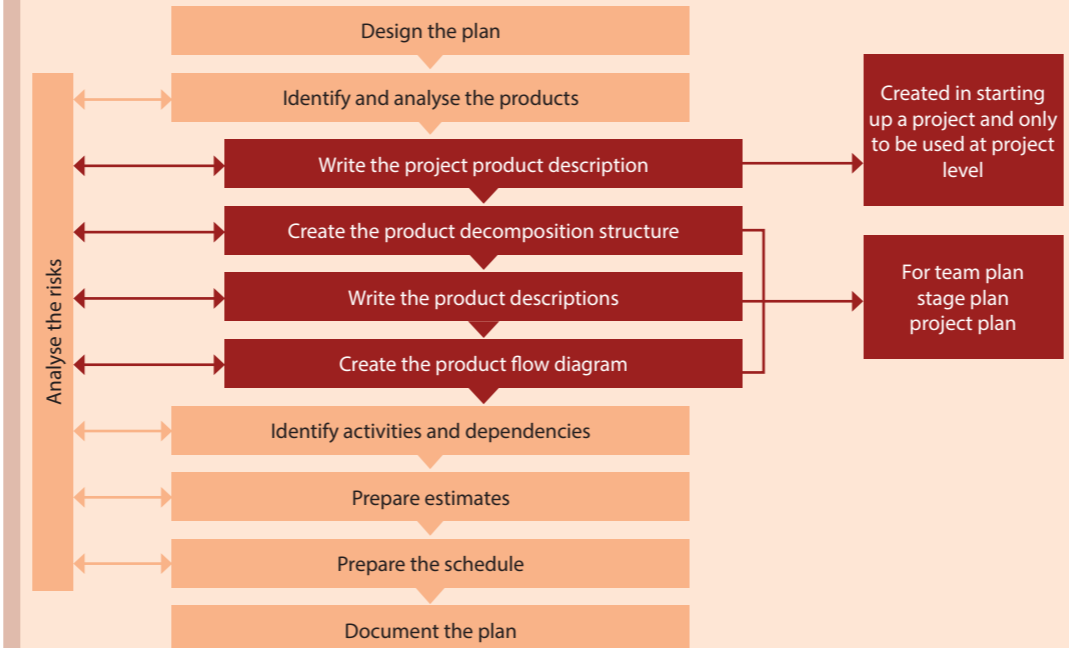


figure 9.2 en figure 9.6

CHANGE

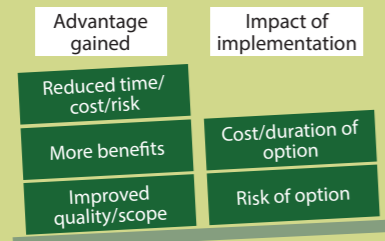


figure 11.2

ISSUE AND CHANGE CONTROL PROCEDURE

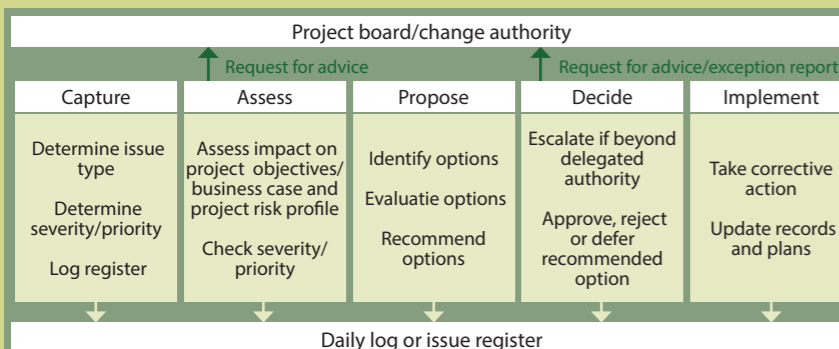


figure 11.1

Delivery steps aligned to management stages

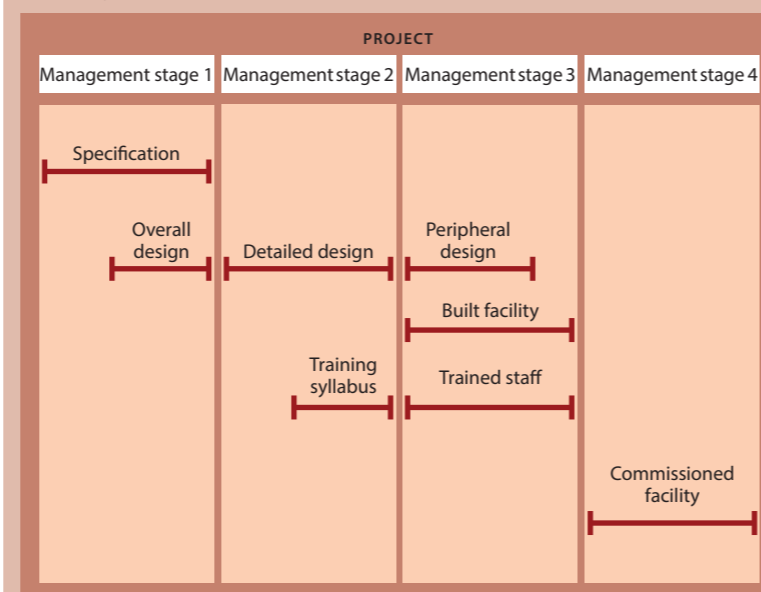


figure 9.5

PROGRESS

DELEGATING TOLERANCE AND REPORTING ACTUAL AND FORECAST PROGRESS

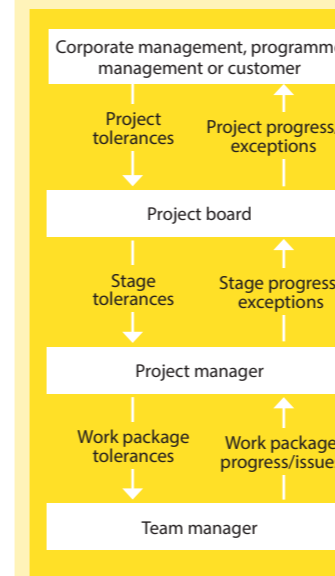


figure 12.1

The six tolerance areas by level

Tolerances areas	Project level tolerances	Stage level tolerances	Work package level tolerances	Product level tolerances
TIME +/- amounts of time on target completion dates	Project plan	Stage plan	Work package	NA
COSTS +/- amounts of planned budget	Project plan	Stage plan	Work package	NA
SCOPE Permitted variation of the scope of a project solution, e.g. MoSCoW prioritization of requirements (Must have, Should have, Could have, Won't have for now)	Project plan (note 1)	Stage plan (note 1)	Work package (note 1)	NA
RISK Limit on the aggregated value of threats (e.g. expected monetary value to remain less than 10% of the plan's budget); and limit on any individual threat (e.g. any threat to operational service)	Risk management approach	Stage plan (note 2)	Work package (note 2)	NA
QUALITY Defining quality targets in terms of ranges, e.g. a product that weighs 300 g +/- 10 g	Project product description	NA (note 3)	NA (note 3)	Product description
BENEFITS Defining target benefits in terms of ranges, e.g. to achieve minimum cost savings of 5% per branch, with an average of 7% across all branches	Business case	NA	NA	NA

Note 1 - the scope of a plan is defined by the set of products to be delivered. Scope tolerances (if used) should be in the form of a note on or reference to the product breakdown structure for the plan. Scope tolerance at the stage or work package level is of particular use if applying a time-bound iterative development method such as Agile

Note 2 - more specific stage level risk tolerances may be set by the project board when authorizing a stage or by the project manager when commissioning work packages, especially from external suppliers

Note 3 - quality tolerances are not summarily defined at the stage or work package level but are defined per product description within the scope or the plan

table 12.1