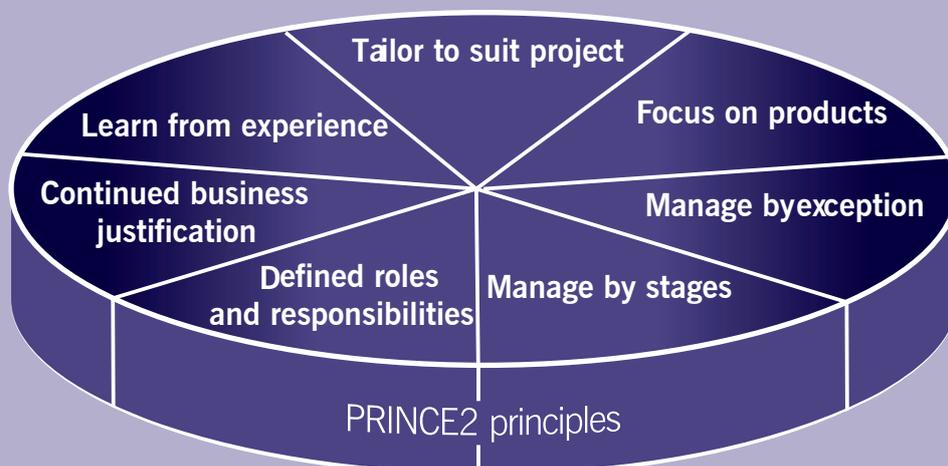
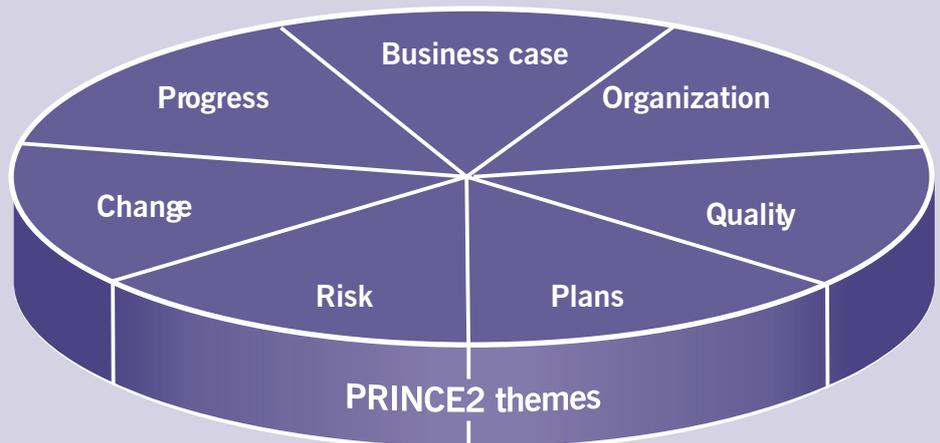


PRINCE2 has been designed to be generic so that it can be applied to any project regardless of project scale, type, organization, geography or culture. It achieves this by:

- separating the management of project work from the specialist contributions, such as design or construction. The specialist aspects of any type of project are easily integrated with the PRINCE2 method and, used alongside PRINCE2, provide a secure overall framework for the project work
- focusing on describing what needs to be done, rather than prescribing how everything is done.

The PRINCE2 themes describe aspects of project management that must be addressed continually as the project progresses through its lifecycle.

The strength of PRINCE2 is the way in which the seven themes are integrated, and this is achieved because of the specific PRINCE2 treatment of each theme (i.e. they are carefully designed to link together effectively).



PRINCE2 is designed so that it can be applied to any type of project, taking account of its scale, organization, geography and culture. It is designed to contribute to the success of a project without burdening it with bureaucracy.

PRINCE2 is principle-based rather than prescriptive; the principles are:

- universal in that they apply to every project
- self-validating in that they have been proven in practice over many years
- empowering because they give practitioners of the method added confidence and ability to influence and shape how the project will be managed.

Purpose
The purpose of the starting up a project process is to ensure that the prerequisites for initiating a project are in place by answering the question: Do we have a viable and worthwhile project? The decision to start the project must be explicit; the activities from starting up a project happen before this decision.

Activities
The activities within the starting up a project process are likely to be shared between corporate, programme management or the customer, the executive and the project manager. The activities are to:

- appoint the executive and the project manager
- capture previous lessons
- design and appoint the project management team
- prepare the outline business case
- select the project approach and assemble the project brief
- plan the initiation stage.

Purpose
The purpose of the directing a project process is to enable the project board to be accountable for the project's success by making key decisions and exercising overall control while delegating day-to-day management of the project to the project manager.

Activities
The activities within the directing a project process are project board oriented and are to:

- authorize initiation
- authorize the project
- authorize a stage or exception plan
- give ad hoc direction
- authorize project closure.

Purpose
The purpose of the closing a project process is to provide a fixed point at which acceptance of the project product is confirmed, and to recognize that objectives set out in the original PID have been achieved (or approved changes to the objectives have been achieved), or that the project has nothing more to contribute.

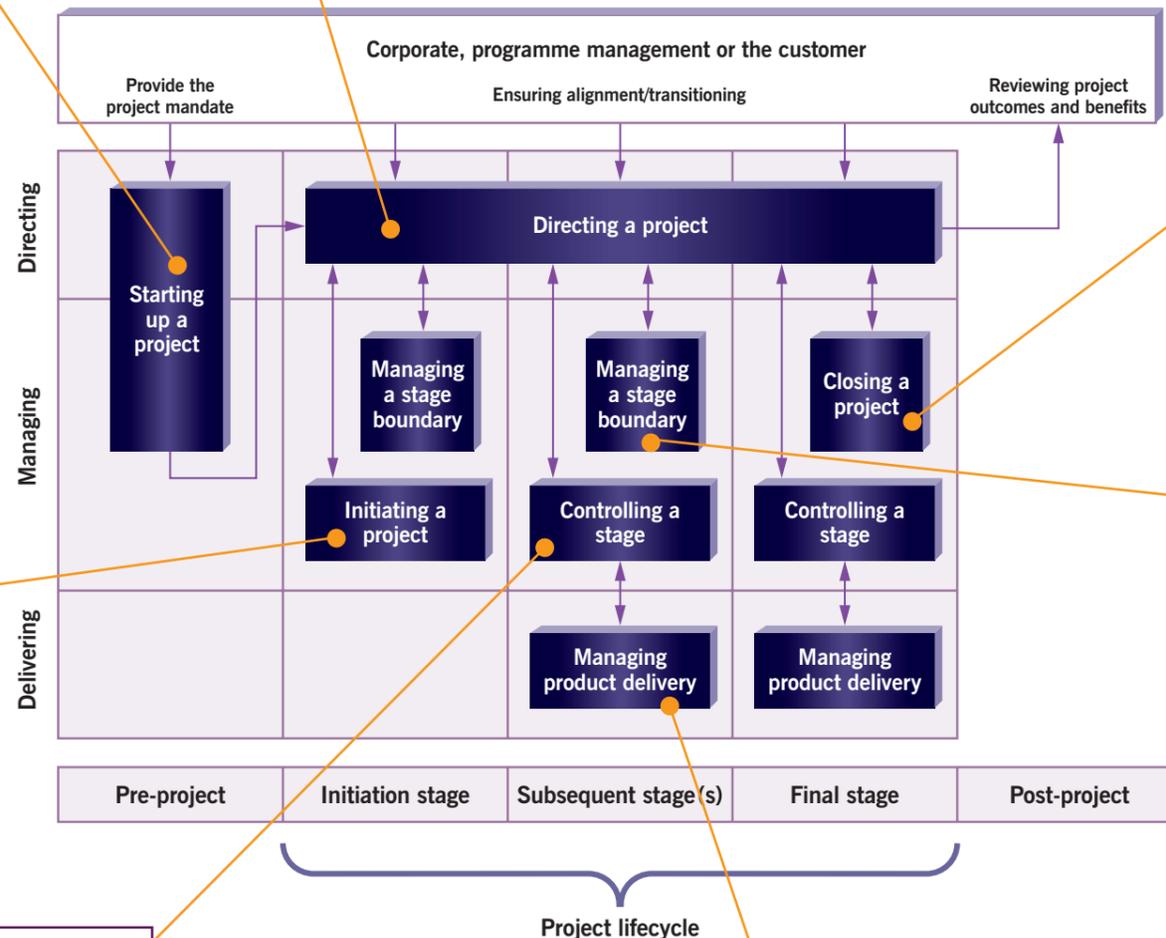
Activities
The activities within the closing a project process are project-manager-oriented and are to:

- prepare planned closure
- prepare premature closure
- hand over products
- evaluate the project
- recommend project closure.

Purpose
The purpose of the initiating a project process is to establish solid foundations for the project, enabling the organization to understand the work that needs to be done to deliver the project product before committing to a significant spend.

Activities
The activities within the initiating a project process are project manager oriented and are to:

- agree the tailoring requirements
- prepare the risk management approach
- prepare the change control approach
- prepare the quality management approach
- prepare the communication management approach
- set up the project controls
- create the project plan
- prepare the benefits management approach
- assemble the project initiation documentation.



Purpose
The purpose of the managing a stage boundary process is to enable the project manager to provide the project board with sufficient information to be able to:

- review the success of the current management stage
- approve the next stage plan
- review the updated project plan
- confirm continued business justification and acceptability of the risks.

Therefore, the process should be executed at, or close to, the end of each management stage.

Activities
The activities within the managing a stage boundary process are project manager oriented and are to:

- plan the next management stage
- update the project plan
- update the business case
- report management stage end
- produce an exception plan.

Purpose
The purpose of the controlling a stage process is to assign work to be done, monitor such work, deal with issues, report progress to the project board, and take corrective actions to ensure that the management stage remains within tolerance.

Activities

- Work packages:
 - authorize a work package
 - review work package status
 - receive completed work packages.
- Monitoring and reporting:
 - review the management stage status
 - report highlights.
- Issues and risks:
 - capture and assess issues and risks
 - escalate issues and risks
 - take corrective action.

Purpose
The purpose of the managing product delivery process is to control the link between the project manager and the team manager(s), by agreeing the requirements for acceptance, execution and delivery. The role of the team manager(s) is to coordinate an area of work that will deliver one or more of the project product's components. They can be internal or external to the customer's organization.

Activities
The activities within the managing product delivery process are team manager oriented and are to:

- accept a work package
- execute a work package
- deliver a work package.