This study focuses on the relationship between the risk assessment practices (RAP), risk control practices (RCP), quality risk management (QRM) and construction project performance (CPP). This study is basically a measurement centers around the implementation of the project risk management (PRM) that includes the processes concerned with identifying, analyzing, and responding to project risk. Survey data gathered from 264 projects in G7 grade of contractors in Malaysia was used to assessing the relationships between the stated variables. The analysis were performed using rigorous statistical analysis of SPSS version 16 and AMOS program for structural equation modeling (SEM) techniques. Results show that RAP is observed to have a positive relationship on QRM, but no direct relationship on CPP. RCP has direct positive relationship to both QRM and CPP. Whereas QRM has a positive relationship on CPP. It fully mediates the relationship between RAP and CPP and partially mediates the relationship between RCP and CPP. RAP and RCP are positively correlated. RAP influence the choice of measures; and RCP encourage implementation of RAP. The study contributes to better understanding of implementation of risk management in project. This holds practical and managerial implications to increase the understanding of project risk management and its related performance measurement. In nutshell this study provide useful insights to project managers seeking to improve performance in their construction projects as well as that of the chains they belong to. Thus, the results of this study can make a good addition among the consultants to in-house management training material on construction project management and project risk management.

The post-mortem on the National Co-operative Policy 2002-2010 had highlighted, among others, the following weaknesses: low entrepreneurship skills, lack of understanding among members of co-operatives, and lack of professional management. In 1999, 58.8% (97 out of 165) agricultural co-operatives in Perak failed to submit their audited financial report on time as required by the Co-operative Society Act 1993 (Act 503) and Regulations. The targeted key performance indicators (KPI) for the Core Strategic V of National Cooperative Policy 2011 – 2020 requires that at least 90% of the co-operatives have audited annual financial report and 90% of the co-operatives conduct the Annual General Meeting (AGM). This study, which involves the Agricultural Co-operative Societies in Perak, aims to examine the relationship between educational level and training attained with the competency of BODs in ensuring timely submission of financial reporting. A series of tests were carried out to determine the relationship of BODs’ competency, commitment, integrity and accountability with timely submission of financial reporting. Additionally, the study attempts to find out whether organizational support and document handling system moderate the relationship between independent and dependent variables. The findings of the study reveal that there is a relationship between educational level and training attained with BODs’ competency. There are evidences that show only commitment, integrity and accountability have a relationship with timely submission of financial reporting. There are also findings that indicate the existence of a congruent relationship between commitment, integrity and accountability of BODs, with office support and proper document handling system is pertinent to timely submission of financial reporting.