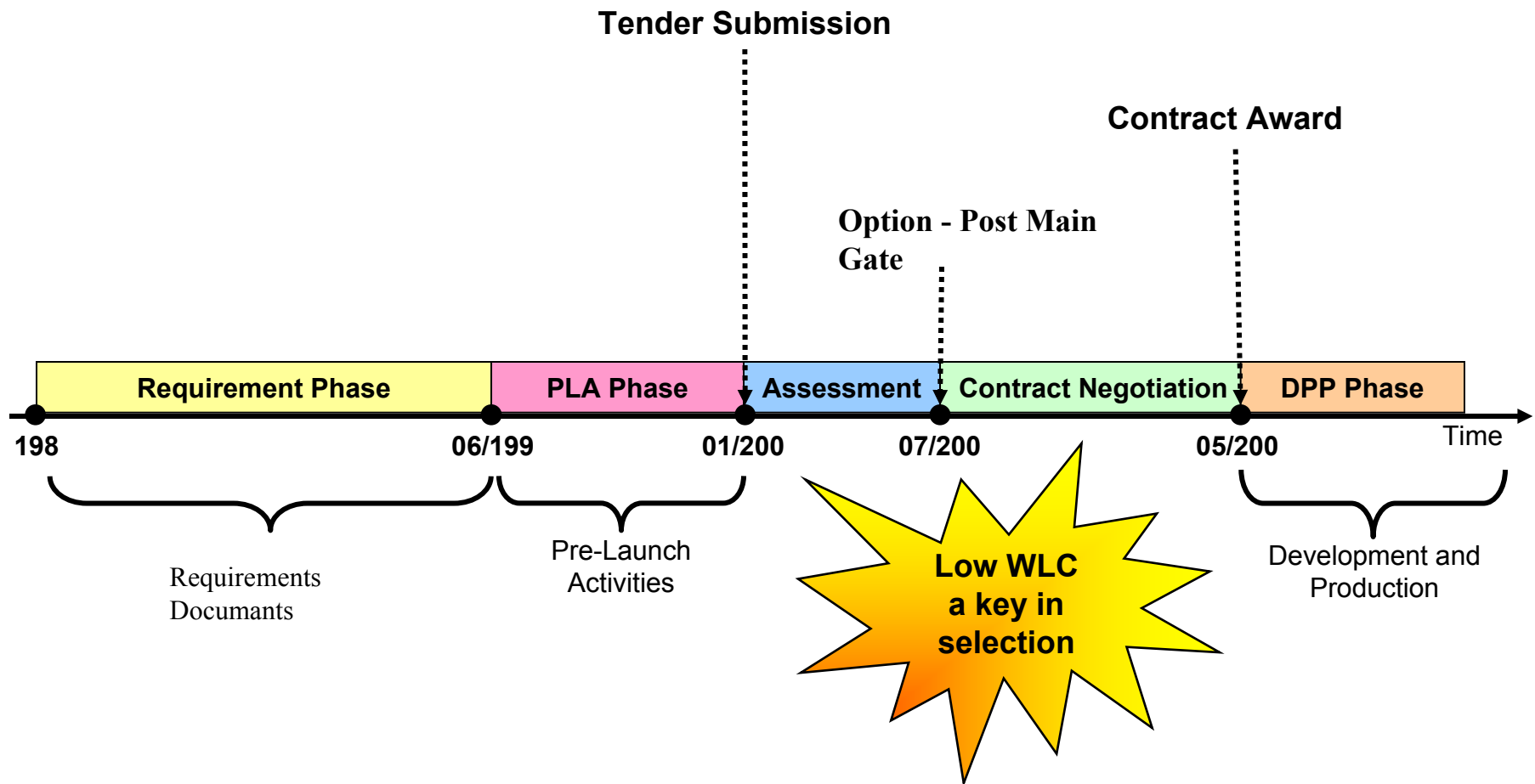

Costing in the Context of assessment an example of Whole Life Cost Calculation in a Partnering Environment

David Hammond I.Eng AMRAeS
PFG-FAir3.

Contents of the Presentation

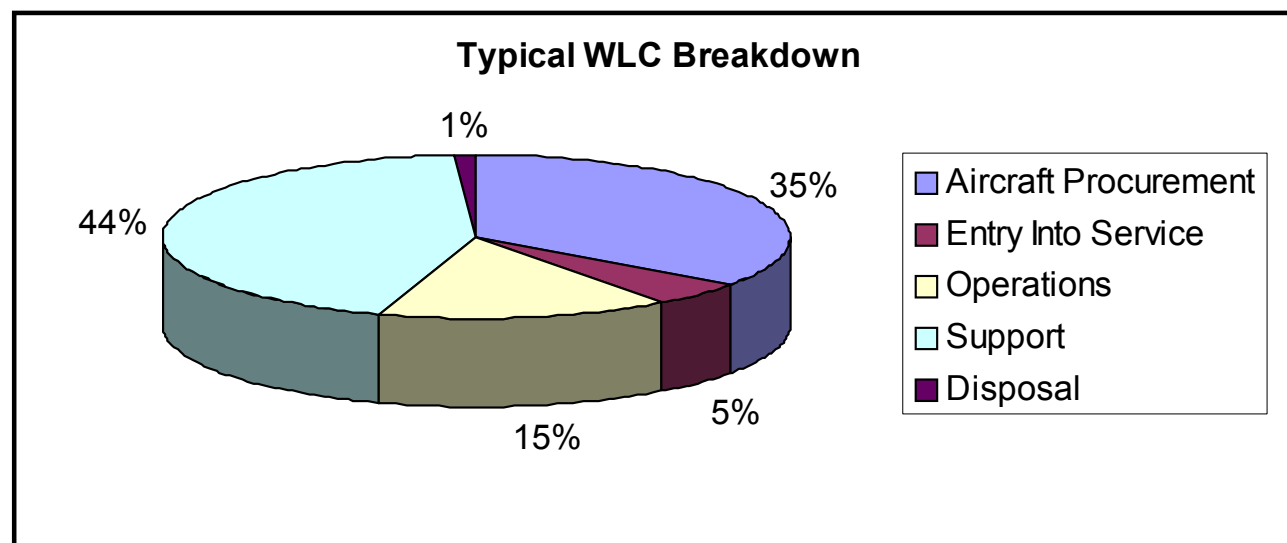
- Whole Life Cost (WLC) definition
- Requirements for WLC calculation during project development and in the CADMID cycle
 - Using a common tool and common assumptions
 - Collecting MoD data
 - Sharing of industry data
- Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)
- Functionalities and use of LCC model
- Benefits of partnering for WLC calculation

Example Programme History

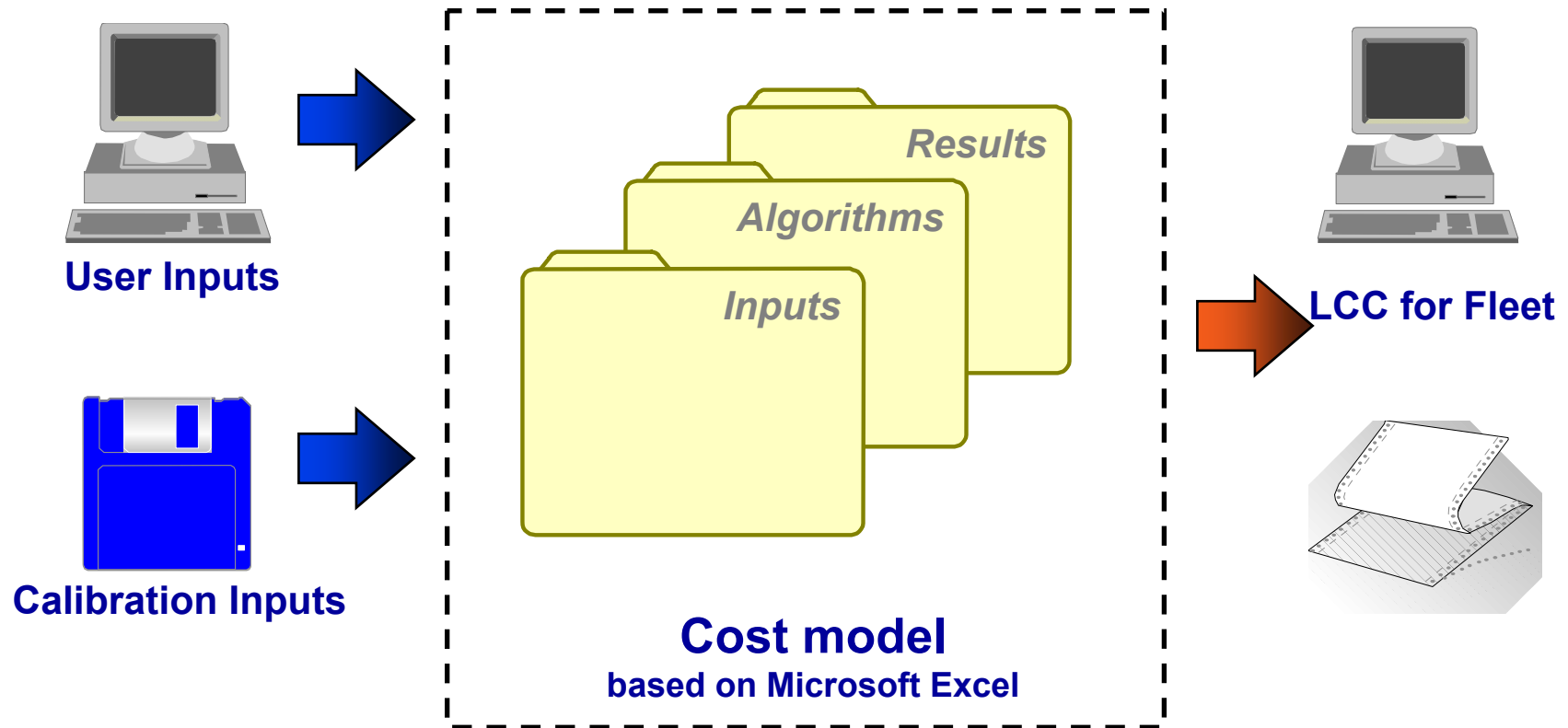


Whole Life Cost (WLC) Definition

- Whole Life Cost (WLC) of an item = total cost of ownership
 - Programmes use Life-Cycle Cost (LCC) as synonym
- Includes all the costs during the whole life of the item !



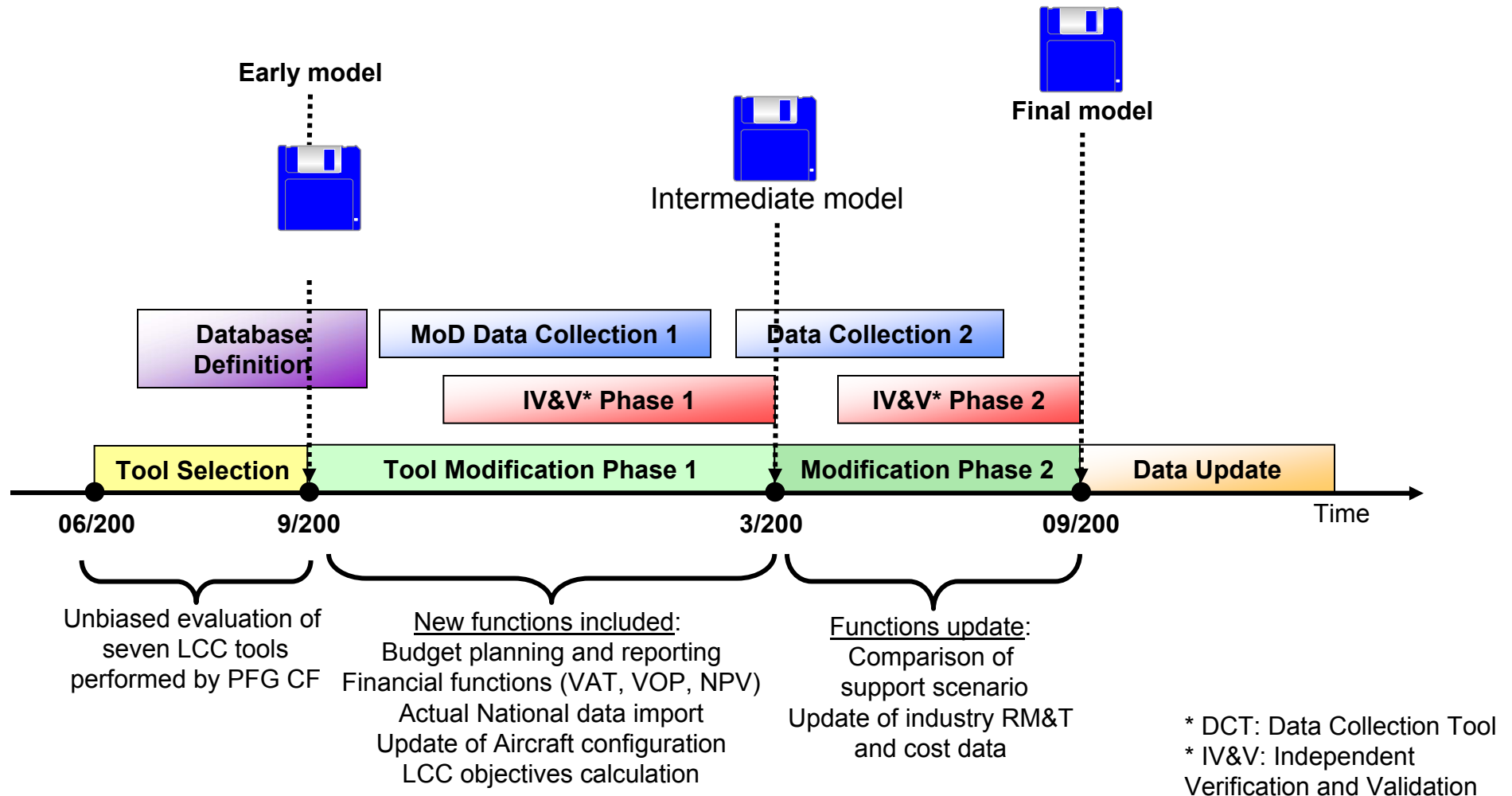
Modelling Concept



Requirement for DPP Phase

- MoD, Industry each need an LCC Model:
 - Compare Support Concepts (common and non-common)
 - Trade-off for design solutions
 - Budget planning and reporting
 - Exchanging common cost and RM&T information
 - Set and monitor costs objectives
- ... whilst accounting for the operational & environmental differences between operators
- Must be usable by and take into account requirements of MoD and Industry
- Initial Model did not meet all requirements
- Need define a process to develop a new or modified LCC Model

LCC Model Definition Process



Sharing One Common LCC Model

- Advantages
 - Use same calculation methods and assumptions
 - Results can be compared !
 - Budgets estimated on same base
 - No wasted resources
 - Only one modelling
 - Resource pooling for debugging
 - Industry data shared easily
 - Increased R&M data transparency
 - Industry commitment to update data
- Disadvantages
 - Less flexibility in National inputs
 - Resolved by importing National data / override defaults
 - Less flexibility in report formats
 - Tool based on MS Excel: additional reports easy
 - How sure that model is ‘fair’?
 - “Industry model, after all!”
 - Resolved by developing model in partnering
 - IV&V performed by PFG CF

Cost Breakdown Structure (extract)



CBS Number	CBS Identifier
3	OPERATION AND SUPPORT COSTS
3.1	Post-Design Services
3.1.1	Major Upgrades
3.1.1.1	Major Upgrades Study Phase
3.1.1.2	Major Upgrades NRC
3.1.1.3	Major Upgrades RC
3.1.1.4	Major Upgrades Initial ILS Costs
3.1.2	RFC
3.1.2.1	RFC Costs
3.1.2.2	S/B Derived from RFC NRC
3.1.2.3	S/B Derived from RFC RC
3.1.3	Routine Service Bulletins
3.1.3.1	Routine S/B NRC
3.1.3.2	Routine S/B RC
3.1.4	Trials Work
3.1.4.1	Field trials costs
3.2	In-Service Certification Costs
3.2.1	In-Service Certification Costs
3.2.1.1	Industry Certification Costs
3.2.1.2	National Certification Costs
3.3	Obsolescence In-service
3.3.1	Obsolescence In-service
3.3.1.1	In-service Obsolescence Costs

**Lots of Line Items
And Cost Elements**

*Having created the CBS,
now collect
data to feed each of
the cost elements !"*

Data Collection

- Cost Breakdown Structure (CBS) needs data input
- MoD data (capitation rates, internal costs, assumptions, etc.)
 - Default values agreed in common in model
 - Can be overridden in two ways
 - By manual input
 - By importing data stored in Access data base
 - Collection of that data is responsibility of MoD
- Industry data (prices, RM&T data, DMC data, etc.)
 - Hardwired in model from Price proposal
 - Benchmarked during IV&V and by RM&T experts
 - Collection of that data is responsibility of Industry
- General data (common for all: GDP data, etc.)
 - Hardwired in model, can be overwritten

MoD Data (Access Database)

- Master Data and Assumptions List (MDAL) defines general assumptions
 - Stake holder agreed !
- MS Access database
 - Can store many scenarios
 - Data exported for Cost model input

Industry Data (RM&T Projections)

From Design Data

*Efficient way to
monitor Aircraft
Design*

- Design for Availability, Reliability & Maintainability

Industry Data (DMC Projections)

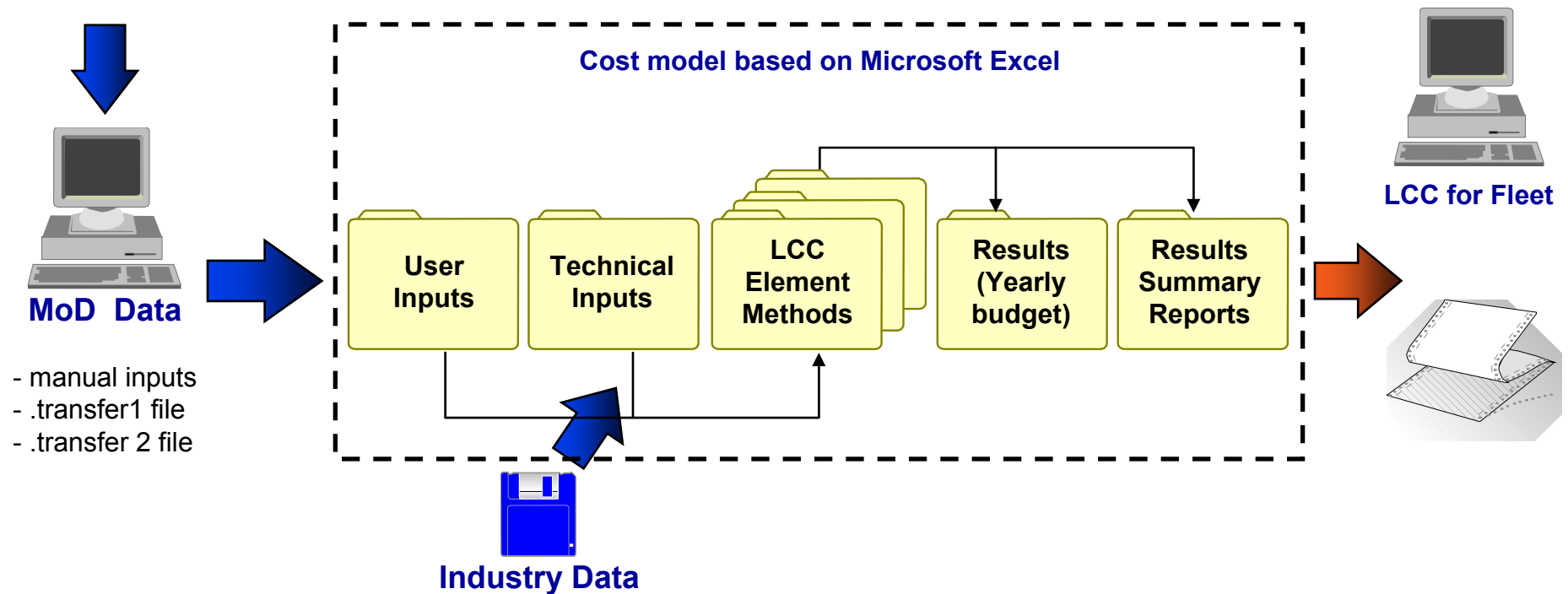
*Efficient way to
evaluate cost
drivers*

Industry Data (Aircraft Components)

*Efficient way to
monitor equipment
selection and
Spares costs*

LCC Model Structure

based on Microsoft Access

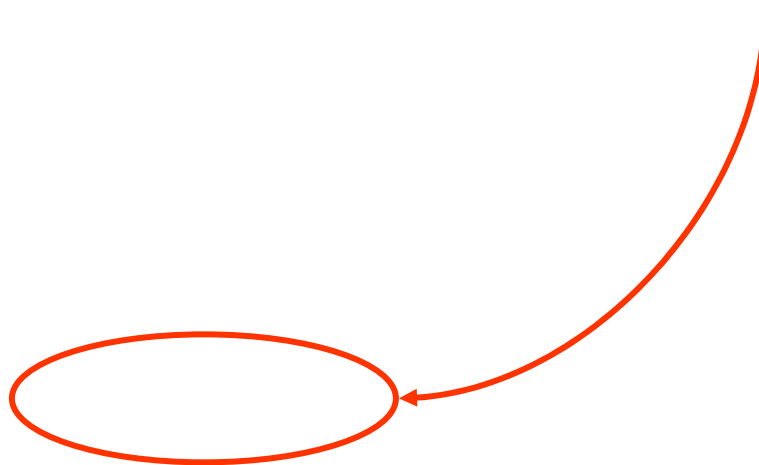


Independent Verification and Validation

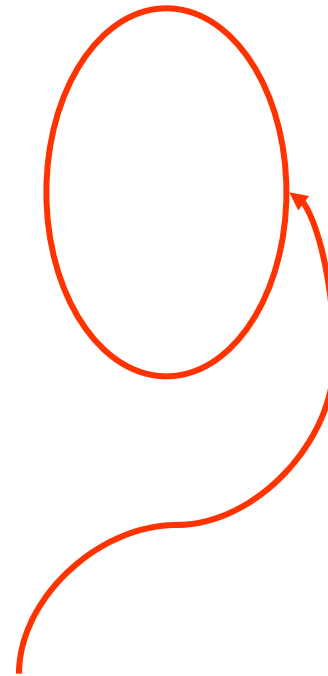
- Some understandably suspicious of using partnered Model with Industry
- Implemented solutions:
 - Model made in cooperation MoD – PFG: full visibility and of VfM & Risk
 - User may override most default values
 - Comparisons with results of other models (e.g. OPUS-10)
 - Independent Verification and Validation (IV&V)
- IV&V conducted under the leadership of PFG CF
 - Independent testing of internal logic of the tool
 - Integrity testing of all functions
 - Benchmarking of results against commercial data by PFG
 - IV&V Report and certificate for each Toolsheet issue

Functionalities and Uses (1)

Compare support concepts

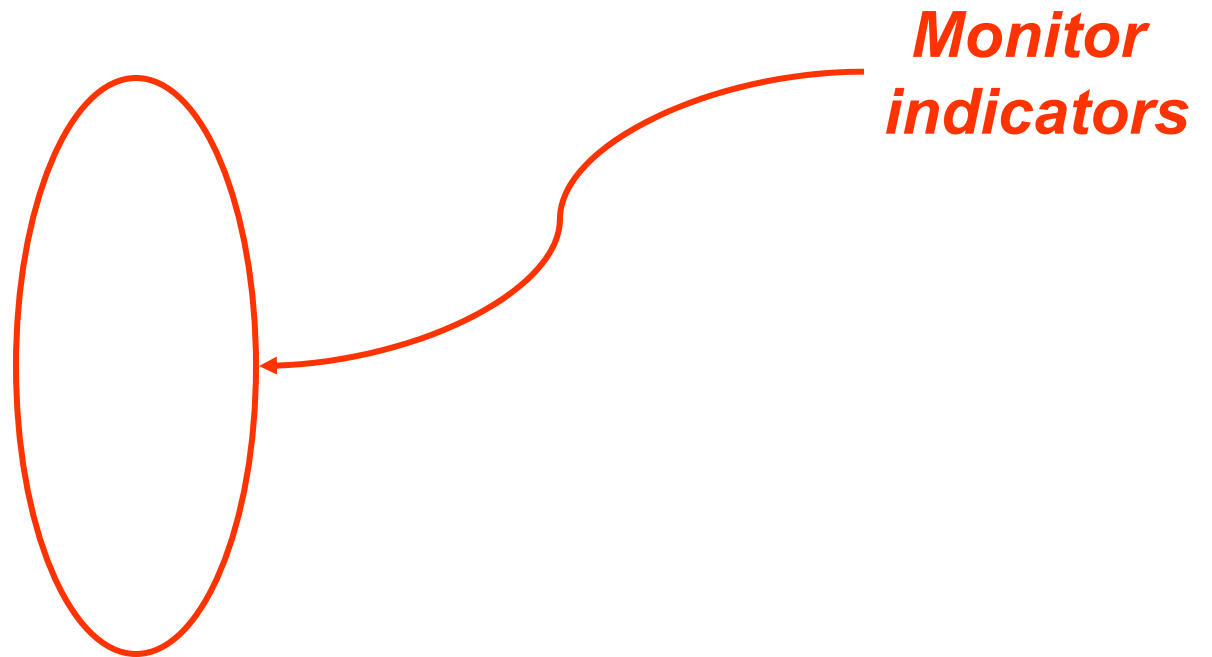


Functionalities and Uses (2)



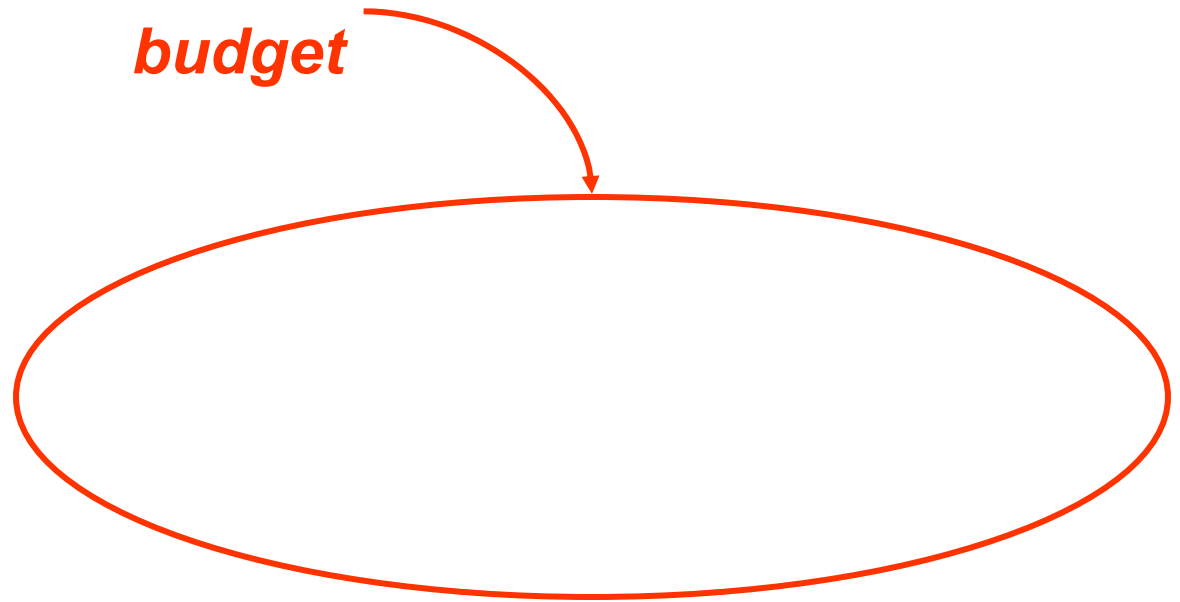
Analyse benefits of common support across customer base

Functionalities and Uses (3)



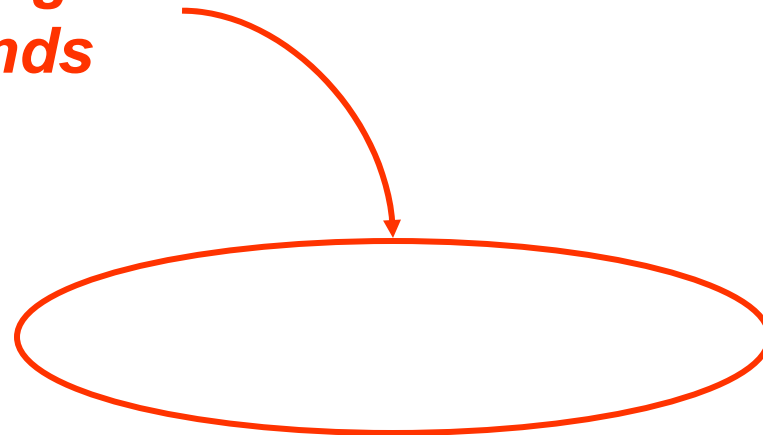
Functionalities and Uses (4)

*Plan
budget*



Functionalities and Uses (5)

Investigate trends



Benefits of Partnering for WLC Calculation



- Partnering for WLC calculation (MOD-Industry)
 - Makes costs comparisons more efficient
 - Talk about results, not methods and formulas (agreed once and for all)
 - Reduces confrontational discussions
 - Renders WLC impact of industry offers more transparent
 - Efficient burden-sharing and better troubleshooting
 - The most appropriate source of data provides it
- Worked for example, but requires dedication, care and cooperation
- Analysis now shows important potential gains
 - Optimisation of support concepts and common support can lead to more than N% reduction in WLC
- A through-life vision is essential for programme decisions



DPA

Questions

- Sharing information:

