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COURSE BROCHURE

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Training Course

25 – 29 October 2027
Geneva

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Training Course

Ref: 2243_83173 **Date:** 25 – 29 October 2027 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6500 GBP

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance is a 1-week training course for finance, fixed asset accounting and capital budgeting staff who price an asset across its whole life and fund its renewal, producing a whole-life cost and renewal funding model. Ageing buildings, fleets and networks now compete for limited capital, so purchase price alone misleads. Jupiter Prime Training runs this course for asset-heavy finance functions.

Why Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Matters Now

Three pressures push whole-life costing and asset renewal finance onto finance agendas: ageing estates facing renewal peaks, boards asking why depreciation was not reinvested, and auditors testing carrying values. Organisations that compare options on discounted whole-life cost avoid sudden capital calls; those buying on lowest price pay more in running costs, repairs and early replacement. The course rests on life-cycle cost analysis, discounted cash flow appraisal and the property, plant and equipment accounting rules for recognition, depreciation, impairment, revaluation and derecognition.

Who Gains Most from Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance

- Capital budgeting staff who appraise acquisition and replacement proposals
- Fixed asset accountants who apply capitalisation policy and record renewals
- Financial planners who forecast long-term renewal spending and its funding
- Management accountants who report running and maintenance cost by asset class
- Finance business partners who support estates, fleet and infrastructure owners

Organisations holding long-lived buildings, vehicles or networks gain most when their capital budgeting and asset accounting staff attend together and agree one costing basis.

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Capabilities

Each outcome links a costing technique to a funding or accounting entry.

- Build a discounted whole-life cost comparison for competing acquisition options — the capital investment committee
- Calculate the optimal replacement point where annual equivalent cost is lowest — fleet and estates owners
- Apply capitalisation rules to distinguish renewal spending from repairs — external auditors
- Test carrying values for impairment when condition or use changes — the audit committee
- Weigh funding sources for a renewal peak, from reserves to leasing — the treasurer
- Communicate the gap between depreciation charged and renewal spending — the board

Key Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Terms

- Whole-Life Cost — the total of acquisition, operating, maintenance, renewal and disposal costs across an asset's life, usually discounted
- Equivalent Annual Cost — whole-life cost converted to a level yearly figure so options with different lives compare fairly
- Renewal Funding Gap — the difference between forecast renewal spending and the funds or reserves set aside for it
- Asset Sustainability Ratio — renewal spending divided by depreciation, showing whether assets are being replaced as fast as they wear
- Residual Value — the expected amount recovered when an asset is sold or scrapped at the end of its life
- Subsequent Expenditure — spending after acquisition, capitalised when it adds future benefit and expensed when it only maintains

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Day by Day

Day 1: The Asset Life in Financial Terms

- Life-Cycle Cost Elements — Acquisition, Operation, Maintenance, Renewal and Disposal
- Purchase Price Versus Whole-Life Cost — Avoiding Lowest-Bid Traps
- Renewal Peaks in Ageing Estates — Timing of Capital Calls
- Service Level and Cost Trade-Off — Setting the Costing Baseline
- Cost Data Sources — Maintenance Histories, Energy Use and Supplier Quotes

Day 2: Discounting and Option Comparison

- Discount Rate Selection — Cost of Capital Versus Public Sector Rates
- Net Present Cost Models — Comparing Competing Acquisition Options
- Equivalent Annual Cost — Options With Unequal Useful Lives
- Sensitivity and Scenario Tables — Energy, Labour and Inflation Assumptions
- Lease Versus Buy Appraisal — Ownership, Flexibility and Residual Risk

Day 3: Accounting for the Asset Life

- Capitalisation Policy Thresholds — Renewals, Upgrades and Repairs
- Component Depreciation — Separating Roofs, Engines and Major Parts
- Impairment Indicators and Testing — Condition, Obsolescence and Idle Assets
- Revaluation Model Choices — Fair Value and Reserve Movements
- Disposal and Derecognition Entries — Gains, Losses and Residuals

Day 4: Funding Renewal and Replacement

- Optimal Replacement Timing — Rising Running Cost Against Capital Cost
- Long-Term Renewal Forecast — Ten-Year Capital Expenditure Profile
- Renewal Reserves and Sinking Funds — Smoothing Capital Demand
- Asset Sustainability Ratio — Depreciation Against Renewal Spending
- Funding Mix Decisions — Reserves, Borrowing, Leasing and Grants

Day 5: Practising the Whole-Life Cost and Renewal Funding Model

- Option Appraisal Sheet — Applying Day Two Discounting to a Fleet Case
- Component Schedule Build — Applying Day Three Depreciation to a Building
- Replacement Point Test — Applying Day Four Timing to Plant Equipment
- Funding Gap Briefing — Presenting Shortfall and Options to the Board
- Whole-Life Cost and Renewal Funding Model — Completed Forecast and Entries

Applying Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance After the Course

- Rerun one pending acquisition proposal on discounted whole-life cost and equivalent annual cost for the capital investment committee
- Calculate the asset sustainability ratio for one asset class and propose a renewal reserve contribution to the finance director

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance Questions FAQ

What is whole-life costing and asset renewal finance and why does it matter now?

Whole-life costing and asset renewal finance is the practice of pricing an asset across its full life and funding its replacement on time. It matters now because renewal peaks meet scarce capital.

Which roles gain most from whole-life costing and asset renewal finance?

Capital budgeting, fixed asset accounting and financial planning staff gain most. The methods give you one basis for comparing options and explaining funding needs.

How does whole-life costing and asset renewal finance differ from an engineering asset criticality course?

It takes the finance view of the asset life. An engineering criticality course ranks equipment by failure risk for maintenance planning, while this course discounts costs, sets replacement timing, applies the accounting entries and plans how renewals are funded.

What do you bring back from whole-life costing and asset renewal finance?

You bring back a whole-life cost and renewal funding model. It combines option appraisal, component depreciation, replacement timing and a funding forecast for one asset class.

Whole-Life Costing and Asset Renewal Finance: The Way Forward

The whole-life cost and renewal funding model first informs the next replacement decision: whether to renew now, extend the asset's life or choose a different option. Capital budgeting staff and asset accountants share it with the board. After its first cycle, revisit the discount rate and running cost assumptions, as these move the replacement point most.