

## Life Cycle Costing (LCC) An Irish Approach

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## Focus on CAPex in Ireland

- Construction Focus on CAPex
- Traditional Procurement (Design, Bid, Build)
  - Cost Planning
  - Tendering & Procurement
  - Cost Control
  - Final Account
  - Hand Over Finished







## We do QSs need to Expand our Focus

- Focus on OPex and FM
- Focus on Sustainability, Carbon Emissions & Energy Efficiency
- CWMF & OGC
- Latham, Egan, Constructing Excellence, Get it Right Int.
- ISO documents eg. 19686, 20400, 14067
- ICMS V2
- BIM Roadmaps & Mandates PAS 1192 & ISO 19650
- International Protocols, EU Directives and Local Legislation





## (W) Life Cycle Costing (LCC)



#### LCC An economic evaluation in which all costs arising from <u>owning operating and</u> <u>maintaining</u> a building over a certain study period or building life cycle are considered to be potentially important. (Fuller & Petersen)





## Difference Between LCC & WLCC ISO 19686-5

#### Land, Finance, Fees



## Why are QSs Concerned



- Matrix for Measuring Green
   Construction with LCA
- Focusing on IRR / Business Case
- Focus on Operating Costs 1:5:200 (FM)
- Procurement PPP/PFI & Design Bid <u>Maintain</u>
- BIM (focus on Asset Management)





## **Benefits LCC (for the long road)**

#### Feasibility & Appraisal (Macro)

- Rent Vs Construct
- Refurbish Vs New Build
- Traditional Vs Sustainable
- Design Decisions (Micro)
  - Component Selection
- Measuring Sustainability (LEED BREEAM)
  - Energy Modelling
  - Evaluation on Credits
  - Payback of renewable technologies
- Asset Management
  - Budget for the Facilities manager





# Successful Use of LCC in Irish Public Procurement

- Tendering where Vendor is involved over a longer period than construction
- Public Private Partnerships (PPPs)
  - (even if its not part of their tender it must be part of their risk analysis)
- Design Build
  - Most Economically Advantageous Tender (MEAT)
  - Contractor influences OPex through their design





## **Public Procurement in Ireland**

#### Capital Works Management Framework (2008) – Guidance Notes 2.2

'Planning and Control of Capital Costs'

"Whole life costs are an important consideration throughout the design process, and should be integrated at each stage in cost plan development"

Capital Cost Plan = Life Cycle Cost Plan





## Problem in Ireland is:

- Unlike many of our European Neighbours
   Traditional Procurement Prevails
- So are we using LCC in Traditional Public Procurement ?
  - No. (Not in the formulated sense)
  - Very Occasionally when client requested





### **Barriers to Implementation**

- Contractors don't have a role in design
- So Many Variables in Calcs
- Confusion with terminology (LCA, LCC, WLLC)
- Complicated & Longwinded Calcs
- Time it takes
- Access to Life Cycle Cost Databases
- No useful rules of measurement or guidance notes
- Clients not Requesting it/don't understand it
- What software do I use?
- Training





## **Opportunities for LCC in Public Procurement**

- Incremental Analysis throughout Design Process

   ICMS / CWMF
- Value Engineering in Design & Component Selection
- Contractor role in VE and Spec Selection
- Parallel Tendering and Specialists w/ Design (especially with M&E)
- Earlier Contractor Involvement (ECI)
  - Two Stage Tendering (Novation or fee)





## LCC in Procurement – Award

## **EU Directives**

## Directive 2014/24/EU (EU, 2014)

- LCC no longer restricted to MEAT
- LCC can be included in Low Cost
  - MEAT to include LCC and Externalities (Sustainability, Social)





## **Opportunity in ICMS**

- LCC in ICMS V2 (Section 2.4)
- LCC consistent with ISO 19686-5
- LCC with Capital Cost



- ICMS recognises difficulty in LCC and time it takes..
  - LCC may be reported at a lesser level of detail than the underlying analysis in ICMS.

ICMS: Global Consistency in Presenting Construction and Other Life Cycle Costs

2nd edition

ICMS Coalition





## **LCC Calculations**

- NPV to Common Date
- Base Date

Figure 4: LCC Calculations and Period of Analysis







## **LCC Calculations**

- ICMS in Forecast Costs (Nominal Costs)
- Discounted Costs (NPVs)
- But to Calculate Forecast Costs you need Real Costs
- Not very onerous



Tem	plate for Life Cycle Costs for	r a Project	:			ICM	S INTERNATIONAL CONSTRUCTION MEASUREMENT STANDARDS
•	\$M NPV = \$M as paid × Discounting Factor.						
•	\$M as paid = amount at the time of payment.						
•	Discounting Factor should take into account the effect of different times of payments more than once.						
Cost	Description	<insert project="" type=""></insert>					
code		\$M as paid	Discountin	\$M NPV	\$/Qty	% by	% of
			g Factor			Category	Total
	Project Quantity				(insert		
					Qty)		
					(insert		
					Qty's		
					Attribute)		
	Life Cycle Cost (CC plus NPV of						100.0%
	RC, OC, MC, and EC)						
1.	Acquisition Costs (AC) [Part of						
	Non- Construction Costs]						
2.	Construction Costs (CC)						
3.	Renewal Costs (RC)						
4.	Operation Costs (OC)						
5.	Maintenance Costs (MC)						
6.	End of Life Costs (EC)						
1.	Acquisition Costs (AC)					100.0%	
1.01.	Site acquisition						
1.02.	Administrative, finance, legal and						
	marketing expenses						



## LCC Data

- Biggest Issue in LCC is access to meaningful data
- Data collected and categorised in a myriad of ways
- ICMS lead to consistency, where robust data can be used and preferably shared to introduce more certainty into the prediction and control of LCC







## Summary

- LCC not currently carried out in Traditional Procurement
- LCC in PPP and Design Build
- LCC is in the CWMF
- LCC is incorporated in ICMS
- Knowledge and Training
- Collection of LCC data



