Technology Financial Management and Service Economics Training Course

11 – 15 October 2027
Barcelona

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Training Center

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Overview

Technology Financial Management and Service Economics Training Course is a one-week course for IT finance managers, portfolio owners, IT business partners, service owners, and budgeting specialists, who leave with a Technology Financial Management Decision Pack. The course connects technology cost visibility, an IT service cost model, shared cost allocation, a driver-based technology forecast, technology unit economics, variance action, and cost-to-value decisions without repeating corporate accounting or budget preparation. Agile Leaders Training Center presents the course on financial management of technology services.

Who Should Attend

- Teams responsible for technology cost planning, forecasting, and variance decisions
- Functions responsible for service ownership, product economics, and portfolio tradeoffs
- Teams responsible for allocating direct and shared technology costs
- Functions responsible for supplier spend, commercial analysis, and cost governance
- Leaders responsible for translating technology usage into financial and value reporting

The course assumes participants work with technology costs, services, products, forecasts, or management reporting and leaves out introductory accounting and procurement operations.

Departments and Industries

The course supports cross-functional technology finance decisions in service, product, operations, and portfolio environments.

- Information technology finance and controlling departments
- Technology portfolio and investment governance teams
- Product, platform, and digital service functions
- Banking and insurance technology operations
- Healthcare systems and digital service teams
- Energy, logistics, and industrial technology functions

Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:

- Build service cost models from cost, usage, and ownership data
- Apply allocation methods to direct and shared technology costs
- Use driver-based forecasts and scenario estimates for decisions
- Analyze forecast-to-actual variance and assign corrective action
- Evaluate unit economics for services, products, and workloads
- Prioritize technology choices through cost-to-value evidence

Course Agenda

Day 1: Financial Scope and Cost Visibility

- Technology Financial Management Operating Model and Decision Rights
- Technology Cost Pool and Cost Element Taxonomy
- Service, Product, Workload, and Ownership Mapping
- Cost Data Lineage and Reconciliation Checklist
- Technology Cost Visibility Baseline and Issue Log

Day 2: Service Costing and Allocation

- IT Service Cost Model and Cost Driver Map
- Direct Cost Assignment and Ownership Rules
- FinOps Allocation Strategy and Metadata Hierarchy
- Shared Cost Allocation Methods and Apportionment Policy
- Showback and Chargeback Statement Design

Day 3: Estimating, Forecasting, and Variance

- FinOps Planning and Estimating Scenario Canvas
- Driver-Based Technology Forecast Model
- Historical Trend, Planned Change, and Pricing Assumptions
- Forecast Confidence Range and Assumption Register
- Forecast-to-Actual Variance Analysis and Action Thresholds

Day 4: Unit Economics and Value Decisions

- FinOps Unit Economics Metric Tree
- Resource Efficiency and Business Unit Metric Selection
- Cost per Transaction, User, Workload, and Service Calculation
- Cost-to-Value Analysis and Technology Tradeoff Matrix
- Vendor Spend, Commitment, and Service Economics Review

Day 5: Financial Decision Practice and Capstone

- Cost Pool and Service Mapping Exercise
- Shared Cost Allocation and Showback Exercise
- Driver-Based Forecast and Variance Exercise
- Unit Economics and Cost-to-Value Exercise
- Technology Financial Management Decision Pack Capstone Exercise

Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to turn technology cost and usage data into management decisions.

- Suggested activity: map infrastructure, software, labor, supplier, and shared costs to services and accountable owners.
- Suggested activity: compare fixed, proportional, and proxy-based methods for a shared platform cost.
- Suggested activity: build a forecast from usage drivers, planned changes, pricing assumptions, and confidence ranges.
- Suggested activity: calculate unit metrics and recommend an action from cost, value, and variance evidence.

FAQs

Who suits technology financial management training and what does it assume?

Technology financial management training suits professionals who plan, allocate, forecast, analyze, or govern technology costs. It assumes workplace exposure to technology services, products, costs, or management reports and does not teach basic accounting.

How does technology financial management differ from IT budgeting training?

Technology financial management connects service costing, allocation, usage, forecasts, unit economics, variance, and value decisions throughout operations. IT budgeting training focuses mainly on constructing, approving, and controlling a funding plan.

What is an IT service cost model?

An IT service cost model links cost pools, cost drivers, usage, shared services, products, workloads, and owners. It provides a repeatable structure for service cost views, allocation, showback, and decision analysis.

How does shared cost allocation support technology ownership?

Shared cost allocation assigns platform, support, or common-service costs through agreed fixed, proportional, or proxy-based methods. Documented rules make cost impacts visible and give owners a basis for review and challenge.

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Why use technology unit economics in financial decisions?

Technology unit economics relate cost and usage to a meaningful service, product, workload, transaction, user, or outcome unit. Trends help teams distinguish growth in delivered value from deterioration in cost efficiency.

Conclusion

Participants take a Technology Financial Management Decision Pack back to work. The pack connects cost pools, service models, allocation rules, a showback statement, a driver-based forecast, variance actions, unit metrics, and a cost-to-value dashboard. It changes technology spending from an aggregated financial total into accountable evidence for service, product, portfolio, and supplier decisions.