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COURSE BROCHURE

Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Training Course

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Paris

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

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Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling is a 1-week training course for financial analysts, planners and economists in energy firms, built around one work product: an asset-to-corporate financial model that rolls field and refinery cash flows into company statements and valuation. Volatile price decks, changing fiscal terms and lender scrutiny mean boards want one consistent model, not dozens of disconnected spreadsheets. The course is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Matters Now

Three forces shape modelling in petroleum companies today: commodity price swings that force frequent re-forecasting of every asset, host governments adjusting royalties, taxes and production sharing terms, and lenders and rating agencies testing reserves-based borrowing capacity. Companies with a clean link from barrels to balance sheet answer board questions in hours and defend their numbers in funding talks; those relying on fragile files miss errors that move valuation by large margins. The course rests on discounted cash flow DCF valuation, net present value NPV and internal rate of return IRR tests, and unit-of-production depreciation, depletion and amortisation DD&A.

Who Gains Most from Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling

- Financial analysts who maintain corporate plans and lender models
- Planners who consolidate field, refinery and pipeline forecasts
- Petroleum economists who build asset-level cash flow models
- Treasury staff who size borrowing bases and funding headroom
- Strategy staff who test portfolio and acquisition scenarios

Planning functions that send an economist, a corporate analyst and a treasury member together gain most, because the asset-to-corporate link breaks where those roles hand over files.

Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Capabilities

Participants carry a barrel from a production profile through fiscal take and operating cost into income statement, balance sheet and cash flow, then up to enterprise value.

- Build field and refinery cash flow modules from production, margin and cost inputs — asset sanction
- Apply royalty, tax and production sharing calculations — government take and net entitlement
- Calculate NPV, IRR and payback on consistent price decks — investment committees
- Design the roll-up into three linked statements with DD&A — corporate plan and reporting
- Test borrowing capacity and covenants under price scenarios — treasury and lenders

- Specify model checks, version control and audit trails — model reviewers and auditors

Key Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Terms

- Price deck — the agreed set of crude, gas and product price forecasts applied consistently across all models.
- Net entitlement — the share of production and revenue a company keeps after royalties and the state's share.
- Unit-of-production DD&A — depreciation of oil and gas assets in proportion to reserves produced in each period.
- Borrowing base — the loan amount lenders allow against the value of producing reserves.
- Asset roll-up — combining individual field, plant and pipeline models into one corporate forecast.
- Scenario switch — a single model input that changes a set of assumptions together, such as a low-price case.

Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Day by Day

Day 1: Model Architecture for Petroleum Companies

- Upstream, Midstream and Downstream Value Drivers — Model Scope Choices
- Input, Calculation and Output Sheet Layout — Transparency for Reviewers
- Price Deck and Exchange Rate Inputs — Consistent Assumptions
- Timing Flags and Period Switches — Monthly and Annual Views
- Naming, Formatting and Version Rules — Model Ownership

Day 2: Field and Refinery Cash Flow Modules

- Production Profiles and Decline Inputs — Revenue Forecasting
- Royalty, Tax and Production Sharing Calculations — Net Entitlement
- Refinery Margin and Throughput Module — Downstream Earnings
- Capital and Operating Cost Phasing — Spend Profiles
- Abandonment Cost Provisions — End-of-Life Cash Outflows

Day 3: Corporate Statements and Funding

- Asset Roll-Up Into Consolidated Forecast — Portfolio View
- Income Statement With Unit-of-Production DD&A — Earnings Quality
- Balance Sheet and Working Capital Links — Balance Checks
- Reserves-Based Lending and Debt Schedules — Funding Headroom
- Dividend and Covenant Tests — Shareholder and Lender Constraints

Day 4: Valuation, Scenarios and Model Assurance

- NPV, IRR and Payback on Asset and Corporate Levels — Capital Ranking
- Enterprise and Equity Value From Cash Flows — Valuation Bridges
- Price, Cost and Fiscal Scenario Switches — Downside Resilience
- Tornado Charts and Breakeven Prices — Board Communication
- Error Checks, Audit Trails and Peer Review — Model Assurance

Day 5: Practising the Asset-to-Corporate Financial Model

- Model Skeleton and Price Deck for a Case Company — Applying Day 1 Layout
- Field and Refinery Modules for the Case — Applying Day 2 Methods
- Consolidation and Debt Schedule — Applying Day 3 Statements
- Scenario Results and Valuation Summary — Applying Day 4 Tests
- Asset-to-Corporate Financial Model — Peer Audit and Presentation

Applying Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling After the Course

- Run the error-check routine on the current corporate plan file and fix every broken link it finds.
- Add a low-price scenario switch to one asset model and report the effect on borrowing headroom.

Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling Questions FAQ

What is oil and gas corporate financial modelling, and why does it matter now?

It is building one linked model that takes field and refinery cash flows up to company statements and valuation. It matters now because prices, fiscal terms and lender tests change often.

Which roles gain most from oil and gas corporate financial modelling?

Financial analysts, planners and petroleum economists gain most, along with treasury and strategy staff who use the outputs.

How does oil and gas corporate financial modelling differ from a general financial modelling course?

It uses petroleum-specific modules such as fiscal take, unit-of-production depreciation and reserves-based lending. General courses teach structure with generic businesses, while this subject applies it to fields, refineries and energy portfolios.

What do you bring back from oil and gas corporate financial modelling?

You bring back a working asset-to-corporate model with checks, scenarios and a valuation summary, plus a layout you can apply to your company files.

Oil and Gas Corporate Financial Modelling: The Way Forward

The asset-to-corporate financial model first informs the next corporate plan and its downside case. Analysts, planners and treasury staff use it to answer board and lender questions from one source. After its first planning cycle, the price deck links and scenario switches deserve another look, as new assets and fiscal changes enter the portfolio.