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COURSE BROCHURE

Mini MBA in Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Course

12 – 23 July 2027
New York

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Mini MBA in Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Course

Ref: 1659_60822 **Date:** 12 – 23 July 2027 **Location:** New York **Fees:** 14000 GBP

Mini MBA in Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure is a 2-week training course for finance managers and senior accountants moving into finance leadership, who leave with a valuation and funding decision case for one live business choice. Boards and investors now judge finance leaders on how they price growth, debt and equity rather than on how quickly they close the books. Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure is delivered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Matters Now

Three groups shape corporate valuation and capital structure today. Lenders reprice credit as interest rates move, so the cost of each funding source shifts faster than annual plans assume. Shareholders and boards expect every expansion, acquisition or buyback to show how it adds to enterprise value. Rating analysts watch leverage, interest cover and liquidity headroom. A company that sets its funding mix deliberately can invest through a cycle; one that drifts into debt or hoards cash destroys value quietly. The course rests on discounted cash flow DCF valuation, the weighted average cost of capital WACC and established capital structure theory.

Who Gains Most from Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure

- Finance managers who prepare investment cases and present funding options to executive committees
- Senior accountants preparing to own forecasting, cost of capital estimates and board finance papers
- Treasury leads who negotiate facilities, manage covenants and plan refinancing
- Financial planning and analysis leads who link long-range plans to valuation drivers
- Corporate development staff who screen targets, joint ventures and divestments

Finance functions gain most when a controller, a treasury lead and an analyst attend together, because valuation choices and funding choices then reach the board as one argument.

Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Capabilities

Participants practise pricing a business and choosing how to fund it, moving from free cash flow forecasts to a recommended mix of debt and equity.

- Build a free cash flow forecast and DCF valuation for a business unit — the investment committee
- Calculate a defensible WACC from market inputs and peer betas — the board's hurdle rate decision
- Weigh debt, equity and hybrid funding against rating and covenant limits — the chief financial officer
- Test valuations with multiples, scenarios and sensitivity tables — lenders and auditors
- Assess dividend, buyback and retention options — shareholders and the board
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Communicate a valuation and funding recommendation in one board paper — the executive committee

Key Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Terms

- Enterprise value — The value of a company's operations to all capital providers, equity plus net debt, before considering how it is financed.
- Free cash flow — Cash generated by operations after tax, capital expenditure and working capital needs, available to lenders and shareholders.
- Weighted average cost of capital WACC — The blended required return of debt and equity, weighted by their share of the funding mix.
- Terminal value — The value of cash flows beyond the explicit forecast period, often the largest part of a DCF result.
- Leverage ratio — A measure such as net debt to earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation, used to judge debt capacity.
- Pecking order — The observed preference to fund first from retained earnings, then debt, and equity last.

Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Day by Day

Day 1: The Value Lens on Finance Leadership

- Shareholder Value Drivers — Where Growth, Margin and Capital Intensity Meet
- Economic Profit Versus Accounting Profit — Judging Real Returns
- Return on Invested Capital Trees — Locating Value Gaps by Segment
- Stakeholder Map of Lenders, Owners and Raters — Framing Funding Debates
- Decision Case Scoping — Choosing the Live Choice to Value

Day 2: Reading Statements for Valuation

- Normalising Earnings for One-Off Items — Clean Base Year Selection
- Lease and Pension Adjustments to Net Debt — True Leverage Picture
- Working Capital Cycles — Cash Conversion Effects on Value
- Capital Expenditure Splits Into Maintenance and Growth — Reinvestment Rate Setting
- Quality of Earnings Checklist — Trust in Forecast Inputs

Day 3: Forecasting Free Cash Flow

- Driver-Based Revenue Builds — Linking Volume, Price and Mix Assumptions
- Margin Bridges From Operating Plans — Cost Assumption Credibility
- Tax Cash Versus Book Tax — Realistic Cash Outflow Timing
- Three-Statement Integrity Checks — Forecast That Balances and Reconciles
- Forecast Horizon Choice — When Steady State Truly Begins

Day 4: Cost of Capital in Practice

- Capital Asset Pricing Model Inputs — Risk-Free Rate and Equity Premium
- Peer Beta Unlevering and Relevering — Business Risk Isolation
- Cost of Debt From Spreads and Ratings — Marginal Borrowing Price
- Target Versus Actual Weights — Which Mix the WACC Reflects
- Divisional Hurdle Rates — Avoiding Cross-Subsidy Between Units

Day 5: Discounted Cash Flow Valuation

- Gordon Growth and Exit Multiple Terminal Values — Cross-Checking Long-Run Value
- Mid-Year Discounting Conventions — Timing Accuracy in Valuation
- Enterprise to Equity Value Bridge — Debt, Minorities and Surplus Cash
- Sensitivity Tables on Growth and WACC — Value Range Communication
- Scenario Weighting — Probability-Adjusted Value for Uncertain Plans

Day 6: Relative Valuation and Deal Pricing

- Trading Comparables Selection — Peer Set Defensibility
- Precedent Transaction Multiples — Control Premium Evidence
- Sum-of-the-Parts Valuation — Conglomerate Discount Questions
- Synergy Valuation and Phasing — Maximum Price Before Value Transfer
- Football Field Charts — Negotiation Range Presentation

Day 7: Capital Structure Theory and Debt Capacity

- Modigliani-Miller and Trade-Off Theory — Limits of Tax Shield Benefits
- Financial Distress Cost Estimation — Leverage Ceiling Setting
- Rating Metric Targets — Interest Cover and Leverage Headroom
- Covenant Design and Testing — Flexibility Under Downside Cases
- Debt Capacity Modelling — Sustainable Borrowing Under Stress

Day 8: Funding Instruments and Payout Policy

- Bank Facilities, Bonds and Sukuk Compared — Tenor and Cost Choices
- Convertibles and Preference Shares — Hybrid Funding Trade-Offs
- Equity Raising and Dilution Analysis — Existing Owner Effects
- Dividend, Buyback and Retention Options — Surplus Cash Deployment
- Refinancing Maturity Ladders — Liquidity Risk Reduction

Day 9: Valuation in Strategic Decisions

- Capital Project Appraisal With Net Present Value — Approve or Reject Thresholds
- Real Options for Expansion and Abandonment — Flexibility Pricing
- Acquisition Funding Structures — Cash, Shares or Debt Mix
- Divestment and Carve-Out Valuation — Portfolio Reshaping Choices
- Value-Based Performance Measures — Linking Incentives to Value Creation

Day 10: Practising the Valuation and Funding Decision Case

- Peer Review of Free Cash Flow Forecasts — Assumption Challenge
- WACC and DCF Rebuild Under Revised Inputs — Value Robustness
- Funding Mix Stress Test Against Rating Targets — Leverage Choice
- Board Paper Structure for Valuation Advice — Executive Persuasion
- Valuation and Funding Decision Case — Final Recommendation and Defence

Applying Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure After the Course

- Rebuild the company's hurdle rate with unlevered peer betas and current debt spreads, then propose divisional rates to the finance committee.
- Run a debt capacity model on the next budget and present a target leverage range with covenant headroom to treasury and the chief financial officer.

Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure Questions FAQ

What is corporate valuation and capital structure and why does it matter now?

Corporate valuation and capital structure is the discipline of pricing a business and choosing its mix of debt and equity. It matters now because shifting interest rates and investor scrutiny make every funding and investment choice visibly add or remove value.

Which roles gain most from corporate valuation and capital structure?

Finance managers, senior accountants, treasury leads and planning analysts gain most. You benefit if you prepare investment cases, estimate the cost of capital, negotiate borrowing or advise the board on payouts, acquisitions and refinancing.

How does a corporate valuation and capital structure Mini MBA differ from a general executive finance course?

It goes deeper into pricing and funding than a general executive finance course. Rather than close, consolidation and reporting, it concentrates on free cash flow, WACC, relative valuation, debt capacity and payout policy, ending in one defended funding recommendation.

What do you bring back from corporate valuation and capital structure training?

You bring back a valuation and funding decision case for a real choice in your organisation, with a tested DCF, a rebuilt WACC, a stressed leverage range and a board paper structure your colleagues can reuse.

Corporate Valuation and Capital Structure: The Way Forward

The valuation and funding decision case first informs whether a pending investment or acquisition clears its hurdle rate and how it should be financed. The chief financial officer, treasury and the investment committee use it to align price, leverage and payout. After its first use, revisit the terminal value assumptions and the target leverage range, since both drift as markets and the business change.