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COURSE BROCHURE

Three-Statement Business Modelling Training Course

3 – 7 October 2027
Online

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Three-Statement Business Modelling Training Course

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Three-Statement Business Modelling is a 1-week training course for analysts and planning staff who build, check and present linked income statement, balance sheet and cash flow forecasts, and it ends with a reviewed three-statement model file and audit log. Lenders, boards and investment committees now question every forecast line, so a model that balances, traces and explains itself has become a working necessity. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on three-statement business modelling.

Why Three-Statement Business Modelling Matters Now

Three forces shape the subject today: finance teams are asked for faster reforecasts, capital providers expect transparent cash and debt schedules, and spreadsheet errors are increasingly traced back to individual modellers. A linked model shows funding gaps and dividend capacity early; hard-coded plugs reveal them late. The course rests on widely used practices: a separation of inputs, calculations and outputs, consistent sign and timing conventions, a balance check that never breaks, and discounted cash flow DCF valuation built on the forecast free cash flow rather than on a separate estimate.

Who Gains Most from Three-Statement Business Modelling

- Analysts who turn operating plans into linked forecast statements for budgeting rounds
- Planning staff responsible for scenario packs sent to department heads
- Corporate finance officers preparing cash and debt projections for funding requests
- Internal reviewers asked to test the logic and integrity of forecast files
- Business partners who explain model outputs to operations and sales colleagues

A planning or treasury group sending several members together gains most, sharing one layout standard afterwards.

Three-Statement Business Modelling Capabilities

Participants move from a blank sheet to a balanced, tested and valued forecast that others can read and challenge.

- Design an input, calculation and output layout with clear flags and timing — model users and reviewers
- Build revenue, cost, working capital and fixed asset schedules — the operating forecast owner
- Link the income statement, balance sheet and cash flow with a closing cash balance — the finance director
- Test the file with error checks, traces and a reviewer log — internal audit
- Calculate enterprise and equity value from forecast free cash flow — the investment committee
- Communicate sensitivity and scenario results in one output page — the board

Key Three-Statement Business Modelling Terms

- Three-statement model — a forecast in which income statement, balance sheet and cash flow are linked so each period balances automatically.
- Corkscrew schedule — an opening balance, additions, reductions and closing balance layout used for assets, debt and equity.
- Balance check — a formula confirming total assets equal total liabilities plus equity in every forecast period.
- Circularity — a loop where interest depends on cash and cash depends on interest, resolved with a switch or average balance.
- Free cash flow — operating cash flow after tax and capital spending, available to repay lenders and reward shareholders.
- Scenario switch — a single selector that swaps a full set of assumptions so the whole model recalculates consistently.

Three-Statement Business Modelling Day by Day

Day 1: Model Purpose and Layout Standards

- Model Specification Note — Agreeing Questions the Forecast Must Answer
- Inputs, Calculations and Outputs Separation — Reducing Hidden Hard-Coded Values
- Timeline and Period Flags — Handling Monthly, Quarterly and Annual Views
- Naming, Colour and Sign Conventions — Making Files Readable by Reviewers
- Assumption Register — Recording Source and Owner for Each Driver

Day 2: Operating Schedules and Drivers

- Volume and Price Revenue Build — Testing Growth Claims in Retail and Logistics
- Fixed and Variable Cost Lines — Separating Commitments from Discretionary Spend
- Working Capital Days Method — Forecasting Receivables, Inventory and Payables
- Fixed Asset Corkscrew and Depreciation — Linking Capital Spending to Earnings
- Tax and Dividend Logic — Setting Payout Rules Against Cash Capacity

Day 3: Linking the Statements

- Income Statement to Retained Earnings Link — Closing the Equity Movement
- Indirect Cash Flow Build — Reconciling Profit with Cash Generated
- Debt Schedule and Revolver Logic — Funding Shortfalls Without Manual Plugs
- Interest Circularity Switch — Keeping Calculations Stable and Auditable
- Balance Check Diagnostics — Finding the Line That Breaks the Balance

Day 4: Sensitivity, Scenarios and Valuation

- Data Tables and Tornado Charts — Ranking Drivers by Value Impact
- Scenario Switch Design — Comparing Base, Downside and Recovery Cases
- Free Cash Flow Derivation — Feeding Valuation from the Linked Forecast
- Discount Rate and Terminal Value — Weighing Growth Against Exit Multiples
- Enterprise to Equity Bridge — Showing Debt, Cash and Minority Adjustments

Day 5: Practising the Reviewed Model File

- Formula Trace and Error Check Sheet — Applying Day 3 Diagnostics
- Reviewer Log and Change Control — Recording Fixes Before Sign-Off
- Scenario Output Page — Presenting Day 4 Results to Decision Makers
- Peer Model Swap — Testing Another Participant's Layout Against Day 1 Standards
- Reviewed Three-Statement Model File and Audit Log — Completing the Work Product

Applying Three-Statement Business Modelling After the Course

- Rebuild one live budget file to the input, calculation and output layout and add a working balance check.
- Run a peer review of a colleague's forecast using the error check sheet and reviewer log.

Three-Statement Business Modelling Questions FAQ

What is three-statement business modelling and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of linking income statement, balance sheet and cash flow forecasts so they balance automatically. It matters now because lenders and boards ask for fast, traceable reforecasts, and a linked file shows funding gaps and payout limits before they become urgent.

Which roles gain most from three-statement business modelling?

Analysts and planning staff gain most. Corporate finance officers, internal reviewers and finance business partners also benefit.

How does this three-statement business modelling course differ from a longer financial modelling course?

It is a focused one-week build and review course. A longer course adds financing structures and sector cases; this one concentrates on layout, statement links and error checks.

What do you bring back from three-statement business modelling training?

You bring back a balanced, linked model with scenario and valuation pages, plus an audit log and error check sheet for reviewing other forecast files.

Three-Statement Business Modelling: The Way Forward

The reviewed three-statement model file and audit log first informs the next budget or funding request, showing whether planned spending fits forecast cash. Planning staff maintain it, reviewers test it and finance leaders present it. After its first use, revisit the driver list and scenario ranges, which change faster than the layout.