JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Training Course

29 August – 2 September 2027
Online

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Training Course

Ref: 2040_75144 **Date:** 29 August – 2 September 2027 **Location:** Online **Fees:** 1900 GBP

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis is a 1-week training course for junior analysts and accountants who read published accounts and must explain what they reveal, ending with a company accounts diagnostic memo built on a real filed set of statements. Lenders and boards now expect early-career staff to judge earnings and cash, not just tally figures. This course in company accounts analysis is offered by Jupiter Prime Training.

Why Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Matters Now

Three pressures shape how published accounts are read today. Credit committees ask whether reported profit turns into cash, investors compare companies across sectors within minutes, and data feeds put raw figures in front of everyone, so the scarce skill is interpretation. Analysts who misread working capital swings or one-off gains can lead an organisation to extend credit or approve a supplier on a false picture. The course rests on the logic of accrual accounting and on international financial reporting standards, together with the DuPont model for return on equity.

Who Gains Most from Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis

- Credit and lending support staff responsible for preparing borrower assessments from filed accounts
- Equity and investment research assistants responsible for first-pass company screens
- Accountants responsible for explaining movements in their own entity's statements to managers
- Supplier and counterparty risk staff responsible for checking the financial health of business partners
- Corporate development juniors responsible for initial reviews of acquisition targets

A finance or credit team that sends several new analysts together gains most, because they leave with one shared method for reading and challenging a set of accounts.

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Capabilities

Participants turn line items from real filed accounts into a defensible view of performance, liquidity and earnings quality.

- Build common-size income statements and balance sheets — comparisons across years and companies of different size
- Calculate and interpret liquidity, solvency, efficiency and return ratios — credit and investment recommendations
- Assess the gap between operating profit and operating cash flow — judgements on earnings quality
- Apply the DuPont model to trace return on equity — conversations with portfolio and credit managers
- Test a company against a chosen peer group — supplier, lending and acquisition screening
- Communicate findings in a short written memo — decisions by senior reviewers

Key Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Terms

- Common-size statement — a statement where each line is shown as a percentage of revenue or total assets.
- Cash conversion — the share of operating profit that arrives as operating cash flow within the same period.
- Accruals ratio — a measure of how much reported earnings depend on non-cash entries rather than cash received.
- DuPont model — a breakdown of return on equity into profit margin, asset turnover and financial leverage.
- Peer group — a set of comparable companies used as a benchmark.
- Working capital cycle — the days between paying suppliers and collecting cash from customers.

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Day by Day

Day 1: Reading a Set of Filed Accounts

- Structure of the Annual Report — Where Analysts Find Decision-Relevant Figures
- Links Between the Three Primary Statements — Tracing Profit to Cash and Equity
- Accounting Policy Notes — Spotting Choices That Change Comparability
- Segment Disclosures — Separating Strong and Weak Business Lines
- Case Selection From Retail and Manufacturing Filers — Framing the Analyst Question

Day 2: Common-Size and Trend Views

- Vertical Common-Size Income Statements — Margin Structure Across Competitors
- Vertical Common-Size Balance Sheets — Asset Mix and Funding Choices
- Horizontal Trend Indexing — Growth Signals Versus One-Off Movements
- Normalising Non-Recurring Items — A Cleaner Earnings Baseline
- Spreadsheet Layout for Multi-Year Spreads — Repeatable Analyst Files

Day 3: Ratio Diagnosis

- Liquidity Ratios and the Quick Test — Short-Term Credit Exposure
- Gearing and Interest Cover — Debt Capacity and Covenant Headroom
- Inventory, Receivable and Payable Days — Working Capital Cycle Pressure
- DuPont Return on Equity Breakdown — Sources of Shareholder Return
- Ratio Red-Flag Grid — Which Movements Need Further Questions

Day 4: Cash Flow Quality and Peer Benchmarking

- Operating Cash Flow Versus Operating Profit — Testing Earnings Quality
- Accruals Ratio and Capitalised Spending — Signs of Aggressive Reporting
- Free Cash Flow Build — Capacity for Dividends and Debt Repayment
- Peer Group Construction — Fair Comparison Across Size and Sector
- Quartile Benchmark Tables — Positioning a Company Against Rivals

Day 5: Practising the Company Accounts Diagnostic Memo

- Full Common-Size Spread of a Healthcare Filer — Applying Day 2 Methods
- Ratio Red-Flag Review of a Logistics Filer — Applying Day 3 Diagnosis
- Cash Conversion and Peer Position Check — Applying Day 4 Benchmarks
- Peer Challenge Round on Draft Conclusions — Strengthening the Evidence Trail
- Company Accounts Diagnostic Memo — A Recommendation for Senior Reviewers

Applying Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis After the Course

- Rebuild one current credit or supplier file using the common-size spread and ratio red-flag grid.
- Assemble a standing peer group and quartile benchmark table for a sector the team covers.

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis Questions FAQ

What is case-based company accounts analysis and why does it matter now?

It is the practice of reading real filed accounts to judge performance, liquidity and earnings quality. It matters now because figures are widely available, so the value lies in interpreting them correctly before credit, investment or supplier decisions are taken.

Which roles gain most from case-based company accounts analysis?

Junior credit, research, accounting, counterparty and deal staff gain most. You gain a repeatable method for turning statements into evidence a senior reviewer can check.

How does case-based company accounts analysis differ from an advanced statement analysis or forecasting course?

It is a core-level course focused on historical filed accounts and case practice. Advanced courses cover valuation and complex reporting, and forecasting courses project future figures; this course builds the diagnostic base both rely on.

What do you bring back from case-based company accounts analysis?

You bring back a finished diagnostic memo on a real company, plus spreadsheet spreads, a ratio red-flag grid and a peer benchmark table.

Case-Based Company Accounts Analysis: The Way Forward

The company accounts diagnostic memo first informs whether a borrower, investee or supplier deserves a closer look or a clear approval. Senior credit officers, research leads and finance managers use it to decide where to spend review time. After its first use, revisit the peer group choice, since an ill-fitting comparison set is the most common reason a conclusion is later challenged.