JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Capital Market Instruments and Investment Basics Training Course

7 – 11 December 2026
Geneva

Capital Market Instruments and Investment Basics Training Course

Ref: 2239_82999 **Date:** 7 – 11 December 2026 **Location:** Geneva **Fees:** 6500 GBP

Capital Market Instruments and Investment Basics is a 1-week training course for new analysts, relationship officers and finance staff who need to read equities, bonds, funds and commodities with confidence, leaving with an asset class fact sheet set for their desk. Organisations now expect junior staff to explain how instruments behave long before they handle a client book or a treasury position. Jupiter Prime Training runs it.

Why Capital Market Instruments Matter Now

Three forces shape how new finance professionals meet capital market instruments today. Low-cost index funds have widened access and sharpened client questions. Interest rate cycles have reminded treasurers that bond prices move against yields. Investment committees also expect clear risk and return evidence. An organisation whose people misread duration, dividend cover or fund fees can misprice a product or mislead a client. The course rests on the risk and return trade-off, the time value of money and modern portfolio theory MPT.

Who Gains Most from Capital Market Instruments

- Graduate analysts preparing equity and fixed income notes for senior colleagues
- Relationship officers explaining fund and bond products to retail and corporate clients
- Treasury assistants monitoring money market holdings and liquidity buffers
- Operations and middle office staff reconciling trades, coupons and corporate actions
- Finance officers in insurers and pension schemes reporting investment holdings

Graduate intakes gain most when several members attend together and share one vocabulary for instruments and risk.

Capital Market Instruments Capabilities

Participants move from naming instruments to pricing, comparing and combining them.

- Calculate bond prices, yields and duration from cash flows — fixed income desk recommendations
- Assess equity value using dividend discount and earnings multiple methods — client and analyst notes
- Compare mutual funds, exchange traded funds and money market funds on cost and liquidity — product suitability
- Weigh expected return against volatility and correlation — asset mix choices
- Build a diversified starter portfolio with stated constraints — investment committee discussion
- Communicate instrument risk in plain words — clients, auditors and line managers

Key Capital Market Instruments Terms

- Yield to maturity — the single discount rate that equates a bond's future coupons and principal with its current market price.
- Duration — a measure of how sensitive a bond's price is to a small change in interest rates.
- Price to earnings ratio — a share price divided by earnings per share, used to compare how markets value companies.
- Net asset value — the value of a fund's holdings minus its liabilities, divided by the number of units in issue.
- Contango — a futures market condition in which longer-dated contracts trade above the current spot price of a commodity.
- Efficient frontier — the set of portfolios offering the highest expected return for each level of risk taken.

Capital Market Instruments Day by Day

Day 1: How Capital Markets Are Organised

- Primary Issuance and Secondary Trading — How Capital Reaches Issuers
- Exchanges, Brokers and Custodians — Roles in the Trade Lifecycle
- Order Types and Bid Ask Spreads — Execution Cost for Investors
- Time Value of Money and Discounting — Basis for Every Valuation
- Market Indices and Benchmarks — Measuring Performance Against Peers

Day 2: Bonds and the Price of Time

- Coupon, Maturity and Bond Pricing — Reading a Fixed Income Quote
- Yield to Maturity and Current Yield — Comparing Issues Fairly
- Duration and Convexity — Interest Rate Exposure of Holdings
- Credit Ratings and Spreads — Default Risk and Investor Compensation
- Yield Curve Shapes — Signals for Rates and Economic Outlook

Day 3: Equities and Company Value

- Ordinary and Preference Shares — Rights, Dividends and Ranking
- Dividend Discount Model — Intrinsic Value of Mature Companies
- Earnings Multiples and Peer Comparison — Relative Value Judgements
- Corporate Actions and Share Splits — Effects on Holders' Positions
- Equity Risk Premium — Expected Reward for Holding Shares

Day 4: Funds, Commodities and Risk Measures

- Mutual Funds and Exchange Traded Funds — Cost, Liquidity and Tracking
- Net Asset Value and Fund Fees — Effect on Investor Returns
- Commodity Futures, Contango and Backwardation — Hedging and Inflation Exposure
- Standard Deviation and Beta — Volatility Relative to the Market
- Correlation Matrices — Diversification Between Asset Classes

Day 5: Practising the Asset Class Fact Sheet Set

- Bond Valuation Exercise on a Corporate Issue — Pricing Under Rate Shifts
- Equity Valuation Exercise on a Listed Retailer — Defending a Target Price
- Fund Comparison Exercise — Choosing a Vehicle for a Client Mandate
- Starter Portfolio on the Efficient Frontier — Balancing Return and Volatility
- Asset Class Fact Sheet Set — Shared Reference for the Desk

Applying Capital Market Instruments After the Course

- Reprice two bonds held by the desk under a one-point rate rise and present the duration effect to the line manager.
- Prepare a one-page fund comparison of cost, net asset value history and liquidity for a product the team already offers clients.

Capital Market Instruments Questions FAQ

What are capital market instruments and why do they matter now?

Capital market instruments are the shares, bonds, funds and commodity contracts through which organisations raise and invest money. They matter now because clients, committees and treasurers expect even new staff to explain pricing, yield and risk clearly before decisions are taken.

Which roles gain most from capital market instruments and investment basics?

Graduate analysts, relationship officers, treasury assistants and middle office staff gain most. It suits you if you describe products, check holdings or prepare notes for senior colleagues.

How does a capital market instruments course differ from a portfolio management course?

It builds the foundations a portfolio management course assumes. You price individual bonds and shares, compare funds and commodities, then assemble a starter portfolio, rather than working on strategic asset allocation, performance attribution or mandates for large institutional books.

What do you bring back from capital market instruments and investment basics?

You bring back a set of asset class fact sheets covering pricing, risk measures and typical uses of each instrument. Worked valuations for a bond and a share come with it.

Capital Market Instruments: The Way Forward

The asset class fact sheet set gives a desk one shared reference for pricing, yield and volatility. Its first use is often a client or committee question about whether a bond or a fund suits a stated objective. Analysts use it daily. After that first use, revisit the correlation assumptions, as diversification shifts with rate and inflation conditions.