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COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced FX Risk Management Training Course

11 – 15 July 2027
Amman

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced FX Risk Management Training Course

Ref: 677_25262 **Date:** 11 – 15 July 2027 **Location:** Amman **Fees:** 3300 GBP

Advanced FX Risk Management Training Course is a 1-week training course for treasury directors, corporate finance heads and enterprise risk leaders who must safeguard cash flows and capital from exchange rate volatility. Each participant leaves with an FX risk management and hedging framework. Heightened currency market volatility, interest rate divergences and evolving settlement standards demand disciplined institutional balance sheet defence. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course to organisations strengthening currency resilience.

Why Advanced FX Risk Management Matters Now

Shifting monetary policies, persistent geopolitical frictions and cross-border trade realignments expose multinational corporate balance sheets and financial institutions to heightened currency volatility. Organisations that manage currency exposure effectively protect operating margins, secure debt servicing capacity and preserve shareholder equity during abrupt foreign exchange swings. Conversely, unhedged exposures and poorly structured derivatives lead to substantial cash flow deficits, unexpected collateral calls and severe reputational impairment. This course is grounded in the FX Global Code maintained by the Global Foreign Exchange Committee GFXC alongside market conventions established by the ACI Financial Markets Association ACI FMA, establishing rigorous institutional standards for pricing, governance and counterparty exposure management.

Who Gains Most from Advanced FX Risk Management

- Corporate treasury professionals establishing currency exposure identification, cash pooling and derivative hedging programmes across international business units
- Risk managers overseeing quantitative market risk metrics, counterparty replacement costs and value-at-risk limits for complex currency portfolios
- Finance controllers protecting transactional margins, supply chain settlement schedules and overseas revenue repatriation against foreign exchange fluctuations
- Asset and liability management specialists aligning multi-currency balance sheets, structural currency positions and liquidity buffers with regulatory standards

A finance division benefits substantially when corporate treasury, enterprise risk and financial accounting leaders attend together to unify currency exposure measurement, risk appetites and hedge accounting workflows.

Advanced FX Risk Management Capabilities

The capabilities empower practitioners to transition from reactive transaction execution to an integrated, policy-driven currency defense architecture.

- Assess gross transactional, translational and economic currency exposures — defending cross-border corporate profit margins
- Calculate forward points, swap points and covered interest parity differentials — selecting optimal money market and derivative hedging instruments
- Design multi-currency hedging structures using forwards, cross-currency swaps and options — protecting liquidity without incurring prohibitive carry costs
- Quantify counterparty credit risk and replacement costs under market stress — safeguarding treasury solvency across extreme volatility cycles
- Apply the principles of the FX Global Code — embedding ethical execution, transparent governance and robust confirmation protocols
- Establish institutional limits and risk tolerance thresholds — providing executive committees with transparent currency risk governance

Key Advanced FX Risk Management Terms

- Covered interest parity — A condition where the forward exchange rate premium equals the interest rate differential between two national currencies.
- Forward points — The basis points added to or subtracted from a spot exchange rate to determine the forward rate.
- FX swap — A transaction involving the simultaneous purchase and sale of identical currency amounts across two different value dates.
- Economic exposure — The degree to which unforeseen long-term currency fluctuations affect a company's competitive positioning, future cash flows and market value.
- Value at risk — A statistical metric measuring the maximum expected monetary loss on a portfolio over a defined holding period.
- Replacement cost — The mark-to-market expense incurred to replace a defaulted foreign exchange derivative contract with another market counterparty.

Advanced FX Risk Management Day by Day

Day 1: Currency Regimes and Exposure Identification

- Global Macroeconomic Forces and Exchange Rate Determinants — Evaluating Central Bank Policy Divergences and Capital Inflows
- Transaction, Translation and Economic Exposure Mapping — Quantifying Structural Vulnerabilities Within Multinational Commercial Cash Flows
- Exchange Rate Mechanics and Spot Market Conventions — Analysing Bid-Ask Spreads, Liquidity Depth and Order Routing
- The FX Global Code Governance Principles — Structuring Treasury Operating Models and Market Participant Responsibilities
- Sovereign Currency Pegs and Structural Bands — Measuring Devaluation Probabilities and Asymmetric Tail Risks

Day 2: Forward Contracts, Parity Pricing and Money Market Hedging

- Covered and Uncovered Interest Parity Formulations — Pricing Forward Points and Spot Outrights Across Curve Tenors
- Natural Hedging and Operational Balancing Strategies — Reducing Gross Derivative Volume Through Internal Receivables Offsetting
- FX Swaps and Cross-Currency Liquidity Management — Funding Overseas Currency Requirements and Rolling Short-Term Liabilities
- Commodity and Commercial Invoice Currency Denomination — Mitigating Margin Compression Across Volatile Global Supply Chains
- Money Market Synthetic Forwards — Comparing Borrowing and Lending Arbitrage Against Derivative Hedges

Day 3: Second-Generation Hedging and Currency Derivatives

- Plain Vanilla Currency Call and Put Options — Defining Asymmetric Payoffs and Strategic Strike Price Selection
- Implied Volatility Smiles and Greeks Sensitivity Analysis — Evaluating Delta, Vega and Theta on Treasury Portfolios
- Participating Forwards and Zero-Cost Collars — Capping Downside Currency Depreciations While Retaining Upside Participation
- Non-Deliverable Forwards and Emerging Market Currencies — Hedging Currency Positions in Markets with Convertibility Restrictions
- Cross-Currency Interest Rate Swaps — Transforming Long-Term Foreign Debt Liabilities into Base Currency Obligations

Day 4: Counterparty Exposure, Margin and Settlement Controls

- Value at Risk and Expected Shortfall Calculations — Establishing Capital at Risk Thresholds Under Extreme Price Distribution
- Counterparty Credit Risk and Replacement Cost Measurement — Managing Bilateral Credit Exposures and Credit Conversion Factors
- Initial Margin and Maintenance Margin Architecture — Navigating Collateral Posting Demands and Liquidity Buffers
- Settlement Risk and Payment Versus Payment Infrastructure — Eliminating Principal Settlement Loss Across Dispersed Operating Time Zones
- Derivative Confirmation and Reconciliation Workflows — Enforcing Operational Controls Under Contemporary Market Standards

Day 5: Practising the Exposure and Hedging Architecture

- Multinational Supply Chain Currency Exposure Audit — Identifying Concentrated Currency Liabilities from Operational Cash Flows
- Forward and Money Market Hedge Formulation — Applying Day Two Pricing Models to Operational Exposures
- Option Structure and Collar Trade Implementation — Balancing Derivative Premium Costs Against Corporate Downside Protection
- Credit Support and Counterparty Exposure Evaluation — Applying Day Four Replacement Cost Limits to Market Portfolios
- FX Risk Management and Hedging Framework Delivery — Formalising Treasury Risk Limits and Execution Mandates for Executive Approval

Applying Advanced FX Risk Management After the Course

- Conduct a balance sheet audit of gross transactional and translational foreign currency exposures across all operating entities.
- Review bilateral counterparty credit limits and replacement cost exposure parameters against prevailing institutional treasury benchmarks.
- Establish an operational protocol for pricing and executing forward and swap contracts in accordance with the FX Global Code.

Advanced FX Risk Management Questions FAQ

What is advanced FX risk management and why does it matter now?

It is the systematic discipline of identifying, quantifying and hedging corporate and institutional currency risk. It matters now because elevated exchange rate volatility, macroeconomic divergence and cross-border commercial friction threaten operating profit margins, debt service capabilities and corporate solvency.

Which roles gain most from advanced FX risk management?

Corporate treasurers, finance controllers, market risk managers and asset-liability management specialists gain the most. These professionals manage balance sheet currency exposures, specify hedging instruments, oversee derivative operations and establish enterprise risk limits.

How does advanced FX risk management differ from currency trading analysis courses?

A currency trading analysis course focuses on short-term speculative chart analysis and technical execution. This course addresses institutional balance sheet protection, commercial cash flow exposure, derivative pricing theory, counterparty credit governance and international treasury standards.

What do you bring back from advanced FX risk management?

You bring back an FX risk management and hedging framework that articulates exposure identification, derivative instrument selection, quantitative market risk limits, counterparty replacement cost controls and executive reporting standards.

Advanced FX Risk Management: The Way Forward

The FX risk management and hedging framework first informs the executive committee's decision on acceptable enterprise currency risk tolerance, hedging ratios and approved derivative instruments. Treasury dealers, corporate controllers and enterprise risk analysts use it as their common operating guide for daily exposure monitoring and hedge execution. After its first implementation cycle, treasury leadership should revisit hedging efficacy against net cash flow variances to refine parameter assumptions.