JUPITER PRIME

Consulting • Training • Advisory

جوبيتر برايم للاستشارات والتدريب

COURSE BROCHURE

Advanced Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Course

31 October – 11 November 2027
Amman

jupiterprime.uk

info@jupiterprime.uk

Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Advanced Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Course

Ref: 155_4312 **Date:** 31 October – 11 November 2027 **Location:** Amman **Fees:** 5500 GBP

Advanced Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding is a 2-week training course for group treasurers, CFOs and treasury analysts of non-bank corporate groups who decide how currency, interest rate and refinancing exposures are hedged and how the group is funded, and it closes with each participant drafting a Group Treasury Policy. Volatile currencies, shifting rate cycles and tighter lender scrutiny now expose consolidated earnings and covenants to these decisions. Jupiter Prime Training offers this course to senior corporate finance leaders.

Why Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Matters Now

Three forces push treasury risk, hedging and funding onto the board agenda of corporate groups. Currency and rate volatility can swing consolidated earnings and debt service costs more than trading performance does. Lenders, rating agencies and bondholders scrutinise leverage, refinancing walls and hedging discipline before extending credit to the parent. Audit committees expect a written risk appetite, delegated dealing limits for every subsidiary and independent reporting. A group that answers these pressures funds itself at lower cost and protects margins; one that does not faces covenant breaches, surprise translation losses and unhedged refinancing. The course rests on value at risk, cash flow at risk and hedge accounting principles applied to consolidated exposures.

Who Gains Most from Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding

- Leaders who set parent-level funding strategy, debt maturity profiles and rating targets
- Specialists who identify transaction, translation and economic currency exposures across foreign subsidiaries
- Analysts who model interest rate sensitivity and recommend fixed and floating debt mixes
- Officers who run dealing mandates, counterparty limits and derivative confirmations
- Finance heads who report hedging positions and policy breaches to boards and audit committees

A corporate finance function gains most when its group treasurer, financial controller and tax lead attend together, because hedging, funding and intercompany lending decisions cross all three disciplines.

Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Capabilities

The outcomes below turn scattered subsidiary dealing into governed hedging and funding choices with board-approved limits.

- Specify a group risk appetite and delegated dealing authority for subsidiaries — the board and audit committee
- Design a debt portfolio with maturity, currency and rate mix targets — lenders and rating agencies
- Calculate consolidated currency and interest rate exposures using sensitivity and cash flow at risk — the chief financial officer
- Weigh forwards, swaps and options for each hedging objective — regional business heads
- Build an in-house bank model for intercompany funding and internal hedging — subsidiary finance directors and tax advisers
- Communicate hedging outcomes through policy compliance and risk dashboards — non-executive directors

Key Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Terms

- Group treasury policy — the board-approved document defining risk appetite, authorised instruments, hedging limits and reporting across all subsidiaries.
- Transaction exposure — the risk that currency movements change the value of contracted foreign currency receipts or payments.
- Translation exposure — the effect of exchange rate changes on consolidated results when subsidiaries report in other currencies.
- Interest rate swap — a contract exchanging fixed and floating interest payments on a notional amount to reshape a debt portfolio's rate profile.
- Cash flow at risk — the potential shortfall in projected group cash flows from market moves at a chosen confidence level and horizon.
- In-house bank — a group entity that lends, borrows, nets and hedges for subsidiaries, centralising external market access.

Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Day by Day

Day 1: Financial Risk in a Corporate Group

- Treasury Mission Statements — Cost Centre, Value Centre or Profit Centre
- Centralisation Models — Decentralised, Regional Hub and Parent Treasury
- Stakeholder Map — Board, Lenders, Rating Agencies and Auditors
- Risk Benchmarking Surveys — Comparing Hedging Practice Across Industries
- Group Exposure Inventory — Funding, Currency, Rate and Counterparty

Day 2: Treasury Policy and Governance

- Risk Appetite Statements — Tolerances Approved by the Board
- Delegated Authority Matrix — Who Deals, Approves and Confirms
- Authorised Instrument Lists — Permitted and Prohibited Products
- Treasury Committee Charters — Membership, Quorum and Escalation
- Policy Breach Protocols — Reporting and Remediation Steps

Day 3: Capital Structure Decisions

- Target Leverage Ratios — Cost of Capital Versus Financial Flexibility
- Credit Rating Methodologies — Metrics That Drive Agency Views
- Dividend and Buyback Policy — Shareholder Returns Versus Headroom
- Hybrid Capital Instruments — Equity Credit and Investor Appetite
- Weighted Average Cost of Capital — Hurdle Rates for Investment

Day 4: Debt Funding and Lender Relations

- Syndicated Loan Structuring — Pricing Grids and Margin Ratchets
- Bond Issuance Process — Documentation, Roadshows and Allocation
- Sukuk Structures for Corporates — Asset Backing and Investor Base
- Financial Covenant Design — Leverage, Interest Cover and Headroom
- Refinancing Calendars — Smoothing Maturity Walls

Day 5: Foreign Exchange Hedging

- Exposure Identification — Transaction, Translation and Economic Risk
- Natural Hedging — Matching Currency of Revenues and Costs
- Forward Contracts and Currency Swaps — Locking Rates for Committed Flows
- Currency Options and Collars — Protection With Upside Participation
- Hedge Ratio Policies — Layered Cover Over Rolling Horizons

Day 6: Interest Rate Hedging

- Fixed Versus Floating Mix — Earnings Stability and Funding Cost
- Interest Rate Swaps — Converting Debt Profiles
- Caps, Floors and Swaptions — Optional Protection Strategies
- Benchmark Rate Transition — Fallback Clauses in Loan Documents
- Duration Matching — Aligning Debt With Asset Lives in Utilities and Real Estate

Day 7: Risk Measurement and Hedge Accounting

- Sensitivity Analysis — Earnings Impact of Market Shocks
- Value at Risk and Cash Flow at Risk — Quantifying Group Exposure
- Hedge Accounting Principles — Designation, Documentation and Effectiveness
- Counterparty Credit Limits — Bank Ratings and Exposure Caps
- Commodity Price Exposure — Fuel and Metals Hedging for Manufacturers

Day 8: In-House Banking and Intercompany Funding

- In-House Bank Design — Legal Entity, Accounts and Ledger
- Intercompany Loan Pricing — Transfer Pricing and Withholding Tax
- Internal Hedging — Aggregating Subsidiary Exposures Before Market Trades
- Subsidiary Funding Agreements — Thin Capitalisation and Local Constraints
- Repatriation Strategies — Dividends, Royalties and Capital Reductions

Day 9: Treasury Technology and Board Reporting

- Treasury Management System Architecture — Modules for Debt and Derivatives
- Market Data Feeds — Valuation and Mark-to-Market Controls
- Dealing Platforms and Confirmations — Straight-Through Trade Processing
- Board Hedging Reports — Policy Compliance and Risk Positions
- Treasury Key Risk Indicators — Early Warnings for the CFO

Day 10: Practising the Group Treasury Policy

- Exposure Mapping Exercise — Applying Classification to a Multinational Retailer
- Hedging Strategy Debate — Applying Instrument Choice to an Energy Group
- Funding Plan Rehearsal — Applying Covenant Tests to a Refinancing
- Board Presentation Drill — Defending Limits Before Directors
- Group Treasury Policy — Risk Appetite, Hedging Limits, Funding Rules and Reporting

Applying Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding After the Course

- Run a group exposure inventory across foreign subsidiaries and present transaction and translation currency risk to the CFO with proposed hedge ratios.
- Redraft the delegated authority matrix and authorised instrument list for subsidiaries and submit them to the next audit committee.

Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding Questions FAQ

What is advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding and why does it matter now?

Advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding is the parent-level governance of a corporate group's currency, rate and refinancing exposures and its debt strategy. It matters now because volatility and lender scrutiny make these decisions direct drivers of consolidated earnings and covenants.

Which roles gain most from advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding training?

Group treasurers, CFOs and treasury analysts in non-bank corporates gain most. Treasurers sharpen hedging policy, CFOs gain a clearer capital structure lens, and analysts learn exposure measurement and board reporting methods.

How does advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding differ from a cash management course?

Advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding works at group strategy level. A cash management course concentrates on daily liquidity and payments, whereas this course covers hedging instruments, capital structure, debt funding, in-house banking and the policy that governs them.

What do you bring back from advanced treasury risk, hedging and funding training?

You bring back a drafted group treasury policy with risk appetite, hedging limits and reporting. You also return with exposure mapping templates, a delegated authority matrix for subsidiaries and a hedge instrument decision guide.

Treasury Risk, Hedging and Funding: The Way Forward

The Group Treasury Policy sets risk appetite, hedging limits, funding rules and reporting for every subsidiary in one board-approved document. Its first use is the next hedging decision on a committed foreign currency contract, taken by the group treasurer within the new limits. Revisit its hedge ratios after the first annual results, when hedge accounting outcomes show how well it protected consolidated earnings.