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COURSE BROCHURE

Treasury Transactions Accounting Training Course

26 – 30 September 2027
Istanbul

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Treasury Transactions Accounting Training Course

Ref: 2192_80945 **Date:** 26 – 30 September 2027 **Location:** Istanbul **Fees:** 4900 GBP

Treasury Transactions Accounting is a 1-week training course for treasury accountants and finance officers who record loans, deposits, investments and currency balances, and who leave with a treasury accounting entries pack for their ledger. Financing costs and currency movements now swing reported profit more than many operating lines, so lenders and auditors read these entries closely. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course on treasury transactions accounting for treasury and ledger staff.

Why Treasury Transactions Accounting Matters Now

Three groups shape how treasury activity reaches the books. Lenders test covenant ratios built on interest, debt and cash figures taken straight from the ledger. External auditors focus on borrowing costs, fair value movements and currency revaluation because judgement and volume meet there. Treasury systems now pass deal data to the ledger automatically, so a wrong mapping repeats every day. An organisation that records financing activity accurately explains its finance cost line with confidence; one that does not faces late adjustments and difficult questions from lenders. The course rests on the effective interest method and the amortised cost and fair value measurement bases used in accounting standards generally.

Who Gains Most from Treasury Transactions Accounting

- Staff who record loan drawdowns, repayments and interest accruals
- Staff who account for term deposits, bonds and other treasury investments
- Staff who revalue currency bank balances, receivables and payables
- Staff who post derivative and hedge settlement entries from treasury confirmations
- Staff who reconcile treasury system positions with general ledger balances

A treasury back office or financial accounting unit gains most when several of its members attend together and agree one set of posting templates.

Treasury Transactions Accounting Capabilities

Participants turn deal confirmations and bank statements into ledger entries they can defend line by line.

- Build amortised cost and effective interest schedules for loans and bonds — for the financial controller
- Calculate interest accruals and capitalised borrowing costs on qualifying assets — for project and asset accountants
- Apply fair value and amortised cost measurement to treasury investments — for the investment committee
- Calculate currency revaluation gains and losses on monetary balances — for the monthly result
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Specify ledger entries for hedge settlements and derivative revaluations — for the treasurer
- Test treasury system positions against ledger balances and clear differences — for the external auditor

Key Treasury Transactions Accounting Terms

- Amortised cost — the carrying amount of a loan or bond after repayments, adjusted for interest calculated at the effective rate.
- Effective interest rate — the rate that spreads all fees, premiums and interest evenly over the expected life of an instrument.
- Borrowing costs — interest and related charges on funds borrowed, either expensed or added to a qualifying asset under construction.
- Fair value — the price that would be received to sell an asset in an orderly market transaction at the measurement date.
- Monetary item — cash, receivables, payables or loans settled in fixed currency units and revalued at closing exchange rates.
- Treasury reconciliation — matching deal, cash and position records in the treasury system with balances in the general ledger.

Treasury Transactions Accounting Day by Day

Day 1: Financing Activity and the Ledger

- Treasury Deal Lifecycle — Mapping Confirmations to Ledger Events
- Debt, Investment and Currency Account Structure — Separating Treasury Balances
- Finance Cost Line Composition — Explaining Interest, Fees and Revaluation
- Lender Covenant Inputs — Tracing Ratios Back to Ledger Figures
- Treasury System Interfaces — Controlling Automated Postings

Day 2: Loans, Interest and Borrowing Costs

- Loan Drawdown and Repayment Entries — Recording Principal Movements Correctly
- Effective Interest Schedules — Spreading Arrangement Fees Over Loan Life
- Interest Accrual Between Payment Dates — Matching Cost to Period
- Capitalised Borrowing Costs — Identifying Qualifying Assets and Suspension
- Loan Modification and Early Settlement — Recognising Gains or Losses

Day 3: Investments and Fair Value Changes

- Term Deposit and Bond Holdings — Choosing Measurement Basis
- Premium and Discount Amortisation — Adjusting Investment Income
- Fair Value Movements — Routing Changes to Profit or Equity
- Impairment of Treasury Investments — Recognising Expected Credit Losses
- Investment Income Recognition — Recording Coupons and Dividends

Day 4: Currency Balances and Hedge Entries

- Closing Rate Revaluation of Monetary Items — Posting Exchange Differences
- Realised Versus Unrealised Exchange Gains — Separating Settlement Effects
- Forward Contract Settlement Entries — Recording Treasury Hedge Outcomes
- Hedge Documentation Inputs — Supporting the Accounting Treatment Chosen
- Interest Rate Swap Accruals — Recording Net Periodic Settlements

Day 5: Practising the Treasury Accounting Entries Pack

- Month-End Treasury Close Checklist — Applying Loan and Interest Entries
- Investment Measurement Worksheet — Applying Fair Value Routing
- Currency Revaluation Run — Applying Closing Rate Procedures
- Treasury-to-Ledger Reconciliation — Clearing Position Differences
- Completing the Treasury Accounting Entries Pack — Agreeing It With the Treasurer

Applying Treasury Transactions Accounting After the Course

- Rebuild the effective interest schedule for the largest outstanding loan and post any catch-up adjustment with evidence.
- Run a treasury-to-ledger reconciliation for every bank, deposit and borrowing account and log the cause of each difference.

Treasury Transactions Accounting Questions FAQ

What is treasury transactions accounting, and why does it matter now?

It is the recording of loans, investments, currency balances and hedge settlements in the general ledger. It matters now because finance costs and exchange movements swing profit and feed lender covenants that auditors test closely.

Which roles gain most from treasury transactions accounting training?

Treasury accountants and finance officers who post financing, investment and currency entries gain most. Ledger staff who reconcile treasury positions also benefit.

How does treasury transactions accounting differ from a treasury risk course?

It focuses on the ledger entries rather than the dealing decisions. A treasury risk course chooses hedges and limits, while this course records the outcomes through amortised cost schedules, revaluation and reconciliation.

What do you bring back from treasury transactions accounting training?

You bring back a treasury accounting entries pack drafted during the course. It holds posting templates, interest schedules, a revaluation routine and a reconciliation checklist for your month-end close.

Treasury Transactions Accounting: The Way Forward

The treasury accounting entries pack is the reference a finance officer opens when a new loan or investment is signed. Its first use is deciding how arrangement fees are spread through the effective interest schedule, and both treasury and ledger staff work from it. After the first year-end close, revisit the hedge entries and system mappings as new instruments are added.