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COURSE BROCHURE

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Training Course

3 – 7 May 2027
Singapore

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Registered in the United Kingdom and Saudi Arabia

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Training Course

Ref: 2482_94008 **Date:** 3 – 7 May 2027 **Location:** Singapore **Fees:** 6900 GBP

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges is a 1-week training course for corporate treasury staff who place surplus cash, raise short-term funding and fix exchange rates, and it ends with a corporate hedging and liquidity instrument selection note. Tighter working capital, shifting interest rates and wider supplier networks make these choices more visible to boards and lenders. Jupiter Prime Training delivers this course.

Why Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Matter Now

Three pressures shape the subject: interest rates moving faster than budget cycles, cross-border sourcing that turns invoices into currency exposures, and auditors asking how hedges are chosen. A company matching instruments to forecasts keeps funding cheap and earnings steady; one that improvises locks cash into the wrong tenor or carries unapproved open positions. The course rests on the applicable hedge accounting standard and on a board-approved treasury policy as the reference for every instrument choice.

Who Gains Most from Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges

- Cash managers who place daily surpluses and draw on short-term credit lines
- Treasury dealers who book forwards, swaps and deposits with relationship banks
- Financial planning staff who build the cash forecasts that size each placement
- Accounting staff who document hedge relationships and value open contracts
- Procurement and sales finance staff who set invoice currencies and payment terms

A treasury function gains most when its cash, dealing and accounting staff attend together, since each instrument choice passes through all three desks.

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Capabilities

Participants match each tenor, counterparty and contract to a known cash need or exposure.

- Compare yields on time deposits, treasury bills, commercial paper and money market funds — placement of surplus cash
- Calculate forward points and outright forward rates from interest differentials — quotes from relationship banks
- Specify a hedge ratio and tenor ladder for forecast foreign-currency flows — treasury committee approval
- Weigh issuing commercial paper against drawing a revolving facility — short-term funding choice
- Test counterparty and concentration limits for deposits and derivatives — credit exposure to banks
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Communicate instrument choices and their accounting effect — finance director and auditors

Key Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Terms

- Commercial paper — Unsecured short-term notes issued by creditworthy companies, sold at a discount and repaid at face value.
- Outright forward — A contract fixing the exchange rate today for a currency amount delivered on a set future date.
- Forward points — The adjustment to the spot rate reflecting the interest-rate gap between two currencies.
- Transaction exposure — The risk that exchange-rate moves change the home-currency value of a contracted invoice.
- Hedge ratio — The share of an exposure a company covers with hedging contracts.
- Money market fund — A pooled vehicle holding short-dated, high-quality instruments with quick access to cash.

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Day by Day

Day 1: The Corporate Cash and Currency Landscape

- Cash Forecast Horizons — Separating Operating, Reserve and Strategic Balances
- Rolling Liquidity Buffer — Minimum Cash Held Against Payment Peaks
- Currency Exposure Register — Mapping Invoices, Orders and Budget Flows
- Treasury Policy Mandate — Permitted Instruments, Tenors and Counterparties
- Yield Curve Reading — Timing Placements and Short-Term Borrowing

Day 2: Placing Surplus Cash

- Time Deposits and Call Accounts — Trading Yield Against Early Access
- Treasury Bills and Certificates of Deposit — Tradable Alternatives to Deposits
- Money Market Fund Selection — Constant Versus Variable Net Asset Value
- Tenor Laddering — Aligning Maturities With Forecast Outflows
- Bank Counterparty Limits — Ratings, Concentration and Exposure Caps

Day 3: Raising Short-Term Funding

- Commercial Paper Issuance — Dealer Panels, Ratings and Backup Lines
- Revolving Credit Facilities — Commitment Fees Versus Drawn Margin
- Overdraft and Cash Pooling — Netting Balances Across Group Entities
- Supplier Finance and Receivables Discounting — Freeing Working Capital
- All-In Funding Cost Comparison — Choosing the Cheapest Reliable Source

Day 4: Building Simple Currency Hedges

- Outright Forwards and Forward Points — Pricing Bank Quotes Fairly
- Foreign Exchange Swaps — Rolling Hedges and Funding Mismatched Currencies
- Vanilla Currency Options — Paying Premium for Downside Protection
- Natural Hedging — Matching Currency Revenue With Currency Costs
- Hedge Accounting Documentation — Effectiveness Tests and Earnings Volatility

Day 5: Practising the Instrument Selection Note

- Tenor Ladder Rebuild — Applying Forecast and Deposit Choices to a Case
- Funding Source Decision — Applying Paper and Facility Costs to a Case
- Hedge Ratio Setting — Applying Forwards and Options to Forecast Flows
- Mark-to-Market and Limit Reporting — Briefing the Treasury Committee
- Hedging and Liquidity Instrument Selection Note — Final Recommendation

Applying Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges After the Course

- Rebuild the tenor ladder for surplus balances against the latest cash forecast.
- Refresh the currency exposure register and propose a hedge ratio for forecast flows.

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges Questions FAQ

What are corporate money market instruments and currency hedges, and why do they matter now?

They are the short-dated deposits, bills, commercial paper and forward contracts a company uses to park cash, fund gaps and fix exchange rates. Faster rate moves mean each choice now shows directly in funding costs and earnings.

Which roles gain most from corporate money market instruments and currency hedges training?

Cash managers, treasury dealers, forecasting and hedge accounting staff gain most. You benefit if you place balances, book forwards or document hedges.

How does a course on corporate money market instruments and currency hedges differ from a bank dealing course?

It takes the company side of the deal, not the bank desk. Bank dealing courses cover market making and trading books; this one covers choosing instruments to meet a firm's own cash forecasts and invoice exposures.

What do you bring back from corporate money market instruments and currency hedges training?

You bring back a written recommendation for your treasury: a tenor ladder for surplus cash, a preferred funding source, and a hedge ratio with chosen contracts.

Corporate Money Market Instruments and Currency Hedges: The Way Forward

The corporate hedging and liquidity instrument selection note first informs how much forecast currency flow to cover and with which contracts. Cash managers, dealers and the treasury committee use it to approve placements and hedges within policy. After its first use, revisit forecast accuracy, since a weak forecast turns a sound hedge into an open position.