Graduate Certificate in Treasury Management

Treasury Operations and Control.

Accounting
Accounting is the process of recording, summarizing, analyzing, and reporting financial transactions of a business. It involves the preparation of financial statements such as the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.

Accounts Payable
Accounts payable is the amount of money a company owes to its suppliers or vendors for goods or services purchased on credit. It represents a liability on the company's balance sheet.

Accounts Receivable
Accounts receivable is the amount of money owed to a company by its customers for goods or services sold on credit. It represents an asset on the company's balance sheet.

Asset
An asset is anything of value that is owned by an individual or entity. Assets can be tangible, such as cash, inventory, or property, or intangible, such as patents, trademarks, or goodwill.

Audit
An audit is a systematic examination of a company's financial records, processes, and controls to ensure accuracy, compliance with laws and regulations, and sound financial management practices.

Balance Sheet
A balance sheet is a financial statement that provides a snapshot of a company's financial position at a specific point in time. It shows the company's assets, liabilities, and shareholders' equity.

Budget
A budget is a financial plan that outlines the expected revenues and expenses of a company over a specific period, usually a fiscal year. It helps in setting financial goals, allocating resources, and monitoring performance.

Capital Expenditure
Capital expenditure refers to the funds spent by a company to acquire, upgrade, or maintain physical assets such as property, plant, and equipment. These expenditures are typically significant and have a long-term impact on the company's operations.

Cash Flow
Cash flow is the movement of money in and out of a company over a specific period. It is crucial for assessing a company's liquidity, solvency, and overall financial health.

Cost of Capital

The cost of capital is the rate of return required by investors to invest in a company. It represents the cost of financing for a company and is used to evaluate the profitability of new projects or investments.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk of loss due to a borrower's failure to repay a loan or meet other financial obligations. It is a significant concern for companies that extend credit to customers or counterparties.

Currency Risk
Currency risk, also known as exchange rate risk, is the risk of loss due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates. It affects companies that engage in international trade or have foreign currency-denominated assets or liabilities.

Derivative
A derivative is a financial instrument whose value is derived from an underlying asset, index, or rate. Common types of derivatives include futures, options, swaps, and forwards.

Financial Statement
A financial statement is a formal record of a company's financial activities, performance, and position. The main types of financial statements are the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement.

Foreign Exchange
Foreign exchange, or forex, is the market where currencies are traded. It is the largest and most liquid financial market in the world, with trillions of dollars exchanged daily.

Hedging
Hedging is a risk management strategy used to offset potential losses from adverse price movements in financial markets. It involves taking an offsetting position to reduce or eliminate risk exposure.

Internal Controls
Internal controls are policies, procedures, and processes implemented by a company to safeguard assets, ensure financial accuracy, and promote operational efficiency. They help in preventing fraud, errors, and misuse of resources.

Interest Rate Risk
Interest rate risk is the risk of loss due to changes in interest rates. It affects companies that have exposure to interest rate-sensitive assets or liabilities, such as loans, bonds, or investments.

Leverage
Leverage refers to the use of borrowed funds to increase the potential return on an investment. It amplifies both gains and losses and is a common strategy used by companies to finance growth or acquisitions.

Liquidity
Liquidity refers to the ease with which an asset can be converted into cash without affecting its market price. It is essential for a company's financial stability and ability to meet short-term obligations.

Market Risk

Market risk is the risk of loss due to changes in market prices or conditions. It includes risks related to fluctuations in interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices, and stock prices.

Net Present Value (NPV)
Net present value is a financial metric used to evaluate the profitability of an investment or project. It calculates the present value of future cash flows minus the initial investment cost.

Operating Cash Flow
Operating cash flow is the cash generated or used by a company's core business operations. It reflects the company's ability to generate cash from its day-to-day activities.

Receivables Management
Receivables management is the process of monitoring and collecting payments owed to a company by its customers. It involves credit policies, invoicing, collections, and aging analysis to optimize cash flow and minimize bad debts.

Risk Management
Risk management is the process of identifying, assessing, and mitigating risks that could impact a company's objectives. It involves analyzing risks, developing strategies to manage them, and monitoring their effectiveness.

Working Capital
Working capital is the difference between a company's current assets and current liabilities. It represents the funds available for day-to-day operations and is crucial for maintaining liquidity and financial stability.