



# Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Management Training Course

1 – 5 August 2027  
Toronto

## Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Management Training Course

**Ref:** 476\_138194 **Date:** 1 – 5 August 2027 **Location:** Toronto **Fees:** 12000 Euro

### Overview

Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Management Training Course is a five-day professional course for corporate treasury, cash, finance, accounting, and working-capital teams who leave with a Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Operating File. Participants connect corporate treasury governance, cash positioning, liquidity forecasting, working capital, banking structures, funding, financial risk, controls, and treasury reporting. The course converts fragmented balances and forecasts into controlled liquidity decisions. Agile Leaders Training Center presents corporate treasury through practical operating artifacts.

### Who Should Attend

- Treasury functions responsible for liquidity, funding, and financial risk
- Cash-management functions responsible for balances, payments, and collections
- Finance functions responsible for forecasts, facilities, and banking relationships
- Accounting functions responsible for cash data and reconciliations
- Working-capital teams responsible for receivables, payables, and inventory liquidity
- Control functions responsible for treasury policy and authorization

The course assumes participants support corporate cash or liquidity decisions and leaves out bank treasury dealing, investment advice, and accounting-only cash-flow preparation.

### Departments and Industries

The course supports departments and industries that manage cash across entities, accounts, and operating cycles.

- Treasury, finance, accounting, and shared-service departments
- Manufacturing, distribution, and retail organizations
- Energy, construction, and infrastructure businesses
- Technology, telecommunications, and professional-services firms
- Healthcare, hospitality, and transportation enterprises

### Learning Objectives

By the end of this course, participants will be able to:



- Build a controlled daily cash position
- Analyze liquidity forecasts and working-capital drivers
- Compare bank-account and pooling structures
- Evaluate short-term funding and surplus cash choices
- Apply payment, counterparty, and financial-risk controls
- Use treasury reporting to prioritize liquidity actions

## **Course Agenda**

### **Day 1: Treasury Mandate and Cash Visibility**

- Corporate Treasury Mandate and Responsibility Matrix
- Daily Cash Position Worksheet
- Bank Account Inventory and Purpose Map
- Cash Visibility Data-Control Checklist
- Treasury Policy and Delegation Register

### **Day 2: Forecasting and Working Capital**

- Rolling Cash Forecast Model
- Forecast Variance Bridge
- Cash Conversion Cycle Analysis
- Receivables and Collections Action Grid
- Payables and Inventory Liquidity Map

### **Day 3: Liquidity Structures and Banking**

- Liquidity Buffer Sizing Method
- Cash Pooling Structure Comparison
- Bank Relationship Service Scorecard
- Short-Term Funding Facility Matrix
- Surplus Cash Placement Decision Rules

### **Day 4: Payments, Risk, and Reporting**

- Payment Authorization Control Matrix
- Fraud and Error Prevention Checklist
- Interest-Rate and Foreign-Exchange Exposure Map
- Treasury Counterparty Limit Register
- Treasury Performance Reporting Dashboard



## Day 5: Corporate Treasury Practice

- Suggested Exercise: Reconcile a Daily Cash Position
- Suggested Exercise: Build and Stress a Cash Forecast
- Suggested Exercise: Select a Liquidity and Funding Response
- Suggested Exercise: Review a Payment-Control Exception
- Capstone Exercise: Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Operating File

## Practical Exercises

The course uses suggested activities to connect corporate cash data with controlled treasury decisions.

- Suggested activity: reconcile balances, bank movements, and available liquidity in a daily cash position.
- Suggested activity: build a rolling forecast and explain variances from collections, payments, and inventory.
- Suggested activity: compare pooling, facilities, and surplus cash choices against liquidity needs and controls.
- Suggested activity: assemble reporting, risks, limits, owners, and actions in the operating file.

## FAQs

### What is corporate treasury cash and liquidity management?

Corporate treasury cash and liquidity management coordinates cash visibility, forecasts, working capital, banking structures, funding, surplus cash, financial risk, controls, and reporting for a non-bank organization.

### Who suits corporate treasury cash management training, and what does it assume?

Corporate treasury, cash, finance, accounting, and working-capital teams suit the training. It assumes participants contribute to cash or liquidity decisions and excludes bank trading and investment advice.

### How does corporate treasury differ from bank treasury operations?

Corporate treasury manages a company's operating liquidity, accounts, facilities, exposures, and internal controls. Bank treasury operations center on a financial institution's balance sheet, regulatory liquidity, dealing activities, and market positions.

### How can liquidity forecasting improve corporate cash decisions?

Liquidity forecasting improves decisions by connecting expected receipts, payments, working-capital changes, facilities, and uncertainty to a dated view of funding gaps and surplus cash.



## **What controls support corporate treasury payments and banking relationships?**

Corporate treasury controls include delegated authority, payment approval, account ownership, counterparty limits, reconciliations, access reviews, exception escalation, and service-performance monitoring.

### **Conclusion**

Participants take back a Corporate Treasury Cash and Liquidity Operating File linking positions, forecasts, working-capital actions, banking structures, funding, risks, controls, and reporting. It changes disconnected cash information into traceable liquidity decisions. The file gives treasury and finance teams shared assumptions, owners, limits, escalation routes, and review evidence.