



# *should be* Why Risk Management ~~is~~ Treasury's Biggest Priority

Presented by

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Proactive | Treasury | Management

# Treasury = Risk Management

## Everything in treasury also helps manage risk

- Cash & Liquidity (risk)
- Bank Account Management
- Foreign currency management
- Interest rate hedging
- Payment fraud and cybercrime
- Operational risk
- Regulatory compliance
- Business continuity
- Reducing counterparty exposure
- Supply chain risk



# Treasury = Risk Management

By managing cash, payments, liquidity, bank accounts...

- We are succeeding at treasury
- *But we are also reducing risk for the organization*

***If we think about treasury in terms of mitigating risk:***

- ✓ CFO is more interested
- ✓ Value-added projects are better funded
- ✓ Your successes are more measurable
- ✓ You get a gold star



# Treasury = Risk Management



Cash &  
Liquidity



Financial  
Risk



Operational  
Risk



Business  
Continuity



Counterparty  
Risk



# Liquidity Risk

## What are the risks?

- 1) Insufficient cash (or access to cash)
- 2) Cash immobility – funds in the wrong places and/or unable to be deployed

## Added challenges

- Cash scrutiny by investors
- Funding share repurchase and dividend decisions
- Held offshore
  - Tax implications
  - FX risk



# Liquidity Risk

## Solutions

- Global visibility
  - No dollar, euro, yuan or peso should be unknown
  - Visibility = tool to manage counterparty, FX, liquidity
- Perfect the cash forecast
  - Build comprehensive forecast through multiple sources and models
  - Must measure the effectiveness of the forecast. Without such measurement, you have wasted your time
- Cash mobility
  - Create right structure (e.g. pooling) to ensure cash is concentrated and mobilized



# Financial Risk

## What are the risks?

- 1) Certainty and predictability of cash flow and earnings targets
- 2) Translation losses at each quarter end

*“Foreign exchange losses represented \$0.02 of EPS and led to missing analyst estimates”*

## Added challenges

- Hedging policy (if it exists) may not provide adequate flexibility to hedge away risk
- Stakeholders unlikely to appreciate tactical challenges in exposure management



# Financial Risk

## Solutions

- 1) Visibility into non-USD cash
- 2) Effective Cash Forecasting
  - Need full confidence in future cash flows
  - Otherwise will under hedge, reducing program effectiveness
- 3) “Collaborative” Hedging
  - Partner with colleagues to smooth the effect of hedge accounting and other regulatory requirements that result from hedging programs
- 4) Effective Reporting
  - Measure success offered by hedging





# Operational Risk

## What are the risks?

### 1) High error rates

- Spreadsheets are great at hiding mistakes!
- 85-95% of spreadsheets contain errors, from incorrect formulas to re-keying errors

### 2) Lack of workflows and audit trail

- Not having separated duties and a centralized record of ‘who did what’



## Added challenges

### ■ Compliance

- Can be external - Sarbanes-Oxley, FBAR, hedge accounting, OFAC
- Can be internal information security policies

# Operational Risk

## Added challenges - Compliance

Treasury must be experts in compliance, including nuances of how to *most efficiently comply*.

**FBAR:** Must track bank accounts, signatories, and bank balances to provide complete reporting for treasury or tax to file FBAR documentation for the corporation and individuals.

**OFAC:** Require payment screening capabilities and list management to provide notification of anti-money laundering hits on OFAC, EU, and UN watch lists.

**EMIR:** Detailed trade reporting and communication to trade repositories.

**Basel III:** Categorization of cash forecasts into operational and non-operational groupings to optimize investment opportunities in the Basel III landscape.

**MM fund NAV:** Upcoming floating NAV and other MM fund regulations

**SOx:** Require structured and auditable workflows so that finance teams can demonstrate audit and controls for cash management, payments, bank accounts, and other separation of duties and data loss preventions.

**Hedge accounting:** Track derivatives, designate derivatives for hedges, prove effectiveness of hedges, fair valuation of derivatives, designate change in value to balance sheet/income accounts

# Operational Risk

## Solutions

### 1) Automation

- Eliminates rekeying and formula problems
- Cannot be justified on time savings alone (CFOs don't care about that)

### 2) Documentation

- System documentation
- SOC1 and SOC2 reports

### 3) Compliance features & reporting

- Ability to track, calculate, report to expedite compliance efforts

### 4) “Auditor login”

- Let them find the info or run the report themselves!



# Fraud & Cybercrime

## Spear Phishing

- Cybercriminals are specifically targeting...you
- Attacks prey on:
  - Weak login & authentication procedures to gather data
  - Inconsistent workflows and policies to execute scheme
- Attacks are quick and lethal; one mistake or exception from policy is all that it takes



# Fraud & Cybercrime

## Internal Fraud

- Cybercrime is actually not the most likely fraud scenario
- Employees are more likely to commit fraud because they know:
  - Systems, policies and their weaknesses
  - How fraud is detected
- As with cybercrime, attacks prey on:
  - Weak login & authentication procedures
  - Inconsistent workflows and policy execution



# Fraud & Cybercrime

## What are the risks?

- 1) Unauthorized payments
- 2) Cash withdrawals
- 3) Shutdown of treasury
- 4) Data loss – PII, treasury “intel”...anything that can lead to phishing success



## Added Challenges

- Spear phishing and BEC schemes proving more sophisticated
- Attack may not be on treasury, but affect treasury area of responsibility (e.g. supplier payments)

# Fraud & Cybercrime

## Solutions

- 1) Protected login to systems
  - Multi-factor authentication, IP filtering, VPN, Single-Sign-On, etc.
- 2) Data encryption
  - In transit and at rest in the database
- 3) Payment standardization
  - Single payment policy globally – bank, payment type, system of origin, and global region
  - Consider use of digital signatures for better authentication and non-repudiation by banks
- 4) Control bank accounts
  - Visibility into all accounts – with sunset procedures to banks
  - Consider segregation of duties for open/close and maintenance



# Business Continuity

## What are the risks?

- 1) Loss of personnel (treasury team wins the lottery)
- 2) Loss of facilities (company offices unusable)
- 3) Loss of services (company offices lose key services such as power or internet)
- 4) Loss of access (unable to access company offices if there is a snowstorm)

## Added Challenges

- Information security policies/procedures cannot be sacrificed
- IT may be responsible for planning – but don't know treasury needs



# Business Continuity

## Solutions

### 1) Standardization of workflows

- Eases onboarding of new employees
- Eases consistency of process outside head office

### 2) Continuous Availability

- If systems 24/7/365 (or close), minimizes likelihood of executing BCP

### 3) Disaster Recovery

- More than just database backup
- Need to be up and running on everything - *data, reports, bank connections, ERP interfaces, security protocols, login procedures, URL to access cloud portals*

### 4) Third party audits

- SOC1 and SOC2 audit reports



# Counterparty Risk

## What are the risks?

- 1) Is your cash and liquidity safe?
  - Banks and creditors
- 2) Will partners live up to their financial commitments
  - Banks (e.g. execution of derivative contracts)
  - Customers and Suppliers



## Added challenges

- Global expansion increases risk
  - Lower familiarity with banks, customers, suppliers
  - Introduces sovereign/country risk

# Counterparty Risk

## Solutions

- 1) Counterparty Exposure reporting
  - Must look at all financial variables, including derivative and credit line exposure
- 2) FX impact
  - Need to know what currency variables counterparties are exposed to
  - Determine how counterparties price-in exchange risk
- 3) Macroeconomic impacts
  - Understanding how economic environment will impact business (e.g. Brexit, terrorism incidents, weather all have economic implications)
- 4) Centralize visibility
  - Even if some activities are decentralized, must have overarching view to ensure control and rapid response

# Counterparty Risk - Supply Chain

## What are the risks?

### 1) Supplier illiquidity

- Likely disruption of goods/services being provided to your company

### 2) Lack of supplier growth

- Inability to meet growing demands from your organization
- Can't benefit from economies of scale – e.g. reduced costs for higher order quantities

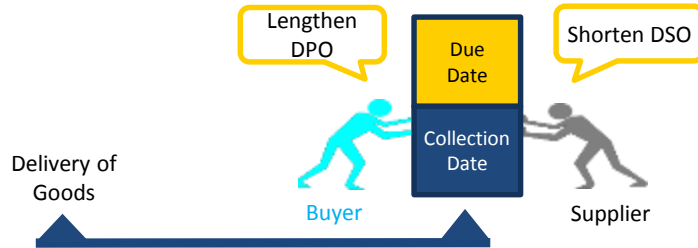
## Added challenges

- Treasury objective: hold cash
- Finance objective: improve working capital (including DPO)
- Multiple cooks in the kitchen (Treasury, A/P, Procurement, Credit, etc.)

# Supply Chain Risk

## Holding Cash & Delaying Payments

“Buyers Rule; Suppliers Drool”



## CONFLICTING OBJECTIVES

- Longer payment terms reduce suppliers' liquidity and margins
- Supplier's access to receivables finance can be restrictive and costly
- Aggressive negotiation of terms can create damaging friction

## Potential for everyone to win

“Heads I Win; Tails I also Win”



## HARMONIZED OBJECTIVES

(By separating invoice due and collection dates through financing program)

- Buyers improve liquidity by extending terms
- Suppliers accelerate access to non-recourse, off-balance sheet receivables funding
- Lower funding costs can improve cost of goods, and thereby margins

# Supply Chain Risk

## Solutions

### 1) Supplier financing program

- Pay suppliers earlier (in return for a discount)

### 2) Cash & Working Capital Visibility

- Do I have the cash reserves to pay early?
- Is the ROI of paying early compelling?
- What are DPO consequences of paying early (and can I accept that CCC degradation)?

### 3) Potentially incorporating third party financing

- If you don't want to use your own cash, use someone else's
- Often terms allow for extension of DPO ➡ improved working capital



# Summary



- Risk is more than FX and Interest Rates
- Operational risk management needs to take more of our time
- Underestimating fraud prevention and business continuity is like saying no to car insurance
- Supply Chain is being more prioritized by CFOs as one of biggest opportunities to (unlock cash and) reduce business risk



# Questions?

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