

Deposits User Guide

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Deposits User Guide
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1.1 Introduction

This manual is designed to help you define and maintain Corporate Deposit product. It helps you in processing interest and fee components, linking them to a product and applying them on a contract. It also tells you what to do when you want to renew a deposit or make changes to the terms of a deposit, which will affect its financial details and accounting entries. Plus it also details the advantages of maintaining cluster deposits.

1.2 Audience

This manual is intended for the Customer Service Representatives (CSRs) and staff in charge of setting up new products in your bank.

1.3 Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

1.4 Organization

This manual is organized as follows:

Chapter 1	<i>About this Manual</i> gives information on the intended audience. It also lists the various chapters covered in this User Manual.
Chapter 2	<i>Deposits – An Overview</i> gives you an overview of the deposits module.
Chapter 3	<i>Defining Attributes Specific to Deposit Products</i> describes the procedure to define attributes specific to deposit products.
Chapter 4	<i>Capturing Details of Deposit</i> explains at length how to capture the details of a deposits product in Oracle FLEXCUBE.
Chapter 5	<i>Processing Repayments</i> explains the procedure for defining repayment schedules and processing repayments have been discussed in detail in the chapter on Repayment Schedules.
Chapter 6	<i>Rolling Over Deposit</i> explains how to process a deposit that has been renewed or rolled over.
Chapter 7	<i>Automatic Events in Life Cycle of Deposit</i> explains the various events in the life cycle of a deposit that will be carried out automatically.
Chapter 8	<i>Making Value Dated Changes</i> tells you how the changes made to the terms of a deposit affect its financial details and accounting entries. The changes that you can make include changes to the components of a deposit like increasing the principal of a deposit, changing the interest rate or amount, charges or fees and changing the maturity date of a deposit.
Chapter 9	<i>Cluster Deposits</i> enables you to understand the input of a deposit as a multiple of specific units of a particular currency.

Chapter 10	<i>Customer Correspondence</i> explains the various types of advices and notices generated at each stage for the type of contract that the Deposits module handles.
Chapter 11	<i>Annexure B - Accounting Entries and Advices</i> contains an event-wise list of suggested accounting entries and advices for the Deposits module.
Chapter 12	<i>Deposits Reports</i> provides a list of reports that can be generated in this module and also explains their contents.
Chapter 13	<i>Function ID Glossary</i> has alphabetical listing of Function/Screen ID's used in the module with page references for quick navigation.





1.5 Related Documents

- The Procedures User Manual
- Core Services user manual

Also refer to the chapter titled 'Handling the Euro' for a larger picture of the manner in which Oracle FLEXCUBE handles Euro. The chapter is available in the Core Services user manual.

1.6 Glossary of Icons

This User Manual may refer to all or some of the following icons.

Icons	Function
	Exit
	Add row
	Delete row
	Option List

2. Deposits - An Overview

2.1 Introduction

The Corporate Deposits module of Oracle FLEXCUBE supports the processing of all types of deposits such as Demand deposits, Certificate of deposits, Term deposits and Cluster deposits. The necessary activities in the life-cycle of a deposit like the application of appropriate interest rates for deposits with floating interest, periodic accrual of ICCF components and the generation of messages and advices for all the applicable events are also taken care of once a deposit is initiated.

In addition, the module also handles the application and collection of interests, charges and fees during the life - cycle of a deposit.

2.1.1 Features

The Corporate Deposits module of Oracle FLEXCUBE has certain unique features, which help in the effective functioning of this module:

- The module supports the processing of all types of deposits like:
 - Demand deposit
 - Certificate of deposit
 - Term deposit
 - Cluster deposit
- In order to simplify the task of accepting and initiating deposits, the product definition function, the basis of Oracle FLEXCUBE s design, enables you to create products for specific services that your bank offers. Consequently, every deposit that you initiate inherits the attributes of the product that it involves, thus providing greater efficiency and promptness in processing contracts.
- The product definition function offers flexibility in the sense that you are allowed to change the inherited attributes for a specific deposit to suit your requirements at the time of processing it.
- Interest and fee rules can be set up as part of ICCF maintenance and can be linked to specific products so that interest or fees for all the contracts involving the product will be calculated according to the rule definition. This reduces the time taken in processing a contract. You also have the option of modifying any of the interest or fee attributes while processing the contract. Additionally, you can also indicate that the application of a specific component should be waived.
- The Corporate Deposits module is capable of handling all the events in the life-cycle of a deposit once it is initiated. For instance, the initiation of a future dated deposit, the application of current interest rates for deposits with floating rates, the generation of a billing notice as a reminder of payment, liquidating scheduled repayments, and the application of interest rates for deposits with floating rates will be carried out automatically.
- Oracle FLEXCUBE gives you the flexibility to customize the terms of repayment of a deposit. When processing a specific deposit, you can change the repayment schedule, which it acquires, from the product it involves.

2.1.2 Defining Schedule Types

In Oracle FLEXCUBE you can customize repayment schedules for a deposit product. The same schedule will by default, apply to all deposits involving the product. However, when you

process a specific deposit, you can change the repayment schedule, which it acquires, from the product it involves.

The type of repayment schedule you want to have for the product could either be Amortized, Capitalized or Normal.

In the case of Amortization or Equated Installments the main interest will be calculated for the term of the deposit, clubbed with the principal and the sum paid out according to the frequency you specify.

When you indicate Capitalization for schedules, and define schedules for the various components of the deposit, the interest is capitalized i.e., the unpaid interest is added to the unpaid principal and this becomes the principal for the next schedule. You also have the flexibility of defining your own schedule type for a particular product. The defined schedule type applies to all the deposits involving the product and cannot be changed during deposit processing.

2.1.3 Roll-over of Deposits

In Oracle FLEXCUBE you are allowed to rollover or renew deposits on maturity provided that it is allowed for the product with which the particular contract is associated.

For deposit products marked for rollover the outstanding principal of the old deposit is rolled over with or without the interest outstanding on it depending on the specifications made. You will have to make this specification at the time of processing the contract. In addition you have to indicate whether the roll-over is to be automatic or manual, specify the maturity type (fixed, call or notice), and the maturity date in case of a fixed maturity deposit or the notice days for a deposit with notice type of maturity.

Each of the above concepts is explained in detail in the chapter on Rolling- over a Deposit.

2.1.4 Foreclosure of Deposits

Oracle FLEXCUBE allows for fore closure of deposits only if the specification has been made at the product level. Since a prepayment made for the principal constitutes a violation of the contract, a penalty in the form of an increased interest for deposits can be charged.

Prepayment for penalty can be charged only if the contract has:

- Bearing interest
- Fixed maturity

Refer Processing Repayments chapter to know more about how Oracle FLEXCUBE handles prepayments.

2.1.5 Liquidation

Specifying whether the mode of liquidation is to be automatic or manual is done at the time of creating a product. The specifications that you make will apply to all the deposits involving the product. The system provides you the option of changing this specification at the time of processing the contract where you can change the mode of liquidation from automatic to manual or vice versa.

2.1.6 Retrieving Information

The information that has been captured while processing a deposit and the static maintenance done for the module are available in the form of reports. These reports can be

printed, spooled on to a disk file, or displayed on the screen. The following are the reports available:

- Contract schedules and maturities report
- Forward contracts report
- Value dated amendments report
- Contract events report
- Contract retrieval report
- Memo accrual control journal
- Accrual control journal
- Accrual control journal summary

3. Defining Attributes Specific to Deposit Products

3.1 Introduction

In this chapter, we shall discuss the manner in which you can define attributes specific to a Corporate Deposits product. You can create a deposits product in the 'Corporate Deposits Product Definition' screen, invoked from the Application Browser. In this screen, you can enter basic information relating to a deposits product such as the Product Code, the Description, etc.

3.2 Specifying Basic Details

In the 'Corporate Deposits Product Definition' main screen you can define generic details like the type of product, start date, end date etc. You can invoke the 'Corporate Deposits Product Definition' screen by typing 'CDDPRMNT' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking the adjoining arrow button.

Corporate Deposits Product Definition

New Enter Query

Product Code *
Product Description *
Product Type D
Product Type Description Deposit
Slogan
Product Group
Description
Start Date
End Date
Remarks

Accounting Roles | Events | Branch Currency | Customer | Preferences | Discount Accrual | Interest | Charges | Tax

MIS | Fields

Maker Date Time:
Checker Date Time:
Mod No Record Status
Authorization Status

Exit

For any product you create in Oracle FLEXCUBE, you can define generic attributes, such as branch, currency, and customer restrictions, interest details, tax details, etc., by clicking the appropriate icon in the horizontal array of icons in this screen.

Button	Description
Accounting Roles	Click this button to define the accounting role to accounting head mapping.
Events	Click this button to select the events for the product and then maintain event-wise accounting entries and advices.
Branch & Currency	Click this button to maintain the list of allowed/ disallowed branches and currencies for the product.

Customer	Click this button to maintain the list of allowed/ disallowed customers/ customer categories.
Preferences	Click this button to define preferences like tenor, rollover parameters, liquidation order etc.
MIS	Click this button to capture MIS related parameters.
Interest	Click this button to define the Interest, Commission and Fees details.
Charges	Click this button to define charge components, rules, events and other associated details.
Tax	Click this button to associate tax rules and select tax currencies.
Fields	Click this button to provide values for the UDFs associated with the screen.
Discount Accrual	Click this button to define preferences related to discount accrual.

For further information on the generic attributes that you can define for a product, refer the following Oracle FLEXCUBE User Manuals under Modularity:

- Product Definition
- Interest
- Charges and Fees
- Commission
- MIS
- Tax
- User Defined
- Settlements

3.3 Specifying Preferences for Deposit

Preferences are the options that are available to you for defining the attributes of a product. The options you choose, ultimately, shape the product. For example, you have the option of making tax applicable to a product, or waiving it. If you specify that tax is applicable for a product, a deposit contract involving the product will inherit the attribute. However, you can change it while processing the deposit.

Similarly, you can choose between the automatic liquidation of schedules and manual liquidation; you can choose to allow rollover for a product, or deny it, and so on. You can define the preferences for a product that you are creating in the 'Deposits Product Preferences' screen.

3.3.1 Maintaining Main Preferences for Deposit

Define the main preferences in the 'Main' tab of the 'Deposits Product Preference' screen.

Payment

Specify the payment method for the main interest is to be the following:

- Bearing
- Discounted
- True Discounted

This cannot be changed at the time of processing a deposit.

Bearing

The interest is liquidated on schedule payment date(s).

Discounted

In this interest payment method, the Interest is deducted from the principal at the time of initiating the deposit.

For example, you have accepted a deposit of USD 10,000 from Mr. Brian Williams, under the Short Term Deposits from Individuals scheme, at 10% interest, for a year.

Under the Discounted type of interest payment, the total interest calculated for the tenor of the deposit, USD 1,000 is deducted from the nominal (USD 10,000) and only USD 9,000 is accepted. This forms the principal of the deposit. At Maturity, Mr. Brian Williams gets back USD 10,000.

The formula for computing discounted interest is $P*N*R/100$.

Here

- P - Principal
- N - Period

- R - Annualized Interest Rate

True Discounted

In this Interest payment method, the interest is calculated on the principal in a manner differing slightly from the discounted method. The interest rate is applied on the Principal instead of the Nominal, as is done in the Discounted method.

For example, you have accepted a deposit of USD 10,000 from Mr. Brian Williams, under the scheme Short Term Deposits from Individuals, at 10% interest for a year.

Under the true discounted type of interest payment, the interest calculated on the principal, USD 900, (arrived at after deducting 10% interest on the principal) is deducted from the nominal (USD 10,000) and USD 9,100 is accepted. This forms the actual principal of the deposit. At Maturity, Mr. Brain Williams gets back USD 10,000.

The formula for computing truly discounted interest is $P*N*R/[100*(1 + N*R/100)]$.

Here

- P - Principal
- N - Period
- R - Annualized Interest Rate

Schedule Type

Indicate the type of repayment schedule that you to want have for the product. It could be any of the following:

- Capitalized
- Normal

Capitalized

When you indicate capitalization for the schedules, and define schedules for the various components of the deposit (through the schedule definitions screens), the interest is not paid to the customer on the schedule dates but is capitalized (the unpaid interest is added to the unpaid principal and this becomes the principal for the next schedule).

Note

For capitalization only the interest component, defined as Main Interest in the Product ICCF screen, will be considered.

Normal

Indicate Normal as the schedule type, you will be able to define your own schedules through the Product Default Schedules screen. The Schedule Type applies to all deposits involving the product and cannot be changed during deposit processing.

Cluster Identification

If the deposit you are initiating is a cluster deposit, then the ID of the cluster you have defined for the product involving the deposit will be displayed in the screen by default. However, you can change the cluster for this particular deposit, by changing the cluster ID. Select the ID of your choice from the option list.

3.3.1.1 Setting Accrual Details

Frequency

Apart from the principal, you can have other components for a deposit, such as Interest, Charge or Fees, and these can be accrued over the tenor of the deposit before being realized

into the expense or income accounts respectively. You can define the frequency at which you would like to accrue these components as part of the preferences that you specify.

The attributes of these other components are defined in the ICCF sub-system of Oracle FLEXCUBE. For components that have been marked for accrual, the frequency is specified in this screen (Product Preferences screen).

When you run the Automatic Contract Update function at the End of Day, the system carries out the accruals according to the frequency that you specified. However, if the accrual date falls on a holiday, then the accruals are done as per your holiday handling specifications in the Branch Parameters screen:

- If you have specified that automatic events are to be processed for a holiday(s) on the working day before the holiday, the accruals falling due on a holiday(s) will be processed during End of Day processing on the last working day before the holiday.
- If you have specified that the automatic events are to be processed for a holiday(s) on the working day following the holiday, the automatic events falling due on a holiday(s) will be processed on the next working day, during the Beginning of Day processing.

The frequency can be one of the following:

- Daily
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Half yearly
- Yearly

Start Month

If you set the accrual frequency as quarterly, half yearly or yearly, you have to specify the month in which the first accrual has to begin, besides the date.

Start Date

In the case of monthly, quarterly, half yearly or yearly accruals, you should specify the date on which the accruals have to be done. For example, if you specify the date as 30, accruals will be carried out on the 30th of the month, according to the frequency that you have defined.

If you want to fix the accrual date for the last working day of the month, you should specify the date as 31 and indicate the frequency. If you indicate the frequency as monthly, the accruals will be done at the end of every month - that is, on 31st for months with 31 days, on 30th for months with 30 days and on 28th or 29th, as the case may be, for February.

If you specify the frequency as quarterly, and fix the accrual date as the last day of the month, then the accruals will be done on the last day of the month at the end of every quarter. It works in a similar fashion for half-yearly accrual frequency.

For example, if you specify the frequency as half yearly, the start date as 31, and the start month as June, the system will accrue interest for the first time on 30 June 1997 for the period from 01 January to 30 June 1997, and for the second time on 31 December 1997, for the period from 01 July 1997 to 31 December 1997.

3.3.1.2 Specifying Tenor Related Details

Minimum

Set the minimum limits for deposit tenor.

Maximum

Set the maximum limits for deposit tenor.

For example, you have a product Short Term Deposits for the Corporate Sector - SDC3. This product is for Short Term Deposits for the Corporate Sector. The deposits involving this product will have tenors like three months, six months etc. For such a product you can set a minimum tenor of one month and a maximum tenor of one year.

Default

Specify a standard tenor or a default tenor. The Default tenor is the tenor that is associated with a deposit involving this product. However, the Default tenor applied on a deposit can be changed during deposit processing.

For example, you can define a default tenor; say 6 months, for the product we just discussed, SDC3. This Default tenor will apply to all the deposits involving the product. However, at the time of capturing the details of a deposit, you can change the tenor.

Unit

In the minimum, maximum and default tenor fields, set the duration numerically. Here, specify the unit of the duration. It could be:

- Days
- Months
- Years

For example, to define the default tenor, in the default tenor field, you will define the number and the unit - days, months, years, in the Unit field.

Suppose, for a product, you want to define the default tenor as 150 days. Then you should give the following values in the fields:

Default tenor - 150

Unit - Days

To define a default tenor of 10 months, say, for a product, you should give the following values in the fields:

Default tenor - 10

Unit - months

To define a default tenor of eight years, for a product, you should give the following values in the fields:

Default tenor - 8

Unit - years

You should follow the same process for defining the minimum and maximum tenor for a product.

3.3.1.3 Specifying Exchange Rate Variance

When a deposit involves a currency conversion the rates defined for the Rate Type, that has been specified for the product, will be picked up by default (examples for Rate Type could be cash rate, borrowing rate, lending rate, etc.,). This default can be changed.

Impose some restrictions on this changed rate, as follows:

Maximum

Do not apply an exchange rate on a deposit, involving the product that you are creating, that is greater than the value that you specify as the Maximum Variance. If the exchange rate exceeds the standard exchange rate by the maximum variance you have defined for the product, then the system will not allow you to store the contract.

For example, you have specified the Normal variance as 3% and the Maximum variance as 6% for Product DD01.

Now, if the Exchange Rate to be applied on a contract in exceeds the standard exchange rate that has been maintained by 4% to 6%, the system will ask you for an override before applying this rate.

However, if the exchange rate exceeds the standard exchange rate by over 6%, then the system will not allow you to store the contract.

Note

The exchange rate variance is a percentage.

Normal

If the Exchange Rate Variance exceeds the Standard Exchange Rate for the Rate Type by this value (normal variance), then the system will ask you for an override before proceeding to apply the exchange rate.

3.3.1.4 Indicating Values to be Re - keyed during Authorization

Specify the values that the authorizer of a deposit contract has to rekey at the time of authorizing.

All operations on a deposit (Input, Modification, Reversal, Manual Liquidation or Manual Roll-over) have to be authorized:

- By a user other than the one who carried out the operation
- Before you can begin the End of Day operations

When you invoke a deposit for authorization - as a cross-checking mechanism to ensure that you are calling the right deposit - you can specify that the values of certain fields should be entered before the other details are displayed. The complete details of the deposit will be displayed only after the values to these fields are entered. This is called the rekey option. The fields for which the values have to be given are called the rekey fields.

If no rekey fields have been defined, the details of the deposit will be displayed immediately once the authorizer calls the deposit for authorization. The rekey option also serves as a means of ensuring the accuracy of inputs.

Specify any or all of the following as rekey fields:

- Currency
- Value Date
- Contract amount
- Maturity Date
- Counter Party
- Interest Rate / Amount
- Fee Currency

- Fee Amount
- Fee Refund Amount
- Fee value Date
- Fee Start Date
- Fee End Date

3.3.2 Maintaining Schedule Details for Deposit

Define schedule related preferences in the 'Schedules' tab of the 'Corporate Deposits Product Preferences' screen.

In this screen, specify the following details:

Auto Liquidation

Components of a deposit can be liquidated automatically or manually. You should indicate whether the mode of liquidation of repayment schedules is to be automatic. Specify Auto liquidation if you want the components of a deposit involving this product to be liquidated automatically.

If you opt for automatic liquidation, a schedule will be automatically liquidated on the day it falls due, during Beginning of Day processing (by the Automatic Contract Update function.)

The manner in which the automatic schedule liquidation date falling on a holiday will be handled is based on your holiday handling specifications in the Branch Parameters table:

- If a schedule falls on a holiday it will be processed on the last working before the holiday - during End of Day processing - if you specified that processing (of such schedules) has to be done on the last working day before the holiday.
- If you have specified that processing has to be done only up to the System Date (today), then only the events scheduled for today (the last working day before the holiday) will be processed. The events of the holiday are processed on the next working day after the holiday, during Beginning of Day processing.

If you do not specify Auto liquidation, you have to give specific instructions for liquidation through the Manual Liquidation screen on the day you want to manually liquidate the schedule.

Annual Percentage Yield Calculation Required

Oracle FLEXCUBE allows you to calculate the Annual Percentage Yield (APY) so as to enable your customer to compare interest rates offered by different banks. Select this option to indicate that for contracts involving this product, APY should be calculated during takedown, or during Value Dated amendments or contract amendments resulting in change of cash flows (change of schedule).

Note

APY is calculated for a contract only if this parameter has been enabled at the Branch as well as the Product level.

You can calculate the APY by using the following formula:

$$\text{APY earned} = 100 * [(1 + \text{Interest Earned} / \text{Balance}) ^ {365/\text{Days in Period}} - 1]$$

Where,

- Balance - is the average daily balance in the account for the period.
- Interest Earned - is the actual amount of interest earned on the account for the period.
- Days in Period - is the actual number of days for the period. The days in terms will be determined by the compounding frequency (specified in the field - Day Basis for APY).

Recompute Schedules

When defining the preferences for a product, you have to specify whether the interest on the future schedules of a deposit (involving the product) has to be recalculated in case of an advance repayment on a schedule (that is, when a repayment is made before its due date).

Forward Dating Allowed

The Value Date of a deposit (that is, the date on which it is initiated) can be:

- The date on which it is input (booked)
- A date in the past
- A date in the future

Indicate whether a deposit involving a product can have a Value Date in the future. A deposit can have a value date in the future only if you have allowed it for the product, which it involves. An initiation date in the past or today can be indicated for any deposit.

When a deposit with a Value Date in the future is stored, no accounting entries will be passed on the date of input. The deposit will be initiated by the Automatic Contract Update function during the Beginning of Day (BOD) processes on the Value Date (date of initiation). All the necessary accounting entries will be passed on this date.

However, if the initiation date (Value Date) falls on a holiday, then, the deposit will be initiated as per your holiday handling specifications in the Branch Parameters screen:

- If you have specified that automatic processes are to be carried out for holidays, the deposit slated for initiation on the holiday will be initiated during End of Day processing on the last working day before the holiday.

If you have specified that the automatic processes are to be carried out only till the System Date (today's date), the deposit slated for initiation on the holiday will be initiated on the next working day, immediately after the holiday, during Beginning of Day processing.

Partial Payment – Manual Liquidation

Opt for partial payment as manual liquidation for your deposit.

Apply Tax

Specify whether tax should be applied on deposits involving a product. If tax is specified for the product, you can waive it for specific deposits. However, if you have specified that tax is not applicable to the product, you will not be able to levy tax on any deposit involving the product.

Allowing Pre-Payment With Over Draft Schedules

Indicate whether a penalty is to be applied on a deposit involving the product if a withdrawal is made before it is due. If you have made a principal repayment before the schedule date, you can give a lower interest on the amount that is repaid to the customer before it is due. A prepayment is a withdrawal that is made before it is due. The following example explains a prepayment.

For example, Parivallal Express Services has deposited USD 10,000 at 14% interest on 1 January 1998. The deposit is to mature on 31 March 1998. There are three monthly payment schedules for the interest and the principal is to be paid at maturity.

Now, Parivallal withdraws the entire principal on 31 January 1998, that is, on the first schedule payment date of the interest. This amounts to a prepayment. You have accepted the deposit on the understanding that it will be with you for three months. When it is withdrawn in just one month you have the option of charging a prepayment penalty. This could be in the form of a lower rate of interest (lower than the 14% that was to be paid on the principal for three months) for the one-month period, or a flat amount.

For the amount that is paid in advance, the penalty interest (that is, the rate of interest that is lower than the normal interest rate, or it can be a flat one-time prepayment penalty amount) should be specified when the repayment is being processed for the deposit. Here is another example to explain the concept:

However, through the Product Preferences screen, you can only indicate whether penalty can be applied on deposits involving the product. The actual rate or the amount has to be specified when the prepayment is processed, through the 'Manual Liquidation' screen.

Certificate of Deposit

If the product you are defining involves contracts that are certificates of deposits, you should specify so in this screen.

Allow Rollover

Specify whether a deposit, involving the product you are defining, can be rolled- over into a new deposit if it is not liquidated on its Maturity Date.

When creating a product you can specify whether roll-over of a deposit, involving the product, is allowed. If you specify that roll-over is allowed for the product, it will be applicable to all the deposits involving the product. However, at the time of processing a specific deposit involving this product, you can indicate that roll-over is not allowed.

However, if you specify that roll-over is not allowed for a product, you cannot rollover a deposit involving the product. The terms of a deposit that is rolled- over can be the same as those of the original deposit or they can be different. (The terms that can be changed are discussed in the chapter Rolling- over a deposit. Please refer this chapter). If the terms should be different, they should be specified during deposit processing.

Day Basis for Annual Percentage Yield

As a product preference, if you have indicated that APY should be calculated for contracts involving the product, you will have to specify the frequency at which APY calculation should be performed. You can enter the number of days per year for APY calculation here.

The following example illustrates the manner in which APY is calculated and the variations that may occur.

Minimum Amount Currency

Specify the currency of the minimum amount for auto liquidation.

Minimum Amount for Auto Liquidation

During auto liquidation for your deposit, you can specify a minimum amount that should be liquidated.

Your specification for a product will apply to all contracts involving the product. On automatic liquidation, if a schedule amount is more than the defined Minimum Amount for Auto Liquidation, the system checks the payment account for the available balance.

If the funds available in the account exceed the defined minimum amount, the schedule is liquidated entirely or to the tune of the available funds in the account. If the funds in the payment account are less than the minimum amount specified for the product, the system liquidates the schedule only if it can be entirely liquidated. If not, the system marks the schedule as 'pending' until there are sufficient funds in the account.

The liquidation order is used, when you want to liquidate the dues in a certain order, say interest first and then the principal. For instance, if there is a penalty interest, you may wish to recover it first.

Suspense General Ledger for Depreciation Assignment

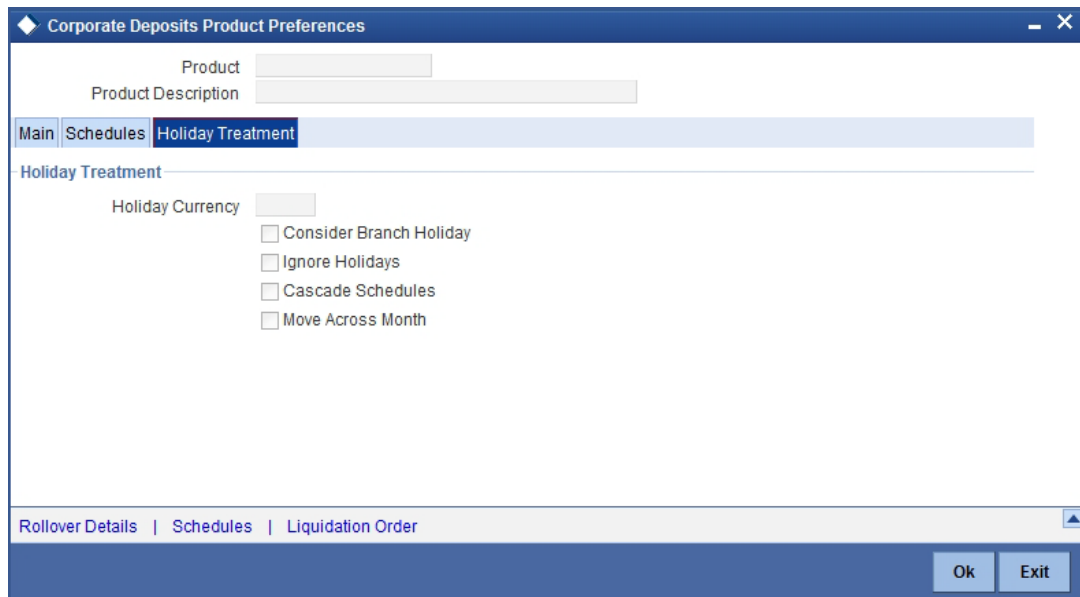
Specify the suspense GL for depreciation. It is mandatory only if the 'Assignment Allow' option is checked and the product is of Type Deposit.

A suspense GL is used for split interest (the interest is split between the old counter party and the new assignment party from the assignment date) and total coupon interest (the Assignment party gets the entire interest) type of assignments.

For such Assignment types, the system creates a new deposit for the Assignment party for the Assignment amount. The suspense GL that you select in this field is debited for the Assignment amount, instead of debiting the account of the new counterparty.

3.3.3 Specifying Holiday Handling Preferences

Specify holiday handling preferences for processing schedules falling due on holidays in the 'Holiday Treatment' tab of the 'Corporate Deposits Product - Preferences' screen.



In this screen, specify the following details:

3.3.4 **Specifying Details of Holiday Currency**

Specify here the country of the deposit currency for which the holiday table should be checked before drawing the payment schedules related to the deposit.

By default, the currency to be checked is the deposit currency. If the input here is different from the deposit currency, the holiday table is checked for both the currencies.

Consider Branch Holiday

Specify whether the system should consider local branch holiday while processing the deposit payments. In case you opt for this and do not check the 'Ignore Holiday' option, the system takes the schedule movement defined for the local branch holiday and the holidays defined for each currency in the list.

The preference you maintain here will be defaulted at the contract and you can also choose to change it for the specific contract.

Ignore Holidays

You have defined automatic repayment schedules, but there is a chance that one or more schedules may fall due on a holiday. In such a case, you have two choices:

- Ignore the holiday and retain the due date on that day
- Move it either backward or forward, by specifying so in the subsequent fields in this screen.

Check this box if you wish to ignore holidays at the time of drawing up schedules.

Cascade Schedules

The question of cascading schedules arises only if:

- You have specified that a schedule falling due on a holiday has to be moved forward or backward; and,
- The schedule has been defined with a definite frequency.

If you check this box to cascade schedules, the schedule date following the changed date will be shifted in accordance with the changed date as per the frequency.

If you opt not to cascade schedules, even if one of the schedule dates are changed, the following schedules will be fixed as per the original definition.

Move Across Months

If you have chosen to move a schedule falling due on a holiday either to the next working day or the previous one and it crosses over into a different month, the schedule date will be moved only if you so indicate in this field. If not, the schedule date will remain in the same month.

Check this box if you want to allow movement across the month for a schedule date that has been moved forward or backward.

In the 'Main' tab of the screen, you have to specify other additional details also. You can do this in the appropriate sub-screens, as mentioned below:

Each of the above sub-screens is explained in details in the following sections.

Rollover Details	Click this button to invoke the 'Rollover Details' screen.
Schedules	Click this button to define schedule details for different components.
Liquidation Order	Click this button to maintain order for liquidation of components.

3.3.5 Maintaining Rollover Details

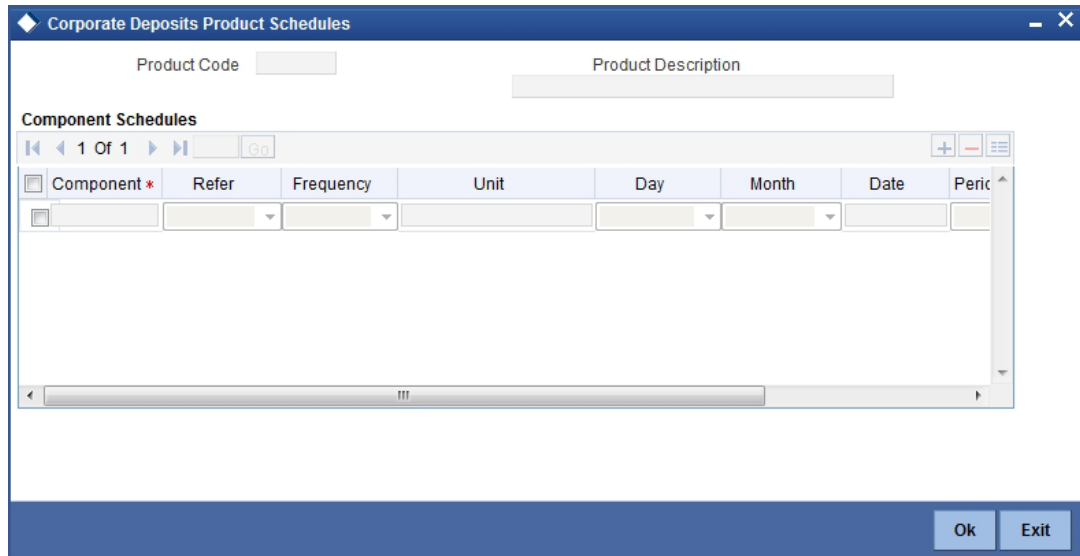
Specify additional details pertaining to rollover in the 'Rollover Details' screen. To invoke this screen, click 'Rollover Details' button in the 'Deposits Product Preferences' screen.

For a detailed explanation on the above screen, refer the chapter 'Rolling-over a Deposit' in this User Manual.

3.3.6 Specifying Component Schedule Details

When creating a deposit product, you can define schedule details such as the reference date, the frequency, the month and the date for each component. You can capture these details in

the 'Product Default Schedules' screen. To invoke this screen, click 'Schedules' button in the 'Deposits Product Preferences' screen.



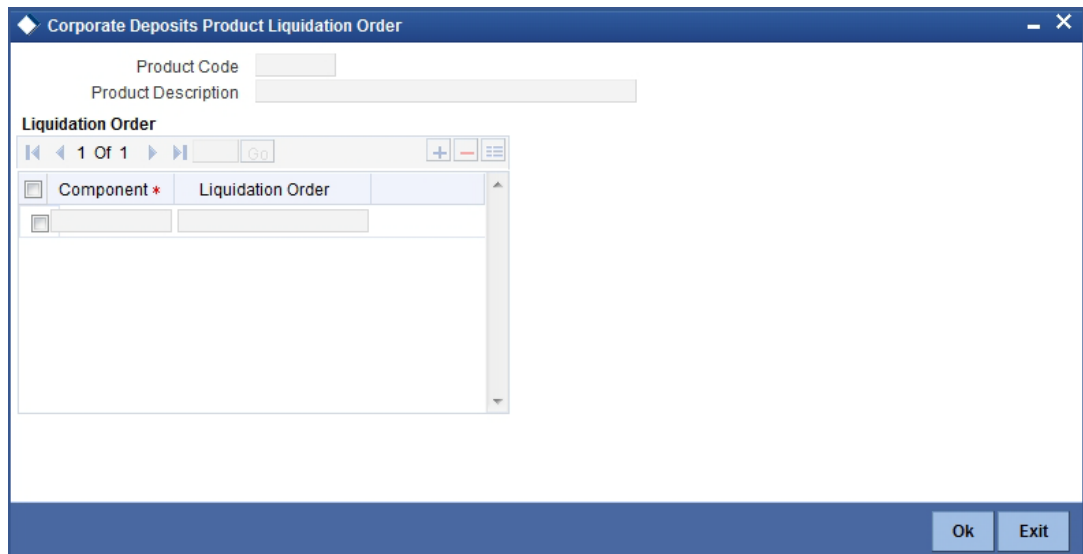
For a detailed explanation on the above screen, refer the section titled 'Specifying Schedule Details for Components' in the 'Processing Repayments' chapter of this User Manual.

3.3.7 Prioritizing Liquidation of Components

If you have defined automatic liquidation for the product, you can specify the order of liquidation of the various components. The components should have the following:

- Schedules that fall due on the same day
- The same repayment account

Specify the order of liquidation in the 'Component Liquidation Order' screen. You can invoke the 'Component Liquidation Order' screen by clicking 'Liquidation Order' on the 'Corporate Deposits Product – Preferences' screen.



3.3.7.1 When Funds in Repayment Account are Insufficient

When funds are insufficient, the component(s) for which funds are available will be liquidated in the order that you have specified. Liquidation of those components for which funds are

insufficient is dependent on, whether you have specified, that the availability of funds has to be verified (You can specify this in the Contract Preferences screen by checking the Verify Funds field). If you have indicated that the availability of funds has to be ascertained and the funds are insufficient, then the components that leave the repayment account with a debit balance will not be liquidated. The liquidation will be done to the extent of the balance available in the repayment account and in the order of liquidation. The payment schedules for those components, which have not been liquidated or have been partly liquidated, will be left as outstanding.

3.3.7.2 If you do not want to Ascertain Availability of Funds

If you have not indicated that the availability of funds has to be verified before liquidation, all the components will be liquidated leaving the repayment account with a debit balance. However, you have to specify that overdraft facility is available for the repayment account. The payment schedule will be marked as liquidated. If the account has an overdraft limit and that limit has been exceeded, the components due will be liquidated, after recording an automatic override for exceeding the limit.

On the repayment account that has a debit balance, the debit interest as specified for the type of account (current or savings), through the Interest and Charges sub-system of Oracle FLEXCUBE, will be applied. If the repayment account has not been defined for overdraft, the schedules will not be liquidated if the funds are insufficient.

Note

If you do not specify the liquidation order, the components will be liquidated in the following order:

- Penalty Interest
 - Interest
 - Principal
-

3.3.8 An Example of Defining Deposit Product

Let us assume that amongst other financial services, your bank is offering short-term deposits. Short-term deposits can be of different types:

- Short Term Deposits for Domestic customers
- Short Term Deposits for overseas customers

Short Term Deposits for three months and Short Term Deposits for six months are examples of *specific* services that you offer. Each of these services can, therefore, be considered products. Let us consider the steps involved in accepting a short-term deposit from a Domestic customer. You would specify:

- The deposit amount
- The tenor of the deposit
- The rate of interest
- The tax details
- The GLs and customer accounts to which the accounting entries should be posted.
- The advices that should be generated

If you accept 20 deposits a day, you would repeat these operations as many times. By defining Short Term Deposits For Domestic Customers as a product and defining attributes for it, you will be able to render these operations easier. For example, for a product, you can define, among other attributes, the following:

- The standard tenor
- The rate of interest
- The tax details
- The GLs to which the accounting entries should be posted
- The advices that should be generated

Every time you accept a short-term loan from a Domestic customer, the system will pick up the details defined for the product Short Term Deposit for Domestic Customers.

Every deposit that you accept inherits the attributes of the product that it involves. However, you can change the inherited attributes for a specific deposit to suit your requirements.

The advantage of defining a product is that you simplify the task of accepting deposits. The following example, illustrates the concept of products.

For example, a deposit could be of any of the following types:

- Demand Deposit
- Certificate of Deposit
- Term Deposit
- Cluster Deposit

You can define any number of Term Deposit products having varying tenors, rates of interest, you can allow or deny roll-over, apply or waive tax and so on. Each of these types of deposit definitions, with their specific set of attributes constitutes a product.

For instance, under Term Deposits, you may accept Short Term Deposits and Long Term Deposits. Under the category Short Term Deposits, you may have a further sub-division of categories:

- Domestic Short Term Deposits (Short Term Deposits from individuals within the country).
- Corporate Short Term Deposits (Short Term Deposits from Corporate Houses).

You can define two different products one for short-term deposits in the Domestic sector and the other for short-term deposits in the corporate sector.

SDD1 - Short Term Deposits for the Domestic sector

SDC2 - Short Term Deposits for the corporate sector:

Attributes of SDD 1:

Rate of interest - 14%.

Maximum tenor - 2 years.

Quarterly interest payments, Principal payment at maturity.

Attributes of SDC 2:

Rate of interest - 16%.

Maximum tenor - six months.

Repayment at Maturity.

Note

In this example, only three attributes have been defined. You can define many more attributes for a product.

All the deposits involving SDD1 are Short Term Deposits from individuals and they inherit the attributes of SDD1. You do not have to specify the terms each time you process a short-term deposit from an individual if you define SDD1 and input deposits involving it. The same is the case with SDC2, a short-term deposit product for the Corporate sector.

Similarly, you may have Long Term Deposits from the Domestic sector and from the Corporate sector. These broad categories of deposits share common attributes and hence you can define each of these as a product.

Since you define products for convenience, the attributes defined for the product are inherited by all the deposits involving the product. Yet you have room for flexibility. You can change the inherited attributes of a specific deposit to suit your customer s requirements at the time of processing the deposit.

4. Capturing Details of Deposit

4.1 Introduction

A product is a specific service that you offer your customers. For example, amongst other financial services, you may offer the Short Term Deposit facility to your customers. You may offer two types of Short Term Deposits:

- Short Term Deposits (STDs) with a tenor of three months
- Short Term Deposits (STDs) with a tenor of six months

Both, STDs with a tenor of three months and STDs with a tenor of six months, are examples of *specific* services that you offer. All STDs of three months, which you accept, would involve the product 'Short Term Deposit of three months'. Similarly, all STDs of six months would involve the product 'Short Term Deposit of six months'.

A product, you will notice, helps you classify the Deposits that you accept according to certain broad similarities (such as, the tenor). The other advantage of defining a product is this: you can define certain general attributes for a product, which will default to all *contracts* (deposits) involving it. When you accept a deposit from a customer, you enter into a '*contract*'. Every time you accept a deposit, you do not have to specify its general attributes since a deposit acquires the attributes defined for the product it involves. You can change the general attributes at the time of processing a deposit. Besides the general attributes, which a deposit inherits from a product - which can be changed - there are the specific attributes which you have to define for the deposit:

- The counterparty (customer) details
- The deposit amount
- The deposit currency
- The repayment account for the deposit, and so on

4.2 Features of Corporate Deposits Contract Input Screen

Every product that is created in your bank is endowed with certain general attributes. A deposit that you accept acquires the general attributes defined for the product it involves. To recall, a product is endowed with the following general attributes:

- The product code, description, slogan, start and end date for the product and remarks
- The frequency of interest accrual
- The tenor limits for the product
- The liquidation mode: manual or automatic
- Whether deposits involving a product can be rolled over (into a new deposit) if it is not liquidated on its Maturity Date
- Whether tax has to be applied
- The exchange rate variance
- The fields to be rekeyed, by the authorizer of a contract, at the time of authorization
- Whether a penalty is to be imposed if there is an advance repayment.
- Whether interest schedule amounts have to be recomputed in case of an advance payment
- Whether a deposit involving a product can be booked such that it is initiated on a date in the future

- Indicate whether for a back-dated deposit that has schedules prior to today's date, the schedules have to be liquidated when the deposit is initiated (a back dated deposit is one which has an initiation date that falls before today's date).
- The payment type for main interest - bearing, discounted or true discounted
- The schedule type – amortized, capitalized, normal
- Authorization rekey fields
- The number of working days before a repayment date when a billing notice is to be generated
- Repayment schedules
- Specifying rollover details like tax on rollover, rolling over with interest or without interest, deduction of tax on rollover
- Details of interest, commission, charge and fee
- The cluster ID
- Whether the deposit is negotiable
- Whether it is a certificate of deposit
- Other tax details like the tax scheme, the component being taxed, the type of tax and the event (booking, liquidation, etc.) upon which it is applied
- The accounting roles and the General Ledgers for accounting purposes when an event (initiation, liquidation, etc.) takes place, and the advices or messages to be generated
- The customer categories and customers who can be counterparty to a deposit involving the product
- The branch and currency restrictions

However, when you input a deposit involving a product, you need to enter information that is specific to the deposit. You can enter details specific to a deposit in the Corporate Deposits Contract Input screen. You need to enter the following information:

- The base number of the counterparty (customer)
- The currency of the contract
- The principal amount (for a deposit with True Discounted interest, you should enter the nominal)
- The tenor related details for the deposit
- The settlement accounts
- The related reference number, if any
- The maturity details
- The interest details
- Whether the deposit can be rolled over

The following details are displayed. They cannot be changed:

- Product type
- Default tax scheme
- Schedule payment method
- Interest type
- Rollover count

4.3 Specifying Deposit Details

Through the following screens you can capture the details of deposits that you accept:

- Contract Details screen
- Contract Schedule Definition screen
- Contract Rollover screen
- Contract Preferences screen
- Contract Holiday Preferences screen

The 'Contract Details' screen is available under the module Corporate Deposits in the Application Browser. Under this module, it is available under Contract Input.

Once in the 'Contract Details' screen, you will see the four other sections, each representing a screen:

Section	Screen
Preferences	Contract Preferences screen
Holiday Preferences	Contract Holiday Preferences screen
Schedules	Contract Schedule Definition screen
Rollover	Contract Rollover screen

4.3.1 Capturing Deposit Details

You can invoke the 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen by typing 'LDDCONON' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking the adjoining arrow button. The 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen will be displayed.

Product

Every deposit that you issue would involve a specific service (which you have defined as a product) that you offer. When accepting a deposit you should specify the product that it involves.

All the attributes of the product that you specify will apply to the deposit. However, you can change some of these attributes while entering the details of the (deposit) contract. When you specify a product for the deposit, the product type - deposit - is displayed.

Product Description

On selecting a product, the description maintained for that product is displayed in this field.

Contract Reference Number

The Contract Reference Number identifies a deposit. It is automatically generated by the system for each deposit. The Contract Reference Number is a combination of the branch code, the product code, the date on which the deposit is booked (in Julian format) and a running serial number for the booking date.

The Reference Number consists of a three-digit branch code, a four-character product code, a five-digit Julian Date and a four-digit serial number.

The Julian Date has the following format:

YYDDD

Here, YY stands for the last two digits of the year and DDD for the number of day(s) that has/ have elapsed in the year.

For example, January 31 2000 translates into the Julian Date: 00031. Similarly, February 5, 2000 becomes 00036 in the Julian format. Here, 036 is arrived at by adding the number of days elapsed in January with those that elapsed in February (31+5=36).

Source

This field will state whether the contract is uploaded or not. If it is null, it means the contract is not uploaded. The system will populate the source code for all uploaded contracts.

During any operation like amendment, deletion or reversal, on a contract, the system checks whether the contract is uploaded using the source code. If the contract is uploaded then the system checks the preferences specified in the Upload Source Preferences screen, before allowing any operation on the contract.

User Reference Number

Enter any reference number for a deposit that you accept. The deposit will be identified through this number in addition to the Contract Reference Number generated by the system. No two deposits can have the same User Reference Number. By default, the Contract Reference Number generated by the system will be taken as the User Reference Number. You can use this number, besides the deposit Reference Number, to retrieve information relating to a deposit.

Outstanding Amount

This field will be updated with the outstanding amount on payment and VAMI of principal increase.

Customer

When entering the details of a deposit you should specify the customer from whom this deposit is being received. The category of customers (or the customers themselves) who can be the counterparty to a deposit is defined for the product the deposit involves. Specify the code of an authorized customer who falls into a category allowed for the product.

Currency

Specify the currency of the deposit when accepting it. You can select any currency that is allowed for the product, which the deposit involves.

Amount

If a product has bearing or discounted type of interest, you should enter the principal of the deposit in this screen. For a deposit involving a true discounted product, you should enter the face value (nominal) of the deposit. You can enter T or M to indicate thousands or millions, respectively. For example, 10T means 10,000 and 10M means 10 million.

Note

Note that the amount, which you enter, would be taken to be in the currency specified for the deposit.

Local Currency Equivalent

If the contract currency is different from the local currency, then this displays the contract amount in the local currency equivalent amount.

Interest Period Basis

The Interest Period Basis gets displayed as 'Including the From Date'.

For all schedules, the period considered for interest calculation would include the start date and exclude the end date. Therefore, the value date of the deposit is considered for interest calculation and the maturity date is excluded.

4.3.1.1 Specifying Settlement Details

As a product preference if you have specified that Settlement Details need not be captured for contracts linked to the product the system automatically disables the Settlement Details button in this screen. Consequently you will be required to indicate the credit and debit settlement details.

The credit account is the customer account into which the deposit amount will be credited upon maturity. Conversely the debit account is the customer account which will be debited when the deposit is initiated.

In addition to indicating the debit and credit accounts you also have to specify the branch in which the credit and debit accounts reside.

Customer Name

The system displays the name of the specified customer ID based on the details maintained at 'Customer Maintenance' level.

Credit Account Description

The system displays the description of the specified credit account number based on the details maintained at 'Customer Account Maintenance' level.

Debit Account Description

The system displays the description of the specified debit account number based on the details maintained at 'Customer Account Maintenance' level.

4.3.1.2 Specifying Tenor

Booking Date

The date on which the deposit details are entered would be displayed in this screen. This defaults to the system date (today's date). This date is for information purposes only. The

accounting entries are passed as of the Value Date of the deposit (initiation date of the deposit).

Value Date

This is the date on which a deposit takes effect. The accounting entries for the initiation of the deposit will be passed as of this date. The tenor of the deposit will begin from this date and all calculations for interest and all the other components based on tenor will be made from this date onwards.

The system defaults to today's date. You can enter a Value Date of your choice. The date that you enter can be any one of the following:

- Today's date
- A date in the past
- A date in the future (you can enter a date in the future only if Future Dating has been allowed for the product)

The Value Date should not be earlier than the Start Date or later than the End Date defined for the product involved in the deposit.

If the liquidation date for any component falls before today's date, the liquidation entries (as defined by you for the product) will be passed if you have so specified for the product. If the Maturity Date of a deposit is earlier than today, maturity entries will also be passed.

Once the deposit details have been stored and authorized, this date can be amended only if the deposit has bearing type of interest and NO schedule has been liquidated.

Note

An override will be sought if the Value Date falls on a holiday, in the country of the deposit currency.

Original Start Date

For a deposit that has been rolled over, this is the date on which the deposit was originally initiated. If a deposit has been rolled over more than once, this will be the date on which the first deposit was initiated.

If you are entering a deposit that has already been initiated, you should enter the date on which the deposit began. In this case, the date will be for information purposes only and for all accounting purposes the Value Date will be considered as the date on which the deposit was initiated.

User Input Mat Date

This is the maturity date that you have to specify at the time of contract initiation. This field is version based i.e. the system will create a new version of the contract with the new maturity date if you perform any one of the following:

- Change the maturity date for an uninitiated contract.
- Change the maturity date by making a value dated amendment.

The date that you specify here will be defaulted to the 'Maturity Date' field.

Maturity Date

If the Maturity Type is fixed (that is, the Maturity Date of the deposit is known when the deposit is initiated) specify the Maturity Date when entering the details of the deposit. This date should be later than the Start Date of the product. If the product has a Standard Tenor, this date will

be defaulted based on the tenor and the From Date of the contract. If you change this date, you should give an override when you store the deposit.

Note

When the Standard Tenor is maintained as zero at the product level the system will not default the maturity date. You will have to specify it manually.

For a deposit with Call or Notice type of maturity, the Maturity Date should be entered in the screen when it is known. This date should be later than the Start Date of the product. You can unlock the record and add the date.

If you have specified auto liquidation for the deposit, liquidation will be done automatically on that date. If manual liquidation has been specified, you will have to manually liquidate the deposit through the Manual Liquidation function.

For a deposit with Fixed Maturity Type, this date can either be extended or brought backward through the Value Dated Changes function, once the deposit has been initiated.

Cluster Id

If the deposit you are initiating is a cluster deposit, then the ID of the cluster you have defined for the product involving the deposit will be displayed in the screen by default. However, you can change the cluster for this particular deposit, by changing the cluster ID.

Size

The cluster size for the specified cluster ID is displayed.

4.3.1.3 Mode of Liquidation

When setting up a product you specify the mode of liquidation - automatic or manual - for the different components of a deposit. By default, all deposits involving the product will inherit this definition. However, you can change the mode of liquidation, from automatic to manual, or vice versa, when processing a specific deposit.

4.3.1.4 Allowing Rollover of Deposits

While setting up a product, if you specified that deposits involving this product should be automatically rolled over, all deposits involving the product will be rolled over on their Maturity Date, if they are not liquidated. This feature is called auto rollover. If auto rollover had been allowed for the product, which the deposit involves, it will be indicated on this screen.

However, if you do not want the deposit, whose details are being captured, to be rolled over, you can disallow rollover for the deposit. If rollover has been disallowed for a product, you cannot rollover deposits involving the product.

Note

Note that for rollover to be applicable for the deposit, it has to be defined for the product.

Tax Scheme

The tax scheme, which has been specified for the product will be displayed in this screen. The tax scheme cannot be changed at the time of deposit processing.

Payment Method

The payment method specified for the main interest for the product (whether bearing, discounted or true discounted) applies to the contract as well. The method defined for the product is displayed here.

- Bearing

Interest is liquidated on schedule payment date(s).

For example, you have Mr. Brian William's deposit of USD 10,000 under the scheme 'Short Term Deposits for Individuals' at 10% interest for a year.

Now, under the bearing type of interest payment method, the nominal (USD 10,000) which becomes the principal in this case, the deposit of USD 10,000 is collected from Mr. Williams and the interest on it is paid out over the one year which is the tenor of the deposit.

- Discounted

In this interest payment method, the interest is deducted at the time of initiating the deposit.

For example, carrying forward the example of Mr. Brian Williams's deposit of USD 10,000 under the scheme 'Short Term Deposits From Individuals' at 10% interest for a year, under the discounted type of interest payment, the total interest calculated for the tenor of the deposit, USD 1,000 is deducted from the nominal (USD 10,000) and only USD 9,000 is accepted. This forms the principal of the deposit. At Maturity Mr. Williams gets back USD 10,000.

- True discounted

In this interest payment method, the interest is calculated on the principal of the deposit and not on the nominal. All the same, like the discounted method, here too, it is deducted from the principal at the time of initiation of the deposit.

For example, you have accepted a deposit of USD 10,000 from Mr. Brian Williams, under the 'Short Term Deposits from Individuals' scheme, at 10% interest for a year.

Under the true discounted type of interest payment method, the interest calculated on the principal, USD 900, (arrived at after deducting 10% interest on the nominal) is deducted from the nominal (USD 10,000) and USD 9,100 is accepted. This forms the actual principal of the deposit. At maturity, Mr. Williams gets back USD 10,000.

Schedule Type

When creating a product, you specify the type of repayment schedule -amortized, capitalized or normal (periodic). All deposits involving a product acquire the repayment schedule type that is specified for the product. When processing a deposit you cannot change the repayment schedule type that the deposit has acquired.

For example, if you have specified an amortized repayment schedule for a product, it will apply to all deposit involving the product. You will not be allowed to change it.

By specifying that payment schedules have to be amortized over the period of repayment, you indicate that all the repayments should be in Equated Installments. These repayment schedules will be drawn up taking the Principal and the Main Interest. While defining the attributes of interest applicable on a product, you can designate one interest component as the main interest.

If you specify amortized schedules, the system will automatically do the amortization according to the frequency that you have defined.

Note

If a deposit is to be amortized, it should have a Fixed type of interest and a Bearing interest payment method.

If you have specified Capitalization and defined schedules for the various components of the deposit, and if the repayments of principal or interest are not made on a particular schedule date, they will be capitalized for the next schedule. If a partial payment has been made, the unpaid amount will be capitalized (the unpaid interest is added to the unpaid principal and this becomes the principal for the next schedule).

If you have specified Normal type of schedules, you will be able to define your own schedules for deposits involving the product.

Remarks

Enter information describing the deposit that you are processing. This will be available when you retrieve information on the deposit. However, this information will not be printed on any advice printed for the customer's benefit. This information will be displayed whenever you retrieve information on the deposit either as a display or in print.

4.3.2 Maintaining Schedule Details of Contract

Maintain the repayment schedules for a contract in the 'Corporate Deposits Corporate Inputs' screen. Click 'Schedules' tab in the 'Corporate Deposits Corporate Inputs' screen.

Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input

New Enter Query

Contract Reference * Product * Product Description

User Reference Outstanding Amount Source

Contract Schedules Rollover Preferences Holiday Preferences

Type	Component	Start Date	Number	Frequency	Unit	Amount
P				Bullet		

Contract Linkages Details

Type	Linked to Reference/Account	Currency	Available Amount	Exchange Rate	Linked Amount
C					

Deposit Commitment Account Uncovered Amount

Events | Effective Rate | Change Log | Settlement | Advice | Interest | Charges | Tax | MIS | Fields

Input By Authorized By Contract Status

Date Time Date Time

Authorized

Schedule Details

When creating a product, you specify the schedule. All deposit involving the product will acquire the schedule, defined for the product. When processing a deposit you can change the schedules that the deposit has acquired.

Commitment

Associate a commitment with deposit but you cannot make changes to commitments already linked to the deposit Account

4.3.3 Specifying Contract Rollover Details

By default, a contract that is marked for rollover will be rolled over with all the terms of the original contract. However, you can change certain terms by specifying them in the Rollover Details screen.

In 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen, click 'Rollover' tab to the Roll-over Details Screen.

Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input

Contract Reference * User Reference
Product * Outstanding Amount
Product Description Source

Contract Schedules Rollover Preferences Holiday Preferences

Amount Preferences Maturity

Principal
 Principal + Interest
 Principal + (Interest - Tax)

Treat Special Amount AS
 Rollover Amount
 Liquidation Amount
 Maximum Rollover Amt
 Ignore

Special Rollover Amount

Apply Tax On Rollover Amount
 New Components Allowed
 Apply Charge On Rollover Amount

Roll By
Mechanism
Maturity Days
Maturity Date
Notice Days
Maturity Type Fixed
 Notice
 Call

Mode Auto
 Manual
ICCF Rollover Product
 Contract
Schedule Basis Product
 Contract

Interest Basis

Component	Basis	Rate Type	Code Usage	Rate	Interest Basis	Rate Code	Spread	Amount	Tenor
<input type="checkbox"/>	Product	Fixed	Auto		30-Euro/360				

Events | Effective Rate | Change Log | Settlement | Advice | Interest | Charges | Tax | MIS | Fields

Input By Authorized By Contract Status Authorized
Date Time Date Time

For further details on Rollover Details, refer 'Specifying Contract Rollover Details' section in the 'Rolling-Over a Deposit' chapter in this User Manual.

4.3.4 Setting Deposit Preferences

In 'Contract Details' screen, click 'Preferences'. Preferences are options. For instance, for a product, you have the option:

- Making liquidation automatic or manual
- Allowing or disallowing rollover

- Applying tax or waiving it
- Applying prepayment penalty or waiving it and so on

These are your product preferences.

For a contract, you have the following preferences:

4.3.4.1 **Specifying Other Details**

Liquidate Back Valued Schedules

If you have specified, while defining the product, that a backdated deposit (which has an initiation date which falls before today's date), with repayment schedules prior to today's date, the schedules have to be liquidated when the deposit is initiated, the same will apply to the deposit you are entering. However, you can choose not to liquidate back valued schedules.

For example, deposits can be initiated as of today, a date in the future or as of a date in the past. Today's date is October 15, 2000. Suppose you initiate a deposit today, of USD 15,000 with the Value Date (date on which the deposit comes into effect) as September 15, 2000, the system will pass accounting entries for initiation as of September 15.

But if there had been an interest payment schedule for September 30, 2000, for USD 500, then if you specify that back values schedules should be liquidated, you can make the system pass accounting entries to liquidate this schedule also when the deposit is initiated.

If you specify that backdated schedules are not to be liquidated, only accrual entries will be passed till today.

Note

Note that the entries associated with each event (initiation and liquidation in this case) will be passed only if they have been defined for the product. Further, the accounts used will be the ones defined for each entry.

For more details refer 'Specifying Preferences for a Deposit' section in the 'Defining Attributes Specific to a Deposits Product' chapter in this User Manual

4.3.5 Maintaining Holiday Preferences for Deposit

Maintain holiday details of a deposit in the 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen. Click 'Holiday Preferences' tab in the 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen to invoke this screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' window. At the top, there are navigation buttons for 'New' and 'Enter Query'. Below this, there are input fields for 'Contract Reference *', 'Product *', 'Product Description', 'User Reference', 'Outstanding Amount', and 'Source'. A tabbed interface is visible with the following tabs: 'Contract', 'Schedules', 'Rollover', 'Preferences', and 'Holiday Preferences'. The 'Holiday Preferences' tab is active, showing a section titled 'Holiday Treatment for Schedule' with several checkboxes: 'Consider Branch Holiday', 'Move Across Months', 'Cascade Schedules', 'Apply Facility Currency', 'Move Payment Schedule', and 'Ignore Holidays'. To the right, there is a 'Holiday Currency' dropdown menu and two radio buttons: 'Apply Local Currency', 'Move Forward', and 'Move Backward'. At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with links for 'Events', 'Effective Rate', 'Change Log', 'Settlement', 'Advice', 'Interest', 'Charges', 'Tax', 'MIS', and 'Fields'. Below the status bar, there are fields for 'Input By', 'Authorized By', 'Contract Status', and 'Authorized'.

In this screen, maintain the following details:

Move Across Months

If you choose not to ignore holidays, you can move a repayment schedule forward or backward to the next or previous working day. You can also specify whether the schedule is allowed to move across the month in case of a holiday.

Suppose you have chosen to move a schedule falling due on a holiday either forward or backward, so that it falls due on a working day. The next or the previous day crosses over into another month. In this case the schedule date will be moved into the next month only if you so indicate. If not, the schedule date will be kept in the same month.

For example,

Scenario 1:

You have defined a repayment schedule that falls due on April 30. This happens to be a holiday. You have indicated that in case of a holiday, the schedule date is to be moved forward to the next working day.

If you have indicated that the schedule can be moved across months, then the schedule will be automatically moved to May 1, that is, the next working day in the next month.

If you have not allowed movement across the month but have indicated forward movement for the same schedule under discussion, the schedule date will be automatically moved (backward in this case), to the last working day of the same month, that is, to April 29 despite your having indicated a forward movement into the next working day.

Scenario 2:

You have defined a repayment schedule that falls due on May 1. This happens to be a holiday. You have indicated that in case of a holiday, the schedule date is to be moved backward to the previous working day.

If you have indicated that the schedule can be moved across months, then the schedule will be automatically moved to April 30, that is, the previous working day.

If you have not allowed movement across months but have indicated backward movement for this schedule, the schedule date will be automatically moved (forward in this case), to the next working day of the same month, that is, to May 2. This is despite your having indicated a backward movement into the previous working day.

Cascading Schedules

This means that if one schedule has been moved backward or forward due to a holiday, the other schedules will be accordingly shifted. If you do not want to cascade schedules, then only the schedule, which falls on a holiday will be shifted as specified and the others will remain as they were.

The question of cascading schedules arises only under the following conditions:

- You have specified that a schedule falling due on a holiday has to be moved forward or backward.
- The schedule has been defined with a definite frequency.

If you have indicated that schedules should be cascaded, the schedule date for the next payable schedule will depend on how the schedule date was moved for a holiday. The following example illustrates how this concept of cascading schedules functions:

For example, a monthly schedule has been defined with backward movement and a schedule date falling due on April 30 was moved to April 29, April 30 being a holiday.

The schedule date for May depends on whether you have chosen to cascade schedules. If you have, the schedule date for May is set as May 29, as the frequency has been specified as monthly. For the subsequent schedules also, May 29 will be considered the last schedule date.

If you have not specified that schedules have to be cascaded, the date originally specified, will be the date for drawing up the remaining schedules. Even if the April month end schedule has been moved to April 29, the next schedule will remain May 30.

When you cascade schedules, the last schedule (at maturity), will be liquidated on the original date. It will not be changed like the interim schedules. Thus, for this particular schedule, the interest days may vary from that of the previous schedules.

Ignoring holidays

If you choose this preference, the schedule dates will be calculated ignoring the holiday. The automatic processing of the schedule that falls due on a holiday, however, will be determined by your holiday specifications for the product. If you have indicated that the processing should be done till the day before the next working day, the schedule will be liquidated during the end-of-day run of the Automatic Contract Update function. If you specified that processing should be done only till the System Date, then the schedule falling on the holiday will be processed during the beginning-of-day run of the Automatic Contract Update function on the next working day.

For example, a monthly repayment schedule date for Taggart Iron and Steel's deposit for USD 100,000 (for one year at 16% interest) falls on October 31, a holiday. If you have clicked this field and so specified that holidays should be ignored, the schedule date will remain on October 31 when the schedules are fixed. The processing of this is determined by your holiday handling specifications in the Branch parameters screen:

- You can specify that processing must be done today (on System date) for automatic events up to the day before the next working day. Then, on October 30 itself, the schedule of October 31 will be liquidated during the EOD run of the Automatic Contract Update function.

- You can specify that processing must be done only up to the System Date. Then, on October 30, only the events scheduled for that date are processed. This means that since the schedule date is October 31, which is a holiday, the schedule will be processed on November 1 (the next working day) during the BOD run of the Automatic Contract Update function.

You cannot change the schedule payment type (amortized, capitalized or normal) for specific contracts. By default, the payment type which you have defined for the product applies to all deposits involving the product.

Holiday Currency

Indicate here the country of the deposit currency for which the holiday table should be checked before drawing the payment schedules related to the deposit.

By default, the currency to be checked is the deposit currency. If a currency other than this is specified, the holiday table is checked for both the currencies.

Moving Schedules Forward or Backward

If a schedule date falls on a holiday and you have not specified that holidays are to be ignored at the time of schedule definition, then you have to indicate the movement of the schedule date forward or backward to the next working day or the previous working day, respectively. In such a case, since the schedule date itself is moved to a working day, the payment will be processed on the day it falls due, *as of that day*. The following example illustrates this concept:

For example, for a deposit, you have defined monthly schedules falling due on the following dates:

- March 31
- April 30
- May 31

April 30 is a holiday. You have the following options in fixing the date for that schedule:

- You can ignore the holiday. In such a case, the schedule date will still be April 30, despite the holiday. The liquidation of the schedule will be done as per your specifications in the Branch Parameters screen.
- You can move the schedule date forward to the next working day, which happens to be May 1. In this case, the schedule will be liquidated during BOD processes on this date.

You can move the schedule date backward. In such a case, the schedule date will be April 29, the last working day before the holiday. The schedule will be liquidated during BOD processes on this date.

For more details refer 'Specifying Preferences for a Deposit' section in the 'Defining Attributes Specific to a Deposits Product' chapter in this User Manual

4.3.6 Modifying Deposit

There are two types of modifications that you can make on a deposit:

- Those that affect the financial details of the deposit
- Those that do not affect the financial details of the deposit

For example, the changes made to the User Reference Number, Auto Rollover and Auto Liquidation flags, do not result in changes to the accounting entries that have been passed.

However, the inputs to some fields that contain financial information can be changed only under specific circumstances. This is done through the Value Dated Changes function. For example, the changes in the interest rate, changes in the principal and so on.

A deposit on which the previous activity has been saved but not been authorized, can be modified. For example, you have captured the details of a deposit. The details have been saved but not yet authorized when you realize that some of the details have been wrongly entered. You can Unlock the deposit make the modifications and Save it.

Note

Any type of change, however, has to be authorized, before it takes effect.

4.3.7 Financial Details that can be Changed

Inputs to the following fields can be changed through the contract processing function:

- The settlement account if the deposit has not yet been initiated.
- Maturity Account if the deposit is yet to mature.
- Interest Payment Account if the entire interest has not yet been liquidated. The new account will be used for future interest payments.
- Contract End Date for a notice or call deposit.
- Tax details if tax has not yet been liquidated.

Note

Note that the changes listed do not trigger any accounting entries or the generation of any advices.

4.3.8 Viewing Other Details of Deposit

There are some icons displayed when you are in any of the Contract On-line screens. Using these, you can view the following details of a deposit:

- The Settlement details
- The Tax details
- The Advices that you can suppress or prioritize
- MIS details
- ICCF details
- The events for the deposit (in this screen double click on the event to view the accounting entries)

4.3.9 Advices for Deposit

The advices that have to be generated for any event of a deposit are specified for the product involved in the deposit and are generated after the authorization of the product. For example, you may have specified the following advices for the product:

- When a deposit is initiated, a contract advice, addressed to the customer
- If any components (like discounted interest, tax on principal etc.) are liquidated on takedown, an advice for each of them.

While processing the deposit disbursement, you can do the following:

- Suppress the generation of any of these advices

Click 'Advices' button to invoke the 'Contract Advices' screen to make these changes.

Advice Name	Receiver	Medium	Suppress	Priority
			No	Normal

Contract Reference Number

The reference number of the deposit for which you are defining charge details is displayed. The screen will contain a list of all the charge components applicable to the particular deposit.

Suppressing the generation of an advice

By default, all the advices that have been defined for a product will be generated for a deposit. However, you can suppress the generation of an advice, for a deposit by specifying the same in this screen.

Indicating the generation priority

For a payment message by SWIFT, you also have the option to change the priority with which the message should be generated. By default, the priority of all advices is marked as Normal. You have the option to prioritize a payment message to one of the following options:

- Normal
- Medium
- High

4.3.10 Levying Transaction Charges on Deposit

For each deposit that you process you can specify the charges that you levy. The characteristic feature of a charge is that it is always booked in advance and is not accrued, as a charge is collected only when it is due.

You have defined the attributes of a charge by defining a Rule. A rule identifies the basic nature of the charge. You have further defined a Charge class where you have enriched the attributes of a rule. We shall refer to these classes as components.

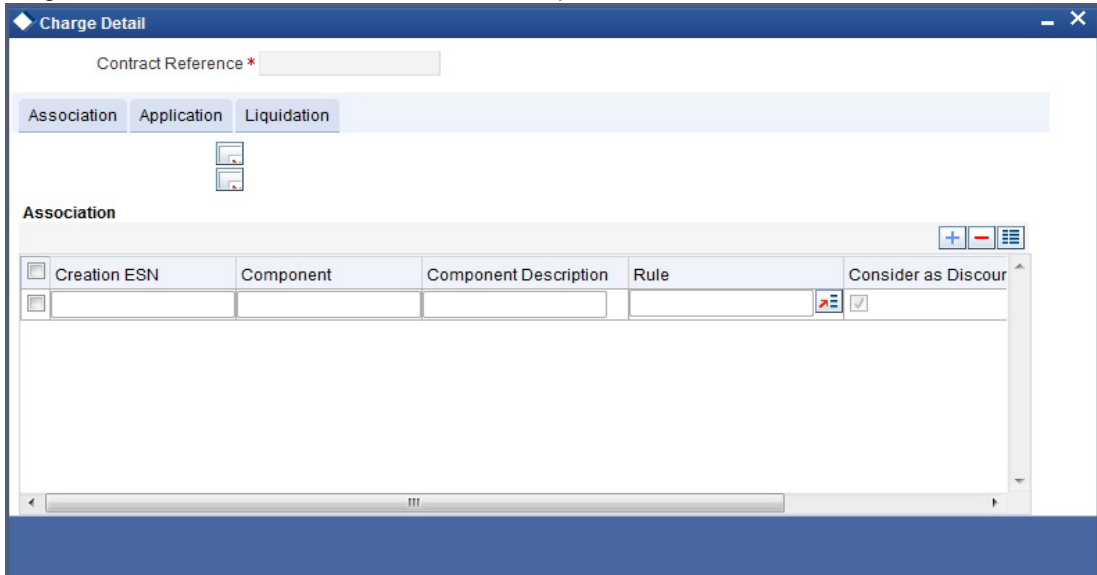
Each charge component in turn is linked to a deposit product. All the charge components linked to a product are defaulted to the contracts associated with it. Thus each time you enter a deposit contract, you need not specify when and how charges should be collected.

However, while capturing the details of a contract, you can choose to associate a component to the deposit. Further, you can modify some of the attributes defined for the applicable component.

From the 'CD Contract Input' screen, click 'Charges' button. The 'Contract Charge Details' screen is displayed.

4.3.11 **Associating Charge Component to Contract**

All the charge components applicable to the deposit you are processing will be displayed together with the rule that is linked to the component.



Contract Reference Number

The reference number of the deposit for which you are defining charge details is displayed. The screen will contain a list of all the charge components applicable to the particular deposit.

In this section of the screen you can:

- Change the charge rule linked to the component
- Disassociate a charge component from the deposit

Changing the charge rule linked to a component

The rule that is linked to a charge component is displayed next to the component. To link a new rule to the component, click the adjoining option list. A list of all the charge rules maintained will be displayed. Select the appropriate rule from the option list. The new rule will be made applicable to the charge component.

Disassociating a charge component from the contract

Disassociate a charge component from the deal leg. In the Association section of the 'Contract Charge' screen, click against the waive option positioned next to the component.

In this case, the charge component is attached to the deposit but is not calculated.

4.3.12 Indicating Charge Components to be Applied to Deposit

In the application section of the screen, you can indicate the charge components that should be applied to the contract. The list of components that is displayed depends on the charge components that you have associated to the contract.

Creation ESN	Component	Tag Currency	Tag Amount	Charge Currency	Arr

The following details of the component are also displayed:

- The basis component on which the charge is levied
- The currency of the basis amount
- The basis amount
- The charge amount
- The currency in which the charge amount is defined

You can change the charge amount that is calculated using the class applicable to the component.

Waiving a charge on a contract

You also have the option to waive the component for the contract that you are processing. If, for some reason you want to waive the charge on the contract you are processing, you can do so by checking against the waiver option in the application section of the screen. The charge will be calculated but not applied.

Note

Note that you can waive a charge only if it is yet to be liquidated.

Charge liquidation

When a charge component that is applied to a deposit is liquidated, the relevant accounting entries are passed. The contract charge screen displays:

- The charge components that have already been liquidated,
- The amount that was liquidated and
- The currency in which it was liquidated.

4.3.13 Displaying Charge Liquidation Details

In this screen you can view the charge liquidation details. To invoke this screen, click 'Liquidation' tab in the 'Contract Charge Details' screen.

Event Sequence Number	Component	Charge Currency	Amount	Liquidation Status
<input type="checkbox"/>				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

When a charge component that is applied to a deposit is liquidated, the relevant accounting entries are passed. The contract charge screen displays:

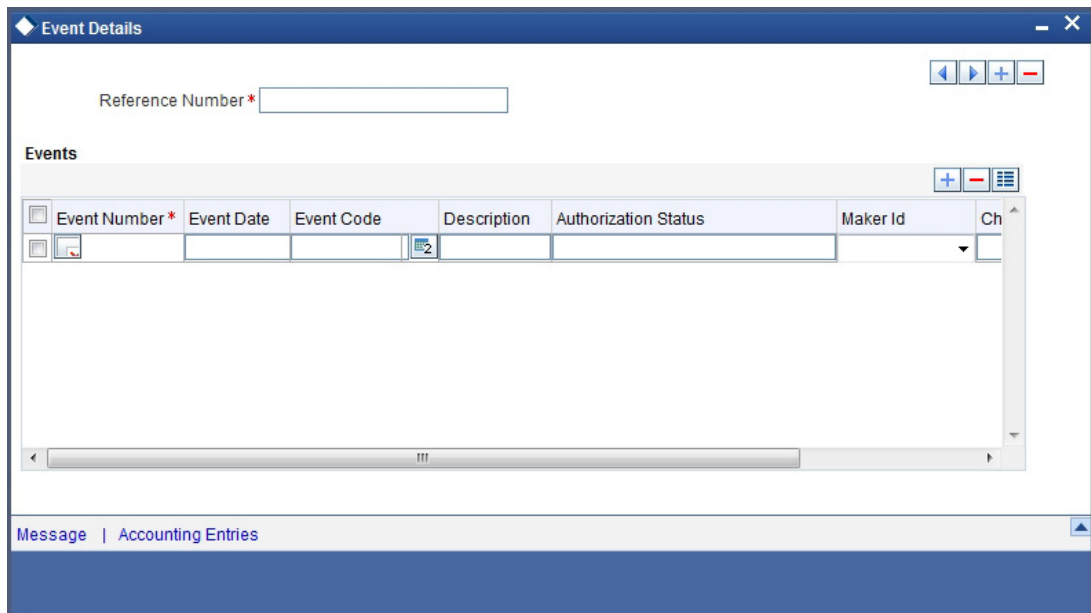
- The event sequence number
- The charge components that have already been liquidated
- The amount that was liquidated
- The currency in which it was liquidated
- The liquidation status

4.3.14 Viewing Event Details

You can view all the events that have taken place on a deposit through the 'Events Details' screen. You can access this screen by clicking on the 'Events' button from the 'CD Contract Input' screen.

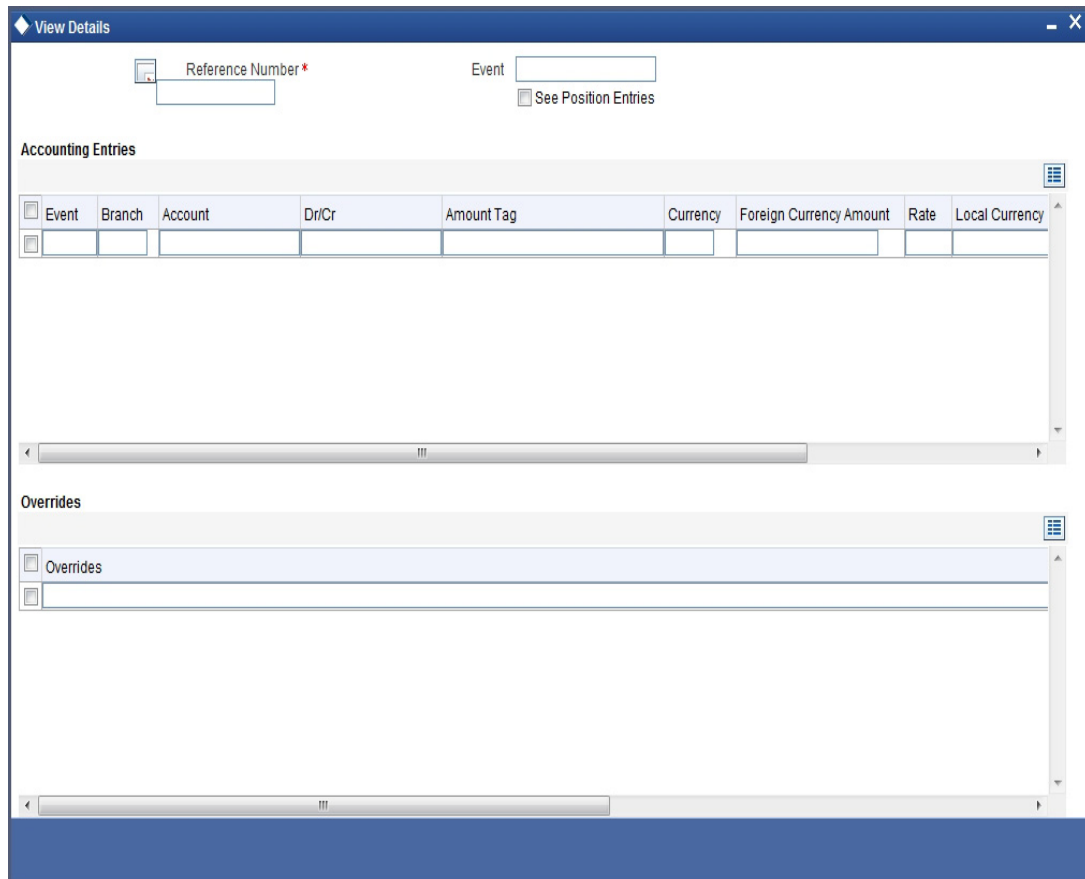
All the events that have taken place on the deposit contract so far will be listed in this screen according to the sequence in which they have taken place. The Date on which the event took place will also be displayed.

For example, this list could contain events like Booking, Initiation, Interest Accrual, Interest Payment, etc.



4.3.15 Viewing Accounting Entries for Deposit Disbursement

To view the accounting entries passed for a specific event, double click on the event in the 'Events Detail' screen or click 'Accounting Entries' button in this screen. The accounting entries and overrides for that event will be displayed.



The following information is provided for each event:

- Branch

- Account
- Dr/Cr
- The Amount Tag
- The Currency
- Foreign Currency
- Rate
- LCY
- Date
- Value Date
- Code

All the overrides that were encountered for the event will also be displayed.

4.3.16 Maintaining Settlement Instructions for Deposit

You need to capture Settlement Details only if you have specified so at the time of indicating the product preferences. As part of specifying the Settlement Details you need to capture the following details:

- The accounts to be debited for charges, if there are any
- The accounts to be debited for interest that the deposit involves
- The method in which the deposit is to be settled -- whether it is an instrument or a Message (as in a SWIFT or TELEX message).
- The details about the route through which the money settlement should take place.

The information that is related to the settlement method and route applicable for a transfer is referred to as Settlement Instructions.

4.3.16.1 Capturing Settlement Instructions

The Settlement Instructions are captured through four different screens. Click 'Settlement' button on the Contract Online screen, to invoke the 'Settlement Details' screen. You can capture the following information:

- Account details (details about the accounts involved in the deal that have to be either debited or credited in your branch)
- Message details
- Party details (details about the various parties involved in the deal)
- Cover Parties details
- Clearing details
- Local Clearing details
- Other details

You have to click on the relevant tabs and go to each of the screens to capture specific information.

For more details, refer 'Settlement' User Manual

4.3.17 Viewing Settlement Details

The settlement account details of each contract will be displayed in the 'Settlement Instructions' screen. Click on the contract for which you want to view the settlement details and it will be displayed in the 'Settlement Instructions' section. For each amount tag, the following settlement details are displayed:

- Settlement account
- Currency of the settlement account
- Settlement account branch
- Payable or Receivable
- Ordering Institution
- Ordering Customer
- Beneficiary Institution
- Ultimate Beneficiary

Note

The settlement details for the latest event of the contract will be displayed.

4.3.18 50Levying Tax on Deposit Contract

The tax details specified for the product to which the deposit is associated will be automatically applied to the deposit. However, while processing a deposit, you can waive the application of tax.

You can invoke the 'Tax Details' screen by clicking 'Tax' button from the Contract Online screen.

Contract Reference *

Tax Scheme

Waiver

Rule Details

1 Of 1 Go

<input type="checkbox"/>	Rule *	Basis Component	Event	Waiver
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Amount Details

1 Of 1 Go

<input type="checkbox"/>	Value Date *	Transaction Date	Currency	Amount	Event Sequence Number *
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

Ok Exit

The features of this screen have been discussed at length in the chapter titled 'Processing Tax on CD/MM contracts' in the 'Tax' User Manual.

4.3.19 Specifying Interest Details

Numerous interest rates and fees can be defined for a product through the ICCF (Interest, Commission, or Fee) screen. By default, all these will be applied on the deposit involving the product. Click 'Interest' button in the CD Contract Input screen, the 'ICCF' screen will be displayed.

Rate Type

If the deposit involves a product with Fixed interest, the rate defined for the product will apply on the deposit. You can change this rate.

Rate Code

In the case of Floating rate the Rate Code that links the rate to the Floating Rate table will be taken as the interest rate. You can change this code in this screen or through the Value Dated Changes function.

Minimum Rate

The minimum rate specified at the product level will be applied on the deposit contract by default. Only if the rate type is Floating, you will be able to change these rates at the contract level.

Maximum Rate

The maximum rate specified at the product level will be applied on the deposit contract by default. Only if the rate type is Floating, you will be able to change these rates at the contract level.

Interest Amount

When the product involved in the contract has been defined with the Special Interest the interest amount applicable for the contract is displayed here. You can change it to suit the needs of a specific deposit.

Acquired Interest

Acquired Interest can be an amount that has to be considered as the interest that has already been accrued on the contract. An example for the usage of this field is when you take on a contract that has been on for sometime. The interest for the contract will be calculated as per the tenor and repayment terms. In addition to that interest, you can specify an amount that is the Acquired Interest.

Note

You can refer to the chapter titled Processing Interest for in-depth information on how interest is processed.

Interest Basis

The method in which the number of days are to be calculated for interest, charge, commission or fee components and whether their application is tenor based is displayed here based on the specification you made at the product level. You can choose to change it. The following are the options available:

- (Euro)/360
- (US)/ 360
- Actual/360
- (Euro)/365
- (US)/365
- Actual/365
- (Euro)/Actual
- (US)/Actual
- Actual/Actual

Minimum Spread

You can also specify the spread that should be applied over the rate maintained in the Floating Rate table.

This Spread should be greater than or equal to the Minimum Spread defined for the product involved in the deposit contract. If the spread you apply happens to be less than the Minimum Spread defined for the product, the Minimum Spread will be picked up.

For a floating rate, the spread will be applied over the market rate applicable for the day.

Maximum Spread

You can also specify the spread that should be applied over the rate maintained in the Floating Rate table.

This Spread should be less than or equal to the Maximum Spread defined for the product involved in the deposit contract. If the spread you apply happens to be greater than the Maximum Spread, then the Maximum Spread will be applied on the rate.

For a floating rate, the spread will be applied over the market rate applicable for the day.

For further details, refer Interest, Charges_and_Fees and Commision User Manuals.

4.4 Viewing Different Versions of Deposit

When a deposit is input, it is assigned a version number of 1. From then on, each amendment of the deposit results in its next version. When you come to the Detailed View Screen for a deposit, the latest version will be displayed. Use the arrow keys to view the previous version or the next version.

4.5 Initiating Future Value Dated Deposit

A Future-dated deposit is one that has a Value Date that is later than the date on which it is booked. The Automatic Contract Update function will initiate the deposit on the Value Date of the deposit.

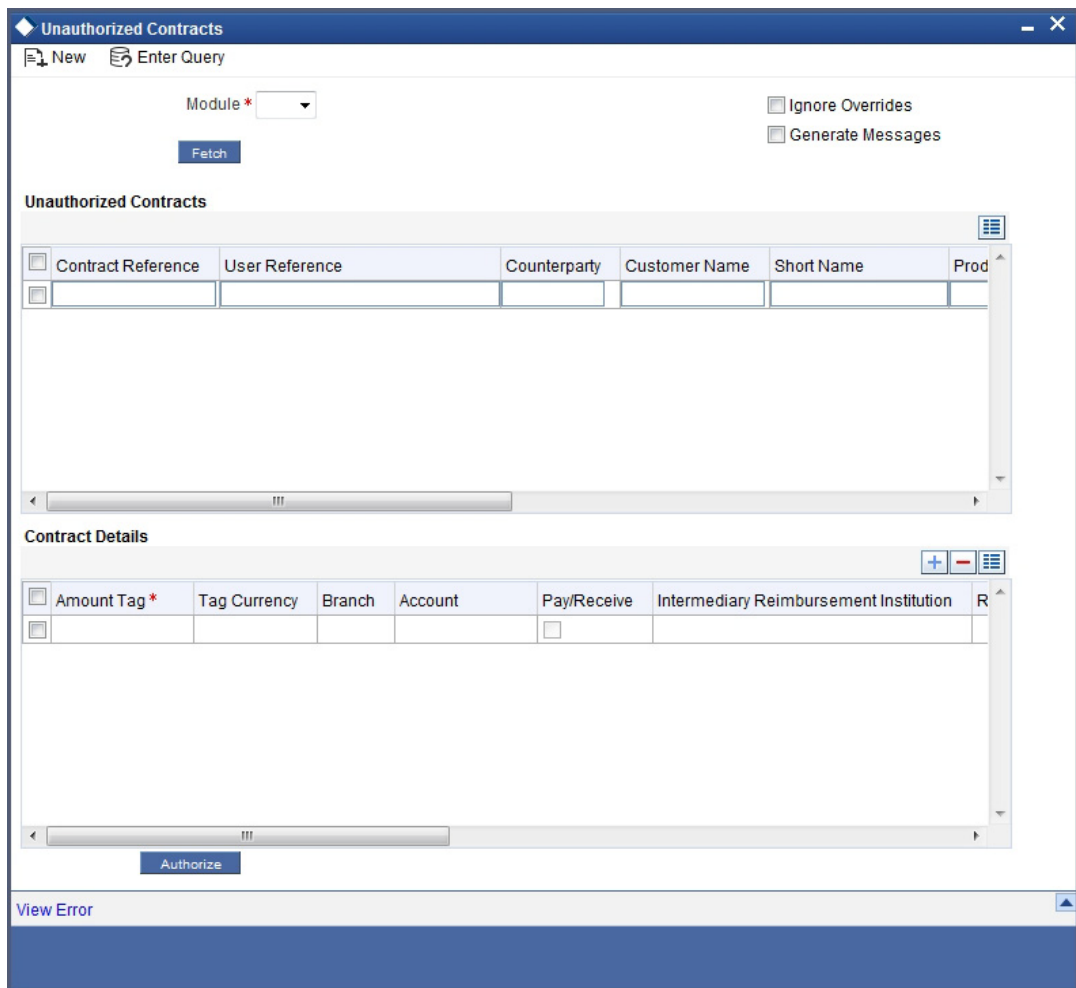
A future Value Date falling on a holiday will be initiated either on the previous working day or the next, depending on your definition for automatic processing at your branch.

All the initiation related entries specified for the product involved in the deposit will be passed automatically. If currency conversions are involved, the applicable conversion rates as of the date on which the deposit is initiated will be picked up from the Currency Table.

If there is a rate revision applicable for the future dated deposit on the day it is initiated (that is, on the future Value Date), the rate revision will also be applied on the deposit. This rate revision could either be due a Floating Rate change or a Value Dated Change.

4.6 Bulk Authorization of Deposit Contracts

Typically, deposit contracts have to be authorized in the respective Contract Online screens. This method of authorizing the contracts can be quite cumbersome, especially if the volume of transactions is large. In view of that, Oracle FLEXCUBE allows bulk authorization of all unauthorized deposit contracts from the 'Unauthorized Contracts' screen. Invoke this screen from by typing 'CSDUAUTH' in the field at the top right corner of the Application Browser and click the adjoining arrow button..



In the 'Unauthorized Contracts' screen, you can indicate the following parameters:

- The module whose contracts have to be authorized (in this case, CD)

On selection of the module, all unauthorized contracts along with the details pertaining to that module will be displayed in the grid.

- Whether the system should ignore the overrides generated at the time of authorization.

If the overrides of the contract are not authorized, system displays an error message. Check against 'Ignore Overrides' to ignore the overrides associated with the contracts.

For example, if the maturity date of a contract is 30th December 2001 and is a holiday for your bank, system will display an override:

"30-DEC-2001 is a holiday".

However, you can opt to ignore such overrides by checking against 'Ignore Overrides'.

- Whether the messages associated with authorization should be generated.

On authorization of a contract, the messages associated with the contract will be generated. To generate the messages, check against 'Generate Messages'.

4.6.1 Viewing Details of Unauthorized Contracts

The details of the unauthorized contracts can be viewed by double clicking on the contract reference number in this screen.

In case of deposit contracts, the screen that is displayed on double clicking a contract depends on the stage of the contract that is unauthorized.

- If booking, initiation or contract amendment is not authorized, the Contract Online screen is displayed.
- If a payment of a contract is unauthorized, the Payment screen is displayed.
- If a value-dated amendment is unauthorized, the Value Dated Amendment screen is displayed.

4.6.2 Authorizing Contracts

You can either opt to authorize all the contracts that are displayed or choose only certain contracts for authorization.

- To authorize only specific contracts, check against the boxes positioned before each contract reference number.
- If all the contracts that are displayed have to be authorized, check against the box positioned before 'Contract Ref No'.

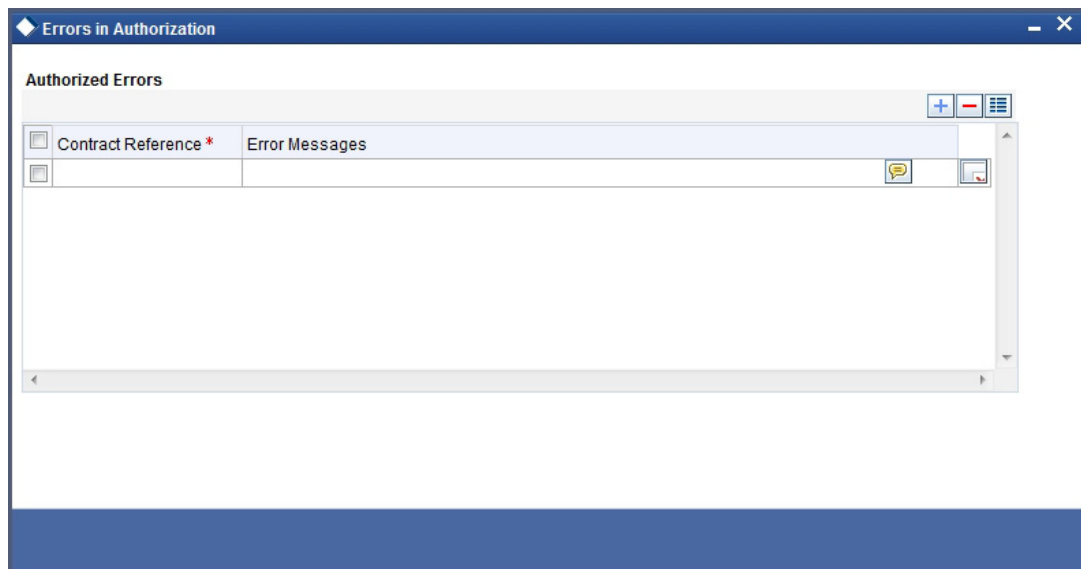
The screenshot shows the 'Unauthorized Contracts' application window. At the top, there is a title bar with the text 'Unauthorized Contracts' and standard window controls. Below the title bar, there is a navigation area with 'New' and 'Enter Query' buttons. A 'Module' dropdown menu is present, followed by a 'Fetch' button. To the right, there are two checkboxes: 'Ignore Overrides' and 'Generate Messages'. The main content area is divided into two sections. The first section, titled 'Unauthorized Contracts', contains a table with the following columns: 'Contract Reference', 'User Reference', 'Counterparty', 'Customer Name', 'Short Name', and 'Prod'. The table is currently empty. The second section, titled 'Contract Details', contains a table with the following columns: 'Amount Tag *', 'Tag Currency', 'Branch', 'Account', 'Pay/Receive', 'Intermediary Reimbursement Institution', and 'R'. This table is also empty. At the bottom of the window, there is an 'Authorize' button and a 'View Error' link.

After selecting the contracts, click on 'Authorize' button to authorize the contracts.

4.6.3 Viewing Errors

If the system encounters any errors during the authorization of a particular contract, it will record the error and move on to the next contract.

Click 'View Error' button to view the details of the errors recorded. In this screen, system will display the reference number of the contracts, which could not be authorized and the reason for the failure of contract authorization.



4.7 Simulating Corporate Deposit Contracts

Oracle FLEXCUBE uses simulation tool for deposits to enhance the sales and service aspects to new and existing customers. You can view the complete schedule of the deposit, payment dates, final maturity amount etc. and generate 'Certificate of Simulation Deposit'.

'Certificate of Simulation Deposit' contains the following information:

- Simulated Contract Reference Number
- Start Date
- Maturity Date
- Amount of Deposit
- Number of Days
- Interest Rate
- Interest Amount
- Total Amount at Maturity

You can simulate deposit contract using the 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' screen. This screen accepts all the parameters required for creating deposit contract and displays the schedules based on the product payment type i.e. bearing, discounted, true discounted (maintained at product preferences level), interest rate specified for the contract etc.

You can invoke this screen by typing 'LDDCONON' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking the adjoining arrow button.

Note

The 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' screen is similar to 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen.

For further details on the field explanation of this screen, refer 'Specifying Deposit Details' section in this User Manual.

Using 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' screen, you can do following:

- Generate the Advice for Simulated Contract - You are allowed to generate advices even before saving the contract. Click 'Generate Advice' button to generate advice.
- View the generated Advice and Print the same
- Create active Contract using the same inputs which are done for simulated contract - To save the simulated contract as an active contract click 'Create Active Contract' button.
- You can keep on hold the Simulated Contract. Later you can query the same and do further simulation related tasks.

4.7.1 Viewing Simulated Contract Summary

You can view all simulated contract in given branch using the 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Summary' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'LDSCONON' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking the adjoining arrow button.

Summary

Advanced Search Reset

Reference Number

Authorization Status

Counterparty

Currency 1

Maturity Date

Status

Rate Code

Product

Contract Status

Contract Amount

Value Date

User Reference

Payment Method

External Reference No

Records per page 15 First Previous 1 Of 1 Next Last Go

Reference Number	Branch	Module	Product	Authorization Status	Contract Status	Counterparty	Contract Amount	Currency 1	Value Date

Authoriza

Contract !

Exit

To search a simulated contract, you can specify any of the following details:

- Reference Number
- Counterparty
- Currency
- Maturity Date
- Related Reference
- Pmnt Method
- Interest Rate
- Interest Amount
- Product Description
- Product
- Contract Amount
- Value Date
- User Ref No
- Status
- Rate Code
- Spread
- Booking Date
- Outstanding Principal

5. Processing Repayments

5.1 Introduction

When you accept a deposit, you also decide on the terms of the repayment of the deposit. You may have your own repayment schemes, for example, you may prefer monthly repayment of interest to quarterly repayments, and so on. Or, you may design repayment schedules to suit the convenience of your customer. Your customer may want to get back his deposit in equated monthly instalments, for example.

In Oracle FLEXCUBE, you can customize your repayment schedules for a deposit product. The same schedules will, by default, apply to all deposits involving the product. However, when processing a specific deposit, you can change the repayment schedule which it acquires from the product it involves.

5.2 Defining Schedules for Product

You can define schedules for the repayment of various components like the principal, interest, charges and fees.

The attributes of the schedules for a product, are defined through the Product Preferences screen. The following are the attributes of a repayment schedule:

- Mode of liquidation - auto or manual. This can be changed at the time of deposit processing.
- Recomputation of schedules when a repayment of principal is made before it is due.
- Liquidation of back valued schedules upon initiation of a deposit. This can be changed at the time of deposit processing.
- The schedule type - amortized, capitalized or normal

The Automatic Contract Update function automatically liquidates those schedules that you have marked for auto liquidation. If schedules are marked for manual liquidation, you will have to liquidate them through the Contract Schedule Payments function.

Once you specify the attributes of schedules in the Product Preferences screen, you have to define the frequency of repayments in the Product Schedules screen. When processing a deposit, you can change the schedule details that it acquires from the product it involves.

Note

If you do not define any schedules for the product, by default, the deposits involving the product will have bullet (or balloon) schedules. That is, all the components will be liquidated on maturity.

5.3 Features of Product Default Schedules Screen

When creating a product in the Product Default Schedules screen, you can define schedules for all deposit components. This involves specifying the reference date, the frequency, the month and the date for each component. All deposits, involving the product, will acquire these attributes.

You should define the attributes of the schedules for a product through the 'Corporate Deposits Product Schedules' screen. To invoke the Product Default Schedules screen, click

'Preferences' button in the Corporate Deposits Product Definition screen. The Product Preferences screen will be displayed, subsequently click 'Schedules' button.

The screenshot shows the 'Corporate Deposits Product Preferences' dialog box. It features a title bar with a close button. The main area is divided into three tabs: 'Main', 'Schedules', and 'Holiday Treatment'. The 'Schedules' tab is selected. Under this tab, there are several checkboxes for various options: 'Automatic Liquidation', 'Settlement Required', 'Annual Percentage Yield Calculation Required', 'Prepayment Penalty', 'Forward Dating Allowed', 'Partial Payment Manual Liquidation', 'Tax Applicable', 'Certificate of Deposit', and 'Allow Rollover'. Below these checkboxes are three input fields: 'Day Basis for Annual Percentage Yield', 'Minimum Amount Currency', and 'Minimum Amount for Prepayment Penalty'. At the bottom of the dialog, there are three links: 'Rollover Details', 'Schedules', and 'Liquidation Order'. The 'Schedules' link is highlighted. To the right of these links are 'Ok' and 'Exit' buttons.

Product Code

By default, the product code defined for the product is displayed in this field.

Product Description

By default, the description defined for the product at the product level is displayed in this field.

5.3.0.1 Specifying Component Schedule Details

Component

Define different repayment schedules for the different components according to your needs. First of all, you should specify the component for which you want to define the schedule. All components – the principal and any other component depending upon your ICCF definition for the deposit – are available in the form of an option list. You will have to define schedules for each of them.

If you have indicated (in the Product Preferences screen) that the Schedule Payment Type is amortized, then, you will have to specify the frequency not for the principal but for the amortized principal (principal + total (main) interest accrued on the deposit, equally spread out across the number of schedules). In the option list, you will see Amortized displayed and you will have to define the frequency for this.

When defining repayment schedules for specific deposits, the amount of repayment needs to be specified only for the principal. The interest, commission and fee amounts will be calculated by the system automatically, depending on the repayment date and the principal (amount). However, for deposits with special interest, you will also have to provide the interest amount.

Reference

Indicate whether the dates of repayment schedules should be calculated based on the Value Date (date of initiation of the deposit) of the deposit involving the product, or a Calendar Date.

If you specify that the Reference is the Value Date (date of initiation of the deposit), the dates for schedule repayments will be based on this date and the Frequency.

If the Reference is specified as the Calendar Date, the dates for schedule repayments will be based on the Start Date (specified by you), the Month and the Frequency. The following example illustrates this concept:

For example,

If the Value Date of a deposit is December 10, 1997 and you indicate the frequency as monthly and unit as 1, then the first schedule will be liquidated on January 10, 1998, the next one on February 10, 1998, and so on.

For the same deposit if you were to define a fortnightly schedule, you indicate the frequency as monthly and unit as 2. The first schedule will, in this case, be liquidated on December 25, 1997, the next one on February 10, 1998, and so on.

Frequency

For a periodic schedule, indicate the frequency of repayment for each component. This could be:

- Daily
- Weekly
- Monthly
- Quarterly
- Half-yearly
- Yearly
- Bullet

Unit

Specify the number of units for the frequency you have set for a particular component.

For example,

If you want a payment every 15 days, you will have to specify

- The frequency as Daily
- The units as 15

For payments every three weeks, you will have to define

- The frequency as weekly
- The unit as three

Date

Set the Reference as Calendar Date, and the frequency as weekly, quarterly, half-yearly or annual, indicate the month in which the first schedule falls due.

If you have set the Reference as Calendar Date, you should indicate the date on which the schedule should fall due. Specify 31 to indicate that the schedule should fall due on the last day of the month (that is, 31 for months with 31 days, 30 for months with 30 days and 28 or 29, for February).

The schedule repayment dates will be computed using the Frequency, (Start) Month and the (Start) Date.

A schedule date:

- Should be later than or the same as the Value Date.
- Cannot be beyond the Maturity Date.

Further, you can have only one schedule for a component for a date.

5.3.1 Setting Product Schedules Preferences

Corporate Deposits Product Preferences

Product

Product Description

Main | Schedules | Holiday Treatment

Automatic Liquidation

Settlement Required

Annual Percentage Yield Calculation Required

Prepayment Penalty

Forward Dating Allowed

Partial Payment Manual Liquidation

Tax Applicable

Certificate of Deposit

Allow Rollover

Day Basis for Annual Percentage Yield

Minimum Amount Currency

Minimum Amount for Prepayment Penalty

Rollover Details | Schedules | Liquidation Order

Ok Exit

Payment

Specify whether the payment method for the interest components is to be bearing, discounted, or true discounted. This *cannot* be changed at the time of processing a deposit.

Bearing

The interest is liquidated on schedule payment date(s).

For example,

You have accepted a deposit of USD 10,000 from Ms Yvonne Cousteau, under the 'Short Term Deposits from Individuals' scheme, at 10% interest, for a year.

Now, under the bearing type of interest payment method, USD 10,000 is treated as the principal. Here, the deposit of USD 10,000 is collected from Ms Cousteau and the interest on it is paid out over the one year, which is the tenor of the deposit.

Discounted

In this interest payment method, the interest is deducted at the time of initiating the deposit.

For example,

Carrying forward the example of Ms Yvonne Cousteau's deposit of USD 10,000, under the scheme Short Term Deposits from Individuals, at 10% interest for a year, under the discounted type of interest payment, the total interest (Actual/Actual) calculated for the tenor of the deposit, USD 1,000, is deducted from USD 10,000 and only USD 9,000 is accepted.

This forms the principal of the deposit. At maturity, Ms Cousteau gets back USD 10,000.

True discounted

In this interest payment method, the interest is calculated on the principal in a manner differing slightly from the Discounted method. The interest rate is applied on the Principal instead of the Nominal, as is done in the Discounted method.

This concept is explained in the following example:

You have accepted a deposit of USD 10,000 from Ms Yvonne Cousteau, under the Short Term Deposits from Individuals, at 10% interest, for a year.

Under the true discounted type of interest payment, the interest calculated on 10,000, that is USD 900, (arrived at after deducting 10% interest on 10,000) is subtracted from USD 10,000. Only USD 9,100 is accepted as a deposit from Ms Cousteau.

This forms the actual principal of the deposit. At maturity, Ms Cousteau gets back USD 10,000.

Schedule Type

Indicate the type of repayment schedule that you want to have for the product. It could be one of the following:

Capitalized

When you indicate capitalization for the schedules, and define schedules for the various components of the deposit (through the schedule definitions screens), the interest is not paid to the customer on the schedule dates but is capitalized (the unpaid interest is added to the unpaid principal and this becomes the principal for the next schedule).

Note

For capitalization, only the interest component defined as Main Interest in the Product ICCF screen will be considered.

Normal

Indicate Normal as the schedule type, you will be able to define your own schedules through the Product Default Schedules screen. The schedule type applies to all deposits involving the product and cannot be changed during deposit processing.

The screenshot shows the 'Corporate Deposits Product Preferences' dialog box with the 'Schedules' tab selected. The 'Main' tab is also visible. The 'Schedules' section includes the following fields and options:

- Product:** [Text Field]
- Product Description:** [Text Field]
- Payments:** Bearing [Dropdown]
- Schedule Type:** Normal [Dropdown]
- Cluster Id:** [Text Field]
- Rate Code:** Buy /Sell Rate [Radio], Middle Rate [Radio]
- Accruals:** Frequency [Monthly] [Dropdown], Start Month [Dropdown], Start Date [31] [Text], Interest Period Basis [Include From Date] [Dropdown]
- Tenor:** Minimum [0] [Text], Maximum [365] [Text], Default [90] [Text], Unit [Days] [Dropdown]
- Rate Variance:** Normal [Text Field], Maximum [Text Field]
- Authorize Rekey Fields:** Rekey of Currency [Checkbox], Value Date [Checkbox], Contract Amount [Checkbox], Maturity Date [Checkbox], Counterparty [Checkbox], Interest Rate / Amount [Checkbox]

At the bottom, there are tabs for 'Rollover Details', 'Schedules', and 'Liquidation Order'. The 'Schedules' tab is currently active. The dialog box has 'Ok' and 'Exit' buttons at the bottom right.

Auto Liquidation

Components of a deposit can be liquidated automatically or manually. In the Product Preferences screen you have to indicate whether the mode of liquidation of repayment schedules is to be automatic.

Specify Auto liquidation if you want the components of a deposit (involving a product) to be liquidated automatically.

In this case, a schedule will be liquidated automatically on the day it falls due, during beginning of day processing (by the Automatic Contract Update function).

Now, consider the following situation:

1. You have indicated automatic liquidation.
2. The schedule date falls on a holiday.
3. You have specified (through the Contract Preferences screen) that the holiday be ignored while calculating the schedule date.

In such a situation, a repayment falling on a holiday would be processed according to your specification for holiday handling (in the Deposits Branch Parameters screen). It would be as follows:

- If you specified that processing has to be done on the last working day before the holiday for automatic events right up to the day before the next working day, the schedule falling on the holiday will be liquidated during end of day processing on the last working day before the holiday.
- If you specified that processing has to be done only up to the System Date, then only the events scheduled for today (the last working day before the holiday) will be processed. The events of the holiday will be processed on the next working day after the holiday, during beginning of day processing.

Recompute Schedules

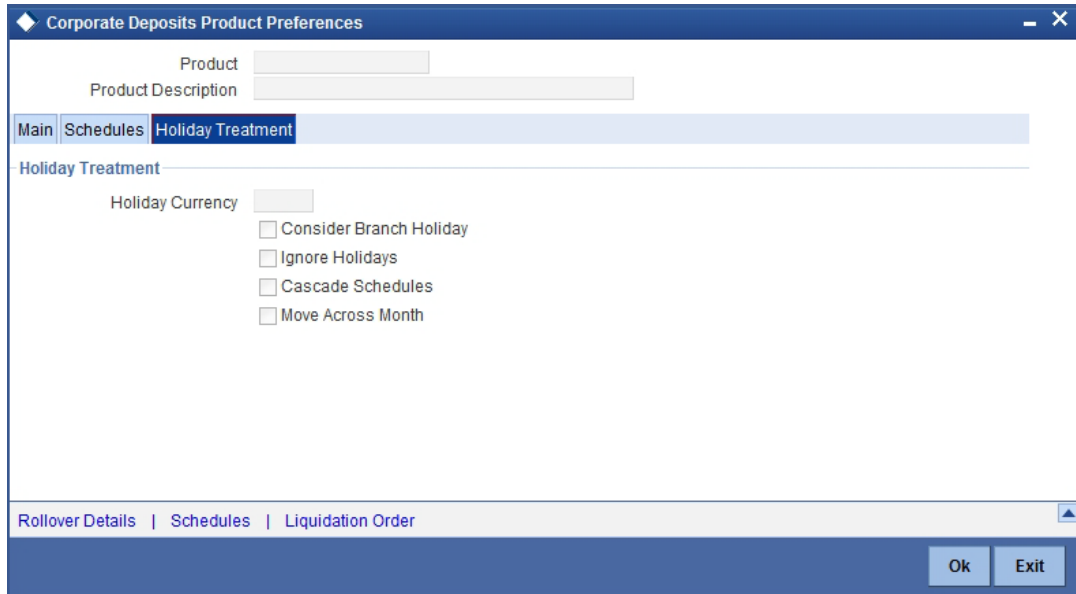
Specify whether the interest on the future schedules of a deposit has to be recalculated in the case of a prepayment on a schedule (that is, when a Principal repayment is made before its due date).

Note

Please note that only the subsequent interest schedules will be redefined. The subsequent principal schedules will be marked as paid to the extent of the prepayment. In the case of an amortized schedule, the amount of repayment for the schedule immediately after the prepayment will thus be different from the rest of the schedules.

5.3.2 Recalculating Schedules for Holiday Calendar Changes

You can indicate the manner in which the payment and revisions schedules are to be recalculated whenever changes are made to the holiday calendar.



The screenshot shows a window titled "Corporate Deposits Product Preferences". At the top, there are two text input fields: "Product" and "Product Description". Below these is a tabbed interface with three tabs: "Main", "Schedules", and "Holiday Treatment". The "Holiday Treatment" tab is selected. Under this tab, there is a "Holiday Currency" text input field and four checkboxes: "Consider Branch Holiday", "Ignore Holidays", "Cascade Schedules", and "Move Across Month". At the bottom of the window, there is a navigation bar with links for "Rollover Details", "Schedules", and "Liquidation Order". In the bottom right corner, there are "Ok" and "Exit" buttons.

Move Payment Schedule

If the holiday calendar change affects any of the payment schedules, the system will re-compute the payment schedule dates.

Move Revision Schedule

If the holiday calendar change affects any of the revision schedules, the revision schedule dates are recomputed.

For payment schedules, outstanding schedules are re-computed (schedules, due spot days after the current application date) whenever there is a change in the Currency Holiday Calendar for the currency of the contract. For other schedules, any schedule after the current system date would be considered for revision.

The re-computation is done for all types (Payment, Revision) of schedules. The rescheduling preferences defined for a product are defaulted to any contract using the product; they can be modified when a contract is entered. After authorization of the contract, they cannot be altered.

5.3.3 Liquidating Back Valued Schedules during Initiation

You have to indicate whether for a backdated deposit that has schedules prior to today's date; the schedules have to be liquidated when the deposit is initiated. A back dated deposit is one which has an initiation date which falls before today's date.

Note

Please note that the entries associated with each event (initiation and liquidation in this case) will be passed only if they have been defined for the product. Further, the accounts used will be the ones defined for each entry.

5.3.4 Defining Repayment Schedules

The payment schedules defined for a product will apply to all deposits involving the product. When you process a deposit in the Contract Schedules screen, the details defined for the product (which the deposit involves) will be displayed. You can change the schedules that a deposit acquires, when processing it in the Contract Schedules screen.

You can redo the schedules defined for the product, by clicking 'Default' button in the Contract Online Schedules screen. The schedules that have not been liquidated and which fall due on the current system date, or later than the current system date, will be erased and you can go on to define the new repayment schedules.

The attributes of the schedules inherited from the product can be changed for a deposit through the Contract Preferences screen. However, the schedule payment type - whether amortized, capitalized, or normal – will be as specified for the product. You cannot change it.

Only the attributes that deal with schedules are discussed here. For further details, refer 'Defining Attributes Specific to a Deposits Product' chapter in this User Manual.

5.4 Specifying Corporate Deposits Contract Input Details

The 'Corporate Deposits Contract Input' screen can be invoked by typing 'LDDCONON' in the field at the top right corner of the Application Browser and clicking the adjoining arrow button.

5.4.0.1 Specifying Mode of Liquidation

When creating a product, you specify the mode of liquidation – whether automatic or manual. Your specifications will apply to all the deposits involving the product. Through the Contract Preferences screen, you can change the mode of liquidation for the deposit that you are processing, from automatic to manual, or vice versa.

Schedules Type

When creating a product, you define the repayment schedules. The repayment schedule can be:

- Amortized
- Capitalized
- Normal

The schedule type that you define for the product will apply to all deposits involving the product. When you process a deposit, the schedule type will be displayed in the Corporate Deposits Contract Input Preferences screen.

For example, if you have specified 'amortized' for the product, this will be applicable to the deposit too. You cannot change it.

Amortization

By specifying that your payment schedules have to be amortized over the period of repayment, you indicate that all the repayments should be in Equated Installments. These repayment schedules will be drawn up taking the Principal and the Main Component (The 'main' component is the one you defined for display in the Contract Details screen).

If you specify amortized schedules, schedules will be set in Equated Installments according to the frequency you have defined.

If you have specified that the schedule type is to be "amortized," you should specify the method in which the amortization is to be applied.

Note

If a deposit is to be amortized, it should have fixed type of interest and bearing interest payment method.

Capitalization

You can capitalize the interest payment on a deposit, by:

- Specifying the type of schedule (through the Product preferences screen). The deposit inherits this from the product.
- Specifying the frequency for the capitalization through the Product Default Schedules screen. The frequency can be changed for the deposit.

The outstanding interest is added to the outstanding principal on the schedule date and this becomes the principal for the next schedule.

Note

Capitalization is done only for the 'main' interest, and only, if it is a fixed interest of the bearing type.

Normal

If you have specified normal type of schedules, you will be able to define your own schedules for deposits involving the product.

A schedule date:

- Should be later than, or the same as, the Value Date;
- Can have only one schedule for a component for a date; and

- Cannot be beyond the Maturity Date.

5.4.1 Invoking Contract Schedules Screen

When you are in the Contract On-line screens, you will see sections in the screen saying Preferences, Linkages, Schedules and Rollover etc. When you click on any of these, the respective screen will be displayed. To go to the Contract Schedules screen, click on Schedules.

The screenshot displays the 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' window. At the top, there are navigation buttons for 'New' and 'Enter Query'. Below this, there are input fields for 'Contract Reference *', 'Product *', 'Product Description', 'User Reference', 'Outstanding Amount', and 'Source'. A tabbed interface shows 'Contract Schedules' as the active tab, with other tabs including 'Contract', 'Rollover', 'Preferences', and 'Holiday Preferences'. The 'Contract Schedules' section contains a table with columns: Type, Component, Start Date, Number, Frequency, Unit, and Amount. A single row is visible with Type 'P', Component empty, Start Date empty, Number empty, Frequency 'Bullet', Unit empty, and Amount empty. To the right of this table are 'Default' and 'Explode' buttons. Below the table is the 'Contract Linkages Details' section, which has a table with columns: Type, Linked to Reference/Account, Currency, Available Amount, Exchange Rate, and Linked Amount. A single row is visible with Type 'C'. At the bottom of the screen, there are fields for 'Deposit Commitment' and 'Account Uncovered Amount'. The footer contains a menu bar with options like 'Events', 'Effective Rate', 'Change Log', 'Settlement', 'Advice', 'Interest', 'Charges', 'Tax', 'MIS', and 'Fields', along with status indicators for 'Input By', 'Authorized By', 'Contract Status', and 'Authorized'.

In the Contract Schedules screen, you can define two types of schedules:

- Those for the revision of interest rates for a deposit with periodic interest rates
- Those for repayment of the various components

Frequency

In the CD Contract Schedules screen, select the component for which the Rate Revision frequency has to be defined (say INTEREST1). Check the Rev box (Revision Box) to indicate that it is a rate revision schedule. Next, enter your specifications in the frequency (it could be daily, weekly, etc.), the number, and the unit fields. Also give the Start Date on which the first revision has to take place. For example, if you specify the frequency as weekly, the revision will take place every week beginning on the Start Date that you have specified.

Start Date

In the CD Contract Schedules screen, select the component for which the Rate Revision frequency has to be defined (say INTEREST1). Check the 'Rev box' (Revision box) to indicate that it is a rate revision schedule.

Then, instead of specifying the other schedule details like the frequency, the number and unit, indicate the date in the Start Date field. The rate revision will be done on that date.

For the component, you can define a repayment schedule too, if it is to have one.

5.4.2 **Repayment Schedule**

For a repayment schedule, the amount of repayment needs to be specified only for the Principal. The interest, charge and fee components will be calculated by the system automatically, depending on the repayment date and the amount of the principal. However, if the interest type is Special, you should specify the interest amount. Similarly, if the deposit has been defined with any other fixed amount component, you will have to enter an amount for this.

The repayment schedules for the components of a deposit will be those defined for the product it involves. You can change the schedules for a deposit when processing it.

5.4.2.1 **Interest Repayment Schedules as Different from Rate Revision Schedules**

For a deposit on which floating interest has to be applied at periodic intervals, you may have to define

- An interest rate revision schedule for the interest component
- A repayment schedule

The following example shows how this is achieved.

You have a deposit where for the component interest, you have to define an interest rate revision schedule for revisions every week as well as a monthly repayment schedule. The Start Date of the contract is 1 October '97 and the End Date is 30 November '97.

The contract has been defined with a periodic rate and the rates in the Floating Rate screen change in the following manner:

Date	Rate
1 October '97	12
12 October '97	11.5
25 October '97	11
15 November '97	12
30 November '97	12.5

Defining a frequency based rate revision schedule

To define a schedule with periodic rate code usage, through the Contract Schedules screen, mark the component as a revision schedule (by checking the Rev box) and specify the component, say INTEREST, from the option list.

Give the frequency at which the interest rate has to be refreshed weekly. Give the Start Date, as October 15. The first revision will happen on this day, and every week from then on. Save the inputs.

Defining a date based rate revision schedule

If you were to define specific dates – October 7, October 15 and October 23 - for the rate revisions to happen, then, through the Contract Schedules screen, mark the component as a revision schedule (by checking the Rev box) and specify the component, say INTEREST, from the option list.

Specify the date on which the rate revision is to be done, in the Start Date field, as 7 October. Similarly, define the other dates, but by picking up the same component INTEREST from the option list each time.

Defining a repayment schedule for the same component

Now to define a repayment schedule for the same component, INTEREST, do not check the Rev box. Choose the same component from the option list. Now draw up a repayment schedule for this component. Give a value in the Start Date field, say 31 October 1997. The first interest liquidation will be done on this date.

In the frequency field enter 'monthly' and in the unit field specify '1'. This means the interest repayments will be done once a month beginning 31 October.

That is, for a contract defined with frequency-based periodic rates, the rates prevailing on the refresh dates will be used for accruals and liquidation.

In the contract we are discussing, with the refresh frequency defined as weekly and the Start Date as 15 October, the rate applied for the interest liquidation on 31 October will be as shown below.

From	To	Rate
1 October	15 October	11.5
16 October	31 October	11

For a contract defined with date-based Periodic rates, the rates prevailing on the specific refresh dates will be used for accruals and liquidation. Shown below are the rates applicable on the specified revision dates:

Revision Date	Rate Applicable
7 October	12
15 October	11.5
23 October	11.5

In the contract we are discussing, the rates applied for the interest liquidation on 31 October will be as follows:

From	To	Rate
1 October	7 October	12
8 October	14 October	12
15 October	31 October	11.5

5.4.2.2 Specifying Schedules for Deposit with Fixed Interest Rate

For components of deposits with a fixed rate of interest, you will not have to define interest rate revision schedules. That is, you will have to keep the “Rev” box unchecked while you define the schedules for each component.

The schedules defined for each component at the time of product definition apply to the deposit. However, you can change the frequency, number, unit and the start date to suit the specific requirements of the deposit that you are processing. You will have to specify the amount only if the schedule being defined involves the principal component or a special interest.

The amount for interest, commission and fee components (if they are rates) will be calculated by the system automatically, depending on the start date, number of schedules, frequency and repayment amount of the principal. However, an amount can be entered here for interest only if the Interest Calculation Method has been defined as Special. The fee amount can be input only if it is a flat fee.

For a deposit, you can define repayment schedules that:

- Fall due at regular intervals
- At irregular intervals

Now, if you want to define schedules that fall due at regular intervals, all you have to do is, for a component specify the start date, the frequency, the unit and the principal amount. Since you would have already registered the Maturity Date of the deposit (for a fixed maturity type), in the Contract Details screen, the schedules would automatically be spread out into equal intervals.

Based on this information, the system calculates the dates on which the repayments or interest revisions fall due.

5.4.2.3 Redefining Schedules

Repayments that are scheduled for a date later than today can be redefined. This redefinition can be done even after the deposit has come into effect and a few schedules have been liquidated.

However, schedules with a date earlier than today’s date that are yet to be liquidated cannot be rescheduled. You have to liquidate them through the Manual Liquidation function. Aging analysis and penalty processing will be done on such overdue schedules.

The redefinition of schedules will be done automatically on the following occasions:

- For deposits with fixed interest, charge or fee rates, the schedule amounts for these components will be automatically changed when there is a change in the rate.
- For a deposit with amortized schedules, the schedule amounts will be recalculated when there is a change in the main interest rate.
- When the Principal is increased: the increased amount is added on to the last principal schedule. Other components (interest, commission or fee) that are dependent on the principal of the deposit will be recalculated and spread equally over the rest of the repayment schedules.
- When there is a prepayment of interest and you have defined recalculation of schedules on repayment

There may be some situations wherein you would want to redefine the schedules, i.e., you may want to change the payment dates or amounts. In such cases, click ‘Default’ button in

the Contract On-line Schedule Definition screen. All the schedules defined at the product level is displayed.

To redefine a schedule for only one component, highlight the schedule make the changes and select 'Add' in the Application tool bar or click add icon.

If the schedules have already been authorized then you will have to make the changes through the Modify function. After making the changes, you can save the redefined schedules by selecting 'Add' in the Application tool bar or clicking add icon.

To delete a schedule (before authorization), select 'Delete' in the Application tool bar or click delete icon

5.4.2.4 Authorizing Redefined Schedule

The redefinition of schedules for a deposit amounts to a modification of the contract. The contract should be authorized before you can begin the end of day processing.

5.4.2.5 Viewing Schedule Details

When you click 'Explode' button in the Contract On-line Schedule Definition screen, you will see the Payment Schedule Details screen. Here you can view the details of the schedules for a particular contract.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Payment Schedule Details" with three main sections, each containing a table with a scroll bar:

- Payment Schedule Summary:** A table with columns: Due Date, Currency, Total Amount Due From Customer, Total Amount Settled By Customer, and Total Amount Adju. The first row contains a date field with a calendar icon, a currency field with a dropdown arrow, and three empty text boxes.
- Payment Schedule Details:** A table with columns: Component, Amount Due, Amount Settled, Adjusted Amount, Subsidy Amount, and Back Value Adjustment Amc. The first row contains a dropdown menu, and the subsequent columns are empty text boxes.
- Payment Settlement Details:** A table with columns: Input Date, Value Date *, Amount Settled, and LCY Equivalent Settled. The first row contains a date field with a calendar icon, an empty text box, and two empty text boxes.

At the bottom of the window, there is a "Schedule Date" label and a small upward-pointing arrow.

In this screen you can see the following details for the component:

- The Due date of the Schedule
- The Amount Due as of the due date
- The amount liquidated against the schedule

5.4.3 Interest Rate Revision Schedule

A Floating Rate screen - which contains the market rates for the day – is maintained in the ICCF sub-system so that the latest rates can be applied to contracts.

The market rates vary on a daily basis and are maintained in this screen. The rates can be applied either every time they change or at periodic intervals. Usually, for Money Market contracts, floating rates are applied, i.e., the latest market rate is applied (see the section on Specifying Rate Code Usage in the chapter 'Processing Interest, Charge or Fee). But in the

case of commercial or corporate deposits, these rates can be applied on a periodic basis so that you are in tune with the market rates. At the same time you do not have to apply the market rates on a daily basis.

You can specify whether the latest market rates have to be applied every time they change or if they have to be applied periodically, by defining an attribute called the Rate Code Usage through the Product ICCF Details screen for a floating interest type. If you specify 'auto' rate code usage, all the rate changes made during the liquidation or accrual period will be considered. If you specify 'Periodic' rate code usage, the rates will be periodically refreshed and will be applied according to the frequency you specify.

For a deposit that has been defined with periodic interest, you can specify the following:

- The frequency at which the periodic rate change has to be applied.
- The dates on which the periodic rate change has to be applied.

5.4.4 **Features of Contract Preferences Screen**

Although schedules are inherited by a deposit from the product, through the Contract Preferences screen, you can define your own schedules for a deposit.

A schedule date:

- Should be later than or the same as the Value Date.
- You can have only one schedule for a component for a date, and
- It cannot be beyond the Maturity Date.

5.4.5 **Setting Deposit Schedule Preferences**

Schedule preferences are the attributes of the repayment schedules defined for the deposit.

The attributes that have been defined for a product are inherited by all deposits involving the product. Some of these attributes can be changed. They are:

- The liquidation of schedules that fall due before the day on which the deposit is booked
- The liquidation mode (auto to manual)

The following attribute defined for the product and inherited by the contract cannot be changed:

- The schedule type - amortized, capitalized, or normal is inherited from the product and displayed for the deposit.

Through a set of fields in the Contract Preferences screen, you can specify an additional set of schedule related attributes for a deposit that you are processing:

- How liquidation dates falling on holidays should be handled.
- Whether schedule dates should be cascaded in case you have indicated that they (schedule dates) be moved forward or backward when they fall on a holiday.
- The holiday screen, of the country of the deposit currency, which has to be checked before setting automatic schedules.
- Whether back valued schedules should be liquidated on deposit initiation.
- The type of amortization, if amortization has been specified for the product and therefore, the deposit.

The screenshot displays the 'Corporate Deposits Simulation Contract Input' window. The 'Preferences' tab is selected, showing various configuration options. The 'Holiday Treatment for Schedule' section includes checkboxes for 'Consider Branch Holiday', 'Move Across Months', and 'Cascade Schedules'. The 'Apply Facility Currency' and 'Move Payment Schedule' options are also visible. The 'Ignore Holidays' checkbox is present. The 'Holiday Currency' section includes 'Apply Local Currency', 'Move Forward', and 'Move Backward' options. The bottom status bar shows 'Input By', 'Authorized By', 'Contract Status', and 'Authorized'.

Move Across Months

If you have chosen to move a schedule falling due on a holiday to the next working day, or to the previous working day, and it crosses over into another month, the schedule date will be moved only if you so indicate. If not, the schedule date will be kept in the same month.

For example,

You have defined a repayment schedule that falls due on April 30, 1998. This happens to be a holiday. You indicated that in case of a holiday, the schedule date is to be moved forward to the next working day.

If you also indicated that the schedule can be moved across the month, then the schedule will be automatically moved to May 1, 1998 (the next working day). If you disallowed movement across the month, but indicated forward movement for the schedule, the schedule date will be automatically moved (backward in this case) to the last working day of the same month, that is, to April 29, 1998 (despite your having indicated a forward movement into the next working day).

Scenario 2:

You have defined a repayment schedule that falls due on May 1, 1998. This happens to be a holiday. You indicated that in case of a holiday, the schedule date is to be moved backward to the previous working day.

If you also indicated that the schedule can be moved across the month, then the schedule will be automatically moved to 30 April 1998, the previous working day.

If you disallowed movement across the month, but indicated backward movement for this schedule, the schedule date will be automatically moved (forward in this case) to the next working day of the same month, that is, to 2 May 1998 (despite your having indicated a backward movement into the previous working day). The idea being that the schedule is not moved across months.

Cascade Schedules

The question of cascading schedules arises only if:

- You have specified that a schedule falling due on a holiday has to be moved forward or backward; and,
- The schedule has been defined with a definite frequency.

If you have indicated that schedules should be cascaded, the schedule date for the next payable schedule will depend on how the schedule date was moved for a holiday. The following example illustrates how this concept of cascading schedules functions.

For example,

A monthly schedule has been defined with backward movement and a schedule date falling due on April 30, 1998 was moved to April 29, 1998, April 30, 1998 *being a holiday*.

The schedule date for May depends on whether you have chosen to cascade schedules. If you have, the schedule date for May will be set as May 29, 1998, as the frequency has been specified as monthly. For subsequent schedules also, May 29, 1998 will be considered the last schedule date. That is, the next schedule will be June 29, the following one July 29, and so on, until another holiday is encountered.

If you have not specified that schedules have to be cascaded, the date originally specified, will be the date for drawing up the schedules. Even if the April month end schedule has been moved to April 29, 1998, the next schedule will remain May 30, 1998. The following one will be June 30, and so on.

Even if another holiday is encountered, and the schedule date for that particular schedule is moved suitably, 30 will remain the date for the following schedule, whenever it falls.

When you cascade schedules, the last schedule (at maturity), however, will be liquidated on the original maturity date and will not be changed like the interim schedules. Hence, for this particular schedule, the interest calculation days may vary from those of previous schedules, as the case may be.

5.4.5.1 When Repayment Schedule is Holiday

You have specified that repayment schedules should be generated automatically once you indicate the frequency, number and the date of first repayment. When the system computes the repayment dates based on these values, there is a chance that one or more schedules fall due on a holiday. In such a case, you have two choices:

- Ignore the holiday and retain the schedule due date
- Move it either backward or forward, by specifying so.

A schedule date falls on a holiday and you have not specified that holidays are to be ignored at the time of schedule definition. In this case, you should indicate the movement of the schedule date:

- Move Forward - to the next working day
- Move Backward - the previous working day

Since the schedule date itself is moved to a working day, the payment will be processed on the day it falls due, *as of* that day.

If you specify that holidays are to be ignored, the schedule dates will be fixed without taking the holidays into account.

If a schedule date falls on a holiday, the processing of such a schedule is determined by your holiday handling specifications for automatic processes, in the Branch Parameters screen:

- If you specified that processing has to be done on the previous working day for automatic events right up to the day before the next working day, the schedule falling on the holiday will be liquidated during end of day processing on the previous working day.
- If you have specified that processing has to be done only up to the System Date, then only the events scheduled for the System Date will be processed. The events of the holiday will be processed on the next working day during beginning of day processing.

Holiday Currency

You can specify the country of the deposit currency for which the holiday screen should be checked before drawing the payment schedules related to the deposit. In case a schedule falls on a holiday and you have specified that the schedule be moved forward or backward, the movement happens according to the holidays in this country.

By default, the currency to be checked is the deposit currency. If a currency other than this is specified, the holiday screen will be checked for both the currencies.

For further details , refer 'Capturing the Details of a Deposit' chapter in this User Manual.

5.4.6 Liquidating Back Valued Schedules

If you specified, while defining the product, that for a back-dated deposit with repayment schedules prior to today's date, the schedules have to be liquidated when the deposit is initiated, the same will apply to the deposit you are entering.

However, through this screen, you can choose not to liquidate back valued schedules.

For example,

Deposits can be initiated:

- As of today,
- A date in the future, or
- As of a date in the past.

Suppose today is October 15, 1997 and you book a deposit of 15,000 USD with the value date (date on which the deposit comes into effect) as September 15, 1997. Accounting entries will be passed with the Initiation Date on September 15.

But if there had been an interest payment schedule for September 30, 1997 for 500 USD, then if you specify that back valued schedules should be liquidated, the liquidation entries for this schedule will also be passed.

If you specify that back dated schedules are not to be liquidated; only accrual entries will be passed till today.

Please note that the entries associated with each event (initiation and liquidation in this case) will be passed only if they have been defined for the product. Further, the accounts used will be the ones defined for each entry.

5.5 Making Manual Payments

The various components in a contract can be liquidated either automatically or manually. The mode of liquidation of each component is specified at the time of defining a product and then again, at the time of deposit processing. An automatic liquidation is done on schedule payment days by the Automatic Contract Update program.

Even if you have defined a contract with automatic liquidation, you can liquidate it manually, a day before the schedule dates.

You can invoke 'Corporate Deposits Payment Input' screen by typing 'LDDPMNT' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking the adjoining arrow button.

Corporate Deposits Payment Input

New Enter Query

Contract Reference *
Outstanding Balance
Outstanding Balance Report

Counterparty
Counterparty Name
Currency

Status

Allocate
Sum
Populate

Value Date
Limit Date
Discount Rate

Total Paid
Amount Prepaid
Limit Amount
Liquidated Nominal

Local Currency Equivalent
Local Currency Equivalent
Local Currency Equivalent
Local Currency Equivalent

Payment Break Up

Component *	Amount Due Customer	Amount Paid Customer	Tax

Prepayment Penalty Rate
Adjustment Amount
Penalty Amount
Additional Adjustment Amount

Payment Remarks

Simulation

Events | Break Up | Settlement | Split Settlements | Advice | Charges | Tax | MIS | Fields

Input By
Date Time
Authorized By
Date Time
Contract Status
Authorized

Reversal
Input By
Date Time
Authorized By
Date Time

5.5.1 Features of Contract Schedule Payments Screen

The following operations can be performed on a payment through the Contract Schedule Payments screen:

- Input of Manual payments
- Deletion manual payments
- Reversal manual payments

The manual payments made through this function can be:

- Scheduled payments which are due

- Payments which are made prior to a scheduled payment date. (These are called Prepayments and they can be made even if the deposit has been defined for automatic liquidation of components).
- Back valued date payments. The value date for such payments cannot be earlier than the most recent schedule that was due. If there is more than one schedule outstanding and you want to assign the value date of each schedule payment, you should enter the liquidation of each schedule separately.

The value date you have entered will be used for all the entries generated by the system.

5.5.1.1 Input of Manual Payments

Once you enter the deposit reference number in the Contract Schedule Payments you will see the following details displayed on the screen:

- The counterparty name
- The currency of the deposit
- The total outstanding amount as of the value date (the date on which the payment is being made) and the deposit version.

The Value Date here, is the date on which the liquidation entries will be passed. When you enter a Value Date in this screen, if there are any payments due on that date, they will be displayed and you can liquidate them.

If there are no schedules due on that date, the schedule becomes a prepayment. But this is only if the Value Date is not a back valued date. You can have a back valued date but it cannot be earlier than the last schedule that was due. (You can also liquidate back valued schedules by entering a Limit amount)

If the Value Date is today or a date in the future, the prepayment is processed.

The Payment Limit Date or Amount of the payment should be given at the time of payment. If you have given a payment limit date, the system shows all the components which are due till the limit date. If you have given the amount limit in the Amount field, it shows all the schedules for the limit amount.

For example,

Say for a particular contract, there are two interest schedules to be paid on Ms Yvonne Cousteau's Domestic term Deposit — one on 1 October 1997 and the other on 15 October 1997. The third schedule is due on 30 October 1997.

If you give the Limit date as 25 October, (today's date) the system will show you the amounts due for the interest component on the schedule dates of 1 October, and 15 October.

If you give the limit date as 1 November 1997, the system will show you the schedules falling on 1 October, 15 October and 30 October, and you can liquidate them accordingly.

Since today's date is October 25, if you pay the schedule due on 30 October, it amounts to a pre-payment. You can charge a prepayment penalty rate or an amount which you enter in this screen.

Note

While the Prepayment Limit Date is used to pick up the schedules pending as of that date, the Value Date is taken into account by the system for passing accounting entries.

Alternatively, the system picks up a schedule according to the amount being paid. You will see the next schedule, which is due, within the limit of this amount. If the amount being paid is more than the total amount payable for the next schedule, the next schedule will be considered. The total amount due for these schedules is displayed.

For example,

System date: 01 June:

Payment schedules for a contract are as follows:

Sch Date	30 June	31 July	30 August
Principal	1000	1000	1000
Interest	100	100	100
Commis- sion	50	50	50
Fee	20	20	20

For the above schedule, if a prepayment is made as of an amount, the system validates it in the following manner:

- Suppose the amount paid is USD 1000. The next available schedule is as of 30 June and the total amount due is USD 1170. This schedule will be picked up for processing and you can make the payments.
- If the amount paid is USD 1170, which is equal to the schedule amount of 30 June, again only the schedule for 30 June will be picked up for processing.
- If the amount paid is USD 1,270 which is more than the amount due for the schedule of 30 June, the schedule of 31 July will be picked up by the system for processing. After completely liquidating the schedule of 30 June, you can liquidate the interest schedule as of 31 July, which is the next schedule.
- If the amount paid is USD 1300, the schedule for 31 July will be picked up for processing. The complete schedule of 30 June can be liquidated along with the interest component of 31 July. The remaining USD 30 can be used to partially liquidate the commission component for 31 July.

You have to enter in the Amount Paid field the actual amount being paid. This amount can either be allocated to the various components manually by entering the break up of the amount against the various components or automatically by clicking the 'Allocate' button.

The automatic allocation is done based on the Liquidation order you have defined for the product. If you have not specified the order of liquidation for the principal and the interest type of components, the amount will be allocated for liquidation in the following order:

- Interest
- Principal

Note

If a payment that covers both past and future schedules is made, the system will force you to pay out the past schedules before the future schedules are paid.

If an ICCF component is based on the outstanding principal you will not be able to make a payment where the amount is more than what is due for the component as of the system date.

5.5.1.2 Deleting Manual Payments

Payments made using the Manual payments function can be deleted before the payment is authorized.

All the entries passed during the payment will also be deleted. All the schedules will be restored to the original status. In short, the pre-payment status of the contract will be restored.

Select 'Delete' in the Application tool bar or click delete icon. You will be prompted to confirm the deletion. After your confirmation, all the entries that have been saved, but not authorized, will be deleted.

5.5.1.3 Reversing Manual Payments

You can reverse authorized manual payments. The system makes the following validations before reversing a payment:

- A principal payment can be reversed only if the payment date is equal to, or later than, the last interest and commission schedule due date.
- An interest payment can be reversed only in the chronological order of its payment.

In the Contract view screen, to reverse a payment, you have to invoke the manual payments function and specify the Contract Reference Number. You have to enter the 'Amount Paid'. You have to click on Reverse in the Processing sub-menu of the Application toolbar.

If the payment involves accounts in different currencies, the conversion rates to be used for reversal will be picked up from the contract as specified during Contract Input.

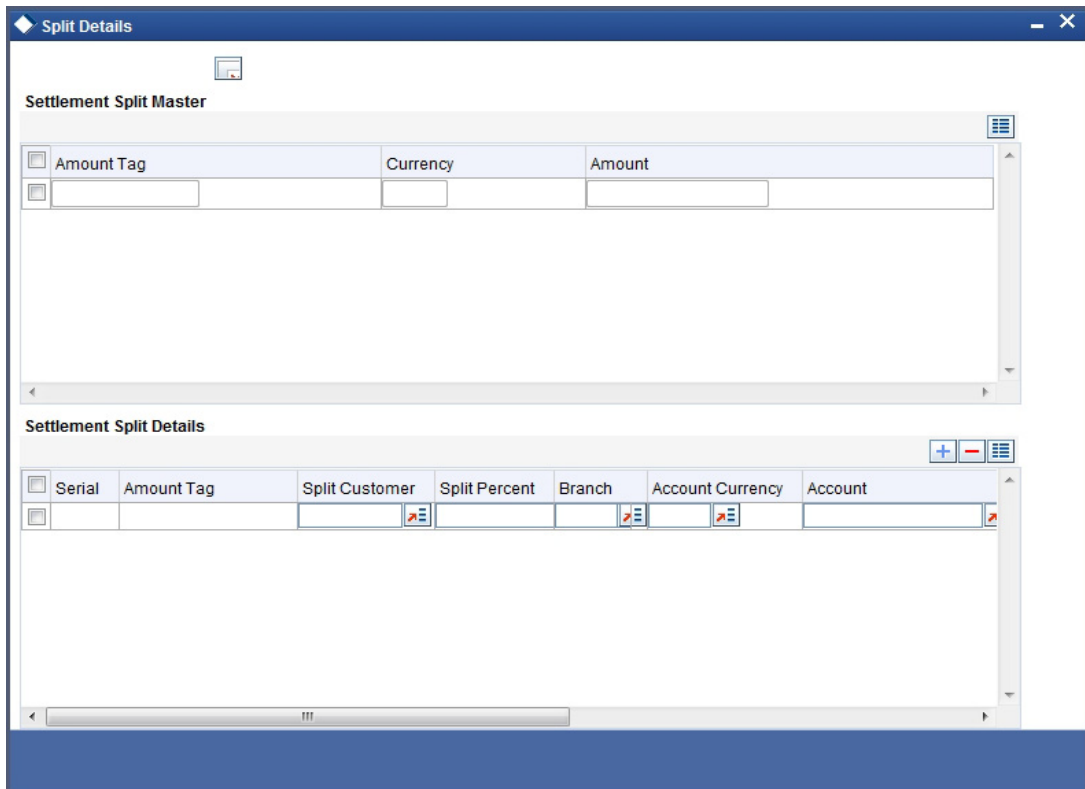
If a new payment account was specified for a component during the input of the payment, the reversal will be done to the new account. If the new account is in a currency different from that of the contract and a conversion rate was specified, the rate from the payments function will be used for the reversal.

The reversal of a payment may sometimes entail a change in the status of a contract. If the contract is set for automatic status change, this change will be made by the system automatically.

Automatic payments made by the Automatic Contract Update program can also be reversed through the manual payments function.

5.5.2 Handling Split Settlements

You can specify the details of the split settlement for the each loan contract through the 'Split Details' screen. Click 'Split Settlements' in the 'Corporate Deposits Payment Input' screen to invoke this screen.



In this screen, the following details are displayed:

- All the Amount tags involved in the contract. For example, on booking a new contract, the only tag allowed is PRINCIPAL. This is referred to as the Basis Amount tag. You can choose to split each of the basis amount tags displayed here.
- The currencies associated with the amount tags.
- The amount for each amount tag. For example, the amount involved in the contract is displayed against the amount tag 'PRINCIPAL / INTEREST'. The amount displayed is in the currency associated with the amount tag.

Note

The amount tags are displayed only if they are defined for the event that is being processed. Further, the interest tag is populated only if it is defined as a main component.

If there are no settlement tags for the event being processed, the system displays the message as 'There are no Settlement tags to be split for the Current Event'.

You can specify the split details for each of the amount tags in the Settlement Split Details section of the screen. Click the 'Add' button to maintain the split details. The sequence number and the split amount tags are automatically generated by the system. For example, if the Basis amount tag is PRINCIPAL, then the system creates the split amount tag as PRINCIPAL_S01, where S01 is the split sequence number. Each subsequent split amount tag is suffixed by S02, S03 and so on.

For each split amount tag, specify the following details:

Amount

Specify the amount for the split amount tag. This amount should not be greater than the amount of the corresponding basis amount tag. The split amount is in the currency of the basis amount tag.

Branch

Specify the settlement branch for the split amount tag. This adjoining option list displays all valid branches maintained in the system. You can choose the appropriate one.

Account Currency

Specify the currency of the account that should be used to do the settlement.

Account

Specify the settlement account for the split amount tag. This account should be valid account of the branch selected earlier.

Exchange Rate

If the basis amount currency is different from the account currency, then specify the exchange rate that should be used for the currency conversion.

5.6 Handling Prepayments

When a prepayment is made for the principal, it constitutes a violation of the contract. In such cases, a penalty in the form of an increased interest for deposits is charged. A prepayment with penalty can be made only under certain conditions. Prepayment penalty can be charged only if the contract has:

- Bearing interest
- Fixed interest rate
- Fixed maturity
- Does not have amortized schedules

The following assumptions are made for prepayments with penalty

- The rate input by you will be a differential rate and added to the contract in case of deposits. The effective rate will be arrived at as follows: Prepayment rate = Contract rate effective - (minus) Rate input by you for deposits.
- All calculations will be done until the previous calendar day.
- The rate applicable to the rest of the deposit will be the contract rate itself. The penal rate is charged only on that portion of the component which has been paid before it was due.

During any payment with a fixed rate, a check will be made to find out whether the payment is a prepayment or a normal payment. For a prepayment you will be allowed to input a penalty rate. You have to input the penalty rate that you want to charge the customer for breaking the contract. This rate cannot be greater than the contract rate. The system will default to zero as the penalty rate.

The actual contract rate will be used to compute the interest and accrual entries will be passed. In addition to these entries the interest calculated for the broken principal using the difference of the contract rate and the penalty rate that you have specified will be liquidated into the interest payment account. The balance interest difference between the old rate and the new rate will be passed to the Interest Expense account.

The above changes will not apply for floating and periodic rate contracts because in such contracts the interest schedules are not calculated in advance. The interest schedule amount

is calculated only on the schedule date or due to a rate change. Thus when a prepayment is done the amount due on the next interest schedule is not available. Hence, the adjustment due to the new rate is not possible.

The dates too will be stored. These dates will be arrived at as follows:

- The from date will be the contract value date
- The to date will be today's date

This information will be used to adjust the interest schedule immediately after today. The interest due and interest accrued will be appropriately updated after the schedules are recalculated as a result of the principal prepayment. The accrual amounts, like the current accrual and last months accruals will also be updated suitably in case of the period of calculation spreading across months. In addition, all past interest schedules will be adjusted accordingly using this adjustment amount. Suitable changes will be made to handle recovery situations with these updates.

There will be no impact on Tax as the interest paid out on prepayment will be a net of the interest already paid off and the interest due today. In case of a negative interest the principal account will be hit. The adjusted accruals will also be reversed in case of a reversal of prepayment with penalty.

If a prepayment penalty is entered, only the principal can be prepaid. The other components will be automatically liquidated. If prepayment of a component is done, then the schedules of the components for which this component is the basis will be recomputed automatically.

This is illustrated in the table below.

Component	Basis Amount	Category
Interest	Principal	Expected

If principal, which is the basis for interest (which is calculated on the Expected amount of the basis component) is prepaid, then the interest (which is a component based on principal) for the future schedules will be recomputed automatically.

Effective From Date

For principal prepayments in respect of contracts for which the interest calculation for schedules includes the To Date of the schedule, or both the From and To Dates (as specified in the Interest Period Basis preference in the contract details), you can specify whether the interest schedules must be recomputed with effect from the Value Date of the prepayment, or on the next working day after the Value Date.

Note

- This specification is not applicable for contracts for which the Interest Period Basis indicated is either 'Include From Date' or 'Exclude From and To Dates'.
- If the prepayment Value Date is a payment schedule date for any of the interest components, the interest schedules are recomputed with effect from the next day after the Value Date of the prepayment; and the 'Value Date + 1' option is defaulted in the Effective From field and cannot be changed.
- If the prepayment Value Date is not a payment schedule date for any of the interest components, the interest schedules are recomputed based on the specification in the Effective From field.

- The split based on the value of 'Effective from' is not applicable for penalty components.
-

5.7 Navigating to Other Screens

From the Contract Schedule payment screen, you can navigate to the following screens:

- The Settlement Message Details screen
- The Tax details screen
- The Advices screen (you can suppress advices using this screen).
- The Schedule Breakup screen
- The Events screen

5.8 Paying Tax

When there are taxes charged on the interest, principal etc., the payment of the component will always include the corresponding tax amount. If the payment does not include the full amount due, the proportional tax amount must be liquidated. You should input the total amount to be applied to the component. The system then calculates the corresponding tax amount (based on the tax rate) and distributes the amount paid between the component and the tax.

For example,

If you have to pay a customer USD.1000 in interest, and the tax rate is 10%, the payment of USD 1000 is automatically distributed into USD.909.09 (interest) and USD.90.91 (the tax component.). The tax component is withheld (debited from the customer) and credited to a Tax Payable account to be paid to the Government.

Total tax is always calculated on the full schedule. Therefore, if there is a rounding difference, it will be adjusted in the last liquidation.

For example,

In the above instance, the tax component has come to USD.90.91for that schedule. Suppose the total tax component is USD 273. if this is to be debited from the customer in three schedules the total will come to USD 272.73 (90.91+90.91+90.91=272.73). During the last liquidation, the system will round off the total of such schedules for tax to the nearest decimal point, i.e., USD 273.

5.8.1 Using Settlements Screen

When the contract and the accounts for payment are in different currencies, you may enter the Exchange Rate for conversion in the Settlements screen. If the customer account for a component was expressly not defined at the time of contract input, you will have to specify an account at the time of payment, through the Settlements screen.

The payment accounts can also be changed for the various components at the time of payment. The new payment accounts will only be used for that particular session of the manual payment function.

For example,

For instance, you have named an account A1 for a particular component at the time of contract input, but during manual payment you wish to change it to A2. Once this particular

