Oracle® Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing

Functional Overview

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Contents

Preface

Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing (OBEPM) is a comprehensive suite of Product master data management capability for the banking domain. OBEPM provides rich out of the box functionality to define financial products under Current Accounts and Savings Account, Loans, Term Deposits, Credit Cards, Investment and Retirement Accounts and Insurance (Consumer Credit, Lenders Mortgage and Home and Content Insurance types).

OBEPM supports product definition that can be used for Origination and Servicing. The inherent hierarchy allows setting up of Product Groups that facilitate process orchestration of Origination, Products that determine behavioral aspects and Product Offers that provide flexibility of marketing as per bank's needs. The domain rich configuration is flexible enough to switch features of the Product Offer on or off. Product Offer eligibility rules based on actual runtime facts are fully configurable as per bank's requirement. The hierarchy is supported by associated definitions that facilitate management of Product Bundles, Campaigns and Non-Financial Benefits linked to the Product Offer.

The aim of the enterprise product manufacturing solution is to provide a robust Master Data Management capability that extends to the import of product configuration from upstream (legacy) systems and the export to downstream systems like CRM for publishing the Sales Catalogue and Analytics.

OBEPM's user friendly dashboard enables ease of navigation. The setup manager displays the maintenance status of all entities that are work in progress. Product Performance Metrics are available through OBIEE dashboard which ships with its own data mart to enable banks to modify the dashboard as per bank's requirement.

This preface contains the following topics:

- Audience
- Documentation Accessibility
- Related Documents
- Conventions

Audience

This guide is intended for the users of Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing (OBEPM).

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/index.html.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/support/index.html#info or visit http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/support/index.html#trs if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For more information, see the following documentation:

- For installation and configuration information, see the Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing Installation Guide - Silent Installation.

- For a comprehensive overview of security, see the Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing Security Guide.

- For the complete list of Oracle Banking licensed products and the third-party licenses included with the license, see the Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing Licensing Guide.

- For information related to setting up a bank or a branch, and other operational and administrative functions, see the Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing Administrator Guide.

- For information related to customization and extension, see the Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing Extensibility Guide for Host, SOA, and UI.

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
italic	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
`monospace`	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1 Overview

Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing (OBEPM) helps banks optimize their product portfolio, simplify their offerings to make them easy to sell and easier for customers to buy. The solution enables bankers to configure business rules, product definitions, and a variety of other parameters enhancing business responsiveness and product innovation. It is the single source of truth for all products, offers and package information along with the associated eligibility and business rules. It supports hierarchical definition of Product Groups, Products and Product Offers. It also helps the banks in creating and publishing the products or offers to the market within a very limited time and without the assistance of the technical support team.

The OBEPM system serves as an independent Product Manufacturing solution which supports end to end creation of Products and Product Offers for the Banking and Insurance Products throughout the customer lifecycle from onboarding to servicing to default management. It can be integrated with a Third Party Origination as well as any servicing system of banks for smooth functioning. The solution facilitates targeted marketing and sales strategies ensuring that the right product design enables product attributes and preferences to be configured, grouped and stylized for customers.

Bundle Configuration makes it easier to package multiple saleable components or offers with attractive benefits.

Rules framework and approval workflow helps bankers make faster, more accurate decisions. The product is offered to the right customer at the right time by providing the right product mix during the campaign definition stage.

The solution user interface provides the bank a view of its entire product hierarchy. It also equips bankers with technology tools to define the approval workflow which enables sub-stages in the product manufacturing process to run in parallel. It allows bankers to delegate responsibilities to the correct roles and enforces business rules preventing product owners from creating improperly configured products.

Using OBEPM, the user can:

- Define the Day Zero Maintenance required for publishing the Product or Offers.
- View Product Groups, Products and Product Offers that have been created till date.
- Get a hierarchical view of all Product Groups.
- View and address the pending tasks.
- View product performance metrics using the analytics dashboard of OBEPM.
- View applicable notifications.

2 Key Features

This chapter describes the key features of Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing.

2.1 Dashboard

The Dashboard consists of the following widgets:

- Product Configuration
- Notifications
- Offers
- Latest Offers

Product Configuration

The Product Configuration widget displays the list of active product groups, products, and product offers along with its total count. The user has an option to further navigate to the product group, product or offer by selecting the respective icons. The user can also create or modify the existing product groups, product or offers. The system also displays the pending tasks to be completed for publishing and activating the offers. Various filters are also supported to view the details of the products.

The user can also view the Product Hierarchy Structure of all the product classes, product groups, products, and offers.

Notifications

Under this widget, the system displays the notifications for following activities of the last 15 days:

- Number of approved product offers
- Number of approved products
- Number of products or product offers pending for approval
- Failure or Success status of the export or import of data

Product Offers

This widget displays the total number of product offers in a bar diagram. The product offers are displayed against each product class and product.

Latest Offers

This widget displays the last five product offers that were created. The system displays the summary of each product offer. The user can also view the brochure of the selected product offer. The user can also navigate to other product offers by clicking the deck component and view the summary details of all product offers.

Day Zero Maintenances

Configuration of Day Zero maintenances can be done from the landing page. The user can use the hamburger menu on the top left side of the Dashboard to navigate through the menu list to access the required maintenances.

2.2 General Maintenances

This section describes the general maintenances.

2.2.1 Define Product Type (Fast Path: PM049)

Product Type Definition helps categorize different types of products based on Product Class and Origination work flow behavior. Product Types are factory shipped and cannot be modified. Product Types are linked to the Product Class in the background.

The following product types are supported.

Table 2–1 List of Product Types

Product Type	Origination Workflow Behavior	Product Class
Checking	Liability	CS
Savings	Liability	CS
Loans	Asset	LN
Term Deposit	Liability	TD
Credit Card	Credit Card	CC
Investments	Investment	IA
HELOC	Asset	CS
Overdraft	Asset	CS
Line of Credit	Asset	CS
Automobile	Asset	LN
Personal	Asset	LN
Loans	Asset	LN
Term Loan	Asset	LN
Educational Loan	Asset	LN
CCI	Insurance	Insurance
LMI	Insurance	Insurance
FDPI	Insurance	Insurance
Asset Insurance and Others	Insurance	Insurance
Home and Content Insurance	Insurance	Insurance
Landlord Insurance	Insurance	Insurance

2.2.2 Define Credit Policy (Fast Path: PM009)

Credit Policy definition is a predefined template which enables the Credit Manager to organize various Origination parameters for different asset classes and link it to a specific product group.

Credit Policy Template can be configured for a specific product group and business unit combination. Hence, setting up of Credit Policy Template as part of day zero is mandatory for the Origination system for Asset type of products.

During Origination process, depending on the product group selected in the respective Business Units, the system validates the attributes, which are configured in the Credit Policy Template.

As part of Credit Policy definition the main functionalities defined are product type, purpose codes, group type, Origination workflow behavior, collateral types and categories, facility category, credit and behavioral decision parameters, Insurance related parameters, and so on.

2.2.3 Define Statement Policy (Fast Path: PM007)

A Statement Policy can be configured to specify the statement delivery modes, frequency and other parameters. The statement policy defined can be attached to a CASA, TD or Loans type of product, which are inherited by the accounts opened under these products (with relevant modifications as required).

As part of statement policy the main functionalities defined are delivery modes, billing statement parameters, statement frequency, statement generation based on occurrence of certain events, statement generation parameters on account opening and closure of account, blocking of statement generation with specific user and system defined statuses, and so on.

2.2.4 Define Offer Bundle (Fast Path: PM026)

The solution provides a feature to the bank to group products across different lines of business. For example, product offers of home loan, transaction account and credit card can be bundled together.

A bundle is considered as a single unit for sale and specific benefits can be configured for customer who subscribes for the bundle.

The solution is beneficial to the bank as well as customers. Using this feature the bank can cross sell products to new and existing customers, and earn revenues in the form of bundle subscription and maintenance fees, while the customers are benefited in terms of additional interest margins and discounts or waivers on fees. These bundle benefits can be offered for a limited period or perpetual.

The above functionalities are addressed in the following maintenances:

- Define Offer Bundle (Fast Path: PM026)
- Bundle Bank Policy (Fast Path: PM005)

2.2.5 Offer Selector

The product offer selector functionality is provided as part of Origination. Using this functionality, the user can filter product offers, compare multiple product offers to choose the appropriate one and add the product offer to the origination of the account. The account is opened under the selected product offer.

The user can also filter, view and select product offers that have non-financial benefits defined for the product offers such as providing t-shirt to the customer if they avail a certain product offer within a certain period of time. A Rewards link appears alongside the TC (Terms and Conditions) link, that allows the user to view the applicable rewards attached to the product offer along with its details. If user chooses to filter product offers based on the rewards criteria, then only those product offers where the rewards are attached are displayed. The details of the Financial Rewards, if maintained are also displayed in the offer selector. The user can toggle the offer selector between the list view and tile view. In addition, the offers are also recommended based on the response to the lending questionnaire.

2.2.6 Define Transaction Restrictions (Fast Path: PM027)

Define Transaction Restriction Maintenance is used to restrict transactions between accounts of two different product offers for selected events.

2.2.7 Define Reward Maintenance (Fast Path: PM053)

Non-financial benefits or rewards refer to compensation given in a transaction (non-monetary benefit). A non-monetary physical reward can consist of almost any material objects such as jewellery, precious metals, electronic gadgets, gift coupons or an automobile, and so on.

Non-financial benefits are product offers that banks give their business or retail clients to help them operate more efficiently and to increase their business.

As part of reward maintenance definition, the main functionalities that are configured are reward code and description, validity period, terms and conditions of the reward, eligibility rules linkage of the rewards to TD, CASA, Loans, Credit Card, and so on. The rule is executed during account opening.

2.2.8 Link Product Group to Business Group (Fast Path: PM028)

A business group is a group of associated product groups, which helps identify a particular business area. A broker or an introducer is linked to one or more of these business groups. Due to this all the product offers that are a part of the product groups linked to the business groups are available to the broker or introducer. The user can define eligibility rules that are linked to the product offers. The eligibility rules can validate and identify the set of product offers, which the broker or the introducer is allowed to handle.

2.2.9 Define Product Settlement Mode (Fast Path: PM031)

Define Product Settlement enables to link the combination of product and event to a default rate type. It also facilitates the association of the various settlement modes to different rate types and transaction codes. As a result of this linkage all the accounts under the product and affiliated with the events will be considered for treatment under the rate type and transaction code associated here.

2.2.10 Define Domain Category Settlement Mode (Fast Path: PM030)

Define Domain Category Settlement enables the user to link the combination of domain and event to a default rate type. It also facilitates the association of the various settlement modes to different rate types and transaction codes. As a result of this linkage all the entities in a domain, and affiliated with the events are linked to a rate type and transaction code associated here.

2.2.11 Link Product Offers for Principal Offset Facility (Fast Path: PM025)

Loans and CASA module supports Principal Offset functionality. Principal offset means a loan or an overdraft account is linked to one or more CASA accounts so that the credit balance available in CASA accounts can be used to offset the loan balance to avail the interest benefit.

The interest for loan or overdraft account is calculated on the principal remaining in the loan or overdraft account, minus the aggregate amount of savings in one or more deposit accounts. Borrowers still have access to their savings and if they withdraw money from savings during the month, the next loan or overdraft payment is calculated on a higher principal balance.

The Link Product Offer for Principal Offset Facility screen allows user to link loan product offers and the corresponding CASA product offers for offset linkage. Based on the linkage, the principal offset is allowed only between the accounts opened under the linked product offers.

2.2.12 Define Interest Rule (Fast Path: PM011)

Interest rules can be defined as per Pricing Policy. Pricing works on the concept of defining charges on the basis of rules created based on customer, transaction, account and other attributes.

2.2.13 Define Product Interest Linkage (Fast Path: PM017)

The interest rules defined for a product class are associated to a product. The interest rules are applicable for all product and currency combinations. The following interest rules have to be defined for every Product + All Currency combination.

- Interest Computation Rule
- Interest Accrual Rule
- Interest Capitalization Rule
- Interest Settlement Rule

2.2.14 Define Campaign (Fast Path: PM024)

Campaign refers to a series of advertisements using various marketing tools that share the similar messages and thoughts to promote a business or an event. Different media resources such as newspapers, billboards, TV commercials and digital space are used in typical promotional campaigns. Campaign can be defined by maintaining start and end dates along with product groups and product offers that are a part of the campaign. Accounts can then be opened under the campaign.

Banks may run campaigns from time to time that offer certain pricing benefits. A common setup is available to define such campaign with unique identification so that these may be used across modules.

2.2.15 Product Hierarchy View

Product Hierarchy View provides a consolidated view of hierarchy of all the product classes, product groups, products and product offers. It enables the user to drill down from the product class to the product offer level. It displays important attributes of each entity. It also enables viewing of key linkages at each level. The user can view the hierarchy in a single view and can toggle between standalone views of each entity.

2.2.16 Link Dependant Product Offers (Fast Path: PM018)

Customers may be required to hold certain accounts mandatorily if they wish to avail certain other accounts. For example, banks may mandate customers to hold specific types of CASA accounts to avail certain Home Loan product offers. A setup is required to handle such cross product or product offer linkages.

To support such requirements, Link Dependent Product Offers screen is used to maintain the dependent and mandatory product offers. This relationship can be maintained with the Nature of Dependency as All or Any XX.

2.2.17 Define Bonus Interest Parameters (Fast Path: PM019)

Bonus Interest Parameters are defined for various products under eligibility rules. They are defined for a specific period of time, which means the rule is valid from a particular date till a particular date. The bonus interest rate percentage under each rule is captured. The user can view the historical bonus interest rates.

2.2.18 Product Templates

The template functionality is supported in some of the pre-specified maintenances. This functionality helps the auto population of all the data from the previous saved template.

When the user creates a new record, then on capturing the key values, all the attributes or values from the template are defaulted. At any point in time only one template is saved. However, the user can update the template any number of times. The last saved values are stored in the template for the respective screens.

2.3 CASA

This section describes the maintenances related to CASA.

2.3.1 CASA Bank Policy (Fast Path: PM002)

In the course of its business, a bank defines many CASA products from time to time. Each of these product definitions may vary significantly or otherwise. However, there are some definitions that remain more or less static across various products. Such parameters or definitions are global in nature and do not change very often with the launch of products. Such global parameters that belong to CASA domain are defined in this definition screen. The features that are captured in this maintenance are re-price parameters, user discretionary margin, access channels for servicing, and so on.

2.3.2 Hardship Relief Policy (Fast Path: PM006)

If a customer is going through a financial hardship due to certain events such as job loss, drought, and accident, and so on, and is unable to repay the outstanding dues in the account, the bank may provide certain type of relief for a specified duration. The bank can evaluate the customer's case and provide hardship relief for the agreed period. This relief may be necessitated due to a regulatory directive in some cases.

The Hardship Relief Policy allows the user to configure hardship reliefs allowed for CASA Products. Different types of relief can be configured, namely, freeze past due calculation, change interest rate, waive fees, and freeze interest.

2.3.3 Dormancy Policy (Fast Path: PM008)

CASA accounts which have not registered any transactions for a certain period are marked as inactive, dormant, and then unclaimed.

The Dormancy Policy definition allows the configuration of the rules which can classify the accounts as inactive, dormant or unclaimed based on the number of days it has not registered any transactions in the accounts.

The same policy can be attached to multiple products.

2.3.4 Unclaimed Policy (Fast Path: PM029)

CASA accounts could be marked as Unclaimed if there is no activity in the account for a specified period of time (Note: The account goes through Inactive and Dormant statuses before being marked as Unclaimed).

To mark accounts as Unclaimed, parameter for unclaimed period is defined in the Define Unclaimed Policy maintenance. Accounts where period since the Last Activity Date has exceeded the unclaimed period are picked up for unclaimed processing.

Further, regulatory requirements in some geography may specify that the amount lying in account marked as unclaimed should be transferred to the state. This is based on a threshold value and the quantum to be

transferred is controlled as well. To support this, unclaimed threshold value and percentage to be transferred are defined in the unclaimed policy as well.

Similar processing is applicable for matured Term Deposits which remain unclaimed.

2.3.5 Define Question Sets (Fast Path: PM046)

The Question Sets allow defining a set of questions and its data type for obtaining answers from the customer during the Origination to ascertain the anticipated activity on an account.

2.3.6 Define Debit Card Features (Fast Path: PM039)

Debit Card definition is enabled as a feature that can be linked to a CASA product and to CASA product offer. More than one feature can be defined and attached to a product offer which is displayed in Origination. The customers can choose the card that they prefer.

2.3.7 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies. For example, various range of CASA products such as Women's Savings account, Senior Citizen account, Regular Savings account, Kids Savings account, and so on, which a bank markets under Current and Savings Account portfolio belonging to the Liability class Current and Savings Account can be grouped as Current and Savings product group.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

As part of CASA Product Group, the attributes captured at high level are product type, investment type, allowed currencies, fast refinance applicable, settlement required, co-signor applicable, applicant eligibility rule, draw and repayment period, regulatory questionnaire linkage, hardship policy, and credit policy.

2.3.8 Define CASA Product

Current and Savings account products are defined under product groups. Such product groups can be defined with Liability or Asset workflows. The products that are defined under the product group are structured according to the workflow.

Generally, banks define specific products for Savings and for Checking (Current) areas. A Savings product may be a simple Savings product offering which permits only Credit balance. A Checking product on the other hand will allow the account to be in debit, permit over drawings.

The following parameters can be defined in CASA product. These parameters impact all the product offers that are defined under the product. Control parameters govern and control the behavior of the product and all its product offers. Such parameters are allowed to be modified in a restrictive manner in the product offer level. For example, a superset of values is defined at product of which a subset can be maintained at product offer, but a new value outside the superset cannot be added.

2.3.9 Define CASA Product Offer

A product offer is the final saleable product offering that the bank takes to the market. It is the ultimate produce which is marketed by the bank. Product offers are created for niche customers, specific target

segments, or en masse. This is the next set of parameters after the product level which governs the customer account. Many of these parameters are modifiable at account level.

Currencies from the product level can be further selected to create a subset of allowed currencies for the product offer. Alert and Outbound documentation events from product level can be further filtered at product offer level but new events cannot be added directly at product offer level.

Specific facilities that can vary from account to account based on customer preferences are defined here. Such facilities become a part of account configuration during Origination. Allowed access channels, fund transfer options and restricted transaction types find a place in this maintenance.

Currency control parameters from product are displayed at product offer level which can be overridden. Such parameters include fields for minimum balance type and minimum balance amount.

Statement policy linked at product level can be modified and a new policy can be maintained for the product offer. Days up to which back dated account opening is allowed and specific alternate account fields are also maintained here. Additionally, the various product offer types can be created and can be selected as part of CASA product offer screen.

Further, customized product offers can be created for opening office accounts. Office accounts are CASA accounts opened for internal business requirements of the bank. They are used by banks to account for miscellaneous transactions that will be given appropriate accounting treatment at a later date. The original entry is referred as Master Entry and its reversal is referred as Contra Entry. The Master entry can be either debit or credit. Typically, such OA entries are reconciled using a common Reference Number.

Such accounts can also be for third party Account Payables, where bank collects money on behalf of a third party and makes a payment to them at a later point in time.

It is required to reconcile the master debit or credit entry by passing necessary contra entries. Flexi Credit parameters are also maintained in the CASA product offer if the product offer for the product offer supports Flexi Credit Facility. Flexi credit is a line of credit extended to a customer. This facility allows an account to oscillate between fixed and variable rate periods. In the fixed period it behaves like a non revolving loan and in variable period like a revolving loan. Specific parameters for such facility are also maintained in the CASA product offer.

Courtesy pay can be defined for the CASA product offer. This can be defined only if the TOD flag is checked.

2.4 Loans

This section describes the maintenances related to Loans.

2.4.1 Define Loan Bank Policy (Fast Path: PM004)

All global level parameters that impact Loans as a product class are defined in Loan Bank Policy. These parameters do not change often and remain as the basis for defining all Loan product and product offers of the bank.

This definition has control parameters, reprice parameters, user discretionary margin persistency parameters along with parameters for access channels.

2.4.2 Define Hardship Relief Policy (Fast Path: PM006)

If a customer is going through a financial hardship due to certain events such as job loss, drought, accident, and so on, and is unable to make repayment for the outstanding dues in the account, the bank may provide certain type of relief for a specified duration. Bank evaluates customer's case and bank could provide

hardship relief for the agreed period. This relief may be necessitated due to a regulatory directive in some cases.

The Hardship Relief Policy allows the user to configure hardship reliefs allowed for Loan products. Different types of relief can be configured, namely, freeze interest, waive arrears, reduce installment, revise installment amount, deferment of loan, rollover of repayment or arrears, change Interest rate, consolidate loan, change term, change DPD calculation, and so on.

2.4.3 Define Installment Rule Details (Fast Path: PM058)

Each loan account contains a loan repayment schedule. Repayment schedule directs the bank to charge the loan account and guides the borrower to repay the loan. Installment rules are used to define repayment schedule whether interest is to be paid by the customer or principal to be paid or both. Installment rule contains date basis on which installment due (interest of principal) is to be paid. The available date basis are Calendar and Anniversary. If Calendar date basis is selected, then interest or principal is to be paid on a month end, such as, 31st Jan, 28th or 29th Feb, 31st Mar, 30th Apr, and so on. If Anniversary date basis is selected, then interest or principal to be paid on the disbursement or selected day. For example, 10th of every month.

2.4.4 Define Loan Schedule Type (Fast Path: PM059)

Schedule Type setup enables the bank to define different repayment schedules that can be attached to a loan product offer. Repayment schedule specifies the amount, number and type of installment that the customer has to pay as a part of loan repayment.

2.4.5 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies. For example, various range of home Loan products such as Home Construction Loan, Home Improvement Loan, Home Extension Loan, Land Purchase Loan, and so on, which a bank markets under Home Loan portfolio belonging to asset class Loan can be grouped as Home Loan product group.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

As part of Loan product group, the attributes captured at high level are product type, investment type, allowed currencies, fast refinance applicable, settlement required, co-signor applicable, applicant eligibility rule, draw and repayment period, regulatory questionnaire linkage, hardship policy, and credit policy.

2.4.6 Define Loan Product

Loan product is defined under product class Lending and product group specifically defined for Loans. Various parameters that should uniformly apply to product offers created under the product are defined here. Control parameters, currency parameters and Asset classification parameters are maintained in this definition. Most parameters maintained here are not overridable in the Loan product offer, so this definition is referred during processing for such parameters. This definition also has fee treatment preferences for account opening as well as servicing. Delinquency parameters, allowed facilities, term parameters, statement linkages, and alert and outbound documentation parameters are also maintained here.

2.4.7 Define Loan Product Offer

Using Define Loan Product Offer screen, user can create a product offer ID under a product. Multiple product offers can be created under a product. A product offer can be created with start date and expiry date, advertising message and standard features such as facilities, penalty parameters, quote parameters, amount parameters for variation events, documentation parameters, allowed rate and transaction type, account preferences, and channels.

Some of these parameters are choices to be exercised during account configuration in account opening and afterwards in servicing.

2.5 Term Deposit

This section describes the maintenances related to Term Deposit.

2.5.1 Term Deposit Bank Policy (Fast Path: PM003)

Parameters that are uniformly applicable to all Term Deposit products and product offers are defined in this maintenance. All products and product offers have to be maintained within the boundaries defined in this definition.

Parameters maintained here are basic details and access channels for servicing. All other parameters are defined in product and product offer levels.

2.5.2 Term Deposit Interest Pay-out Plan (Fast Path: PM012)

The Interest Payout Plan provides restrictions on the interest payout frequency based on the deposit amount or deposit term or a combination of both. Interest Payout frequency is the time interval at which, the interest earned on the deposit is paid out to the customer.

The bank maintains an Interest payout plan specifying various interest payment frequencies that are allowed for a particular deposit, based on deposit amount and/or deposit tenor. After the definition of Interest Payout Plan, it is linked to a TD product as part of TD product definition.

2.5.3 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies. For example, various range of Term Deposit products such as Regular Fixed Deposits, Tax Saver Fixed Deposit, Super Saver Facility, and Recurring Deposits and so on which a bank markets under Deposit portfolio belonging to liability class. Term Deposit can be grouped as Term Deposit product group.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

As part of TD product group, the attributes captured at high level are product type, investment type, allowed currencies, settlement required, applicant eligibility rule, and regulatory questionnaire linkage.

2.5.4 Define TD Product

Term Deposit products are defined under product groups defined with Liability workflow and product class as Term Deposits.

Various common parameters that are required to be maintained for defining a TD product are maintained here. These parameters are commonly applicable to all the product offers defined under the product. Similar to CASA product, control parameters are defined in the TD product maintenance. These parameters cannot be modified at product offer level and they act as boundaries within which the marketable product offers are created.

Allowed currencies are maintained at the product level, a subset of which is made available at the product offer level.

Parameter to facilitate payment of interest from posting or value date is maintained.

Other specific parameters in the TD product are for linking of the Interest Payout Plan (IPP), Maturity parameters and Redemption parameters. Maturity parameters facilitate processing of a matured TD when the deposit in the unclaimed status, to determine whether any outstanding penalty is to be recovered, and so on. Redemption parameters deal specifically with part and premature redemption circumstances.

Other parameters defined are for alert and outbound documentation, statement policy linkage, and facilities.

2.5.5 Define TD Product Offer

This maintenance facilitates definition of TD product offer parameters. Product offers are ready to market product offerings from the bank, in this case for TD products. Such product offers can be designed for a specific customer segment or it can be designed as a general product offering. In addition the various product offer types can be created and can be selected as part of TD Product Offer screen.

Features and facilities which differ at product offer level are configured here. These parameters are generally account level choices that the customer customizes for his deposit account.

Some of the parameters at product offer are for maintenance of currency, restricted transaction types, access channels, and contract modification parameters.

Parameters are also maintained for minimum and maximum amount of deposit, and for incremental amounts in deposits.

Many of the parameters defined here are stamped at account level during account opening because these are configurable at account opening. Others may be read from product offer itself for processing.

2.6 Credit Card

This section describes the maintenances related to Credit Card.

2.6.1 Define Affinity (Fast Path: PM042)

This screen allows the user to define the loyalty program belonging to third party and having association with credit card. This program can be linked in the Credit Card Product Offer screen.

2.6.2 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

As part of Credit Card Product Group, the attributes captured at high level are product type, investment type, allowed currencies, fast refinance applicable, co-signor applicable, co-applicant applicable applicant eligibility rule, draw and repayment period, and credit policy.

2.6.3 Define Credit Card Product

To support the origination of Credit Cards, definition of Credit Card product and product offer is supported. The difference between Credit Cards and other products is that, the actual credit card processing will be done in bank's Card Management System. The scope in case of Credit Card is limited to origination of the card.

The user selects the relevant PG, enters other product details such as start date, expiry date, and so on. The rule to resolve bill codes for the credit card is also linked. The user selects the card type, allowed currencies and completes the product definition.

2.6.4 Define Credit Card Product Offer

Credit Card Product Offer definition is the final step in the hierarchy of maintenances supported for credit card. Similar to other products, the take-to-market attributes are defined in the Credit Card Product Offer. These attributes vary to form different product offers under a Credit Card product.

2.7 Investment Account

This section describes the maintenances related to Investment Account.

2.7.1 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies. For example, various range of Investment products such as Traditional IRA, Roth IRA, SEP IRA, Simple IRA, and so on, which a bank markets under Investment portfolio belonging to Liability class Investment can be grouped as Investment product group.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

As part of Investment product group, the attributes captured at high level are product type, investment type, allowed currencies, fast refinance applicable, settlement required, and applicant eligibility rule.

2.7.2 Define Investment Product

Universally, banks support innovative investment products that have evolved over periods of time. As a next step to traditional banking deposit products such as CASA and TD accounts, Investment Accounts are also supported. While there are many Investment products offered by banks, from the product perspective, retirement accounts for investment is on top in the priority list as these are widely offered by banks to their customers. This retirement account is a personal retirement savings plan available to anyone who receives taxable compensation, such as wages, salary, tips, bonuses and similar income, during the year.

The customers make contributions at regular intervals to these accounts and receive tax benefits, usually in the form of deferment of tax liability (not under all plan types, some plan types have different method of granting the tax benefit). Hence, these accounts are generally termed as Tax Deferred Accounts. In addition to retirement planning, contributions to certain plans can be made to cover specific needs such as education

and health. The underlying transaction accounts under these plans can be CASA or TD, where the customers deposit money, generally in favour of a beneficiary.

The types of such plans, generally referred to as Individual Retirement Account (IRA) plans, are given below. The names of the plans may differ based on the geography.

- **Traditional IRAs:** These are the Individual Retirement Accounts where contributions accrue earnings on a tax-deferred basis and distributions are treated as ordinary income.
- **Roth IRAs:** These are Individual Retirement Accounts where contributions accrue on a tax-deferred basis and qualified distributions are tax-free.
- **SEP IRAs:** These are Individual Retirement Accounts which are established and funded by business owners or employers for their employees.
- **SIMPLE IRA:** These are Individual Retirement Accounts which are established and funded by business owners or employers for their employees. Employees may also make salary deferral contributions to SIMPLE IRAs.
- **KEOGH plans:** These are retirement plans for the owners and employee of unincorporated businesses like sole proprietors, partnerships, and self employed.
- **Educational Savings Account:** These are qualified plans set up for utilization for beneficiary's qualified educational expenses.
- **Health Savings Account:** These are qualified plans set up for utilization for beneficiary's qualifying medical expenses.

2.7.3 Define Investment Product Offer

This maintenance is for defining all product offer level parameters for Investment. Some of these parameters are inherited from Product level and are overridable, while others are defined here.

Apart from currencies all standard Investment features are defined in this screen which include statement policy code, product offer eligibility rule ID, beneficiary eligibility rule ID, and external reference IDs if any.

2.8 Insurance

This section describes the maintenances related to Insurance Account.

2.8.1 Define Product Group

A product group is defined for a list of products that are closely related as they function in a similar manner, belongs to a product class-product type combination, has similar marketing strategies, and has similar pricing strategies.

This maintenance requires the banker to choose the Origination workflow behavior, the linkage type and the group type, upfront. The Origination workflow behavior can be asset, liability, investment, insurance or credit card. Parameters for definition change based on this selection.

2.8.2 Define Insurance Product

Insurance Product screen provides the ability to capture relevant Insurance product attributes to define the Insurance product. Upon selection of the product group, the appropriate panel, namely, Home and Content Insurance, Landlord Insurance, CCI, and LMI, is enabled for capturing the details for the respective type of Insurance. The following details can be captured based on the type of Insurance:

Home and Content Insurance or Landlord Insurance

- Ability to define the Primary Cover, Sub-ordinate Cover and Standard Cover.

- Ability to configure Cover name and Description.

- Ability to capture Minimum and Maximum Term of the Policy.

- Ability to capture Minimum and Maximum Sum Insured of the Policy.

- Ability to capture Whether Deductible Applicable and default deductible amount.

- Ability to capture Perils associated with the Insurance.

- Ability to capture Benefits attached to the Insurance.

- Ability to capture List of Items.

In case of other types of Insurance, only the basic product offer details can be captured.

2.8.3 Define Insurance Product Offer

The Insurance product offer is created under the Insurance product. The user can set its standard features and default account preferences. The user can also select or deselect the parameters defined at the product level and configure additional parameters to define competitive product offers. Based on each type of Insurance plan, Insurance product offers are defined in the application. Each Insurance product offer has a set of eligibility rules applicable.

The following functionalities are supported as part of the Insurance product offer:

- Ability to select all currencies or a subset of the currencies for the product offer from the list selected at the product level.

- Ability to attach the applicable eligibility rules to the Insurance product offer, if required. The product offer eligibility rule will be checked during account origination and valid product offers will be presented.

- Ability to capture additional information and terms and conditions for availing the product offer and set an icon for the product offer. Ability to upload the related documents and maintain advertising messages as remarks. Basic details of the product offer owner can be captured as well.

3 Master Data Management

This chapter describes the capabilities that are supported as part of master data management of OBEPM.

3.1 Export Import of Data to or from Third Party System

Ability to export Product configuration to third party systems: The new Product Offer is published after validation and if any changes happen in the Product Offer, then that Product Offer will be published to the third party after successfully saving the data. If there is any change in the Product and Product Group, then all Product Offers of the Product and the Product are published to the third party. The system stores information of the published Product Offer and related information in the staging area during End of Day operations. Third party system can pick up this data from staging areas and upload into their respective system for further processing.

Importing Product configuration into Oracle Banking from third party system: Ability to import data from other third party systems through web services into OBEPM is supported.

3.2 Product Performance Metrics

Dashboard for Product performance: Ability to display the performance of the Product Group, Product and Product Offer based on various parameters such as number of accounts opened during the period, type, age and location of customer, location of branch and profitability of Product.

Product Performance Metrics are available through OBIEE dashboard, which ships with its own data mart to enable banks to modify the dashboard as per bank's requirement.

4 Core Components

This chapter describes the core components of Oracle Banking Enterprise Product Manufacturing. These components include functionalities that are used to perform primary operations and to define the broad parameters within which the application functions.

4.1 Asset Classification

This section describes the maintenances related to Asset Classification.

4.1.1 Asset Classification Code Maintenance (Fast Path: NP003)

The system enables classification of an asset into one of the Credit Risk Ratings (also known as CRR) or the Asset Classification Codes depending upon the performance of the asset. Various restrictions are required to be put in place for an account, a party or a main line after any account, party or main line is classified as suspended or non-performing. This is done in order to safeguard the bank's interest from further defaults. Using this option, the user can define the various asset classification codes and enable the bank to impose restrictions on account, party or main line with respect to various status or actions. The record with the lowest Code Srl. No. (numeric value) will be treated as the best category, and the one with the highest Code Srl. No. as the worst. The classification status of the asset or account corresponding to the Asset Classification Code is also captured as either Normal or Suspended.

4.1.2 Asset Classification Plan Maintenance (Fast Path: NP002)

A bank can maintain specific criteria that govern asset classification using the Rule Author screen to define the rules for classification. These rules are then selected for a plan in the Asset Classification Plan Maintenance. A classification rule can be defined based on various parameters such as period for which arrears are overdue, expiry or passage of the due date of limit and collateral review, and so on, using the Guided Rule Editor (GRE) option in the Rule Author screen. These rules can be defined once during Day 0 setup and can be amended further at any point of time.

This plan is attached to Loan or OD Product and all accounts under such Products will undergo classification as per the Plan attached to the Product.

4.2 Batch Operations

This section describes the maintenances related to Batch Operations.

4.2.1 Seed Data Configurations (Fast Path: OPA006)

The Day 0 Seed data configurations can be made through this functionality. This value will then be available for selection during the operations.

4.3 Common Services

The Common Services module is composed of different maintenances and processing services, each of which serve to define the bank, the branch, and the various parameters within which a banking company

seeks to operate, and the essential service calls required to honor the core functionalities. These services are used for various purposes by various Oracle Banking products. The common services and maintenance are broadly grouped as follows.

- Core Entity Services
- Calender Services
- Currency Services

4.3.1 Core Entity Services

Core Services enable the bank to configure the broad parameters such as bank and branch configurations that include defining the structure of the bank through maintenance of regional offices, lines of business and various branches, along with unique identification codes, financial cycles and accounting periods, followed by the bank, the policies of the bank, geographical locations (countries, regions, states, cities, and so on), languages and the different time zones in which the bank operates.

Following are the maintenance pages that enable the bank to configure various core entity parameters required for the bank to support its day-to-day primary operations.

- **Bank Codes (Fast Path: CS01)**: This page helps the bank to define a unique bank code for the own bank.

- **Business Group (Fast Path: CS02)**: This page allows the banks to define a group various product groups based on their line of business. This will help the bank accredit a broker or introducer to handle the offers that are part of a business group.

- **Bank Parameters (Fast Path: CS03)**: This page allows the bank to configure various parameters such as bank name, address, bank currency, holidays, and so on.

- **Branch Parameters (Fast Path: CS06)**:This page allows the user to configure various parameters such as branch name, address, branch currency, SWIFT and other payment network codes, and so on.

- **Country Codes (Fast Path: CS09)**: This page allows the bank to configure countries and its time zones.

- **State Codes (Fast Path: CS17)**: This page allows the bank to configure the states, province or emirates of a country.

- **Bank Policy (Fast Path: CS26)**: Through this page the user can configure various policies of the bank related to AML reporting, unclaimed processing and so on.

- **Purpose Codes (Fast Path: CS24)**: This page allows the user to configure various purpose codes that can help the bank to select a suitable product to service the customers need.

- **Transaction Code Maintenance (Fast Path: CS44)**: This page allows the user to configure various transaction codes that can be linked to a financial transaction for accounting and reporting purpose.

- **Audit Text Based Search (Fast Path: BAM56)**: Audit Trail function enables the bank to track all the changes done in any of the maintenance records at any time.

The core entity provides various services to access those parameters configured through the above pages. Some of the most important services of this module that other modules use are as follows:

- Financial cycle for a given date
- Accounting period code

- Check last day of financial year

- Check accounting period end date

- Bank level AML threshold

- SWIFT address of the branch

- Bank and Branch Currency

- Branch Hierarchy

- ISO Country Codes

- Time Zones

- Other Financial Institution contacts

4.3.2 Calendar Services

Calendar Services enable the bank to configure rule-based calendars for the different branches of the bank, currencies and payment networks that the bank deals with. It also allows the bank to define ad hoc holidays to handle unexpected situations that may arise due to natural calamity or government directive. The generic rule-based calendar configuration can be extended for a period of N years using custom scripts.

The Calendar functionality is achieved through the following pages:

- **Holiday Rule Maintenance (Fast Path: CAL01)**: This page allows the bank to define the generic rules that need to be evaluated to mark a day as a holiday in a calendar. This rule is applicable for every calendar year defined.

- **Calendar Type Maintenance (Fast Path: CAL02)**: This page allows the bank to define a calendar type and link the holiday rules. They can later attach the defined calendar type to a branch, currency or payment calendar.

- **Ad hoc Calendar Maintenance (Fast Path: CAL03)**: This page allows the bank to define any ad hoc holidays to handle unexpected situations that may arise due to natural calamity or government directive.

The calendar services serve to record and retrieve the various holidays of the bank in a calendar year. Some of the most important services of this module that other modules use are as follows:

- Current working date

- Previous working date

- Next working date

- Working day check for a given date

4.3.3 Currency Services

Currency Services enable the bank to configure international currency codes, currency pairs, exchange rate types, buy and sell spreads, exchange rates, exchange rate history and attributes of various currencies such as spot days, decimals allowed or rounding, which can be used for various purposes by different products under Oracle Banking suite.

The Currency support functionality is achieved through the following pages:

- **Currency Codes (Fast Path: CY01)**: This page helps the bank to configure the unique ISO currencies used in banking and business globally. This page also allows the bank to configure various currency related attributes such as adopted countries, spot days, decimals allowed, amount format and rounding rules.

- **Currency Branch Parameters (Fast Path: CY04)**: This page helps the bank to configure the currencies in which the branch is allowed to transact.

- **Currency Denominations (Fast Path: CY05)**: This page helps the bank to configure the currency denominations in circulation as notes and coins for each currency.

- **Currency Rate Types (Fast Path: CY06)**: This page helps the bank to configure the exchange rate types such as STANDARD, EFT, and TC that are commonly used in the banking industry for calculating exchange rates.

Any module that requires currency related service for its operations refers to the currency services module.

The currency services module provides various services to access those parameters configured through the above pages. Some of the most important services of this module that other modules use are as follows:

- ISO currency codes allowed in a branch

- Amount Rounding off Rule and Rounding off unit for each currency

- Amount Format for each currency

- Get Exchange Rate for a given currency pair

- Get Exchange Rate Spread for a given currency pair

- Last Rate Date

- View Exchange Rate Movement in a date rate

- Convert amount of a currency into another currency of the currency pair

4.4 Identity Management and Approvals

Typically, the administration team within the bank configures the tasks for approvals as per the bank's credit, pricing, regulatory or other policies. Within the OBEPM, the approval configuration is to be done primarily on the application service being executed corresponding to the task or business function being performed.

OBEPM provides a mechanism called Artifact Dependency Map (ADM) to assert and identify the application services that are associated to a particular task or business function. The overridable business exceptions or reason codes associated with the application service can be configured for approval.

OBEPM is pre-integrated with the Oracle SOA suite for executing its business workflows. The Originations module uses several process or human workflow features to originate customers and accounts. The Approvals module makes use of the sophisticated participant assignment and routing or work-list features to fulfill the approvals use cases.

- The SOA suite identifies its users through authentication provider pointing to OID. The Oracle Banking UI and app servers also point to the same identity store to provide authentication rights to its users.

- Work-list users or process users are protected through access policies set up in OPSS. The SOA server domain is also re-associated to the same domain that the Oracle Banking UI and app-servers use to get the benefits of a centrally set up policy store.

Whenever a transaction is submitted by a user (banker, customer, and so on), security access check interceptors assert role-based access and fraud policies added on the service executed. Additionally, these interceptors also evaluate whether there are approvals configured on the service.

The output of these asserters is a decision on whether approvals are required or not. If approvals are required, system executes the process (BPEL) configured for the transaction. Thereon, the BPEL process takes the responsibility of routing the approval task (work-item) to the configured assignees and ensuring that the assignees take the required action to complete the approval process.

Approval checks are of the following types:

- **Dual Control:** Any transaction can be set up for approvals (4-eyes principle).
- **User Limits:** User Limits asserter evaluates whether transaction amount is within limits available to the user (role).
- **Matrix Based:** Matrix asserter evaluates a matrix of facts available in the context of the transaction. This asserter is used to evaluate the delegated commitment authority and discretionary pricing facts.
- **Business Override Severity Configuration:** The severity configuration for the reason codes typically are as follows:
  - IGNORE
  - OVERRIDE
  - OVERRIDE - LOCAL (Local Authorization)
  - REJECT
  - NOTIFY

This severity option can be configured differently for combination of dimensions like application role + branch + channel.

The approval task typically indicates to the approvers the following details:

- Request details including the initiator's user ID, and date and time when the request was initiated.
- Business exception or reason code and its corresponding description.
- View approver's history as part of the approval work-item.
- Capture comments to indicate approval or rejection.

Local Authorization provides a mechanism for the approver to action the approval request from the initiator's workstation, thereby saving time in remote access of the approval work item from the work list. Typically, it is useful for scenarios like over-the-counter transactions where the number of users in physical branch is less.

The above functionalities are addressed in the following screens:

- Identity Management (Fast Path: SM500)
- **Work Item Inquiry (Fast Path: WL001)**: This page is used by tellers and supervisors to view the status of all financial and non-financial transactions performed by them during the posting date for which the teller batch is open. They can also reverse their posted transactions.

4.5 Content (Document Management System)

Documents form an integral part of any bank without which they are not able to perform their day-to-day business activities. Content management in Oracle Banking is handled through Content module. It is

designed to provide a uniform set of services for content management across Oracle Banking modules. It serves as a standalone system for managing all the document related processes in an organization. These documents are basically of two kinds:

- **Inbound Documents:** Documents collected from customers

- **Outbound Documents:** Documents generated and dispatched to customers

These documents once defined can then be easily attached to individual processes or entities by creating some custom rules based on various parameters.

The important features of DMS are supported in the following maintenances:

- Document Type Definition (Fast Path: CNM01)

  A definition of every document to be used, whether inbound or outbound, can be created. Once defined a unique document type is created. Information like whether an inbound document type is recurring in nature or permissible delivery channels for an outbound document type can be captured here. Additional data like tags for inbound and inserts (scanned copies of additional materials to be sent along with documents) for outbound documents can also be specified.

  A number of inbound document types can be logically grouped to create a document category. Documents under a category can be marked as mandatory or optional.

  An inbound document that is received and stored in IPM can be retrieved and sent as an outbound document, like a covering letter, along with this particular inbound document as an insert.

  The above functionality is addressed in Document Type Definition (Fast Path: CNM01) page.

- Ad-hoc Upload Document

4.6 Multi Entity Multi Branding

The application provides a framework that enables enterprises to cater to their Multi Entity Multi Branding (MEMB) requirements using a single implementation of Oracle Banking. The banking companies can make use of the MEMB framework to save costs in IT infrastructure and achieve operational efficiency.

Now-a-days banking groups prefer to market several products under various brand names so as to get increased shelf space in the banking market. The different products they market are managed by several lines of businesses which act as independent units.

The solution provides flexibility for the banks to define multiple levels of entities as per the hierarchy within an enterprise. Users are always linked to the lowest level in the hierarchy. It gives the flexibility to resolve data for any Entity above this level. Bank's servicing units or branches can be configured to service one or more business units.

Users are mapped to a Home Business Unit and can have access to one or multiple business units.

Quite often it so happens that the products launched by the banking group under one brand compete with the products launched by the same banking group under some other brand in the market. In such cases confidential data should not be shared across the competing units.

Similarly, some business units in the enterprise offer products and services which complement each other. The data of such complementary units should be visible across the business units to reap the benefits of cross selling of products and services.

In order to reduce the overall investments in IT infrastructure, banking groups prefer to use the same IT infrastructure to cater to its entire banking empire of the enterprise.

The following key features of MEMB helps in resolving the data availability issues:

- Supports the co-existence of multiple entities within a single enterprise, such as legal entities, market entities and business units, while ensuring that system data is precisely partitioned between these entities.

- Facilitate information sharing across complementary business units.

- Ensure that confidential data is not accessible across competing business units.

- Robust and responsive to changes in information security policies over time.

The solution offers partitioning of data amongst multiple entities based on visibility rules configured for different categories of users of the bank and self-service channels for efficiently sharing and securing critical information across complementary and competing business units respectively.

The above functionalities are addressed in the following screens:

- Market Entity - Business Unit Definition (Fast Path: ME991)

- Regulatory Region Maintenance (Fast Path: ME990)

- Reference Object Definition (Fast Path: ME001)

4.7 Rules

Rule Author page allows bank users to define rules, which are in turn used for specific purposes. It is a generic setup and used as a common module to define and resolve the defined rules.

Two flavors of rules can be defined - Decision table and GRE based rule. The facts are used for defining inputs, which are evaluated and the defined outcomes are given to the calling modules. There are basic validations that the rule should be meaningful and complete, in the sense that the values of facts have to be defined in such a way that the evaluation will not remain incomplete. The number of facts and outcomes can also be defined by the business users. Maximum of eight facts can be used to define the rules.

Each defined rule belongs to a domain category and hence can be linked for the specific purpose of that domain category. The rules are attached at the respective place holders in modules and executed at relevant places. For example, rules for asset classification, fees, interest setup, alert template resolution, and so on.

The above functionalities are addressed in the following maintenances:

- **Rule Author (Fast Path: RL001)**: This page helps the user to define a Decision Table and Guided Rule Editor based rule for a domain category.

- **Rule Simulator (Fast Path: RL002)**: This page helps the user to evaluate the functionality of the defined rules by simulating a required scenario with sample test inputs.

- **Rule Search (Fast Path: RL003)**: This page helps the user to search and view a defined rule.

- **Expression Builder (Fast Path: RL004)**: This page helps the user to define various complex arithmetic expressions or formulas using facts and numerals. These expressions can be used while authoring a rule.

- **Filter Definition (Fast Path: RL005)**: This page helps the user to define various filters that can be applied dynamically to identify certain details. The filters defined currently are being used to identify

various accounts that qualify for collections. This functionality is specifically used in Collections module.