

User Defined Module

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1. About this Manual

1.1 Introduction


This manual is intended as a guide to help you define User Defined Module (UDM) in FLEXCUBE. You can further obtain information specific to a particular field by placing the cursor on the relevant field and striking <F1> on the keyboard.

1.2 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>Building a User Defined Module</i> explains how to build a module in Oracle FLEXCUBE either for your own convenience or to suit the requirements of your bank.














1.3 Conventions Used in this Manual

Important information is preceded with the  symbol.

1.4 Glossary of Icons

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

Icons	Function
	New
	Copy
	Save
	Delete
	Unlock
	Print
	Close
	Re-open
	Reverse
	Template

Icons	Function
	Roll-over
	Hold
	Authorize
	Liquidate
	Exit
	Sign-off
	Help
	Add row
	Delete row
	Option List
	Confirm
	Enter Query
	Execute Query

Refer the Procedures User Manual for further details about the icons.

1.5 **Related Documents**

For further information on procedures discussed in the manual, refer to the Oracle FLEXCUBE manuals on:

- Core Entities
- Core Services
- Common Procedures
- Products
- User Defined Fields

2. Building a User Defined Module

2.1 Introduction

Often while handling large quantity of data in your bank you might want to capture and process information in a particular fashion. Consequently you might want to define your own module either for your own convenience or to suit the requirements of your bank.

The User Defined module of Oracle FLEXCUBE Corporate gives you the opportunity to define your own module whereby you can capture and process information based on your specifications to meet your needs.

You can do this by way of defining the parameters listed below:

- Fields, to capture information specific to individual transaction. You can do this by way of defining custom fields through the User Defined Fields screen of the Core Services module
- Events to be triggered during contract processing
- Amount Tags which are nothing but tags to be attached to amounts which are used to apply charges and taxes
- Accounting Roles for the purpose of passing accounting entries

Oracle FLEXCUBE also offers you the flexibility of selecting the functionality that should form a part of the module being defined. You can choose to have a combination of any of the following features at the Product Definition level:

- Accounts
- Branch
- Charges
- Customer
- Events
- Interest
- MIS
- Preference
- Tax

In addition you also need to specify whether the parameters pertaining to Interest Charges, Commission; and Tax are applicable or not.

2.2 Building an Events class

A class is a specific type of component that you can build with certain attributes. You can build a charge class, for instance, with the attributes of a specific type of charge, such as Charges for provision of services. Similarly, you can build an event class with the attributes of a specific type of events, such as a Booking a Transaction, Collecting Charges, Cancellation and so on.

You can identify an Events Class with a unique Code and Description. When you define an Events Class, you choose, first of all, the set of events that would belong to the class.

Events are, typically, unique to a module.

You can build the events that you would like to include in an Events Class in the 'Events Class Maintenance' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'CSDACTCL' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking on the adjoining arrow button.

Event Code *	Event Description
[REDACTED]	[MESSAGE]

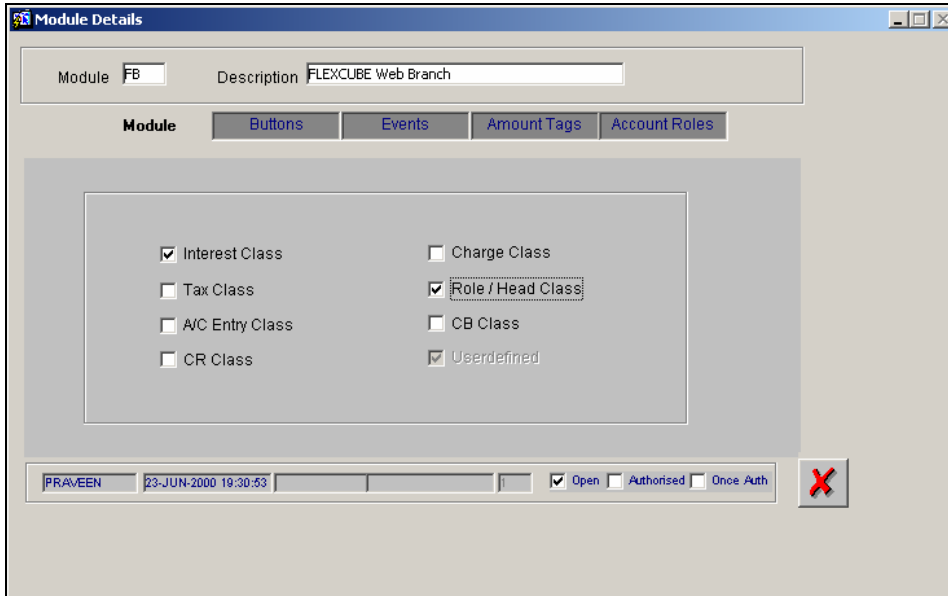
For every event constituting the class that you are building, you have to specify the accounting entries that should be passed (if any), and the advices that should be generated. You can do this through the Product Accounting Entries and Advices maintenance screen, which is explained in detail later in the manual.

STOP All events need to be triggered manually. The procedure of triggering events manually is explained subsequently in the chapter on Manual Triggering of events.

Since events will have to be triggered manually you will not be allowed to maintain an event Sequence Number as of now.

2.3 Creating a Module Using Oracle FLEXCUBE Corporate

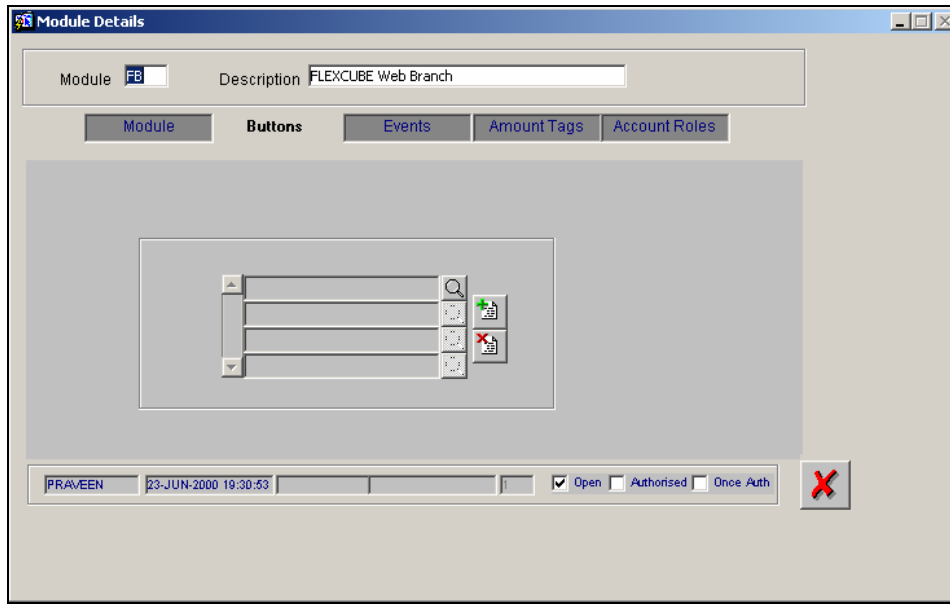
The 'Module Details' screen allows you to define a module based on your requirements.



2.4 Selecting the icons for the product definition screen

In the Product Definition screen of any module, a horizontal array of buttons is displayed. You need to click on each of the buttons to define the specific attributes of the product. E.g. the 'Interest' button is used to define Interest details, 'tax' button is used to define tax details etc. While creating a new module, you need to indicate the icons that have to be included in the Product Definition screen.

Click 'Buttons' to specify the icons that have to be included in the 'Product Definition' screen of the new module that is being defined.



Depending on your selections in this screen, the Product Definition screen of the new module will have the attributes (represented by the respective icons as in any other Product Definition screen).

In this screen, you can specify the icons for:

- Defining the interest and charges that you would like to levy on transactions involving the product.
- Maintaining tax details that will be applicable on the transactions involving the product.
- Indicating the type of accounts and the GL/SLs to which the accounting entries have to be posted.
- The preferences specific to a product.
- Maintaining the events that will be generated at different points in the life cycle of contracts involving the product.
- Maintaining a list of allowed or disallowed branches, currencies and customers that can use a product.
- Maintaining the Management Information System (MIS) details.

2.5 Indicating the Event Details

A contract that you process in Oracle FLEXCUBE goes through different stages during its life cycle. These stages are defined as Events. Every new module that you maintain has to be associated with a set of events, which will be triggered at appropriate stages during the lifecycle of the contract.

Apart from the factory shipped events, you can create your own events as per the requirements of the bank.

You can define the events through the 'User defined Events' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'UDDEVMNT' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking on the adjoining arrow button.

You can define events for a new module and also for existing modules in this screen.

The screenshot shows the 'User Defined Events' window. It includes the following elements:

- Report Module***: A dropdown menu.
- Event Code***: A text input field.
- Event Description**: A text input field.
- Accounting Entries Definition**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
- Advice Definition**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
- UDE Advices Definition**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
- Association**: A section containing:
 - Allow Charge**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
 - Allow Transaction Tax**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
- Liquidation**: A section containing:
 - Allow Charge**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
 - Allow Transaction Tax**: A dropdown menu set to 'No'.
- Fields** and **Default**: Two tabs at the bottom.
- Input By DOC4**, **Date Time**, **Modification Number**, **Authorised** (checkbox), **Authorised By**, **Date Time**, **Open** (checkbox), and **Cancel**: A dark blue bar at the bottom.

User defined events will be linked to a product and is triggered in the life cycle of a contract, which is processed under that product.

Report Module

Specify the report module. The adjoining option list contains all the report modules maintained in the system. Select the appropriate one.

Event Code

The system displays the event code here.

Event Description

Give a brief description of the event that you are defining. The description that you enter is for information purposes.

Accounting Entries Definition

Specify the accounting entries definition. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Advice Definition

Specify the advice entries definition. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

UDE Advices Definition

Specify the UDE advice definition. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Association**Allow Charge**

Specify the association allow charge. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Allow Transaction Tax

Specify the association allow transaction tax. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Application**Allow Charge**

Specify the application allow charge. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Allow Transaction Tax

Specify the application allow transaction tax. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Liquidation

Allow Charge

Specify the liquidation allow charge. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Allow Transaction Tax

Specify the liquidation allow transaction tax. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

2.5.1 Specifying Default Details

Click 'Default' button in the 'User Defined Events' screen to define the triggering parameters for the configured event.

The screenshot shows the 'Event Trigger' dialog box. It includes the following elements:

- Module Code ***: Text input field.
- Event Code ***: Text input field.
- Event Trigger**: Radio buttons for **Automatic** (selected) and **Manual**.
- Value Date Derivation**: Unchecked checkbox.
- Event Processing**: Unchecked checkbox.
- Execution Query**: Large text area for entering a query, with a help icon to its right.
- Value Date Derivation** and **Event Processing**: Buttons at the bottom left.
- Ok** and **Cancel**: Buttons at the bottom right.

In this screen you can enter the following details below:

Module Code

The system displays the module code here.

Event Code

The system displays the event code here.

Event Trigger

The event, which you are defining, can be triggered either:

- Automatic - To trigger the event automatically during EOD.
- Manual - To trigger the event manually from the 'User defined Event' triggering screen.

Value Date Derivation

Check this box to indicate that the value date derivation is defined for a particular event.

Event Processing

Check this box to indicate the event processing is defined for a particular event.

Execution Query

Enter a brief description for execution query.

2.5.2 Value Date Derivation

The user has to click the 'Value Date Derivation' button from the 'Event Trigger' screen to invoke 'Derivation Rule' screen to specify the value date derivation logic.

The screenshot shows a window titled "Derivation Rule". Inside the window, there is a section labeled "Event Process Derivation Rule". This section contains two input fields: "Module Code *" and "Event Code *". Below these fields is a "Default" button and a large, empty rectangular text area. At the bottom of the window, there is an "Errors" section with two buttons labeled "X" and "E", and another empty rectangular text area. The bottom right corner of the window contains "Ok" and "Cancel" buttons.

In this screen you can enter the following details below:

Module Code

The system displays module code here.

Event Code

The system displays event code here.

Value Date Derivation Rule

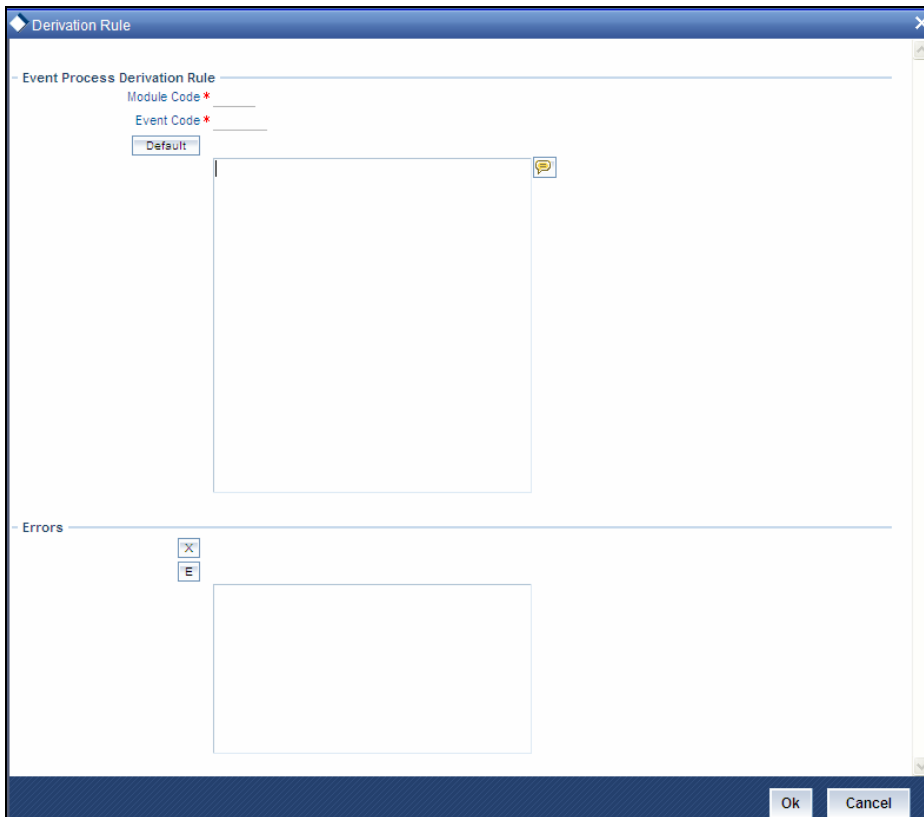
Enter description about the value date derivation rule.

Error

Click 'X' button to execute the code. The derivation code will be validated by the system. If any checks fail, you must alter the statement so that the validation can be made successfully. Click 'E' button to view the errors.

2.5.3 Event Processing

The user has to click the 'Event Processing' button from the 'Event Trigger' screen to invoke 'Derivation Rule' screen to assign values which would be fired during processing of the event.



In this screen you can enter the following details:

Module Code

The system displays module code here.

Event Code

The system displays event code here.

Errors

Click 'X' button to execute the code. The derivation code will be validated by the system. If any checks fail, you must alter the statement so that the validation can be made successfully. Click 'E' button to view the errors.

2.5.4 Maintaining the Accounting Role and Head Maintenance

You can define the events through the 'Accounting Role and Head Maintenance' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'UDDRLTAG' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking on the adjoining arrow button.

Description	Charge	Accounting	Transaction Tax	Local Currency	Local Currency Eq. Tag	LBL_DERIVATION
	Yes	Yes	Yes	Average		LBL_DERIVATION

The event will be defined by a code. The event code should be unique for a module. Indicate the code through which the event will be identified and also give a brief description of the new event.

You can also specify the following parameters for the event being defined:

- Whether accounting entries and advices are allowed for this event.
- Whether interest, charge and tax must be computed, but not accrued or levied during this event. This is represented in the respective options under the section 'Assoc'.
- Whether the accounting entries have to be passed for interest, tax and charges. This can be indicated in the respective options under the section 'Apply'.
- Whether the interest, charge and tax components must be liquidated when the new event being defined is triggered.
- Whether contract UDE Advices are allowed for this event.

Amount Tag

Specify the amount tag.

Description

Enter the brief description for amount tag.

Charge

Specify the charge. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Accounting

Specify the accounting. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Trasanction Tax

Specify the transaction tax. You have the following options:

- Yes
- No

Local Currency

Specify the local currency. You have the following options:

- Average
- Equivalent

Local Currency Eq. Tag

Specify the local currency equivalent tag.

2.5.5 Derivation Rule Details

Click on the 'derivation' button in the 'Accounting Role and Head Maintenance' screen to derive the amount and currency for the amount tag from the 'Derivation Rule Details' screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Derivation Rule Details' window. At the top, there are two input fields: 'Module Code *' and 'Amount Tag *'. Below these are two main sections: 'Amount Rule Derivation' and 'Currency Rule Derivation'. Each section contains a 'Default' button, a checkbox for 'Amount Rule Type' (or 'Currency Rule Type'), a large text area for 'Derivation Amount Rule' (or 'Derivation Currency Rule'), and a section for 'Amount Rule Error Description' (or 'Currency Rule Error Description') with 'Execute' and 'Errors' buttons. At the bottom right, there are 'Ok' and 'Cancel' buttons.

The currency can either be derived from the existing account currency or can be maintained as an UDF field in the account or it can be hard coded in the 'Currency Rule Definition' screen.

You have to select 'Currency Rule Type' option and add the logic in 'Derivation Currency Rule' field to derive the currency for the amount tag.

Module Code

The system displays module code here.

Amount Tag

The system displays the amount tag here.

Amount Rule Derivation

Amount Rule Type

Check this box if the amount has to be derived based on a specified condition. The amount for a particular tag can be derived based on a condition.

Derivation Amount Rule

If you have checked against the option 'Amount Rule Type', the system will derive the amount for the amount tag that is being defined.

Amount Rule Error Description

Enter a brief description about amount rule error.

Currency Rule Derivation

Currency Rule Type

Check this box if the currency for a particular amount tag has to be derived based on a condition.

Derivation Currency Rule

If you have checked against the option 'Currency Rule Type', the system will derive the currency for the amount tag that is being defined.

Currency Rule Error Description

Enter a brief description about currency rule error.

2.5.5.1 Accounting Roles

Click 'Accounting Roles' tab in the 'Accounting Role and Head Maintenance' screen.

The screenshot shows the 'Accounting Role and Head Maintenance' window. At the top, there are input fields for 'Module Code' (with a red asterisk) and 'Description'. Below these are two tabs: 'Amount Tag' and 'Accounting Roles'. The 'Accounting Roles' tab is active, displaying a table titled 'Account Rule Details'. The table has three columns: 'Role Code', 'Description', and 'Role Type'. The first row shows a checkbox, an empty field, an empty field, and a dropdown menu set to 'Asset'. The bottom of the window features a footer with several fields: 'Input By' (with value 'DOC4'), 'Date Time', 'Modification Number', 'Authorised' (checkbox), and 'Open' (checkbox). A 'Cancel' button is located in the bottom right corner.

In this screen you can enter the following details:

Module Code

The system displays module code here.

Description

Enter a brief description about module code.

Role Code

Specify the role code.

Description

Enter a brief description about role code.

Role Type

Specify the role type. You have the following options:

- Asset
- Liability
- Income
- Expense
- C Asset
- C Liability
- Customer

2.6 Maintaining the Receiver Mapping

You can maintain the receiver of the user defined advice as the counter party or the owner of the Settlement account through the 'Receiver Mapping' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'UDDRMAP' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking on the adjoining arrow button.

If receiver mapping is not maintained, then the receiver will be defaulted to counterparty of the contract.

Branch Code

Specify the branch code for which the message will be generated. The adjoining option list contains all the branch codes maintained in the system. Select the appropriate one.

Message Type

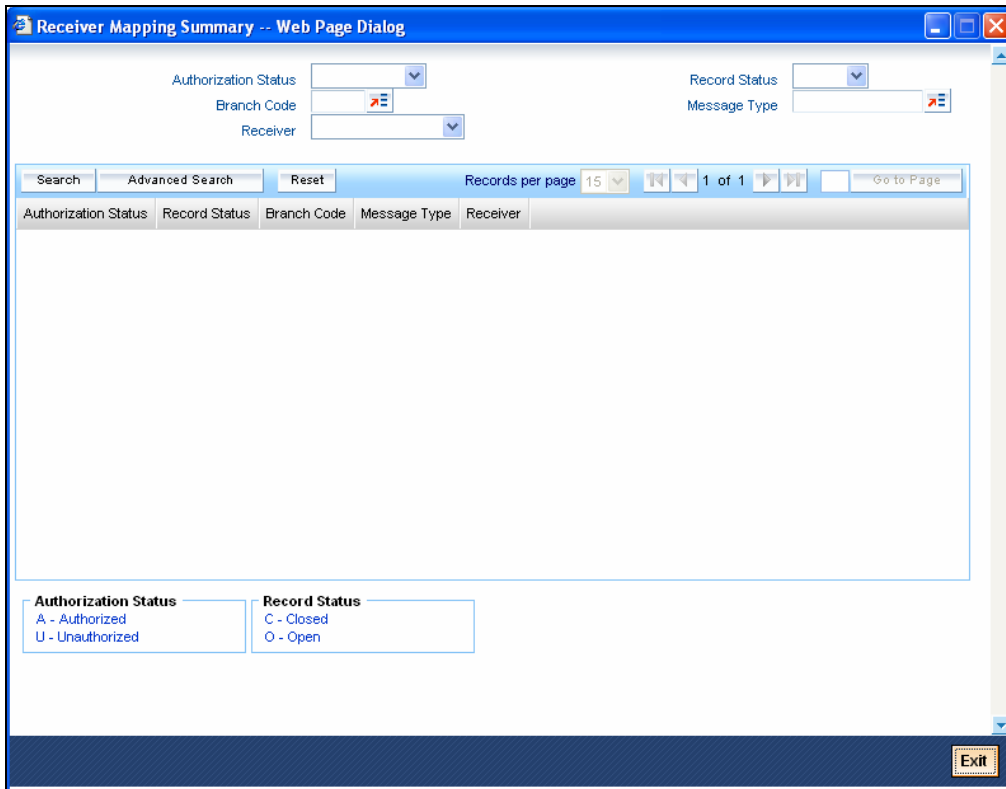
Specify the message type. The adjoining option list contains all the message types maintained in the system. Select the appropriate one.

Receiver

Specify whether the receiver of the user defined advice is a 'Counterparty' or the owner of the 'Settlement Account'. Based on this, the advices generated will be sent either to the counter party or to the owner of the settlement account.

2.7 Viewing Receiver Mapping Summary

You can view a summary of receiver mapping for in the 'Receiver Mapping Summary' screen. You can invoke this screen by typing 'UDSRXMAP' in the field at the top right corner of the Application tool bar and clicking on the adjoining arrow button.



You can query for records based on the following criteria:

- Authorization Status
- Branch Code
- Receiver
- Record Status
- Message Type

Click 'Search' button. Based on your preferences, the system identifies and displays all records satisfying the criteria. If you do not specify any parameter before clicking 'Search', the system will display all utilization records available. To view a record in detail, double-click on it.

2.8 Automatic Triggering of Events

You can use the 'UDBATEVT' (Batch Operations User Defined Events) screen to enhance to trigger the user defined events for CL accounts.

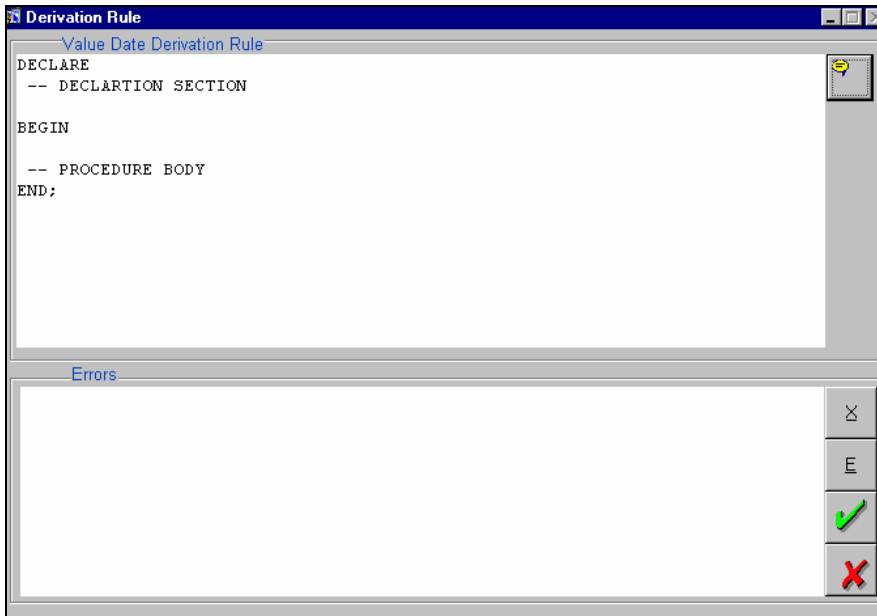
An Execution Query will be used to select the list of accounts for the execution of the event during EOD. This is mandatory for automatic triggering of event.

2.8.1 Deriving the Value Date

System derives the value date of the event based on the derivation rule. The accounting entries associated with the event being defined will be posted on the value date.

If the event triggering is set to 'Automatic', you need to write a code to derive the value date of the event. The accounting entries associated with the event being defined will be posted on the value date derived by the system.


When you select automatic mode of event triggering, 'Value Date Derivation' option is automatically checked, as it is mandatory for events triggered automatically. Click 'D' button to write a code to derive the value date for the event.



The value that you derive in these procedures should be assigned to specific tags. You can use the following condition keys:

L_VAL_DT	For assigning value date
P_CONTRACT_REF_NO	Contract reference number

P_VERSION_NO	Version number
P_EVENT_CODE	Event code
P_EVENT_SEQ_NO	Event sequence number

 After entering the code, click on the X button to compile the code.

Example (A)

Scenario

All Deposit transactions having prepayments will incur a penalty on the outstanding amount.

The rate at which the penalty should be charged is maintained at the UDF defined for the contract. The UDF is called PREPAYRATE.

To meet this requirement we need to define a new event called PREP for the Deposits module. The event will be allowed for accounting entries only.

In the event triggering screen you can either select automatic or manual processing. For manual processing, there is no need for Value Date derivation or Execution query. In case of automatic processing, under value date derivation capture the following procedure to pass the application date as the value date for posting entries.

Begin

L_VAL_DT := global.application_date ;

End;

In the event processing procedure window, (which is invoked by selecting the button) there is no need to pass any values or parameters runtime. So we will write the following:

Begin

Null;

End;

In case of automatic triggering of event an execution/validation query is required. This will identify the contracts for which the event should be executed.

Select contract_ref_no from ldtbs_amount_due

where component = 'PRINCIPAL'

and due_date > GLOBAL.APPLICATION_DATE

and contract_ref_no in (select trn_ref_no from actbs_daily_log where delete_stat <>'D' and auth_stat ='A')

having sum(amount_settled) > 0 group by contract_ref_no



The derivation rule for the value date can be written for events, which are triggered manually also. However, if the derivation rule is not written, the value date can be entered at the time of manually triggering an event.

2.9 Defining the Amount Tags

You can specify the amount tags that have to be included in a new module/existing module and the method by which the system has to derive the amount and currency for a particular amount tag. Click 'Amount Tags' button in the 'Module Details' screen to specify these details.

You can link two amount tags to a single accounting role at the time of creating a product.

At the time of processing transactions, the currencies of the two amount tags for the debit and credit legs can be different.

Example (B)

Let us assume that you have created a product LDML. The accounting entries for the event LIQD are as follows:

Accounting Role	Amount Tag	Debit/Credit
CUSTOMER	ASSGN-DISCOUNT	Credit
LDML-INTINC	ASSGN-DISCOUNT	Debit
CUSTOMER	ASSGN-PREMIUM	Debit
LDML-INTINC	ASSGN-PREMIUM	Credit

You will notice that the amount tags for the debit and credit legs are different for the event LIQD.

Let us assume that at the time of liquidating a transaction under the product LDML:

- The currency of amount for the debit leg is GBP
- The currency of amount for the credit leg is INR.

However, the local currency of your bank is USD.

Therefore, the currencies of the amount tags linked though linked to the same accounting role are different for the debit and credit legs.

The different currencies of the amount tags for the debit and credit legs when converted to local currency may not match. In such cases, wherein the amounts in different currencies when converted to local currency result in different amounts, you can instruct the system to calculate the amount by taking the average of the two amounts.

With reference to the above example, when the amounts in GBP and INR are converted to USD, the amounts in local currency maybe different because of different exchange rates.

Suppose:

- The amount in GBP when converted to USD (local currency) results in 110 USD, and
- The amount in INR when converted to USD results in 120 USD.

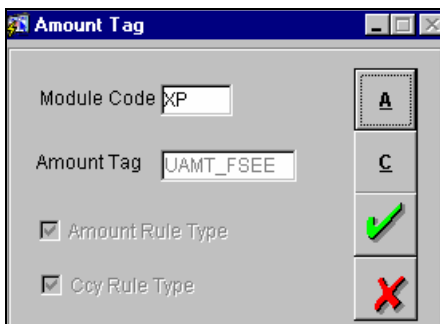
Therefore, at the time of specifying the amount tag ASSGN-DISCOUNT, you can specify the method as 'Average' and amount tag as ASSGN-PREMIUM.

Consequently, system will calculate the average amount of the amount tags ASSGN-DISCOUNT and ASSGN-PREMIUM as 110 USD for the event LIQD.

This calculation can be done for both automatic and manually triggered events.

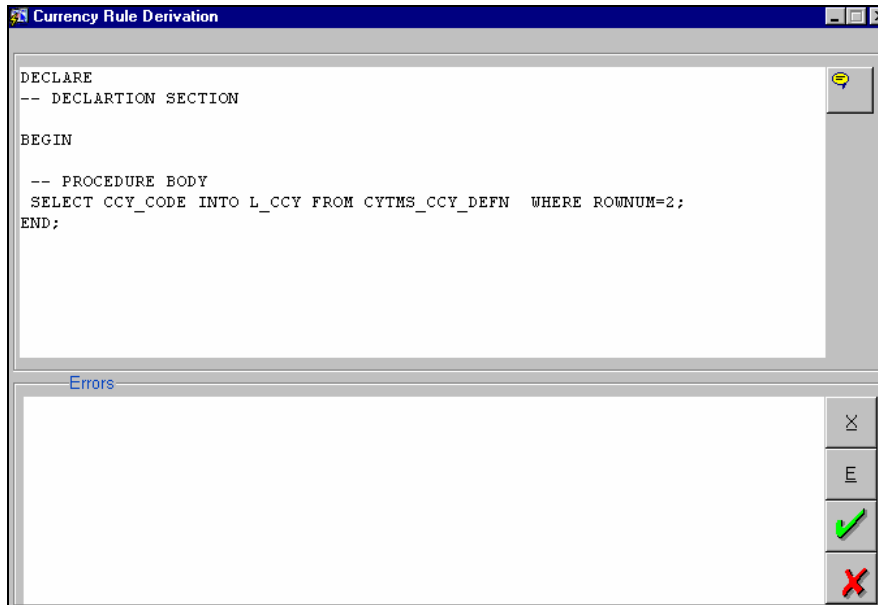
2.9.1 Writing derivation rules for amount and currency

Click 'D' button if you want the system to populate the values of amount and currency based on certain conditions.




Currency can either be derived from the existing contract currency or can be maintained as a UDF field in the contract or it can be hard coded in the 'Currency Rule Definition' screen.

In the 'Amount Tag' screen, check against 'Ccy Rule Type' if you want to write a derivation code for currency. Then, click 'C' button to write the derivation code.



```
DECLARE
-- DECLARATION SECTION
BEGIN
-- PROCEDURE BODY
SELECT CCY_CODE INTO L_CCY FROM CYTMS_CCY_DEFN WHERE ROWNUM=2;
END;
```

 The variable should necessarily be assigned to L_CCY. The Selecting/Condition keys available are:

- P_CONTRACT_REF_NO
- P_VERSION_NO,
- P_EVENT_SEQ_NO
- P_EVENT_CODE.

With reference to **Example (A)**:

The **Amount tag** you can use UAMT_PREP_CHG

The currency derivation can be taken from cstb_contract as follows:

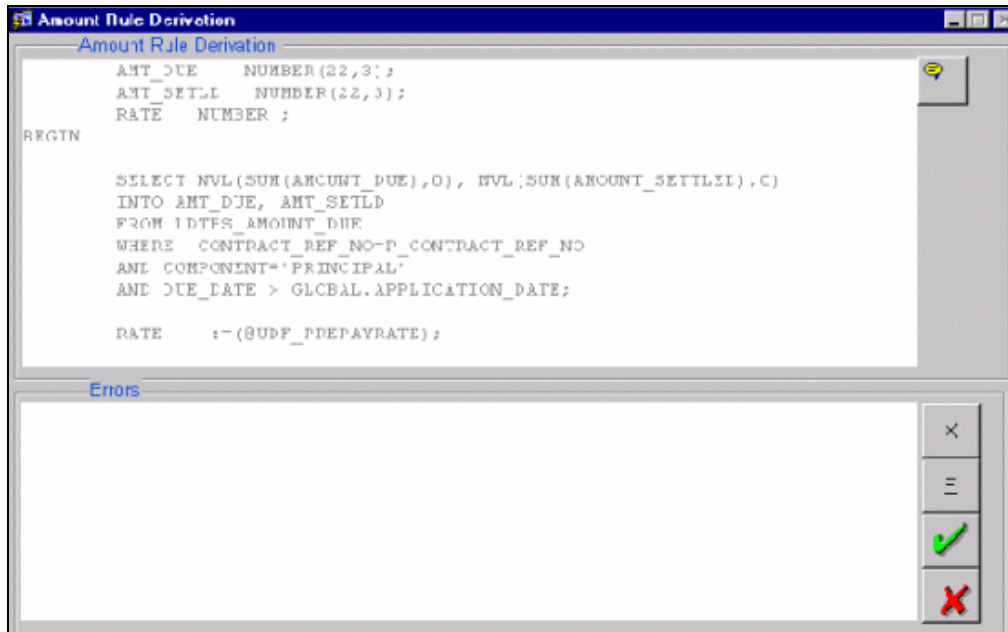
Begin

Select contract_ccy into l_ccy from cstbs_contract

where contract_ref_no = p_contract_ref_no;

end;

To write a derivation code for amount, check against 'Amount Rule Type' and then click 'A' button.



According to your selections and the derivation code, the derivation rule will return a value (either a currency or an amount).

You can use a user defined field in the currency and amount tag derivation rule. While attaching these amount tags in the 'Product Event Accounting Entries Maintenance' screen at the product level, the user defined fields, which are used in the amount tag and derivation rule will be automatically attached to the product. Enter the values for the user defined fields. Consequently, system will derive the value of the amount/currency from the product.



The variable should necessarily be assigned to L_AMOUNT. The Selecting/Condition keys available are

- P_CONTRACT_REF_NO
- P_VERSION_NO
- P_EVENT_SEQ_NO
- P_EVENT_CODE.

With reference to Example A

Here we will derive the outstanding amount of the LD contract that has undergone a prepayment today before the prepayment was done.

Note: There are 2 possibilities by which we can arrive at the outstanding amount.

In case of **Manual Triggering** of the event, we use the following and trigger the event before the payment.

```
DECLARE
RATE          NUMBER;
PRIN_OUT      NUMBER;
BEGIN
SELECT PRINCIPAL_OUTSTANDING_BAL
INTO PRIN_OUT
FROM LDTBS_CONTRACT_BALANCE
WHERE CONTRACT_REF_NO=P_CONTRACT_REF_NO;
RATE          :=(@UDF_UD#PREPAYRATE);
L_AMOUNT      := RATE * PRIN_OUT;
END;
```

In case of automatic triggering of the event , we can use the following:

```
DECLARE
AMT_DUE  NUMBER(22,3);
AMT_SETLD  NUMBER(22,3);
RATE  NUMBER ;
BEGIN
SELECT NVL(SUM(AMOUNT_DUE),0), NVL(SUM(AMOUNT_SETTLED),0)
INTO AMT_DUE, AMT_SETLD
FROM LDTBS_AMOUNT_DUE
WHERE CONTRACT_REF_NO=P_CONTRACT_REF_NO
AND COMPONENT='PRINCIPAL'
AND DUE_DATE > GLOBAL.APPLICATION_DATE;
RATE:=(@UDF_PREPAYRATE);
L_AMOUNT:=(AMT_DUE)*RATE/100;
END;
```

Use of UDF

You can use the UDF as a variable in the Derivation in two ways. The options are:

Let us assume that the UDF is called PREPAYRATE

Option I

RATE: =(@UDF_UD#PREPAYRATE);

This used to be the case in the beginning

Option II

RATE: =(@UDF_PREPAYRATE);

2.10 Specifying the Role Type

Click 'Account Roles' button to specify the details of the accounting roles.

Module Details

Module: DX Description: Data Extraction

Module Buttons Events Amount Tags Account Roles

Role Code	Description	Role Type
		ASSET

SYSTEM 24-NOV-2004 00:00:00 SYSTEM 24-NOV-2004 00:00:00 Open Authorised Once Auth

In this screen, you can define user defined accounting roles. These accounting roles will be available at the product while mapping the accounting roles to the account heads in the 'Accounting Role to Head Mapping Definition' screen.

2.11 Automatic Triggering of an user defined event

You should run the batch program for automatic firing of a user defined event.

At the time of running the batch process, invoke the 'UD Batch Event' screen from the Application Browser.



Click 'Ok' button to run the Batch Event Triggering program. The batch program will check if there are any events that have to be fired for active contracts.

These are the steps involved in the automatic triggering of a user defined event:

1. The system will execute the validation code and retrieve the appropriate contracts associated with the event.
2. Derivation rule will be executed to get the value date of the new event. (Accounting entries are posted to the respective GL's on the value date).
3. If there are any derivation rules written for amount and currency, the system will execute the derivation rules to get the amount and currency for a particular amount tag for each entry that is passed.

2.12 Manual triggering of Events

Any user defined event, which is set for 'Manual' event triggering can be triggered through the 'User defined Event Triggering' screen. Invoke this screen from the Application Browser.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "User Defined Events Triggering". It features several input fields: "Contract Reference Number" (with a dropdown icon), "Counterparty", "Currency", "Status", "Event" (with a dropdown icon), "Payment Remarks" (with a help icon), and "Value Date" (with a calendar icon). A "Default" button is located below the "Event" field. Below the main form is a table titled "Amount Details" with columns: "Amount Tag*", "Description", "Currency", and "Amount Paid". The table has two empty rows. At the bottom of the window, there are tabs for "MIS", "Settlement", "Tax", "Charge", and "Events". The footer contains fields for "Input By" (value: DOC2), "Date Time", "Authorised By", "Date Time", and "Contract Status", along with a "Cancel" button and the word "Reversal" on the left.

Navigate to the contract for which you want to trigger an event and click new icon. The user defined events linked to the product under which the contract has been processed will be displayed. Select the event, which has to be triggered. System displays the value date, amount and currency if any derivation logic is written. However, you can change the values (of value date, currency and amount) to suit your requirements.

The associated settlement details, advices, charge and tax details are picked up and the event will be triggered when all the functions are successfully executed.

2.13 Upload for Manual Event triggering

Any user defined event, which is set for 'Manual' event triggering, can also be triggered through the 'User Defined Event Upload' screen. Invoke this screen from the Application Browser.

The screenshot shows a software window titled "User Defined Event Upload". It has an "Activity Selection" section with three radio buttons: "All Events" (selected), "Single Contract", and "Single Event". Below this are two text input fields: "Upload Reference" and "Contract Reference", each with a search icon to its right. At the bottom right of the window are two buttons: a green checkmark and a red X.

In this method of event triggering, events can be triggered from an upload table, which contains information like the amount, currency and value date of the events, which are set to 'Manual' type of triggering.

The options available for selecting the events for triggering are:

- Single Event – select the appropriate event for triggering from the option list for Upload Reference.
- Single Contract - If this option is selected, all events related to a contract will be triggered. Therefore select a Contract Reference Number. The system will trigger all related events.
- All events – the system will trigger all events of all active transactions.

System will trigger all events of all active transactions.

Select the appropriate option according to your requirement and click 'Ok' button. System will execute the following steps and trigger the event through the upload table:

1. The system will check the method of event triggering for the events that have been selected. Only if it is set to 'Manual', the event will be processed further. Otherwise, it will move on to the next record.
2. System will check whether the upload table has the values of value date, amount and currency. If the table doesn't have the values, the derivation rules will be executed to fetch the values.
3. Next, settlement details and advices are picked up. When all the functions are successfully executed, the event will be triggered from the upload table.

2.14 Defining advices for user defined events linked to Deposits products

The User Defined Event Maintenance screen in Oracle FLEXCUBE allows you to define if the event requires a contract advice to be generated or not. You can generate contract advices for a commitment or a deposit contract when it passes through these stages. You are allowed to generate messages for combination of Branch, Product and each user defined event.

After you specify a list of user defined events applicable for a product, the messages are generated and then handed off at the next stage of the contract upon authorization.

You can generate as many messages for each settlement account if the contract has split settlements or messages can be sent to the counter party of the contract.

Linking the Product to the UDE

You can select the product for which the user defined event details are being maintained. The user defined event details will be validated only for transactions involving the product selected in this field. The description for the product code will be displayed on selection of the product code.

In Oracle FLEXCUBE, when ever you generate messages with type codes 'LD_CONT_' + UDE for any of the UDE, the following message tags is displayed for a LD_CONT_ advice:

- A unique contract reference number
- The contract amount
- The currency of the contract

- A brief description of the customer including counter-party name, address etc.
- The value date of the contract
- The maturity date of the contract
- The interest rate
- The currency of the contract
- Details of the split settlement

2.14.1.1 **Maintaining the Receiver Mapping**

You can maintain the receiver of the user defined advice as the counter party or the owner of the Settlement account using the 'UDE – Advices - Receiver Mapping' screen invoked from the Application Browser.

Entry By	Date Time	Auth By	Date Time	Authorised	Open
RAMKUMAR	02-DEC-2099 18:19:00			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

If receiver mapping is not maintained then the receiver will be defaulted to counterparty of the contract.

Specifying the Branch

Capture the branch code for which the user defined advice is generated.

Specifying the Message Type

Select the message type from the option list available.

Indicating the Receiver

Specify whether the receiver of the user defined advice is a Counterparty or the owner of the Settlement account. Based on this, the advices generated will be sent either to the counter party or to the owner of the settlement account.



User Defined Module
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