

Fresher Learning Program

Payment Basics

Agenda



- Clearing and Settlement
- Real Time Gross Settlement
- NEFT Payment
- Swift Payment
- R- Messages

Module Objective



At the end of this module, you will understand:

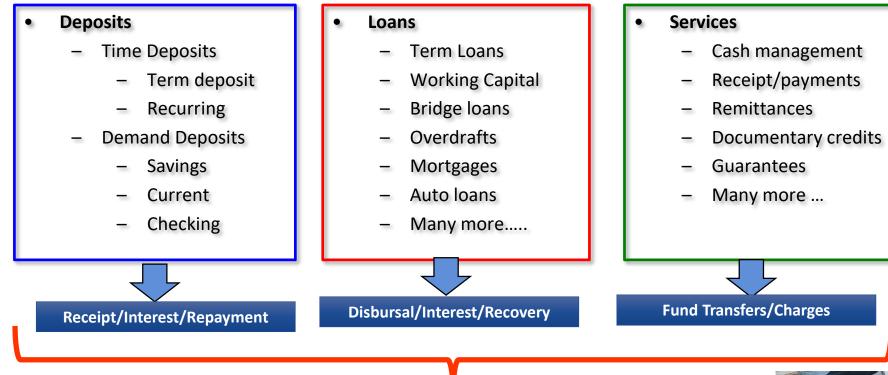
- Why does a bank make and receive payments?
- What is payment and settlement ?
- Basic types of payments
- Key elements of payment systems
- "R" messages in payment systems



Let's visit a bank



What products and services does a customer get at a bank?



Transaction Banking





What types of transactions does a customer do?



Payments/deposits

- Within a bank (book transfer) Customer to customer/account to account
- Local (within a city)
- Domestic (within a country) in local currency
- Cross border (across countries) in foreign exchange

Which other entities provide payment services?

- Post offices
- Mobile payment services, Google Wallet/Paypal/MNO M-Pesa Model
- Parabanking/legal services like Western Union, Money Gram
- Bitcoin cryptocurrency
- Illegal services like hawala

Why does a customer route these transactions through a bank?

- Convenience/ease
- Safety
- Regulation



Payment systems



Paper based payments

- Cash
- Cheque
- Demand draft
- Pay-order/banker's cheque Electronic payments
- RTGS
- Hybrid payment systems
- Swift payments
- ECS

Card Payments

- Debit Cards
- Credit Cards
- Prepaid Cards

Digital Payments

- E wallets (PayTM, PayUMoney, Mobiwiki)
- IMPS, UPI
- PayPal
- Bitcoin









Certificate of Deposit in India



Key elements of payment systems

Message

- Electronic
- Paper

Clearing

- Net
 - Bilateral
 - Multilateral

Settlement

- Gross
- Net

Netted System - DNS

Real Time Gross Settlement System - RTGS

Hybrid System – Example NEFT



What is Clearing and settlement ?







Clearing And Settlement







Crossed Cheque

In India, the Clearing House and Settlement Bank are same. In other countries, the functions may be separated.







Clearing

Account

Sports Shop Account

PORTS







RTGS system features



Entities:

- Settlement bank
- Sending bank
- Receiving bank

Used for:

Only for domestic funds transfers in single currency

Benefits:

- Instantaneous transfer of funds, reducing the time between message and settlement and thus reducing the settlement risk
- Improved business cycle
- Better customer service



Story Example 1 – Real Time Gross Settlement System



- Larsen and Toubro Limited, Mumbai has an account with HSBC Bank Mumbai
- L&T wants to immediately remit an amount of INR 10.00 lakhs to General
 Motors, having account with HDFC Bank, Delhi
- It uses the Real Time Gross Settlement System of Reserve Bank of India to remit the funds









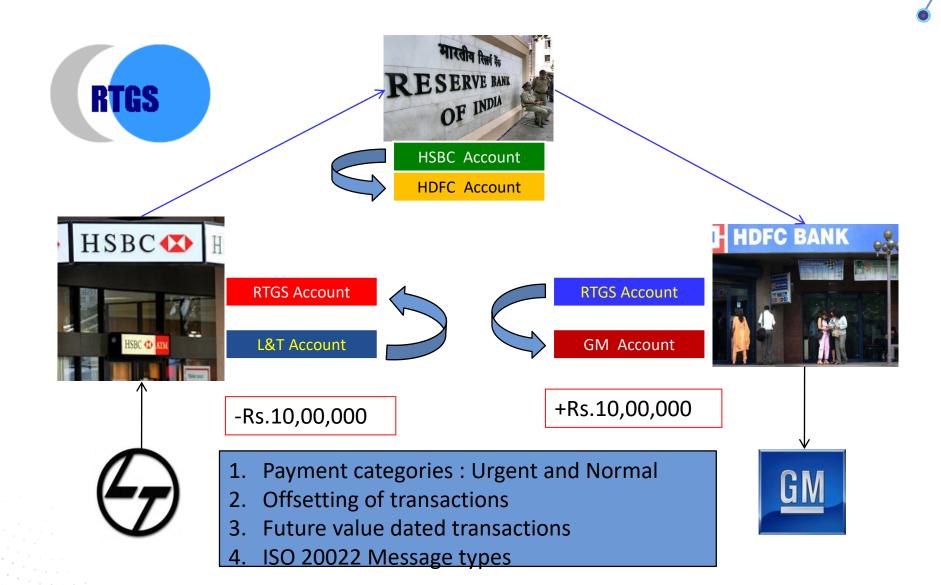






Story Example 1 – Real Time Gross Settlement System





Story Example 2 – Hybrid Settlement System/NEFT



- Larsen and Toubro Limited, Mumbai has an account with HSBC Bank Mumbai.
- L&T wants to remit an amount of INR 50,000 to General Motors, having account with HDFC Bank, Chennai.
- It uses the National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) System of Reserve Bank of India to remit the funds.







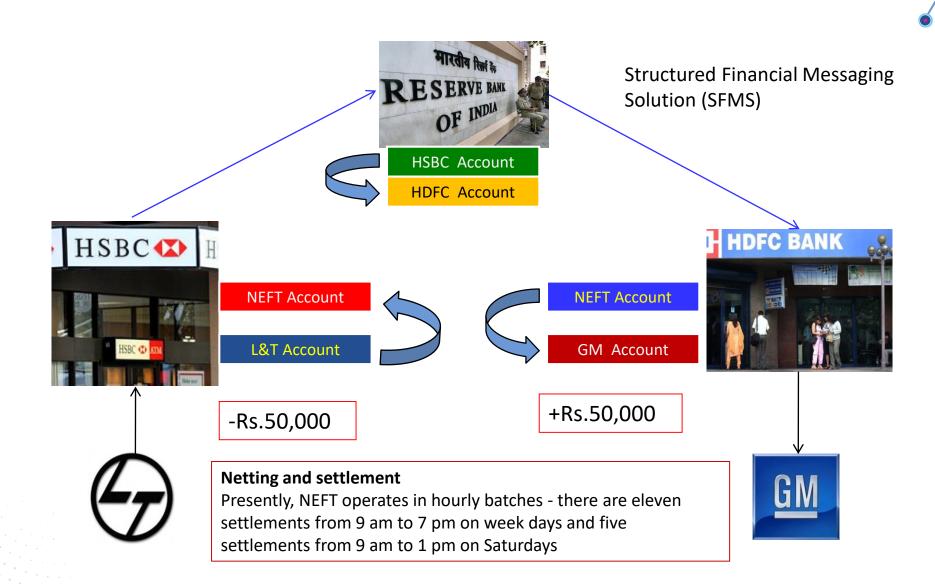






Story Example 2 – Hybrid Settlement System/NEFT



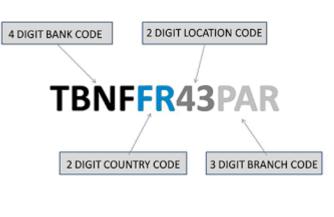




Codes used in Payment Systems

MAVERIC

- BIC (ISO 9362) : 8 or 11 characters
- KKKBINBBXXX (Kotak Bank, India, Bombay)
- NATAUS33 (National Australia Bank, USA, New York)
- BIC1 : KKBKINB1XXX
- CHIPS Bank Number: 0772 = NATAUS33
- ABA Codes : <u>Routing Code</u> 9 characters
- IBAN (ISO 13616)
- Upto 34 alphanumeric characters
- GB82HSBC12345698765432
- IFSC Codes (Indian Financial System Code-11 characters)



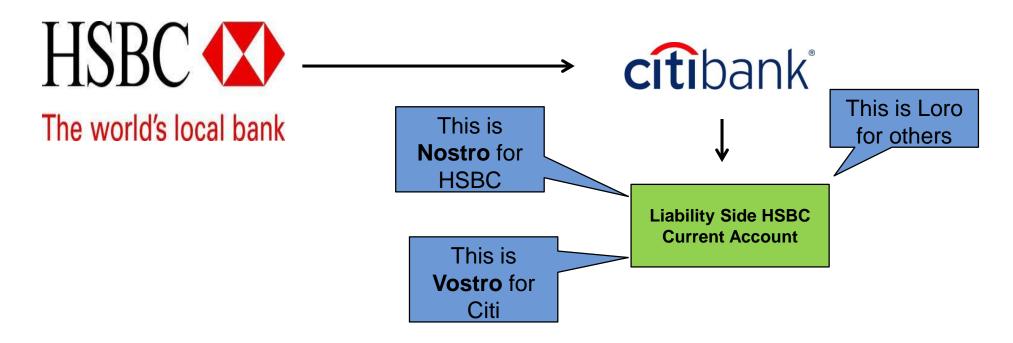






Correspondent banking



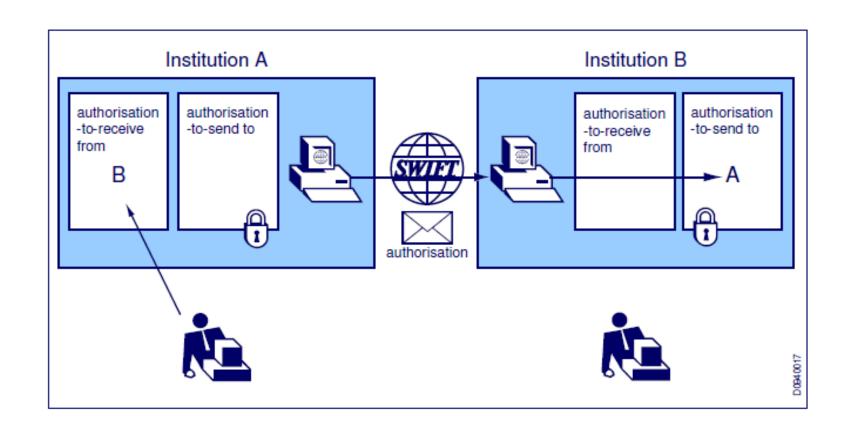


- 1. HSBC opens an account in Citibank
- 2. The account is opened in the books of Citibank. Citibank calls it "Vostro" (yours)
- 3. HSBC calls is "Nostro" (mine).



Relationship Management Application - RMA







Story Example 1 – Megacorp - Michelin



Megacorp banks with HSBC UK. It wants to remit USD 100,000 to Michelin Tyres banking with Citibank New York.

This is a cross border transaction.

HSBC USA is correspondent of HSBC UK.

Let's look at how this transaction will take place.



Sample MT 103



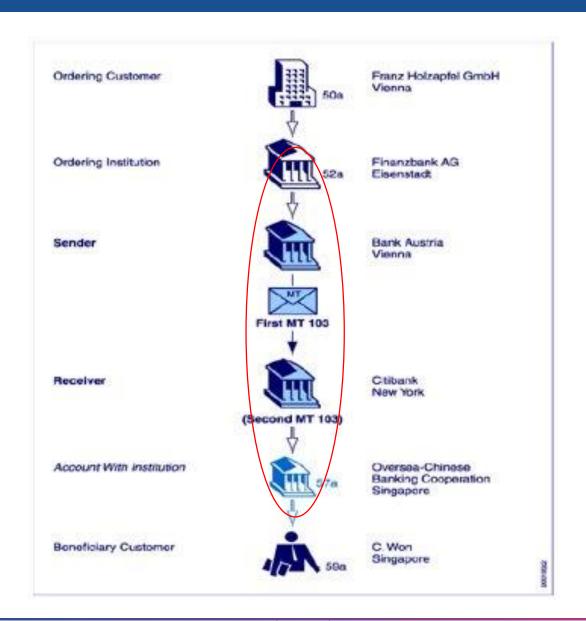






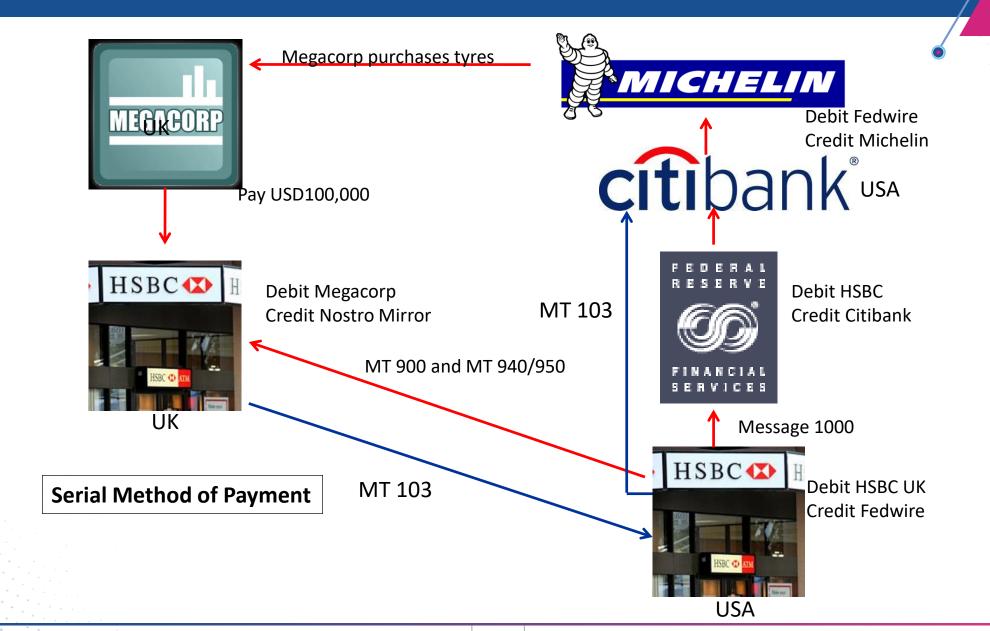
Serial method





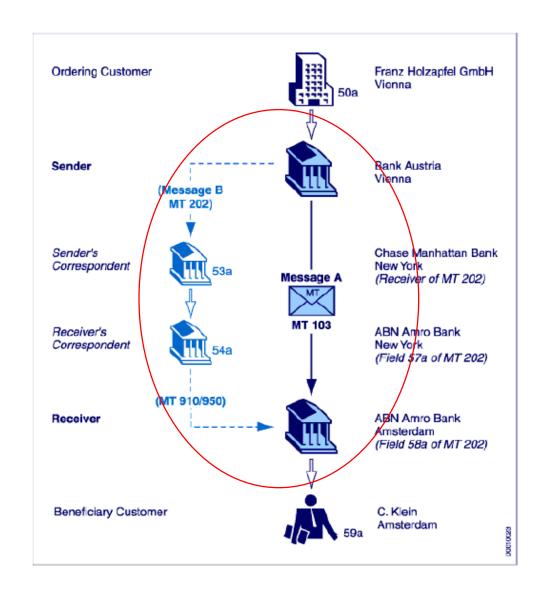


ACCELERATE

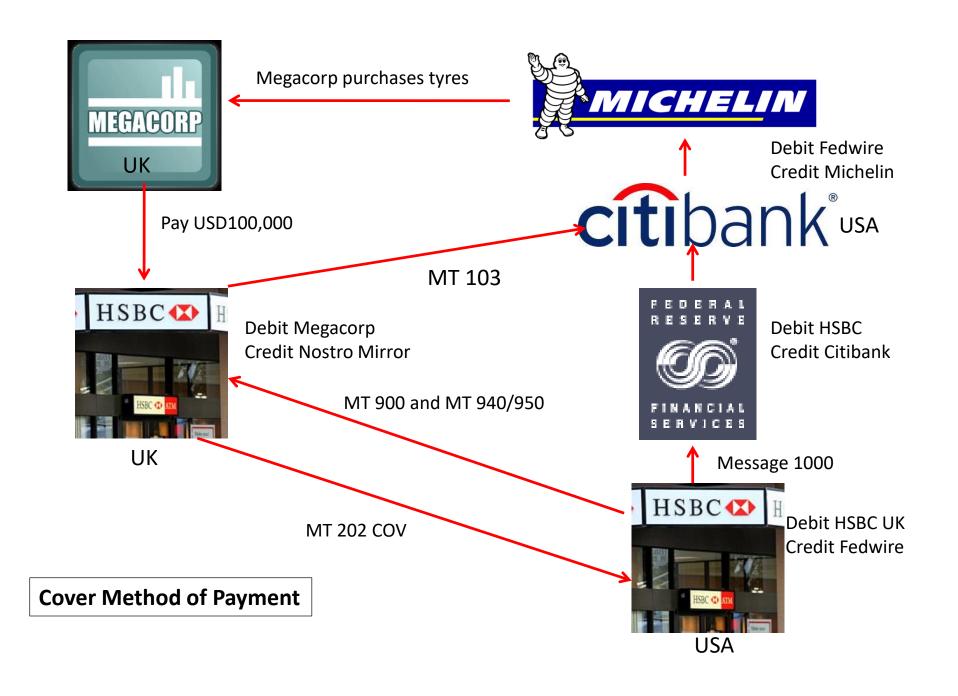


Cover method











Returns/rejects for credit transfers



Reject (for credit transfers):

• A 'Reject' occurs when a **credit transfer** is not accepted for normal execution **before inter-bank settlement**. If the rejection is at the point at which the Originator instructs the Originator Bank, the Originator Bank need only inform the Originator of the reason.

Return (for credit transfers):

— A 'Return' occurs when a credit transfer is diverted from normal execution after interbank settlement, and is sent by the Beneficiary Bank to the Originator Bank for a credit transfer that cannot be executed for valid reasons such as wrong account number or account closed with the consequence that the Beneficiary account cannot be credited on the basis of the information contained in the original credit transfer message.

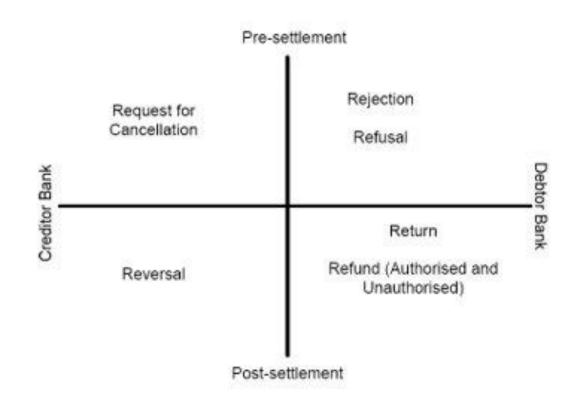
Recall (for credit transfers):

A 'Recall' occurs when the Originator Bank requests to cancel a Credit Transfer after interbank
 settlement.

R messages for direct debits



- Request for cancellation
- Reject
- Refusal
- Return
- Refund
- Reversal
- Revocation





CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

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