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1. INTEGRAL Suite

1.1 Introduction

INTEGRAL Suite provides full functionality administration systems for Life, Group and General insurance companies. It offers a complete continuum of information flow in the financial services industry.

It enables the company to exercise full control over its day-to-day business activities from underwriting to claims, receipts and payments to debtor control as well as the financial postings into the general ledger.

The purpose of this document is to give an overall introduction to the Financial Service Umbrella (FSU) modules that are used among the 3 Administration systems within the Integral Suite.

This training manual been designed so individuals who are newly introduced to the system can refer to this document for background information. This document could also be an accompaniment either to the INTEGRAL LIFE, INTEGRAL GROUP or INTEGRAL GROUP Training Manual.

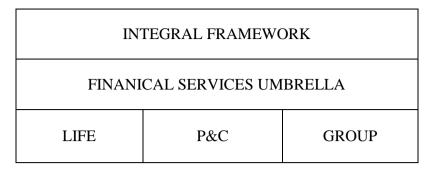
1.2 Financial Services Umbrella

One of the main features of INTEGRAL is that it is Client Driven rather than contract. This means that everyone that has any dealing with the Insurance Company is registered as a Client. This means that all the policyholders, beneficiaries, payees will all be registered as a Client in the Client Database. In addition to the normal policy dealings all suppliers of stationery, utilities and normal accounting style transactions will be also required to be clients of the system. The amount of information collected on these clients is of a basic nature, name, address, contact numbers, email, etc.

However, in the case of lives assured, extra information like the date of birth and gender will be required. Clients can be a Corporate or Individual. To distinguish between clients and their dealings with the company the system records Client Roles. These roles are such things as just a Client or could be an Agent, Beneficiary, Trustee, Payee, etc. The advantage of having a Client based system is that your marketing functions can be centralized, notices and direct debit bills can be collated, etc.

As mentioned above, FSU/ in addition to the Clients Database holds the General Ledger and Payment System. This enables a composite office to have two, or more if developed, applications using the same General Ledger and Payment System.

1.3 System Structure Diagram



1.4 Integral Framework

Integral Framework is a collection of methods, standards and tools that enable computer systems to be methodically developed in a short time scale. In addition to these development tools there are other aspects as follows:

- System Menu
- User Security
- Accounting Periods
- Audit Groups
- Batch Processing

1.5 System Menu / Navigation

1.5.1 **System Menu / Sub-menu**

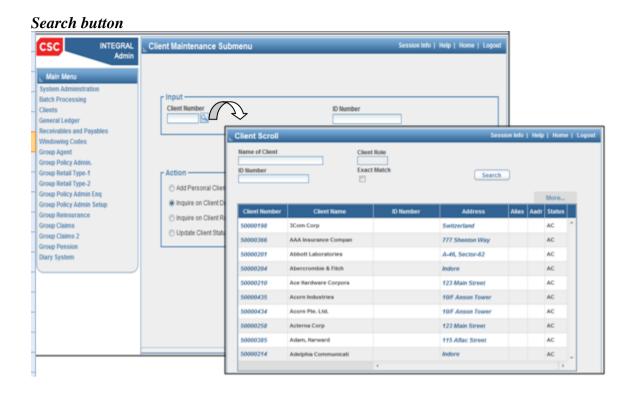
The first screen displayed on entering INTEGRAL Admin is the System Master Menu. The Company and Branch default value is as defined for the user in the User Security.

On the left hand column is the Main Menu which will display the list of all options sanctioned to the user. The user can click on the option to display the list of functions available. On selecting a function from the Main menu, the User will be brought to the submenu. The Master Menu and Submenu options are set-up in the System Company tables T1690 and T1691 tables.

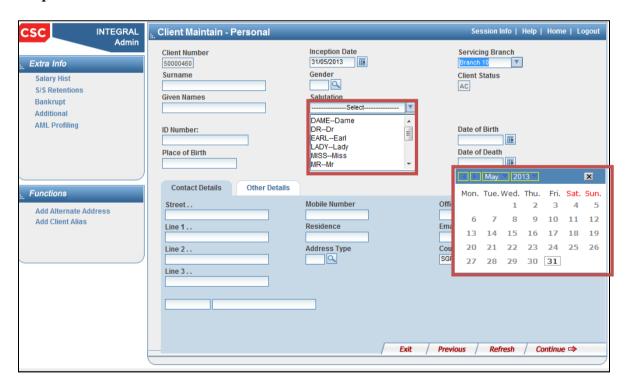


1.5.2 **Data Entry**

When navigating through the screens we can select data from Drop-down list or use the Search button to search for relevant data.

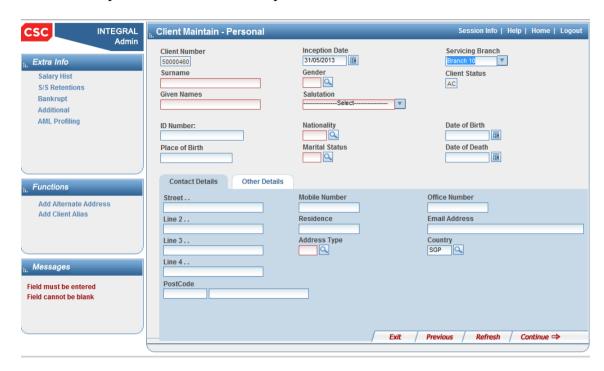


Drop-down list and date selection



In some screens additional information can be entered using the Extra Info links and Functions links.

Any mandatory fields without any data or fields with invalid data will be highlighted in red and the corresponding error messages will be displayed in the Message Box. Users cannot proceed until the field in question has the valid data entered.



On the bottom right of the page, the options available for Users are

- Exit. Select this option if you wish to terminate the current transaction. The transaction will be abandoned and rollback of records will happen.
- Previous. Select this option to return to previous page.
- Refresh. Select this option to have the current page values refreshed. Screen validations will take place to ensure valid data are entered.
- Continue. Select this option if you have completed the screen data entry or wishes to proceed to next screen.

1.6 User Security

In every computer system there is an obvious need for security and in INTEGRAL this facility can control access at various levels as follows:-

• Company (System Company)

Users of the system must be sanctioned to input and access data on a company by company basis, in each Administration system in which they are required to work. Although all information for all companies is kept on the same database, users are unable to access information relating to companies for which they are not sanctioned.

Companies can be used to separate and protect data. A good example of this is that Company 0 is reserved for the IT staff and central information such as the Client database and General Ledger that may need to be shared by several companies are held in the FSU normally Company 9.

• Branch (Not necessary a Branch or Sales Office)
Branches can be used to isolate areas of business such as P&C and Group business.
Therefore, if a clerk is sanctioned to the LIFE business branch as a New Business input clerk he would not be able to enter Group new business

• Master Menu, Submenu and Transactions

To gain access to the on-line system the user has to be authorized to the appropriate Master Menu, Submenu and Transaction. These are three distinct levels and to get to the lowest level all three sanctions must be granted. So the Manager of the Department has complete flexibility and can sanction all his staff to the Main Menu and Submenu but limit the transactions so that say, the Manager and Supervisor are sanctioned to every transaction within the appropriate menus but lowest level of clerk can only use the enquiry transaction and is therefore, unable to complete any processing.

• FSU (Financial Services Umbrella)

To set limits to receipt sanctions and bank codes.

Additional Sanctions

This holds the specific sanctions that are required for LIFE, P&C and GROUP administration system.

- 1. P&C Additional Sanctions
 - 1.1. P&C Claim Approval Limit
 - 1.2. P&C Non-Auto Rating
 - 1.3. P&C Underwriting Limit
- 2. LIFE Additional Sanctions
 - 2.1. LIFE Agent Sanctions
 - 2.2. LIFE Authority Limits
- 3. GROUP Additional Sanctions
 - 3.1. GROUP Claim Approval Limit
 - 3.2. GROUP UW and Claim Rules
- 4. FSU Additional Sanctions
 - 4.1. Cryptographic Control
 - 4.2. Location Code Control

Please refer to 8.0 User Sanctions for more details.

1.7 Accounting Periods

All business events are entered into accounting periods. Within an accounting year, INTEGRAL provides support for up to thirteen periods. Typically, the first twelve periods are used to group each month's events, with period thirteen being used for year-end adjustments within the accounting year.

It is recognized that as accounting periods and financial years can be different between Insurance Companies and for these reasons Accounting Periods are held on table T1698.

1.8 Audit Group

The entry of all data into the system can be managed by 'Batching' it into Audit Groups. This management system is provided by INTEGRAL and is mandatory for all business events that involve the entry/creation of financial information.

These are the only types of events that are batched in the base delivered system. The Audit Group is defined as a set of business events for a:

- Company
- Branch
- System user
- Transaction type
- Accounting Period

1.9 Batch Processing

A batch job consists of a schedule and a collection of processes within that schedule. Each batch job must be defined as a process. Process dependencies and priorities within the schedule are defined.

Explanation of the Administration system Batch Jobs will be given in the INTEGRAL LIFE, P&C and GROUP Training Manual.

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2. Clients

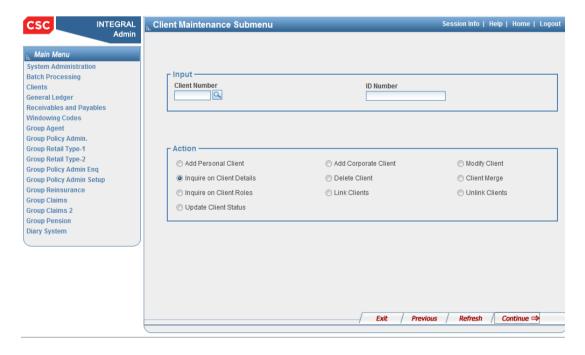
The variety of products offered by Financial Institutions is being widened and one of the objectives is to provide a full range of financial services to a well defined "client." In the traditional situation various subsidiaries of an insurance company may have sold their products independently to the same individual. The client service administration system in essence places an umbrella over the operating entities. It provides the ability to easily view the total relationship between a company and its clients.

Client is part of the Financial Services Umbrella module and is used to identify the most important asset the Insurance Company possesses – the Client. It provides the Company with a full profile of that Client and the policies held. Any entry having a relationship with the Company is recorded on the Client database, qualified by the role or roles through which such involvement arises. As with most areas of the system, key numbers are automatically allocated through User-controlled tables.

Information stored in respect of both Personal and Corporate Clients can be accessed for rating purposes and mail shots. Full on-line enquiry is available to determine the client's relationship to the Company, whether as Policyholder, Claimant, Agent or even Reinsurer.

Access to the Client record is available by identity number, alpha search, progressive names scroll and by specific filter search keys within name. The system will always display and use the latest version of client data.

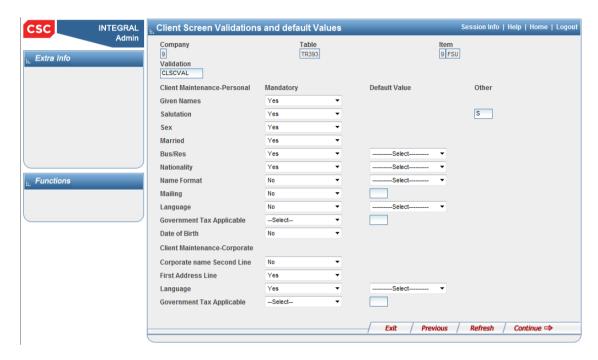
At the MASTER MENU select the Clients & Groups option and Client Maintenance option. This will bring you to the Client Maintenance submenu Screen.



2.1 Client Tables

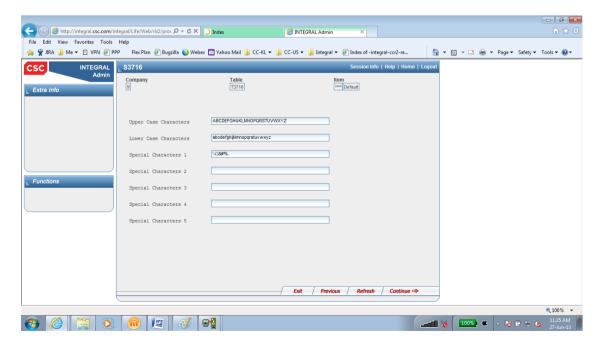
2.1.1 Client Screen Validations –TR393

This table is held in the FSU company. It holds the validation rules which are valid for use in client screen. The key to the table is FSU Company code.



2.1.2 T3716 Character set validation

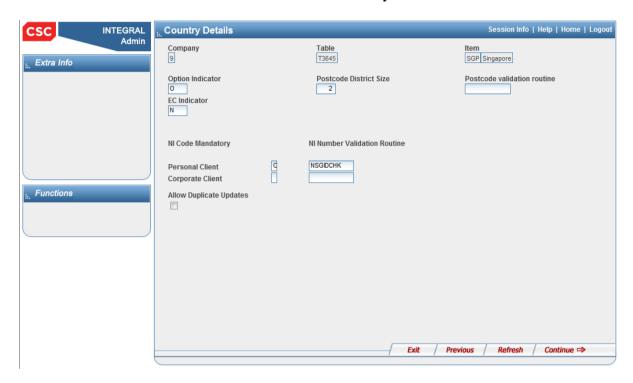
This table is held in the FSU company. It holds the characters which are valid for use in client names and addresses. The key to the table is language and country code.



2.1.3 **T3645 Country Codes**

This table is held in the FSU company. It holds valid country codes and defines whether postcodes are required for the country and if so how they are validated. The key to the table is country code.

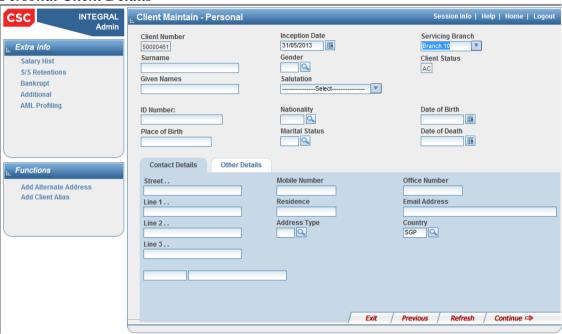
It also defines if the ID No in Personal client is mandatory and the validation routine.



2.2 Personal Client create

In the Client Maintenance sub-menu, select 'Add Personal Client' and click <Continue> which brings the user to the Client Maintain- Personal screen.

Personal Client Details



Other Details Tab



Notes and comments:

- □ The system will allocate the next available number that is unique to the client.
- □ To check what are the compulsory fields just refresh the screen by clicking on the <Refresh>. This will highlight all system mandatory fields.
- □ Salary details will not be recorded here but as part of the member details entry, if required
- ☐ If the client is a medical practitioner click on the <Additional> and on Client Additional Info screen enter the appropriate code in the special indicator field.

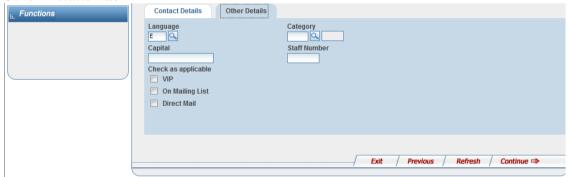
2.3 Corporate Client create

From the Client Maintenance submenu, select 'Add Corporate Client' and click Continue will bring the user to the Client Maintain - Corporate screen.

Corporate Client Details



Other Details Tab



Notes and comments:

- ☐ The system will allocate the next available number that is unique to the client.
- □ To check what the compulsory fields are, just refresh the screen by clicking on <Refresh>. This will highlight all system mandatory fields.
- ☐ The client's internet address can be entered under the "Additional" check box;
- □ If the client is a medical practitioner or a provider organisation, click on the <Additional> and on Client Additional Info screen enter the appropriate code in the special indicator field.

2.4 Inquire on Client

Select <Inquire Client Details> to inquire on client. Click on the client no scroll icon to obtain a list of client names to select from or enter the client number.

2.5 Modify Client Details

From the Client Maintenance sub-menu select <Modify Client>.

All client information can be updated from here.

If there are additional information an icon will be shown beside the link and the details can be viewed or modified by clicking on the link.

Example: If an email address or special indicator (e.g. medical practitioner or provider individual) are set, there will be an icon sign in the additional checkbox. Details can be viewed or modified by clicking on the link which will bring the user to relevant screen.

2.5.1 Alias and Alternate addresses

When at the client record screen in Modify, Client Aliases and Alternate Addresses information may be created for the Client by clicking on the <Clt Alias> and <Alt Addr> link respectively.

When an alias/alternate address is defined to a client, an icon sign will be shown against the client on the client scroll.

Note that these records have separate Client numbers that are linked to the master client

2.6 Delete Client

From the Client Maintenance Sub-Menu select <Delete Client>. Clients can only be deleted if they have no other role on the system.

2.7 Link Clients

At the Client Maintenance Sub-menu select Action 'H' to link clients and define relationship.

2.8 Change Client Status

To modify a client's status take <Update Client Status' client maintenance sub-menu. Screen Client Details screen will display all fields but will be protected from data entry except for status and date of death. Enter the required status and date of death where appropriate.

2.9 Client Bank Account Create

From the Clients & Group Menu select the Client Bank Accounts option. Retrieve the client number and do a <Create Bank Details> at the Client Bank Details sub-menu to create Client Bank Details. Bank Details screen is displayed:



Enter the Factoring House or use the scroll button to display the list of Factoring Houses (T3684) to select.

Enter the Bank/Branch code and account number details provided by the client. A history of bank code changes will be maintained

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On the successful completion of the above, the Client Bank Details will be submitted to the database with a pending authorisation status.

2.10 Client Bank Account Modify and Inquire

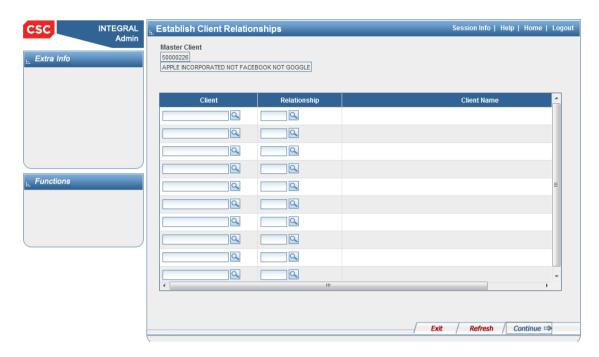
From the Client Bank Details sub-menu use <Modify Bank Details> or <Inquire on Bank Details> to modify/inquire Client Bank Account Details.

While a bank account is pending authorisation it will be possible to modify all fields. Once the bank account is authorised, it will only be possible to modify the "current to" field and this change will need authorising.

A history of client bank account changes will be maintained. However this will not be visible to the user without running a query.

2.11 Client Relationships

From the Clients & Group Menu select the <Client Relationships>. The "Establish Client Relationships" screen will be displayed:



Use the client scroll to retrieve the client and select <Relationship Maintenance> from the Client Relationships Sub-menu that leads to the Relationship create screen

Master and related client can be linked by a relationship.

<Relationship Inquiry> from the Sub-menu allows inquires on the relationship for your master client.

2.12 Direct Credit bank account set-up

If we want to make payments to a client via direct credit we must assign a bank account to the client for direct credits.

A user will access a direct credit bank account by selecting <Client & Groups> and <Direct Credit Bank Acct>.



You can assign, modify or Inquire on the direct credit bank details.



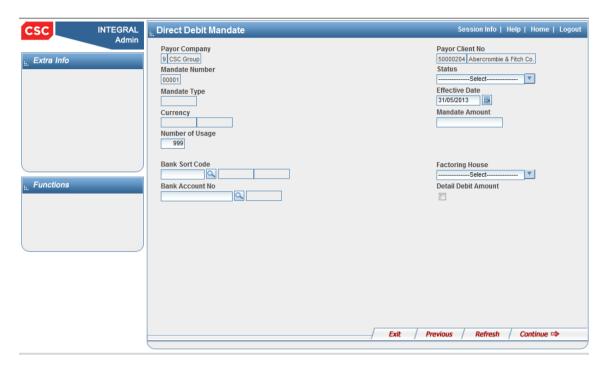
Enter the bank sort code and account number for each Administration System. This account must already exist on the system.

2.13 Direct Credit Bank Account Modify and inquiry

From the Direct Credit Bank Account Submenu use action 'B'/'C' to modify/enquire the client bank account details.

2.14 Direct Debit Mandates Create

At the <Direct Debit Mandate Maintenance> Submenu, use the client scroll to select the relevant client number and click on <Create Mandate>. The mandate number is automatically generated by the system.

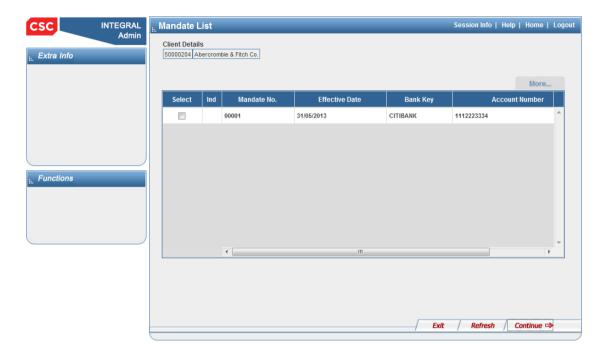


When a mandate is created it will be set up with a status awaiting confirmation. Once confirmation is received, the status has to be updated as 'Live' using the <Bank/Direct Debit Approval/Reject Details> menu.

A mandate will not be used for collection unless the status is live.

2.15 Direct Debit Mandates Modify

From the <Direct Debit Mandate Maintenance> Submenu, use <Modify Mandate> to modify the mandate details of the client. If there is more than one mandate created for the same client, selection of the required mandate can be done from the mandate list screen.

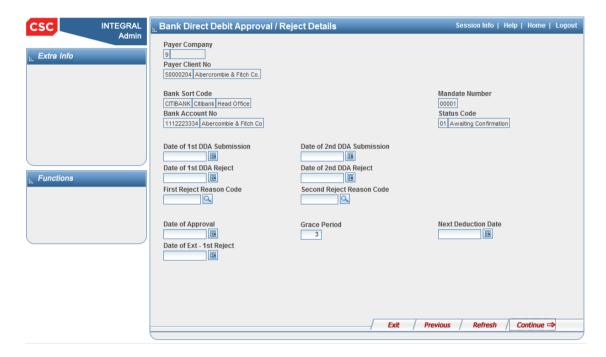


When a mandate is no longer in use it should be set to inactive.

If on modifying the DD mandate you receive the following message "No DD Approve/Reject Dtl" set these details using <Bank/Direct Debit Approval/Reject Details>.

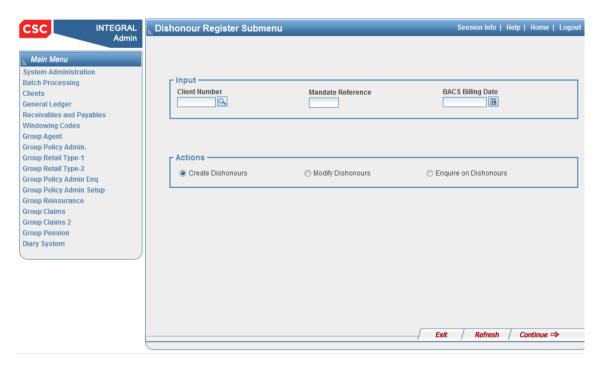
2.16 Direct Debit Mandates approval/Reject

From the <Direct Debit Mandate Maintenance> Submenu, use < Bank/Direct Debit Approval/Reject Details> to approve or reject mandate details. Bank Direct Approval / Reject Screen will be displayed. Press <Continue> to proceed and the approval details have been recorded.

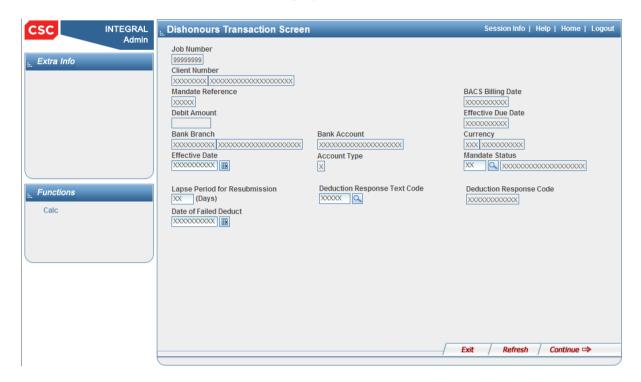


2.17 Create Dishonour

From the <Client & Groups> Menu select <DDebit/CCard Dishonours>. You will be brought to submenu Dishonour Register Submenu.



Enter the Payor client number that the dishonour applies to; enter the mandate that has dishonoured and the BACS processing date for the dishonoured transaction. Screen Dishonours Transaction Screen will be displayed.



Enter the effective date of the dishonour and the required mandate status. If representation is required enter the number of days to lapse before representing.

Press <Continue> to proceed and process.

The dishonour will be picked up and processed as part of the G3DISHnn job.

2.18 Dishonour Modify/Enquire

From the Dishonour Register Submenu use <Modify Dishonours> or <Enquire on Dishonours> to modify or enquire the dishonour transaction details.

3. Agent

Policy servicing agency numbers are usually system allocated, and are held within the Agent record. The user can also type in an Agent number, rather than have the system allocate one.

All Agent details are held within the Agent Record including the Agent type and Area. The Agent can be set up in a hierarchical chain and this information can be viewed on-line. Commission is paid to an Agent per contract and each type of commission is shown, Initial or New Business, Renewal and Service Commission, and whether it is split and a percentage paid to his or her superior in the Agent chain.

Processing premiums paid on a contract creates payment of commission due to an Agent but commission will be reversed if the contract is cancelled from inception, unearned commission may be recovered if a policy is terminated or is surrendered. The accounting entries for these transactions are also generated at the same time.

The payment to the Agent is by machine cheque, manual cheque or Direct Credit, and statements are produced giving the contractual breakdown, by coverage and rider if required, of commission paid. The records of commission due are held in the currency of the contract. If the Agent record indicates that the payments are to be made in a specific currency, the amounts are converted at the latest exchange rates designated within the system.

The commission set-up and commission payment varies in each INTEGRAL administration system and will be described in detail in the specific system manual.

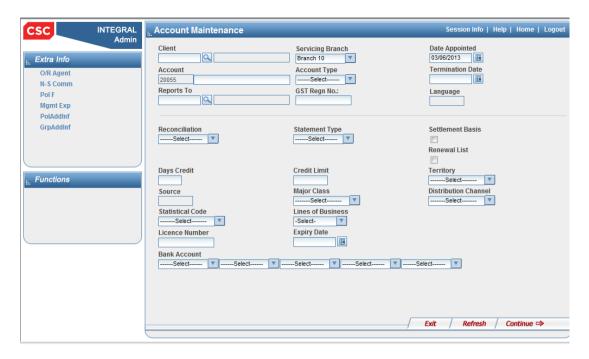
The following sections describes the creation of the agent record in the system, please refer to the specific INTEGRAL admin manual for the full functionalities.

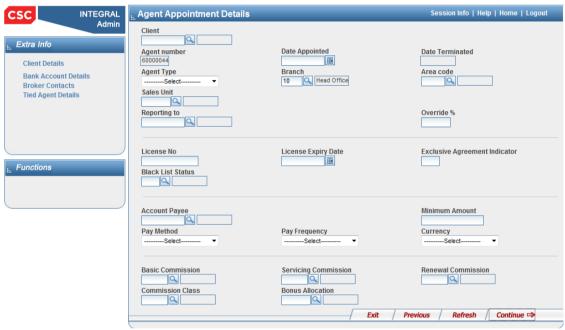
3.1 Create an Account

In the Main Menu of the INTEGRAL Admin system, chose the <Agents> or <Life Agents> or <Group Agents> menu option and select <Agent Maintenance>. In the sub-menu select Action <Create Account> or <Agent Appointment> to create an account at the Account Maintenance screen.

3.1.1 Account Maintenance / Agent Appointment screen

The Account Maintenance screen is used by INTEGRAL P&C and INTEGRAL GROUP while the Agent Appointment screen is used by INTEGRAL LIFE.





Notes and comments:

- □ Client name and number can be retrieved from the client scroll.
- □ The Agent Type is validated against table T3692.
- □ Commission handling please refer to the specific Administration Manual for details.

3.2 Enquiry on and Modify Account

Select <Modify Account> or <Inquire on Account> m the Account Maintenance submenu to enquire on or modify account details.

4. Receipts

In any organization there has to be Cash In and Payments Out procedures and these have to be controlled in order that the organization can operate efficiently. These procedures are part of FSU and this section will give an overview of the base system procedures

4.1 Receipts – Cash In

The Cash Receipt system is capable of recording different types of revenues that an organization is likely to receive.

A Cash Receipt transaction entry screen can be considered to consist of two distinct parts. In the upper half of the screen is the "header" and it is here where you record the details of the individual or company the revenue was received from.

In the second half of the screen is an entry line into which is entered the codes designating what the received revenue represents. This is done through a sub ledger code and type together with the account number in respect of a general receipt or a contract number.

Since one receipt can actually pay for a number of different items there is a dissection indicator that allows you to enter any number of dissections until the item has been processed. The system will check the validity of all input fields and further more the header and the dissection amounts must balance.

As well as dealing with recognizable categories occasionally the system has to deal with revenue whose destination is unknown at the time of the receipt. An example is when a cheque is received without any supporting documentation or accompanying remittance advice. Another example is the receipt of a deposit premium accompanying a proposal/application that cannot be allocated to the contract number, as it has not yet been entered into the system.

Under these circumstances the revenue must be recorded in an appropriate suspense account until its posting details are known, at which in time it can be transferred by journal.

4.2 Tables

4.2.1 T3674 - Received from codes

This table is held in the operational company. It is used to determine if a cash receipt is received from a client or agent. Depending on which value is entered on the screen the system will window to the correct details. See P2514 windowing under subroutines section. The key to the table is the received from code.

This table has no extra data screen.

4.2.2 **T3676 - Payment types**

This table is held in the operational company. It defines valid payment types. The key to the table is payment type.

This table has an extra data screen to specify if printing of receipt is required.

4.2.3 T3688 - Bank codes

This table is held in the operational company. It holds details for the available bank codes. Each bank code corresponds to a bank account held by the insurance company. Information held includes the general ledger key mask and sign to be used for posting the bank portion of the various transactions to.

The key to the table is bank code.



4.2.4 T3616 - Sub account codes

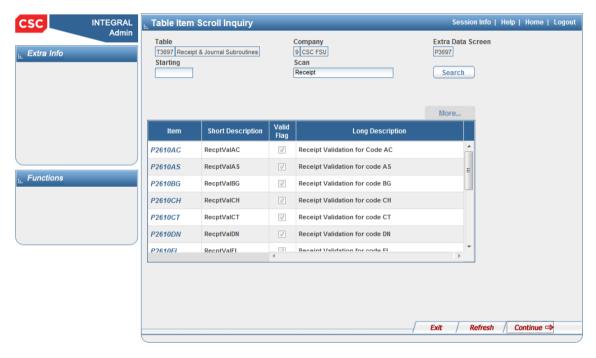
This table is held in the operational company. It holds the valid sub account codes on the system. The key to the table is sub-account code.

4.2.5 **T3695 - Sub account types**

This table is held in the operational company. It holds valid sub account types. The key to the table is sub-account type.

4.2.6 T3697 - Receipt and journal sub-routines.

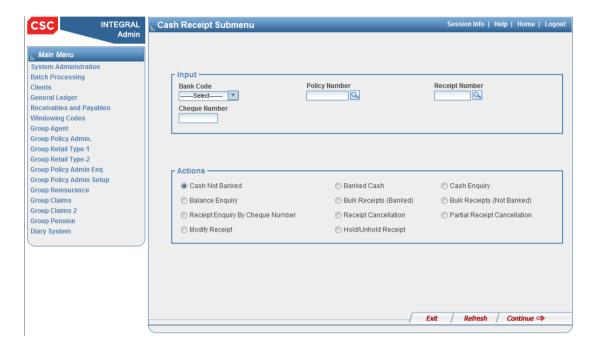
This table is held in the FSU company. It holds for each possible cash receipt sub-account code the program to call for editing and updating the cash receipt. The key to the table is program number concatenated with sub-account code.





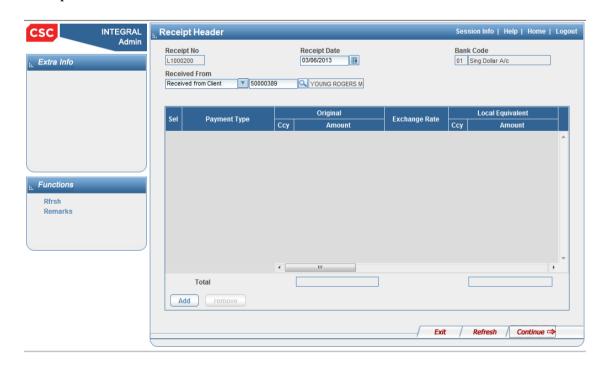
4.3 Create Receipts

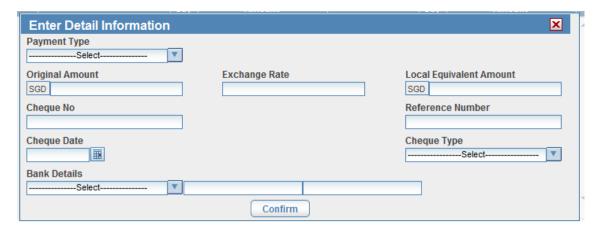
From the Main Menu select <Receivable and Payables> or <Receipts and Payments> option, and select the <Receipts> option. You will be brought to the Cash Receipt submenu.



The bank code is mandatory and the user can use the drop-down list to select bank code. When creating a new receipt, the receipt number will be automatically generated on receipt creation

On selection of <Cash Not Banked> or <Cash Banked> you will be brought to the Receipt Header screen. Click on <Add> button to enter the details.

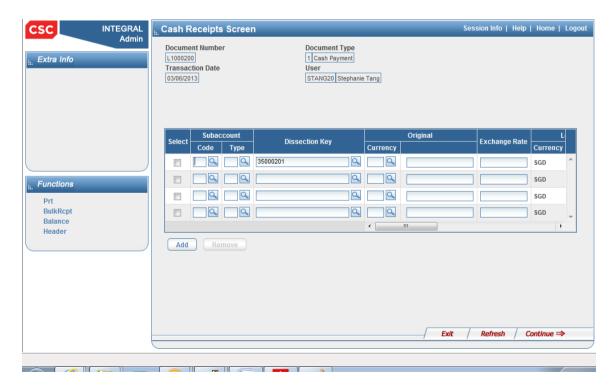




Notes and comments:

- □ The receipt effective date will default as today. This can be overridden to an earlier date if required.
- The payor client number should be entered. Use the client scroll button (if number is not known) to search clients.
- □ Multiple payments can be receipted at the same time. For each payment enter:
 - o the payment type: e.g. cash, cheque (click on scroll button for a complete list);
 - o the original amount
 - if the payment type is "cheque" then the cheque details should be recorded
 cheque number, cheque type, cheque date, bank account and account number.

After details are entered, click on <Confirm> button and click <Continue> to proceed to next screen. You will be brought to the Cash Dissection screen.



Notes and comments

- □ Enter the original amount to be allocated to each dissection. Click <Refresh> to update the Local Amount.
- The receipt should balance. <Header> option will check details as you enter and will not allow you to complete the transaction if the header amount and the total amount of the dissections do not match.
- ☐ If you need to return to the header to make amendments, click on <Header>

4.4 Cash receipt cancellation

If a receipt has been entered in error, or a cheque bounces, it can be cancelled using <Receipt Cancellation>.

Enter the receipt number that you wish to cancel. The Receipt header screen will be automatically populated with the original receipt details for a contra amount. All fields will be protected.

Click <Continue> to confirm and the Receipt Dissection screen will be displayed with the original receipt details for the contra amount. All fields will be protected.

Click <Continue> to confirm and you will be returned to the submenu, the receipt will have been reversed, and the correct reversal financial entries will have been made.

4.5 Post Dated Cheques Maintenance

A module is available in INTEGRAL FSU to administer post-dated cheques that have been received from policyholders. This Post-Dated Cheque module has functions to register, modify, cancel and enquire on the post-dated cheques.

The Modify and Cancellation screens will only display post-dated cheques with "Pending" (PN) status whilst the Enquiry screen will display all postdated cheques, irrespective of their statuses, with 2 filter options, by cheque date and cheque status.

The batch job, CHQPOSnn, will automatically post the cheques and generate the corresponding receipts when the cheque dates fall due.

4.6 AML Checking

INTEGRAL has a validation to the existing online Receipts module to detect Anti Money Laundering cases. The system provides a validation on the receipt amounts to make sure that they do not exceed a certain amount that can be defined in the new Money Laundering Limit Check table (TR24A). The rule can be defined by payment currency and payment type.

If a receipt amount exceeds or equal to the Money Laundering Limit for a particular payment type & currency then system will display a message box for user to confirm whether to proceed with the receipting or not. If the user chooses to continue then system will store the suspected AML cases into a file for printing purpose.

5. Payments

Every business has a wide range of expenses that must be paid, for example, Utilities, Rates, Rent, etc. For Insurance Company there is another category of expenses and these are payments made to clients in respect of Claims, Premium Refunds, Regular Withdrawals, Agents Commission, etc.

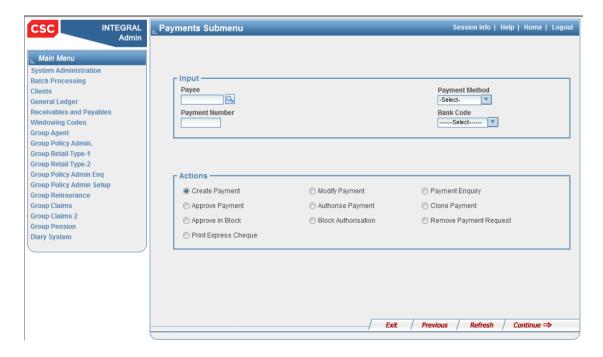
The main aim of any payment system, whether it is manual or automated, is to provide an easy method of creating payments whilst ensuring sufficient safeguards exist against misuse of the system.

The INTEGRAL FSU Payments Subsystem provides such a facility allowing you to create, maintain and enquire on Payments and control and monitors their progress through the Payments cycle from initial request until final payment.

In addition the details of any Payment processed are reflected in updated Policy, Agent and Claim records to ensure that accurate information is available at all times. Each payment request is automatically allocated a unique requisition number. The numbers used are controlled by the Automatic Numbering System. This number is used to identify the Payment Record at all stages of its progress through the payment cycle.

A Payment is made using a specified Payment Method. This method defines the type to be created, Cash, Automatic Cheque, Direct Credit or Manual Cheque. The Ledger to which the payment credit will be posted whether the postings generated should occur immediately and whether the payment is preauthorized is set-up in Payment Method Table, T3672. It is essential that these flags are set correctly.

To access the payments sub-system from the System Master Menu select the <Receivable and Payables> option, then select the <Payments> option. You will be brought to the Payment submenu.



5.1 Tables

5.1.1 T3688 - Bank codes

This table is held in the operational company. It holds details for the available bank codes. Each bank code corresponds to a bank account held by the insurance company. Information held includes the general ledger key mask and sign to be used for posting the bank portion of the various transactions to.

The key to the table is bank code.



5.1.2 T3593 - Payment process status

This table is held in the operational company. It holds the valid status codes for payment requisitions. The key to the table is status code.

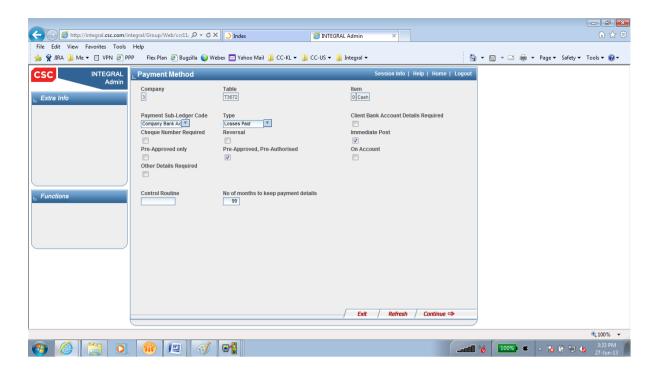
This table has no extra data screen.

T3672 - Payment methods

This table is held in the operational company. It holds valid payment method codes. For each payment method, information such as whether the payment requires authorisation and whether the accounting movement records should be created immediately is held.

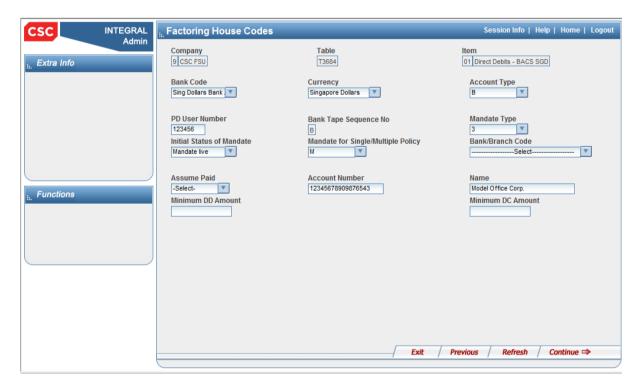
If the checkbox 'Pre-Approved, Pre-Authorised' is click, the payment is automatically approved and authorised by system when the payment is created.

The key to the table is payment method code.



5.1.4 **T3684 - Factoring houses**

This table is held in the operational company. It holds factoring house details. The key to the table is factoring house code.



5.1.5 **T3616 - Sub account codes**

This table is held in the operational company. It holds the valid sub account codes on the system. It also holds the subaccount code edit and update routines. The key to the table is sub-account code.

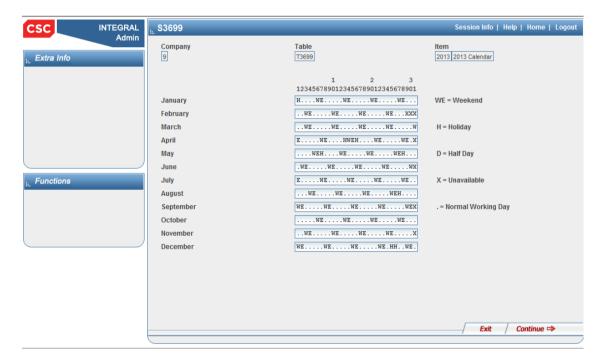
5.1.6 **T3695 - Sub account types**

This table is held in the operational company. It holds valid sub account types. The key to the table is sub-account type.

5.1.7 **T3699 - Yearly calendar**

This table is held in both the operational and FSU companies. It defines which days in the year are weekends and holidays. The direct credits system uses this table to ascertain what submission date must be set on the direct credit tape to ensure that the credit arrives in the clients bank account not later than the due date. The calendars for the previous and next years should be set up as well as this year to ensure that all year end overlaps are covered.

The key to the table is year.



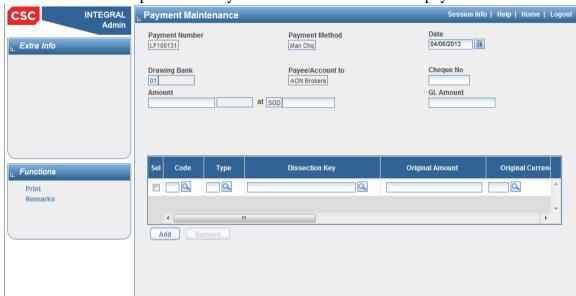
T3664 - Currency wording

This table is held in the operational company. It holds the wording to be used for each currency when printing on a cheque. The key to the table is currency code.



5.2 Create payment

To create a payment, select <Create Payment> and enter the value for the mandatory fields – the payee for the payment, the bank account to pay from and the Payment Method.



Click < Continue > to proceed to Payment Maintenance screen for payment creation.

Notes and comments:

- ☐ If the payment type is direct credit, enter the client's bank sort code and bank account number. The bank account must have been authorised for the client.
- □ Enter the amount of the payment. Click <Refresh> to update the GL amount.
- The payment can be made against numerous subsidiary ledgers: client, contract, claim, and GL account for example. The subsidiary ledger has types and codes that are table driven. Each combination determines the dissection key validation. (i.e. the client number, policy number, GL account, claim number). Examples are:
 - o FL S is used for policy-specific cash received from the owner: policy number is the dissection key;
 - FL SB is used for policy-specific cash received from a subsidiary: Policy Number and Subsidiary number are the dissection key
 - CT SG is used for cash received from a company and the policy is not known. It will go into company suspense and can be applied to the policy on set-up. Client number is the dissection key.
 - o AG PC for agent commission payment.
 - o GL A for payments direct from GL accounts to cover payments such as fees, ex-gratia payments
- □ Enter the amount for each dissection (click <Refresh> to update the GL amount);
- □ The payment must balance

Click <Continue> to proceed and return to the submenu. The payment has been created.

Refresh / Continue =>

5.2 Modify payment

Prior to approval and authorisation, a payment can be modified using <Modify Payment>. If the payment number is not known, click <Continue> and a list of unapproved/authorised payments will be displayed for selection.

All payment details can be changed.

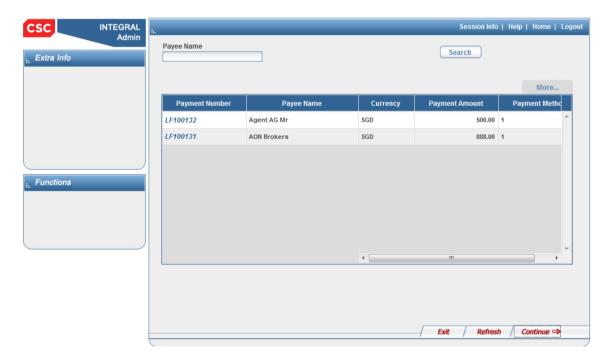
It should be noted that if the payment was originally created from another sub-system (e.g. claims or follow-ups) the original sub-system will not be updated with changes made here.

5.3 Approve payment

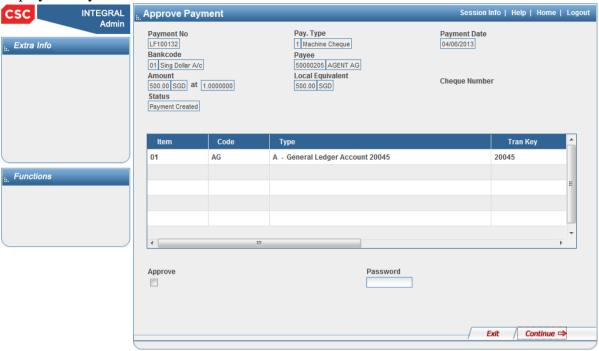
Depending on system parameter set-up, it may be necessary to approve a payment prior to authorization. This can be done one by one or in bulk.

5.3.1 Approve one-by-one

To approve a payment select <Approve Payment> option on the Payment submenu. If the payment number is not known, click <Continue> for a list of unapproved/unauthorized payment that will be displayed by system for selection.



You will be brought to Approve/Authorize screen where the payment details will be displayed for your review.



Notes and comments:

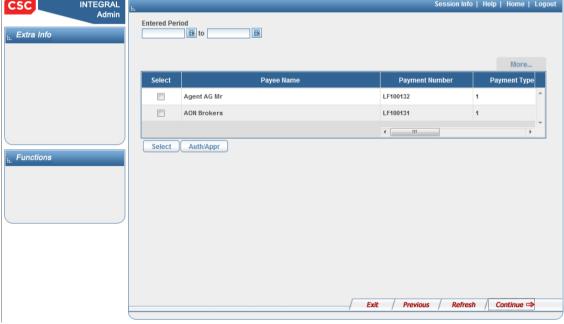
- □ To approve click on the <Approve> checkbox and enter your password in the <Password> field
- □ To not approve click <Exit>

5.3.2 Approve in bulk

To bulk approve payments, select <Approve in Block> on the Payments submenu. The bank account is mandatory.

This screen will be displayed:

CSC INTEGRAL Admin III.



Notes and comments:

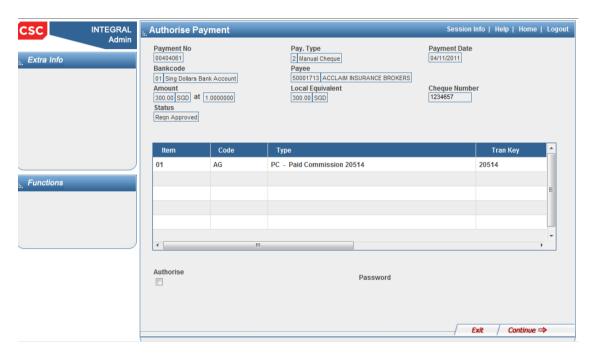
- □ To view payment details, click on checkbox against payment and <Select> option;
- □ To approve a payment, click on checkbox against payment and select <Auth/Appr> option. You will be prompted for a password;
- ☐ It is possible to filter for a payment date range.

5.4 Authorise payment

Depending on system parameter set-up it may be necessary to authorise a payment prior to processing. This can be done one-by-one or in bulk.

5.4.1 **Authorise one-by-one**

To authorise a payment take <Authorize Payment> on the Payments submenu. If the payment number is not known, click <Continue> and a list of un-authorised payments will be displayed for selection.

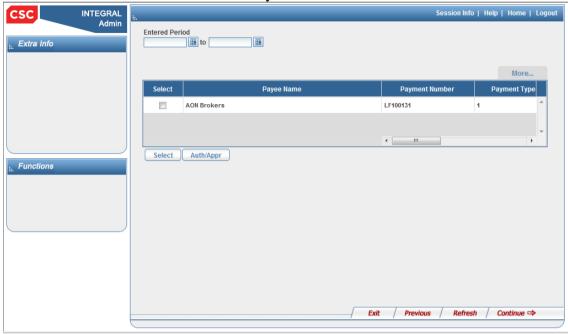


Notes and comments:

- □ To authorise enter a Y in Y/N field and your Group password in the password field
- □ To not authorise click <Continue>.

5.4.2 **Authorize in bulk**

To bulk authorise payments. Select <Block Authorization> option on the Payments submenu. The bank account is mandatory.



Notes and comments:

- □ To view payment details, click on checkbox against payment and use <Select> option.
- □ To authorise a payment, click on checkbox against payment and use <Auth/Appr> option. You will be prompted for a password.
- ☐ It is possible to filter for a payment date range.

5.4.3 **Payment Status**

The payment requisition authorization process is a 2-step authorization level. After a payment requisition is created, it needs to be approved and then authorized before it can be processed by the system as a payment.

That valid status is as follows:

RQ - Payment Requested

AQ - Payment Request Approved

AU - Payment Request Authorized

RC - Payment Request Cancelled

PR - Payment Request Processed

5.4.4 **Payment Sanctioning**

Bank Codes and the respective limits are set in the 'FSU Info' Extra Info for each user before they can perform any payment transactions.

5.5 Remove payment

Prior to processing, a payment can be removed from the system using <Remove Payment Request>.

It should be noted that if the payment was original created from another sub-system e.g. claims or follow ups this sub-systems will not be updated with changes.

5.6 Cancel payment

If a payment has been processed, it can be cancelled by creating a payment type of '3' Requisition reversal. This would be done to reverse a returned payment or a payment done in error.

The original payment number and bank account are entered. The system will automatically create a contra payment for the original details, and flag the original payment with a reversal link.

5.7 **Journal Payments**

Journal type payments can be done (type 7) the payment amount will be zero and there will be at least two dissection movements.

6. General Ledger

All financial transactions entered into INTEGRAL Administration system will eventually be posted to the General Ledger.

A General Ledger is integral to any financial system whether it is manual or computerized. In order to meet the many and varied demands of Financial Institutions, the FSU/Asia provides a highly Flexible, table driven, hierarchical, multi-currency General Ledger. The Insurance Company establishes accounts and these are linked together in a hierarchical structure to form a Chart of Accounts. In this way, many charts of accounts can be established and these charts may be totally independent or could be linked for group summary reporting

The bulk of General Ledger posting is automatically generated by other parts of the INTEGRAL administration system. These postings are automatically batched and posted to the General Ledger as often as required, daily, weekly, monthly, etc. The rules defining the postings required are also table driven, thus ensuring total flexibility to implement any type of accounting practices that a company may wish to adopt.

The following is a brief introduction and overview of the functionality of the General Ledger Subsystem:

6.1 Chart of Accounts

The foundation of any General Ledger system is the account. An account is identified by its company, account code and currency. These accounts are then linked together to form one or many charts of accounts. The account may be identified as an Asset, Liability, Income, Expense, Statistical or Trial Balance account by the Account Type. This will control how accounts may be later linked and also will indicate whether the balance of the account will be set to zeros in the New Year or have its balance carried forward.

Traditionally, a set of accounts is maintained using double entry bookkeeping. The balance of all these accounts must then be summarised to produce a trail balance. This ensures that the books balance and the information within them can be used for financial reporting. In order to produce financial reports, these accounts must again be summarised.

To cater for these requirements two different types of accounts can be created: POSTING and SUMMARY accounts. Posting accounts are the most elementary type to which the double entry accounts transactions are actually posted. Summary accounts are used to summarise the balance stored in the posting accounts. This enables a highly flexible hierarchy of accounts to be set up to cater for both on line enquiries and management reporting.

Within account maintenance there are facilities to create and maintain accounts; various flags are set on the account record, to identify itself to the system. These provide the controls necessary to ensure that postings are done to the correct type of accounts. There are also facilities to enquire on account balances, transactions and a view of the chart showing how the accounts are linked together.

Should an account have balances in a foreign currency, the General Ledger will maintain a pair of balance records for each account. The system will then maintain the account in both original currency and local accounting currency equivalent. The creation and maintenance of a multi currency chart of accounts forms part of the FSU General Ledger.

6.2 General Ledger Enquiry

An on line General Ledger Enquiry facility means that account balances can be viewed as and when required. Enquiries can be made on account balances and account postings. It also provides a facility to compare two sets of balances. These may be for the same or different accounts and / or be in different currencies. Variances between accounts in different currencies will be calculated at any required exchange rate.

The Budgets and Actual enquiry (sometimes referred as the account balances) provides facilities to compare corresponding figures. These figures may be for one account, actual verses budget, or one accounting year against another. These figures may be from two different accounts, in the same or difference currencies.

An account posting enquiry, lists all postings for the account requested.

6.3 General Ledger Year End

At the end of the financial year, each General Ledger Account must be 'rolled over' to the next financial year or set to zero @@GLROLL. In addition, the New Year records must be created for the GL Accounts.

The balances are rolled automatically by the system into the New Year's totals. Secondly, the system allows transactions to be posted for the New Year without the 'brought forward' balances being in place. This allows the business to continue functioning effectively into the New Year when the yearend processing is being done, whilst ensuring the integrity of the ledger is not lost.

6.4 General Ledger Update

General Ledger Update (batch schedule) posts all financial transactions. The schedule extracts and sorts the batches of financial transactions, and checks to ensure that the accounts to which postings are to be made are valid posting level accounts. The posting level accounts are updated, any linked summary level accounts are updated, and the year to date balances for the accounts are updated.

The batch will also report on any mismatches if there is no reconciliation. Report R3611 will report imbalances, and R3612 on accounts automatically created. For accounts not available for posting during the GL update, the system will automatically create the account with default values, which will need to be amended. The default values are:

Field	Value
Account Type	A
Post Flag	P
Balance Forward flag	F
Activity code	A
Reconciliation flag	N
Auto Posting flag	Y

Fund code	Spaces
Valid flag	1

6.5 General Ledger Audit

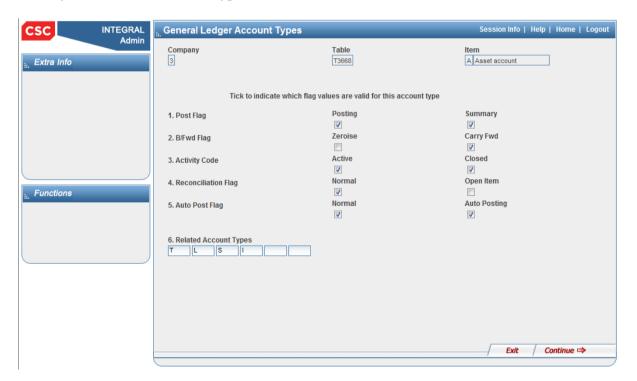
GL Audit schedule @@GLAUD provides the reporting facility which details the transactions extracted and the GL Accounts updated in a particular GL Update batch run. The user can define the type of report required and specify both the data to be extracted and the order in which the data will be sorted and displayed.

6.6 Tables

6.6.1 T3668 - General ledger account types

This table is held in the operational company. For each general ledger account type, it defines what flag values are valid. It also defines what account types accounts of this type may be linked under in the chart of accounts.

The key to the table is account type.

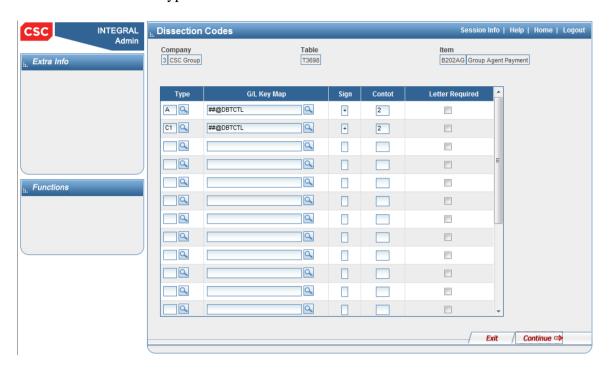


6.6.2 T3711 - Company level defaults

This table is held in the operational company. It holds the ledger currency for the company. The key to the table is the company code.

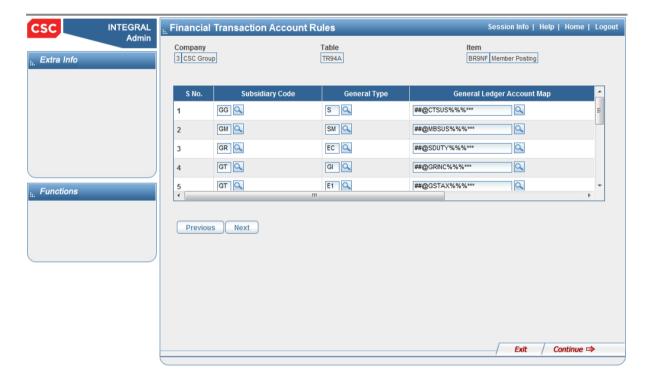
6.6.3 T3698 - General ledger dissection codes

This table is held in the operational company. It defines the general ledger key mask which will be used to obtain the account to post transaction amounts to. The key to the table is transaction type and sub-account code.



6.6.4 TR94A – Financial Transaction Rules

This table is held in the operational company. It defines the general ledger key mask which will be used to obtain the account to post transaction amounts to. The key to the table is transaction type and sub-account code.

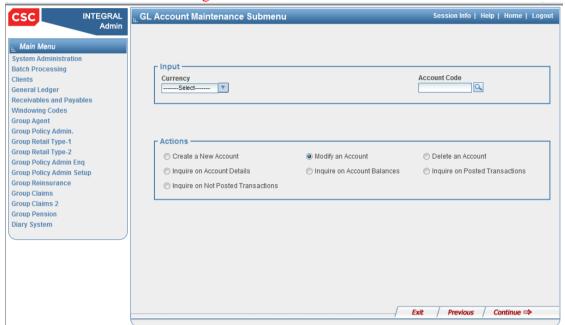


6.7 General Ledger Account Maintenance

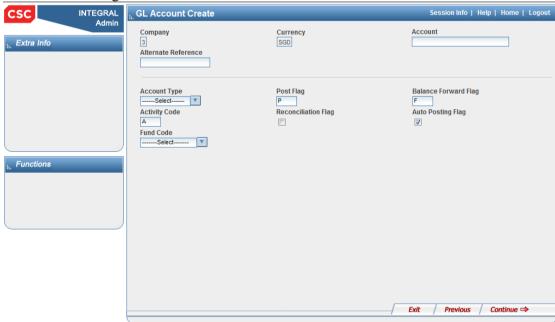
A General Ledger is a set of financial accounts and this will include such areas as assets, liabilities, expenses and revenue. These accounts are used to record and control the finances of the company. Each transaction that involves finance of any kind must be reflected in the General Ledger.

6.7.1 Create a GL account

From the Main Menu, select <General Ledger>. From the General Ledger sub-menu select <Account Maintenance>. The currency and account code are mandatory fields to create an account using option <Create a New Account>. For GL substitution codes to consider when creating accounts see Section 6.7.2 - GL Substitution Codes



You will be brought to the GL account create screen.



Define the account. The valid combinations allowed are set up in T3668.

□ Account Type

- o A Asset
- o L Liability
- o I Income
- o E Expense
- o T Trial Balance
- S Statistical
- o X Balance error

□ Post Flag

- o P Posting, a posting account cannot have subordinate accounts
- o S Summary, transactions cannot be posted to summary accounts

□ Balance Forward flag

- o F for balance sheet accounts that will carry forward on running year end
- o Z for Profit & Loss accounts that will be set to zero on running year end

□ Activity code

- A for active
- C for closed
- □ Reconciliation flag
 - o This is not currently used and will default to N

Auto Posting flag

- o Y for accounts automatically posted to
- o N for any accounts that the user will journal manually using the GL A sub account code and Type

□ Fund code

o Use for Fund Accounting which is similar to Territory code. Click on scroll button to list the valid code from table T3595.

Valid flag

o This will default to 1

6.7.2 GL Substitution Codes

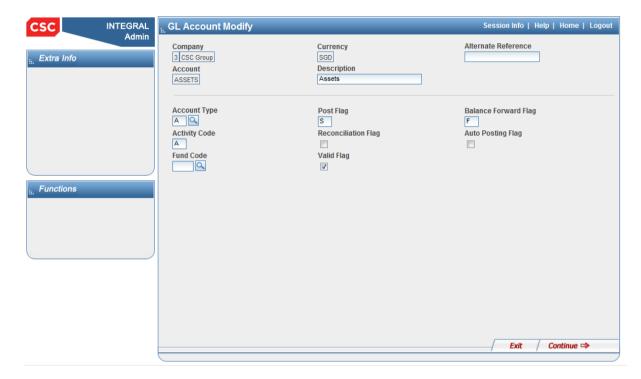
The table below outlines the valid substitutions carried out for GL accounts when posting a transaction.

Seq	Item	Valid values	Max length	Where referred	GL mask	GL mask
						set-up
	GROUP					
1	Fund (Territory)	T3595	3	P9103 – Policy Header	@@@	T3698
2	Major class	T3597	3	T9797 – Product table	***	T3698
	(Line of business)					
3	Source of business	T3596	3	P9103 – Policy Header	%%%	T3698
	(account class)					
4	Branch	T1692	2	Sign-on Main Menu	##	T3698
5	Treaty proportional /	-	1	T9804 –Group/400 parameters	!	T3698
	Treaty non-proportional					
	/ Facultative					
6	New business /	-	1	T9804 – Group/400 parameters	!	T3698
	Renewal					
7	Provider group	TR9C8	3	SR9BC – Provider organisation maintenance]]]	T3698
	FSU					
8	Company	T1693	1	Sign-on Main Menu	?	T3698
9	Currency	T3629	3	P9103 – Policy Header	&&&	T3698
10	Bank Code	T3688	2	S2067- Receipt sub-menu	>>	T3688

	S2201-Payment sub-menu	
	SR9CE-Claim Payee details	

6.7.3 Modify a GL account

Option <Modify an Account> on the GL Account Maintenance Submenu will allow you to amend the GL account details. Any account automatically created during posting should be modified to reflect the correct details.



6.8 General Ledger Chart Maintenance

The accounts that make up a General Ledger do not perform in isolation from each other. They are related to one or more accounts for reporting or accounting. They must be consolidated in order for the Trial Balance, Profit and Loss Statement and the various other reports to be produced.

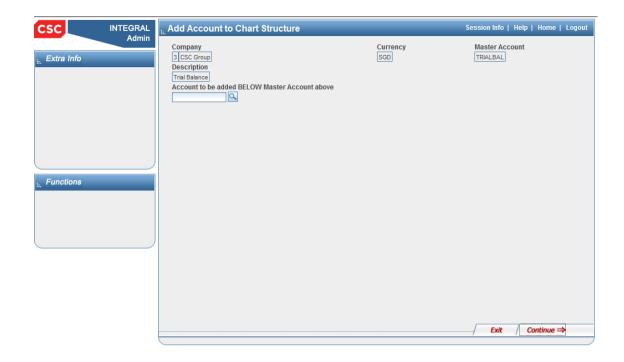
For this reason a method of linking the accounts is required and this subsystem provides the means for establishing and maintaining relationships between different accounts. The validity of a link is checked to ensure that only related account types are linked to each other.

6.8.1 Add or Remove Account to Chart

From the General Ledger master menu, access the Chart Maintenance sub-menu. From here link together your accounts with the same currency and company code to form a chart.

You will note that when adding or removing accounts from the Chart, the prime account name or number entered on the screen is the account <u>below which</u> the action is being undertaken.

Add account to Chart screen



To remove an account from a chart Remove Account from Chart screen is displayed.



To transfer an account within a chart 'Transfer Account Within Chart' screen is displayed.

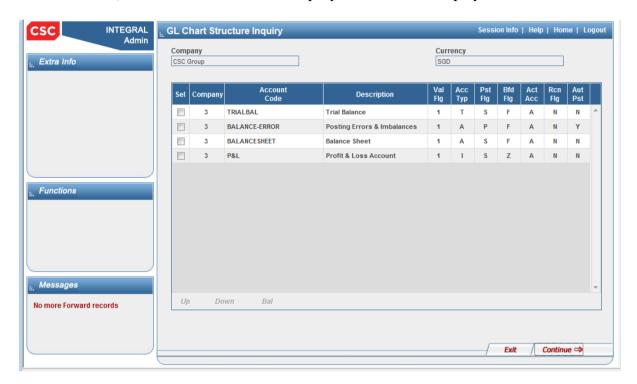


When creating the Chart of accounts, care must be taken to avoid linking accounts of incompatible status (e.g. asset to expense). A field on each account type on T3668 indicates which account types are related, and thus eligible to be linked together.

6.8.2 **General Ledger Chart Inquiry**

Having established the chart of accounts it is useful to be able to see the chart and the accounts linked below it. It is possible to inquire on the GL chart online.

On the Chart of Accounts Maintenance Submenu screen, select Option <Inquire on Chart Structure). The GL Chart Structure Inquiry screen will be displayed:



You can inquire on the chart structure by selecting a GL account code and drilling up and down, using option <Up> and <Down>.

6.9 General Ledger Explosion/Implosion Report

Having established the Chart of Accounts it is often useful to be able to produce a hard copy listing of part or all of the structure. On-Line enquiries are also available for examining the Chart of Accounts.

The subsystem provides the facilities necessary to produce either an implosion or explosion of a specified account. An explosion will list all accounts that are linked below the specified account, while an implosion will list all the accounts above the specified account. The account identifier is entered via an on-line parameter session and validation takes place to ensure that it is a valid account before the batch job may be submitted for processing.

The reports are generated through batch schedules that will produce reports GLIMPLR (Implosion report) and GLEXPLR (Explosion report).

6.10 General Ledger Unlinked Accounts

Keeping the General Ledger and Chart of Account structure in order is quite vital to every Accountant and Financial Controller. As the General Ledger can be considerably complex it is not easy to keep track of every account linked or not linked to it.

As a result the need arises for a report that will provide a listing of all the unlinked accounts so that an Accountant can, at a glance, detect that an account that should be linked to the Chart of Accounts has been.

INTEGRAL system has this facility by running the batch job GLUNLNK that produces a full listing all the posting accounts that are not linked to summary accounts, and all the summary accounts that are not linked to posting accounts.

6.11 General Ledger Base Batch Jobs

In INTEGRAL, there is a list of base batch jobs that can be run as often as required however, some have an impact on the on-line system and should only be run when the on-line system is inactive. The majority of jobs need to complete satisfactorily before than can be submitted again but in some situations this is not the case and this flexibility can be provided in the Batch Job definitions subsystem.

Below is a list of the GL batch jobs

Batch Job	Description	Applicable for			
		LIFE	P&C	GROUP	
GLALOCL	General Ledger Automatic Allocation Rules Report. There is an option within the General Ledger Submenu to allow for automatic methods so that it is possible to transfer moneys between accounts. The report will list all Automatic Rules within the system. This report is a read only report and will not post any items to the General Ledger and therefore, can be run at anytime.	√ 	1	√ 	
GLALOCR	This batch job extracts records from the "ALOC" file and uses them for the basis for automatic journal creation for the General Ledger. Each allocation record that is extracted contains the details of the allocation method, required figures and calculation basis. This is then used to calculate an amount that will actually be posted to the appropriate General Ledger account. This report again is a "read only" and as such it will not post any items to the relevant accounts. It is suggested that this batch job be run prior to the GLALOCU as part of the General Ledger controls.	V	V	V	

Batch Job	Description	Applicable for		
		LIFE	P&C	GROUP
GLALOCU	This is the batch job that actually posts the automatic allocations as explained above and can be run daily, weekly or monthly. It is important that this job is run when the business day is over so that the job can run without data being added as may happen during the working day. It will actually post the extracted records to the appropriate account(s) and provide a report for audit purposes.	V	V	V
GLAUD	General Ledger Audit Report. This report extracts data created from the GLUPD, General Ledger Update or Posting Batch Job. The purpose of this report is to allow the user access to this information in a number of ways by completion of a parameter screen. Therefore, a number of Audit Reports can be processed against the same data file but extracting different combinations of data and displaying it in several different ways. This job can be run anytime but if it is important to have Audit style reports on the most up to date information then obviously these should be run the next business day after GLUPD.	V	V	V
GLBALST	General Ledger Balance Statement requires a parameter to be entered normally the Trail Balance or Profit & Loss Account. The report will list all entries for the entered account number and all those accounts linked below it in the Chart of Accounts. It will display this information showing current month to date and year to date actuals together with last year to date results. As this job does not process any information it can be run at any time.	V	V	V
GLCLONCO	This is the batch job to clone the General Ledger structure from one company to another within the system. This job can be run at any time if required.	$\sqrt{}$	V	V
GLCLONCU	General Ledger Account Clone for Currency. This job will clone a General Ledger structure from one currency to another. If required this job can be run at any time.	V	V	V
GLCLONST	This is the batch job to clone a new General Ledger structure from an existing one within the same company. If necessary this job can be run at any time.	$\sqrt{}$	V	V

Batch Job	Description		plicable	
		LIFE	P&C	GROUP
GLCMPST	General Ledger Comparison Statement	V	V	V
	enables you to obtain a hard copy of any			
	account figures to compare to the			
	corresponding budgets or last year's			
	performance, etc. As this report is a read			
	only and therefore, does not complete any			
	processing it may be run at any time.			,
GLCMYST	General Ledger Multi Currency comparative			$\sqrt{}$
	statement. This report has been designed so			
	that the effects of foreign exchange can be			
	analyzed. The report provides details of			
	currency conversions actually performed and			
	compares these with conversions that would			
	apply if the transactions were performed at			
	current rates. This job can be run at any time.			
GLEXPLR	General Ledger Explosion Report requires			
	that a valid General Ledger account is			
	entered at the parameter screen and all			
	accounts below that account in the Chart of			
	Accounts are listed showing the relationship.			
	This batch job can be run at anytime.			
GLEXPSL	The General Ledger Expense Sub Ledger	V	V	V
	Report is run on accounts specified in table			
	T3669.			
	The report lists all the activities in accounts			
	specified and all accounts linked below the			
	account within the Chart of Accounts. This			
	report is designed to report on Expense type			
	entries. Again as this job does not complete			
	any data processing and is just a report it			
	may be run at anytime.			
GLIMPLR	General Ledger Implosion Report requests		$\sqrt{}$	
	that a valid General Ledger account be			
	entered into the parameter screen and all			
	accounts above that account are listed			
	showing the relationship. This job can be run			
	at anytime.			
GLINIT	This batch job initializes accounts according	$\sqrt{}$	√	$\sqrt{}$
	to their account types. This job is normally			
	completed during the Development and			
	Customization process so that when the			
	Model Office testing commences all			
	accounts have been initialized and ready for			
	receiving data.			
GLMTHST	General Ledger Monthly Statement is similar	$\sqrt{}$	√	√ -
	to GLBALST with the difference being the			
	showing of the Year to Date figures against			
	budgeted figures. This batch job is a read			
	only and therefore, can be run as when and			
	when required either during on-line			
	processing or in overnight run.			

Batch Job	Description	Applicable for		for
		LIFE	P&C	GROUP
GLUPDATE	General Ledger Update. This job can be run daily, weekly or monthly and will extract batches to post to the General Ledger accounts in accordance with the item B3610 in table T1697. Once extracted these batches are "flagged" as having been processed so they are not selected again. The extract information is restructured into GTRN"s and then the amounts are posted to the General Ledger. In addition this job will create balancing transactions, should a one sided entry enter the system and create accounts should an account be used that is not set up in the Chart of Accounts. However, before the system can complete these actions certain information has to be entered into the appropriate tables and Chart of Accounts. Due to the sensitivity of this data this job should only be run when	LIFE	P&C	GROUP
	the on-line system is inactive.		,	
GLPOLISY	This job is the equivalent as GLUPDATE		$\sqrt{}$	
GLROLL	but is used by P&C Admin system only.	2/	2/	2/
	This job "Rolls Over" the accounts that have an appropriate balance forward flag to show the brought forward balance as the new opening amount. It also initializes those accounts with a Balance Brought Forward flag of Z. This job requires an Appropriation Account be entered in table T3698 item ****GL. This job is run at the end of the financial year and can be run any number of times. However, it is strongly suggested that this job be not run until the online system is inactive.	V	V	V
GLUNLNK	This job extracts all the accounts that exist in the General Ledger, whether created manually or by batch run, that are not linked within the Chart of Accounts. The criteria are that posting accounts that are not linked to summary accounts are listed, as are summary accounts that do not have posting accounts linked below them. This job can be run at anytime.	V	V	V
GLYTDST	This is the General Ledger Year to Date Report. It lists transactions in the specified account, and any subsidiary accounts, for the current month and year. This job can be run as and when required.	V	V	1

6.12 Sun Accounting System Interface

Due to the increasing demand for FSU/Asia General Ledger to be able to interface with the Sun Accounting System, a facility was provided to extract General Ledger Account figures at the end of the month for downloading to the Sun Accounting System.

It should be noted that although specific reference is being made to the Sun Accounting System, this functionality is actually applicable for any third party accounting system.

No detailed transaction data is downloaded. Instead, only the summarized total of each Sun General Ledger Account is extracted. The General Ledger Journal transactions once posted to the General Ledger will also be extracted for downloading as long as they correspond to a Sun General Ledger Account Number.

An Audit Trail Report listing the summarized value extracted and downloaded for each Sun Account Number is generated at the end of the batch job for the user's attention and verification. The file SACCSAnnnn is only created for downloading if the FINAL TOTAL extracted for all accounts equals ZERO (i.e. Debits = Credits).

The "Alternate Ref." Field in FSU/Asia General Ledger Account maintenance is used as a Cross Reference for the Sun General Ledger Account To avoid duplicate extraction of values, users should ensure that only Posting accounts have non-blank 'Alternate Ref' fields. All Summary Accounts and Posting Accounts (e.g. APPROPRIATION) which are not required to be downloaded to the Sun Accounting System should leave the 'Alternate Ref' field blank.

7. Batch Processing

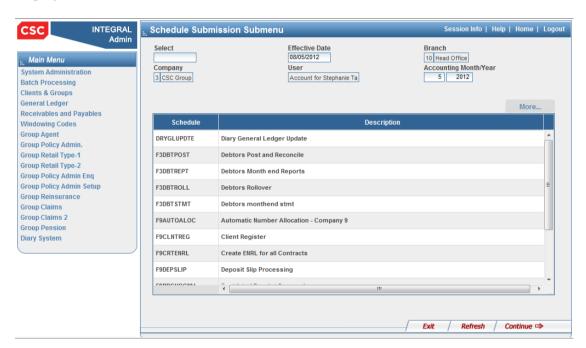
7.1 To run a batch job

To run a batch job take the Batch Processing option from the System master menu, and select <Schedule submission>.

Schedule Submission Submenu will be displayed with a list of batch jobs that you are authorised to run. Enter the batch job you want to run at the Select field.

The effective date will default as today and the accounting period the current accounting period. Click <Continue> to proceed.

If the batch job requires parameters the appropriate parameter screen will be displayed.



7.2 To inquire on maintain a batch job

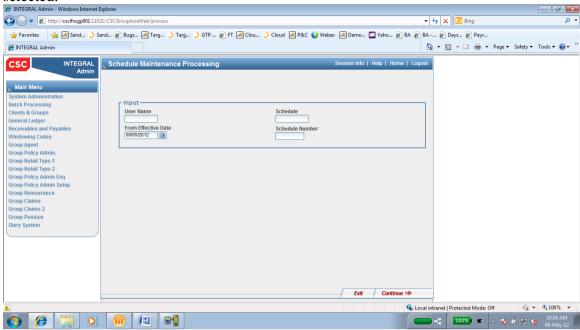
To inquire on or maintain a batch job that has been submitted. Take the Batch Processing option from the system master menu and select <WW submitted schedules>.

.

The user name, schedule name, from effective date and schedule number can be used to filter out the jobs that will be displayed. The user name will default as your user name. The effective date will default as today.

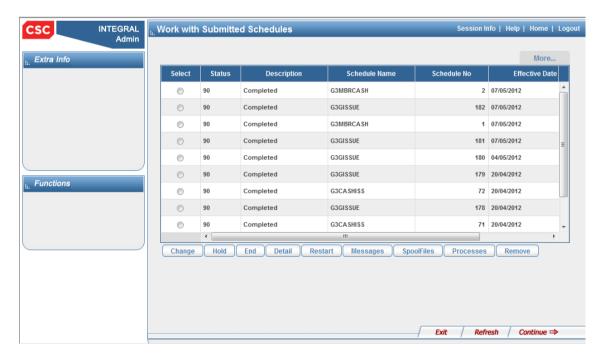
Click <Continue> to proceed.

The Schedule Maintenance screen will be displayed with the batch jobs you have selected.



Chose the appropriate option listed at bottom of the screen to

- □ Work with spool files
- □ Restart the job
- □ View messages received on the job
- □ View the processes on the job and their status



7.3 To Preload Batch Parameters

In order to illustrate the pre-loading of batch parameters a sample job has been included here for reference.

FSU provides a facility to setup the runtime requirements for batch schedules prior to their execution. This functionality is accessed via <Batch Processing> and <Parameter Pre-Load>.

The **Schedule Name** field, windows to a list of batch schedules, which are sanctioned to the signed-on user. In our example the G3GEDOWN batch schedule should be selected.

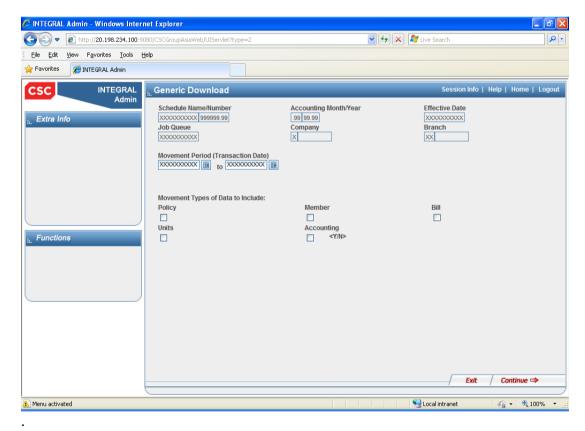
Parm. Prompt windows to a list of parameter prompt screen applicable for the selected schedule. As G3GEDOWN only has one parameter prompt screen, this value is **not** required.

The **Effective Date** field relates to the date upon which the scheduled batch is being run. This facility allows you to create the runtime parameters for a schedule in advance.

Accounting Month/Year should be set as required.

Run Type and Run Occurrence are not required.

Select the appropriate Submenu action and press enter. The appropriate parameter prompt screen for the selected batch schedule is then displayed as shown below for our example SR9O9



The Parameter Pre-Load submenu also allows users to modify existing parameters or delete as required.

N.B. Please note that the refresh facility is not available on this screen but validation is performed when *<*Continue*>* is pressed.

8. User Sanctions

From the Main Menu, select <System Administration> and select <User Security> submenu option. User Security screen will be displayed. All users and users groups set up on the system will be displayed.

You can select to Create, Modify, Copy, Delete, Display user profile.

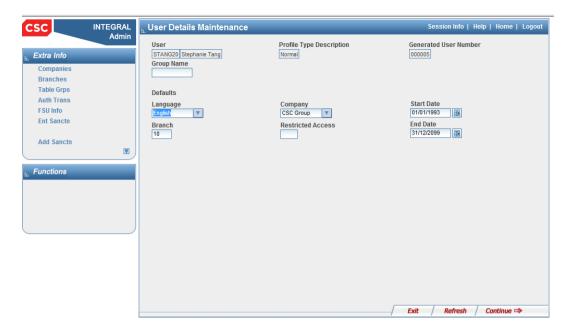


8.1 Create User

When creating a normal user on the system the user must first have an LDAP user profile defined. This should have been set up using the appropriate server administration commands to grant them access to the environment for which you are setting up authority.

The system allows the creation of group users. These are profiles that define the sanctioning for a group of people. Users can then be assigned to these groups so that individually sanctioning is not required.

When creating a user, group or individual, you will be presented with User Details Maintenance screen.



Enter the group name that applies if an individual user. For group profiles this will default to *Group.

- ☐ The system will generate a user number for the profile automatically.
- □ Enter the default language, E for English
- □ Enter the default company: 1 for P&C, 2 for Life, 3 for Group, 9 for FSU and 0 for the system administration company
- □ Enter the default branch, e.g. 10
- □ A start date and end date should be entered
- □ Restricted access only applies if entity sanctioning applies. For example, the user is an agent and should see only their own policies.
- □ Click on each of the options at the Extra Info box to enter company, branch, table group, authorised transactions, FSU and additional sanctioning details.

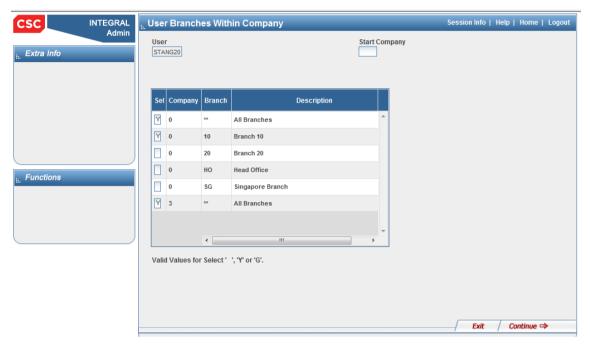
8.1.1 Company Details

Company sanctioning will bring you to User Companies screen where the companies available will be listed. Click the checkbox against the companies to sanction.



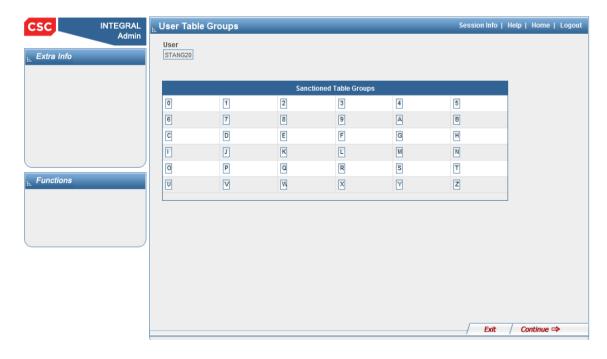
8.1.2 **Branch Details**

Branch sanctioning will bring you to User Branches Within Company screen, where the branches available for the companies previously sanctioned will be listed. Put a "Y" against the branch/es to sanction.



8.1.3 **Table Sanctioning**

Table group sanctioning will bring you to User Table Groups screen. The valid table groups that apply should be entered here. The table grouping will have been set up and configured as part of table and codes. Note that restricting access to table groups will not restrict inquiry access. Tables with no grouping will be accessible to all who have access to the table and codes menu options.

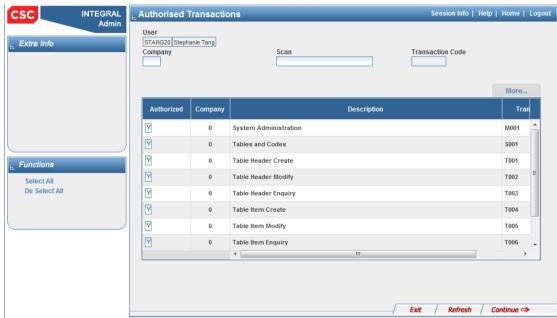


8.1.4 Transaction Sanctioning

The authorised transactions option will bring you to Authorized Transaction screen. Transactions will need to be sanctioned within each company that has been authorised.

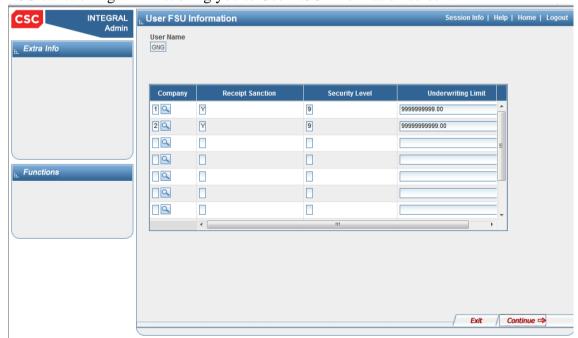
To sanction batch jobs you will need view transactions in company * (asterisk).

If transactions are authorised as part of the user group applied to the user they will be shown with a G. To sanction a transaction enter a Y.



8.1.5 **FSU sanctioning**

FSU sanctioning will first bring you to User FSU Information screen.

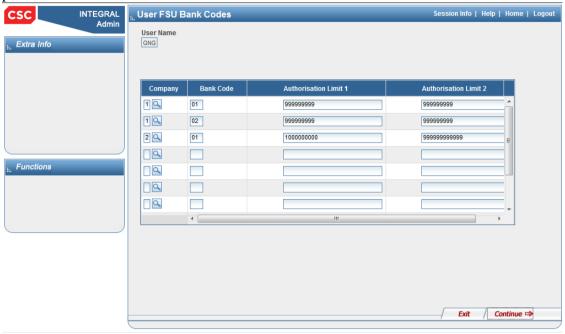


The next screen displayed will be User FSU Bank Codes. For each bank account used by the company enter the authorisation limit for the group or individual user being defined.

Authorisation limit 1 is used for the authorisation transaction.

Authorisation limit 2 is used for the approval transaction.

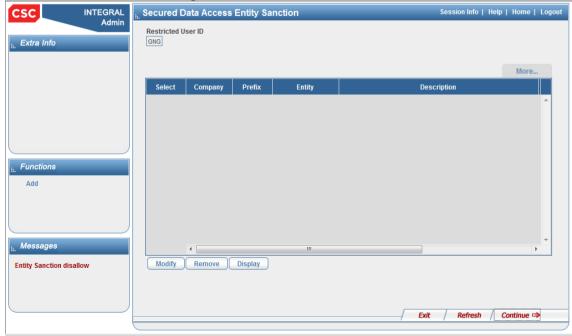
If the group profile has an authorisation limit defined for a bank account, it will not be possible to enter a different limit at the individual level.



8.1.6 Secured data access – Entity sanctioning

Secured Data Access is the capability to authorize specific entities within the System. An entity could be a contract, an agent and so on depending on application. A user can only access the entity to which they are authorized. In INTEGRAL, modification has been made on Agent Enquiry and Contract Enquiry.

If Secured data access and entity sanction is required Secured Data Access Entity Sanction will need to be completed.



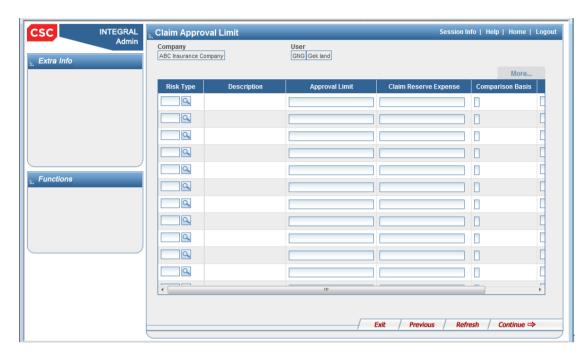
8.1.7 Additional Sanctioning

Additional sanctioning will display Additional Sanction Menu where 4 options are available. Click on the checkbox against each option as required.



8.1.7.1 P&C Claim Approval Limit

This screen is where the maximum claim approval for each risk type that a user is authorized to approve is being set.



The following information is mandatory:

Risk Type – this is the risk to be sanctioned to the user. This may be selected by either typing the value manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all risk types, '*** may be entered for this field. Description will automatically be populated by the system based on the risk type selected.

Approval Limit – this captures the limit to be sanctioned to the user for approving a claim registration. This amount is compared with claim incurred (paid + outstanding). This has to be entered manually.

Claim Reserve Expense – this captures the limit to be sanctioned to the user for approving a claim registration. This amount is compared with the total of all claim reserves identified as 'Expense' in Claim Expense Table T4681. This has to be entered manually.

Comparison Basis – this is used to compare against the Effective date of the Claim registration Approval Limit to determine the correct limit to use. This has to be entered manually.

Valid values are:

- \circ L Date of Loss
- R Date Reported
- \circ A Date Approved

Date – this is the effective date of the Claim Approval Limit. This may be entering entered by either typing the date manually or by using the calendar icon.

8.1.7.2 P&C Non Auto Rating

This screen is where the rating flag for each transaction and risk type that a user is authorised to issue the risk is being set.



The following information is mandatory:

Transaction Code – this captures transaction code in which the rating is applicable to. This may be entered manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all transaction codes, '**** may be entered for this field.

Risk Type – this captures the risk type in which the rating is applicable to. This may be entered manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all risk types, '***' may be entered for this field.

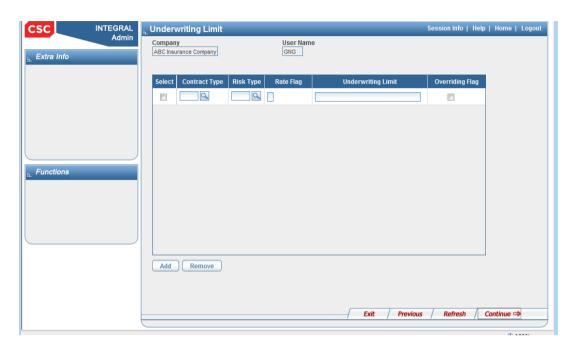
Rating Flag – this field indicates the type of rating flag that a user is allowed to use. Use dropdown list to select value.

Valid values are:

- Frozen
- o Manual
- o Both

8.1.7.3 P&C Underwriting Level

This screen is where the maximum sum insured amount for each policy type and risk type that a user is allowed to issue is being set.



The following information is mandatory:

Contract Type – this captures the contract type in which the underwriting limit is applicable to. This may be entered manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all contract types, '***' may be entered for this field.

Risk Type – this captures the risk type in which the underwriting limit is applicable to. This may be entered manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all risk types, '***' may be entered for this field.

Rate Flag – this field indicates whether the premium rating is to be obtained automatically by the system or to be entered manually by the user. This has to be entered manually.

Underwriting Limit – this specifies the maximum amount allowed for underwriting limit or sum insured of the specified contract and risk type. This has to be entered manually.

Overriding Flag – this indicates whether a user is allowed to do manual overriding of premium amounts. Checkbox needs to be checked to authorize the user to override premium amounts

8.1.7.4 P&C Client/Vehicle Blacklisting

This is the screen to allow sanctioning of user to Non-active clients and Vehicle Blacklisting.



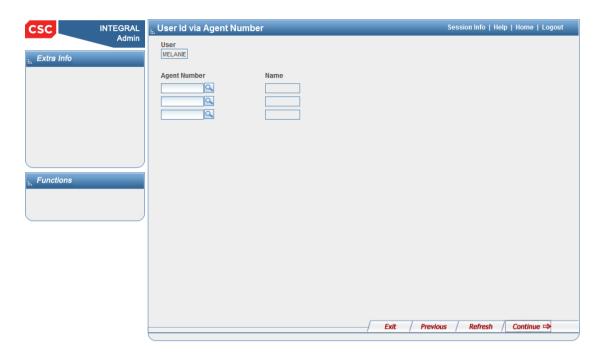
The following information is mandatory:

Contract Type – this captures the contract type in which the client/vehicle blacklisting sanction is applicable to. This may be entered manually or by using the search icon. If the user need to be sanctioned to all contract types, '*** may be entered for this field.

Non Active Client – this indicates whether the user is authorised to issue the policy transaction for blacklisted client (where status is not active). 'Y' must be typed in manually to sanction the user for this option.

Vehicle Blacklisting – this indicates whether the user is authorised to issue a blacklisted vehicle policy. 'Y' must be typed in manually to sanction the user for this option

8.1.7.5 Life Agent Sanctions



This User Id Via Agent Number screen is for maintaining the Agent Number that a User ID can access in Agent Production Inquiry transaction.

If no Agent Number is set in this screen, the User ID can view the production details of any agent. Otherwise, only the agent number keyed into this screen can be accessed.

This screen is set up via R200'X' of T1661, where 'X' is the operating mode of the transaction.

8.1.7.6 Life Authority Limit



Underwriter Approval Level can be maintained here. Table TR594 (User Authority Limit) stores the following authority parameters:

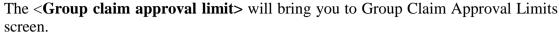
- Plan Type Single Premium, Regular Premium, Mortgage and etc.
- Standard TRSA Limit
- Substandard TRSA Limit

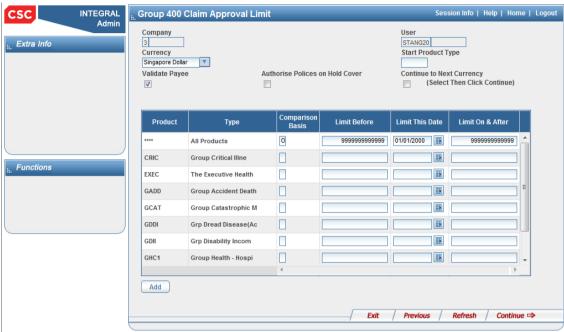
The limit amount is calculated based on the Total Relevant Sum Assured (TRSA), which is the sum assured of all In-Force policies, on the Life Assured, within X number of months from the Risk Commencement Date. This limit is also validated against the Life Assured being a Standard or Substandard life.

Underwriting Authority Limit checking is conducted at:

- U/W Approval
- Withdraw Proposal
- Decline Proposal
- Postpone Proposal
- Not Taken Up Proposal (including batch NTU)
- Reverse Decline/Withdraw/Postpone/NTU

8.1.7.7 Group Claim Approval Limit



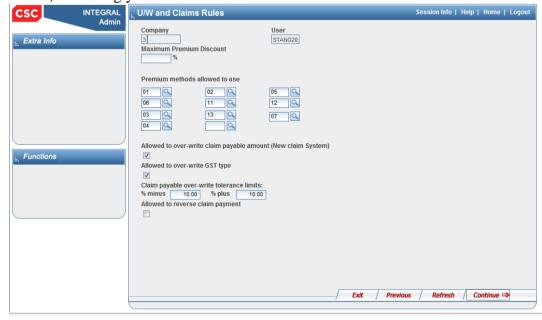


Notes and comments:

- □ A list of products based on T9797 will be displayed. The limit can be entered for all products or at the individual product level.
- □ If Y" is entered in the **Validate payee**, the system will restrict claim payment to only valid payees as per T9817 rules when processing a claim.
- □ **Authorise Policies on Hold Cover:** if this is set to "Y", the user will be able to authorise claims on policies that are PN, PR, LA, CA, and DC at the time of claim.

8.1.7.8 Group UW and Claims Rules

The **Group U/W and claims rules**> option (on the Additional Sanction Menu screen) will bring you to U/W and Claim Rules screen.

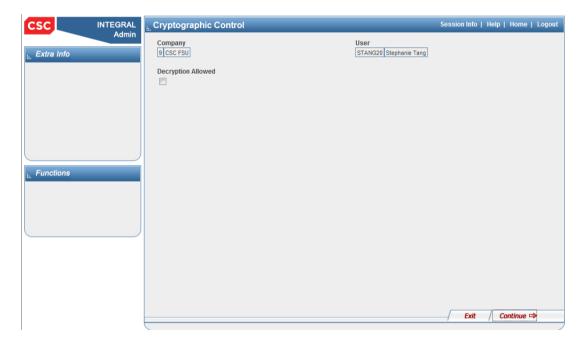


Notes and comments:

- ☐ The maximum premium discount will be validated against premium discounts entered at product/plan definition on the policy
- ☐ The premium methods allowed will be validated against the premium method selected at product/plan definition on the policy
- □ Allow override of claims payable amounts will validate that the claims payable amount is within tolerance differences for the payees based on tolerances entered for override.
- □ Allowed to override GST will allow the default GST to be amended by the user.

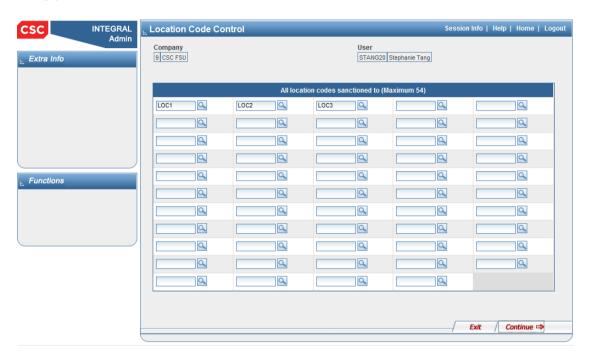
8.1.7.9 Cryptographic Control

This is the parameter screen to determine whether user can view the encrypted data for Credit Card Number displayed online.



8.1.7.10 Location Code Control

The **<Location Code Control>** option (on the Additional Sanction Menu screen) will bring you to Location Code Control screen.



Notes and comments:

- □ Location and sub-locations are defined here for each user
- □ Location data entry at Group Policy Header will be validated against value set here
- □ System does not allow a user to issue policy in a location he is not sanctioned to.