Oracle® Transfer Pricing Online

Reference Guide

Release 4.5

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Oracle Transfer Pricing Online Reference Guide, Release 4.5

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Preface

This reference guide describes the features of Oracle Transfer Pricing Online (also known as Transfer Pricing Online or TPOL).

The preface contains the following information about the reference guide:

- Intended audience

- Organization

- Related documents

- Conventions

- Customer support information

Intended Audience

Transfer Pricing Online is designed for use by finance professionals within the financial services industry. Therefore, this guide assumes that you are familiar with terms and concepts related to transfer pricing. It also assumes that you have access to TPOL (in other words, that you have the appropriate URL, user name, and password), and to Oracle Transfer Pricing.

Organization

The reference guide is organized into the following chapters, including an appendix:

Chapter 1   Introduction

Chapter 2   System Configuration

There is also an index.

Related Documents

For more information about transfer pricing, refer to the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide.*

For more information about interest rates, refer to the *Oracle Rate Manager Reference Guide.*

For information about installing and configuring Transfer Pricing Online, see the *Oracle Financial Data Manager Installation and Configuration Guide.*

If you have installed other Oracle Financial Services (OFS) applications, refer to their reference guides.

For information about the Oracle Financial Data Manager database, which supports Transfer Pricing Online and all other OFS applications, refer to these publications:

- *Oracle Financial Data Manager Administration Guide*

- *Oracle Financial Data Manager Data Dictionary*

- *Oracle Financial Services Technical Reference Manual*

Conventions

The following conventions are used throughout this book:

Convention	Meaning
. . .	Vertical ellipsis points in an example mean that information not directly related to the example has been omitted.
. . .	Horizontal ellipsis points in statements or commands mean that parts of the statement or command not directly related to the example have been omitted.

Convention	Meaning
boldface text	Boldface type in text indicates a term defined in the text, the glossary, or in both locations.
`bold monospace`	Bold monospace type in text indicates information that you type in.
Italics	Italics emphasize a word or phrase.
< >	Angle brackets enclose user-supplied names (for example, <Branch Name>).
[ ]	Brackets enclose function and terminal keys. In common syntax, brackets denote one or more optional items.
{ }	Braces are used to denote variables, and in command syntax, a choice within a mandatory item.
	Example of command syntax:
	Warning: INIT file {filename} already exists.
	Example of choices:
	{EXIT | QUIT}
>	This arrow indicates a menu path.

Symbols

- Bullets indicate a list of items or topics.

1. Numbered lists are used for sequential steps in completing a procedure.

Orientation of Procedures

Procedures in Oracle Financial Services Applications (OFSA) reference guides are generally driven by menus rather than by commands or icons. Only occasionally is a reference to a toolbar or mouse action necessary because the action has no menu equivalent. If you prefer to use the toolbar icons, refer to Chapter 1, "Introduction". You can also use the right mouse button to display many of the drop-down menu or icon driven options.

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings

Certain information is emphasized by appearing in a box labeled *Note* or *Caution*.

- *Note* refers to interesting but incidental information about the product, or information that is important but less so than a Caution or Warning.

- *Caution* indicates the possibility of damage to a product, system, or data.

Product Support

Product support is available through Oracle Support Services. Contact your project manager for information about using the support options offered in your geographic region. These options may include the following:

- MetaLink (which provides online access to information about Technical Libraries, Patches, TARs, and Bugs and is available at metalink.oracle.com)

- Telephone support

1

Introduction

Transfer Pricing Online, or TPOL, is an interactive Web-based application that provides real-time transfer rate indications in support of pricing loan transactions. It addresses the need for lending personnel in the field to quickly and reliably measure transaction profitability.

Through a Web browser, TPOL users can access current-day transfer rate indications for predefined standard products using the Queries function. They can also calculate, on a real-time basis, transfer rates based on specification of instrument cash flow and payment characteristics using the Worksheets function.

TPOL methodologies are tightly integrated with the transfer pricing methodology and prepayment assumptions used in Oracle Transfer Pricing. Also, TPOL uses current interest rate and transfer rate data maintained through Oracle Financial Data Manager Rate Manager (commonly referred to as Rate Manager).

Logging In

To log in to TPOL, first open your Web browser. Then, using an appropriate URL (supplied by your system administrator), connect to TPOL and the database.

Main User Interface

The user interface supports two types of users: administrators and end users. The administrative functions are available only to users with administrative privileges. A function-specific security feature is available, enabling you to assign partial administrative or end-user privileges (or both) to any user.

Menus

You can select Transfer Pricing Online options through the menus or the toolbar icons. The following is a description of the menus and their options:

File Menu

File menu options enable you to create, save, and delete queries and worksheets, and to exit TPOL.

New Select New Query to create a query or New Worksheet to create a worksheet.

Delete Select Delete to delete an open query or worksheet. A message appears, asking you to confirm that you want to proceed. When you click Yes, TPOL deletes the item and displays a message confirming the deletion.

Save Select Save to save queries and worksheets as you create or modify them. TPOL confirms that the item has been saved.

Exit Select Exit to exit TPOL.

Edit Menu

Edit menu options enable you to modify system configuration settings and the System Configuration Product List.

Tools Menu

The Tools menu enables you to run an open query or worksheet, and to schedule the running of transfer rate calculations for standard products. You can schedule calculations to run automatically at certain intervals, or to run only once at a specific time.

Help Menu

Use the Help menu to access different help options.

Toolbars

The horizontal toolbar contains a set of icons, which are preset and cannot be customized. Following the illustration is a brief description of each icon.
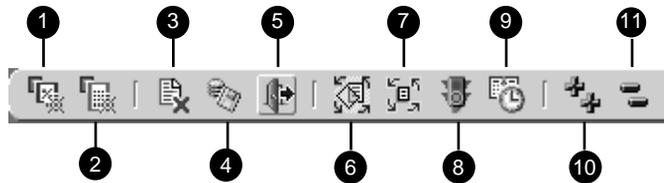
Icon	Name
1	New Query
2	New Worksheet
3	Delete
4	Save
5	Exit
6	System Configuration Settings
7	System Configuration Product List
8	Run
9	Schedule
10	Expand All
11	Collapse All

Pop-Up Descriptions and the Status Bar

When you place the cursor on a toolbar icon, a window field, or a window button, TPOL displays a brief description of the item. In addition, the icon description appears in the status bar, which is located at the bottom of the TPOL interface. The status bar also displays the record number of any product record that you view.

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System Configuration

There are two System Configuration options, which are available only to authorized administrators. One option enables you to choose configuration settings for specifying transfer pricing assumptions and methodologies. The other option enables you to select a set of standard products for scheduled (daily) transfer pricing.

System Configuration settings use assumptions defined in Oracle Transfer Pricing to run scheduled transfer pricing calculations and provide default methodologies for transfer-pricing customized accounts in real time.

As an administrator, you can access and assign the Transfer Pricing IDs and the Prepayment IDs, defined in Oracle Transfer Pricing, to transfer-price standard sets of products that will have calculated transfer rates available for querying. Also, you can specify Transfer Pricing methodologies for transfer-pricing nonstandard loans.

System Configuration Settings

From the System Configuration Setting window, select the following parameters:

- Product Dimension
- Transfer Pricing ID
- Prepayment ID
- Default Transfer Pricing Interest Rate Code
- Default Transfer Pricing Method

Each of the five setting options in the System Configuration Settings window has a drop-down menu.

Select the configuration setting you want from each drop-down menu, then click Ok to save your settings.

Setting Definitions

An explanation of each of the settings follows.

Setting	Description
Product Dimension	The product dimension is the chart of accounts used throughout the system. It controls the listing of products and thus controls all other data stored and used within TPOL, except data related to worksheets.
	The drop-down list from which you choose product dimensions consist of all product leaves defined in the system.
	If, under unusual circumstances, you must change the product dimension, you must also reset the configuration settings for the Transfer Pricing ID, Prepayment ID, and the Product List.
	When you change a product dimension, users no longer have access to queries created under the product dimension used prior to the change. To access queries created under a previous dimension, you must restore the original dimension.
	This selection eventually determines the set of products available to end users when running queries, once the system precalculates the transfer rates.
Transfer Pricing ID	This drop-down list contains all Transfer Pricing IDs in folders to which you have access. These IDs are created using Oracle Transfer Pricing, and are stored in the database.
	The product dimension chosen determines the list of available Transfer Pricing IDs. When the product dimension changes, the list of available Transfer Pricing IDs also changes.
	The system accesses this setting when running scheduled transfer pricing calculations.
	For more information on Transfer Pricing IDs, refer to the "Transfer Pricing ID" chapter in the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide*.

Setting	Description
Prepayment ID	This drop-down list contains Prepayment IDs that were created in Transfer Pricing. They are stored in the database, in folders to which you have access.
	Selecting a prepayment ID is optional, unlike a Transfer Pricing ID. The Prepayment ID default selection is <None>.
	The product dimension chosen determines the list of available Prepayment IDs. When the product dimension changes, the list of available Prepayment IDs also changes.
	The system accesses this setting when running scheduled transfer pricing calculations.
	For more information on Prepayment IDs, refer to the "Prepayment ID" chapter in the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide*.
Default Transfer Pricing Interest Rate Code	The drop-down list contains an alphabetized list of interest rate codes defined in the database.
	The system accesses this setting when running worksheets.
	For more information on Interest Rate Codes, refer to the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide* and the *Oracle Rate Manager Reference Guide*.
Default Transfer Pricing Method	The drop-down list contains the following methods:
	n Cash Flow Weighted Term
	n Cash Flow Duration
	n Straight Term
	n Cash Flow Zero Discount Factor
	The default option is Cash Flow Weighted Term.
	The system accesses this setting when running worksheets.
	For more information on methods, refer to the "Transfer Pricing Methods" chapter in the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide*.

Defining Configuration Settings for Queries and Worksheets

The System Configuration Settings window appears when you log in to TPOL for the first time. You must define a product dimension and Transfer Pricing ID before you can use other functions. All of the scheduled calculations that TPOL performs are based on the product dimension, Transfer Pricing ID, and Prepayment ID that you select. Worksheets use the default selections specified for Transfer Pricing Interest Rate Code and Transfer Pricing Method.

Defining Configuration Settings

To define configuration settings, complete the following steps:

1. From the Edit menu, choose System Configuration Settings. The System Configuration Settings window appears.

2. From the drop-down list, choose a Product Dimension.

3. From the drop-down list, choose a Transfer Pricing ID.

4. From the drop-down list, choose a Prepayment ID. (This is an optional setting.)

5. From the drop-down list, choose a Default Transfer Pricing Interest Rate Code.

6. From the drop-down list, choose a Default Transfer Pricing Method.

7. Click Ok to save the settings, or click Cancel to cancel the entire operation.

Changing a Product Dimension

Whenever you change a product dimension, this message appears:

Changing the Product Dimension will effect the rest of the system. All other System Configurations settings must be reset.

Are you sure you want to continue?

Click Yes to save the product dimension change, or No to cancel the action.

System Configuration Product List

The system configuration product list consists of all product dimension values defined in Transfer Pricing, under the chosen product dimension. When you open the System Configuration Product List window, a column of available products and a column of selected products appears, as shown in the illustration.

> **Note:** When you open the System Configuration Product List for the first time, the Selected Products column is empty.
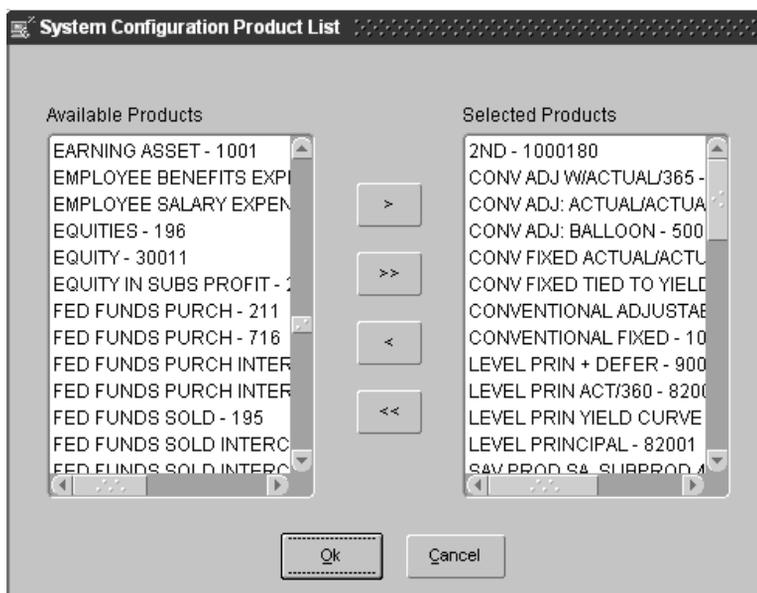
To move one or more products to the opposite column, click an arrow button in the window:

Button	Function
Right arrow (>)	Moves a product from the Available Products list to the Selected Products list
Double right arrow (>>)	Moves all products from the Available Products list to the Selected Products list
Left arrow (<)	Removes a product from the Selected Products list and places it in the Available Products list

Button	Function
Double left arrow (<<)	Removes all products from the Selected Products list and places them in the Available Products list

Creating System Configuration Product Lists

Create a product list by moving one or more products from the Available Products list to the Selected Products list:

1. Select Edit > System Configuration Product List. The System Configuration Product List window appears.

2. From the Available Products list, select a product to move to the Selected Products list.

3. Click the right arrow (>) to move the product.

   To move all products, click the double right arrow (>>). To move one product at a time, repeat steps 2 and 3.

4. Click Ok to complete the changes.

   The message *System Configuration Settings have been saved* appears.

5. Click Ok to confirm the settings and exit the System Configuration Product List window.

Removing Products from the Selected Products List

To remove products from an existing Selected Products list:

1. Select Edit > System Configuration Product List. The System Configuration Product List window appears.

2. From the Selected Products list, choose the product you want to remove.

3. Click the left arrow (<).

   To remove all products from the Selected Products list, click the double left arrow (<<). To remove one product at a time, repeat steps 2 and 3.

4. Click Ok to complete the changes.

   The message *System Configuration Settings have been saved* appears.

5. Click Ok to save the settings and exit the System Configuration Product List window.

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Products

From the main tree in TPOL, you, as the system administrator, choose one product at a time to define the product's characteristics. Once you select a product, the Product Properties screen appears. There are three tabbed pages on the Product Properties screen: Pricing Assumptions, Main, and Terms.

For each product in the product list, you must define all characteristics that impact the calculation of transfer rates.

A detailed explanation of the input requirements for each Product Properties tab follows.

Pricing Assumptions Tab

The Pricing Assumptions tab enables you to view basic calculation assumptions for the individual products, such as the transfer pricing method and the transfer pricing interest rate code used. Also shown is the transfer-pricing spread, which is applicable only for two transfer pricing methods: Spread From Note Rate, and Spread From Interest Rate Code. The Pricing Assumptions tab also indicates whether or not prepayment assumptions have been defined for the product.

The following fields are read-only. Information from the Transfer Pricing ID and Prepayment ID, selected in the System Configuration Settings, is the source of information displayed in these fields.

Pricing Assumption	Description
Transfer Pricing Method	This is the transfer pricing method defined in the Transfer Pricing ID. All transfer pricing methods available in Oracle Transfer Pricing are available in Oracle Transfer Pricing Online through the Transfer Pricing ID.
	If the value for this field is <Undefined>, then no method has been assigned to that product in the Transfer Pricing ID within Oracle Transfer Pricing.
	Refer to the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide* for more information on transfer pricing methods.
Transfer Pricing Interest Rate Code	This is the interest rate code defined in the Transfer Pricing ID.
	If the Transfer Pricing Method chosen is Spread from Note Rate, then the value for Transfer Pricing IRC is set to <Not Applicable>.
	Refer to the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide* for more information on transfer pricing interest rate codes.
Transfer Pricing Spread	This is a fixed spread from the note rate or the rate on the transfer pricing yield curve.
	This spread appears for only two transfer pricing methods: Spread from Interest Rate Code and Spread from Note Rate. For all other methods, the value is set to <Not Applicable>.
Prepayment Assumptions	Assumptions made on the unscheduled reduction of the principal balance of a transaction record. If an assumption is defined for the product in the Prepayment ID, then this field displays "Yes."
	The Prepayment ID is the basis for the presence or absence of prepayment assumptions.

Main Tab

Use the Main tab to select product properties for all main product characteristics.

All fields in the Main tab must be populated. As a reminder, the message *A selection is required* appears in each field. Select an item from the drop-down list for each input value. The only field that defaults to zero is Rate Rounding Factor.

Main Tab Fields

The Main tab contains the following fields:

Property	Description
Amortization Type	This determines the method of amortizing principal and interest. Amortization type options include: n Conventional Fixed n Conventional Adjustable n Non-Amortizing (default value) n Level Principal Payments n User-Defined Amortization Types (created in user-defined Payment Patterns)
Adjustable Type	This determines the method by which the coupon rate is adjusted on an instrument. Adjustable Type code options include: n Fixed (default value) n Other Adjustable n User-Defined Adjustable Types (created in user-defined Repricing Patterns)
Accrual Basis	This determines how the system calculates interest. The accrual basis options include: n 30/360 n Actual/360 n Actual/Actual (default value) n 30/365 n 30/Actual n Actual/365
Compounding Basis	This determines how the system will compound interest payments. The compounding basis options include: n Daily n Monthly n Quarterly n Semiannual n Annual n Simple (default value)

Property	Description
Interest Payment Timing	This determines the timing of an instrument's interest payments. Interest payment timing options include: n In Arrears (default value) n In Advance For conventionally amortized instruments the interest payment timing is always In Arrears.
Rate Rounding Type	This determines how the system will round the rate assigned to the product. The rounding type options include: n No Rounding (default value) n Truncate n Round to the Nearest Higher Multiple of n Round to the Nearest Lower Multiple of n Round to the Nearest Multiple of
Rate Rounding Factor	This determines the precision of the rounding, based on the rate rounding type. The range of values for the rate rounding factor is 0.0000 (the default value) to 9.9999.

Main Tab Control Buttons

There are two control buttons in the Main tab:

Control Button	Function
Reset	The Reset button is active when there is at least one product definition saved in a database. Click it to clear the changes you made to this tab and restore the last saved values.
Set Defaults	The Set Defaults button sets the system default values (described in the preceding table) for every field in the Main tab.

Terms Tab

Use the Terms tab to define key terms and additional attributes for each instrument record defined per product. These include term-related cash flow characteristics as well as attributes determining how the current net rate is to be set.

Key Terms Combination

A key terms combination consists of original term, payment frequency, and repricing frequency.

You can add multiple sets of key terms for a single product, but each key term combination must be unique. If any combinations are not unique, the following messages appear when attempting to save the product characteristics:

> *Duplicate record is found for this product. Change the values of one or more key terms to make a unique record.*
>
> *Record: X*

and

> *Cannot Save Product Definition*

If these messages appear, change one or more of the existing term values to create a unique record and save the product characteristics.

The term definitions and their input requirements are as follows:

Term Definition	Requirements
Original Term	Each original term definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default original term to maturity is 1 Months.
Payment Frequency	Each payment frequency definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list. The payment frequency must be less than or equal to the original term.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default payment frequency is 1 Months.
Repricing Frequency	Each repricing frequency definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default repricing frequency is 1 Months.
	The repricing frequency must be less than or equal to the original term. If the Adjustable Type code is anything other than Adjustable, this becomes a read-only field and the displayed value is 0 Months.

Additional Attributes

Whenever you define key term combinations, you must also define attributes such as the amortization term and the parameters needed to define current note rate on an instrument record. The attributes need not be unique. The message *A selection is required* appears in each field that needs a valid selection.

Attribute	Description
Amortization Term	The administrator must define an amortization term for each combination of key terms.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default for the amortization term is the same as the default for the original term: 1 Months.
	The amortization term must be greater than or equal to the original term. If the Amortization Type code is Non-Amortizing, this becomes a read-only field and the displayed value is 0 Months.

Attribute	Description
Interest Rate Code	The input in this field determines the IRC that will be used with margin to define the note rate on the record.
	The default is the first IRC listed in the alphabetized drop-down list.
Margin	The margin defines the spread added to or subtracted from the rate derived from the IRC.
	The valid range of margin values is –99.9999 to 99.9999. The default value is 0.0000.
Rate Set Lag	The Rate Set Lag defines a lag period for the interest rate lookup date. Each rate set lag requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 0 Months.
Tease Period	Use of this field is optional. If you include a tease period for an adjustable rate instrument, then input a number greater than zero for the tease period definition and select a multiplier from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 0 Months.
	If the Adjustable Type code is anything other than Adjustable, this becomes a read-only field.
Tease Discount	Enter a tease discount value when you define a nonzero tease period. The value will be subtracted from the rate calculated using Interest Rate Code value plus margin to determine the note rate.
	The tease discount value has a valid range from –99.9999 to 99.9999. The default value for a tease discount is 0.0000.
	If the Adjustable Type code is anything other than Adjustable, then this field becomes read-only.

Terms Tab Control Buttons

The Terms tab contains five control buttons:

Control Button	Function
Delete Record	The Delete Record button deletes the record displayed on the tab, unless it is the only defined record. The system deactivates this button if there are no records, or if only one record is defined.
Reset	The Reset button restores the changes made on the Terms tab to the last saved values.
Set Defaults	The Set Defaults button resets the default values for each field, as follows: n Original Term, Payment Frequency, Repricing Frequency and Amortization Term equals either 0 or 1 Months. This default varies based on dependencies from the Main tab. For example: if the Amortization type is Non-Amortizing, then the Amortization Term will be 0 Months. n Interest Rate Code equals The first IRC listed in the alphabetized drop-down list. n Margin equals 0.0000 n Rate Set Lag and Tease Period equals 0 Months n Tease Discount equals 0.0000
Left Arrow (<)	The left arrow button moves the cursor to the previous record.
Right Arrow (>)	The right arrow button moves the cursor to the next record, or enables you to create a new record for the current product.

Defining Product Characteristics

To define characteristics for a given product, complete the following steps:

1. From the Products tree, choose a product. The Pricing Assumptions tab appears. Displayed are all of the Pricing Assumptions previously defined in the System Configuration Settings interface.

2. Click the Main tab.

3. Where applicable, select the product's properties, as outlined in the Main Tab section of this chapter.

4. Click the Terms tab.

5. Where applicable, define the key terms and any additional attributes, as outlined in the Terms Tab section of this chapter.

6. From the File menu, choose Save.

7. Repeat steps 1 through 6 for each product you want to define.

Creating a New Instrument Record

1. From the Terms tab, click the right arrow button (>) to move to the next record.

> **Note:** The record counter (to the left of the arrow button) indicates whether you are moving to a new record or to the next record. The record count format is *m of n*, where *n* indicates the number of saved instrument records for the current product, and *m* indicates the currently displayed record number. If $m > n$, then you are at the new record.
>
> For example, if the record count was 1 of 1, then clicking the (>) button will change it to 2 of 1. This means that you are at the new (second) record while there is only 1 record saved for this product.

2. Input the values for the Key Terms and the Additional Attributes as described earlier in this chapter. Remember that the Key Terms combination must be unique to each product.

3. Repeat steps 1 and 2 for each record you want to add to the product definition.

4

Scheduler

Scheduling transfer pricing calculations is an administrative function. Using the Scheduler, you can designate transfer rates calculations to be run automatically at certain intervals, or to be run once at a specific time. If an error occurs during a calculation run, then the system displays a message in the Message Viewer.

The Scheduler and the Message Viewer appear as tabbed pages in the Scheduler screen. The first part of this chapter explains how to use the Scheduler tab, and the second part discusses the Message Viewer.

Scheduler Tab

Enter the calculation run parameters in the Scheduler tab. You can schedule only one job at a time, whether it is a single event or is to recur on a specific basis.

The Scheduler tab fields and the input they require are as follows:

Field	Description
Job Type	This is a read-only field. The Job Type defaults to TPOL Calculations.
Last Calculation Run	This is a read-only field. It enables you to review the last time the scheduled transfer pricing calculation process ran.
Schedule	A check mark in the Schedule box means that you want to schedule a job. Click the box to place a check mark, and click again to remove it. When the Schedule box is empty the Run Once, Run Every, and Next Calculation Run fields are disabled. No jobs will run until you schedule them.

Field	Description
Run Once	Click this box to schedule a single, nonrecurring transfer pricing calculation process. Click again to unschedule.
	When the Run Once box is checked, the Run Every field is disabled. After the job specified in the Next Calculation Run field is processed, no jobs will run until you schedule them again.
Run Every	Defines the frequency with which a scheduled transfer pricing calculation process occurs, unless you choose the Run Once option.
	In the first input area, enter a number greater than 0. In the second input area, use the drop-down list to select a multiplier. The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Weeks.
	When you adjust the frequency, the next scheduled calculation date is not effected. After the process runs on the initial date, the system schedules the subsequent calculation date based on the new frequency.
Next Calculation Run	The Next Calculation Run date determines when the scheduled transfer pricing calculation process next runs. The next scheduled calculation date automatically updates each time a run occurs. You can also adjust the date and time to any date and time in the future (including the current date).

Scheduling a Calculation Run

To schedule a TPOL calculation run, complete the following steps:

1. From the Tools menu, select Schedule. The Scheduler screen appears.

2. If a check mark is not visible, click Schedule once.

3. Specify whether to run a job once or periodically:

   a. To run a job once, select Run Once.

   b. To run a job periodically, enter a value in the Run Every field, and select a multiplier from the drop-down list.

4. In the Next Calculation Run field, enter the date and time you want to run the transfer pricing calculation process. Use the following date format: mm/dd/yyyy. Use this time format: hh:mi PM. (Be sure to select either AM or PM.)

5. Select Submit to save your definitions. To discard the changes you made and reset the scheduler to the last saved values, select Cancel.

Unscheduling a Calculation Run

To unschedule an existing scheduled run, do the following:

1. Select Tools > Schedule.

    The Scheduler screen appears.

2. Click the schedule box one time to remove the checkmark.

3. Click the Submit button to save your definitions. If you choose to discard the changes you have made and reset the scheduler to the last saved values, click the Cancel button.

Message Viewer Tab

The Message Viewer tab displays any warnings and error messages generated during the calculation process.

The Message Viewer tab columns are as follows:

Column	Description
ID Number	Errors and warnings generated by Oracle Transfer Pricing have individual proxy record ID numbers, which display for each product record. Errors and warnings generated by TPOL-related processing have an ID number of -1.
Error Date	Listed in this column are the dates and time on which the calculation run errors occurred.
Error Code	TPOL uses the same set of error codes as Transfer Pricing, plus additional codes used in other OFSA processing.
	For information about TPOL error codes, see Appendix A. For more information on Transfer Pricing error codes, refer to the *Oracle Transfer Pricing Reference Guide* and the *Oracle Financial Services Technical Reference Manual.*
Error Description	Listed in this column is a description of the processing error or warning.
Context	This column displays additional information about the condition referenced in the Error Description column.

There is also a Refresh button on the Message Viewer. Click this button to display the most current information. If any calculation process runs while you have the viewer open, the Refresh button will update the viewer with the errors (if any) of that process.

5

Queries

After TPOL performs a transfer rate calculation run, it stores the results in the database. The Query function enables you to retrieve this information and view it in a report produced in a separate browser window. You can save the results if you want. However, you can reopen only those queries that were created and saved under your user name.

Defining a Query

Define your query in the Query window.

The following table describes the input required in the Query window:

Field or Section	Description
Query Name	The system automatically generates a query name, which you can edit. For example, you can enter a name that you find more descriptive of the query contents.
Description	If you want, enter a brief description of the nature of the query. (This is an optional field.)
Select a Date Range	The date range you select determines the scope of the query. The options in this field are: n Current Date n Last Month n Last 3 Months n Last 6 Months n Last Year n Last 3 Years n Last 5 Years n All n Specific Date Range (if you select this, then input a From date and a To date)
Select One or More Products	The list of available products displays products for which there are calculated transfer rates (under the active Product Dimension defined by the administrator). Select one or more products to be included in the report, or select all products if you want. You can edit the product list and rerun the query if necessary. Click the left arrow button (<) or the right arrow button (>) to move one product selection at a time between the Available column and the Selected column. To move all products in a column into the other column, click a double arrow button (<<) or (>>).

Query Report

These columns appear on the generated query report:

- Product Name
- Date
- Transfer Rate
- Original Term
- Payment Frequency
- Repricing Frequency.

In the report, data is sorted first by product name and then by process date.

Oracle Transfer Pricing Online

01/04/2001 04:58 PM

Query: Conv&Lev.Princ.

Product Name	Date	Transfer Rate	Original Term	Payment Frequency	Repricing Frequency
Conv Adj: actual/actual	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	3.3857	1 Months	1 Months	1 Days
Conv Adj: actual/actual	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	3.6067	5 Years	12 Months	3 Months
Conv Fixed Actual/Actual	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	5.7209	2 Years	1 Months	0 Months
Conv Fixed tied to yield curve	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	5.9850	36 Months	5 Months	0 Months
Conventional Adjustable	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	5.0874	24 Months	14 Days	3 Months
Conventional Fixed	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	5.9529	36 Months	5 Months	0 Months
Level Prin Yield Curve	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	5.7111	24 Months	2 Months	0 Months
Level Principal	01/04/2001 04:00 PM	16.6234	24 Months	2 Months	0 Months

When printing, it is best to print in landscape.

Oracle Financial Services Applications

Creating a New Query

To generate a new query, complete the following steps:

1. From the File menu, choose New > Query.

2. Click the Name field to highlight the system-generated query name, and enter a new name.

> **Note:** This field is optional. If you plan to save the query, it is a good idea to enter a query name. You can also enter a query description in the corresponding field.

3. From the drop-down list, choose a date range.

   The From and To dates are automatically displayed, unless you select Specific Date Range. In that case, enter a date in the From field and the To field.

4. From the Available products list, use the arrow keys to move products to a Selected products list.

5. From the Tools menu, choose Run.

   The report appears in a separate browser window. Use your browser to print the report, save it, or both.

6

Worksheets

Using TPOL Worksheets you can generate cash flows and calculate transfer rates based on the input of instrument cash flow and payment characteristics in real time. Worksheets can be used to generate transfer rate indictions for nonstandard, custom transactions that have not been included in standard products accessible with queries.

Once you create a worksheet, you can save it for future use, rather than regenerating a new one with the same characteristics.

Worksheet Methods

There are two methods of using Worksheets to calculate transfer rates. One method is to input instrument properties and terms, and the other is to define a payment schedule with specific dates and amounts in addition to relevant instrument properties. For the former method, you use the Input Characteristics worksheet, and for the latter you use the Input Payments worksheet. The default option is Input Payments.

Depending on the method you choose, TPOL displays either two or three tabs. If you choose Input Payments, all three tabs appear: Main, Terms, and Payments. If you choose Input Characteristics, only the Main and Terms tabs appear.
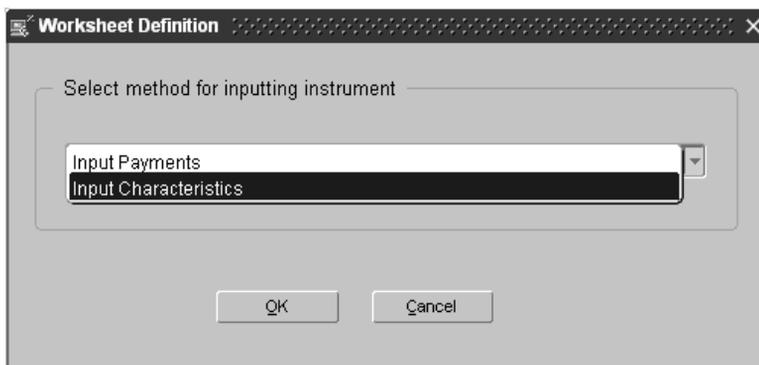
Method	Description
Input Payments	Used to define instrument characteristics including specific payment dates and amounts.
Input Characteristics	Used to define instrument properties and term combinations (such as Original Term and Payment Frequency).

Main Tab

Whether you choose Input Payments or Input Characteristics, the Main tab appears.

In the Main tab, enter all information required for transfer pricing calculations. Select a value and enter a starting date for each selectable field. This rule applies regardless of your chosen input method.

Main Tab Fields

When you open a new worksheet dialog for the first time, the message *A selection is required* appears in all fields requiring a selection. The following fields require input:

Property	Description
Process Date	If the worksheet is new, the current date appears as the Process Date by default. If the worksheet was previously created and saved, then the stored process date is displayed.
	If you want to run an existing Input Payments worksheet with a new process date, then be sure that all of your payments match the new date.
Amortization Type or Payment Type	When you choose the Input Payments option, these items becomes available for selection:
	■ Conventional Fixed (default value)
	■ Conventional Adjustable
	■ Level Principal Payment
	An additional item, Non-Amortizing, becomes available when you choose the Input Characteristics option.
	When entering payment amounts in the spreadsheet, you must input an amount appropriate for the payment type. For example, conventional payments require you to enter the full payment amount, including principal and interest. Level Principal payment types require that you enter only the principal portion of the payment, and the system will calculate the interest portion of the payment at run-time.
Adjustable Type	This property determines the method by which you adjust the coupon rate for the instrument.
	Adjustable type code options include:
	■ Fixed Rate (default value)
	■ Other Adjustable
	■ (All user-defined adjustable type codes created with user-defined repricing patterns in Oracle Transfer Pricing).

Property	Description
Accrual Basis	This property determines how the system calculates interest. The accrual basis options are: ■ 30/360 ■ Actual/360 ■ Actual/Actual (default value) ■ 30/365 ■ 30/Actual ■ Actual/365
Compounding Basis	This property determines how the system will compound interest payments. The compounding basis options include: ■ Daily ■ Monthly ■ Quarterly ■ Semi Annual ■ Annual ■ Simple (default value).
Interest Payment Timing	This property determines the timing of an instrument's interest payments. The options are In Arrears (the default value), and In Advance. For conventionally amortized instruments the interest payment timing is always In Arrears.
Rate Rounding Type	This property determines how the system will round the rate assigned to the product, if appropriate. The rounding type options are: ■ No Rounding (default value) ■ Truncate ■ Round to the Nearest Higher Multiple of ■ Round to the Nearest Lower Multiple of ■ Round to the Nearest Multiple of
Rate Rounding Factor	This property determines the precision of the rounding, based on the rate rounding type. The range of values is 0.0000 (the default value) to 9.9999.
Starting Balance	The starting balance is the instrument or transaction balance at origination. The default value is 0.00.

Main Tab Control Buttons

The Main tab has two control buttons: Reset, and Set Defaults.

Reset
The Reset button restores the changes made on the tab to the last saved values.

Set Defaults
The Set Defaults button resets the default values for each field, as follows:

Field	Default Value
Amortization Type/Payment Type	Conventional Fixed
Adjustable Type	Fixed Rate
Accrual Basis	Actual/Actual
Compounding Basis	Simple
Interest Payment Timing	In Arrears
Rate Rounding Type	No Rounding
Rate Rounding Factor	0.0000
Starting Balance	0.00

Terms Tab

In the Terms tab, as in the Main tab, attribute definitions must be completed for both the Input Payments and Input Characteristics methods. The following fields are inactive for the Input Payments worksheet: Original Term, Amortization Term, and Payment Frequency. Data for these fields is to be entered through the Payments tab, described later in this chapter.

Terms Tab Fields

The following fields require input:

Property	Description
Original Term	Each Original Term definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default is 1 Months.
	On the Input Payments type of worksheets, the system disables the Original Term field.

Property	Description
Amortization Term	Each Amortization Term definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 1 Months.
	The Amortization Term must be greater than zero, and greater than or equal to the Original Term. If the Amortization Type code is "Non-Amortizing," this becomes a read-only field and the displayed value is 0 Months.
	On the Input Payments type of worksheets, the system disables the Amortization Term field.
Payment Frequency	Each Payment Frequency definition requires you to input a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 1 Months.
	The Payment Frequency must be less than or equal to the Original Term.
	On the Input Payments type of worksheets, the system disables the Payment Frequency field.
Repricing Frequency	Each Repricing Frequency definition requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The three multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default repricing frequency is 1 Months.
	The Repricing Frequency must be less than or equal to the Original Term. If the Adjustable Type field value in the Main tab is anything other than "Adjustable," this field becomes read-only and the displayed value is 0 Months.
Interest Rate Code	The input in this field determines the Interest Rate Code (IRC) which will be used to define your note rate on the instrument.
	The default is the first IRC listed in the alphabetized drop-down list.
Margin	The Margin defines the additional spread added to (or subtracted from) the rate derived from the IRC.
	The valid range is –99.9999 to 99.9999. The default value is 0.0000.

Property	Description
Rate Set Lag	The Rate Set Lag defines a lag period for the interest rate lookup date. Each Rate Set Lag requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 0 Months.
Tease Period	Use of this field is optional. If you choose to include a Tease Period, then the Tease Period definition requires you to input a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list.
	The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value 0 Months.
	If the value in the Adjustable Type field (in the Main tab) is anything other than "Adjustable," the Tease Period field becomes read-only.
Tease Discount	Enter a Tease Discount value whenever you define a nonzero tease period.
	The tease discount value has a valid range from –99.9999 to 99.9999. The default value is 0.0000
	The value entered will be subtracted from the rate derived using the Interest Rate Code plus Margin to produce the note rate for the Tease Period.
	If the Adjustable Type field value in the Main tab is anything other than "Adjustable," this becomes a read-only field.

Terms Tab Control Buttons

The Terms tab has two control buttons: Reset, and Set Defaults.

Reset
The Reset button restores the changes made on the tab to the last saved values.

Set Defaults
The Set Defaults button resets the default values for each field, as follows:

Field	Default Value
Original Term, Amortization Term, Payment Frequency, and Repricing Frequency	Either 0 Months or 1 Months, depending on your selections in the Main tab. For example, if the Amortization type is nonamortizing, then the Amortizing Term will be 0 Months. Otherwise Amortization Term will be set to 1 Months.
Interest Rate Code (IRC)	The first IRC in the alphabetized list
Margin	0.0000
Rate Set Lag and Tease Period	0 Months
Tease Discount	0.0000

Payments Tab

The Payment tab appears when you use the Input Payments worksheet method. It contains two sections:

- Automatic Date and Payment Generation

- Define Payment Dates and Amounts

To define a payment schedule, you can either manually input payment dates and amounts into the corresponding columns of the spreadsheet, or you can use the automatic date and payment generation tool for this purpose. For more information about creating a spreadsheet see "Creating a Worksheet," later in this chapter.

Payments Tab Fields

Define payment dates and amounts in the Payments tab as follows:

Property	Description
Start Date	The Start Date is the date of the first payment you want to generate. If the Interest Payment Timing (selected in the Main tab) is *In Advance*, then the Start Date must be at least equal to the Process Date, or higher. If the Interest Payment Timing is in Arrears, then the Start Date must be at least Process Date + 1 day, or higher. The default value is the same as the Process Date.
Increment By	This property consists of two fields, which represent the frequency of the generated payments. Each Increment By requires the input of a number greater than zero, and a multiplier selected from the drop-down list. The multiplier options are Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 1 Months.
Number of Payments	Enter a number greater than zero for the total number of payments you want to generate. The default value is 1.
Start Payment	This is the first payment amount generated at the Start Date.
Increment Type	This indicates the type of the payment increments to be generated for each subsequent payment. The Increment Type options are: ■ Constant (default value) ■ Increment by Value ■ Increment by Percentage.
Increment Amount	This is the amount of increment for each subsequent payment. This field requires the input of a number greater than or equal to zero. The interpretation of the value is: ■ The absolute increment value (in $$) if the Increment by Value type is selected. For example, a value 10 in this case will mean $10 increment for each subsequent payment. ■ The percentage value (in %) if the Increment by Percentage is selected. For example, a value 10 in this case will mean 10% of increment for each subsequent payment. This field does not have a default value.

Property	Description
Date	Enter the date for each payment in a valid date format (such as MM/DD/YYYY). Each date must be unique and greater than or equal to the Process date. If the Interest Payment Timing is *In Arrears*, then the date equal to the Process Date will be ignored in the calculations.
Payment	Enter the payment amount of each payment in a currency format. The number must be greater than zero and have no more than two decimal places.

Payments Tab Control Buttons

There are five control buttons in the Payments tab: one in the Automatic Date and Payment Generation section, and four in the section titled Define Payment Dates and Amounts. The functions of the buttons are:

Control Button	Function
Generate	Generates payments as specified in the Automatic Date and Payment Generation section of the screen, and enters them into the Payment Dates and Amounts spreadsheet.
Sort	Sorts the dates on the Payments tab in chronological order (from the earliest date to the latest). The system also sorts dates automatically when the worksheet is saved.
Clear	Clears all information from the row where the cursor is placed.
Clear All	Clears the entire spreadsheet in the Define Payment Dates and Amounts section of the screen. A Worksheet Definition warning appears, asking you to confirm the deletion.
Reset All	Discards any modifications made to the spreadsheet in the Define Payment Dates and Amounts section, and restores the latest saved values. A Worksheet Definition warning appears, asking you to confirm your decision.

Creating a Worksheet

To create a new worksheet:

1. From the File menu, choose New > Worksheet.

2. From the drop-down list on the Worksheet Definition screen, choose either Input Payments or Input Characteristics. Click OK. The worksheet screen appears with a system-generated name. You can:

   a. Click in the Worksheet name field and enter a worksheet name, and click in the Description field to enter a description, or

   b. Leave the worksheet name and description as it appears and proceed to step 3.

3. On the Main tab, the Process Date shown is the default current date. If you would like to change this date, click the Process Date field and enter a new process date, otherwise, proceed to step 4.

4. Select the instrument properties, as outlined in the Main Tab section of this chapter.

5. Upon completion of the input requirement for the Main Tab, click the Terms tab. The Terms tab screen appears.

6. Define all other attributes as required.

7. If you selected Input Payments in the Worksheet Definition screen, click the Payments tab. Otherwise, go to step 9.

8. Input payment dates and amounts to define the payment schedule:

   a. Enter a date using one of these formats: MM/DD/YYYY or MMDDYY. Then press [Tab] or [Enter].

   b. Enter a payment amount. Use positive whole numbers with a maximum of two decimal places.

   c. Press the down arrow key to go to the next date or payment cell. When the last row is filled, you can add new rows by pressing the down arrow key.

   Note: You can use the Automatic Date and Payment Generation tool to input payment information automatically. See "Using the Automatic Date and Payment Generation Tool," following this procedure.

9. From the File menu, choose Save to save the worksheet.

Using the Automatic Date and Payment Generation Tool

When creating a worksheet, you can generate payment data automatically by using the Automatic Date and Payment Generation tool.

1. In the Start Date field, enter the first payment date. The default start date is the Process Date.

2. In the Increment By field, enter the frequency of payments to be generated. Input a number greater than 0, then select a multiplier from the drop-down list. There are three multiplier options: Days, Months, and Years. The default value is 1 Months.

3. In the Number of Payments field, enter the total number of payments over the life of the instrument. This number must be greater than 0, and the default value is 1.

4. In the Start Payment field, enter the first payment amount. The default amount is 0.00.

5. In the Increment Type field, enter the type of payment increment. There are three multiplier options: Constant, Increment by Value, and Increment by Percentage. The default option is Constant.

6. In the Increment Amount field, enter the amount of payment increment in absolute value for the Increment by Value type, or a percentage for the Increment by Percentage type. By default, this field is disabled when the increment type is Constant.

   Note: Enter the percentage in whole number format. For example, to indicate 10% enter 10.0.

7. Click Generate to generate the payment records that you specified.

8. View the Payments grid, and enter any modifications or/and additional records.

Saving a Worksheet

You can save a worksheet at any time during the input process. The system automatically places dates in chronological order.

To save a worksheet:

1. Select File > Save.

   A message appears, confirming that the worksheet has been saved.

2. Click OK.

Running a Calculation

Use the Run option to calculate transfer rates for any products you have previously defined using a worksheet. To run a calculation, complete the following steps:

1. From the product tree, open the worksheet hierarchy and choose a worksheet.

2. From the Tools menu, choose Run.

Oracle Transfer Pricing Online

Worksheet Name: ConFixed
Process Date: 11/01/2000
Transfer Rate: 5.4568
Last Payment: $2,161.89

Cash Flow Date	Principal Cash Flow	Interest Cash Flow	Runoff Rate	Repricing Balance	Repricing Rate
12/01/2000	$2,017.49	$148.57	7.2500		
01/01/2001	$2,024.92	$141.13	7.2500		
02/01/2001	$2,037.00	$129.05	7.2500		
03/01/2001	$2,060.82	$105.23	7.2500		
04/01/2001	$2,062.24	$103.81	7.2500		
05/01/2001	$2,077.87	$88.18	7.2500		
06/01/2001	$2,087.73	$78.32	7.2500		
07/01/2001	$2,102.70	$63.35	7.2500		
08/01/2001	$2,113.53	$52.52	7.2500		
09/01/2001	$2,126.55	$39.50	7.2500		
10/01/2001	$2,140.49	$25.56	7.2500		
11/01/2001	$2,148.66	$13.23	7.2500		

When printing, it is best to print in landscape.

When the run is finished, TPOL displays the calculated transfer rate along with the following data:

- Worksheet name

- Process date

- Transfer rate

- Last payment

- Cash flow date

- Principal cash flow

- Interest cash flow

- Runoff rate

- Repricing balance

- Repricing rate

For fixed rate instruments, principal and interest cash flows to maturity and the corresponding runoff rate are displayed. For adjustable rate instruments, principal and interest cash flows (and the runoff rate) until the first repricing date are displayed, at which point the repricing balance and repricing rate are also displayed.

A

Error Messages

While running Worksheets, TPOL generates one or more of the following messages when errors are detected:

OFSA-110 No match for Interest Rate Code %ld.

The IRC specified does not exist. The transfer pricing process needed the specified interest rate, but the corresponding code does not exist in OFSA_IRCS.

OFSA-122 Historical rates not found.

An error occurred loading the historical rates table. Error message OFSA-110 should indicate the problem.

OFSA-115 No data for Interest Rate Code %ld.

The specified IRC has no data defined. No historical data exists in OFSA_IRC_RATE_ HIST for the process date or prior to the process date.

OFSA-555 No schedule found for record.

The AMRT_TYPE_CD specified indicates a schedule is to be used, but none was provided.

OFSA-560 Payment pattern data can not be found for AMRT_TYPE:%i

Specified payment pattern does not exist.

OFSA-590 Invalid pattern_type_cd (%hd) for repricing pattern %ld.

User defined repricing pattern is corrupted. Recreate specified pattern.

OFSA-600 Repricing pattern %ld not found.

The specified Repricing Pattern does not exist or contains no events.

OFSA-1001 Adjustable type code %hd not supported for Transfer Pricing Online.

TPOL does not support adjustable types 30 and 50. Should not occur in TPOL.

OFSA-1003 Invalid repricing pattern %ld: no rate provided for flat rate.

Repricing pattern has an event specifying a flat rate, but no rate is provided. Fix the repricing pattern.

OFSA-1004 No transfer pricing method defined for product %.0lf.

Seeded TP Id for worksheets does not define a TP method for the default product used for TPOL. Have administrator set up TP worksheets. Should not occur in TPOL.

OFSA-53000 Instrument record is in an invalid format.

The instrument information was not correctly transmitted to the transfer pricing calculation module. Verify that the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable in the Forms startup script points to the correct OFSA installation.

OFSA-53001 Payment schedule is in an invalid format.

The payment schedule information passed to the transfer pricing calculation module could not be parsed. Verify that the LD_LIBRARY_PATH environment variable in the Forms startup script points to the correct OFSA installation.

OFSA-53002 No Transfer Pricing or option calculation defined in Process ID: %d

The seeded Transfer Pricing ID does not indicate any calculations. Verify that the TRANS_RATE_CALC_FLG column of OFSA_IDT_TP_PROCESS for the seeded transfer pricing ID is 1. Should not occur in TPOL.

OFSA-53003 Payment Schedules not supported for Amortization Type Code: %d

Payment Schedules may not be used in conjunction with user defined payment patterns or Rule of 78s. Do not specify a payment schedule when specifying a user defined payment pattern.

OFSA-53004 Payment Schedules must start on or after process date and end after process date.

The specified payment schedule has its first payment date before the current process date or its last payment is not after the process date.

OFSA-53005 Term of instrument must be greater than 0.

Term of instrument must be greater than zero. Should not occur in TPOL.

OFSA-53006 Instrument balance must be greater than 0.

Instrument must have a starting balance greater than zero. Should not occur in TPOL.

OFSA-53007 Repricing Event has no Interest Rate Code specified. User defined repricing code: %d

The initial event in a user defined repricing code indicates an Indexed Rate is to be used but no Interest Rate Code is provided.

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