

Matrix lending & leasing.

the fintech engineers introduce Matrix lending & leasing

five°degrees

the fintech engineers



Matrix lending & leasing is the product administration module supporting the full life-cycle of loan products and their related agreements within the Matrix Platform. It's the proven in-service calculation and management engine used by banks and financials for handling complex lending and borrowing products.

Agility and high levels of adaptability allow new loan products to be easily added. All customer-related processes such as workflows, emailing and document generation are located in Matrix mid, keeping lending & leasing as a lean back-office solution.



Matrix lending & leasing offers a comprehensive range of financial loan products that are easily launched and administered, allowing product agility and quick-time-to-market.

- Consumer loans
- Mortgages
- Credit card lending
- Student loans
- Corporate loans
- Revolving credit facilities
- Operational leasing
- Hire purchase
- Equipment financing

A man with a beard is shown in profile, focused on his work at a desk. He is using a laptop, and his hands are visible on the keyboard. The background is a warm, yellow-toned office space with shelves and papers, creating a professional yet cozy atmosphere.

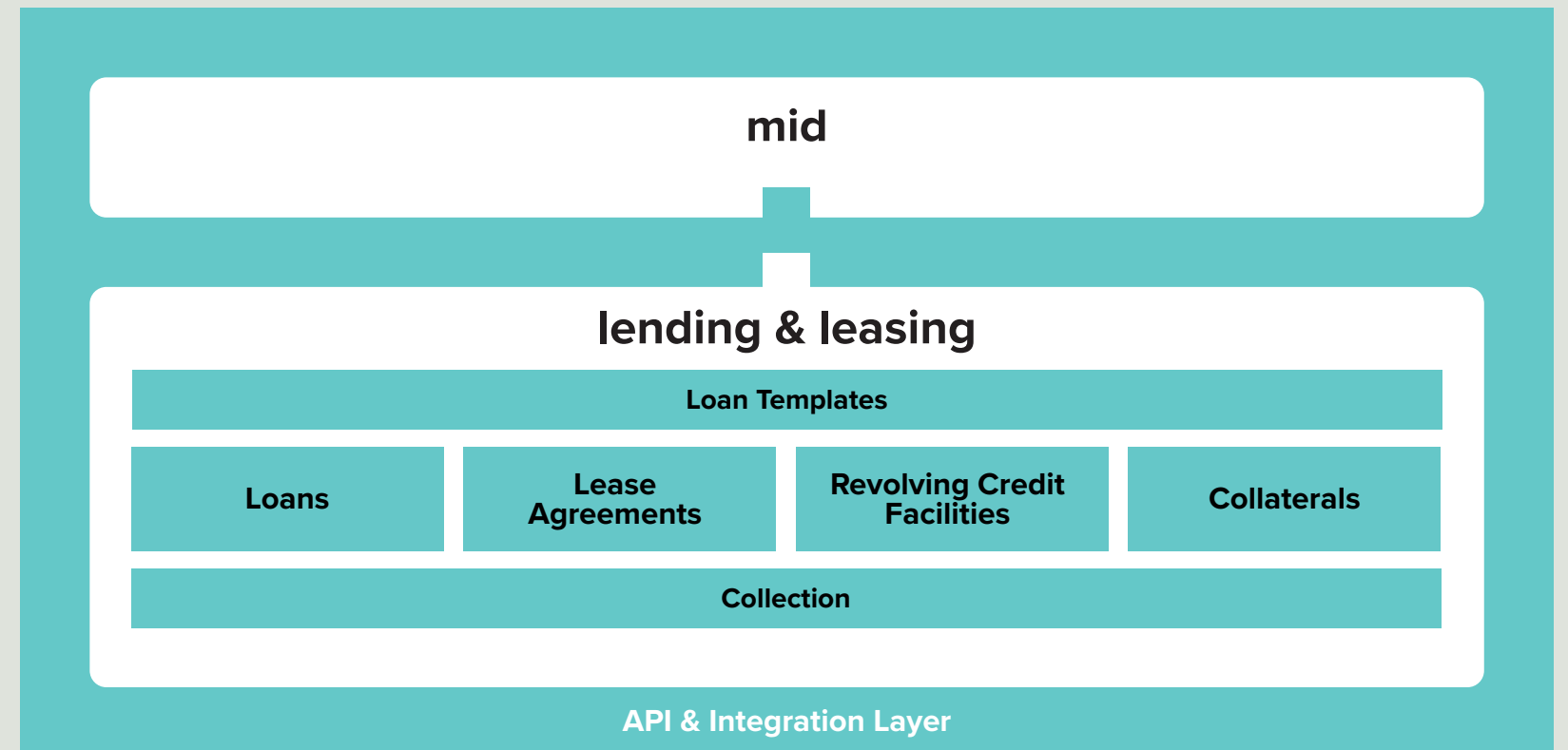
product builder.

The heart of Matrix lending & leasing is the product builder that simplifies and streamlines the creation of highly-customizable products. Flexibility and agility are achieved by providing many configurable components which can be combined to create bespoke lending and leasing products.

The product builder is used to define products and allow features such as Loans, Lease Agreements, Revolving Credit and Collateral to be assigned, including the product currency. Defined products are set up using schemes and features which allows them to be easily reused and adapted on the fly to create new products.

**product
builder.**

Matrix lending & leasing





product features.

Loans

The Loan feature is the base for lending products such as Consumer and Corporate loans, Credit Card lending and all asset-backed lending products. A loan (including Mortgages) can also be defined in combination with the Collateral feature. Flexible interest and repayment structures can easily be added and amended.

Asset Backed Lending

This feature supports leasing agreements, including asset-backed leasing agreements created in combination with the Collateral feature. The feature calculates periodic payments with or without residual value and VAT. Different types of leases can determine ownership of the asset at the end of the leasing period. Leasing types include operational leasing, financial leasing and hire purchase.

Revolving Credit Facilities

A framework for committed amount, a draw-down schedule and a calculated commitment fee are the main elements of this feature. It is the base for line-of-credit, corporate lending, overdrafts and student loans, using either a draw-down schedule or on-demand disbursements.

Asset Backed Leasing

By applying the Collateral feature to loans or leasing, an asset-backed product can be defined. Collateral supports multiple assets, for example properties, vehicles, machines, inventory, cash, valuables, aircraft, vessels, bank accounts, securities and portfolios. These loans are used for products such as mortgages, equipment financing and hire purchasing, as well as lease agreements.



schemes.

Repayment Schemes

Repayment schemes are flexible and include equal principal (equal instalments), equal payments (annuity), irregular payments and seasonal payments. Repayment schemes use holiday calendars and various date rolling types, such as latest business day before, nearest business day in time preceding or following, next business day after, next business day after modified, roll to last day of month or first business day of next month or no rolling. Terms for repayment of principal and interest can be different, allowing for periods of interest-only payments.

Interest Schemes

Interest schemes can be fixed and/or floating (for example Euribor and Libor), and can be multi-tiered, including base funding, different margins, and rollups. Interest calculation methods are simple or compound, and supported day-count conventions are 30/360, 30E/360, 365/360, 365/365, ACT/360, ACT/365, ACT/ACT AFB, ACT/ACT ISDA and ACT/ACT ISMA. Interest rates use a validation period, and reassessment dates can be defined. Interest options include caps and floors.

A man with a beard and dark hair is looking upwards towards a modern building with many windows. He is holding a white coffee cup with a black lid in his right hand and a dark laptop in his left hand. The image has a greenish tint.

schemes.

Fee Schemes

In the fee schemes it is possible to define various types of agreement, payment and arrears fees. The fees can be fixed or variable and are assigned to specific transactions on the agreement.

Tax Schemes

Taxes applicable to an agreement are defined using this scheme.

Payment Allocation Schemes

The allocation of extra payments to an agreement can be defined. First fees and arrears are paid, then different types of extra payments can be used, such as accrued interests, next payment, last payment or allocated evenly to the remaining repayment flow.



daily operations.

Payments

Expected payments due (days in advance) can be notified daily to the debtor then, when paid, allocated to the agreement. Payments can also be notified and received, to and from the Payment Gateway using the Matrix Platform.

Balance Calculations

Balance calculations are performed at end-of-day or on-demand, calculating due and not-due balances, including NPV calculations. Loan-to-value is also calculated for asset-backed agreements.

Scheduler

Scheduled periodic task creation such as EOD, checks for payments, and other tasks depending on the needs of the client are easy to implement.

Term Changes

Advanced capabilities in arrears resolution include decreasing or increasing the duration of the repayments, payment holiday or grace periods for payments, restructuring (rolling arrears to the principal of the agreement), refinancing and early pay-up. Pay-up fees can be applied using a range of calculation methods.

Collection

The collection (dunning) process can be associated with relevant notifications and fees. Such processes monitor the number of days in default and manage the arrears status of the agreement, such as intermediate, final warnings, lawyer collection, foreclosure and repossession.



accounting.

The sub-ledger is configured in Matrix lending & leasing and then interfaced to the general ledger system of the bank, for example SAP, Microsoft Dynamics and more.

Accounting Keys

Accounting keys can be specified to align with the overall ledger to facilitate easier integration.

An aerial photograph of a speedboat moving across the ocean, leaving a large, circular white wake behind it. The water is a deep teal color. The boat is small and positioned in the upper right quadrant of the frame.

for more information and demo.

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Talk to a specialist

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