Authorisation Matrix Settings can be categorised into "General Authorisation Settings", "Trade Services Authorisation Settings", "Custody Authorisation Settings", "Liquidity Management Authorisation Settings", "Sub-Account Collection Authorisation Settings" and "Cheque Outsourcing - Cashier's Order Authorisation Settings"

General Authorisation Settings
You can set the transaction limits of all bills accounts for different types of trade services, and the corresponding authorisation group matrices.

Trade Services Authorisation Settings
You can set the transaction limit of all bills accounts for different types of trade services, and the corresponding authorisation group matrices.

Custody Authorisation Settings
You can set the transaction limit and the corresponding authorisation group matrix of Custody Account for "Settlement Instruction Input", "Settlement Instruction File Upload" and "Corporate Action Instruction Input".

Liquidity Management Authorisation Settings
You can set the transaction limit of Liquidity Management for "InterCo Fund Transfer", "Physical Cash Pooling", "Interest Reallocation", "Payment Limit Control", "Payment Limit Control Adjustment" and "Global Cash Management" and the corresponding authorisation group matrix.

Sub-Account Collection Authorisation Settings
You can set the Sub-Account Collection service and the corresponding authorisation group matrix.

Cheque Outsourcing - Cashier's Order Authorisation Settings
You can set the transaction limit of Cashier's Order and the corresponding authorisation group matrix.

"BOCNET HK" supports a maximum of 3-level Authorisation, twelve Authorisation Groups and eight Matrices of Authorisation Amount, as well as Authorisation in order and check function

Under this mode, you can choose Single Authorisation, Dual Authorisation or 3-level Authorisation for transactions, and classify users into a maximum of twelve Authorisation Groups, i.e. Group A - L. If a user does not belong to any group, he / she will not have the authorisation rights. Each bank account allows a maximum of eight Authorisation Matrices for each type of transaction.

Example:

Authorisation in order

If you choose "Authorisation in order", the authorisation of all transactions must follow the pre-set order of Authorisation Groups. As demonstrated in the above example, transfer transaction of HK$8,000 or less to the holder's account shall be authorised by three H group users or authorised in the order of H group ➤ I group ➤ H group.

In this example:

Range of Authorisation Amount (HK$)	Authorisation Matrices
0 - 1,000	A+A+A or A+B+A
0 - 2,000	B+B+B or B+C+B
0 - 3,000	C+C+C or C+D+C
0 - 4,000	D+D+D or D+E+D
0 - 5,000	E+E+E or E+F+E
0 - 6,000	F+F+F or F+G+F
0 - 7,000	G+G+G or G+H+G
0 - 8,000	H+H+H or H+I+H

Check function

If you choose "Number of Checks Supported" and selects "2" in the drop down list, that kind of transaction will require dual checks before authorisation.

Authorisation of transactions

Users need to perform different modes of two-factor authentication to conduct online "General Transaction" and "Designated Transaction":

User	Role	General Transaction	Designated Transaction
Maker	Responsible to create transactions	Login by using the e-Cert password / one-time Security Code generated by "Security Device"	
Checker	Responsible to check transactions, ensure the transaction details are correct		
Authoriser	Responsible to authorise the execution of transactions	Authorise the transactions using the e-Cert password / one-time Security Code generated by "Security Device"	Authorise the transactions using the e-Cert password / one-time Transaction Confirmation Code generated by "Security Device"

Terminology Explanation:

Single Authorisation – after creating a transaction, authorisation from one user is required to complete the transaction

Dual Authorisation – after creating a transaction, authorisation from two users is required to complete the transaction

3-level Authorisation – after creating a transaction, authorisation from three users is required to complete the transaction

Authorisation in order – authorisation of transaction must follow the pre-set order of Authorisation Groups

Non-ordered Authorisation – authorisation of transaction is not restricted by the order of Authorisation Groups

At "BOCNET HK", the name of an Authorisation Group does not reflect whether its authorisation amount is high or low, i.e. the authorisation amount of Group A is not necessarily higher than that of Group B, and vice versa.
Example:

✘ A>B>C>......>L
✘ L>K>J>......>A

However, if one Authorisation Group (e.g. A + A) is a subset of another Authorisation Group (e.g. A+A+B), the latter (A+A+B) must have a greater authorisation amount than the former (A+A).
Example:

✔ A+B > A
✔ A+B > B
✔ A+A > A
✔ A+A+B > A+A
✔ A+A+B > A+B