# Capital Markets Special Interest Group

Clearing Today & Clearing Tomorrow

Vipin Bharathan & Mani Pillai





### Agenda

- 1. Clearing
- 2. Scale and Scope of Clearing
  - a. Challenges
  - b. Proposed Solutions
- 3. Anatomy Of A Use Case-Robinhood & GME
- 4. The Solution
  - a. DLT in Clearing
  - b. Bilateral Netting
  - c. otc.Digital solution



## Clearing Today

- Payment, Clearing & Settlement (PCS)
- 2. Post Trade
  - a. A Network of Participants (Broker Dealers, Banks)
  - b. Asset(s) Transferred Among Those Participants (monetary instrument, security, commodity, or derivative)
  - c. A Process With Procedures & Obligations managed through legal, risk management and governance processes involving Intermediaries
  - d. Messages between participants consist of electronic messages, acknowledgements, other information
  - e. Payments & Settlement can be operated through one entity i. RTGS, Deferred Netting Settlement & Hybrid
  - f. CCP for pooling risk and creating shorter settlement windows, In exchange traded markets

From: CPSS-IOSCO Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures (2012), http://www.bis.org/cpmi/publ/d101a.pdf



### CCP

- 1. Buyer To Every Seller & Seller To Every Buyer
- 2. Risk Management Through Margins and Pooled Collateral
- 3. Default Risk Is Shared
- 4. Mark-To-Market losses and gains, plus collateral intra-day calls to manage current and potential future exposures

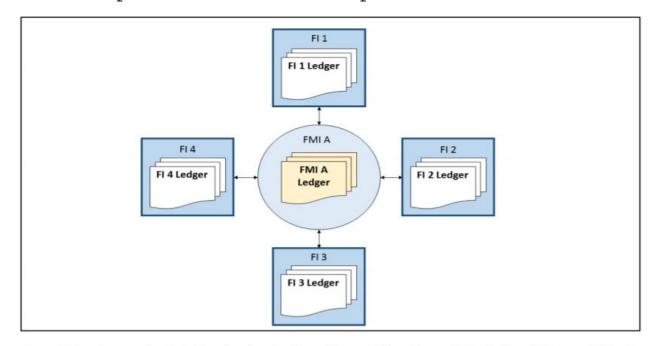


Figure 1: Simple example of a hub and spoke structure with one FMI and financial institutions (FIs) as participants

From: Mills, David, Kathy Wang, Brendan Malone, Anjana Ravi, Jeff Marquardt, Clinton Chen, Anton Badev, Timothy Brezinski, Linda Fahy, Kimberley Liao, Vanessa Kargenian, Max Ellithorpe, Wendy Ng, and Maria Baird (2016). "Distributed ledger technology in payments, clearing, and settlement," Finance and Economics Discussion Series 2016-095. Washington: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, https://doi.org/10.17016/FEDS.2016.095

# More Complex CCP Interactions

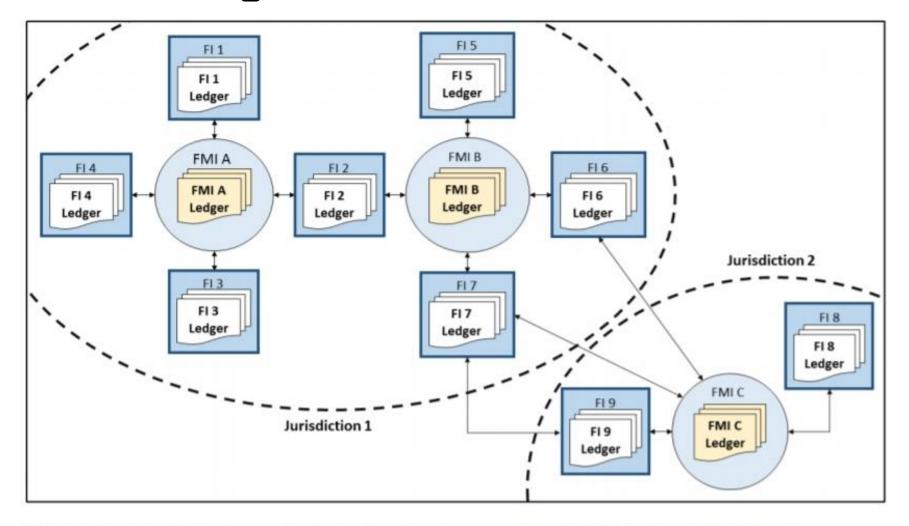


Figure 2: Example of a more-complex hub and spoke structure with multiple FMIs, FIs, and jurisdictions





### CCP - Challenges

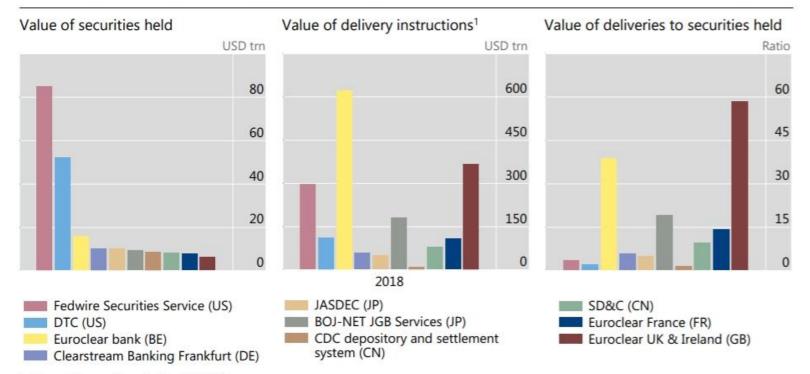
- 1. Settlement cycle length and delay increases risk
- 2. No 24/7 Trading due to pause for netting and settlement
- 3. Calls for regulatory capital may increase in times of heavy trading
- 4. Books and records are not timely. Beneficial ownership records are not accurate.



### RED BOOK STATISTICS

Securities held and delivered by selected CSDs/SSSs

Graph A1



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Flow of transactions in the CSD/SSS.

Source: BIS Red Book statistics.





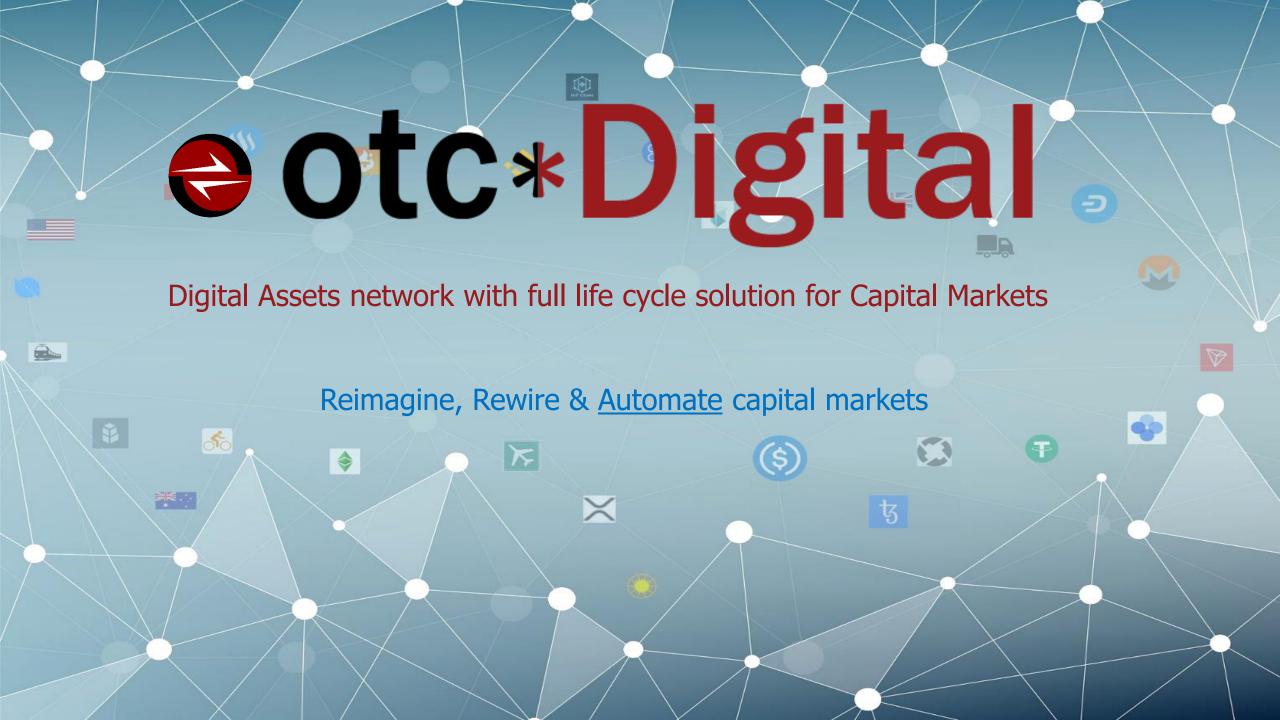
### CALLS FOR CHANGE

<u>Clearing Firms Prevent 'Cascading Failures': Q&A With Larry Tabb</u> -Bloomberg Describing the current Infrastructure

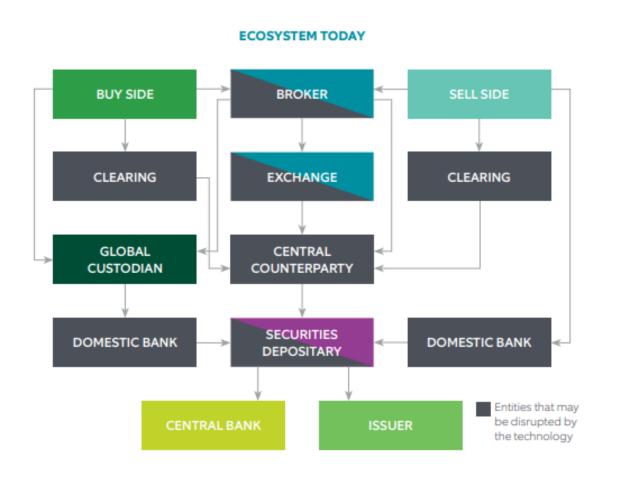
#### Calls For reform

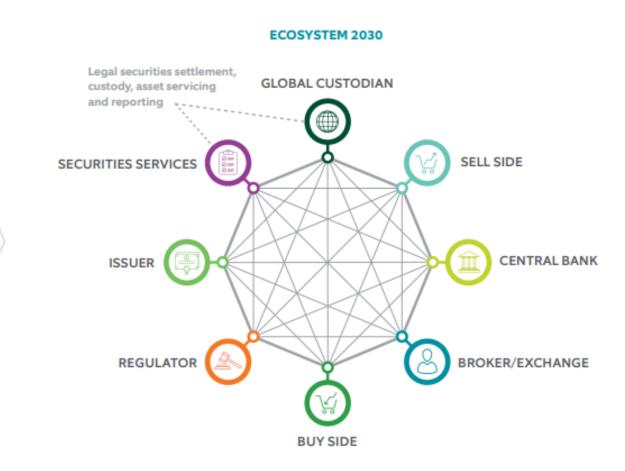
- Robinhood's GameStop Debacle Spurs Calls to Modernize Stock Clearing The time it takes clearinghouses to process U.S. stock trades has come under scrutiny-WSJ Feb 8
- GameStop case puts focus on market plumbing FT Editorial on Feb 7th
- Robinhood CEO, regulators to testify at House hearing on GameStop frenzy -Announced for Feb 18





### **Equity Market Structure reimagined**





Source: Northern Trust whitepaper – custody re-imagined



### **Centralized Clearing**

					Party A			CCP		Party B					
Venue	Symbol	Qty	Price	IBM	MSFT	EXXON	USD		IBM	MSFT	EXXON	USD	RTGS	Netting	<b>Netting Gain</b>
Exchange	IBM	1,000	120	1,000			(120,000)		(1,000)			120,000	120,000	120,000	0%
ATS	MSFT	(1,500)	1,000		(1,500)		1,500,000			1,500		(1,500,000)	1,620,000	(1,380,000)	15%
RFQ	EXXON	600	1,550			600	(930,000)				(600)	930,000	2,550,000	(450,000)	829
ОТС	IBM	(700)	135	(700)			94,500		700			(94,500)	2,644,500	(544,500)	79%
				300	(1,500)	600	544,500	Centralised Clearing Party	(300)	1,500	(600)	(544,500)			
				300	(1,500)	000	311,300		(300)	2,300	(000)	(311,300)			
Robinhoo	d														
Users	GameStop	Qty	Price	GME											
1-1000	GME	200,000	200	200,000			(40,000,000)								
1001-2000	GME	150,000	400	150,000			(60,000,000)								
2001-3000	GME	600,000	320	600,000			(192,000,000)								
				950,000			(292,000,000)								
A spokes	man for the	DTCC woul	dn't speci	ify how m		ed from pa	ore collateral fro articular firms l								

https://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2021-01-29/what-s-the-dtcc-and-how-did-it-stop-gamestop-mania-quicktake?sref=8GWybyo5

Multilateral Netting gains can range from 4 to 8% (or 96% to 92% gains)



# **Decentralized Clearing**

					Party A					Party B					
					-					-				DeFi	
Venue	Token	Qty	Price	IBM	ESG-BOND	ETH	USDT		IBM	ESG-BOND	ETH	USDT	RTGS	Netting	<b>Netting Gain</b>
Exchange	IBM	1,000	130	1,000			(130,000)		(1,000)			130,000	130,000	130,000	0%
ATS	ESG-BOND	(1,500)	1,000		(1,500)		1,500,000			1,500		(1,500,000)	1,630,000	(1,370,000)	16%
RFQ	ETH	600	1,550			600	(930,000)				(600)	930,000	2,560,000	(440,000)	83%
OTC	IBM	(700)	135	(700)			94,500		700			(94,500)	2,654,500	(534,500)	80%
				300	(1,500)	600	534,500		(300)	1,500	(600)	(534,500)			
DTCC		NSCC	IBM	300			(35,500)		(300)			35,500			
		FICC	ESG-BONE	)	(1,500)		1,500,000			1,500		(1,500,000)			
		Does not	clear ETH												
			P2P or De	centralized	d Clearing										
			D2C Clear												
			D2D Clear	ing											
			Cradit I Iti	Credit Utilization Advantage:		8hrs settlement vs 48 hrs (T+2		rc (T   2)	ic 600%						
			Cieuit Otilization Auvantage.			4hrs vs 48hrs is 1200%			15 000%						
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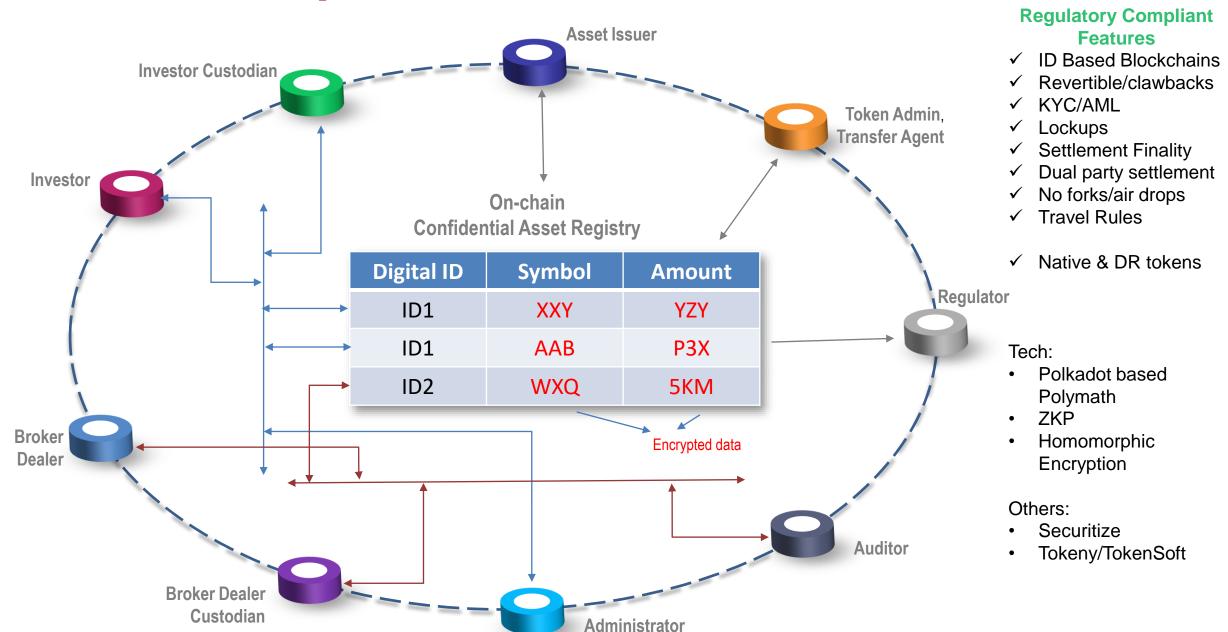


# **Clearing Models comparison**

	Centralized FMI	Regulated dFMI				
<b>Settlement Duration</b>	T+2, T+1 M-F & Holidays	Session (RTGS, 4/8/12hrs, T+1)				
Operational Time	M-F (except holidays)	24 x 7				
Assets	By Asset class (Equities, FI, Derivatives)	Mix any asset type bilaterally				
Liquidity	High liquidity with asset class	High liquidity across asset classes				
Security	SPF (Single point of failure)	decentralized (node count)				
<b>Settlement Currency</b>	National currency	Any FIAT, Stable Coins, xCBDC or even T*vT*				
Data standard	Customized FIX/ISO20022/FpML	Common Domain Model (CDM)				
Exchanges	Nationally approved	Any exchange (CEX/DEX) that meets regulations				
Credit Risk	Multilateral	Bilateral (can be multilateral with restrictions)				
Default Fund / IM	centralized with predefined assets	Bilateral and Default funds (IM) can be any asset				

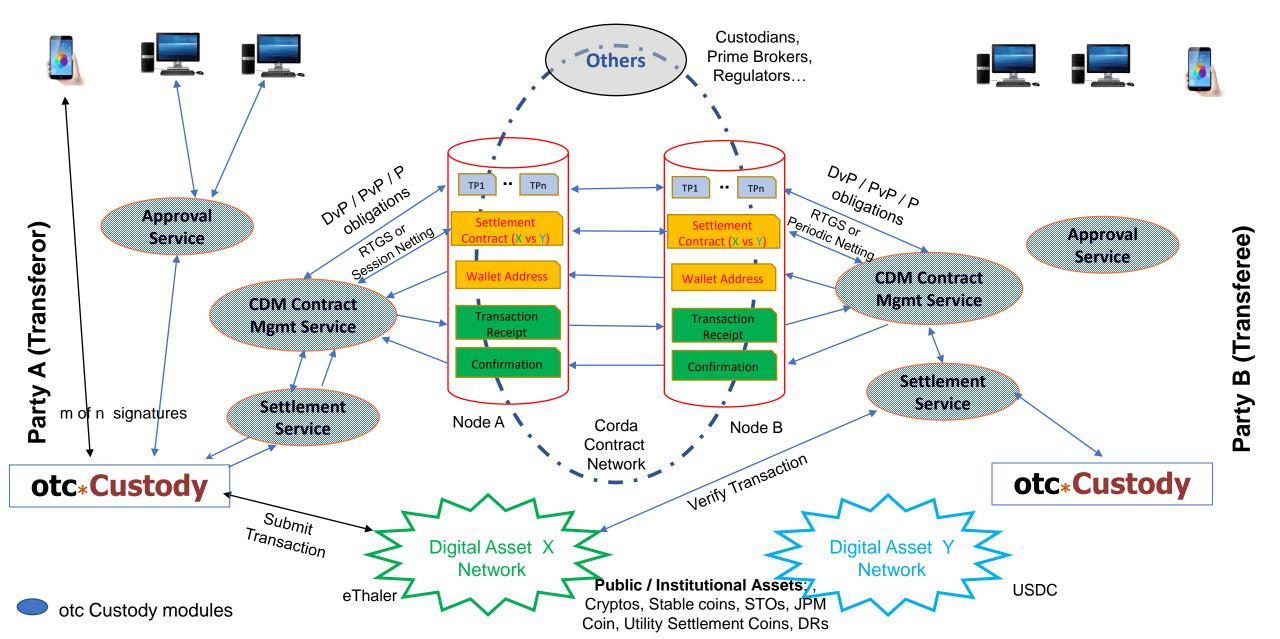


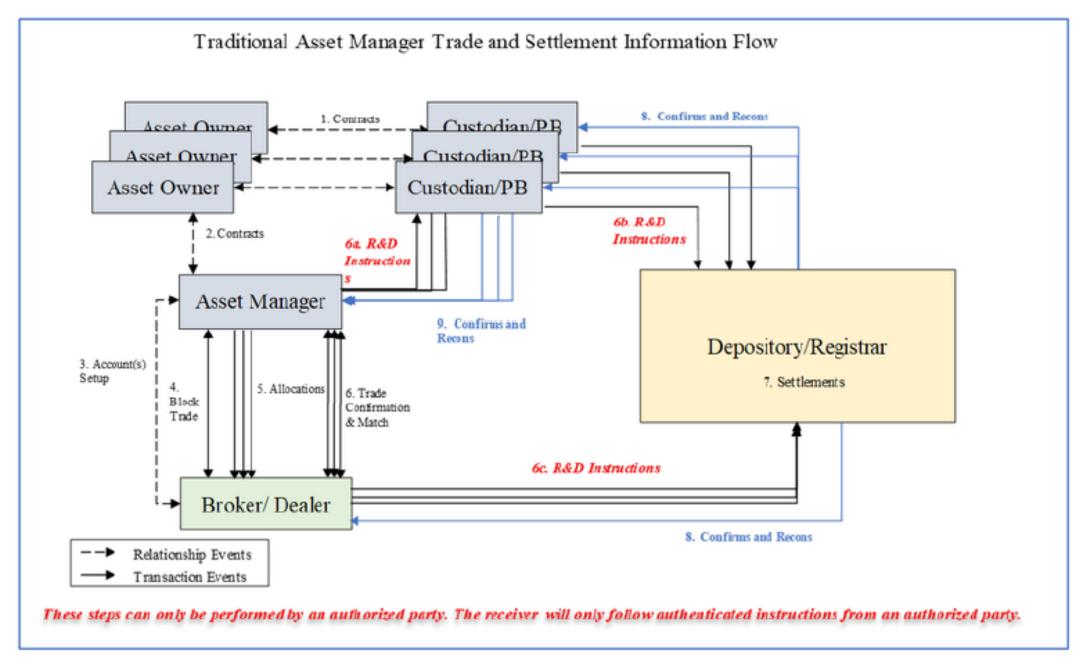
### **Capital Markets Cash Securities dFMI**





# Decentralized Clearing using CDM, BC, DLT and Secured Custody with Threshold Signatures





Reference: TabbForum article "Does Blockchain work for Securities Settlement?"