

# Introduction to Half Epsilon

### **Outline**



- About Us
- Problem Statement
- Our Product
- Use Case 1: Inter-bank Payments
- Use Case 2: Inter-bank Risk Participation
- Use Case 3: Inter-bank Repo

### **About Us**







Responsible for vision, design and overall execution



Sanil Borkar

Responsible for engineering the core technology















# **About the Company**



#### Half Epsilon Pte. Ltd.

• Incorporated in Singapore, Feb 2020.

#### **March 2020 - Now**

- Solved a very difficult and impactful technical challenge.
- Built the technology. Patent pending.
- Identified several use cases.
- Looking for an anchor partner.

### **Problem**



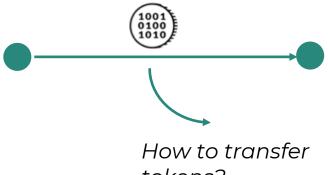
Institutional tokens are different from Crypto-currencies

#### **Crypto-currencies have two requirements**

- Secure Double-spend Prevention
- Decentralization No centralized control over transaction processing

#### Institutional tokens have two additional requirements

- Confidentiality Parties not involved in the transaction should not be aware of it
- Compliance Adherence to data residency, data hygiene and financial reporting guidelines



tokens?

# **Current Attempts are Blockchain Inspired**



Let's look at four examples.

#### **Ethereum**

Public Blockchain with Smart Contract functionality.

#### **ConsenSys Quorum**

Permissioned version of Ethereum.

#### IBM Hyperledger Fabric

IBM's permissioned Blockchain.

#### R<sub>3</sub> Corda

Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).

None of these designs jointly satisfy the four requirements.

# Half Epsilon's Approach



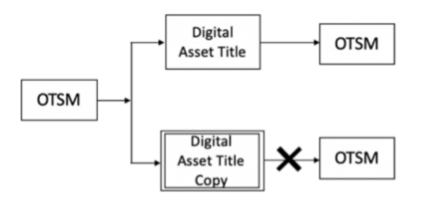
- 1. Ignore the Blockchain / DLT hype
- 2. Re-solve the double-spend prevention problem to satisfy the four requirements

This is very hard. But, we did it!

## **Product: One Time Spend Machine**







OTSM prevents a digital asset from being spent multiple times.

	OTSM
Confidentiality	Yes
Secure DSP	Yes
Decentralization	Yes
Compliance	Yes

OTSM enables direct institution-to-institution transfers of tokens.

### **Features**



**Secure Minting** 

Secure Storage

**Confidential Transfers** 

**Unbounded Scalability** 

High Resilience

**Audit role for Regulators** 

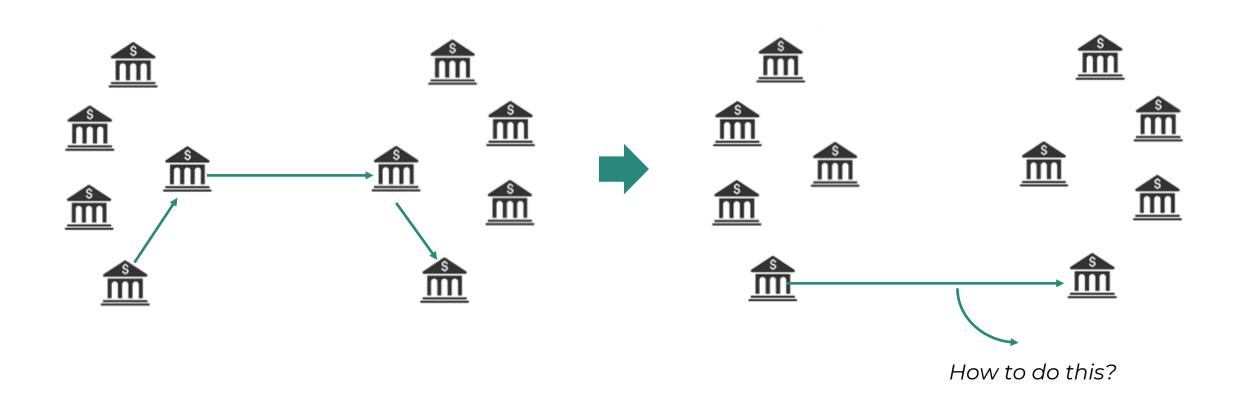


# Use Case 1: Inter-bank Payments

# From Hub and Spoke to Point-to-point



Partior use case



### **Key Enablers**



#### **Tokenized Fiat Currencies**

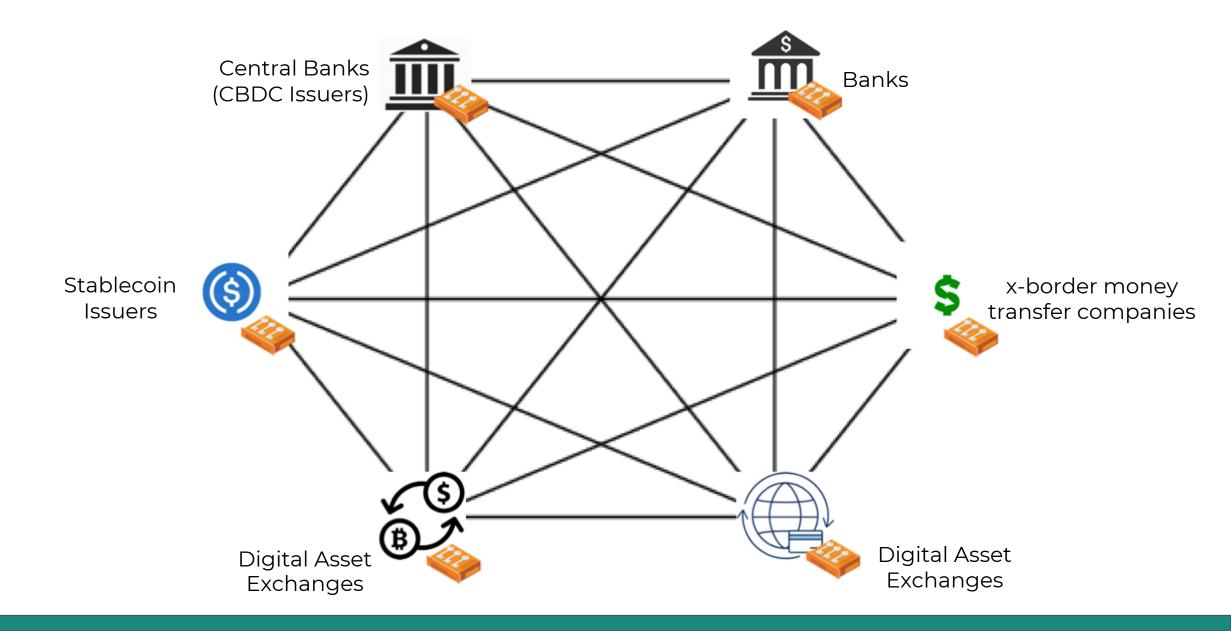
- Inspired by Crypto-currencies
- Digital Bearer Assets, to be transferred point-to-point between institutions
- Denominated in fiat currencies like SGD, USD, etc.
- Issued by a bank

#### **One Time Spend Machine**



#### **Instant Settlement Network**





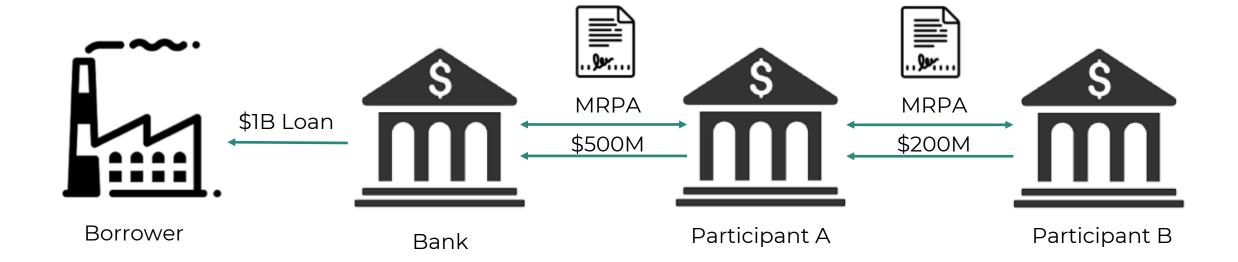


# Use Case 2: Inter-bank Risk Participation

### **Risk Participation Chain**



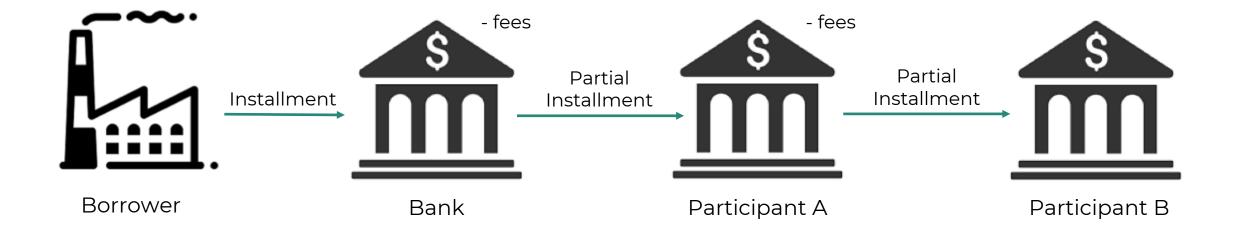
A participant could sell its exposure to another participant



## **Risk Participation Chain**



Partial installments are transferred down the chain.

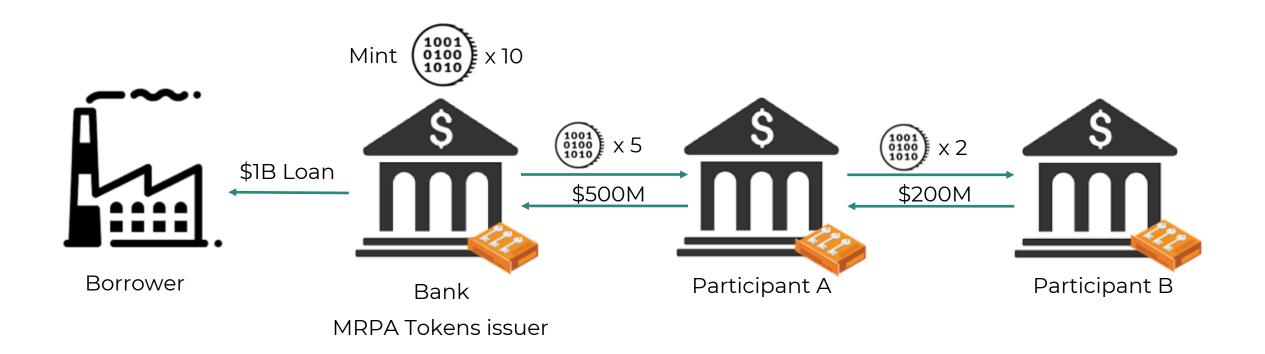


Chaining adds additional risk, reduces return

### Risk Participation with MRPA Tokens



MRPA Tokens are Digital Bearer Assets

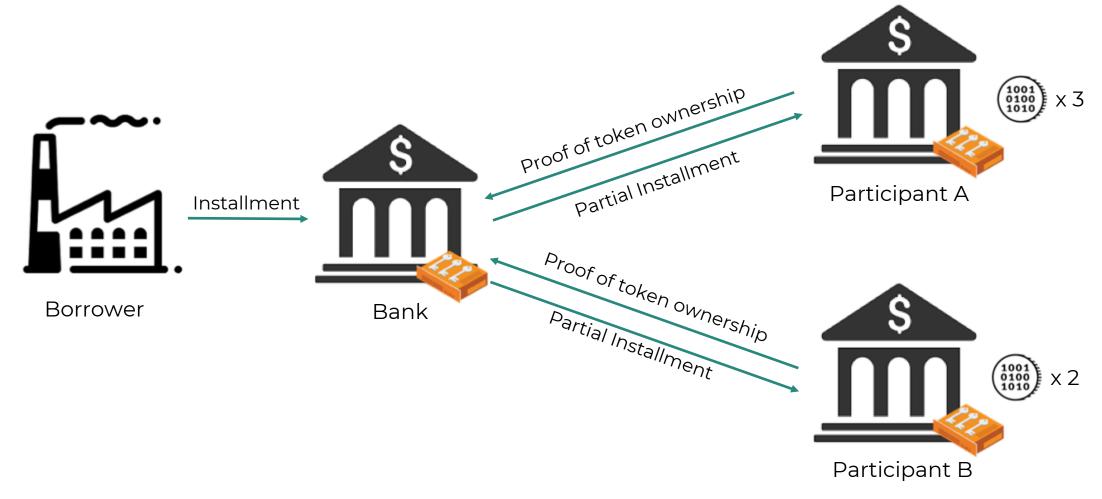


Digital Bearer Assets can be transferred from bank to bank instantly and with settlement finality.

### Risk Participation with MRPA Tokens



On installment due date, participants present proof of MRPA Token ownership. Issuer makes partial payments.



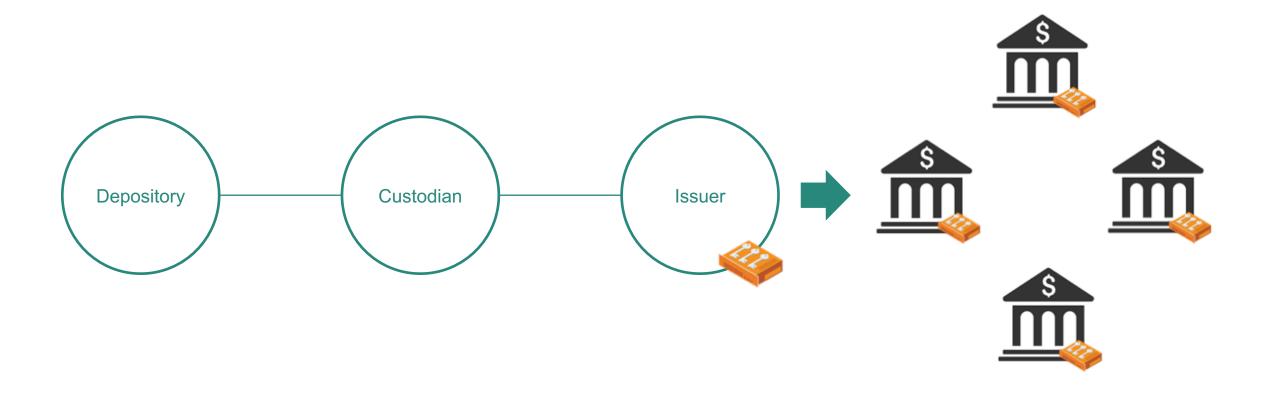
MRPA tokens reduce intermediaries and consequently risk. Participants get better returns.



# Use Case 3: Inter-bank Repo

### **Token Issuance**





Token transfers are instant.

Bank in the OTC Network holds beneficiary interest in underlying securities represented by token.

# **Servicing Tokens**



What a token represents can change over time

Token ID	Issuance Date	Issuer	Securities	Securities Custodian	Accrued Cash
DBS-101	1/1/2022	DBS	1000 shares of APPL	JP Morgan	USD 220
DBS-102	30/3/2022	DBS	1000 shares of MRK + 1000 shares of OGN	JP Morgan	0
	may represent a ecurities, perhaps of a corporate sp	after			A token may accrue cash, perhaps after dividends are distribute

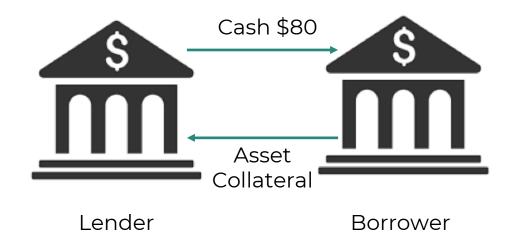
Issuer manages corporate actions

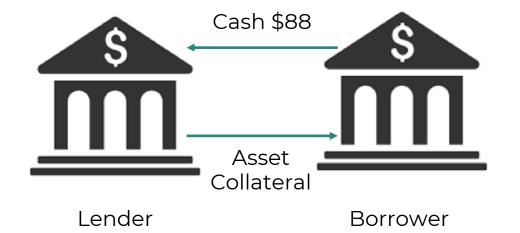
# Repurchase Agreements (Repo)



Step One: Sale

Step Two: Buyback





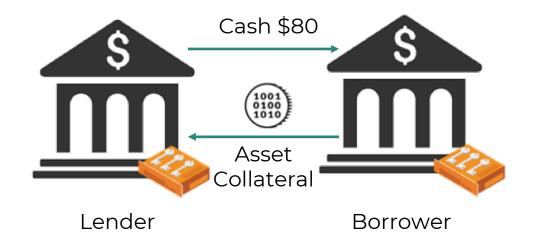
Asset collateral movement can be significantly slower than cash movement. T+2.

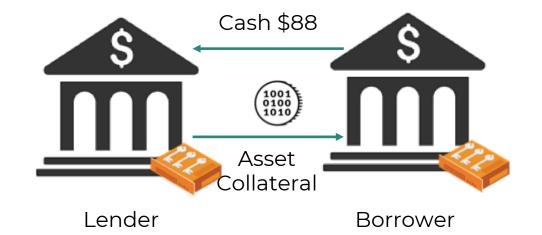
# Repurchase Agreements (Repo)



Step One: Sale

Step Two: Buyback





Asset movement can be instant just like cash movement.

## Summary



- Institutional tokens can reduce costs, eliminate settlement latencies, reduce risks, and increase returns
- Present day token transfer systems fall short in delivering these benefits.
- A new token transfer system is required.
- Half Epsilon provides such a token transfer system.



### Thank You!

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