

# 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



# **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



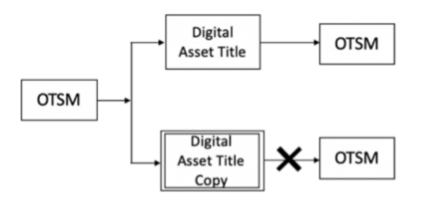
- 1. Ignore the Blockchain / DLT hype
- 2. Re-solve the double-spend prevention problem to satisfy the four requirements

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** 

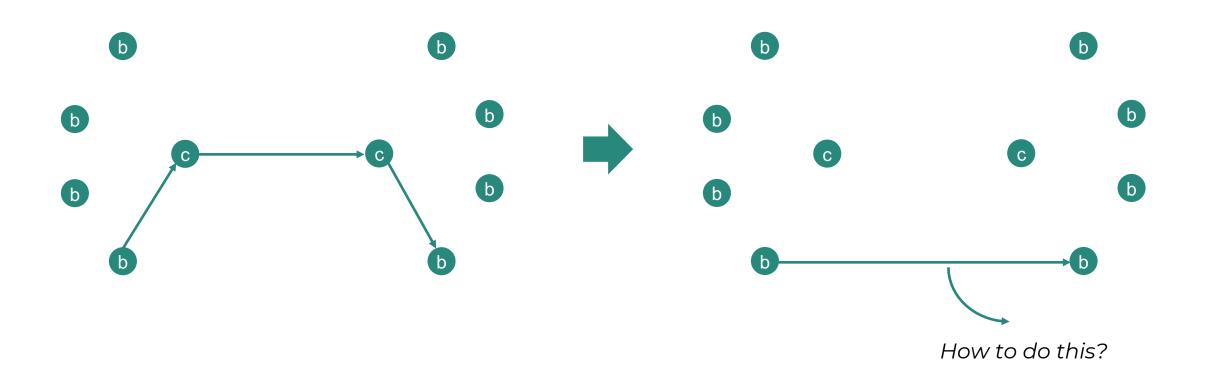


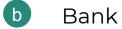
# Use Case 1: Inter-bank Payments

# 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**



# Point-to-point Model



Point-to-point transfers will reduce costs and delays



- **b** Bank
- **c** Correspondent Bank

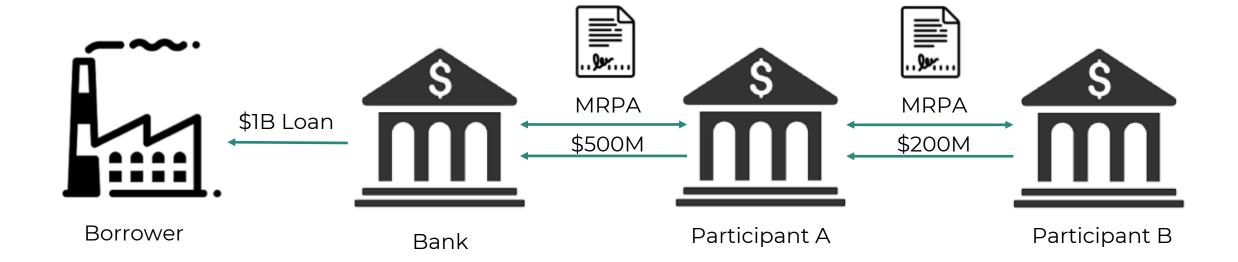


# Use Case 2: Inter-bank Risk Participation

### **Risk Participation Chain**



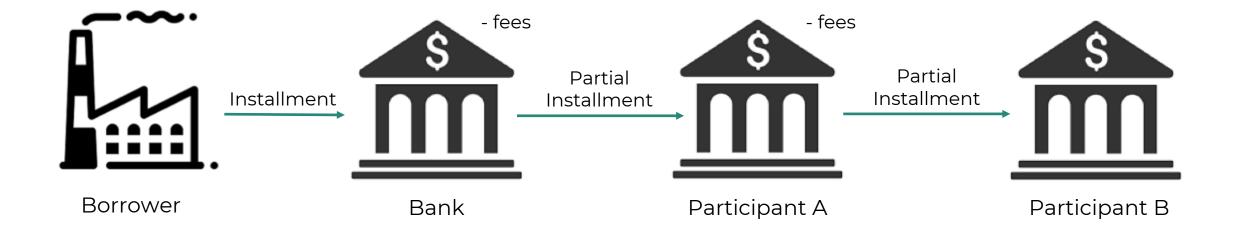
A participant could sell its exposure to another participant



## **Risk Participation Chain**



Partial installments are transferred down the chain.

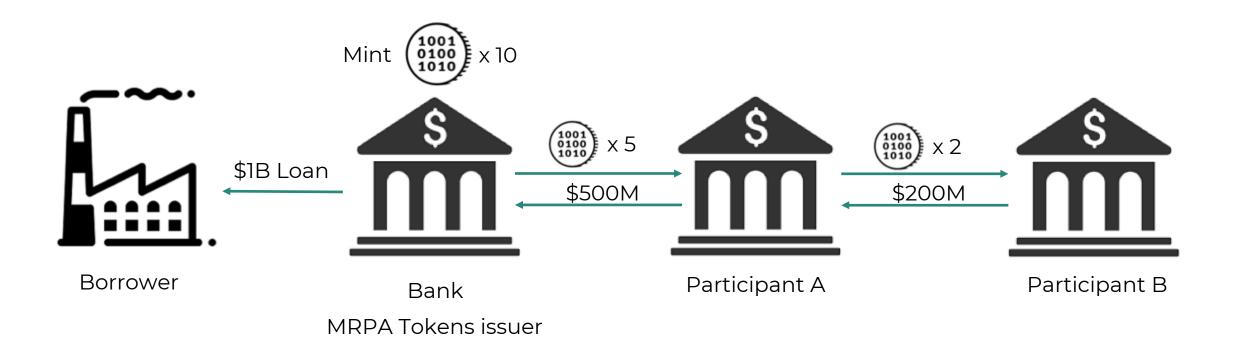


Chaining adds additional risk, reduces return

### Risk Participation with MRPA Tokens



MRPA Tokens are Digital Bearer Assets

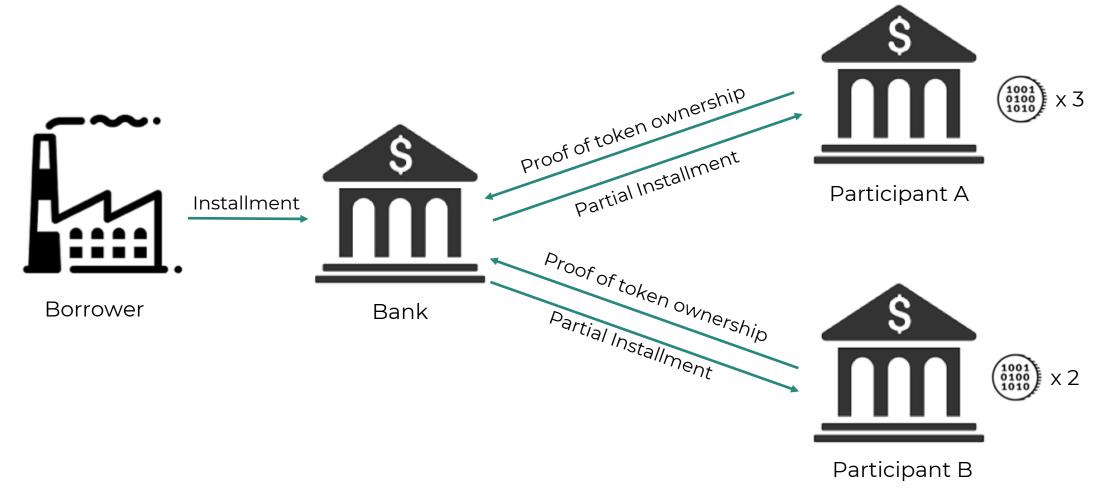


Digital Bearer Assets can be transferred from bank to bank instantly and with settlement finality.

### Risk Participation with MRPA Tokens



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



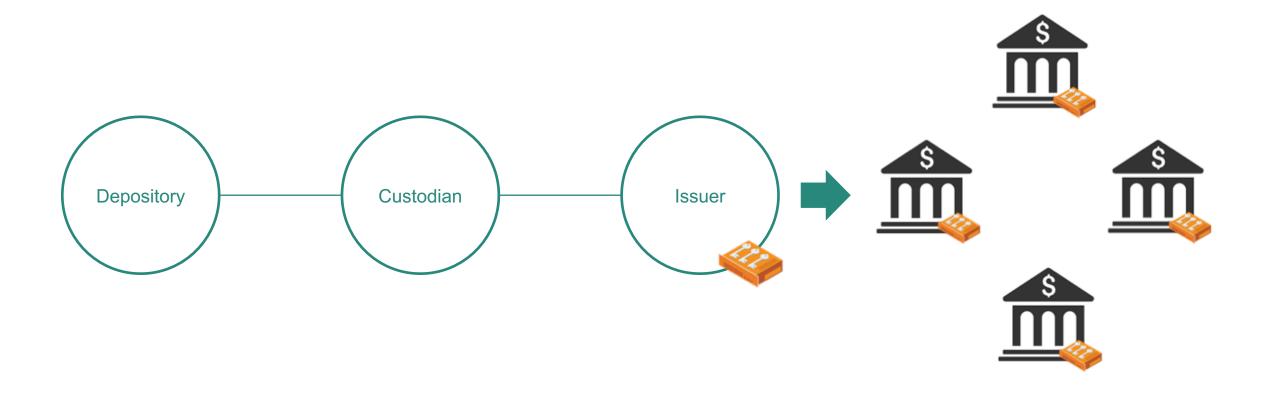
MRPA tokens reduce intermediaries and consequently risk. Participants get better returns.



# 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

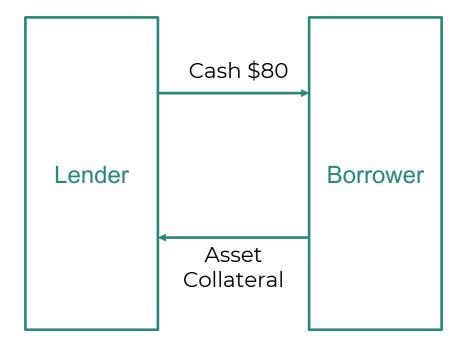
| Token ID | Issuance Date  | Issuer | Securities                                 | Securities<br>Custodian | Accrued Cash  |
|----------|--|--------|--|-------------------------|---|
| DBS-101  | 1/1/2022   | DBS    | 1000 shares of APPL                        | JP Morgan               | USD 220   |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

Issuer manages corporate actions

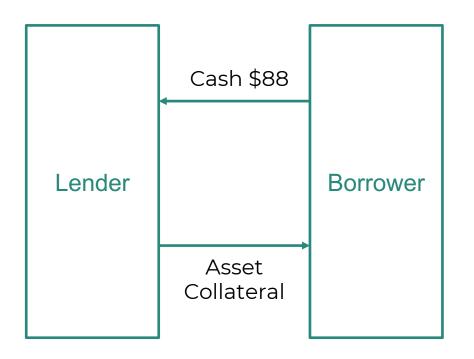
# Repurchase Agreements (Repo)



Step One: Sale



Step Two: Buyback

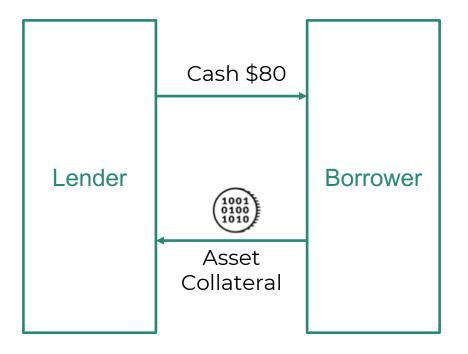


Asset collateral movement can be significantly slower than cash movement. T+2.

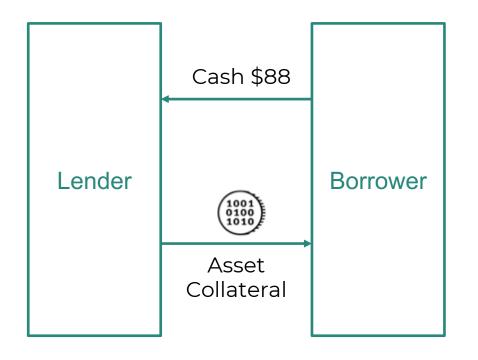
## Repo with Tokenized Securities



Step One: Sale



Step Two: Buyback



Asset collateral movement can be instant.

## 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!

If you liked this deck, share it!

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