

Inter-bank Payments with Tokenized Fiat Currencies

Hub and Spoke Model

Current x-border payments follow a hub and spoke model



Bank



Correspondent Bank

Point-to-point Model

Point-to-point transfers will reduce costs and delays



- b** Bank
- c** Correspondent Bank

Tokenized Fiat Currencies (TFCs)

- 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

Significant Interest in Singapore

Experimentation Phase: Project Ubin (2016 - 2020)

- PoC: Tokenized SGD
- PoC: Inter-bank Payments
- PoC: DvP, PVP, DvD

Commercialization Phase: Partior (2021 -)

- JV between DBS, JP Morgan and Tamasek
- DBS to issue SGD, JP Morgan to issue USD denominated Tokenized Fiat Currencies

Problem

Tokenized Fiat Currencies are different from Crypto-currencies

Crypto-currencies have two requirements

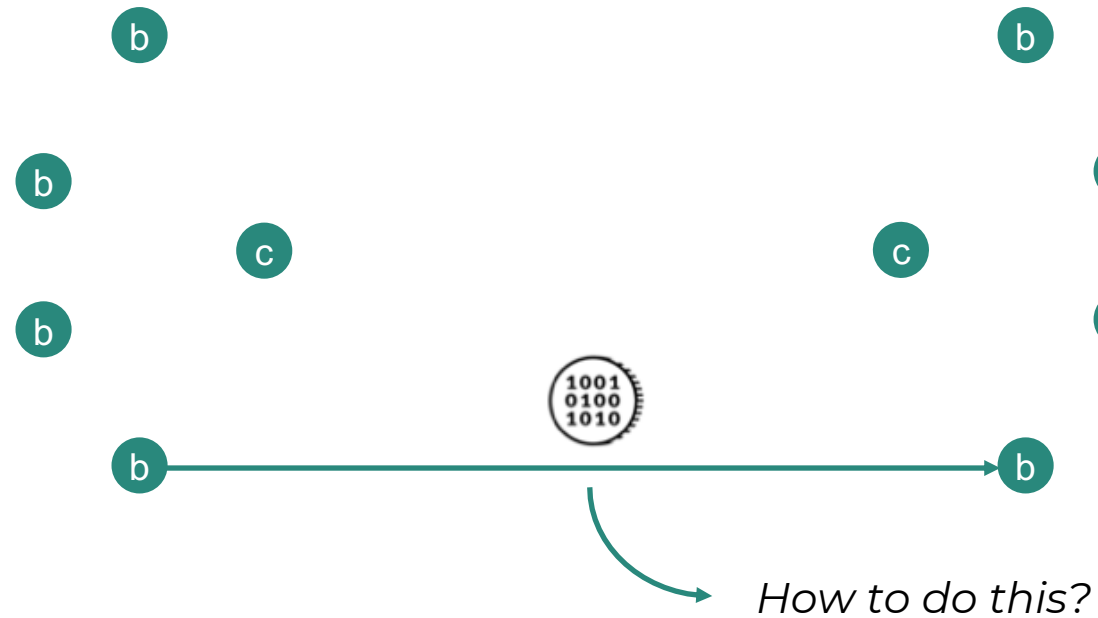
- Secure Double-spend Prevention
- No centralized control over transaction processing

TFCs 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

Problem

No tech in the market delivers point-to-point transfer of Tokenized Fiat Currencies



- b** Bank
- c** Correspondent Bank

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.

R3 Corda

Distributed Ledger Technology (DLT).

None of these designs jointly satisfy the four requirements.

Ethereum

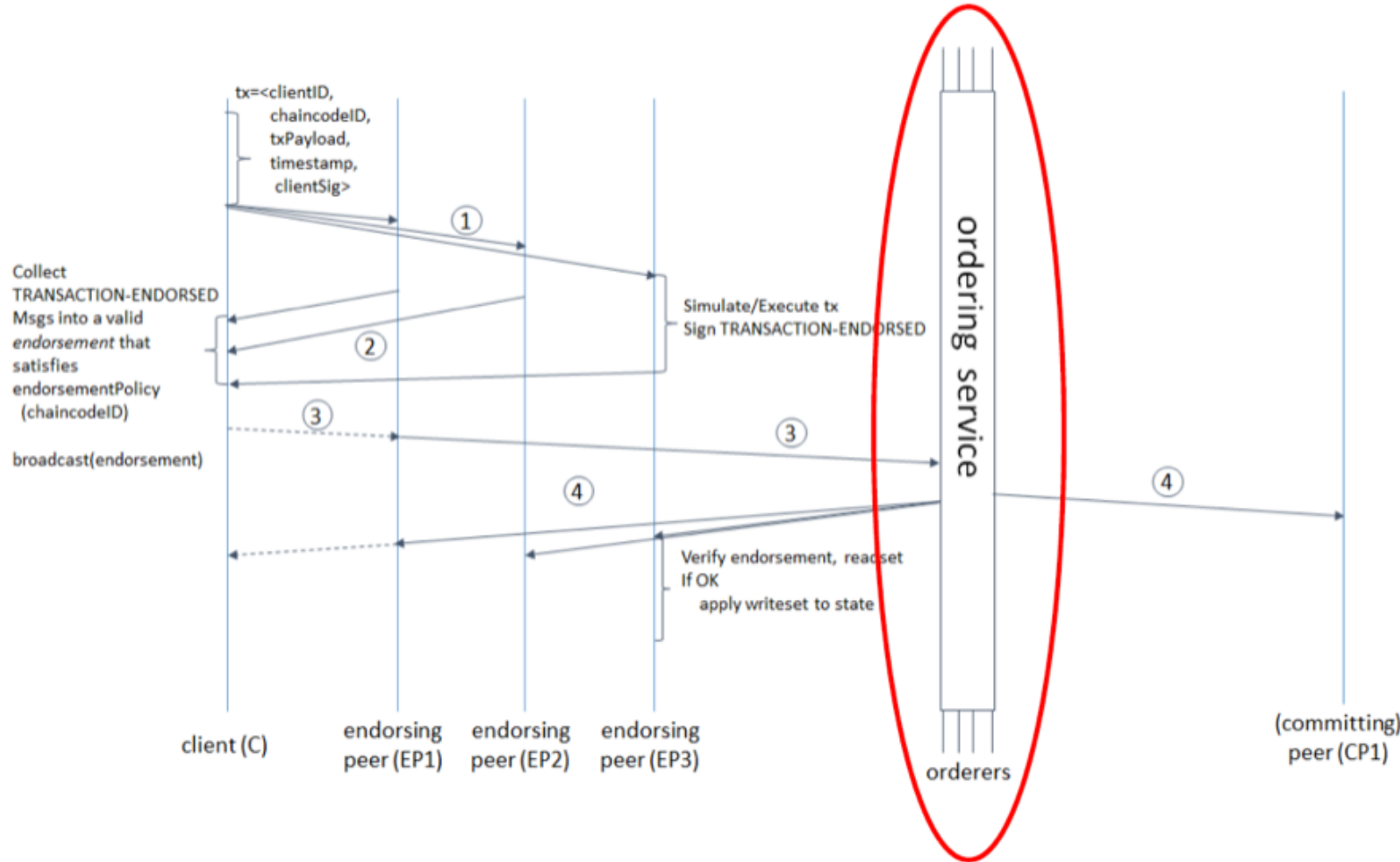
Public Blockchain with Smart Contract functionality.



- **Problem:** Ethereum is too public. Institutions do not want to compromise confidentiality of their transactions.

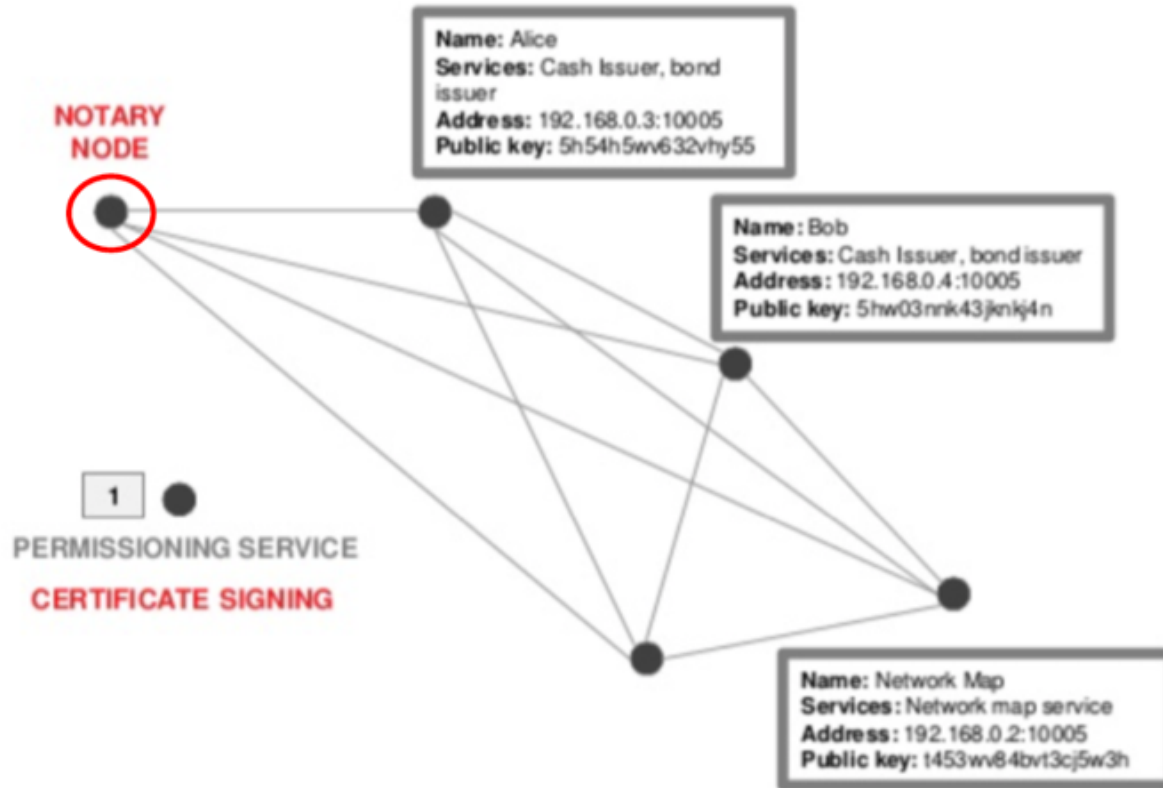
IBM Hyperledger Fabric

Philosophy: Blockchains are replicated databases.



- **Problem:** If ordering service is operated by a centralized entity, decentralization requirement is not satisfied.
- **Problem:** If ordering service is operated by a decentralized set of peers then confidentiality and compliance requirements are not satisfied.

Cross-org replication of data, even encrypted data accrues tremendous liabilities on enterprises.



- The notary service is essentially a transaction ordering service.
- **Problem:** The notary service is centralized. Decentralization requirement is not satisfied. Confidentiality requirement is also not satisfied.

Half Epsilon's Approach

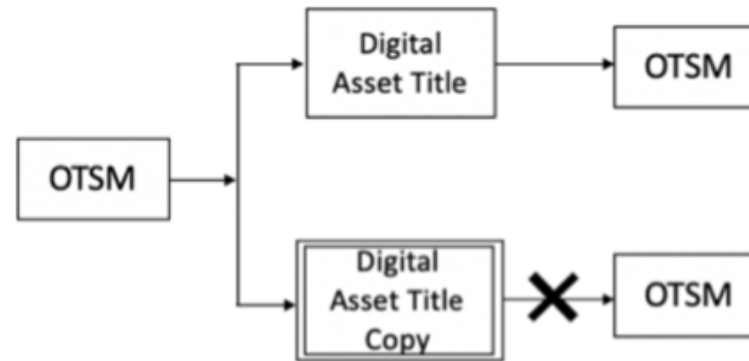
1. Ignore the Blockchain / DLT hype
2. Re-solve the double-spend prevention problem to satisfy the four requirements

This is very hard. But, we did it!

Product: One Time Spend Machine



OTSM – A Special Purpose
FIPS 140-2 Level 3 HSM



OTSM prevents a digital asset from
being spent multiple times.

	OTSM
Confidentiality	Yes
Security	Yes
Decentralization	Yes
Compliance	Yes

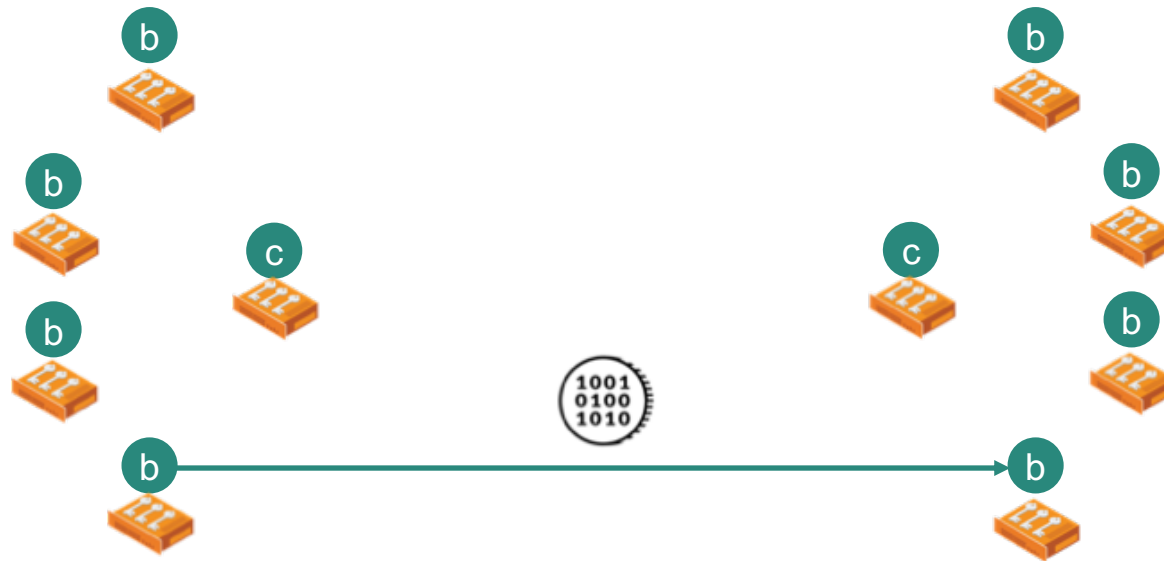
OTSM enables direct institution-to-institution transfers of tokens.

OTSM: Key Technical Challenges

- How to securely create new tokens? Both fungible and non-fungible.
- How to securely store tokens?
- How to ensure double spend prevention at spending institution?
- How to ensure replay attack prevention at receiving institution?
- How to ensure asynchronous transfers?
- How to transport tokens from one institution to another?

Achieving Point-to-point TFC Transfers

All Banks that have OTSMs can transfer TFCs to each other



Bank



Correspondent Bank

Bottom Line

Every Solution to the double-spend prevention problem brings in massive change.

Digital Baking

Enabled by resilient databases

Crypto-economics

Enabled by Nakamoto consensus

One Tap Payments

Enabled by secure ICs in stored value cards and mobile phones

Fast and low cost Inter-bank cross-border payments

Enabled by the One Time Spend Machine

Thank You!

If you liked this deck, share it!

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