Discussion of

Does SIC need a pacemaker?

By Robert Oleschak and Thomas Nellen (Swiss National Bank)

9th Payment and Settlement System Simulation Seminar, Bank of Finland, Helsinki, August 25th-26th 2011

Lola Hernández (De Nederlandsche Bank)



Outline of the discussion

- Scope of the paper
- Summary
- Comment & Questions



Scope of the paper

- Paper assesses current SIC algorithm and compares it with 4 alternatives with the purpose of minimizing settlement delays
 - Assuming release behavior and levels of liquidity of the participants remain constant
- It measures the change in settlement delay using transactions from February 2007, covering 15 business days and an average daily number of 1.2 million transactions
- The paper supports the efficiency of SIC's current algorithm in time with the ongoing discussion on a reform of SIC's algorithm.



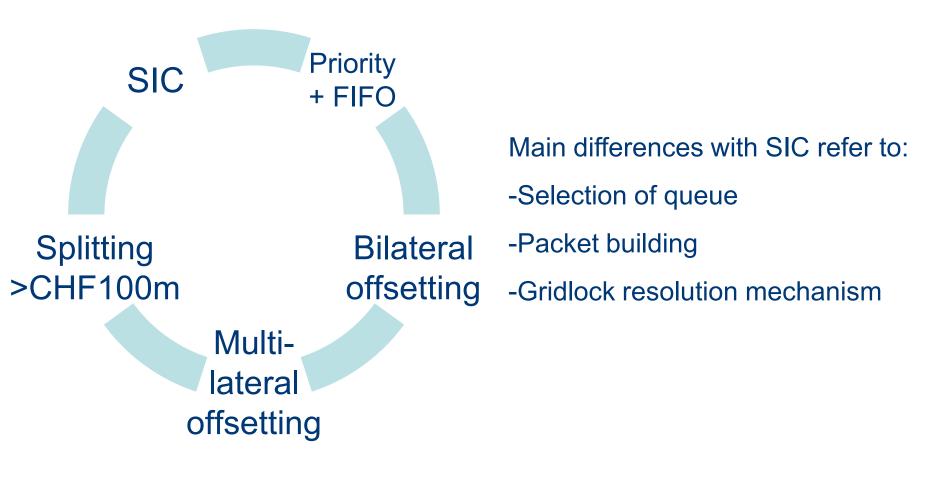
Summary of the paper

• Description of SIC algorithm:

Participant level:	System level:
 Order of priority as determined by participant. In case of same order of Priority: FIFO applies 	If several participants have queued payments: - SIC follows FIFO order irrespective of priority - For reasons of efficiency: SIC settles several consecutive payments in the same queue (if all payments have been settled or if there is insufficient cover, then FIFO applies



Summary of the paper





Algorithm	Average delay indicator
SIC	0.155
- No unsettled payments	
Priority + FIFO	0.153
-Similar to SIC \rightarrow with unsettled payments at the end of the day	
Bilateral offsetting	0.135
-On average delay indicator of Bilateral offsetting \leq SIC	
Full multilateral netting every 60 minutes	0.135
-Does not further reduce delays	
Splitting transactions > CHF 100 million:	0.151
-Leaves 10 payments unsettled at the end of the day	



Comments & Questions

Many of my comments and questions are not specific to the paper, but in general to the literature

- 1) SIC's settlement delay indicator present minimum and maximum values of the study, implying greater fluctuations of the indicator:
- What would this trade-off mean from a policy perspective?
 → Stable indicator Vs Volatile indicator
- 2) It is mentioned that reducing settlement delay is important but not an exclusive criteria when evaluating alternative settlement algorithms:
- What other elements would you consider and how would you integrate them in the analysis (method)?
- What would be other alternatives to speed up transactions and minimize settlements delays ?

