BoF-PSS2

Payment and Settlement System Simulator

- A tool for analysis of liquidity, risk and efficiency

Harry Leinonen Bank of Finland



Presentation structure

- 1. Background
- 2. Input generation sub-system
- 3. Simulation execution sub-system
- 4. Output analysing sub-system
- 5. Special functions
- 6. Requirements and user support



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Many dimensions in payment systems

- **Complex processes**
 - Settlement account characteristics
 - Processing and settlement algorithms
 - Behavioural patterns and incentives
 - Rules defined by user community and authorities
- Interdependency
 - A network of ancillary systems and main settlement systems
 - PVP and DVP processing
 - International relationships
- Susceptible to external shocks
 - Technical, criminal, liquidity, financial and other shocks
- Payment systems have hidden characteristics
 - Internal credits and counterparty obligations



Why simulate?

- Simulation models are suitable for analysis of a number of payment system issues
 - Incorporation of relationships that are complex and close to reality
 - Real and massive data sets can be used
 - Results generally reliable when behavioural effects can be controlled or anticipated
 - Models based on enumeration rather than calculus
- Multiple scenarios can be simulated; impossible in real systems
 - Various risk scenarios
 - Possible changes in settlement conventions, methods and pricing
 - Changes in behavioural patterns and official policies

New tools needed to understand the complexities and risks in this increasingly critical area



Where is simulation applicable?

- Payment/settlement system policy
 - Developing liquidity programs
 - Developing advanced settlement services
- Payment/settlement system oversight
 - Analysing settlement, credit and systemic risks
 - Assessing impacts of proposed regulation
- Payment/settlement system-related research
 - Gridlock-resolution and liquidity-saving algorithms
 - Changes in payment flow patterns caused by international consolidation and electronification
 - Relationships between liquidity circulation and monetary policy

Simulation models can be adapted to many research topics

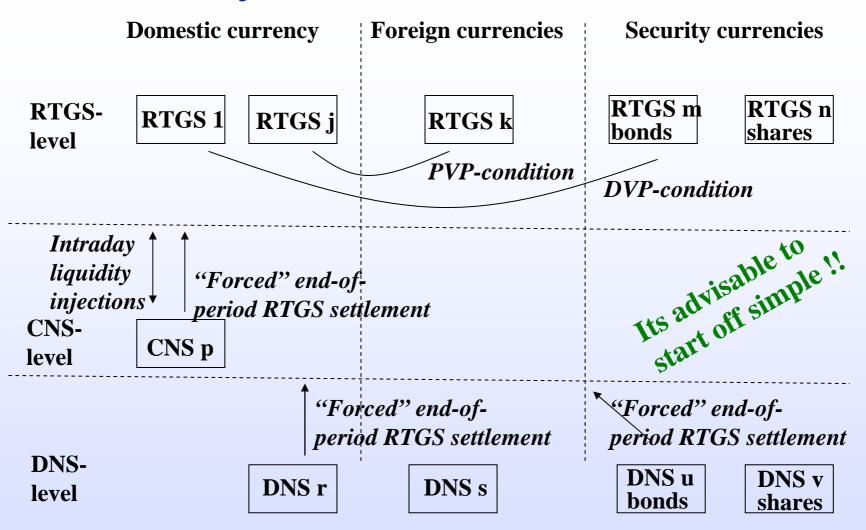


BoF-PSS Simulator development objectives

- Professional tool for payment and settlement research
 - analyses of most common payment and settlement issues
 - large data sets and processing as in real systems
- **Basic services**
 - input, simulation and analysing support
 - most common settlement conventions and algorithms
 - multiple system and currency support
- Open and common interfaces and standard
 - Java and MySQL development tools
 - CSV and Excel interface
 - User module expansion possibility
- User-friendliness
 - easy-to-use user interface
 - user guide, help-function and tooltips
 - format conversion support (separators, date, time, file format) Balancing act between desires, resources and timetables (output and input is partly rough and ext. editors are needed.



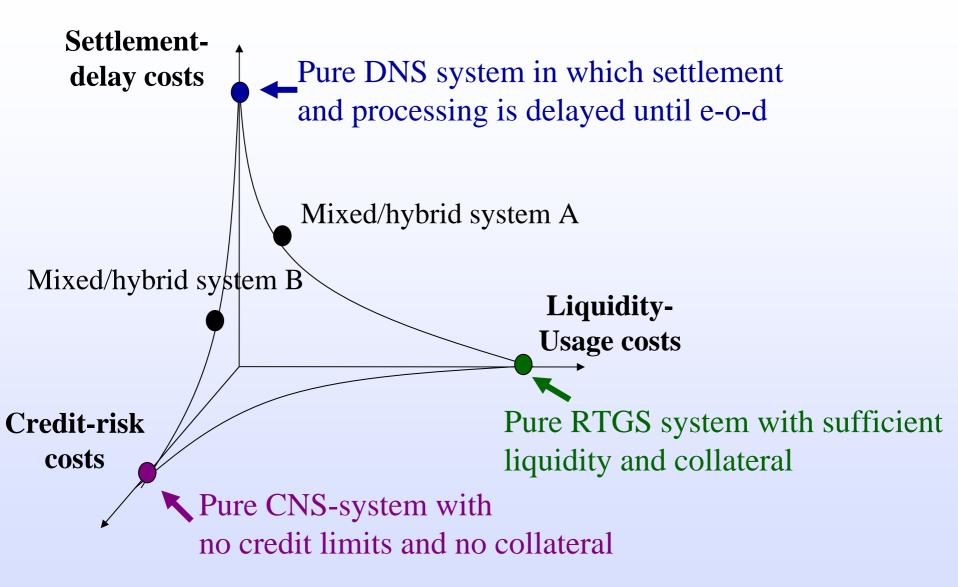
Possible system structures in BoF-PSS2



The simulator supports a large combination of different systems on same and different levels and in different currencies.



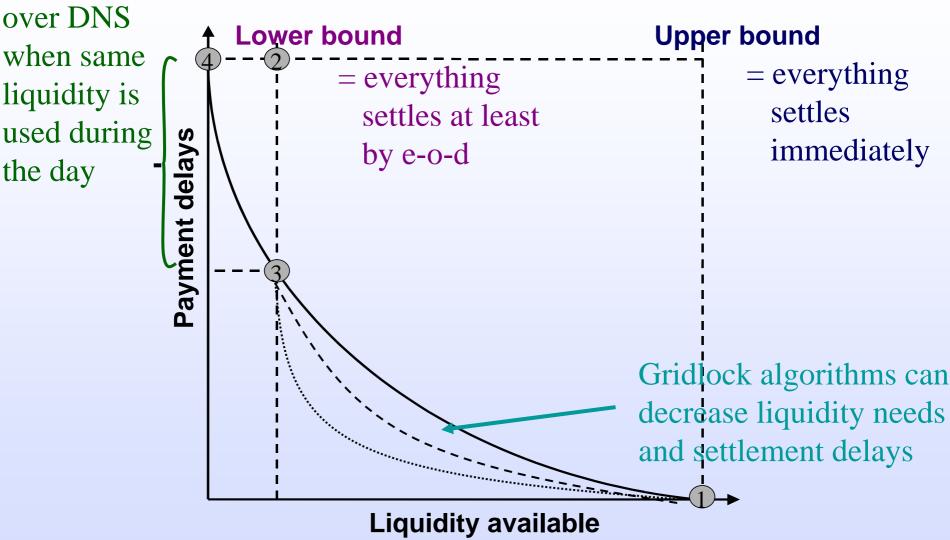
System type and cost structures





Mixed systems balance cost factors

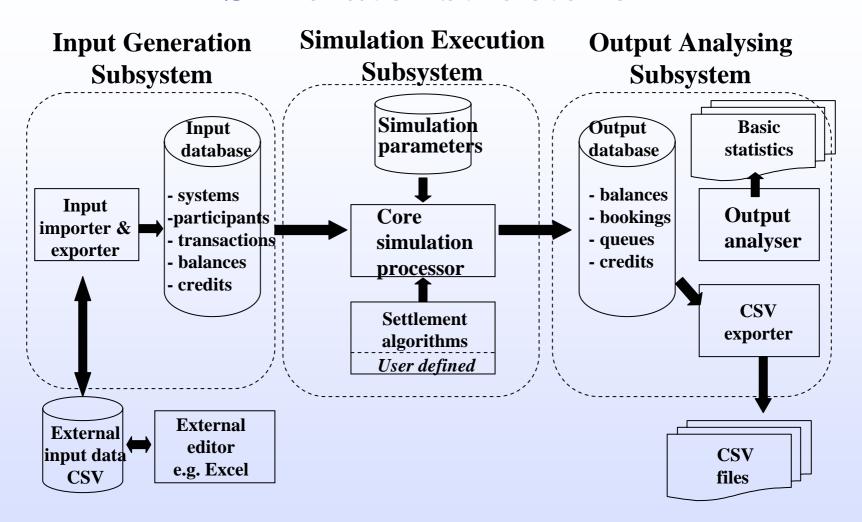
RTGS speed up processing





RTGS benefit

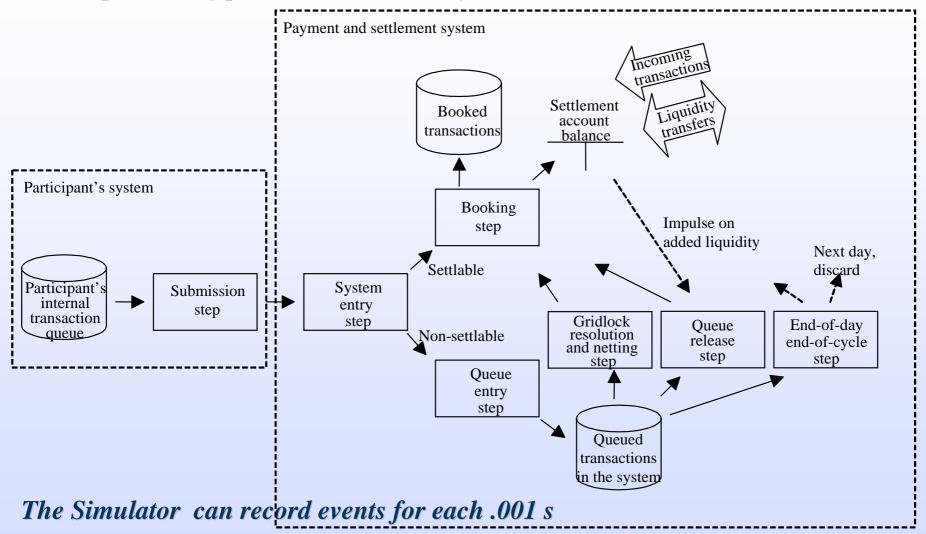
Simulator structure





The Simulator is event driven

Events are occurring in the same sequence as in real-systems, but in some processing phase to simulator is faster and in other slower.





A typical simulation process

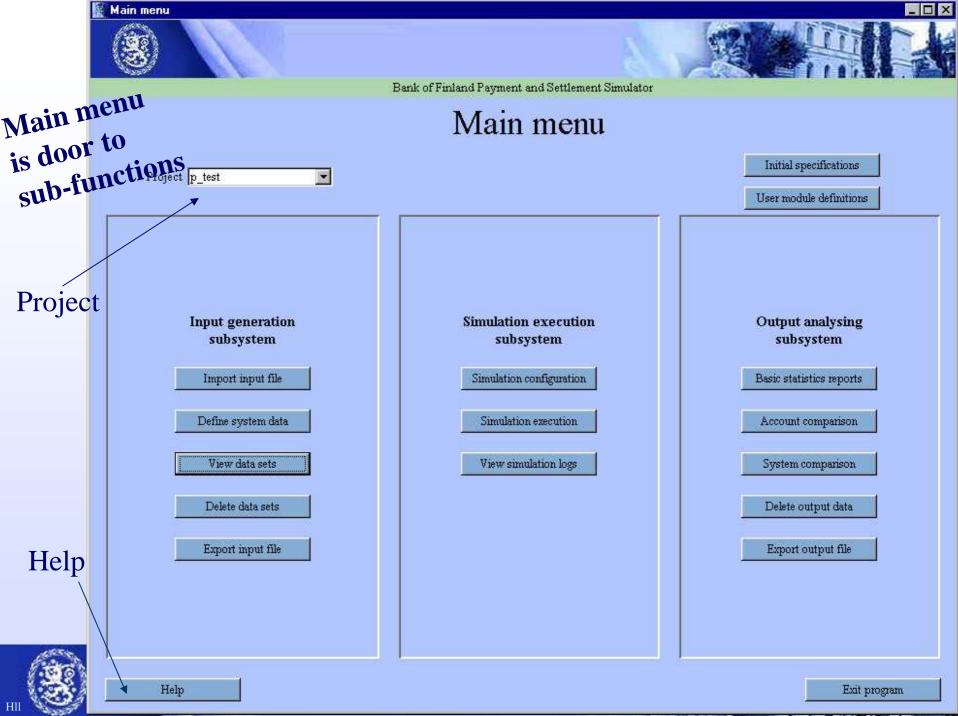
- Define input data
 - Participants/accounts, transactions, system data
- Execute simulations
 - Different data sets, algorithms, liquidity, etc.
- Analyse results
 - Compare current with potential system structures/policies and check 'what if' special circumstances are realised
- Iterate



Large simulations are time-consuming

- Good data preparation
- Clear simulation plan
- Systematic analysing/reporting concept
- Remember backups





Project feature

- Project definitions can be used to distinguish simulation projects, e.g. RTGS simulations from security settlement simulations
- Projects typically have a separate input and output database (if not, a common input and/or output database can be defined)
- Projects established using the 'initial specifications' button

Print Online help HTML Help Options Print Back Follward: Home Contents Index Search Favorites 1. 1 General overview Content-User a anual of the ToF-PSS2 program The BoF-PSS2 system structure contains three main subsystems: 1. General overview Index a) Input Generation Subsystem 2.1 Requirements for soft/hard 2.2 Installation guide. b) Simulation Execution Subsystem Search 2.3 Installing MySQL and Java 2.4 Starting the BoF-PSS2 time. c) Output Analysing Subsystem 2.5 Starting and closing MySQL **Favorites** 3. Operating the BoF-PSS2 simulation The architecture of the PSS2 program is described below in the picture 4. Developing additional user modu. 5. Data content and databases 6. Application screens Workstation 7. Technical documentation BoF-PSS2 Simulator Import data Output analyzing data Exported CS V-files Input database Output Excel files database Output Execution. Output sub sys tem Input databa datab an Input data S invalation CSV-files output CS V-files Project management data System management data Output System Error files Usermodule database re posts HTML Help 8 % 7:34 🧦 start C:\BoF-PSS2\PROG.. Main menu ex C:\WINDOWS\Syst... ex C:\WINDOWS\syste



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The input generation subsystem facilitates data preparation

Input generation subsystem

Import input file

Define system data

View data sets

Delete data sets

Export input file

Import of participant/account, transaction, initial balances and intraday credit changes

Payment/settlement system definition data

View data in input database

Delete data from input database

Export data from the input database, e.g. for editing purposes



Input database data table structure

PART, participant/account level data (mandatory)

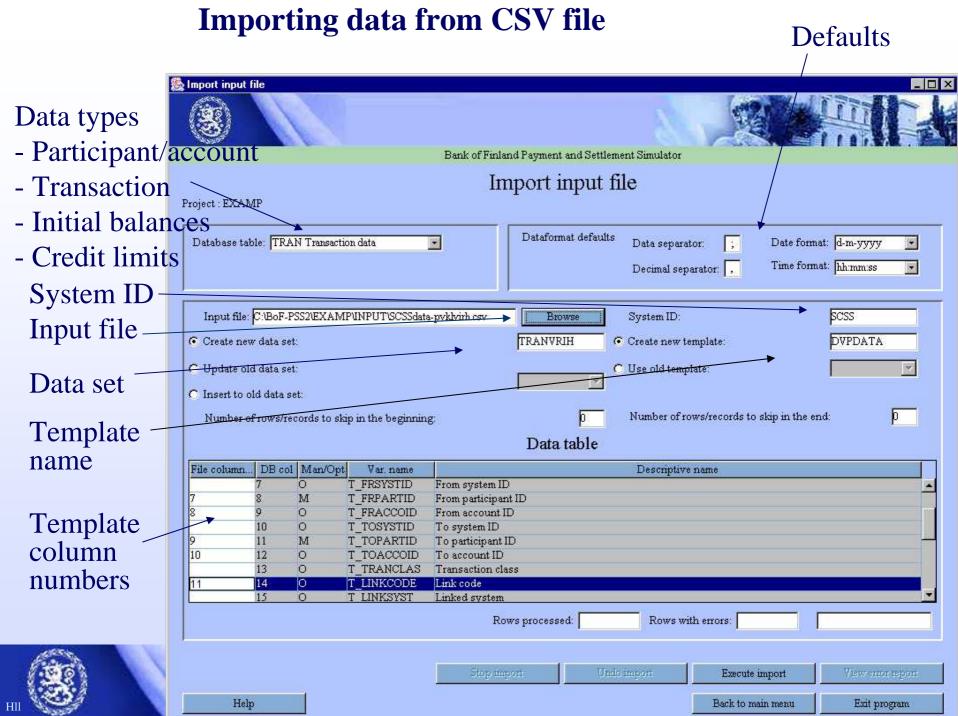
TRAN, transaction data (mandatory)

DBAL, daily opening balances (optional)

ICCL, intraday credit changes (optional)

All data for the PART, TRAN, DBAL AND ICCL data tables are imported via CSV-files (comma separated values). SYCD system level data is defined via a separate screen.





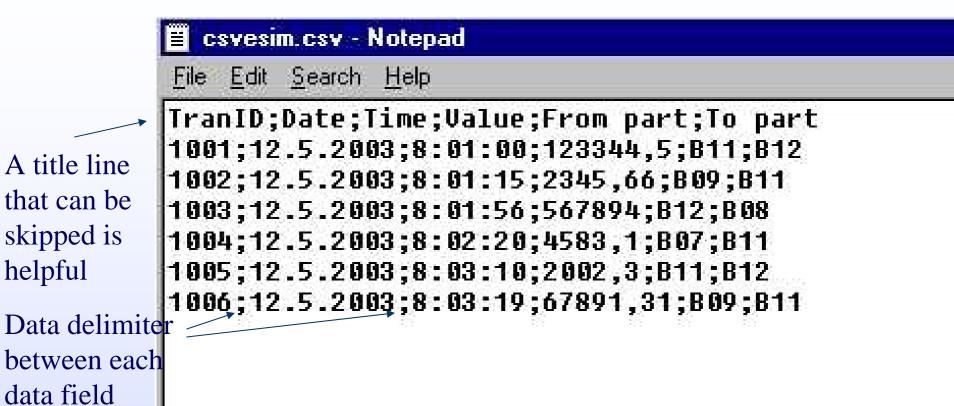
CSV(=comma separated values) input data types

- PART participant and account data
 - Participant and account IDs and data can be defined on participant and account levels
- TRAN transaction data
 - Date/time, from participant/account, to participant/account, to/from system, value, transaction ID (alpha ascending!)
- DBAL daily initial balances
 - Day and value
- ICCL intraday credit limit changes
 - Day, time and new value

PART and TRAN are mandatory, while DBAL and ICCL are optional. System ID must be coherent with input data! CSV files can be generated by Excel (saved as CSV type).



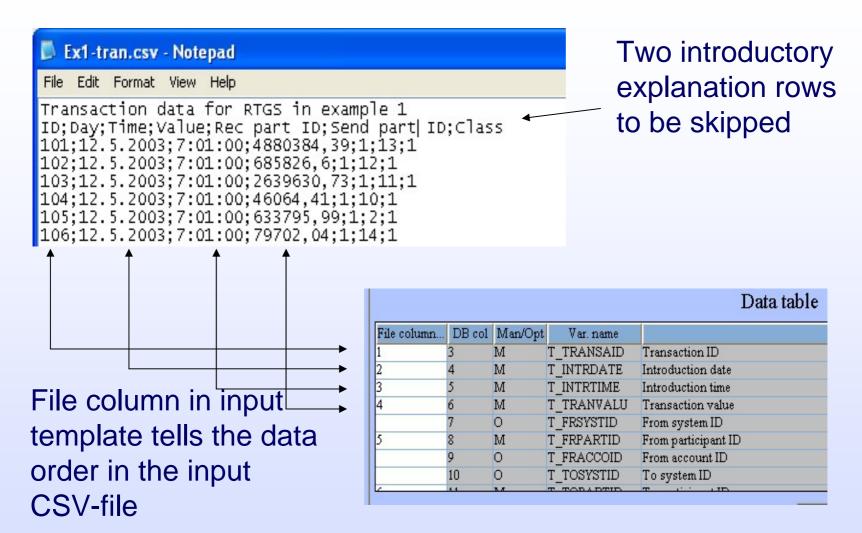
Typical CSV-file



CSV-files can be easily created with Excel, Access, MySQL etc. The 'true' content can be easily checked with Notepad.



Template to CSV-file relationship





Data sets

- Data set IDs allow storage of parallel data tables in data base
- Simulations may use different data sets for varying the input data, e.g. more or less intraday credit, normal or exceptional transaction flows

Data set IDs

Data tables

CRVAL1

CRVAL2

CRVALn

ICCL table

CL | ICCL | table

. . .

ICCL table

Use a clear naming convention for different data sets



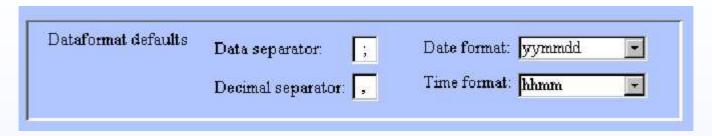
Import templates

- Import templates facilitates data/file format conversions
- Templates define relations between the input CSV columns and data base table fields
- The column (=data field order) in the CSV file should be stated for each data field to be imported
- Fields can be any order; there may be extra fields in the CSV file that will not be imported
- Each data table has some mandatory fields that must be present
- Templates are named and can be reused
- Changes to old templates will be updated

Use a clear naming convention for different data sets



Default data formats



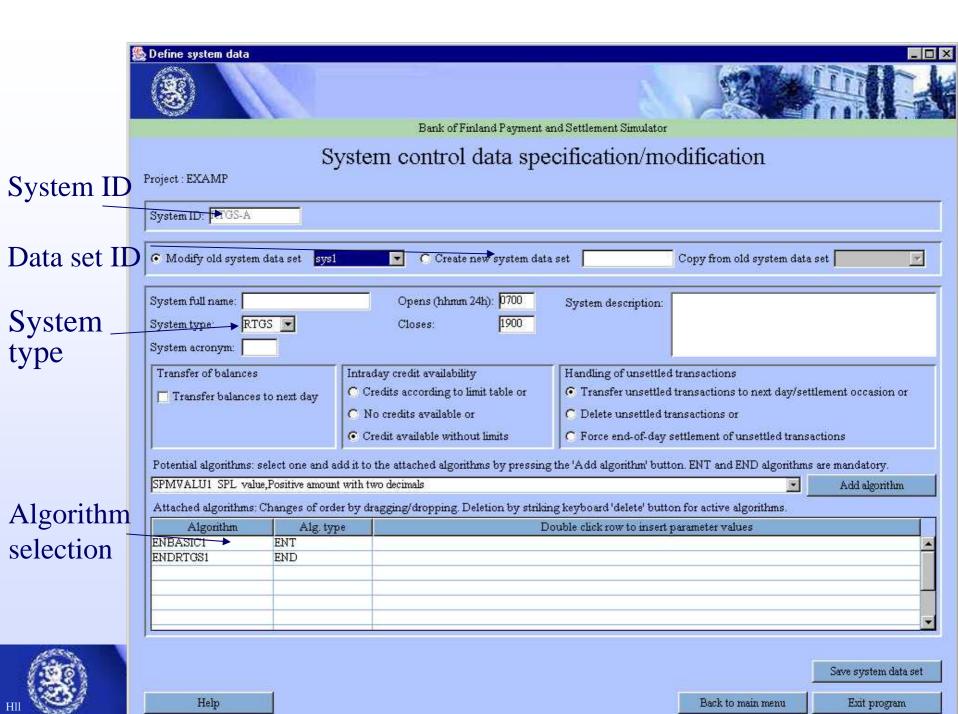
- Data and decimal separators can be freely chosen, but must be different.
- A number of predefined date and time formats are available. Time accuracy to 1/1000 second.
- Imports allow all kinds of date and time delimiters
- Exports generate dashes with dates and colons with time formats (when delimiters specified).
- New defaults remain in force until they are changed.
- When using Excel or other tools, check that the data format defaults are identical



Import input error list

parse errors.txt - Notepad Line in CSV-file File Edit Search Help with error Row: 1, Col: 1, Code: 105, Desc: Illegal date format Row: 1, Col: 2, Code: 107, Desc: Illegal time format Row: 1, Col; 7, Code: 103, Desc: Illegal text size Column/field Row: 2, Col: 1, Code: 105, Desc: Illegal date format Row: 2, Col: 2, Code: 107, Desc: Illegal time format with error Row: 2, Col: 7, Code: 103, Desc: Illegal text size Row: 3, Col: 1, Code: 105, Desc: Illegal date format Row: 3, Col: 2, Code: 107, Desc: Illegal time format Error type





System control data

- System ID must be coherent with input data!
- Data set IDs to be used with parallel data sets
- System types available:
 - RTGS (real time gross settlement),
 - CNS (continuous net settlement) and
 - DNS (deferred net settlement)
- Algorithms for defining the processing conventions need to be specified for each system
- Mandatory algorithms:
 - ENT (entry) and
 - END (end-of-day)
- Optional algorithms:
 - SPL (split) INJ (injection),
 - QUE (queue release)SET (settlement)
 - BOS (bilateral offsetting)
 PNS (partial net settlement)
 - MNS (complete multilateral settlement)



Main algorithms

- SUB (submission) algorithm determines when a transaction is submitted for processing, i.e. chooses next transaction to be processed
- **ENT** (entry) algorithm is first processing phase for a transaction. Generally transferred to bookings when liquidity available; queued/discarded if there is a lack of liquidity
- SET (settlement) algorithm processes queued transactions, e.g. invoking gridlock- resolution algorithms
- **END** (end-of-day) algorithm clears up end-of-day situations



Sub-algorithms

- Can be invoked by ENT, SET and END algorithms
- **OUE** (queue release) algorithms release transactions from waiting queues in a defined order
- SPL (splitting) algorithms split large transactions into small, easy-to-process transactions
- INJ (injection) algorithms transfer liquidity from/to accounts to/from other systems
- **BOS** (bilateral offsetting) nets queued transactions between two counterparties in a given order
- **PNS** (partial net settlement) algorithms seek multilateral payment batches that can be netted
- MNS (complete multilateral settlement) netting of all transactions in queues



Expanding the algorithm list

- Current algorithm list includes most common settlement algorithms and conventions
- General and parameter-driven algorithms facilitate user adaptation
- Users can also develop own algorithms with user module interface
- Modular design of algorithms and interfaces facilitates easy expansion

Comments and proposals on algorithm development are always welcome.





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View data sets

4880384 39 S-RTGS

Project : p_test

2003-05-12

Data type: TRAN Transaction data System ID: S-RTGS Data set ID: tran0814

Transaction ID Introduction date Introduction time Transaction value From system ID From participant ID

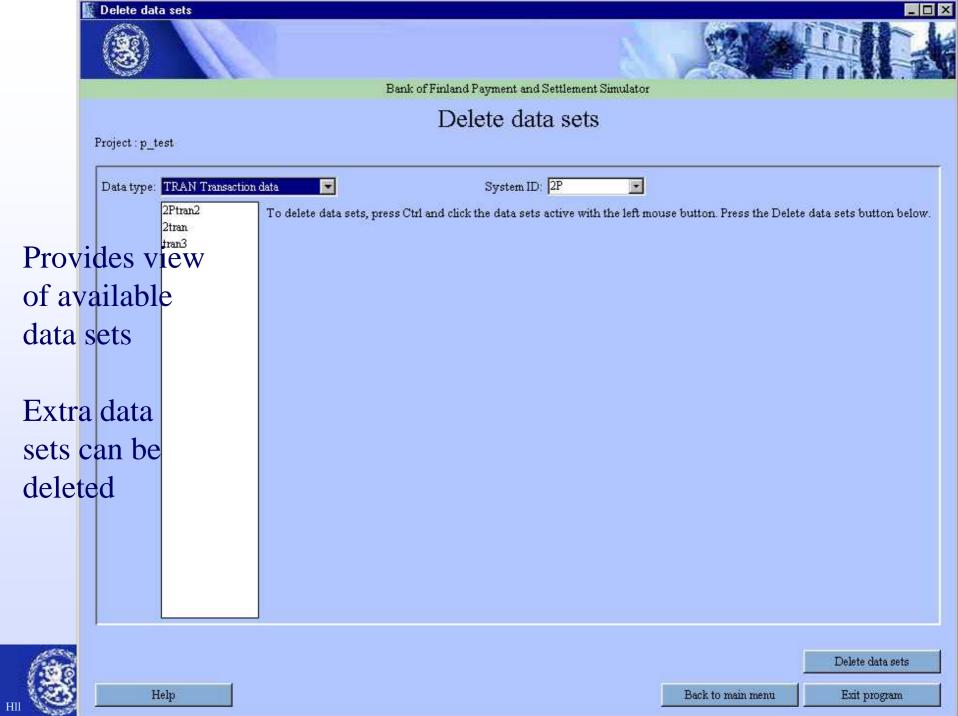
07:01:00

						Þ
	125	2003-05-12	07:01:00	1826540,68 S-RTGS	14	S-RTG:
	124	2003-05-12	07:01:00	4920425,27 S-RTGS	14	S-RTG:
	123	2003-05-12	07:01:00	57860,37 S-RTGS	6	S-RTG:
	122	2003-05-12	07:01:00	12084,40 S-RTGS	6	S-RTGS
	121	2003-05-12	07:01:00	16723,85 S-RTGS	6	S-RTG:
	120	2003-05-12	07:01:00	184378,62 S-RTGS	6	S-RTGS
	119	2003-05-12	07:01:00	1856551,99 S-RTGS	6	S-RTGS
	118	2003-05-12	07:01:00	408639,34 S-RTGS	6	S-RTGS
	117	2003-05-12	07:01:00	1634545,51 S-RTGS	6	S-RTGS
	116	2003-05-12	07:01:00	18950,49 S-RTGS	5	S-RTGS
	115	2003-05-12	07:01:00	300182,44 S-RTGS	5	S-RTG:
	114	2003-05-12	07:01:00	17337,06 S-RTGS	5	S-RTGS
<u></u>	113	2003-05-12	07:01:00	49921,70 S-RTGS	5	S-RTGS
data ta	ables	2003-05-12	07:01:00	6678,92 S-RTGS	5	S-RTG:
	111	2003-05-12	07:01:00	779471,41 S-RTGS	5	S-RTG:
moder	iale size	2003-05-12	07:01:00	83989,24 S-RTGS	5	S-RTG:
	1000 C170	ACTION CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR	07:01:00	153492,54 S-RTGS	5	S-RTG:
	108	2003-05-12	07:01:00	8000,03 S-RTGS	1	S-RTG:
for ch	ecking	2003-05-12	07:01:00	2786,33 S-RTGS	i	S-RTGS
		2003-05-12	07:01:00	79702,04 S-RTGS	1	S-RTG:
Usefu	105	2003-05-12	07:01:00	633795,99 S-RTGS	1	S-RTG:
	90000	2003-05-12	07:01:00	46064,41 S-RTGS	i	S-RTG:
	103	2003-05-12	07:01:00	2639630,73 S-RTGS	1	S-RTG:
	102	2003-05-12	07:01:00	685826,60 S-RTGS	1	S-RTGS
	(101)	2005-05-12	07.01.00	4000304,37 13-17 173	31	D-R10k ▲

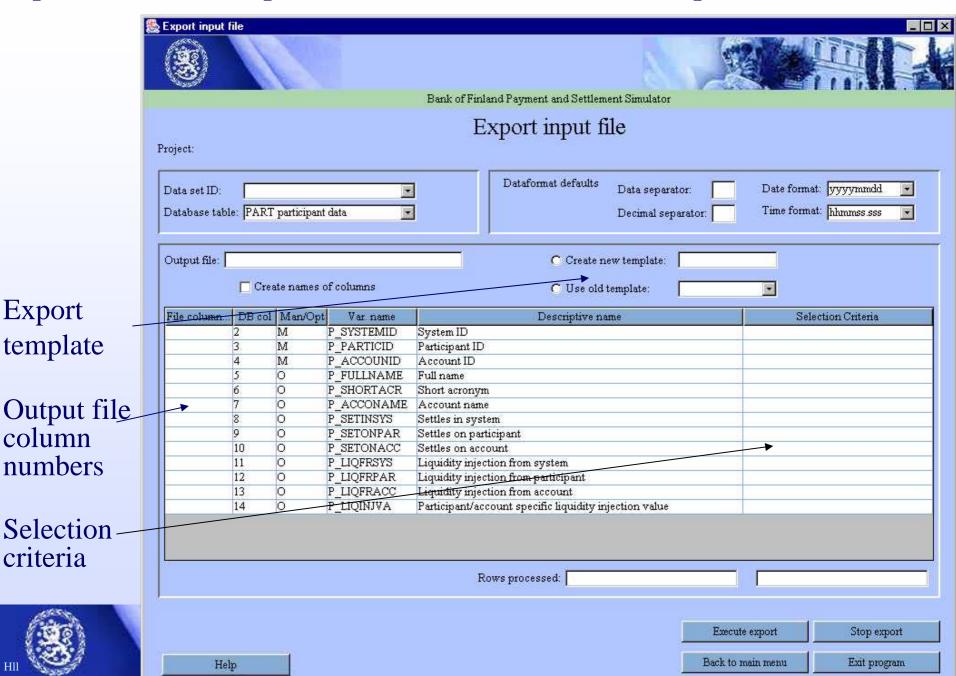


From account ID

To sy:



Input data can be exported for modification and re-imported

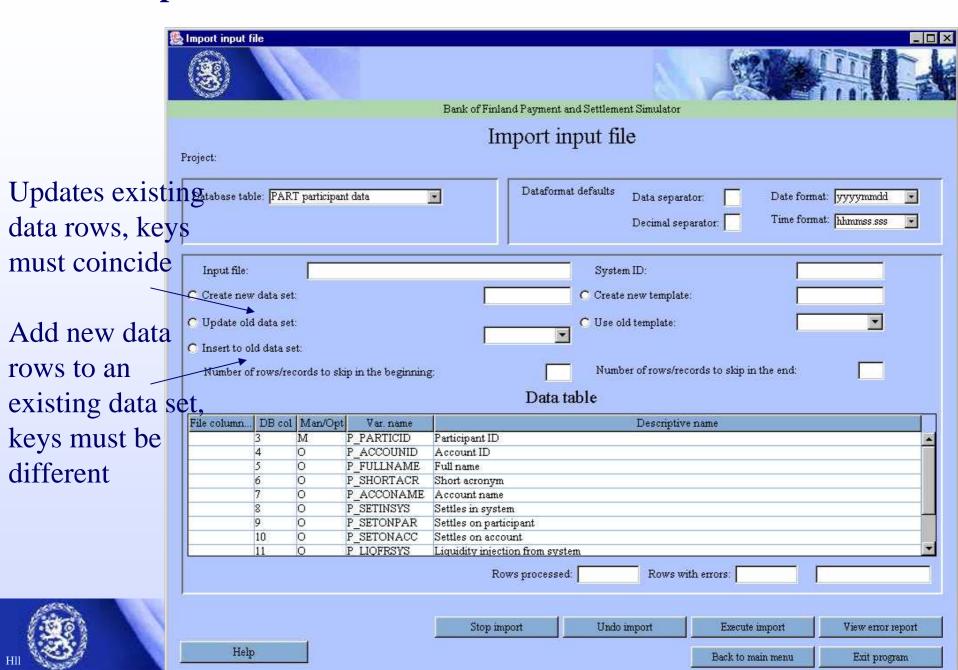


Export and re-import of input data

- Selection criteria can be used to extract given parts of a data set
 - Several criteria for different fields operate in .AND. mode
 - Several criteria for same field operate in .OR. mode)
- Data can be re-imported using UPDATE or INSERT mode on an existing data set
- When Excel is used for editing, the following should be observed:
 - Limit of about 65,000 rows
 - Extra rows may be added to the CSV file in the form of empty ,,,, rows if these has been activated in Excel
 - Excel may change delimiters, decimals and special signs/characters
 - Large values may loose accuracy



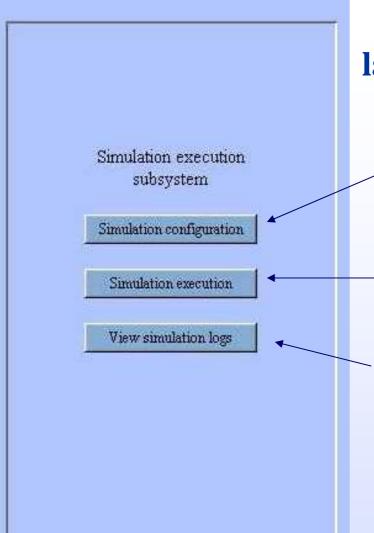
Import data from CSV file in INSERT or UPDATE mode



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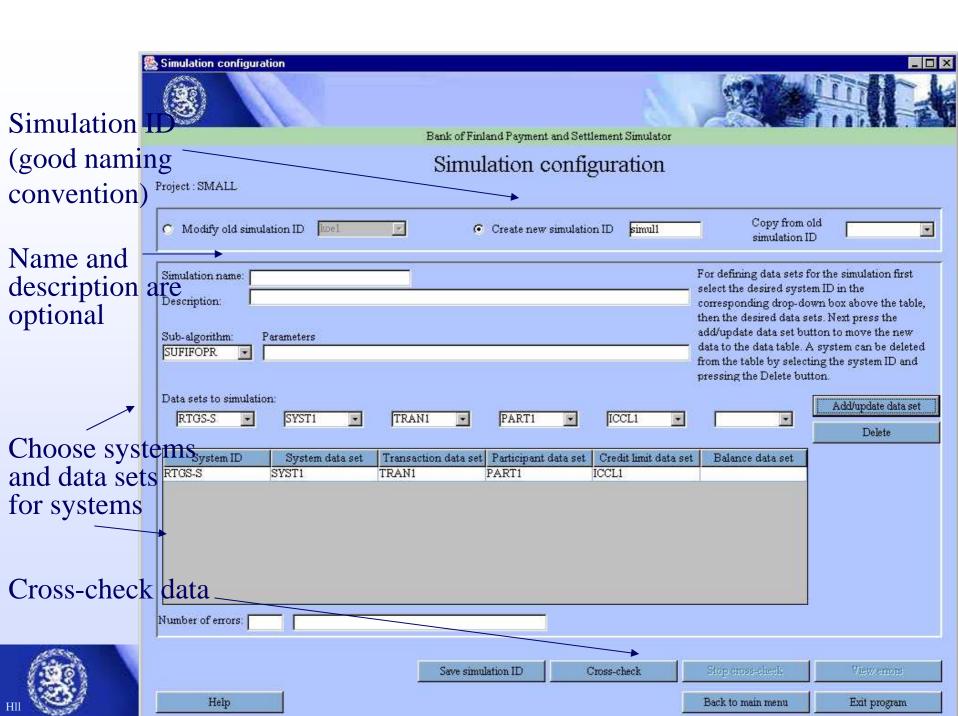
The execution subsystem launches and monitors simulations

Definition of simulation: which systems and which data

Launching simulations and defining output data

View logs of previous simulations





Possible system combinations

- One independent system
- Domestic system structure with eg RTGS, DNS and securities settlement system
- International multi-RTGS system in single currency (eg TARGET)
- International RTGS or CNS multi-currency system with PVP processing
- DVP processing in securities settlement systems with internal or external (RTGS) money leg settlement

The simulator provides flexible possibilities for simulations with multi-system structures



Features for DVP/PVP and system relationships

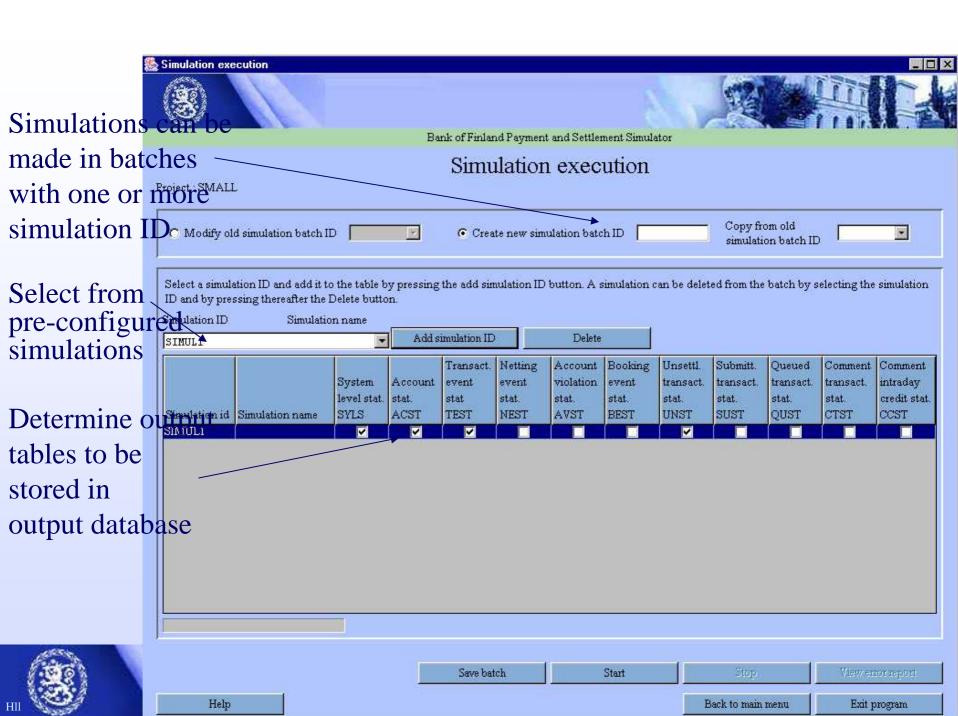
- Transactions can be made between systems just by defining FROM-SYSTEM and TO-SYSTEM in the transactions
- DVP and PVP is automatically invoked by defining LINKCODE and LINKSYST in the transactions
- Injection and end-of-day algorithms can transfer liquidity/make bookings between main and ancillary systems

The simulator provides flexible possibilities for simulations with multi-system structures



Cross-checking for data coherency

- Simulation configuration implies definition of which systems will run and with which data sets
- Cross-checking implies checking for data coherency eg so all participants/accounts are available as demanded by transaction records and all systems are available as demanded by inter-system transactions
- Import functions only have checked data values, no cross-table checks
- Incoherent data (sets) will not execute









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View simulation logs

Project : p_test

Simulation ID	Simulation name \(\nabla \)	Date/time	Duration	SYLS	ACST	TEST	NEST	AVST	BEST
2Pjono		14-07-2003/11:21:35	00:00:00	V	V	~			
2Painall		14-07-2003/01:45:11	00:00:00	V	V	V			
2Pbalnc		14-07-2003/02:03:53	00:00:00	V	V	V			
2Pque1		15-07-2003/12:21:09	00:00:00	V	V	V			
2Pque3		15-07-2003/01:12:05	00:00:00	V	V				
2Pjono2	toinen yrittämä	14-07-2003/11:24:24	00:00:00	V	V	~			

List of previous simulations and available output data tables



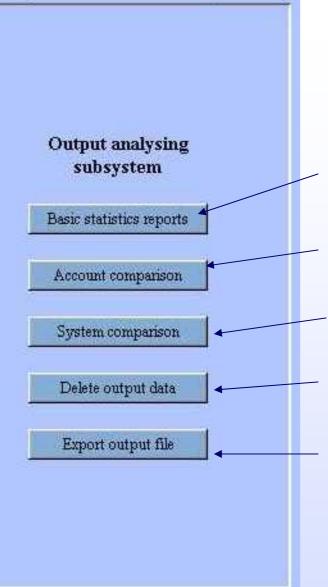
Back to main menu

Exit program

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The output analysing subsystem provides basic output reports and export facilities

Basic statistics report

Account level comparisons of simulations

System level comparisons of simulations

Deleting unnecessary output data

Exporting output files for further analyses (all data from output database to CSV files)



Output database data table structure

TRANSACTIONS LEVEL

ACOCUNT LEVEL

TEST, Transaction event statistics,

BARI, simulation batch run data

NEST, Netting event statistics,

SIRI, simulation run data

AVST, account violation statistics

SYLS, system level statistics

BEST, booking event statistics,

ACST, account level statistics

UNST, unsettled transactions statistics

SUST, submitted transactions statistics

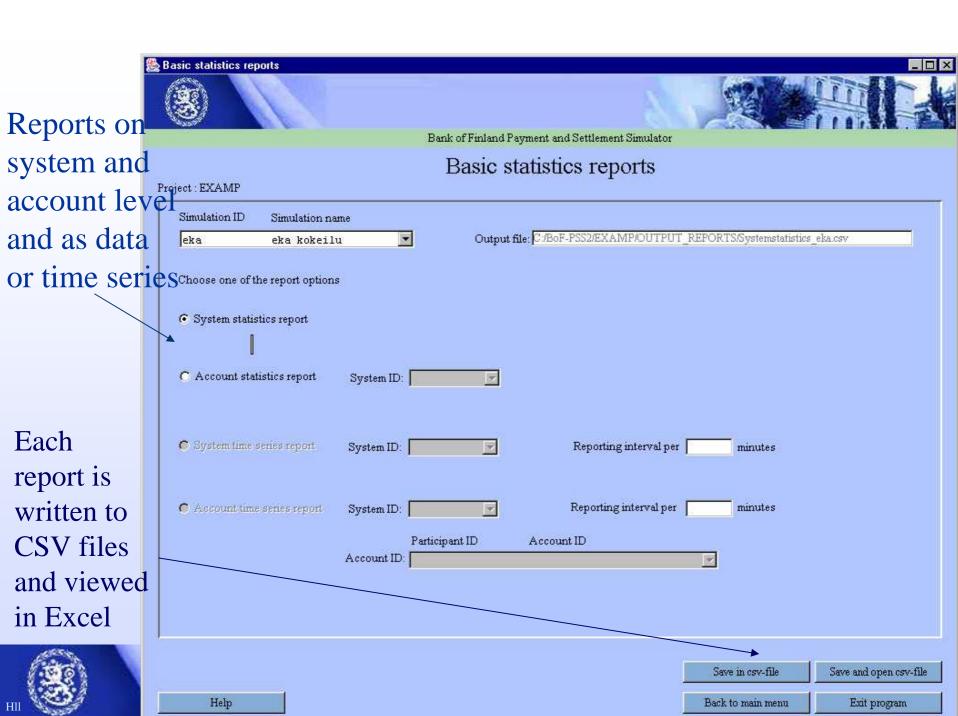
QUST, queued transactions statistics

CTST, comment transactions statistics

CCST, comment intraday credit statistics

All data from the data table can be exported into CSV-files and thereby viewed eg using Excel





Account level report example

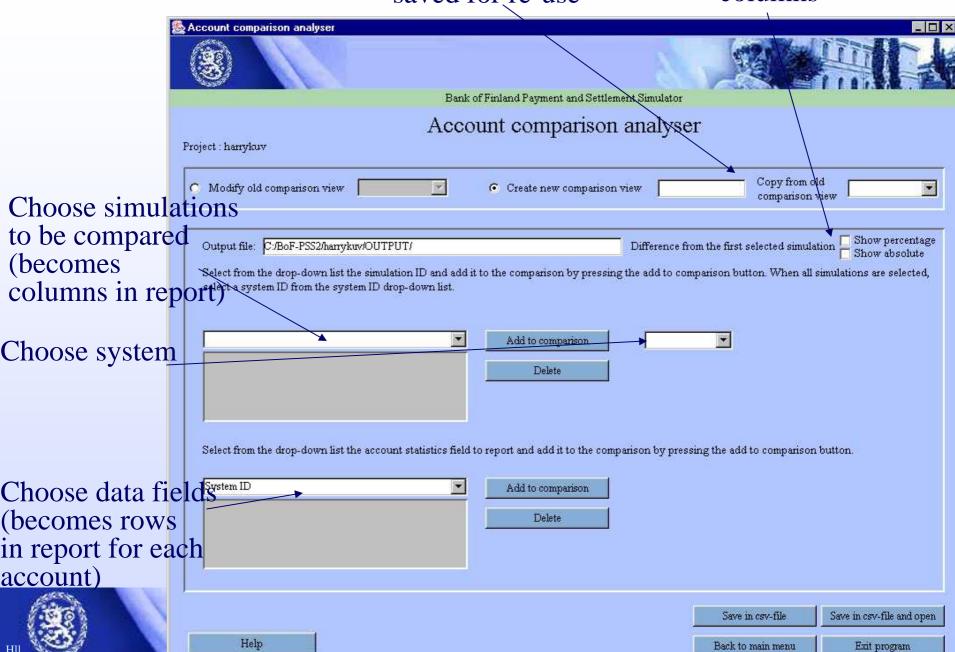
X Microsoft Excel - Accountstatistics_FIRSTSMApilk.csv										
35	Eile Edit y	/iew <u>I</u> nsert	Format Tools Data W	jindow <u>H</u> elp						
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	B29	•	=							
	Α	В	C	E	F	H	J			
1	Account st	tatistics								
2	100 No. 100									
3	Simulation	Simulation	Simulation processing	Simulation processing tir	ne:					
4	System:R	TGS-A								
5		100000000000000000000000000000000000000								
6	Participant	Beginning-	End-of-day balance	Minimum balance	Maximum balance	Value settled	Number settled			
7	1	Ō	-9 920 125,53	-62 487 362,45	8 976 190,52	75 589 147,66	52			
8	2	0	-8 257 211,55	-46 332 642,55	42 660 636,69	103 916 633,12	47			
9	3	0	231,61	-98 472 668,39	231,61	144 105 054,21	102			
10	4	0	140,00	0,00	140,00	0,00	0			
11	5	0	-54 702 407,40	-54 702 407,40	123 774 347,88	201 506 601,70	25			
12	6	0	156 073 179,53	-31 529 770,02	215 304 644,95	98 130 151,61	31			
13	7	0	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0			
14	8	0	389 741 145,11	0,00	389 741 145,11	0,00	0			
15	9	Ö	-389 741 145,07	-1 459 456 768,50	0,00	2 576 765 840,54	70			

All reports are produced as CSV-files, which can be opened with Excel, reporting is 'rough' and needs editing.



Comparison views are saved for re-use

Additional columns









Bank of Finland Payment and Settlement Simulator

Delete output data

Project:p test

To delete output data tables, click them active and then press the Delete output data button. Comment Booking Unsettl. Submitt. Oueued Transact. Netting Account Comment System Remove Account violation event transact. transact. transact. intraday event event transact. level st. stat. stat. stat. entire stat. stat. stat. stat. stat. stat: credit st... SYLS ACST TEST NEST AVST BEST UNST SUST QUST CTST Simulation Simulation name CCST simulati. 2Pjono 2Pjono2 toinen yrittämä 2Painall 2Pbalnc 2Pque1 2Pque3

Remove all or some output data for a given simulation.

To save space, it is a good idea to delete unnecessary output data.



Delete output data

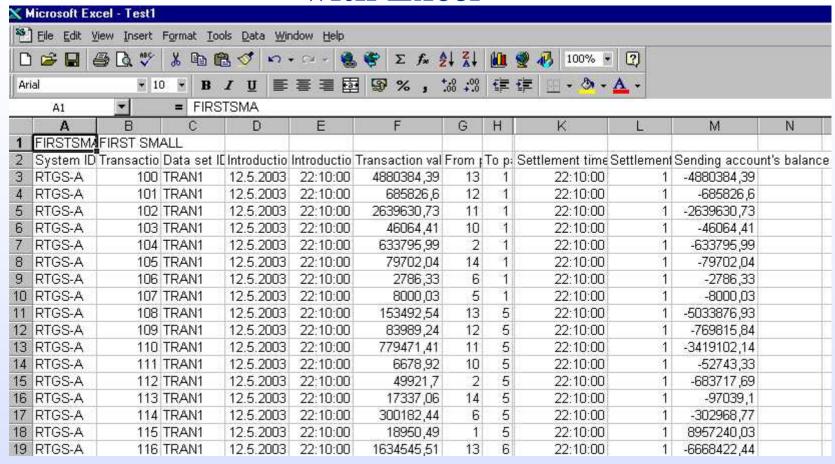
Back to main menu

Exit program

Specify/change data formats



Example of output export CSV-file opened with Excel



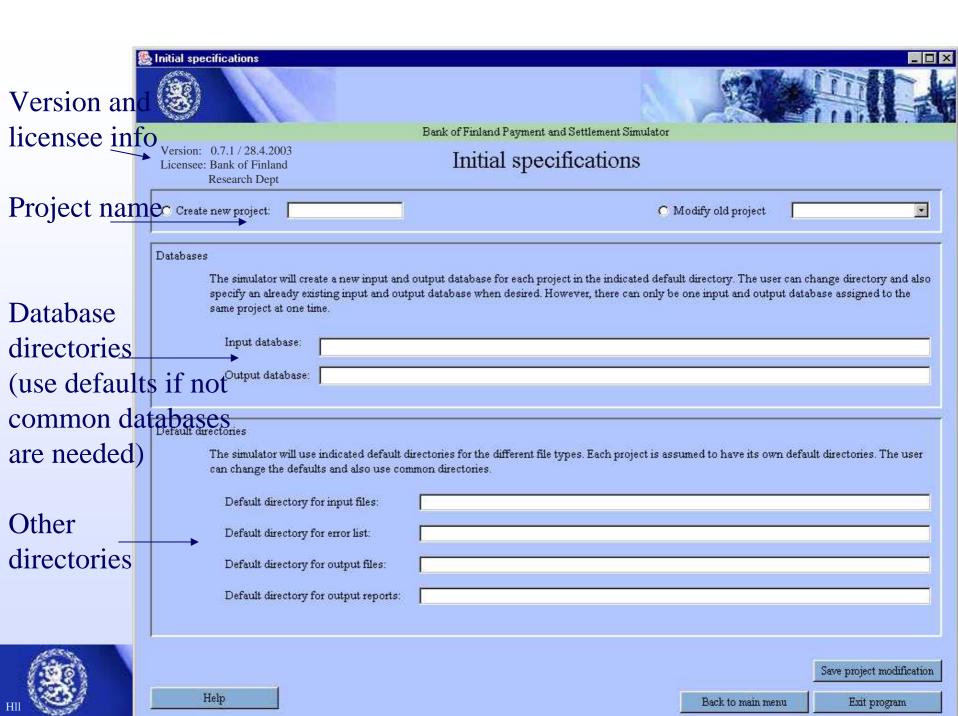
All data fields and rows of a given data table recognised by the simulation ID can be exported

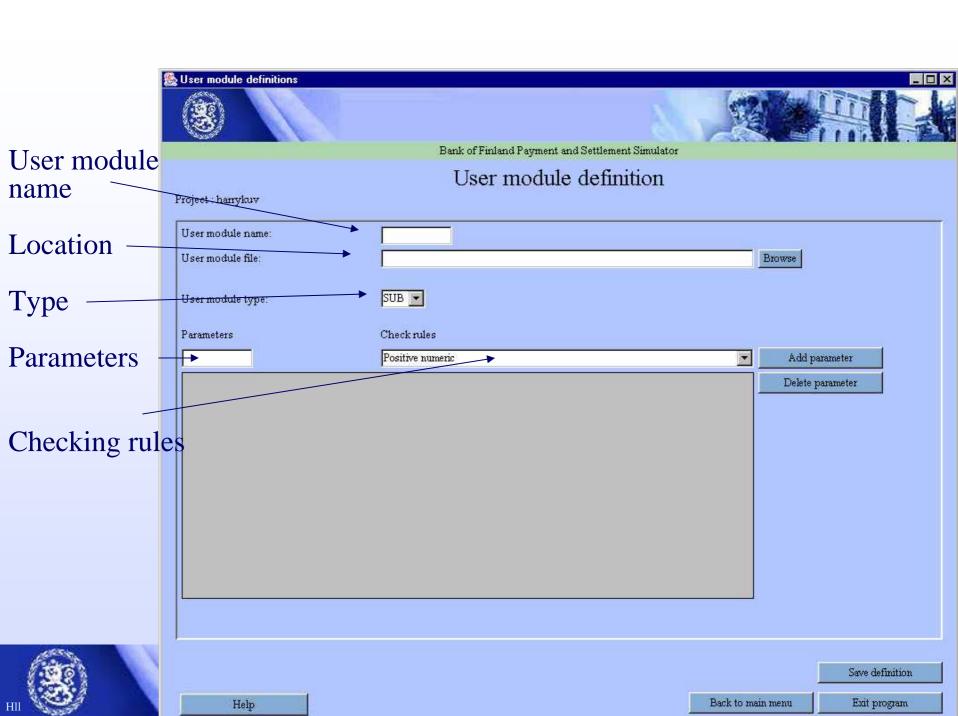


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User modules for advanced users

- Facilitates introduction of user algorithms
- Java-based
- Standardised simulator interfaces
- Ready-made functions to retrieve data from databases and runtime main memory
- Examples/templates of user module designs
- User modules should conform to algorithm categories

A library of shared user-developed modules could also be distributed eventually



Use of Excel

- Excel is used for viewing CSV-files
- Excel can be used for editing input CSV-files
- Excel can be used for making reports out of CSV-files
- Current Excel versions have a limitation of 65.000 rows
- Excel is often producing extra empty rows/columns (,,,,,)
- Check that delimiters (decimal and data separators) and presentation formats (date and time) are identical with simulator specifications
- Large values may be distorted (less accuracy)
- The actual content of CSV files stored by Excel can be checked with eg Notepad



Use of MySQL

- MySQL provides advanced functions for database management (see www.mysql.com)
- Augments advanced user capabilities when simulator functions are insufficient
- Some special administration features omitted in the simulator and MySQL required when e.g. deleting projects, templates, comparison views, user module definitions and batch-run IDs
- Detailed database description available

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Hardware and software requirements

- PC Intel Pentium 4 class processor with min. 256 MB main memory (512 MB or more is recommended for large simulations)
- Microsoft Windows NT/2000 or Microsoft Windows XP operating systems with Office/Excel installed (Linux is probably possible with some limitations)
- MySQL database system with Java connector (can be loaded down from Internet without charge)

A typical simulation site would be a stand alone micro and in the network environment parallel usage of MySQL requires special attention



Ordering and delivery

- The simulator is available free of charge to researchers, but carries no BoF warranties
- Fax ordering,
- Download from the Internet
- Automated installation
- Published research results should be reported
- Users free to make additions (user modules and analysis tools)

Ordering form and guide available at www.bof.fi/sc/bof-pss



Documentation

- Product information sheet
- Combined presentation and tutorial (PowerPoint)
- "Simulating Interbank Payment and Settlement Mechanisms" (discussion paper)
- Licensing terms and conditions
- User guide
- Installation guide
- Database description
- User module development guide
- Simulation examples
- Seminar and workshop proceedings

Documents available at www.bof.fi/sc/bof-pss



User support

- Most user support should be available from help features and documentation
- Bank of Finland provides limited user support (errors, in particular, should be reported)
- MSG Software Oy provides technical assistance and programming services in line with their normal service offerings
- Planned annual seminars and workshops for simulator user community to give opportunities to exchange experiences, views and ideas
- Comments welcome to help us enhance simulator offerings



Further developments

- First production version (1.0.0) available since 03/2003
- Next update (1.1.0) including cross-check bypass available 09/2003
- Bug correction version (1.1.1) probably available 11/2003
- Next larger update probably (2.0.0) available early 2005

Development plans may still change because the final decisions will be made after seminar discussions.



E-mail address

bof-pss@bof.fi

is available for

- questions
- comments
- ideas
- etc

