

# JSCC's Besu Production Launch and its Next Steps

6<sup>th</sup> March, 2024



## 1) Equity

## 2) Listed Derivatives

## 3) OTC Derivatives <IRS & CDS>

## 4) JGB

Trading Platform

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Osaka Exchange  
Tokyo Commodity Exchange

OTC market



Post-Trade Process

**JSCC** (Japan Securities Clearing Corporation)  
**Clearing House, Central Counterparty (CCP), as a Financial Market Infrastructure (FMI)**

<FMIs in Japan>

- Central Bank: Bank of Japan
- Central Counterparty (CCP): JSCC
- Central Securities Depository (CSD): JASDEC

<JSCC daily average notional values of trades cleared (Q4 2022)>

**11.6T yen**

**5.4T yen**

**4.4T yen**

**108.9T yen**

2020~

Use of DLT for  
**“Asset Tokenization”**

**I**

Production use of  
DLT Tokenization  
<Jan 2023~>

**Short-term Vision**

2018~

Use of DLT for  
**“Data Platform”**

**II**

POC for future use of  
DLT Tokenization

**III**

POC for future use of  
DLT Data Platform

**Long-term Vision**

Physical delivery process for commodity futures' final settlement

- ❑ **Phase 1** : RSS (Rubber) **Launched in January 2023**
- ❑ **Phase 2** : Precious Metal (Gold, Platinum, Silver) **Now under design**

## Key Concepts:

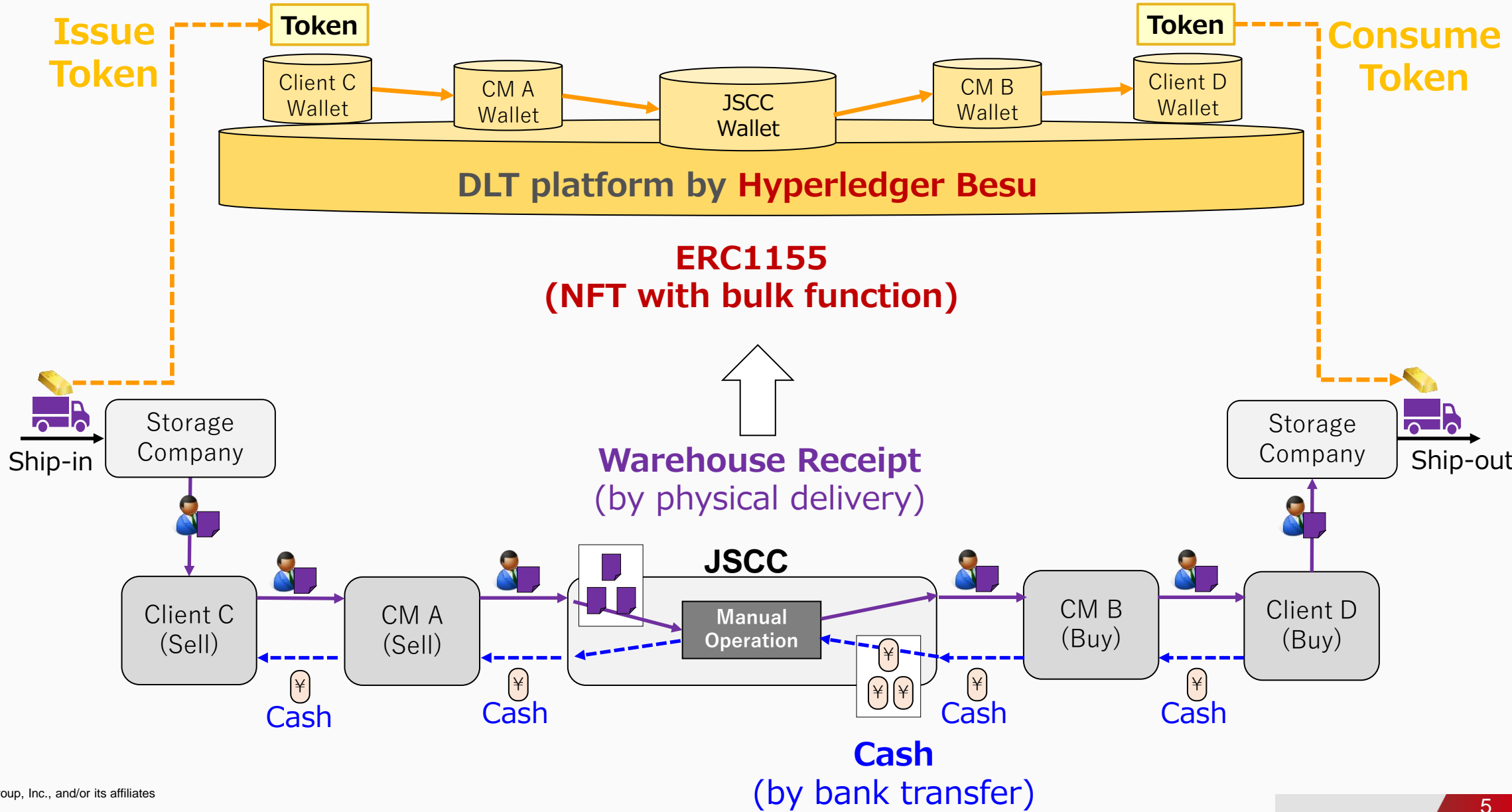
- ① Scope within a narrow area where possible
- ② Obvious benefit of operational efficiency
- ③ Physical delivery risk reduced under pandemic circumstances
- ④ Globally standardized DLT for future expandability
- ⑤ Quick & low-cost launch

# I Short-term Vision (The First DLT Production Use - Overview)

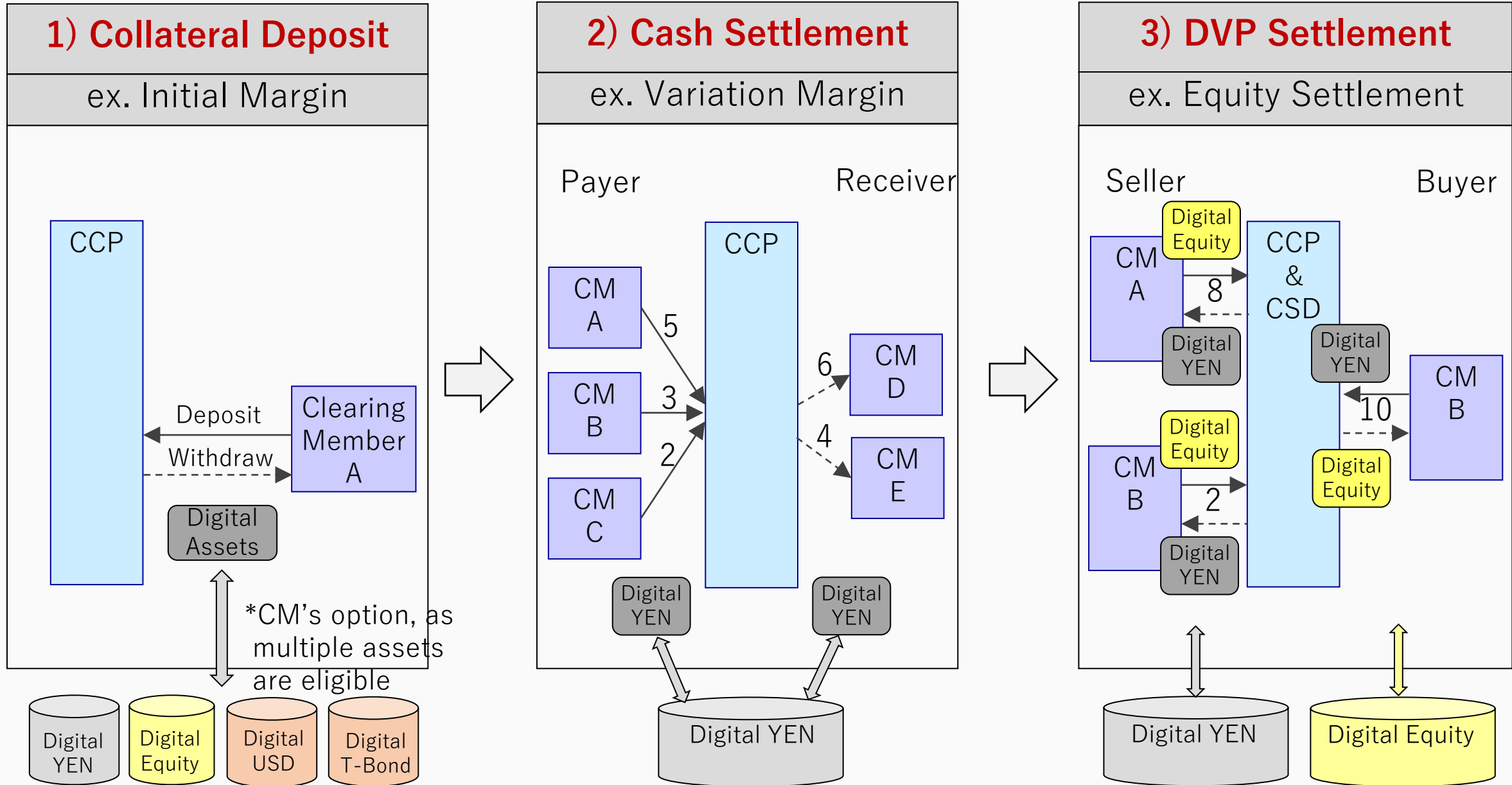
Confidential

TO BE

AS IS



# II Long-term Vision (Possible digital asset flow at CCP)



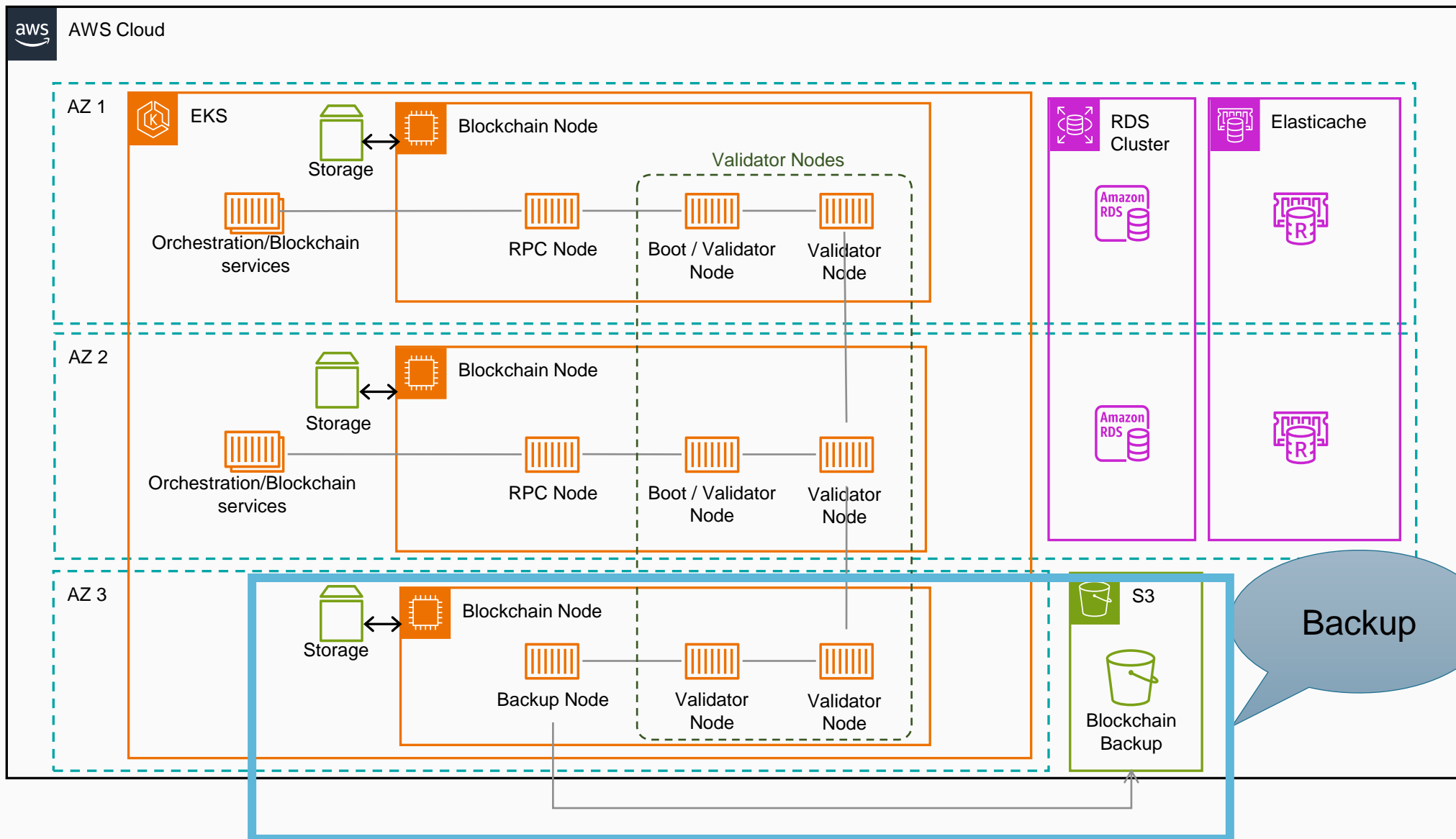
# Backup and Token Bulk Processing - Challenges

- No down time and data loss toleration during failure of any one availability zone
- Backup creation should be seamless and automated.
- Consider future growth of Besu ledger
- Ledger backup data should be secure and not accessible by outside parties
- Bulk processing of up to 50 tokens in a single transaction
- Retention of logs for a minimum of two years
- Recovery time within two hours in case of region failure





# Current Besu Architecture – Single Region



- Growth of data in ledger
- Besu read-only node state during backup
- Frequency of backup
- Nonce challenges with Orchestration layer during bulk processing
- Handling the retention of backup files on S3



# Disaster Recovery

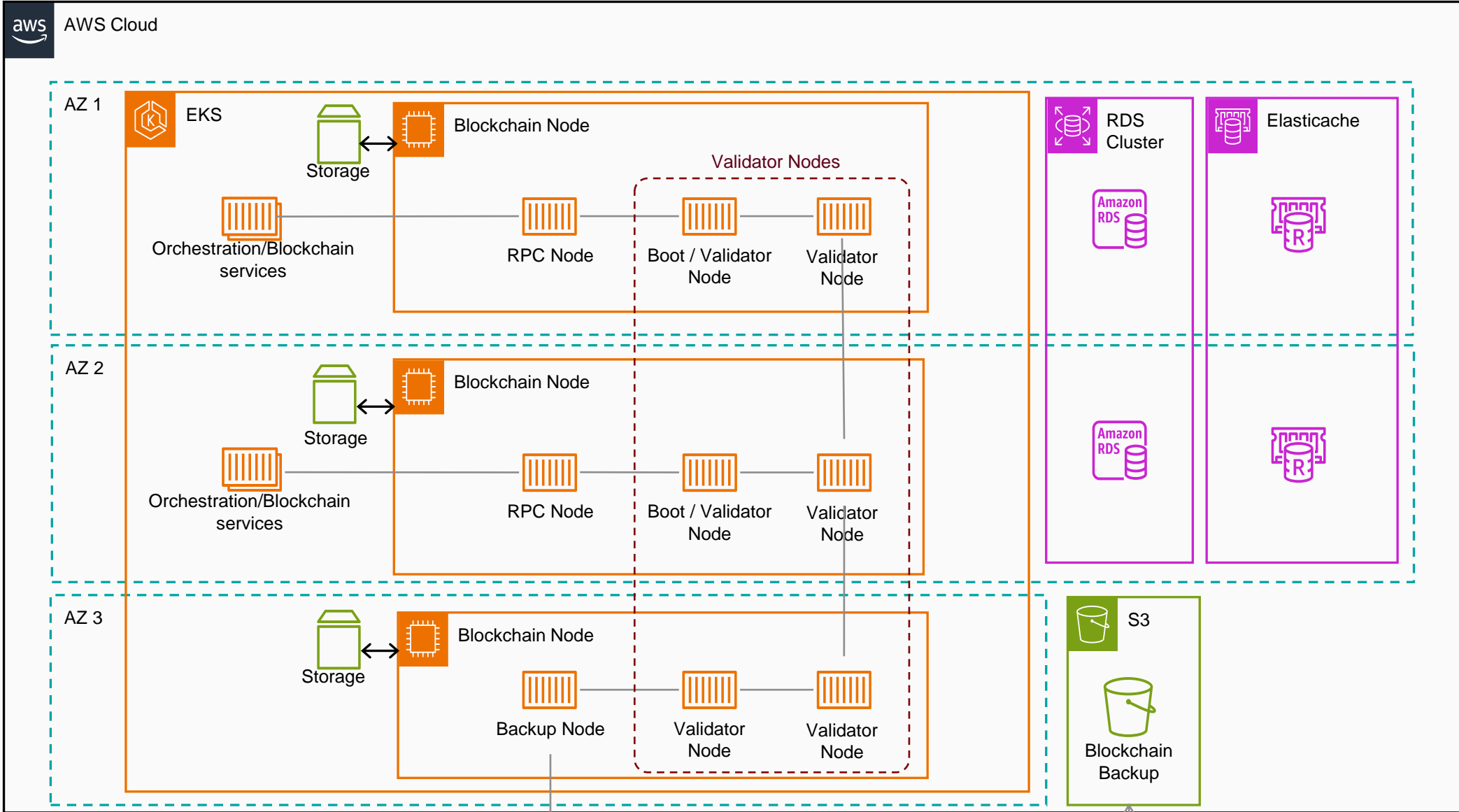
## Why implement disaster recovery ?

- Japan is a high-risk zone for natural disasters.
  - Earthquakes, Tsunamis, Typhoons

## JSCC Requirements & Policies

- In case of an incident, system recovery needs to be completed within less than 2 hours
- Backup system needs to be in a separate region
- All systems need to be hosted in Japan
  - Authority proof need to be QBFT
  - No gas fee
  - We need to have 2/3 of validators running to have a valid network

# Our Architecture



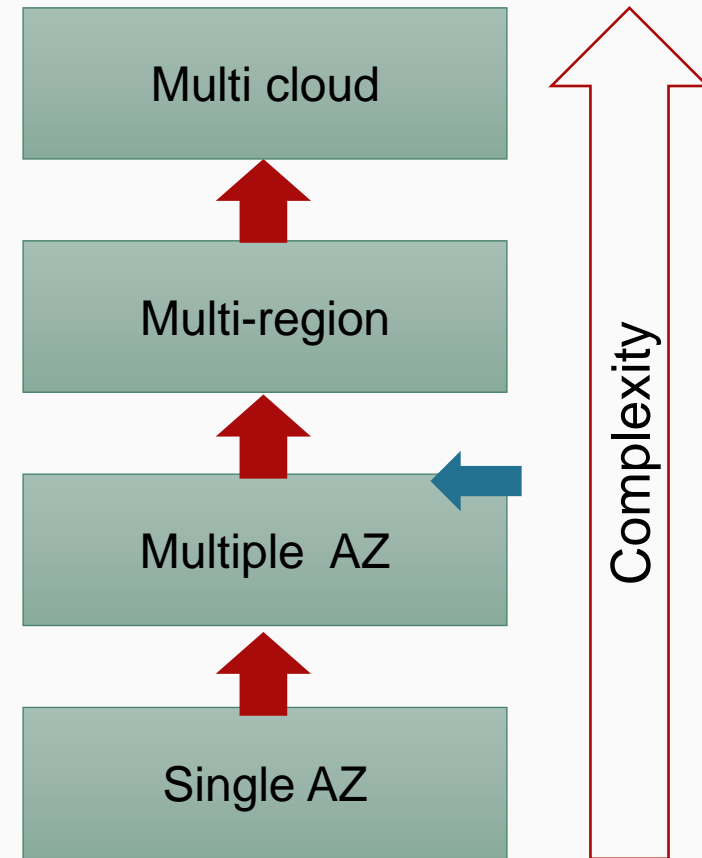
# Future Initiatives

## Why multi-region?

- Minimize data loss in case of entire region failure
- Ability to work with organizations other than JSCC
- Higher resiliency and lower down time

## Challenges:

- Secure communication between Besu Nodes
- Latency within Besu nodes spread across multiple clouds
- Integration of cloud specific services.



# Future Besu Architecture – Multi Region / Multi Cloud

