

Certified Symbolic Management of Financial Multi-Party Contracts

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Example: American Option

Contract in natural language

- ▶ At any time within the next 90 days,
- ▶ party X may decide to
- ▶ buy EUR 100 from party Y,
- ▶ for a fixed rate 1.1 of USD.

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if $\text{obs}(X \text{ exercises option}, 0)$ **within** 90
then $100 \times (\text{EUR}(Y \rightarrow X) \ \& \ (1.1 \times \text{USD}(X \rightarrow Y)))$
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- ▶ Combinators that capture financial contracts
 - ▶ time constraints
 - ▶ external events/data
 - ▶ multi-party
 - ▶ portfolios

Goals

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- ▶ Symbolic analysis of contracts

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- ▶ Symbolic analysis of contracts
- ▶ Certified implementation

Overview

- ▶ Denotational semantics based on cash-flows
- ▶ Type system \rightsquigarrow causality
- ▶ Reduction semantics
- ▶ Formalised in the Coq theorem prover
- ▶ Certified implementation via code extraction

An Overview of the Contract Language

Contract combinators

- ▶ \emptyset
- ▶ $a(p \rightarrow q)$
- ▶ $c_1 \& c_2$
- ▶ $e \times c$
- ▶ **if** e **within** d **then** c_1 **else** c_2

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Expression Language

Real-valued and Boolean-valued expressions, extended by

obs(l, d) observe the value of l at time d

acc(f, d, e) accumulation over the last d days

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Bond

if obs(X defaults, 0) **within** 30 **then** \emptyset
else $1000 \times \text{EUR}(X \rightarrow Y)$

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$(10 \times \text{EUR}(Y \rightarrow Z))$ & **if obs**(X defaults, 0) **within** 30
then $900 \times \text{EUR}(Z \rightarrow Y)$
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Example: Credit Default Swap

Bond

$$C_{\text{bond}} = \text{if obs}(X \text{ defaults}, 0) \text{ within } 30 \text{ then } \emptyset \\ \text{else } 1000 \times \text{EUR}(X \rightarrow Y)$$

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$$C_{\text{CDS}} = (10 \times \text{EUR}(Y \rightarrow Z)) \& \text{ if obs}(X \text{ defaults}, 0) \text{ within } 30 \\ \text{then } 900 \times \text{EUR}(Z \rightarrow Y) \\ \text{else } \emptyset$$

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Denotational Semantics

$\llbracket \cdot \rrbracket . : \text{Contr} \times \text{Env} \rightarrow \text{CashFlow}$

$$\llbracket c \rrbracket_\rho = \begin{array}{ccccccccc} & T_0 & & T_1 & & T_2 & & T_3 & & T_4 & & \dots \\ & | & & | & & | & & | & & | & & \dots \\ & \text{---} & & \text{---} & & \text{---} & & \text{---} & & \text{---} & & \text{---} \\ & 0 & & 1 & & 2 & & 3 & & 4 & & \text{time} \end{array}$$

$\llbracket c \rrbracket_\rho \in \text{CashFlow} = \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \text{Transactions}$

$T_i \in \text{Transactions} = \text{Party} \times \text{Party} \times \text{Asset} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

$\rho \in \text{Env} = \text{Label} \times \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{B} \cup \mathbb{R}$

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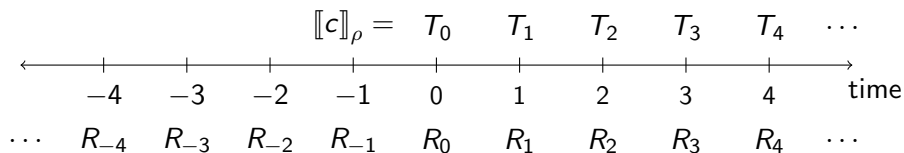
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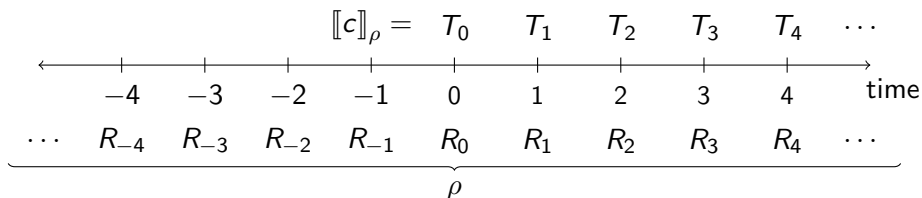
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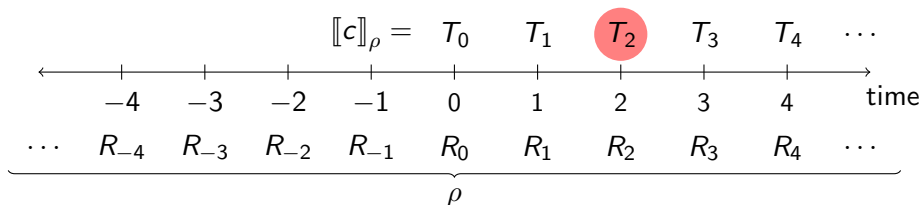
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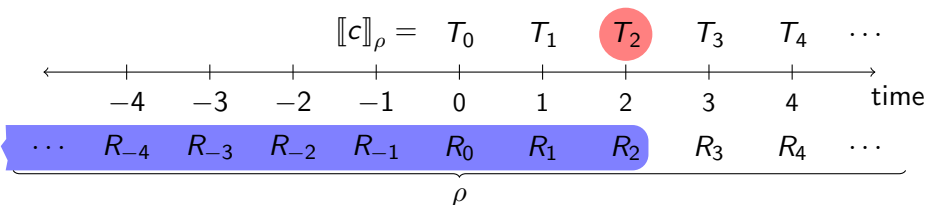
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Type System

Time-Indexed Types

- ▶ $e : \text{Real}^t, e : \text{Bool}^t$ value of e available at time t (and later)
- ▶ $c : \text{Contr}^t$ no obligations strictly before t

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Typing Rules

$$\frac{\Gamma \vdash e : \text{Real}^s \quad \Gamma \vdash c : \text{Contr}^s \quad t \leq s}{\Gamma \vdash e \times c : \text{Contr}^t}$$

$$\frac{l \in \text{Label}_\tau \quad t \leq s}{\Gamma \vdash \mathbf{obs}(l, t) : \tau^s}$$

$$\frac{t \leq 0}{\Gamma \vdash a(p \rightarrow q) : \text{Contr}^t}$$

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$$c \xrightarrow[\rho]{T} c'$$

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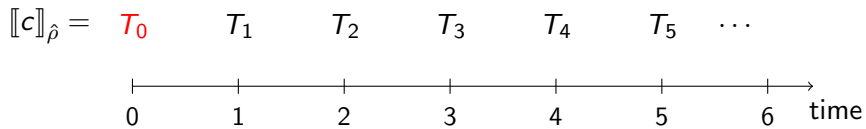
$$\llbracket c \rrbracket_{\hat{\rho}} = T_0 \quad T_1 \quad T_2 \quad T_3 \quad T_4 \quad T_5 \quad \dots$$


A horizontal timeline with tick marks at 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The word "time" is written at the end of the arrow.

$$\llbracket c' \rrbracket_{\hat{\rho}} =$$

Reduction Semantics

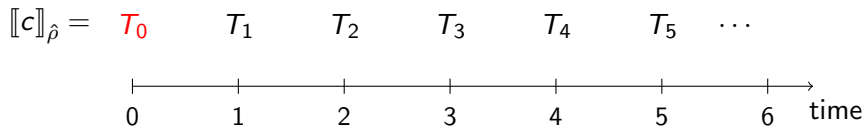
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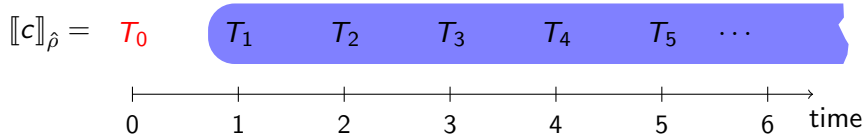
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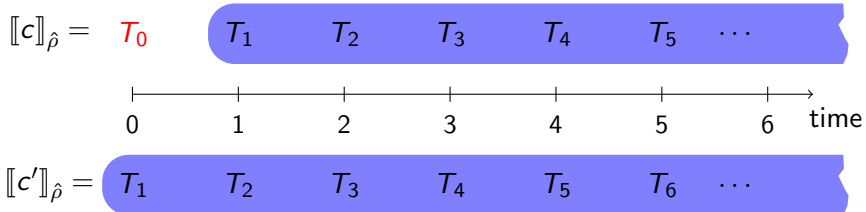
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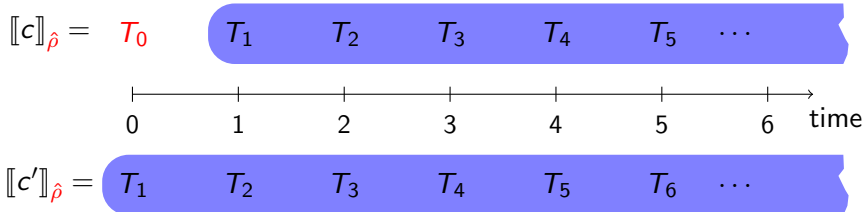
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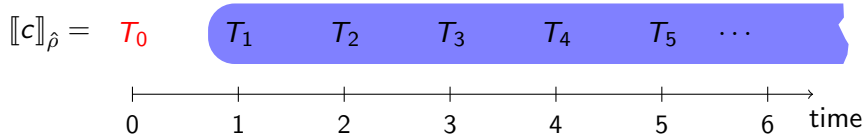
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Formalisation and Implementation

Coq formalisation

Denotational semantics is the starting point

- ▶ Adequacy of reduction semantics
- ▶ Type safety (well-typed \rightsquigarrow causal)
- ▶ Soundness & completeness of type inference
- ▶ Soundness of partial evaluation & horizon inference

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Extraction of executable Haskell code

- ▶ efficient Haskell implementation
- ▶ embedded domain-specific language for contracts
- ▶ contract analyses and contract management

Contracts in Haskell – Example

```
{-# LANGUAGE RebindableSyntax #-}
```

```
import RebindableEDSL
```

```
bond :: Contr
```

```
bond = if bObs (Default X) 0 ‘within’ 30  
      then zero  
      else 1000 # transfer X Y USD
```

```
cds :: Contr
```

```
cds = payment & settlement  
      where payment = 10 # transfer Y Z USD  
            settlement = if bObs (Default X) 0 ‘within’ 30  
                       then 900 # transfer Z Y USD  
                       else zero
```

Conclusion

Future Work

- ▶ combining symbolic and numeric methods
- ▶ continuous time model
- ▶ more sophisticated analyses

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Source code available at

`http://bit.ly/contract-DSL`

- ▶ Coq formalisation
- ▶ Extracted Haskell implementation
- ▶ Example contracts

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