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# T+1 Readiness Self-Assessment Toolkit

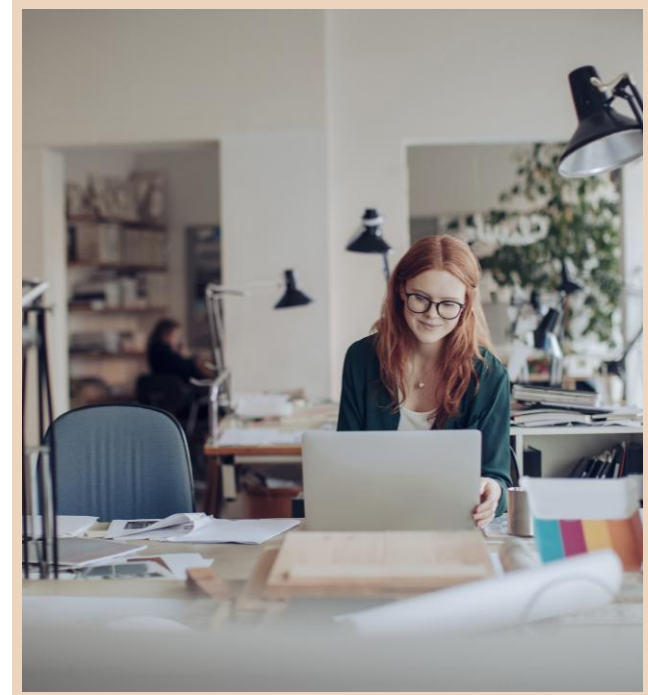
Why it is needed, how it works, and  
how the NCG can use it



# Self-Assessment Toolkit

## Purpose of this deck

- Explain the rationale for the self-assessment exercise
- Show the supervisory logic behind the methodology
- Clarify how participants should complete, evidence and use the workbooks



# Why a structured self-assessment is needed

The toolkit responds to the combined effect of legal change, operational compression and uneven market readiness.

## Regulatory driver

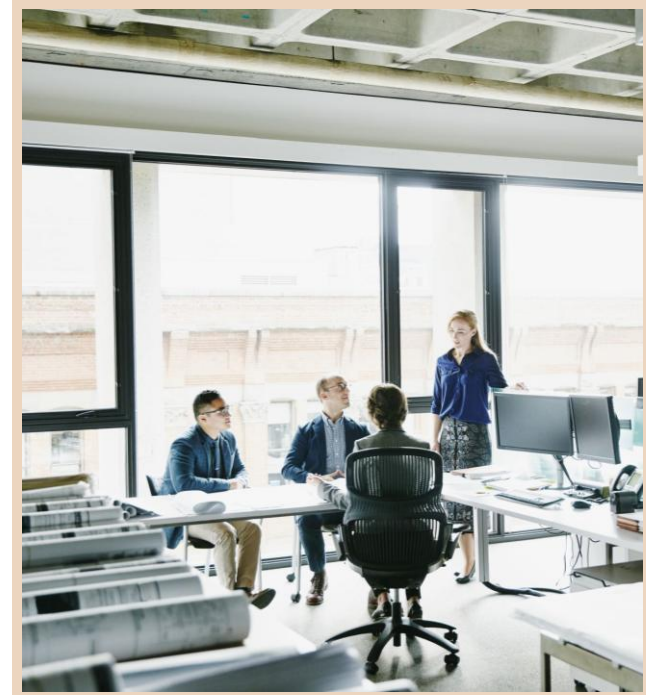
## Operational driver

## Market evidence

- The amended RTS package makes matching, timely allocation and population of key settlement fields more consequential in a T+1 environment.
- T+1 removes recovery time: late allocations, late confirmations, weak SSI controls or incomplete instructions become immediate fail risks.
- Industry survey evidence shows readiness is uneven, with material gaps in automation, SSI industrialisation, timetable discipline and vendor engagement.

### Implication

**A short but strict, evidence-based self-assessment is needed to convert broad T+1 expectations into actor-specific operational actions.**



# Design principles of the toolkit

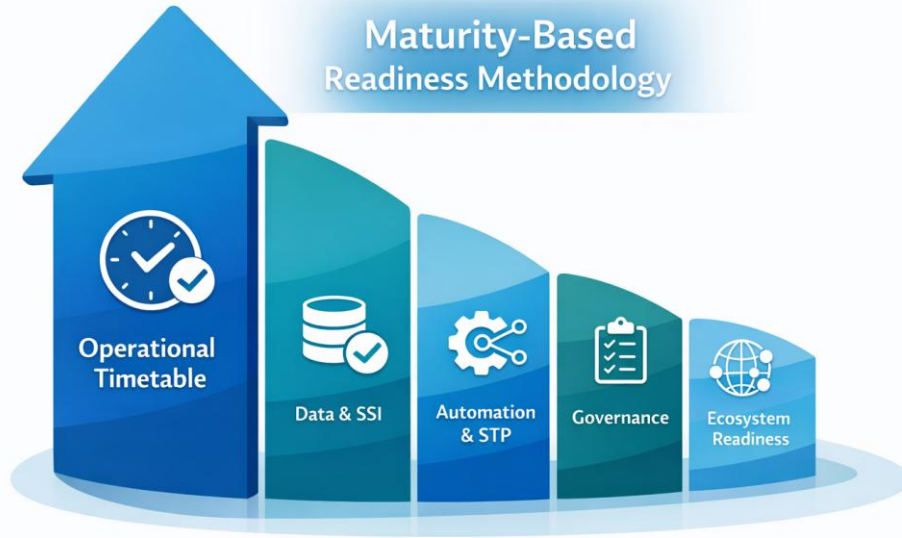
<b>Short enough to complete</b>	Broad market use is possible because the workbooks stay focused on the real control points.
<b>Granular enough to be credible</b>	Questions are operational, not generic, and require evidence plus remediation where weaknesses exist.
<b>Role-specific enough to be useful</b>	Each actor receives a tailored questionnaire reflecting its place in the post-trade chain.
<b>Strict enough to be supervisory</b>	The burden-of-proof logic treats unsupported claims as not ready or fragile.

## Why operational timetable carries the highest weight

Because T+1 is first and foremost a timing challenge: if an actor cannot allocate, confirm, enrich and instruct within T+0, every other control becomes less relevant.



# Methodology and weighting



One common framework is used across all actors, but with role-specific questions and evidence expectations.

## Why this matters for the coordination group

The common methodology makes results comparable across actors while still preserving the granularity needed to challenge weak or over-optimistic submissions.

## Weighting model

- Operational Timetable 40%
- Data & SSI 20%
- Automation & STP 20%
- Governance 10%
- Ecosystem 10%

## Score scale

- 0 = not implemented
- 1 = planned
- 2 = implemented but not yet proven under T+1 conditions
- 3 = fully operational and evidenced under T+1 conditions

## Assessment rule

A control cannot achieve a non-red outcome on assertion alone: evidence quality is tested separately from the score itself.

# How the questionnaire works in practice

Each control is designed to produce an auditable conclusion, not a narrative statement of intent.



### Proper question

The row asks whether the actor can perform a defined T+1-relevant activity within the required conditions and deadlines.

### Regulatory background

Each control is anchored to RTS obligations, market practice or operational readiness expectations.

### Explanation

The rationale explains why the control matters and what settlement or coordination risk arises if it fails.

### Evidence and remediation

Evidence is mandatory; if the control is weak, the actor must state what corrective action is required.

# Extreme enforcement logic: burden of proof, not self-declaration

A control is RED if the score is blank, if evidence adequacy is blank, if the score is below 2, or if evidence is marked inadequate.

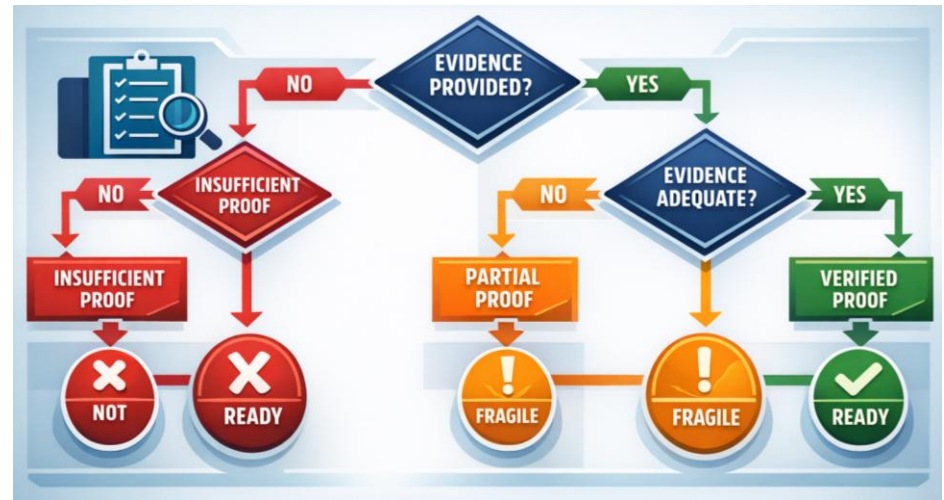
A control is only AMBER where the actor claims implementation and can support that claim with adequate evidence, but has not yet demonstrated a fully proven T+1 state.

A control is GREEN only where the actor reaches score 3 and provides adequate proof that the process operates under T+1 conditions.

### Practical consequence

The model deliberately caps optimism: a claim without proof is treated as fragile or not ready, which avoids false-comfort reporting at national level.

The scoring model is intentionally conservative so that readiness has to be demonstrated.



# Who is covered and why a family of questionnaires is necessary

The suite covers asset managers, brokers/investment banks/prime brokers, custodians/settlement agents, private banks, vendors/outsourcers, issuers, CSDs, trading venues and clearing members.

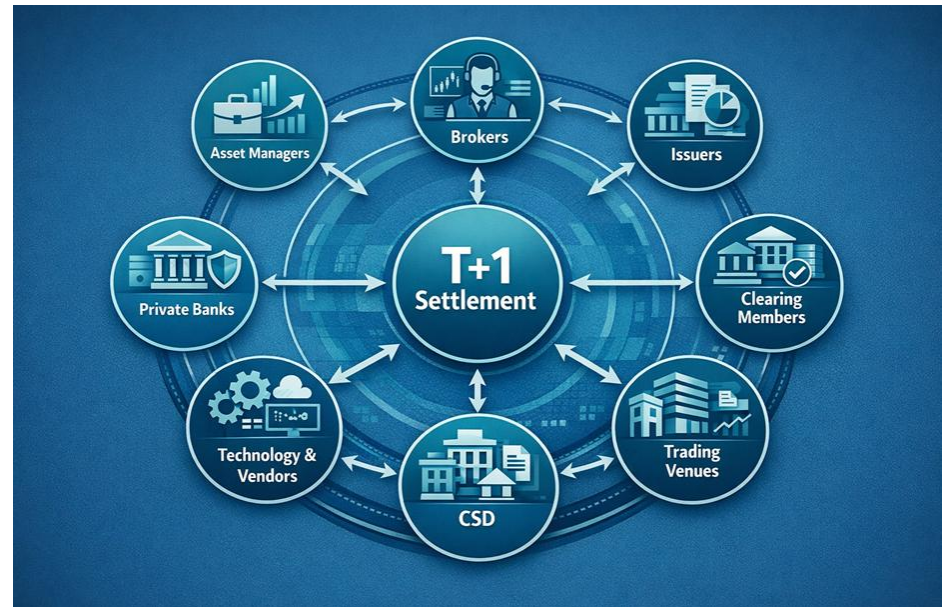
All workbooks use the same methodology so outputs are comparable, but the actual controls are tailored to each actor's role, dependencies and evidence base.

This allows the coordination group to identify whether national readiness issues are concentrated in one part of the chain or are systemic across multiple actor groups.

**Why this matters**

The objective is not simply to collect questionnaires; it is to build a cross-market map of where coordination, remediation and testing pressure should be applied first.

T+1 readiness is chain-dependent: weaknesses in one actor class can undermine the whole market process.



# What participants are expected to submit

The workbooks are designed to generate challengeable evidence, not only scores.

## Submission package

- Completed workbook with all controls scored
- Supporting proof such as MI extracts, screenshots, process documents or test evidence
- Evidence adequacy review by the receiving authority or review team
- Concrete remediation actions for RED and AMBER items

**Evidence is not optional:  
unsupported claims remain RED.**

## Output for the coordination group

- Comparable readiness view by actor type
- Prioritised list of RED and AMBER controls
- Clear distinction between design gaps and execution gaps
- A basis for coordinated remediation and testing planning

## Supervisory value

The process produces evidence-backed challenge points rather than high-level assurances of readiness.

# How the national coordination group can run the process

A simple governance cycle helps turn questionnaires into coordinated market action.



- **Launch:** explain scope, deadlines and evidence expectations.
- **Assessment:** each actor completes the relevant workbook and submits evidence.
- **Review and challenge:** scores are tested, unsupported claims are challenged and weak controls are escalated.
- **Remediation:** actors define corrective actions and timing for RED/AMBER areas.
- **Testing and validation:** remediation is followed by proof under T+1 conditions, not only by process updates.

# What success looks like

The exercise is worthwhile if it improves challenge, coordination and operational truthfulness before T+1 goes live.

- The exercise measures demonstrated readiness, not declared confidence.
- Results are comparable across actor groups and can be challenged on a common basis.
- The group can identify where dependencies, market practice gaps or testing bottlenecks require coordinated action.
- The assessment informs a pragmatic national remediation and validation plan rather than ending as a one-off survey.



**Bottom line:**  
**the toolkit should reduce optimism bias and improve market-wide operational honesty.**

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# Thank you

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## Discussion

- Confirm scope and actor population
- Agree submission timetable and evidence expectations
- Determine review and challenge process
- Schedule remediation and validation checkpoints