EXHIBIT 13

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

In re:

BERNARD L. MADOFF INVESTMENT SECURITIES LLC,

Debtor,

IRVING H. PICARD, Trustee for the Liquidation of Bernard L. Madoff Investment Securities LLC,

Plaintiff,

v.

SAUL B. KATZ, et al.,

Defendants.

Adv. Pro. No. 08-01789 (BRL)

SIPA LIQUIDATION

(Substantively Consolidated) Adv. Pro. No. 10-5287 (BRL)

11-CV-03605 (JSR) (HBP)

Bruce Dubinsky Deposition Binder

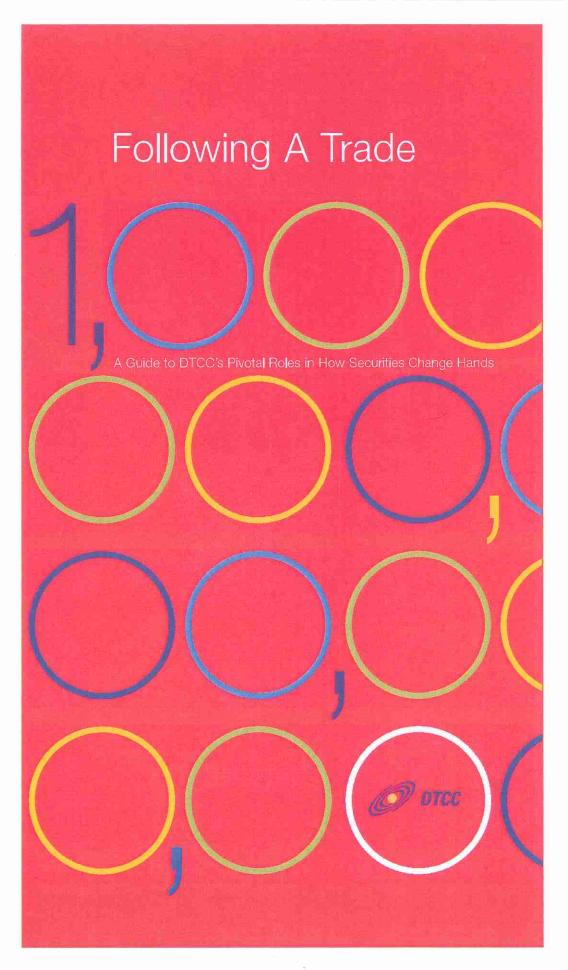
Tabs 26-80

Part II of III

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n today's U.S. capital markets, billions of shares of securities change hands every day. Brokers, banks, investment managers, fund managers, exchanges and many others play prominent roles in this daily drama. And all rely on the behind-the-scenes expertise of the subsidiaries that make up The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation (DTCC), the world's largest financial post-trade infrastructure organization.

DTCC ensures the capacity, certainty and reliability required to clear and settle today's enormous trading volumes.

Clearance and settlement is a process, which, at the end of the day, ensures that sellers are paid for the securities they sold, and buyers receive the securities they bought. How this process works is not always easily understood.

This booklet describes the role of two of DTCC's subsidiaries that support post-trade processing and money settlement for two types of trades: (1) a proker-to-broker trade and (2) an institutional trade.

Securities Clearing Corporation (NSCC) subsidiary, which handles post-trade processing for virtually all equity, municipal and corporate bond transactions in the U.S. market.

institutional trades are high-value trades made by an investment manager for an institutional investor, such as a mutual fund, pension fund, hedge fund, bank trust department or insurance company.

Our Depository Trust Company (DTC) subsidiary handles the securities and money settlement, while Omgeo, our joint venture with Thomson Financial, acts as a communications hub for the exchange of information among key parties to an institutional trade.

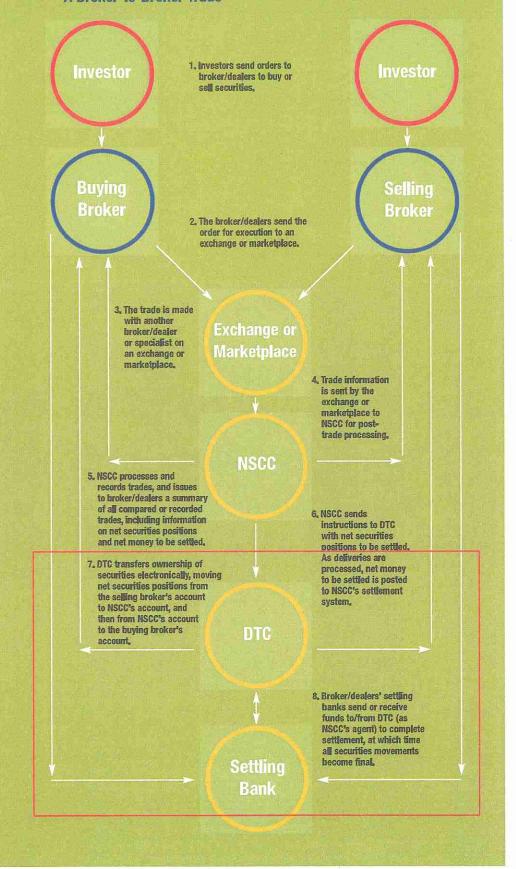
In addition to supporting these types of trades, post-trade processing services are also provided for U.S. Government and mortgage-backed securities, money market instruments, mutual funds, insurance products and over-the-counter derivatives.

A Broker-to-Broker Trade

For broker-to-broker trades, NSCC performs three critical functions, helping the industr lower cost and optimize capital:

- 1. It ensures post-trade processing capacity to handle not only average trading volumes, but also the unpredictable spikes that can occur in the market.
- 2. It offers a guarantee that, if a participant defaults for any reason, all transactions that have entered NSCC's system with the details confirmed and that have reached the guarantee stage, will settle.
- 3. Through a process called **netting**, it reduces the total number of trading obligations requiring financial settlement by an average of 97%.

A Broker-to-Broker Trade



T+3 Settlement Cycle

Trade Date (T)

The clearance and settlement cycle begins on the date the trade is executed. On this date, trade details are electronically transmitted to NSCC for processing, the majority of which are in real-time. Of equity transactions, 99.9% are sent as "locked-in" trades, which means that the marketplace has already compared them at the time of execution, confirming all details, including share quantity, price and security. NSCC sends to participants automated reports, which are legally binding documents that show trade details. These reports confirm that transactions have entered the clearance and settlement processing stream.

T#1

NSCC's guarantee of settlement generally begins midnight between T+1 and T+2. At this point, NSCC steps into the middle of a trade and assumes the role of central counterparty, taking on the buyer's credit risk and the seller's delivery risk. This guarantee eliminates uncertainty for market participants and inspires public confidence.

T+2

NSCC issues broker/dealers summaries of all compared trades, including information on the net positions of each security due or owed for settlement.

T+3

T+3 is settlement – the delivery of securities to net buyers and payments of money to net sellers. Broker/dealers instruct their settling banks to send or receive funds (through the Federal Reserve System) to/from DTC as NSCC's agent. Securities generally do not change hands physically. DTC transfers ownership between broker/dealers' accounts by book-entry lectronic movements.

Available DTCC Services

Clearance and Settlement

Automated Customer Account Transfer Service (ACATS)

Custom Index Share Processing

Money Market Instrument Processing

Trade Reporting and Confirmation

Underwriting Services

Fixed Income

Real-Time Trade Matching/RTTM Web

Government Securities Net Settlement Services

Mortgage-Backed Securities Clearing Services

GCF Repo Services

Electronic Pool Notification Services

Asset Services

Custody & Safekeeping Services

Deposit & Withdrawal Services

Direct Registration Service

Dividend & Reorganization Services

Restricted Securities Family of Services

Mutual Funds

Defined Contribution Clearance & Settlement

Fund/SERV®

Fund/SPEED™

Mutual Fund Profile Service

Networking

Insurance

Annuity Applications

Financial Activity Reporting

Licensing and Appointments

Positions and Valuations

Subsequent Premiums

Information-Based Services

Cost-Basis Reporting Service

Global Corporate Action Validation Service

SMART/Search for Archived Reports

SMART/Source

SMART/Track for Stock Loan Recalls

OTC Derivatives

Credit Default Swaps Matching and Confirmation

Equity Derivatives Matching and Confirmation

Interest Rate Derivatives Matching and Confirmation

Payments Matching, Netting and Settlement

Portfolio Reconciliation

For more information:

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The Depository Trust & Clearing Corporation www.dtcc.com

An Institutional Trade

Institutional investors such as mutual funds, insurance companies, hedge funds, bank trust departments and pension funds buy and sell large blocks of securities, typically through investment managers. To help maintain confidentiality and/or avoid triggering a major impact in the marketplace, a trader either arranges for an institutional buyer for the entire amount, or breaks the block down into a number of pieces. The trade may even be executed over a period of several days.

The parties involved in an institutional trade include the institutional investor, the investment manager, the buying broker, the marketplace, the selling broker, custodian banks, DTC and Omgeo.

bill is responsible for completing the money and securities

settlement of institutional trades. The money settlement systems of

DTC and NSCC are unified, providing customers with one consolidated,
end-of-day netted payment obligation for both DTC and NSCC trades.

and custodians, acts as a central communications hub for institutional post-made processing in 40+ countries. Omgeo's systems automate and str line the process from execution notification and trade allocation, through affirmation or matching and trade reporting services.

Omgeo's systems communicate details of the trade, show how securities should be allocated to different custodians and accounts, provide account level trade confirmations and facilitate automated affirmation by investment managers.

As an alternative to matching and affirmation by the investment manager, Omgeo also provides real-time central matching capabilities, electronically comparing trade details and notifying parties of any exceptions to streamline the process.

Omgeo services institutional trades settled in depositories throughout the world. The example illustrated is a trade settling in the U.S. market.

An Institutional Trade 1. The investment 3. The trade takes place at the manager, acting on behalf of an exchange or marketplace, institutional investor, instructs a broker/dealer to buy 2. The broker goes to (or sell) a large an exchange or block of a security. marketplace to make the trade. Dealer Manager 5. The custodian bank receives instructions from the investment manager, or from 4, Omgeo's automated systems send and receive trade data, enrich trades with standing settlement Omgeo on behalf of the investment manager, to deliver/receive the securities and money instructions, provide payment. central matching services and maintain contact with all major trading and settling parties and DTC Custodian regarding trade details. Omgeo Bank 6. For affirmed/matched trades, Omgeo instructs DTC (on behalf of the investment manager and the broker) to settle the trade between the custodian and the broker, DTC 7. Custodians and broker/dealers instruct their settling banks to send or receive funds (through the Federal 8. Upon authorization by the DTC participant to deliver Reserve System) the shares, DTC transfers to DTC to complete ownership of the securities electronically to the buyer by book-entry movement. settlement,