Section 5. Client Operations

This section covers trade operations carried out by the users and describes the program tables used for trading.

> **This section describes the procedure for carrying out the most frequent operations. Additional QUIK system operations (participation in auctions for placement of securities, operations during the market opening and closing, operations in the negotiated deal mode (NDM) as well as REPO operations) are described in Section 7: Broker Operations.**

In general, a broker's client carries out trades as follows:

1. The broker defines the amount of assets available to the client (**balance**) within which the client can conduct trades on the exchange. The position is expressed in **cash** or in **securities** and corresponds to the amount of assets deposited by the client to the broker for trading on the exchange (the **Opening Balance** parameter in the Limits table).

2. If the broker provides the **margin lending** service (i.e., lending out of the broker's assets in cash or securities against the client's assets), the broker sets the **limit** of borrowed assets for the client (the **Opening Limit** parameter in the Limits table). Limits are set for those instruments for which lending is possible. To view balances and limits for the lending scheme with the limits' absolute values monitoring, select the Cash Limits table and the Limits for securities table. To view positions and limits for the lending scheme with current assets value monitoring, select the **Client Portfolio** and **Buy / Sell** tables.

   To determine the lending scheme being currently used, open the **Client Portfolio** table. The **MP** or **MLim** value of the **Client Type** parameter means that the lending scheme with current assets value monitoring is used; an empty value means that the scheme with the limits' absolute values monitoring is used.

3. The client selects the securities for buying / selling on the exchange at his own discretion. To buy or sell securities, the client sends instructions (**orders**) to the Broker via the QUIK system. An instruction as a consent to buy / sell securities on the conditions specified in the instruction. The order is received in the server to undergo automatic or manual control; after that, the order is sent to the exchange trading system. The list of registered orders is displayed in the Orders table.

4. Orders can have the following statuses:

   – **Active**: the order was registered on the exchange and put in the queue, but has not been filled yet or has been partially filled. Such an order can be cancelled or its parameters can be changed. If the order is partially filled, only the unfilled amount of that order can be withdrawn;

   – **Filled**: the order condition has been fully met, i.e., a trade (or several trades) has been carried out on the conditions specified in the order. A filled order cannot be cancelled;

   – **Cancelled**: the user has decided to cancel the order or to change its conditions. For editing an order it is withdrawn from the exchange (i.e., it is removed from the order queue so that the order could not be executed while being edited); after that, a new order is generated with the same conditions that can be edited.

5. The broker can also receive from a client an order that is to be executed when the instrument's market price reaches a certain level. Orders of this type are called **stop orders** or **contingent orders**. Two price values are specified in such an order:

   – **Stop price**: a condition that 'the last trade price is no more / less than a specified value'. Once this condition is met, the order is activated (that is, sent to the exchange as a regular limit order);

   – **Price**: the price stated in the order when it is sent to the exchange.

   Until the specified conditions are met, stop orders are stored at the broker's server; the client can review, edit, or cancel them in the Stop Orders table in the QUIK system.

   When a client places an order, the assets necessary for its execution are frozen on the client's account. As a rule, a trade is executed when there are counter orders in the trading system (to buy and to sell) with matching conditions. Trades executed on client orders are displayed in the Trades table.

6. Aggregate information on the amount of the client's assets, the market value of the client's securities, and the amount owed to the broker is displayed in the **Client Portfolio** window. To open the **Buy / Sell** window, double click on a table row; the window contains a list of securities in the client's portfolio and information on their value and the number of available lots for opening long and short positions.

7. In addition, QUIK users can work with pending orders in a special window called **Transactions Pocket**. This window allows users to create an order with the desired conditions without sending it to the exchange and then to take one or more such orders out of the pocket at the right time.

The stock market operations involve executing trades with shares and bonds that are traded on regulated exchanging markets.

The derivatives market operations involve trade operations with derivative financial instruments, such as options and futures, on regulated exchanging markets.

Two tables are added to QUIK for working on the derivatives market:

 _ **Client Account Positions** table that contains information on financial instruments at the client's disposal;

 _ **Client Account Limits** table that contains information on cash assets at the client's disposal.

Important points to be aware of in the new margin trading scheme with current assets value monitoring

1. Two new concepts have been introduced:

 _ Margin instrument list is a list of securities that can be traded using borrowed assets;

 _ Material security is the value of the client's assets (cash and securities) used as collateral for the borrowed assets.

When non-collaterisable securities are bought, the estimated cash value of the client's assets is reduced by the amount of that trade. The list of margin securities and the list of collaterisable securities are defined by the broker.

2. According to the specified criteria, securities are divided into four types explicitly displayed in the **Security type** column of the **Buy / Sell** table.

Security type	Designation	Available to buy	Available to sell	Collaterisable
Non-margin, non-collaterisable	N / a	Using equity	Within the balance	No
Non-margin, collaterisable	C	Using equity	Within the balance	Yes
Margin, non-collaterisable	M	Using equity	Short positions allowed	No
Margin, collaterisable	MC	Long positions allowed	Short positions allowed	Yes

Instruments that have no closing price of the preceding day (or have 0 price) cannot be used as collateral. Position value for such instruments in the **Buy / Sell** table is calculated based on the prices of the best bid / offer.

Important points to be aware of when working on the RTS Standard market

RTS Standard is a mode of anonymous trade on the spot market that does not require the assets to be fully deposited in advance and involves settlements in the T+4 mode. In terms of functions, the model of controlling client positions and risks is close to the model used in the FORTS derivatives market. Therefore, positions for securities and limits of available assets are displayed in tables **Positions by Client Accounts (Futures)** and **Client Account Limits**. For description of the work with these tables, see sub-sections 5.21 and 5.22**.**

When carrying out operations on the RTS Standard market, the client uses the cash assets limit set for the FORTS market operations. In this case, additional limits on the volume of operations on the RTS Standard market can be imposed:

    ‒   The limit on cash assets available for operations on the RTS Standard market;

    ‒   The limits on open positions regulating short sales (shorts) for certain instruments are specified in lots.

These limits are set for operations with so-called 'main' spot assets, i.e., contracts that can involve non-addressed trade operations during the current trading session.

5.1 General Method of Executing Transactions

menu **Trading / Transactions...** or button 𝕋

Although the QUIK workstation allows users to perform a lot of various operations, there is a universal method to execute them:

- Click button 𝕋 on the toolbar;
- Press Ctrl+T;
- Select **Transactions...** under **Trading.**

Any of these actions will open the **Transaction List** window. The left part of this window displays classes for which active operations can be performed, and the right part displays a list of operations that can be performed for the instruments of the selected class. Select the class and operation and click on the **Execute** button. This will open a relevant dialogue box for entering the operation parameters.

> **Inactive (greyed) button 𝕋 means that the user cannot perform active operations. For possible reasons, see sub-section 5.38.1 Error messages.**

5.2 Entering Orders

button 👆

5.2.1   Function

Generating new orders to buy / sell securities and sending them for execution.

Orders can be entered in the following tables: Level II Quotes (Order Queue), United Level II Quotes Orders, Trades, Time and Sales, Quotes, and Transaction Pocket.
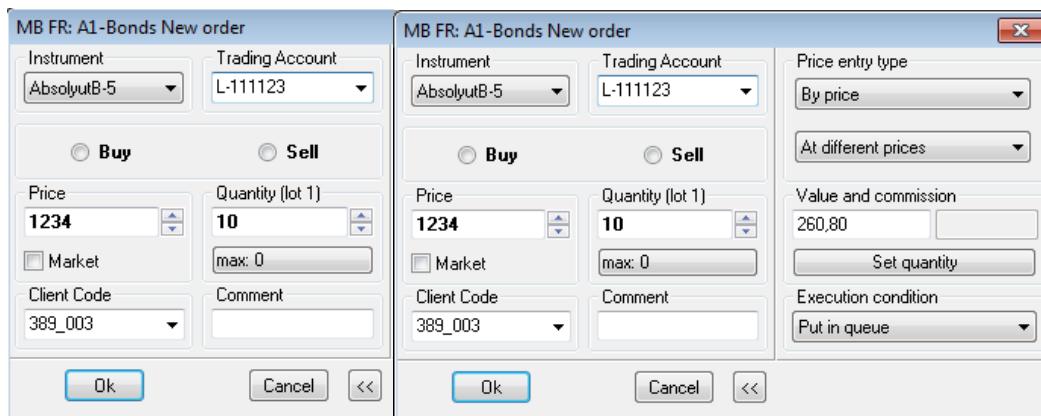
> **Inactive (greyed) button 👆 on the toolbar means that an order for the selected instrument cannot be entered.**

To open the **New Order** window, use any of the following ways:

- Click button 👆 on the toolbar;
- Double click the left mouse button;
- Press the F2 key;
- Select **New Order** from the shortcut menu in the table;
- Use the General method of executing transactions and select the **New Order** operation;
- From the **Charts** window. For further details, see Section 4: Working With Graphs, sub-section 4.1.5.

5.2.2   New Order window

Depending on the settings, the window form can be compact (left) or expanded (right). To toggle between the window forms, press **>>** button. The forms are optimised for fast and easy entry of parameters and for obtaining the compact view on the screen.

To fill in the order form:

1. **Instrument** allows you to select an instrument from the list of securities of the given class. To find the instrument in the list, type the first letters of its name from the keyboard (enable the context-based search in dropdown boxes in the **Program** section under **Settings / General...**).

2. **Trading account** allows you to select the trading account code for which the order is placed. The field is case-sensitive. If one account is assigned to the user, the field will be filled in automatically. If more accounts are available, select the necessary account from the list, or use the **Set depo account by client code** setting (see sub-section 5.2.11). Displaying trading accounts with status "Operations are not allowed" in the list of available values can be enabled in general settings (see sub-section 5.2.11). For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 Accounts settings.

3. Operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.

4. **Price** is the order price per instrument unit (or another parameter from Item 10).

   When the **Market** checkbox is selected, the value of the field is set to 0. When the **Market** checkbox is clear, the field is automatically filled with the price value that was specified in this field before selecting the **Market** checkbox. When the instrument is changed, the stored value is reset.

   When selecting the option **Weighted average price** in the field **Price entry type** the field **Price** gets unavailable (greyed).

5. **Market** is the order attribute that does not specify the execution price. Such order is immediately executed on the exchange at the best prices available in counter orders.

   When selecting the option **Weighted average price** in the field **Price entry type** the field **Market** gets unavailable (greyed).

6. **Quantity** is the number of securities expressed in lots. Number of securities in one lot is shown in brackets.

7. **max** is the maximum possible number of lots in an order calculated based on the amount of assets available to the client with reference to all commissions. Click on this button to enter the specified maximum value into the **Number** field. This field is displayed if the **Calculate available quantity** checkbox is selected in the settings (see sub-section 5.2.11).

8. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.

9. **Instruction** is a text comment on the order.

Additional parameters:

10. In the **Price entry** type field:

    – Select the value of **Price** field:

       – If the **By price** parameter is selected, the order will be executed if there are counter orders with the same execution price in the trading system;

       – If the **By yield*** parameter is selected, the order will be executed if there are counter orders of similar yield calculated at the order price (for bonds);

       – Select **Weighted average price*** to take the weighted average price for the current trading session as the order price.

As a rule, the **Price** option set in the form by default is used nearly always. If the selection is impossible for the given class or order type, options become inactive (greyed).

_ Select the price of the order execution:

_ For one price – the order is executed at one price;

_ At different prices – the order is executed at different prices.

By default orders are executed **At different prices.**

11. **Value and commission** is the order value in cash terms. This parameter allows you to calculate the **Number** of securities in the order for a known amount of cash. To do so, enter the amount of cash assets in the **Volume** field and click on the **Set number** button. In this case, the **Number** field will display a recalculated number rounded down to the nearest whole number, while the **Volume** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Number**.

The order volume is calculated by the following formula:

_ for shares:

Volume = Price * Number * Lot size

the result is rounded up to two decimals;

_ for bonds:

Volume = Number * (Price * Par value / 100 + ACI)

The broker commission amount charged on the order volume is automatically calculated in accordance with the established algorithm and is displayed in the right field.

12. **Execution condition*** defines the procedure for processing the order balance if the order is partially executed:

_ **Fill or kill** means complete order execution only, i.e., if there are counter orders in the trading system at prices not worse than the specified price and with securities number exceeding the order volume;

_ **Put in queue** puts the unfilled balance in the queue with the price specified in the order. In case the order is a market order and there are no counter orders, the unfilled balance is removed from trading;

_ **Kill balance** removes the unfilled balance from trading;

_ **Closing auction** places the order for a closing auction.

Put in queue is the default condition of the order.

(*) The above parameters are not available for operations on the FORTS derivatives market.

1. **Use the mouse to select the necessary fields when filling in the order form. Alternatively, you can use the Tab key to move forward and Shift+Tab to move backward.**
2. **Click on arrows up and down in the Price and Number fields to change the values in these fields. Left-click on the arrow to change the field value by one minimum step point; left-click on the arrow while holding the Ctrl key to change the field value by 10 points.**
3. **Fields Number, Client code, and Instruction can be filled in automatically. For more details, see sub-section** [5.36](#) **Configuring order entry fields autofill.**
4. **When filling in the order entry form, use Actual price step instead of the Minimum price step parameter in the Price field (for stop orders Price, Stop price, Offset from min / max, Protective spread) for the LSE market classes if the Actual price step parameter is greater than the Minimum price step parameter.**

5.2.3   Available shortcuts

- Use PageUp / PageDown to increase / decrease the number of lots by 1;
- Use Ctrl+PageUp / Ctrl+PageDown to increase / decrease the number of lots by 10;
- Use grey '+' / grey '-' to increase / decrease the price by 1 minimum price step (pip);
- Use Ctrl+grey '+' / Ctrl+grey '-' to increase / decrease the price by 10 minimum price steps (pips);
- Use <space> to change the order direction to the opposite (to enable this feature, click **General…** under **Settings** and select the **Change operation by space bar** checkbox in the **Trading / Orders** section);
- Use 'Enter' to send the order and 'Esc' to cancel the new order entry.

5.2.4   Quick order entry

Quick order entry in QUIK involves the following:

- Intuitive method of window opening from a table (by double clicking);
- Using default values or values from the selected table row for filling in part of the fields;
- Automatic cursor positioning in the **Number** field;
- Quick changing the main parameters of the order (operation direction, price, and number) and it subsequent entry or confirmation with keyboard keys;
- Entering / cancelling orders in the Level II Quotes table (see sub-section [5.7](#));
- Using the Quick Order Entry mode in the Level II Quotes table (see sub-section [5.7.9](#)).

When the **New order** window opens, part of the fields is filled in with default values:
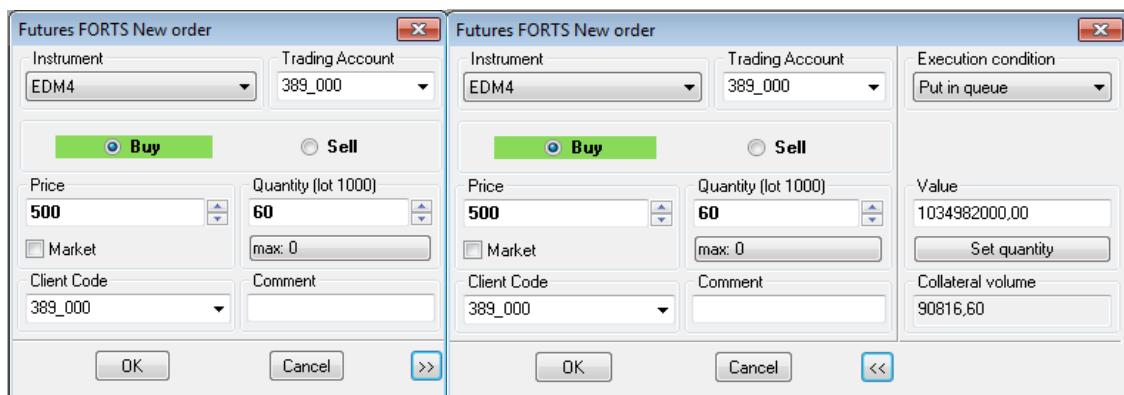
Field	Value
Trading account	The first value from the list of available accounts (menu **Trading / Accounts settings...**)
Client	The default value (menu **Settings / General...**, section Trading)
Number of lots	The default value (menu **Settings / General...**, section Trading). If the default number of lots is specified, this value is displayed in all versions of the order entry

When an order is entered from a table, the fields are additionally filled in as follows:

Table	Fields to be filled in
Level II Quotes Table	**Instrument** corresponds to the instrument name in the Level II Quotes table. **Price**, **Number** are equal the price and the number of securities in the selected quote. When an order is entered from the Level II Quotes table, the **Number** field can take the values of the **Volume** or the **Best bid / offer total** parameters (see sub-section 5.2.11, the **Setting the number of transaction lots** parameter). **Operation direction** is the reverse or the same direction relative to the selected order (defined in settings)
Orders Table	All parameters are the same as in the selected order (trade)
Trades Table	
Time and Sales Table	
Transaction pocket	
Quotes Table	**Instrument** corresponds to the instrument name in the selected row

5.2.5   New order window for classes of FORTS derivatives market

Depending on the settings, the window form can be compact (left) or expanded (right). To toggle between the window forms, press **>>** button. The forms are optimised for fast and easy entry of parameters and for obtaining the compact view on the screen.

To fill in the order form:

1. **Instrument** allows you to select an instrument from the list of securities of the given class. To find the instrument in the list, type the first letters of its name from the keyboard (enable the context-based search in dropdown boxes in **Program** section under **Settings / General…**).

2. **Trading account** allows you to select the trading account code for which the order is placed. The field is case-sensitive. If one account is assigned to the user, the field will be filled in automatically. If more accounts are available, select the necessary account from the list. For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 Accounts settings.

3. Operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.

4. **Price** is the order price per instrument unit.

    When placing a market order, set the worst price (the minimum or the maximum possible price, depending on the direction) or use the **Auto price replacement for derivatives market orders** setting (see sub-section 5.2.11).

    When the **Market** checkbox is clear, the field is automatically filled with the price value that was specified in this field before selecting the **Market** checkbox. When the instrument is changed, the stored value is reset.

5. When the **Market** checkbox is selected, the part of the order (or the whole order) whose price is better or equal to the price specified in the **Price** field is executed. The unexecuted balance is removed from trading.

6. **Number** is the number of securities expressed in lots. Number of securities in one lot is shown in brackets.

7. **max** is the maximum possible number of lots in an order calculated based on the amount of assets available to the client without regard to the commissions. Click on this button to enter the specified maximum value into the **Number** field. This field is displayed if the **Calculate available quantity** checkbox is selected in the settings (see sub-section 5.2.11).

8. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.

9. **Instruction** is a text comment on the order.

Additional parameters:

10. **Execution condition** defines the procedure for processing the order balance if the order is partially executed:

    –   **Fill or kill** means complete order execution only, i.e., if there are counter orders in the trading system at prices not worse than the specified price and with securities number exceeding the order volume;

    –   **Put in queue** puts the unexecuted balance in the queue with the price specified in the order. In case the order is a market order and there are no counter orders, the unfilled balance is removed from trading;

    –   **Kill balance** removes the unexecuted balance from trading.

    Put in queue is the default condition of the order.

11. **Volume** is the order value in cash terms. This parameter allows you to calculate the **Number** of securities in the order for a known amount of cash. To do so, enter the amount of cash assets into the **Volume** field and click on the **Set number** button. In this case, the **Number** field will display a recalculated number rounded down to the nearest whole number, while the **Volume** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Number**.

The order volume is calculated by the following formula:

Volume = Number * Value of price step* (Price / Price step size)

12. **Collateral value** is the overall collateral amount that will be frozen on order. The collateral value is calculated by the following formula:
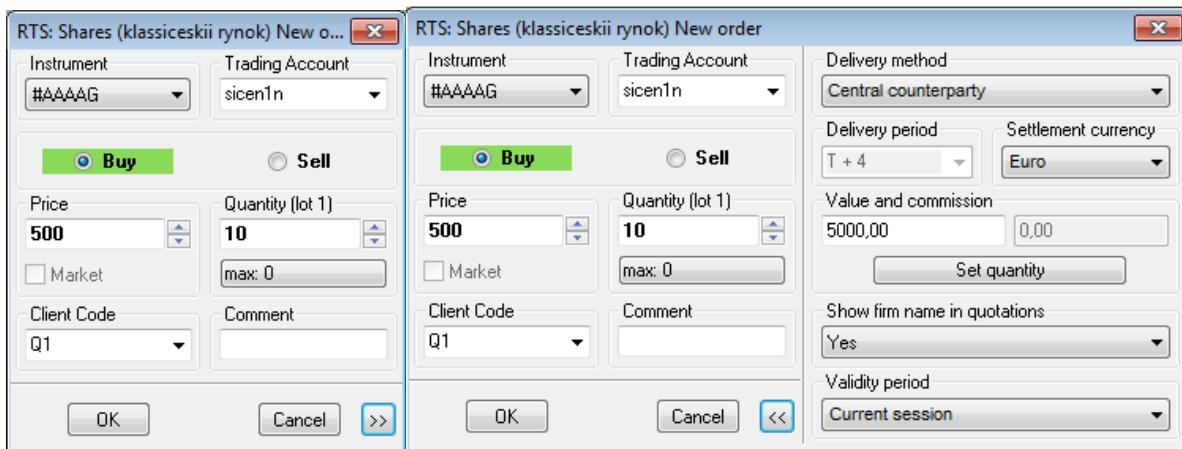
Collateral value = Number of contracts * Buyer's / seller's collateral *

> **(*****) The BMUP parameter is recognized as the collateral for options in case of sale.**

> 1. **Use the mouse to select the necessary fields when filling in the order form. Alternatively, you can use the Tab key to move forward and Shift+Tab to move backward.**
> 2. **Click on arrows up and down in the Price and Number fields to change the values in these fields. Left-click on the arrow to change the field value by one minimum step point; left-click on the arrow while holding the Ctrl key to change the field value by 10 points.**
> 3. **Fields Number, Client code, and Instruction can be filled in automatically. For more details, see sub-section 5.27 Configuring order entry fields autofill.**

5.2.6   New order window for classes 'RTS:Classical market' and 'RTS:Indicative quotes'

Depending on the settings, the window form can be compact (left) or expanded (right). To toggle between the window forms, press **>>** button. The forms are optimised for fast and easy entry of parameters and for obtaining the compact view on the screen.

To fill in the order form:

1. **Instrument** allows you to select an instrument from the list of securities of the given class. To find the instrument in the list, type the first letters of its name from the keyboard (enable the context-based search in dropdown boxes in the **Program** section under **Settings / General...**).

2. **Trading account** allows you to select the trading account code for which the order is placed. The field is case-sensitive. If one account is assigned to the user, the field will be filled in automatically. If more accounts are available, select the necessary account from the list, or use the **Set depo account by client code** setting (see sub-section 5.2.11). For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 Accounts settings.

3. Operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.

4. **Price** is the order price per instrument unit (or another parameter from Item 10).

   When the **Market** checkbox is clear, the field is automatically filled with the price value that was specified in this field before selecting the **Market** checkbox. When the instrument is changed, the stored value is reset.

5. **Market** is the order attribute that does not specify the execution price. Such order is immediately executed on the exchange at the best prices available in counter orders.

6. **Number** is the number of securities expressed in lots. Number of securities in one lot is shown in brackets.

7. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.

8. **Instruction** is a text comment on the order.

Additional parameters:

1. The **Delivery method** combo box allows you to select one of the possible ways to deliver securities.

2. The **Delivery period** combo box allows you to set the period for delivery of securities.

3. The **Settlement currency** combo box allows you to select the currency that will be used to measure the trade value.

4. **Value and commission** is the order value in cash terms. This parameter allows you to calculate the **Quantity** of securities in the order for a known amount of cash. To do so, enter the amount of cash assets into the **Value** field and click on the **Set quantity** button. In this case, the **Quantity** field will display a recalculated number rounded down to the nearest whole number, while the **Value** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Quantity**.

   The broker commission amount charged on the order volume is automatically calculated in accordance with the established algorithm and is displayed in the right field.

5. **Show the firm in quotes:**

   - **Yes** enables trade displaying;

   - **No** disables trade displaying.
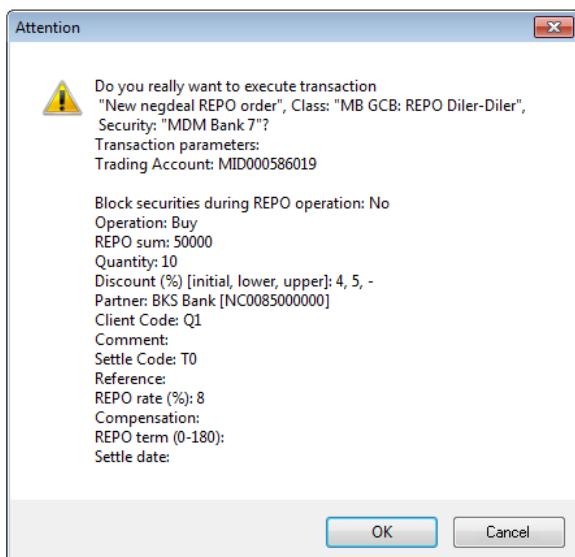
6. **Validity period:**

  - **Current session** means that the order is valid during the current session;

  - **GTC** means that in order to terminate the order period, one will have to cancel the order. Otherwise, the order will be transferred to the next trading day.

  1. **Use the mouse to select the necessary fields when filling in the order form. Alternatively, you can use the Tab key to move forward and Shift+Tab to move backward.**

  2. **Click on arrows up and down in the Price and Number fields to change the values in these fields. Left-click on the arrow to change the field value by one minimum step point; left-click on the arrow while holding the Ctrl key to change the field value by 10 points.**

5.2.7 Order confirmation

Click on the **OK** button to complete the order entry operation. The following message box will appear:

Confirmation allows the user to check the order for any errors. Click **OK** to send the order for execution; click **Cancel** to go back to the order entry window. The order accepted for execution is displayed in the Orders table.
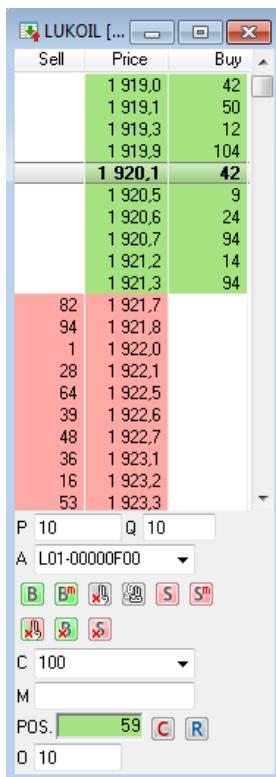
The order confirmation option can be disabled in the Trading / Orders section under Settings / General...

5.2.8 Entering orders from the Level II Quotes table

There are several ways to enter orders from the Level II Quotes table.

- Double click on the required value in the table field;

- Right click on the table field and select the **New order** option from the shortcut menu;
- Use the toolbar of the Level II Quotes table.

For more details on orders handling, see sub-section 5.7.

5.2.9 Entering orders from the United Level II Quotes window

Orders are entered from the **United Level II Quotes** window in the same way as from the Level II Quotes table: by double clicking on the price value.

The behaviour of the QUIK system at the time of order entry is determined by the **Order volume splitting** attribute in **Trading / Level II Quotes / United Level II Quotes** section under **Settings / General…**:

1. If the attribute is disabled, double clicking opens the order entry window with the same parameters as in the selected row.

2. If this attribute is enabled, at the time of order entry, the QUIK system will split the volume specified in the order into several separate orders by classes and instruments specified in **United Level II Quotes**, starting from the best price to the price selected by the user. In this case, only the order price and the number of securities (in units) or the volume (in cash) can be specified in the window of United order entry; the system takes other parameters from the values in **United Level II Quotes**.
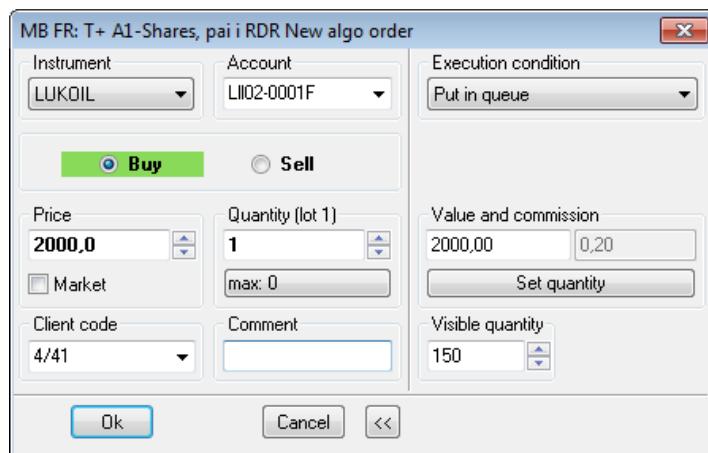
> **Total value field is available in window of entering the United order only when sending an order for REPO CCP classes. Volume and amount cannot be both specified.**

Order is sent with execution condition 'Kill balance' if the attribute **Execute by IOC orders** is enabled in menu item of the program **Trading / Level II Quotes / United Level II Quotes** section under **Settings / General…,** otherwise the order is sent with execution condition "Put in queue".

For more details on the features of the **United Level II Quotes** table, see sub-section 3.6 of Section 3: Viewing Information.

5.2.10   Entering 'Iceberg' orders

Some trading systems and modes support 'Iceberg' type transactions. Orders of this type have an additional field named **Visible number**. The number of securities in an order that needs to be traded is specified in the **Number** field. The **Visible number** field is used to specify the number of securities (expressed in lots) displayed in the trading system, for example, in the order queue.

To open the iceberg order entry window, use one of the following methods:

- Select the **New iceberg order** operation by means of the General Method of Executing Transactions;
- Select **New iceberg order** from the shortcut menu in tables Quotes, Level II Quotes, Orders, Trades, Time and Sales, or Buy / Sell.

5.2.11   Settings

Trading parameters are set up in the **Trading** section under **Settings / General…**

1. **Substitute client codes with client names**. This setting specifies the path to the file with settings that match client codes to their expended descriptions (for example, their surnames and initials). To enable the client code substitution mode, select this checkbox.
2. **Market settings file**. This setting specifies the path to the file with settings that match security classes to markets.
3. **Enable order entry in NDM and REPO modes from the Limits for securities table**. This setting enables order entry in NDM and REPO modes from the shortcut menu of the Limits for securities table.
4. **Default value**:

- **Order size** is the number of lots automatically entered into the **Number** filed of the order entry window. The entered value will be displayed in all order generation methods, including the quick order entry from tables;

- **Client code** is the client code automatically entered into the **Client code** field in the order entry window and a note (if any) entered after a slash (/);

- **Always use default client code** is the attribute that unconditionally substitutes the client code for the default value. When the checkbox is clear, the default client code is specified unless other methods were used to fill in the field (e.g., the field was filled in with a value from the table from which the transaction entry form was opened).

5. **Show prohibited trade accounts.** If the setting is disabled trading accounts with status "Operations are not allowed" are not displayed in the dialog of trading account settings as well as in fields of entering accounts and transaction entry forms. If the setting is enabled all trading accounts not depending on status are displayed in the list of accounts.

Order entry parameters are set up in **Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General…**

1. If the **Set depo account by client code** checkbox is selected, for order entry or for order change, select the account that corresponds to the instrument class and to the client code in the securities limits. When the checkbox is clear, select the account from the list of available accounts. If no securities limits are assigned to the client, the automatic account selection feature will be inactive.

2. If the **Check the price for a specified range** checkbox is selected, the order price is checked for falling within the acceptable price range for the given instrument. For further details, see sub-section 5.34 Setting security parameters.

3. If the **Change operation by space bar** checkbox is selected, the user can press the space bar to change the direction of the operation to the opposite. By default, this feature is disabled.

4. If the **Strict firm list monitoring** checkbox is selected, the partner company field in entry forms will display only identifiers from class settings with **Special operations** option enabled for the given user in the QUIK Administrator program, rather than all available identifiers of participants.

5. If the **Calculate available quantity** checkbox is selected, the order entry form will include the **max** field displaying the maximum possible number of lots in the order calculated based on the amount of assets available to the client with reference to all commissions. Selecting this checkbox activates additional checkbox **Based on own assets only**.

6. If the **Based on own assets only** checkbox is selected, for order entry or stop order entry, the maximum number of lots in the order is calculated only on the basis of the client's own assets without regard to the available margin assets.

7. **Ask for confirmation** shows the order conditions confirmation window whenever the order is entered or cancelled. When the checkbox is clear, transactions are executed without confirmation. The attribute does not affect cancellation of a group of orders on a certain condition.

8. **Ask for confirmation for group operations** shows a confirmation window when a group of orders is cancelled on a certain condition and when operations **Cancel all orders**, **Cancel buy orders**, **Cancel sell orders** are called from the shortcut menu of the Level II Quotes table. When the checkbox is clear, orders are cancelled without confirmation.

9. If the **Auto price replacement for derivatives market orders** checkbox is selected, the **Price** field must be filled with a value when a derivatives market order is being sent. When the checkbox is selected, the empty **Price** field is filled with the **Maximum price** value when buy orders are being sent and with the **Minimum price** value for the given instrument when sell orders are being sent.

   To use this feature, include the **Minimum price** and the **Maximum price** parameters into the parameter list of derivatives market securities classes to be received from the QUIK server (program menu **Connection / Available securities…**, **Parameter filter** on the relevant securities classes). When option **According to settings of tables opened by the user** is selected (see Section 1, sub-section 1.5), the necessary parameters will be automatically added to the list.

10. If the **Check whether the number in the order is a lot multiple** checkbox is selected, before the order is sent to the trading system, the number of securities in the order is checked for being a multiple of the lot multiplicity set for the given securities class. The check is performed if the lot multiplicity is set for the securities class and it is neither 0 nor 1. By default, this check is enabled.

    – **Round down** rounds down the number of securities in the order without warning if the said number is not a multiple of the lot;

    – **Round up** rounds up the number of securities in the order without warning if the said number is not a multiple of the lot;

    – If the number of securities in the order is not a multiple of the lot, the **Select manually** option will allow you to select the number of securities from the window with rounded down and rounded up numbers. This value is selected by default.

11. **Order operation setting.** This toggle button defines the rule to be used when selecting the direction of the order operation when the order entry window is opened from the Level II Quotes table.

    – **No operation set** means that neither **Buy** nor **Sell** is selected;

    – **Use quote operation** sets the same direction of the operation as in the selected quote;

    – **Use counter operation to quote** sets the counter direction relative to the selected quote. For example, if an order is entered when a sell quote is selected in the Level II Quotes table, the **Buy** operation will be specified in the order.

Parameters of the New order window are set up in Trading / Orders / Entry forms section under Settings / General…

1. If the **Simplified entry form** checkbox is selected and the **Use standard entry forms** option is enabled, the order entry form with the minimum parameter set is used.

2. **Use standard entry forms** supports compatibility with older QUIK versions (2.x). Standard entry forms are not supported for all transaction types; dedicated entry forms are recommended for contingent orders.

3. If the **Enter firm ID manually** checkbox is selected, the **Partner** field of the addressed order entry window does not display the list of counterparties; the counterparty name has to be entered manually. This setting is designed to allow orders entering without receiving the server-based table of trading participants used as a data source for the list of counterparties.

4. If the **Highlight key parameters** checkbox is selected, the selected operation direction is highlighted (a buy is highlighted in green and a sell is highlighted in red) and bolded.

5. If the **Remember entry form location** checkbox is selected, the order entry form is pinned on the program screen when the window is opened next time.

Parameters of OTC orders are set up in **Trading / Orders / Negdeal orders** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Check prices for min-max for NDM, REPO** and **Enter current price into REPO order** are the parameters of addressed orders. For description of these parameters, Section 7: Broker Operations, sub-section 7.22.6.

Parameters of closing positions are set up in **Trading / Closing positions** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Ask for confirmation before closing positions** – show confirmation window when closing or reversing position. If the checkbox is clear closing and reversing position are executed without confirmation. By default the setting is active.

2. **Cancel stop orders before closing positions** – if the checkbox is selected before closing or reversing position for an instrument all active stop orders for this instrument are canceled.

Parameters for working with the **Client portfolio** are set up in **Trading / Client portfolio** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Refresh every ... seconds.** Sets the periodicity of data calculation in the **Client portfolio** table. If this checkbox is clear, no data is updated in the window. For further details, see sub-section 5.14.

2. **Recalculate when positions change**. Enables recalculation of values in the **Client portfolio** table whenever the client's positions are changed. If this checkbox is clear, recalculation is performed either at the time interval set in the previous item or manually.

3. **Take into account securities in NDM and REPO modes when calculating margin indicators.** This parameter takes into account instruments in NDM and REPO classes when calculating margin indicators in the **Client portfolio** table (see sub-section 5.14) and shows positions for these instruments in the **Buy / Sell** table (see sub-section 5.15). The setting takes effect at the next session with the server or after restarting the QUIK workstation.

When using function **Enter the client code from the filter in the order forms** (see Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.9.2) and / or entry fields autofill from a file (see sub-section 5.36), values from the filter / file respectively have priority over the values inserted from this setting.

4. **Use color highlight for margin client's status***. When using the function rows of the table are highlighted depending on status.

5. **Consider qualified clients***. Attribute of considering the color settings for MLim and MP qualified clients. The attribute is disabled by default.

6. **Status:**

   _ **Normal:**

      _ For MD clients: clients with portfolio value greater or equal to the corrected margin;

      _ For MLim and MP clients: clients with margin value greater or equal to the minimum margin;

   _ **Restriction:**

      _ For MD clients: clients with portfolio value less than the corrected margin and greater or equal to the initial margin;

      _ For MLim and MP clients: clients with margin value greater or equal to margin value for unsecured demand but less than the minimum margin;

   _ **Demand:**

      _ For MD clients: clients with portfolio value less than the initial margin and greater or equal to the minimum margin;

      _ For MLim and MP clients: clients with margin greater or equal to margin of obligatory closing but less than the margin of unsecured demand;

   _ **Closing:**

      _ For MD clients: clients with portfolio value less than the minimum margin;

      _ For MLim and MP clients: clients with margin value less the margin of obligatory closing.

7. Parameters **Back color** and **Text color*** allow setting the backround and text color for table's rows depending on their status. For more information on color settings see sub-section 2.6.10 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles.

8. **Margin level** * is level of margin in percent depending on status of the row in table. Value is specified with accuracy of two decimal places. Values by default:

   _ Resriction: 50.00;

   _ Demand: 35.00;

   _ Closing: 25.00.

9. **Qualified clients** * is margin level in percent for qualified clients of MLim and MP types depending of status of rows in table. Value is specified with accuracy of two decimal places. Fields are available for entering upon enabled **Consider qualified clients** setting.

   If one or new fields are not filled, values of margin level for qualified clients with appropriate statuses are the same as values in Margin level column. Values by default:

   – Resriction: 25.00;

   – Demand: 20.00;

   – Closing: 15.00.

   Use **Set default** button to return standard settings values of parameters **Consider qualified clients, Back color, Text color, Margin level** and **Qualified clients.**

   > (*) **The parameters have the default values that can be changed in settings of Client portfolio. Changings come in force when reopening the Client portfolio. For already opened Client portfolio the function of highlighting the table's rows by color is enabled in the window of Client portfolio editing by selecting the checkbox Highlight rows in color, color settings are set in Color settings window (see sub-section 5.14.6).**

10. **Clients filter file**. Filtering the list of client codes for the values specified in selected file. File format: section [AllowedClients] contains rows like "Client code=".

    For example:

    ```
    [AllowedClients]
    Q1=
    Q2=
    Q7=
    ```

    The file content is processed when launching the terminal, the values are stores and then used in creating the Client portfolio tables. If the path to file is primarily set, changed or deleted the appropriate message requiring a relaunch of terminal for making changes come in force will be displayed.

Parameters for working with level II quotes are set up in **Trading / Level II Quotes** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Left double click** – selects the event triggered by the said action:

   – **+ CTRL:**

     – **Take best bid / offer total** – fill out the value of the **Quantity** field by the value of the **Best bid / offer total** field;

- Send algo iceberg order * – open the entry form of an algo iceberg order;

- Send native iceberg order * – open the entry form of new iceberg order.

  - + SHIFT:

    - Take best bid / offer total – fill out the value of the **Quantity** field by the value of the **Best bid / offer total** field;

    - Send algo iceberg order * – open the entry form of an algo iceberg order;

    - Send native iceberg order * – open the entry form of new iceberg order.

  > (*) The order entry form can be opened if the user has the rights on active operations for a required instrument class.

2. **Right double click** – selects the event triggered by the said action:

   - **Create price and volume chart** – open a chart window;

   - **Cancel order** – withdraw an active order in the selected row of the **Level II Quotes** table from the trading system

3. **Setting of transaction quantity** defines the value of the **Quantity** field automatically filled out when the order is entered from the **Level II Quotes** table;

   - **Take quantity** sets the value of the **Volume** field;

   - **Take best bid / offer total** sets the value of the **Best bid / offer total** field

4. Use Quotes Table if there are no any quotes – form the Level II Quotes table using best bid and offer from the Quotes table if quotes are not available.

Parameters for working with united level II quotes are set in **Trading / Level II Quotes / United Level II Quotes** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Split order volume** is the parameters used to enter the order from the **United Level II Quotes** table. The parameter is disabled by default. For description, see sub-section 5.2.9.
2. **Execute by IOC orders** is the parameter of withdrawing balance when entering a united order from United Level II Quotes table. Description is given in 5.2.9.

Parameters for working with digital signatures are set up in **Trading / Digital signature** section under **Settings / General...**

1. **Digital signature** enables the use of digital signature for signing transactions:

   - **Make digital signature by** signs all active operations with a digital signature; the DS is selected from the list by the cryptographic information protection system (CIPS). Use of DS is regulated by the QUIK system administrator.

     > 1. **Set the Setting of transaction operation parameter to Set opposite to quotation operation. This will reduce the time taken to enter an order: when entering an**

order from the Level II Quotes table and selecting a quote, for example, a buy quote, a sell counter operation will be placed automatically.

2. **When standard conditions are used for entering orders, for example, if only the price and the securities number change, use the simplified entry form. This form is more compact, which is especially useful for low resolution screens and for cases where the order entry form remains open for a long time and overlaps with level II quotes tables.**

3. **Entering a market buy order. If receipt of market buy orders is prohibited by the broker, use a limit order priced slightly better than its counter order. According to the trading system rules for orders execution, the order will be executed at counter quote prices, starting with the best price; therefore, the behavior of the trading system in this case will be similar to execution of a market order.**

5.3 Cancelling Orders

button ![icon]

Only active orders can be cancelled. Cancellation of filled orders is impossible. If the order is partially filled, one can cancel only the order balance that has not been executed.

To cancel an order, use one of the following methods:

1. Clicking on the button ![icon] on the toolbar and select the **Cancel order by number** operation. In the window that opens, enter the number of the order being cancelled (in the **Order number** field of the **Orders** table).

2. In the **Orders** table:

    – Right double click on the order to be cancelled;

    – Press keys Ctrl+D;

    – Click ![icon] on the toolbar;

    – Select option Cancel order in the shortcut menu.

3. In a chart window, use the cursor to grab the order line and move it beyond the current chart plotting area. For more details, see Section 4: Working With Graphs, sub-section 4.1.6.

Order cancellation is accompanied by a request to confirm the operation; the request contains the order number and the instrument name. The result of the order cancellation is reflected in the trading system: the order status in the **Orders** table changes to **Killed** and the **Orders cancelled <number>, cannot be cancelled <number>** message is displayed in the messages window.

An active order can be cancelled directly from the **Level II Quotes** table: use a special toolbar in this window or drag the order row beyond window borders. For more details, see sub-section 5.7.8.

5.4 Changing Orders

button 🖐️

To change an order, withdraw it from the trading system and enter a new order with modified conditions. It is necessary to cancel the order so that the order being edited could not be executed while its condition are modified.

To change an order from the **Orders** table, use one of the following methods:

- Press keys Ctrl+A;
- Click 🖐️ on the toolbar;
- Select option **Replace an order** in the shortcut menu.

Order conditions can also be changed as follows:

1. Right double click on an active order row in the **Orders** table to cancel the order; then, left double click on the same row to open the **New order** window with the parameters of the cancelled order. Change the necessary parameter and send the order for execution.
2. Move the horizontal line that corresponds to the active order price level on the chart. For further details, see Section 4: Working With Graphs, sub-section 4.1.6.
3. Select the row with the user order in the **Level II Quotes** table and click 🖐️ on the toolbar in this window. For more details, see sub-section 5.7.2.
4. Drag the row with the user order in the **Level II Quotes** table. For more details, see sub-section 5.7.8.

If the **Client code** field is changed in the course of editing, the corresponding trading account code can be selected automatically. For more details, see sub-section 5.2.11, parameter **Set depo account by client code**.

5.5 Contingent (Stop) Orders

button 🖐️

5.5.1 Function

Creating and placing new orders for execution with additional conditions that are monitored by the QUIK system server.

Contingent order (stop order) is a pre-set limit order entered into the exchange trading system as soon as the specified conditions (stop price conditions) are met. Stop orders are used to limit the amount of losses in case trade prices offset to the direction opposite to the expected one.

Stop price is the order execution condition specified as the limit price value of the last trade with the given instrument.

5.5.2　　Types of contingent orders in QUIK

QUIK offers the following types of contingent orders:

1. **Stop-limit** is a stop order that generates a limit order when executed.

    FUNCTION: This order is used to limit the amount of losses in case trade prices offset to the direction opposite to the expected one.

2. **Stop price by another security** is a stop limit order whose stop price condition is checked against an instrument other than the instrument specified in the limit order being executed.

    FUNCTION: This order is used in specific trade strategies, for example, when the price of the underlying asset is used as the condition for a futures contract stop order.

3. **With a linked order:** two orders for the same instrument that have the same direction and volume. One order is a stop limit order, the other is a limit order. When one of these orders is executed, the other is cancelled. Orders of this type are also called OCO orders. (one cancel other).

    FUNCTION: Orders of this type are designed for positions closing. The stop order is used to fix the losses, and the limit order is used to fix the profit. The advantage of linked orders lies in the fact that the limits are blocked only once for executing the limit order and the stop order. When a position is closed in one direction, the relevant linked order is automatically cancelled.

    1. **When a stop order is executed, the linked limit order is completely cancelled.**
    2. **Orders of this type are valid only until the end of the current trading session. On the FORTS derivatives market, stop orders are also valid only until the end of the current trading session, but the relevant linked order placed in the evening session remains in the FORTS trading system and can be filled on the next trading day.**
    3. **When a linked order is partially filled, the stop order can be either (a) completely cancelled or (b) reduced by the amount of the executed part of the linked order, depending on the conditions selected in the order.**

4. **Take-profit** is an order with condition 'execute when the price becomes worse than the reached maximum (for sell orders) or minimum (for buy orders) by the specified amount.' Orders of this type work as follows (example for a sell order): Once the last trade price reaches the stop price level, the process of determining the last traded price maximum begins. If the last trade price drops below the maximum by the value that exceeds the established offset, a limit order with the price lower than the last traded price by the protective spread value is created. The values of the offset and the protective spread can be specified both in price terms and in percentage terms.

    FUNCTION: To close the instrument position with the maximum profit.

5. **Take-profit and stop-limit** is an order that has two conditions:

   - **Take-profit**: if the last trade price that reached the maximum becomes worse by the value exceeding the established offset;

   - **Stop limit**: if the last trade price becomes worse to the specified level.

   If one condition of the stop order is met, checking of the other condition will be stopped. One of the order conditions may be unspecified. If both conditions of the order are met at the same time, the order will be executed on the 'take-profit' condition.

   FUNCTION: To fix the maximum profit and to limit the amount of losses at the same time.

5.5.3   Monitoring stop order conditions in QUIK

1. Upon receipt of a contingent order, the system:

   - Assigns it a unique identification number;

   - Performs the limits control procedure if the client code is specified in the order;

   - Freezes the number of securities or the amount of assets necessary for placing a relevant limit order in the exchange trading system;

   - Begins checking the execution condition.

   Assets for executing a stop order are frozen on the day of the order receipt. When an unexecuted stop order is transferred to the next day, the assets freezing depends on the settings of the QUIK system server.

2. A stop order is considered active until one of the following events occurs:

   - The user cancels the order;

   - The QUIK system executes the order;

   - The order expires.

3. When executing a stop order, the QUIK server performs the following actions:

   - Stops checking the condition for its execution;

   - Unfreezes the assets that were frozen at the time of the stop order entering;

   - Sends a corresponding limit order to the trading system and freezes assets for its execution if the order is logged in the trading system;

   - Assigns the stop order the 'Filled' status and adds the following parameters to the description of the stop order:

     - **Order number** that corresponds to the number assigned to the limit order by the exchange trading system;

- **Condition trade** is the number in the **Time and Sales** table assigned to the trade whose price served as a basis for executing the given stop order;

- **Result** is the result of processing the limit order generated in the course of the stop order execution.

> **If the trading system rejects the order, it will have the Filled status, since the condition for the stop order has been met, but the value of the Order number field will be zero (0).**

If the protocol of all trades of the exchange trading system contains at least one trade for the relevant instrument executed during the effective period of the stop order at a price greater or equal (less or equal) to the order stop price, this confirms the fact that the conditions of the executed buy (sell) stop order have been met.

5.5.4 Entering a contingent (stop) order

Stop orders can be entered in the following tables: Level II Quotes (Order queue), Orders, Stop orders, Trades, Time and Sales, Quotes, and Transactions Pocket.
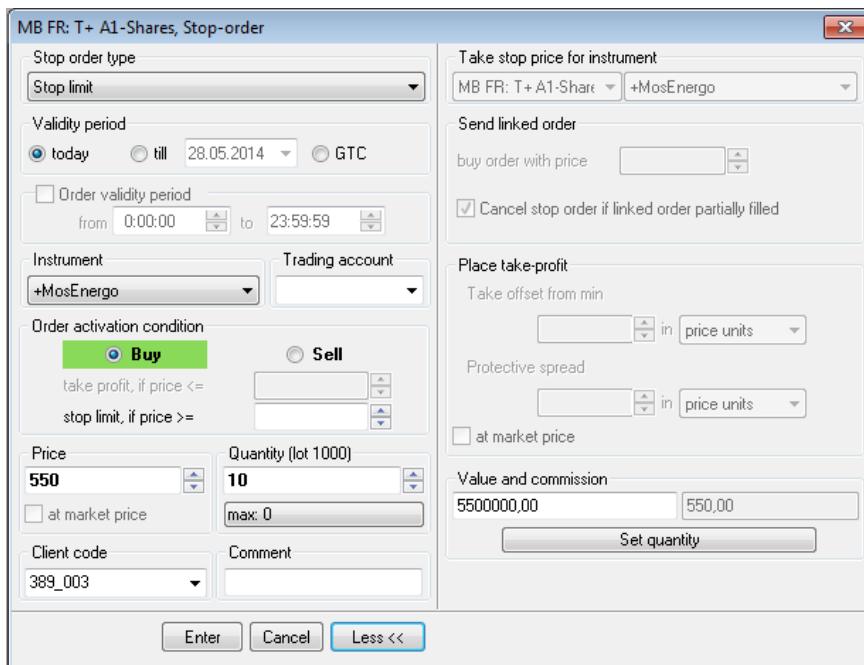
Inactive (greyed) button on the toolbar means that an order cannot be entered.

To open the **Stop order**, use any of the following ways:

- Click on the toolbar;
- Double click in the Stop orders table;
- Press the F6 key;
- Select New stop order from the shortcut menu in the table;
- Use the General method of executing transactions and select the New stop order operation.

5.5.5 Filling in the fields in the Stop order window

The stop order entry form allows you to generate contingent orders of different types. Additional conditions of the order are displayed in the extended form; to call the extended form, click on button **More >>** or select the type of the contingent order for which these additional conditions are to be used.

To fill in the order form:

1. **Stop order type** allows you to select one of the possible order types. The selection activates special fields pertaining to the specific stop order type. If necessary, the order entry window takes the extended form.

2. **Validity period**. If the **today** value is selected, the order is valid until the end of the current day. Otherwise, the order is valid until the date specified in the **till…** field or until order cancellation if the **GTC** value is selected.

> **Stop orders With a linked order are effective during the current trading session only.**

3. **Order validity period** is the time period taken to check the conditions of the stop order. This parameter is used for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit** type. If the checkbox is clear, the parameter is not used. If the checkbox is selected, specify the start time of the stop order duration in the **from…** field and the end time in the **to…** field.

> 1. **The Order validity period parameter defines only the time interval designed for checking the activation condition of the stop order. Upon activation of the order, the duration time check stops. For example, if the price for an order of the Take-profit and stop-limit type exceeded the take-profit level (i.e., the order has been activated, and the calculation of the price maximum / minimum started), but the order has not been executed by the end of the specified time interval within the day, at the end of the specified time period, the calculation of the price maximum / minimum will continue.**
> 2. **If the time values of the From… and To… fields are the same, or if the From…value is greater than the To… value, it is assumed that the interval is set from the specified time of the current day till the same time the following**

day. If the To... value is strictly greater than the From... value, the duration time is checked during the current day.

3. **When setting Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone (see Section 2, sub-section 2.18.1) is active the value of parameter Order validity period is specified considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.**

4. **Instrument** allows you to select an instrument from the list of securities of the given class. To find the instrument in the list, type the first letters of its name from the keyboard (enable the context-based search in dropdown boxes in **Program** section under **Settings / General...**).

5. **Trading account** allows you to select the trading account code for which the order is placed. The field is case-sensitive. If one account is assigned to the user, the field will be filled in automatically. If more accounts are available, select the necessary account from the list, or use the **Set depo account by client code** setting (see sub-section 5.2.11). Displaying trading accounts with status "Operations are not allowed" in the list of available values can be enabled in general settings (see sub-section 5.2.11). For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 Accounts settings.

6. **Order activation condition** allows you to set the conditions of the order activation:

   _ **Operation** allows you to select the order direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.

   _ Selecting the monitored stop price condition relative to the last trade price for the instrument:

      _ The condition for orders of the **Stop price by another security** type: **If price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the order will be executed if the last trade price for another instrument crosses the specified value;

      _ Condition for orders of the **Stop limit** and **With a linked order** types: **stop-limit if the price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the limit order will be placed if the last trade price crosses the specified value;

      _ Condition for orders of the **Take-profit** type: **take-profit if price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the calculation of the last trade price minimum / maximum will start if the said price crosses the specified value;

      _ Conditions 2 and 3 are available for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit** type; moreover, any of them can be left blank.

   The stop price value is specified in the window to the right of the condition selection.

7. **Price** is the price per financial instrument unit of the limit order to be placed into the trading system when the stop limit condition is met.

   When the **At market price** checkbox is selected, the value of the field is set to 0. When the **At market price** checkbox is clear, the field is automatically filled with the price value that was specified in this field before selecting the **At market price** checkbox. When the instrument is changed, the stored value is reset.

8. **At market price** is the attribute of the stop order executed at the market price. This parameter is used for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit** type.

> **Certain trading modes do not provide for the use of market orders.**

9. **Quantity (lot=…)** is the number of securities expressed in lots. The number of units for the selected securities instrument in a single lot is shown in brackets.

10. **max** is the maximum possible number of lots in a stop order calculated based on the amount of assets available to the client with reference to all commissions. Click on this button to enter the specified maximum value into the **Number** field. This field is displayed if the **Calculate available quantity** checkbox is selected in the settings (see sub-section 5.2.11).

11. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.

12. **Instruction** is a text comment on the order.

Click on button **More>>** to display the parameters of the extended order entry form.

13. **Take stop price for instrument** allows you to set the name and class of the instrument to be used for monitoring the stop price condition. This parameter is used for orders of the **Stop price by another security** type.

14. **Place a linked order to buy / sell at price** is a linked limit order execution price. This parameter is used for orders of the **With a linked order** type.

15. If the **Cancel stop order when linked order is partially filled** checkbox is selected, the stop order becomes cancelled when the linked limit order is partially executed. If this checkbox clear, when the linked order is partially executed, the volume of the stop order is reduced to the volume of the unexecuted balance of the limit order.

16. **Place take-profit** is the parameter for orders of the 'take-profit' type.

    – **Offset from min / max** sets the value of the deviation from the maximum (to sell) or the minimum (to buy) of last trade price; a limit order will be generated as soon as this offset value is reached. The offset value can be specified as a price offset as well as in percentage terms;

    – **Protective spread** sets additional (advanced) order price offset from the last trade price that initiated the order. The purpose of the protective spread is to set the price of the limit order being created as a priori executable;

    – **At market price** is the attribute of the take profit executed at the market price. In this case, the value of the **Protective spread** parameter is not used. This parameter is used for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit** type.

> **Certain trading modes do not provide for the use of market orders.**

17. **Value and commission** is the order value in cash terms. This parameter allows you to calculate the **Quantity** of securities in the order for a known amount of cash. To do so, enter the amount of cash assets into the **Value** field and click on the **Set quantity** button. In this case, the

Quantity field will display a recalculated number rounded down to the nearest whole number, while the **Value** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Quantity**.

The broker commission amount charged on the order volume is automatically calculated in accordance with the established algorithm and is displayed in the right field.

1. **Use the mouse to select the necessary fields when filling in the order form. Alternatively, you can use the Tab key to move forward and Ctrl+Tab to move backward.**
2. **Fields Number, Client code, and Instruction can be filled in automatically. For more details, see sub-section** 5.36 **Configuring order entry fields autofill.**
3. **In case of unfavourable execution of a buy take-profit order, the price will be calculated as follows: <stop price> + <offset from min / max> + <protective spread>.**

EXAMPLE of using a take-profit order

1. Let us assume that we have bought shares at £10 and plan to sell them at no lower than £11. To do so, we need to place the take-profit to sell and specify the price of £11 as the condition for the stop order activation. Moreover, two additional parameters are to be specified:

   - Parameter **offset from max** specifies the possible reduction of the last trade price against the local price maximum;

   - Parameter **protective spread** specifies the value by which the limit sell order derived from the take-profit will be lower than the execution price of that take-profit.

2. Let us assume that we set 'offset from max = 5 p.', and the 'protective spread = 2 p'. Suppose that our expectations have been justified and the market trend is favourable, i.e., the market has been growing. The price has reached £11. At this point, the take-profit becomes activated and starts checking whether or not the price will continue rising. At the same time, the take profit is checking whether the last trade price for the security has become lower than the difference between the 'local price maximum' and 'offset from max'.

3. Let us assume that the price continues rising and reaches £11.30, falls to £11.26 and then starts rising again. In this case, the take-profit will not turn into a limit order, since the price dropped by 4 p. against the maximum, whereas we had specified 'offset from max = 5 p. That is, the execution condition was not met.

   Then the price rises to £11.40 and then falls down to £11.33. This is the point where our take-profit will become activated and will generate a limit order to sell at the price calculated by following formula: **<last trade price> – <protective spread>** I.e., the price of the order to sell will be £11.33 **–** £0.02 = £11.31. The protective spread should be

specified for protection against the market slipping below the price of the order generated by the take profit.

If buying is planned, actions should be performed in reversed order.

If some order parameter does not apply to a certain type of contingent order, this parameter becomes inactive (greyed).

The procedure for confirmation of the contingent order, configuration of its entry parameters, available functions and shortcuts are the same as for the order entry. For description, see sub-section 5.2, Entering Orders.

5.5.6 Cancelling and changing contingent (stop) orders

You can perform the operations for cancelling and changing contingent orders from the **Stop orders** table or from the **Charts** window; in doing so, enable display mode for the price levels of active stop orders. These operations are similar to operations on regular orders.

> **Unlike regular orders, contingent orders can be cancelled by the user when the connection between the server and the trading system gateway is unavailable.**

> 1. **It is recommended that the order price be set a few points higher than the stop price when entering a stop order to buy so that the order could be executed when the trade price continues to rise.**
> 2. **It is recommended that the order price be set a few points lower than the stop price when entering a stop order to sell.**
> 3. **Be careful when defining the direction of the order and the stop price to avoid entering a stop order with conditions that have already been met.**

5.5.7 Forced execution of contingent orders

Active contingent orders stored at the QUIK server are executed when the stop price condition is met. If necessary, an active contingent order can be forcibly executed by rejecting the stop price condition. This function is available in the **Stop orders** table; to perform the function, use one of the following methods:

- Press keys Alt+F6;
- Select Activate stop order from the shortcut menu on the selected row.

In case of forced activation of such orders as **Take profit**, '**If done' take profit**, **Take profit and stop limit**, and '**If done' take profit and stop limit**, the order is placed at the last traded price + / - protective spread. If there have been no trades for the given instrument since placement of the take profit, the order will be placed at price 'take profit activation condition' + / - protective spread.

5.5.8 Risk notification

The QUIK server located outside of the exchange trading system monitors the conditions and execution of a stop order. Therefore, it may well be that execution of the stop order whose conditions are met will be impossible for technical reasons; for example, in case of failure in the channel or the gateway between the QUIK server and the exchange trading system. The use of the stop order can also create additional risks, since it involves changes in the user's market position that take place without the user's direct participation.

Therefore, it is recommended that brokers conclude a supplement agreement with clients who use QUIK; the said supplement agreement shall contain risk notification and make the user clients fully responsible for the consequences of stop orders execution or non-execution for any reasons.

If user's access rights to QUIK expire or become locked, contingent orders cannot be filled by the server. In this case, contingent orders are stored at the server and are not activated when the stop price condition is met. In order to prevent such stop orders from being executed at the moment of restoration / unlocking of users' rights, it is recommended that the broker's administrators cancel active contingent orders of such users in advance.

5.6 'If done' Orders

5.6.1 Function

'If done' orders are contingent orders activated once a certain active order (hereinafter referred to as the 'primary order') is executed. The same event serves as the condition for starting the check of their stop prices by the QUIK server. Such orders can be used, for example, for closing an instrument position opened by the said active order.

Execution of one active order can trigger activation of several 'If done' orders of different types.

5.6.2 Using 'If done' orders

QUIK offers two types of 'If done' orders: 'Stop-limit for an order' and 'Take profit for an order'. Following execution of the primary order, they generate orders of the 'Stop-limit' and 'Take-profit' types respectively. The generated orders have the standard set of parameters provided for these order types (for further details, see sub-section 5.5). To view the list and the current status of 'If done' orders, use the **Stop orders** table.

'If done' orders are effective until the end of the current trading session, i.e., while the primary order can be active.

Parameters **Class**, **Instrument**, **Account**, **Client code**, and **Comment** for 'If done' orders are taken from the primary order.
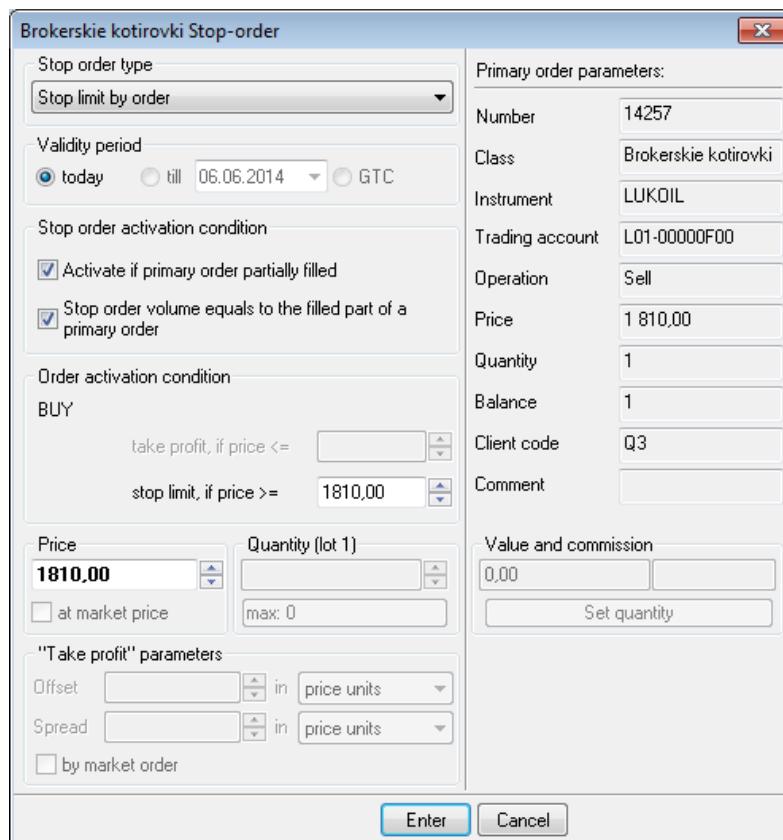
The direction of 'If done' orders is always opposite to the direction of the primary order. For example, if the primary order direction is 'to buy', the direction of the 'If done' order will be 'to sell'.

If the amount of available assets is insufficient for order execution at the moment of an 'If done' order activation, such order is not activated and becomes 'cancelled'.

If the primary order is cancelled or rejected by the trading system, all its linked 'If done' orders will also be cancelled.

5.6.3   Entering 'If done' orders

To enter an order of the 'If done' type, select **'If done' stop order** from the shortcut menu in the **Orders** table. Fields for entering parameters of the 'If done' order are located on the left side of the order entry window; fields for entering parameters of the primary order are located on the right side of the order entry window.

The values of the 'If done' order parameters:

1. **Stop order type** allows you to select the order type: **Stop-limit for an order**, **Take-profit and stop-limit for an order**, or **Take-profit for an order** (for description of the order types, see sub-section 5.5.2).
2. **Validity period** defines the effective period of the order. Only **today** value is available.
3. **Stop order activation parameters** define the behavior of the 'If done' order in case of the primary order execution:

   – If the **Activate if primary order is partially filled** checkbox is selected, the 'If done' order will be activated in case the primary order is partially executed. If this checkbox is clear, the 'If done' order is activated only when the primary order is completely executed;

‗ If the **Stop order volume equals to the filled part of a primary order** checkbox is selected, the filled amount of the primary order is taken as the volume in the 'If done' order. If this checkbox is cleared, the volume of the order is explicitly specified in the **Quantity** field.

> **If both checkboxes are selected, partial execution of the primary order activates the 'If done' order and sets the number of securities equal to the volume of the filled part in the primary order. When the primary order is filled again, the volume of the 'If done' order increases. Moreover, depending on the price behavior on the market, the conditions for executing an 'If done' order can occur for the activated quantity; then, the activated volume can increase again as a result of the subsequent partial execution of the primary order.**

4. **Stop order activation condition** defines the stop price value and the order direction:

   ‗ Order direction: BUY or SEL;

   ‗ Selecting the monitored stop price condition relative to the last trade price for the instrument:

      ‗ **stop limit if price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the limit order will be placed if the last trade price crosses the specified value;

      ‗ **take-profit if price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the calculation of the last trade price minimum / maximum will start if the said price crosses the specified value;

      ‗ Both conditions 1 and 2 are available for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit** type; moreover, any of them can be left blank.

5. **Price** is the order price per instrument unit.
6. **At market price** is the attribute of the stop order executed at the market price. This parameter is used for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit for an order** type.

> **Certain trading modes do not provide for the use of market orders.**

7. **Quantity (lot=…)** is the number of securities in the order expressed in lots. The number of units for the selected securities instrument in a single lot is shown in brackets. This parameter is unavailable if the **Stop order volume equals to the filled part of a primary order** checkbox is selected.
8. **Take profit parameters** are parameters for orders of the **Take-profit for an order** type.

   ‗ **Offset** sets the value of the offset from the maximum (to sell) or the minimum (to buy) of last trade price; a limit order will be generated as soon as this offset value is reached. The offset value can be specified as a price offset as well as in percentage terms;

- **Spread** sets additional (advanced) order price offset from the last trade price that initiated the order. The purpose of the protective spread is to set the price of the order being created as a priori executable;

- **At market price** is the attribute of the take profit executed at the market price. In this case, the value of the **Protective spread** parameter is not used. This parameter is used for orders of the **Take-profit and stop-limit for an order** type.

> **Certain trading modes do not provide for the use of market orders.**

9. **Value and commission** is the order value in cash terms. This parameter allows you to calculate the **Quantity** of securities in the order for a known amount of cash. To do so, enter the amount of cash assets into the **Value** field and click on the **Set quantity** button. In this case, the **Quantity** field will display a recalculated number rounded down to the nearest whole number, while the **Value** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Quantity**.

The broker commission amount charged on the order volume is automatically calculated in accordance with the established algorithm and is displayed in the right field.

Values of the primary order parameters:

1. **Number** is the logging number of the primary order in the exchange trading system;
2. **Class** is the name of the trading system class to which the given instrument pertains;
3. **Instrument** is the name of the instrument specified in the order;
4. **Trading account** is the code of the account for which the operation is performed (case-sensitive);
5. **Operation** is the direction of the primary order operation;
6. **Price** is the primary order price per instrument unit.
7. **Number** is the number of securities in the order expressed in lots.
8. **Balance** is the filled part of the primary order expressed in lots;
9. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
10. **Comment** is a text comment on the order.

5.6.4   Changing and cancelling 'If done' orders
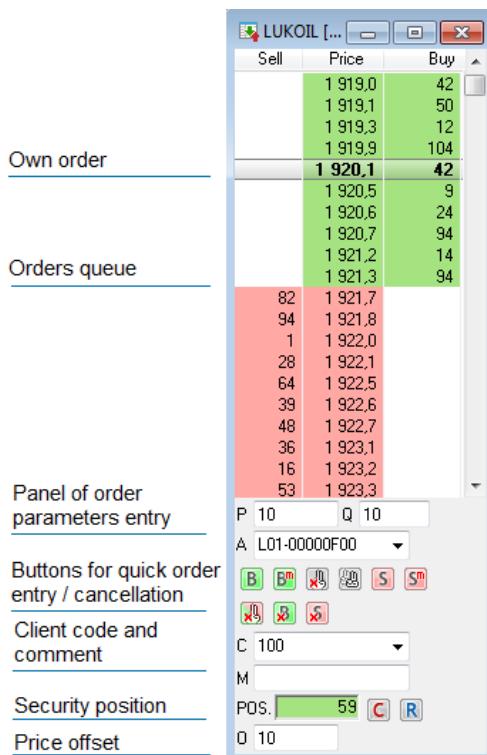
Orders of the 'If done' type can be cancelled from the **Stop orders** table in the same way as contingent orders of other types.

The procedure for changing 'If done' orders involves cancelling the original 'If done' order and creating a new 'If done' order with modified conditions. To change an 'If done' order, right double click on the order to be cancelled (the active order will be withdrawn); then, left double click on the cancelled order to open the new order entry window. The fields for the parameters in this window will be filled with values from the relevant cancelled order.

5.7 Handling Orders from the Level II Quotes Table

The user can enter orders and handle active orders directly from the **Level II Quotes** table by enabling a special toolbar. The toolbar is a set of entry fields and buttons used for quick creation of orders. Users can customise the toolbar in the editing window. Once set up, the window can be used as a template for all DOM windows (windows that contain information on the Depth of Market). To hide the toolbar, press keys Alt+F2. The toolbar buttons allow you to send orders, cancel and change your active orders visible in the **Level II Quotes** table, to monitor the position amount for a given security, to close it, or to 'turn it over' by a single button click.

To change and cancel active orders in the **Level II Quotes** table, use the mouse to drag the table row that contains your order. For more details, see sub-section 5.7.8.

The purpose of the elements on the **Level II Quotes** table toolbar is described below.

5.7.1 Price, quantity and account

The toolbar is designed for entering the order prices (field **P**) and quantity of securities (field **Q**) and for selecting trading accounts from a list of accounts (field **A**). Values entered in the **A** field are case-sensitive. All settings configured via the **Trading / Accounts settings** menu option apply to the field for entering trading accounts.

> **If this toolbar is disabled, entering orders from the Level II Quotes table will be impossible.**

Available actions:

- Click the mouse wheel on a quote row to enter the price and the quantity from the selected row into the order parameters on the toolbar. If you click the mouse wheel while holding down the Ctrl key, the **Best bid / offer total** will be selected as the quantity value for the given quote;
- Use PageUp / PageDown to increase / decrease the number of lots by 1;
- Use Ctrl+PageUp / Ctrl+PageDown to increase / decrease the number of lots by 10;
- Use grey '+' / grey '-' to increase / decrease the price by 1 minimum price step (pip);
- Ctrl+grey '+' / Ctrl+grey '-' increases / decreases the price by 10 minimum price steps (pips).

Configuring order volumes

By pressing hotkey combinations, you can select up to 3 standard values of order securities quantity in the settings. In order to use this function, select the **Quick order volume entry** checkbox in the **Level II Quotes** table configuration window and enter the necessary values into the **Volume 1 … Volume 3** fields. The values are specified in units of lots.

To select the volume values when entering orders, press the following hotkey combination:

- 'Alt+A' allows you to take the quantity of the securities from the **Quantity** field in the selected table row. If the **Fast order entry** mode is enabled, the quantity of securities is taken from the **Best bid / offer total** field;
- 'Alt+S' allows you to use the pre-set value of field **Volume 1**;
- 'Alt+D' allows you to use the pre-set value of field **Volume 2**;
- 'Alt+F' allows you to use the pre-set value of field **Volume 3**.

The selected volume value is displayed in the **Q** field on the **Level II Quotes** table toolbar.

5.7.2 Toolbar for send order operations buttons

The toolbar is designed for quick sending of orders with pre-set parameters.

Purpose of the buttons:

Button	Function	Hotkeys	Shortcut menu of the Level II Quotes table
B	Places a limit buy order with the specified price and quantity	Ctrl + 1	New limit buy order
Bᵐ	Places a market buy order with the specified quantity	Ctrl + 2	Buy at market price

Button	Function	Hotkeys	Shortcut menu of the Level II Quotes table
	Cancels the order selected in the current work window	Ctrl + D	Cancel order
	Changes the order selected in the current work window	Ctrl + A	Change order
	Places a limit sell order with the specified price and quantity	Ctrl + 3	New limit sell order
	Places a market sell order with the specified quantity	Ctrl + 4	Sell at market price

If any buttons are inactive (greyed), the relevant actions are unavailable (the necessary parameters of the order are unavailable or the row with an active order in the queue is not selected).

Pursuant to the FORTS requirements for market orders, apart from the quantity, you should also specify the price when placing market buy and sell orders. To do so, you can use the auto price replacement setting (see sub-section 5.2.11, item 20).

> **For LSE market classes, the Actual price step parameter should be used instead of the Minimum price step parameter if the Actual price step parameter is greater than the Minimum price step parameter.**

5.7.3 Toolbar for cancelling orders on condition
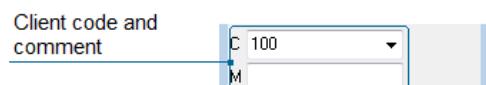
The toolbar is designed for cancelling several orders joined by a single condition (e.g., active, buy, or sell orders).

Button	Function	Hotkeys	Shortcut menu of the Level II Quotes table
	Cancels all active orders from the current quotes window for the given instrument	Ctrl + F8	Cancel all orders
	Cancels all active buy orders from the current quotes window for the given instrument	Ctrl + Z	Cancel buy orders
	Cancels all active sell orders from the current quotes window for the given instrument	Ctrl + X	Cancel sell orders

A standard cancel confirmation request is displayed when you perform any order cancelling operation (unless the **Transactions / Ask for confirmation** parameter is disabled).

5.7.4 Client Code and Comment

The toolbar is designed for selecting the client code and for entering a comment on the order.
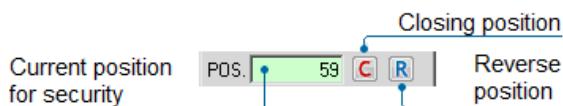
Field	Name	Purpose
C	Client code	Selects the client code from a list of available codes
M	Comment	A text comment on the order

> **User entered value of the comment is stored when the level II quotes window is saved in the configuration file.**

5.7.5 Position information toolbar

The information toolbar informs the user about the status of the current position.

The **Position for security** field:

Field	Indication	Value 0
POS. 59	_ green background: long position, positive value _ red background: short position, negative value	_ The value of the POS field can be zero, if: either the trading account or the client code is not specified; _ either the position for the client code or the limit for security for the trading account and the client code does not exist

> **Important points to be aware of when working with the FORTS market: the current position is defined as the size of the current net position from the Client account positions table.**

Purpose of the buttons:

Button	Function	Shortcut menu of the Level II Quotes table
C	Placing a market order being equal to the amount of the position execution of which causes closing of the current position for the specified instrument	Close position
R	Placing a market order being equal to the doubled amount of the position execution of which causes reversing of the current position (changing a negative position to a positive one or vice versa) for the specified instrument	Reverse position

5.7.6   Price offset

The toolbar contains field **O** that displays the current value of the price offset of the order being placed from the price in the selected row of the **Level II Quotes** table.

Price offset means a deviation of the price of the order being placed from the price in the selected row of the **Level II Quotes** table. The price shift can be useful for trading orders in case of rapid changes in the market prices.

The price offset is an integer value expressed as a number of minimum price steps. For example, if the minimum price step for an instrument is €0.01 and the offset value is specified as 5, the order price will differ from the price in the selected table row by €0.05.

A positive offset value means advance price alteration. For buy orders, the price increases by the offset size; for sell orders, the price decreases. The offset can have zero value or negative value.

When entering orders, select one of the saved offset values by pressing the following hotkey combinations:

- Alt+Z: Offset 1;
- Alt+X: Offset 2;
- Alt+C: Offset 3;
- Alt+V: Offset 4.

The selected offset value is displayed in the **O** field on the **Level II Quotes** table toolbar.

Configuring price offsetss

Up to four offset values can be specified for each instrument. These values are set in the **Level II Quotes** table settings (see Section 3, sub-section 3.5.3). To do so, select the **Use price offset** checkbox and enter Offset values in fields **Offset 1 ... Offset 4**.

5.7.7 Configuring the toolbar of the Level II Quotes table.

Initial configuration of the toolbar can be done by pressing hotkey combination Alt+F2 on the **Level II Quotes** table.

To modify the previously configured toolbar, click on '**...**' button on the **Show Toolbar** property in the **Level II Quotes** table editing window.

The user can customise the contents of the toolbar. To enable the necessary toolbar elements, select their checkboxes. Use the up and down arrows to the right of the list of available elements to set the sequence for displaying the toolbar elements.

By default, the quote toolbar is located under the contents of the **Level II Quotes** table. To place the toolbar in the upper part of the window, select the **Show toolbar on top** checkbox.
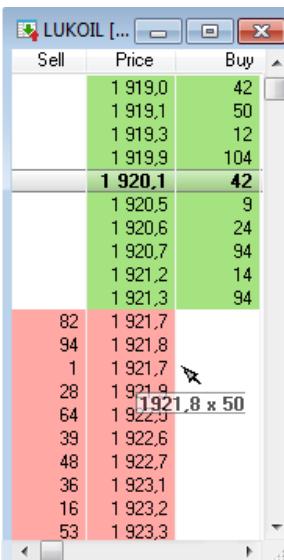
5.7.8 Changing and cancelling orders by dragging them with the mouse

To enable the mode for changing and cancelling orders by dragging them with the mouse, select the **Drag and Drop** checkbox in the **Level II Quotes** table editing window.

When an order is changed, its price is modified. The quantity of securities in the order and its direction remain unchanged.

To change an order:

1. Use the cursor to select the row with the user's active order. To highlight own orders in the window, select the **Show one's own orders in bold** type checkbox in the **Level II Quotes** table settings editing window, or add value **Own volume** (or **Own buy** and **Own sell**, depending on the type of the selected view of the quote window) to the list of the displayed parameters.

2. Press left or right mouse button and slightly move the mouse cursor. As a result, the cursor will change its appearance as shown in the image. The following tooltip pops up under the cursor: **new order price** and **number of lots.**

3. While holding the mouse button pressed, move it up or down the list. A new order price will be displayed in the tooltip window.

   The new order price is calculated when the cursor crosses the border between the rows. If the cursor hovers over the middle of the row, the price of this row will be selected for the order. If the cursor hovers over the border between the rows, the quote price of the row on the side of which the cursor crossed the border will be selected and adjusted by 1 price step in the direction of the next quote. For example, as shown in the figure, when the cursor crosses the border downward, the price of the next order is taken and decreased by 1 price step to place the user's order between the adjacent quotes.

   The order price can be changed by turning the mouse wheel. If you turn the mouse wheel while holding the Ctrl key pressed, the price variation step will be increased in 10 times.

4. When satisfied with the price value, release the mouse button. If the **Ask for confirmation** checkbox is selected in the program settings (recommended), a window requesting to confirm the conditions of the new order will open. If you click on the **Yes** button, the active order will be cancelled and the new order will be placed. If you click on the **No** button, the order will not be changed.

   If the **Ask for confirmation** checkbox is clear, the order is changed once the mouse button is released.

   > **When changing the price with the use of the mouse cursor, note that for LSE market classes, Actual price step parameter is used instead of the Minimum price step parameter if the value of the Actual price step parameter is greater than that of the Minimum price step parameter.**

If the cursor appears as 🤚🚫 when you click on the mouse button, the order cannot be changed. Possible reasons:

1. The row selected in the **Level II Quotes** table contains more than one user's order.
2. The cursor hovers over the wrong place in the window (on the header, the window border, or the toolbar).

In this case, no actions are performed with the user's orders when the mouse button is released.

To cancel an order:

1. Use the cursor to select the row with the user's active order.

2. Press left or right mouse button.
3. Move the cursor beyond the limits of the **Level II Quotes** table. The cursor will change its appearance as shown in the image.

   Release the mouse button. If the **Ask for confirmation** checkbox is selected in the program settings (recommended), a window requesting to confirm the order cancellation will open. If you click on the **Yes** button, the active order will be cancelled. If you click on the **No** button, the order will not be cancelled.

   If the **Ask for confirmation** checkbox is clear, the order is cancelled once the mouse button is released.

   If you need to undo changing or cancelling the order when the mouse button is already pressed, hover the cursor over the window header (it will take the form of 🤚🚫) and release the mouse button, or press the Esc button.

5.7.9   Quick order entry mode

Select the **Quick order entry / cancellation** checkbox in the **Level II Quotes** table settings to enable the quick order entry mode; in this mode, you can enter and cancel orders in the **Level II Quote** window using mouse buttons. In order to work in this mode, you must enable the **Level II Quotes** table toolbar.

Order parameters **Trading account**, **Client code**, and **Comment** are filled with values from fields **A**, **C**, and **M** on the **Level II Quotes** window toolbar. These fields must be visible on the toolbar. If fields **C** and **M** are not displayed on the panel, the **Client code** and **Comment** parameters in the order will remain blank.

To enter the order, click on the mouse button ONCE. In this case, the confirmation request is not displayed even if it is enabled in the program settings.

Order operation direction depends on the mouse buttons pressed:

Table view	Mouse button pressed	Column	Function
	Left	**Price**	Buy*
	Left	**Quantity**	Sell*
	Right	Any	Cancelling all own orders with the price from this row
	Left	**Buy**	Buy*
	Left	**Sell**	Sell*
	Right	Any	Cancelling all own orders with the price from this row
	Left	**Buy price**	Sell* (counter order)
	Left	**Sell price**	Buy* (counter order)
	Left	Buy	Buy*
	Left	**Sell**	Sell*
	Right	Any of the buy parameters	Cancelling all own buy orders with the price from this row
	Right	Any of the sell parameters	Cancelling all own sell orders with the price from this row

* – at the price from the row (adjusted to the offset from field **O**) and with the quantity from field **Q** on the **Level II Quotes** table toolbar

> 1. **When the 'Quick order entry' mode is enabled, left double clicking in the Level II Quotes table window DOES NOT open the order entry form. The double clicking is interpreted as two consecutive commands to send the order, and clicking on a quotation does not open the shortcut menu.**
> 2. **The order is sent when the mouse button is released rather than pressed; the order is executed at the price of the row in which the button was released.**
> 3. **In field Price for LSE market classes, Actual price step parameter is used instead of the Minimum price step parameter if the value of the Actual price step parameter is greater than that of the Minimum price step parameter.**

5.8 Swapping Orders For Options And Futures

5.8.1   Purpose

The order swapping operation is available for orders with futures and options on the FORTS derivatives market. The operation allows you to simultaneously change parameters in two orders.
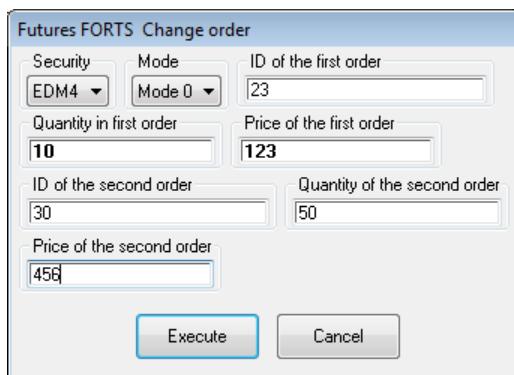
To open the **Move orders** dialogue box, use the Common method of executing transactions and select operation **Move orders** on the **FORTS Options** and **FORTS Futures** classes.

5.8.2   Configuring the 'Move orders' operation

The dialogue box for entering parameters for swapping the FORTS derivatives market orders looks as follows:

1. **Mode** is the mode for moving orders on the FORTS derivatives market. Possible values include:

    – 0: leave the quantity in orders unchanged;

    – 1: change the quantities in orders to new ones;

    – 2: both orders are cancelled if the new quantities do no match the current quantity at least in one order.

2. **ID of the first order** is the number of the first order to buy / sell options;
3. **Quantity in the first order** is the quantity of securities in the first order;
4. **Price of the first order** is the price per instrument unit in the first order;
5. **ID of the second order** is the number of the second order to buy / sell options;
6. **Quantity of the second order** is the quantity of securities in the second order;
7. **Price of the second order** is the price per instrument unit in the second order.
8. **Security** allows you to select an instrument from the list of securities of the given class.

The order moving operation is performed by clicking on the **Execute** button.

5.8.3   Using the 'Order swapping' operation

The following rules apply to order moving on the FORTS market:

● When value 0 is selected in the **Mode** field, orders whose numbers are specified in fields **First order number** and **Second order number** are cancelled. Two new orders are sent to the trading system; in this case, only the order price is modified, while the quantity remains unchanged;

● When value 1 is selected in the **Mode** field, orders whose numbers are specified in fields **First order number** and **Second order number** are cancelled. Two new orders are sent to the trading system; in this case, both the order price and the quantity will be modified;

- When value 2 is selected in the **Mode** field, orders whose numbers are specified in fields **First order number** and **Second order number** are cancelled. If the quantity of securities in each of the cancelled orders matches the values specified in fields **First order number** and **Second order number**, two new orders with relevant parameters are sent to the trading system.

5.9 Account State

menu **Trading / Account state**

5.9.1 Purpose

View of cash and securities positions state for the selected client code in the same window. The window displays all client account positions checked by one limits set.

> 1. **If Unified cash position is set for the selected client code derivatives market positions are also displayed in the window.**
> 2. **If Unified cash position is not used to see derivatives market positions select trading account on derivatives market as a client code.**

Open Account state window by one of the following ways:

- Select the program's menu item **Trading / Account state**;
- Press button ![icon] in the toolbar **Own tables**;
- Select the shortcut menu item **Account state** in **Client portfolio** table.

To work with two client codes open two windows to view account state of each client. If necessary a client code can be changed in window settings or via global clients filter (see Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.9).

> **Global clients filter is used in a table if only one value is specified for a client code or a firm and attribute Table's parameters might be set by global filter is active.**

5.9.2 Table Format

The window contains two tabs:

- **Positions** – open positions state. Detailed description of the tab see in sub-section 5.9.3;
- **Assets** – transcript of collateral forming. Detailed description of the tab see in sub-section 5.9.4.

Toolbar of table's settings is located at top of the window. This toolbar is common to tabs **Positions** and **Assets**. Detailed description of the toolbar see in sub-section 5.9.5.

Totals for each tab are displayed at the bottom of the window. Table's information is refreshed when refreshing **Client portfolio** table.

5.9.3 Positions Tab

Purpose

Displaying client's positions for securities.

Table Format

Table contains values of positions price for the selected class.

Rows of the table are sorted as follows: first, cash positions sorted by currency code, and then positions for securities sorted by security code. Table's columns display the following parameters:

Field name	Description	Securities positions	Cash positions
Client code	Client code. Trading account for the derivatives market.		
Limit kind	Limit kind	Valid values: _ T0 – today; _ T1 – position T+1 (tomorrow); _ T2 – position T+2 (day after tomorrow)	Valid values: _ T0 – today; _ T1 – position T+1 (tomorrow); _ T2 – position T+2 (day after tomorrow)
Firm	Firm ID		
Account	Depo account	For joint positions: Common	Settlement code
Class	Name of securities class for which a position is evaluated.		Not filled
* Security	Short name of a security		Short name of instrument class Currency cross rates. If the instrument is not found, then currency code

Field name	Description	Securities positions	Cash positions
Security code	Security ID	Instrument code for futures and options	Currency code
Position type	Type of instrument	Valid values: – S – share; – B – bond; – F – future; – Put, Call – options; – CP – currency pair; – Unknown – any instrument class is not found for a security code	Not filled for cash limits and for derivatives market limits like "cash assets"
** Incoming position	Number of securities in position at the beginning of the day	Valid values: – Opening balance – for shares and bonds. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in table of Limits for securities; – Value of opening net position – for futures and options. Corresponds to the value of parameter Open.net.pos in Client account positions table. Positive value is long, negative one is short.	Opening balance. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in Cash limits table. For futures account without using unified cash position – current limit of open positions. Corresponds to the value of parameter Open limit in Client account limits table.
*, ** Current position	Number of securities in current position	Valid values: – Current balance – for shares and bonds. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in table of Limits for securities; – Value of current net position – for futures and options. Corresponds to the value of parameter Cur.pure.pos in Client account	Current balance. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in Cash limits table. For futures account without using unified cash position – planned net positions. Corresponds to the value of parameter Plan.pure.pos. in Client account limits table.

Field name	Description	Securities positions	Cash positions
		positions table. Positive value is long, negative one is short.	
* WA.position price	Weighted average opening price	For bonds the value is specified in % from face value. For spot market – corresponds the value of parameter WA.position price in table of Limits for securities. For derivatives market – corresponds the value of parameter Effect pos.price in Client account positions table.	Not filled
* Current price	Current price of a security	Price of the last trade for the instrument from Quotes table. If this price is not available, then closing price. For bonds the value is specified in % from face value, for futures contracts in points.	Cross rate for the selected currency. For the selected value: 1.
* Price for close	Price at which the given security position can be closed at the moment	For longs – the best bid price. For shorts – the best offer price. If this price is not available, then the last trade price is specified or closing price if not available. For bonds the value is specified in % from face value, for futures contracts in points. For joint containing divergent positions (longs and shorts) the value is not specified.	Not filled
+ / -	Difference between liquidation and balance price	Sign inversion for shorts	Not filled
Balance cost	Value of a position at balance price	The value is calculated as follows: **WA.position price * Current position**. For bonds: **(WA.position pric * Face value / 100 + ACI) * Position** For futures contracts: **WA.position**	Not filled

Field name	Description	Securities positions	Cash positions
		pric * Current position * Price step value / Price step	
* Cost	Value of a position at current price	The value is calculated as follows**:** **Current price * Current position** For bonds: **(Current price * Face value / 100 + ACI) * Current position** For futures contracts the value is calculated as follows: **Current price * Current position * Price step value / Price step**	Value of parameter **Position**. If the cross rate is found than the value is recalculated at the rate of selected currency.
* Cost %	Part of the total value of security position excluding cash	Shorts are taken without sign	0
* Cost after close	Value of a position at liquidation price	The value is calculated as follows**:** **Price for close * Current position** For bonds: **(Price for close * Face value / 100 + ACI) * Current position** For futures contracts the value is calculated as follows: **Price for close * Currnet position * Price step value / Price step**	Position for the selected currency
* Unrealized PL	Yield appearing when closing a position	The value is calculated as follows: **Cost after close – Balance cost**	Not filled
Unrl. PL.%	Yield in % to losses	The value is calculated as follows**:** **Unrealized PL / Balance cost*100**	Not filled
Variat.margin	Variation margin	Parameter of derivatives market position	Not filled
Accrued profit	Accrued interest total for the value of open position	Bonds parameter. The value is calculated as follows: **ACI for one bond * Current position**	Not filled
* *** In buy	Number of securities in active buy operations (locked assets for orders, stop orders, OTC orders and reporting orders are considered)	Number of securities in active buy orders	Amount of assets locked for buy orders. For future account the value is not specified
* *** In sell	Number of securities in	Number of securities in active sell	Not filled

Field name	Description	Securities positions	Cash positions
	active sell operations (locked assets for orders, stop orders, OTC orders and reporting orders are considered)	orders	
Stop orders	Number of active stop orders for the instrument		Not filled
** Planned position	Planned position considering active orders execution	The value is calculated as follows: **Current position + In buy – In sell** For futures contracts is not filled	Not filled
* Max buy	Maximum number of securities in buy order	Defined considering margin or only own assets according to the way of parameters calculation selected in settings (see sub-section 5.9.6, attribute **Use debt funds**)	Not filled
* Max sell	Maximum number of securities in sell order	Defined considering margin or only own assets according to the way of parameters calculation selected in settings (see sub-section 5.9.6, attribute **Use debt funds**)	Not filled
Price step	Price step value	Parameter of derivatives market position	Not filled
Price in money	Closing price considering the value of price step.	Valid for contracts price of which is expressed in points. The value is calculated as follows: **Price in points* Price step value / Price step**	Not filled

* – parameters set by default

** – number of securities is specified in lots or in pieces depending on table settings (see sub-section 5.9.6). If the number is specified in lots value is rounded down to the nearest multiple value

*** – locked assets for orders and stop orders in the derivatives market are considered for spot firm and a client code if the Unified cash position is set for these firm and client

Rows in table can be highlighted by color depending on settings. By default the following color settings are used:

- Green font color – long positions;
- Red font color – short positions;
- Black font color – closed positions (if **All positions** mode is selected);
- Black font on yellow background – cash positions.

Final table settings

The following parameters might be selected:

Field name	Description
* ** Balance cost	Total positions evaluation for purchase price (for the value of parameter **Balance cost**)
Open.cost	Total positions evaluation for the beginning of the day. Corresponds to the value of parameter InAssets in **Client portfolio** table
* Current cost	Total positions evaluation for the current prices not considering active orders. Corresponds to the value of parameter Assets in **Client portfolio** table
Assets	Value of client assets taken as collateral. For MD clients the value of parameter Portfolio value is calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings Corresponds to the value of parameter Portfolio value in **Client portfolio** table
Curr.clear pos.	Collateral for open positions on derivatives market. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in **Client portfolio** table The value is calculated only in unified cash position is set.
Curr.clear ord.	Collateral for active orders on derivatives market. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in **Client portfolio** table. The value is calculated only in unified cash position is set.
Margin	Margin level. Corresponds to the value of the same parameter in **Client portfolio** table. For MD clients the parameter is not filled.
Curr.clear pos. %	% of used limit on derivatives market. The value is calculated as follows: **(Curr.clear pos. + Curr.clear ord.) / Open.pos.lim * 100%**
Variat.margin	Variation margin for positions on derivatives market. Reset after each clearing. Corresponds to the value of parameter Variat. margin in **Client portfolio** table.
Fixed margin	Variation margin recorded for the previous clearing. Corresponds to the value of parameter Accrued profit in **Client account limits** table
* Day profit	Total yield for the day. Corresponds to the value of parameter ProfitLoss in **Client portfolio** table. The value is calculated as follows: **Current.cost – Open.cost**
* Day profit %	Yield in % to the value of positions for the beginning of the day. Corresponds to the value of parameter RateChange in **Client account limits** table. The value is calculated as follows: **Day profit / Open.cost**

Field name	Description
Money	Total cash balance on client accounts. Corresponds to the value of parameter Total money balance in **Client portfolio** table.
Short	Total value of short positions. Corresponds to the value of parameter Short in **Client portfolio** table.
Long	Total value of short position for securities included in collateral. Corresponds to the value of parameter Long in **Client portfolio** table.
Nonliquid	Total value of short position for securities not included in collateral.
In orders	Total value of assets in active orders. Calculated as total positions value for module: **Long + Short + Nonliquid.**
Active orders	Number of active orders and stop orders for all instruments
* LimBuy	Available to open long positions considering active orders. Corresponds to the value of parameter LimBuy in **Client portfolio** table. The field is not filled for MD clients
* LimSell	Available to open short positions considering active orders. Corresponds to the value of parameter LimSell in **Client portfolio** table. The field is not filled for MD clients
* LimNonMargin	Available to withdraw finds while keeping positions collateral or opening positions for non-margin assets considering locked funds for active orders. Corresponds to the value of parameter LimNonMargin in **Client portfolio** table.
Credit	Amount of client's debt to broker. Corresponds to the value of parameter Total money balance in **Client portfolio** table.
Commission	Amount of commission on trades for the day. For spot market includes trading system commission and broker commission. For derivatives market - trading system commission

Field name	Description
Leverage	For MLim clients: ratio of **Incoming limit** to **InAssets.**
	For MP clients: clearly set leverage coefficient.
	For MD clients the leverage defines identifier of margin settings template in configuration file of the Dealer Library settings. Valid values: an integer value greater than or equal to zero. The value is taken as set for a client if for this client the value of the leverage h was clearly set in cash limit or this client is attributed to any margin template in configuration file of the Dealer Library settings. Otherwise, it is considered that the value of leverage is not defined the field is not filled. The value might be optional and is not considered in calculation of other parameters.
	Corresponds to the value of parameter Current leverage in **Client portfolio** table
Cur.leverage	Current leverage. Corresponds to the value of parameter Current leverage in **Client portfolio** table.
	For MD clients the parameters is not filled
Currency	Code of currency in which positions values and securities prices are calculated
Tag	Settlement tag for which cash positions are selected for evaluation of portfolio
**** Min.Margin	The value of parameter Minimum margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter represents the value of the client portfolio (securities / cash) accounting discount coefficients D min long and D min short. Corresponds to the value of parameter Min.margin in **Client portfolio** table.
	The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output.
	The formula for calculation of the value of parameter is given in Appendix 1 of Section 7: Broker Operations

Field name	Description
**** Init.margin	The value of parameter Initial margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter represents the value of the client portfolio (securities / cash) accounting discount coefficients D min long and D min short. Corresponds to the value of parameter Init.margin in **Client portfolio** table. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output. The formula for calculation of the value of parameter is given in Appendix 1 of Section 7: Broker Operations
**** Corr.margin	The value of parameter Corrected margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter is calculated analogically to Init.margin parameter accounting planned execution of all active orders. Corresponds to the value of parameter Corr.margin in **Client portfolio** table. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output.
**** Status	State of the portfolio value relative to the margin value: – Normal, if Portfolio value >= Corr. Margin.; – Restriction, if Portfolio value < Corr. Margin and/or >= Init. Margin; – Demand, if Portfolio value < Init. Margin and/or >= Min. margin; – Closing, if Portfolio value < Min. margin
**** Demand	Total margin demand: – If Portfolio value – Init. Margin <0, then **Demand = Init. Margin – Portfolio value**; – Otherwise 0 Corresponds to the value of parameter Demand in **Client portfolio** table. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output.

Field name	Description

**** Funds level	Available funds level.
	Funds level = Portfolio value – Min. margin / Init. Margin – Min. margin
	Valid values: from -9.99 to 9.99 with accuracy of two decimal places. If Init.margin = Min.margin, then:
	
	_ If Portfolio value < Min. margin, then Funds level=-9.99;
	
	_ Otherwise Funds level=9.99;
	
	_ The field is filled only for MD clients;
	
	_ 0 <= Funds level < 1 – about closing (margin call);
	
	_ Funds level < 0 – forced closing
	
	Corresponds to the value of parameter Funds level in **Client portfolio** table

* – parameters selected by default,

** – for spot market the value is calculated correctly only if broker uses the option of weighted average prices loading,

*** – united requirements for rules of brokering activities when executing individual transactions with securities for the account of clients are approved by the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U,

**** – filled by the maximum value from available limit kinds (for example for T2 when available T0, T1, T2 limit kinds).

Available functions

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Use left double clicking to open the window of for new order the instrument. Fields Trading account and Client code are filled in accordance with settings of **Account state** table. Order's quantity is taken from the field Position, price is the best counter price;

- If the cursor is in fields Buy or Sell then the window of new buy or sell order correspondingly is opened. Order quantity is taken from Buy/Sell field;

- Use right double clicking in column In buy/In sell to cancel all active buy/sell orders. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations** in program's settings is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General...**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed;

> **Stop orders in this case are not canceled.**

- Use right double clicking in column Stop orders to cancel all active stop orders for the instrument. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations** in program's settings is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General...**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed;

- Use F2 to open the window of for new order the instrument. Fields Trading account and Client code are filled in accordance with settings of **Account state** table. Order's quantity is taken from the field Position, price is the best counter price;
- Use F6 to open the window of for new stop order the instrument. Fields Trading account and Client code are filled in accordance with settings of **Account state** table. Order's quantity is taken from the field Position, price is the best counter price;
- Use F5 to refresh table's values;
- Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit table;
- Use 'Ctrl+W' to adjust columns width automatically;
- Use 'Ctrl+K' to close a position (see sub-section [5.10](#));
- Use 'Ctrl+I' to reverse a position (see sub-section [5.12](#));
- Use 'Crtl+Shift+K' to close all positions (see sub-section [5.11](#));

Full list of control keys for all types of tables is given in the Appendix to Section 2.

Functions available from the shortcut menu of the table:

1. Use **New order** to open the window of new order for the instrument. If the cursor is in the field of quantity (Current position, Max buy, Max sell) then this quantity is substituted to the order.
2. Use **New stop order** to the window of new stop order for the instrument. Fields Trading account and Client code are filled in accordance with settings of Account state table. Order's quantity is taken from the field Position, price is the best counter price.
3. Use **Price and volume chart** to create a chart window of price and volume for the instrument.
4. Use **[<Class>] <Security name>** * – to open Level II quoted table for the instrument.
5. Use **Early option execution** to execute an option. Available only for options.
6. Settings:

- Use **Show position in lots** to display number of securities in lots;

  > **For futures and options the number is always displayed in lots and does not depend on the value of this setting.**

- Use **Show toolbar** to show/hide the toolbar;
- Use **Show totals** to show/hide totals panel;
- Use **Money positions** to show/hide cash positions in table;
- Use **All positions** to display positions for all instruments with limits (including zero limits);
- Use **Use bedt funds** to display the values of parameters Max buy and Max sell considering debt funds (margin);
- Use **Summary position** to enable/disable unifying positions on different accounts for the same instruments.

1. Use **Close position*** to close position for the selected instrument (see sub-section [5.10](#)).

2. Use **Reverse position**∗ to reverse position for the selected instrument (see sub-section 5.12).
3. Use **Close all** to close all client's positions (see sub-section 5.11).
4. Use **Cancel all orders** to cancel all active orders for the table's instruments. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations** in program's settings is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General...**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed.
5. Use **Refresh** to refresh the table's values.
6. Use **Get window settings from template** to change the set of displayed parameters.

> **(∗) Points are available is the active row contains a security position.**

Functions available from the totals shortcut menu:

1. Use **Show toolbar** to show/hide the toolbar.
2. Use **Show totals** to show/hide totals panel.
3. Use **Refresh** to refresh the table's values.
4. Use **Close all** to close all client's positions (see sub-section 5.11).
5. Use **Cancel all orders** to cancel all active orders for the table's instruments. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations in program's settings** is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General...**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed.
6. Use **Get window settings from template** to change the set of displayed parameters.

5.9.4   Assets Tab

Purpose

Displaying the value of position taken as collateral.

Table Format

Table contains the values of positions for one (the most liquid) class.

Rows of the table are sorted as follows: first, cash positions sorted by currency code, and then positions for securities sorted by security code. Table's columns display the following parameters:

Field name	Description
Security	Name of security

Field name	Description
Security code	Code of security

Position type	Type of an asset. Valid values:
	  _ S – share;
	  _ B – bond;
	  _ F – future;
	  _ Put. Call – options;
	  _ CP – currency pair

Class	Class for which the value is taken.

Security type	Type of instrument. Valid values:
	  _ MA – margin and collaterisable;
	  _ M – margin and not collaterisable;
	  _ A – non-margin and collaterisable;
	  _ MSA - margin and collaterisable, short positions are not allowed;
	  _ <empty> - non-margin and not collaterisable

LongCoef	Part of a long position additionally decreasing collateral. Value by default: 0 (not specified). The field's value is calculated on parameters of Buy/Sell table: **1 – Long(coef)** For MD clients the field is not filled
ShortCoef	Part of a short position additionally decreasing collateral. Value by default: 0 (not specified). The field's value is calculated on parameters of Buy/Sell table: **1 – Short(coef)** For MD clients the field is not filled
LimLong	Maximum possible size of a long position taken as collateral, expressed in cash. Corresponds to the value of parameter LimLong in Buy/Sell table. For assets not taken as collateral: 0. The field in not filled for MD clients
LimShort	Maximum possible size of a short position for the instrument taken as collateral, expressed in cash. Corresponds to the value of parameter LimShort in Buy/Sell table. For assets not taken as collateral: 0. The field in not filled for MD clients

Field name	Description
* Current position	Number of securities in position. Long positions are positive, short positions are negative
Cost	Current value of open position
Cost after close	Position value at liquidation price
Asset	Value of a position taken as collateral. Corresponds to the value of parameter ValueCoef in Buy/Sell table. For MD clients: contribution of an instrument in summary value of the corrected margin
Asset %	Distribution of an instrument ot the summary value of collateral. For MD clients: contribution of an instrument in summary value of the corrected margin
In buy	Cash value of securities in active buy orders
In sell	Cash value of securities in active sell orders
Stop orders	Number of active stop orders for the instrument
D long	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of initial and corrected margin for long positions. The parameter is set by the broker. The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D long = 1 the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1 is produced
D short	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum, initial and corrected margin for short positions. The parameter is set by the broker. The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D short = +∞ the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced
D min long	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for long positions. The parameter is calculated as follows: $$\mathrm{D\,min\,long} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mathrm{D\,long}}$$ The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D min short = +∞ the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced
D min short	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for short positions. The parameter is calculated as follows: $$\mathrm{D\,min\,short} = \sqrt{1 + \mathrm{D\,short}} - 1$$ The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D min short = +∞ the field is

Field name	Description
	not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced

* – number of securities is specified in lots or in items depending on the table's settings (see sub-section 5.9.6). If the number is expressed in lots the value is rounded down to the nearest multiple one.

Rows of the table can by highlighted by color depending on settings. By default the following color settings are used:

- Dark grey font color – instruments not taken as collateral;
- Black font color – instruments taken as collateral;
- On a yellow background – cash positions.

> **Values of D long and D short discounts define the type of behavior of a security when margin lending:**

Value	Description	D long	D short
No	Non-margin security	=1,0	$+\infty$
L	Margin security that is available for buying using borrowed funds	< 1,0	$+\infty$
S	Security that is available for being sold using borrowed funds	=1,0	$< +\infty$
LS	Security that is available for buying and selling using borrowed funds	< 1,0	$< +\infty$

Total parameters of table

Total rows of the table display the following parameters:

Field name	For cash
Assets	Summary value of positions taken as collateral. Corresponds to the value of parameter Assets in Client portfolio table
Long	Summary value of long positions taken as collateral. Corresponds to the value of parameter ValLong in Client portfolio table
Short	Summary value of short positions. Corresponds to the value of parameter ValShort in Client portfolio table

Field name	For cash
Money	Total cash balance. Corresponds to the value of parameter Total money balance in Client portfolio table
Nonliquid	Summary value of positions for instruments not taken as collateral. The value is calculated on parameters of Buy / Sell: **AllAssets – Portfolio value**
LockedNonMargin	Locked in orders to buy not taken as collateral. Corresponds to the value of parameter LockedBuyNonMargin in Client portfolio table

Available functions

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Use right double clicking in column In buy/In sell to cancel all active buy/sell orders. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations in program's settings** is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General…**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed;

  | **Stop orders in this case are not canceled.**

- Use right double clicking in column Stop orders to cancel all active stop orders for the instrument. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations in program's settings** is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General…**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed;
- Use F5 to refresh table's values;
- Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit table;
- Use 'Ctrl+W' to adjust columns width automatically;
- Use 'Ctrl+K' to close a position (see sub-section 5.10);
- Use 'Ctrl+I' to reverse a position (see sub-section 5.12);
- Use 'Crtl+Shift+K' to close all positions (see sub-section 5.11).

Full list of control keys for all types of tables is given in Appendix to Section 2.

Functions available from the shortcut menu of the table:

1. Use **Price and volume chart** to create a chart window of price and volume for the instrument.
2. Use **[<Class>] <Security name>** * – to open Level II quoted table for the instrument.
3. Use **Early option execution** to execute an option. Available only for options.
4. Settings:

   _ Use **Show position in lots** to display number of securities in lots;

   | **For futures and options the number is always displayed in lots and does not depend on the value of this setting.**

- Use **Show toolbar** to show/hide the toolbar;

- Use **Show totals** to show/hide totals panel;

- Use **Money positions** to show/hide cash positions in table;

- Use **All positions** to display positions for all instruments with limits (including zero limits);

- Use **Use bedt funds** to display the values of parameters Max buy and Max sell considering debt funds (margin);

- Use **Summary position** to enable/disable unifying positions on different accounts for the same instruments.

5. Use **Close position*** to close position for the selected instrument (see sub-section 5.10).
6. Use **Reverse position*** to reverse position for the selected instrument.
7. Use **Close all** to close all client's positions (see sub-section 5.11).
8. Use **Cancel all orders** to cancel all active orders for the table's instruments. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations** in program's settings is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General…**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed.
9. Use **Refresh** to refresh the table's values.
10. Use **Get window settings from template** to change the set of displayed parameters.

   (*): Points are available is the active row contains a security position.

Functions available from the totals shortcut menu:

1. Use **Show toolbar** to show/hide the toolbar.
2. Use **Show totals** to show/hide totals panel.
3. Use **Refresh** to refresh the table's values.
4. Use **Close all** to close all client positions (see sub-section 5.11).
5. Use **Cancel all orders** to cancel all active orders for the table's instruments. If attribute **Ask for confirmation for group operations** in program's settings is active (**Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General…**) operation of cancelling requires to be confirmed.
6. Use **Get window settings from template** to change the set of displayed parameters.

5.9.5 Configuring the table

   The toolbar is common for tabs Positions and Assets.

The following settings are available on the toolbar:

1. Button ⟳ is to refresh table's values;

2. Option button **All positions/Opened** is to select displayed positions in table:

   – **All positions** – displaying positions for all instruments with limits (zero limits included);

   – **Opened** – displaying only non-zero positions for instruments.

3. **Limit kind** – displaying positions on condition T0 / T1» / ... / Tx. The setting makes possible viewing positions for the moment (T0) and for the time of calculation and after making all calculations (Tx) without setting several sets of tables.

   > **Value of the given filter is not available for positions and limits of derivatives market.**

4. Button **M** is to handle the way of parameters calculation in columns Max buy and Max sell. Valid values:

   – Button is pressed – values are calculated considering debt funds (margin);

   – Button is released – values are calculated only on the basis of own equity.

5. Button **C** **Close** is to close positions for a security selected in **Positions** or **Assets** tables (see sub-section 5.10).

6. Button **R** **Reverse** is to reverse positions for a security selected in **Positions** or **Assets** tables (see sub-section 5.12).
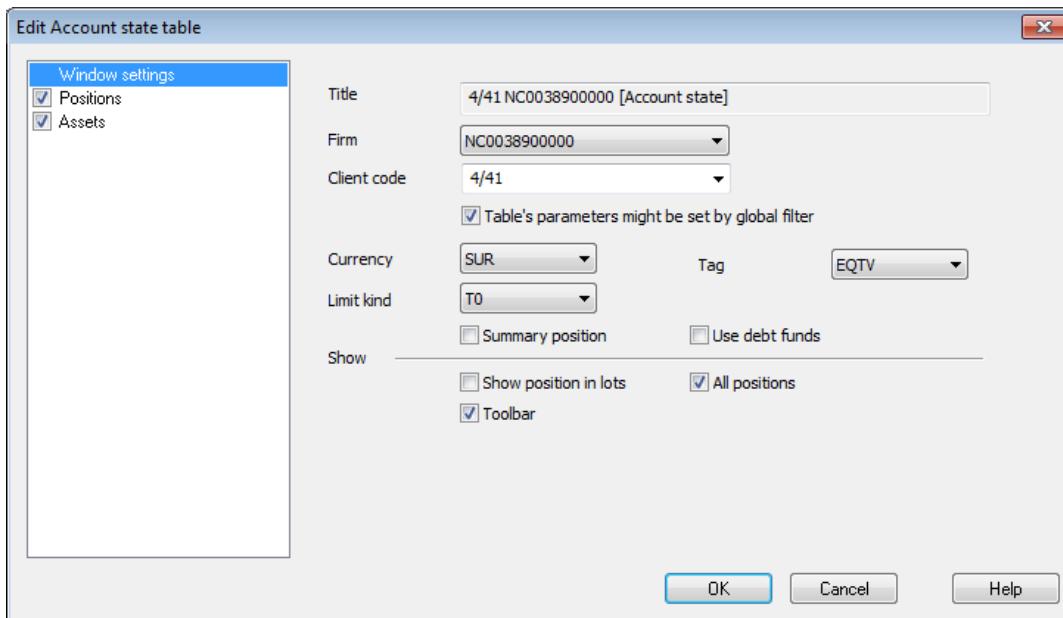
7. Button **Close all** – closing all client's positions (see sub-section 5.11).

5.9.6   Configuring the window

Interface of window settings is divided into pages, which can be navigated in the left part of the window. Use the checkboxes to turn on / off displaying desired tabs in the window. Setting parameters are displayed in the right part of the screen.

Window settings

The window contains settings of common parameters.

1. Field **Title** – title of the window. Field is not editable.
2. Field **Firm** with shortcut menu is to select a firm code.
3. Field **Client code** with shortcut menu is to select a client code. If the Unified cash position is not used, then to display derivatives market positions select derivatives market trading account as a client code.
4. Checkbox **Table's parameters might be set by global filter** is used to enable Global filters for client code and/or client portfolio firm (for more details on Global filters see Section 2, sub-section 2.9).
5. Field **Currency** with shortcut menu is to select currency in which securities prices and positions values are specified.
6. Field **Limit kind** with shortcut menu is to select a limit kind.
7. Field **Tag** with shortcut menu is to select a settlement tag on which cash positions are selected.
8. Checkbox **Summary position** is an attribute of unifying positions with different DEPO accounts.
9. Checkbox **Use debt funds** is an attribute of displaying values of parameters Max buy and Max sell including debt funds (margin).
10. **Show**:
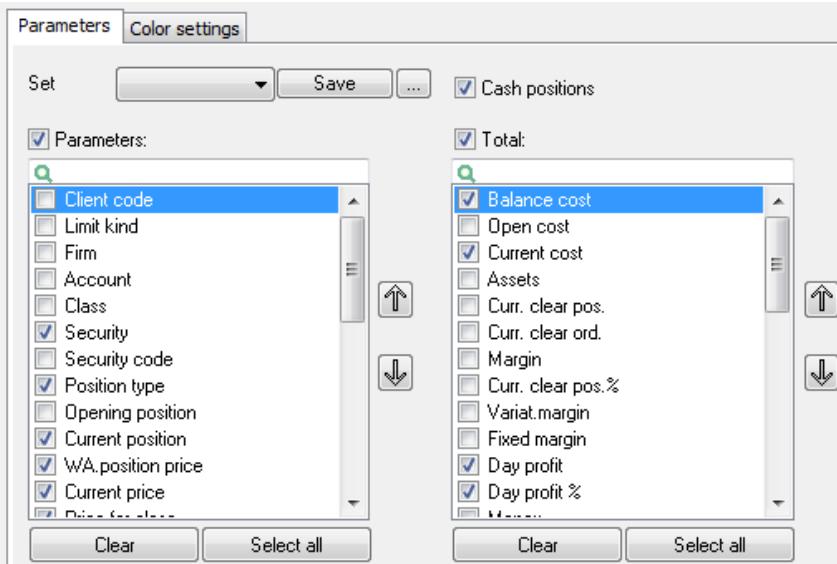
    – Checkbox **Show position in lots** is an attribute of displaying a number of securities in lots in table;

    – Checkbox **Toolbar** is an attribute of displaying the toolbar in table;

    – Checkbox **All positions** is an attribute of displaying positions for all instruments with limits (zero limits included) in table.

Positions

Page of configuration of **Positions** parameters. Settings are divided into tabs **Parameters** and **Color settings**. To switch between them click on tab with an appropriate name.

1. Tab **Parameters** contains the following settings:

- Field **Set** with shortcut menu is to select a template with a set of displayed parameters from the shortcut menu. A new template can be as well created by setting desired parameters values and pressing the button **Save**. Button "…" opens the window of parameters sets editing where it is possible to change name of a set, delete a set or settle a set by default. When selecting integrated sets buttons **Rename** and **Delete** are greyed;

- Checkbox **Cash positions** is an attribute of displaying cash positions;

- Checkbox **Parameters** is an attribute of displaying selected parameters on tab. Parameters are selected in the field below;

- Checkbox **Totals** is an attribute of displaying selected total parameters on tab. Parameters are selected in the field below.

2. Tab **Color settings** contains the following settings:

- Frame Parameters:

> > – Checkbox **Use color if position** is to select text and font color separately for different types of positions. For more details on color settings see Section 2, sub-section 2.6.10 "Customizing colors in tables and charts";
>
> > – Frame **Total** is to select text and font color separately for names of total parameters and its values. For more details on color settings see Section 2, sub-section 2.6.10 "Customizing colors in tables and charts".

To return to the initial state of the settings press button **By default**.

Assets
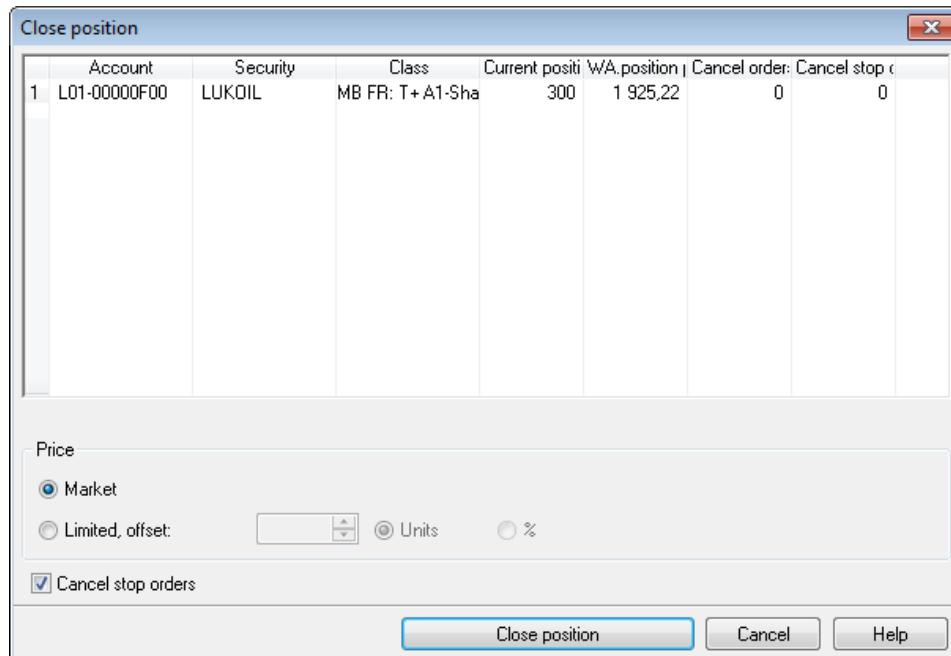
Window contains parameters settings of **Assets** tab. Dialogue is settings is similar to that of **Positions** tab described above.

5.10 Closing Positions

To call operation of closing a position press button 🅲 **Close** on the toolbar of **Positions** tab in **Account state** window (see sub-section 5.9.3).The operation is not available in the following cases:

- Position in the active row is zero or less than the lot size for the selected instrument;
- There is no counter bid or offer;
- Value of the limit kind in field Limit kind is different from that in the dealer library settings for class selected to estimate a current position;
- Summary position is selected and positions on all accounts are zero.

If attribute **Ask for confirmation before closing positions** (**Settings / General...**, section **Trading / Closing positions**) is selected then the dialogue window of closing a position appears on the screen:

Dialogue window of closing a position contains the following parameters:

> **Values of parameters by default are defined by settings of instrument parameters (see sub-section 5.34.2). If the settings are not defined then the default values given below are used.**

1. Information field is the table containing information on a position to be closed. If a summary position is being closed then the table contains a row for each depo account or one row for the specified depo account. Table's columns display the following parameters:

Field name	For cash
Account	Depo account
Security	Short name of a security
Class	Name of securities class for which a position is estimated
Current position	Position size. Units are determined by the settings (see sub-section 5.9.5). Position size in pieces is displayed considering lot size for the instrument
WA.position price	Balance price of a position, for unit of an instrument
Cancel orders	Total number of active orders
Cancel stop orders	Total number of active stop orders

2. Option button **Price** is to select closing position type:

   – Limited, offset. When selecting this type of a closing position the following settings are available:

   – Field of entering offset value between a limited sent order price and the best counter price. Value by default: 0;

   – Option button Units / %;

   – **Market** (by default).

3. Checkbox **Cancel stop orders** is an attribute of canceling active stop orders for an instrument before closing positions. By default the checkbox is selected. If attribute **Ask for confirmation before closing positions** (**Settings / General…**, section **Trading / Closing positions**) is disabled and the dialog of closing a position is not displayed then active orders are canceled in accordance with the setting **Cancel stop orders before closing positions** (**Settings / General…**, section **Trading / Closing positions**).

By pressing button **Close position** the window is closed and the following actions are performed:

● Cancel active orders for an instrument;

● Cancel active stop orders for an instrument (if the setting **Cancel stop orders** is active);

> **While waiting an answer on closing a position from the trading system button Close position changes the title to "Send without waiting". Pressing the button "Send without waiting" closes the dialogue without waiting an answer on closing a position from the trading system and starts calculating price of orders for closing a position.**

- Enter an order for closing a market or limited position with a predetermined offset from the best counter price.

Pressing button **Cancel** closes the window without performing an operation.
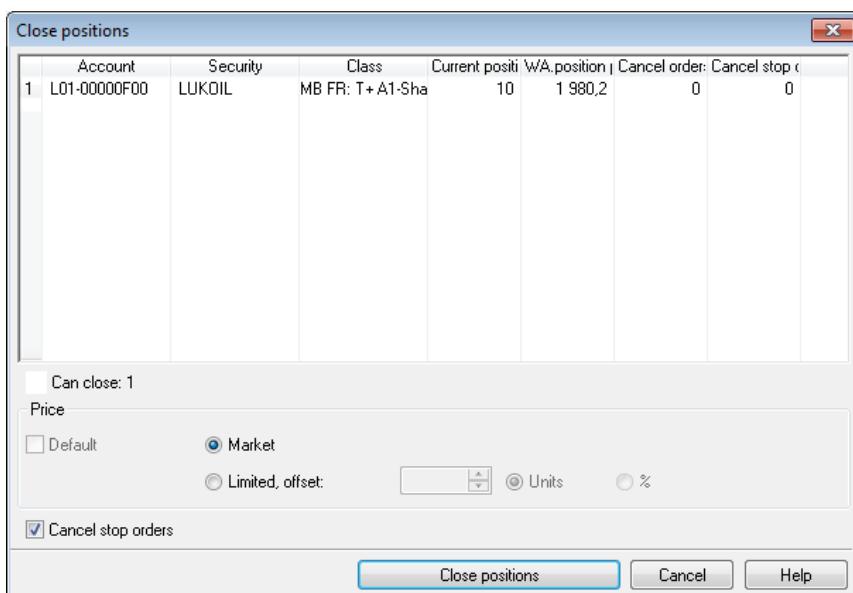
As a result of closing a position, QUIK system generates a pack of instructions to cancel those orders that meet the specified conditions. Number of generated instructions for cancelling orders is displayed in Message window. Result of each order cancel is also displayed in Message window in the same form as canceling an order manually.

5.11 Closing All Positions

To call operation of closing all positions press button **Close all** on the toolbar of **Positions** tab in **Account state** window (see sub-section 5.9.3).

> **The operation is available if there is at least one non-zero position on Positions tab of the table. Position size must be greater than or equal to the size of one lot for the selected instrument.**

If attribute **Ask for confirmation before closing positions** (**Settings / General…**, section **Trading / Closing positions**) is selected then the dialogue window of closing all positions appears on the screen:

Dialogue window of closing all positions is similar to that of closing one position described above in sub-section 5.10 except of the following parameters:

1. Information field of closing all positions dialogue displays positions for all instruments.
2. Checkbox **By default** – when the checkbox is selected the values of a closing order parameters for each operation are defined by settings of instrument parameters (see sub-section 5.34.2). If the settings are not specified, the checkbox is greyed.

Rows of the table are highlighted by color:

- White background – a position might be closed;
- Yellow background – the value of limit kind in the field Limit kind is different from limit kind specified in dealer library settings for a class selected for current position estimate;
- Red background – positions on which there are no counter bid or offer on the market.

Press button **Close positions** to close all positions on the white background. Positions highlighted in yellow and red are ignored.

Procedure of closing all positions is analogic to one position closing described in sub-section 5.10.

5.12 Reverse Position
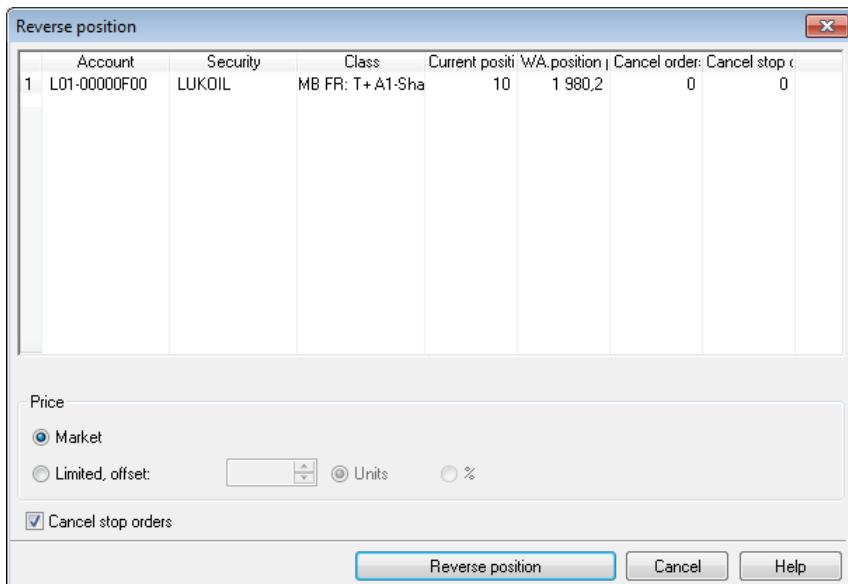
To call operation of reversing a positions press button ⓡ **Reverse** on the toolbar of **Positions** tab in **Account state** window (see sub-section 5.9.3).

> **The operation is available when meeting the following conditions:**
> 1. **When reversing a long position, instrument of the reversed position is margin.**
> 2. **Current margin parameters of the client allow him to execute operations of the appropriate direction, in other words, to send sell orders for a long position and buy orders for a short one.**

If attribute **Ask for confirmation before closing positions** (**Settings / General…**, section **Trading / Closing positions**) is selected then the dialogue window of reversing a position appears on the screen:

Dialogue window of reversing a position is similar to that of closing a position described in sub-section 5.10. Procedure of reversing a position is similar to that of closing a position described in 5.10 except of:

● Number of securities in entered order is defined be settings of the instrument (see sub-section 5.34.2) and calculated as follows:

   ‒ Sum of position size (unsigned) and working volume - if the working volume of opening a positions is set for the instrument and the option "Use for reversing position" is enabled;

   ‒ Double size of a position (unsigned) – if the option "Use for reversing position" is disabled.

Pressing button **Cancel** closes the window without performing an operation.

5.13 Cash Limits Table and Limits for Securities Table

menu **Limits / Cash limits …**, button 🗐
menu **Limits / Limits for securities …**, button 🗐

5.13.1　Purpose

Monitoring the amount of cash assets (or securities) available for trading on the stock market. For operations on derivatives markets, see sub-section 5.21, Client account positions table, and sub-section 5.22, Client account limits table.

To be able to perform trading operations, the user must be provided with the securities limit (a zero limit is possible) assigned by the administrator.

> **The Summary table of limits that includes securities limits and cash limits for a specific client can be called from the Client portfolio table.**

5.13.2 Table Format

Each table row contains information on limits for an individual client code. Table columns display parameters. Depending on settings, table rows can be highlighted in colors. In the given example, rows with positive value of the **Balance** field are highlighted in green, and rows with negative value are highlighted in red.

Cash limits table

	Firm	Currenc	Group	Client code	Limit kind	Opening position	Opening limit	Current position	Current limit	Reserved	Total	Availabl
29	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q6	T0	1 000 000,00	0,00	981 383,79	0,00	0,00	981 383,79	981 3
30	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q6	T1	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
31	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q6	T2	0,00	0,00	-3 290,70	0,00	0,00	-3 290,70	-3 2
32	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q7	T0	0,00	0,00	-15,14	0,00	0,00	-15,14	
33	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q7	T1	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
34	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q7	T2	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	
35	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q8	T0	10 000 000,00	0,00	12 491 123,49	0,00	0,00	12 491 123,49	12 491 1
36	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q8	T1	0,00	0,00	-1 945,49	0,00	0,00	-1 945,49	-1 9
37	NC0038900(	SUR	EQTV	Q8	T2	0,00	0,00	3 304,00	0,00	0,00	3 304,00	3 3

Table of limits for securities

	Firm	Security	Security cod	DEPO acco	Client code	Limit kind	Opening position	Opening limit	Current position	Current limit	Reserved	Total
33	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q6	T2	0	0	-1	0	0	
34	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	S01-00000F(	Q6	T0	1 000 000	0	1 000 007	0	0	1 000
35	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	S01-00000F(	Q6	T2	0	0	3	0	0	
36	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q7	T0	0	0	0	0	0	
37	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q7	T1	0	0	0	0	0	
38	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q7	T2	0	0	0	0	0	
39	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q8	T0	0	0	-1 510	0	0	-1
40	NC0038900(	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F(	Q8	T1	0	0	1	0	0	

5.13.3 Configuring the table

1. Values of the table parameters (by default, all parameters are selected in the tables):

Parameter	Description
Firm	Trader identifier in the exchange trading system
*Currency	Settlement currency code, for example, SUR for RF roubles, USD for US dollars
Group	Trading session ID in which the limit is maintained, for example, EQTV means MOEX stock exchange
**Security	The name of a security in the trading system
**Security code	Security registration ID in the trading system
**Depo account	Depo account on which the client's assets are recorded
Client code	QUIK system code of the client for whom the limit is set
Incoming position	Amount of the client's equity prior to executing operations
Incoming limit	Allowed amount of borrowed assets prior to executing operations
Current balance	Current amount of the client's equity (with account for the executed trades)
Current limit	Current allowed amount of borrowed assets (with account for trades)

Parameter	Description
Reserved	Amount of assets reserved for executing the client's orders
Total	Total equity and borrowed assets **Total = Current balance + Current limit**
Available	Amount of assets available for a buy order **Available = Total – Reserved**
Balance	The client's assets after executing trades less the borrowed assets **Balance = Total – Opening limit**
*Leverage	The leverage value set at the time of loading cash asset limits
**WA.position price	Weighted average acquisition price calculated for the client's trades
Limit kind	Limit kind. Tx value corresponds to clients position after all calculations

* – for the Cash limits table,

** – for the Limits for securities table.

> **Values of balances and limits in the Limits for securities table can be expressed both in units and in lots, depending on the QUIK server settings for the specific trader. For detailed information, contact your broker.**

2. **Firms filter**, **Currency filter**1*, **Group filter***, **Securities filter****, **Depo accounts filter****, and **Clients filter** can be used to configure the table to show only those parameters that the user needs. They are designed mainly for the broker's administrators who monitor a large number of client accounts.

3. If the **Show zero limits** checkbox is clear, the table will not contain rows with zero limits. But if a limit becomes non-zero following trades, the limit will be displayed in the table. If the checkbox is selected, all limits are displayed (for example, in order to check whether any limit is assigned to the user).

4. **Highlight rows if** allows the user to highlight table rows in colors, depending on the value of the selected numeric field (positive, negative, or zero). For details on working with color settings, see sub-section 2.6.10 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles. Configuring colors in tables and charts.

---

* – for the Cash limits table,

** – for the Limits for securities table.

5.13.4　Available Functions

The Limits for securities table allows entering orders (by pressing 'F2' key or selecting menu option **New order**) and contingent orders (by pressing 'F6' key or selecting menu option **New stop order**). In the course of the order entering, the order fields are automatically filled with data from the selected table row corresponding to the position closing for the given instrument: if the **Current balance** value is positive, the **Sell** operation direction is selected; if it is negative, the **Buy** operation direction is selected.

If this instrument is present in several classes, it has to be selected from a sub-menu with a list of classes that opens. If the instrument is present only in one class, the sub-menu does not open.

> **In order to be able to enter orders in NDM and REPO modes from the shortcut menu of the Limits for securities table, select checkbox Enable order entry in NDM and REPO modes from the Limits for securities table in the program settings (section Trading under Settings / General...).**

Data from the limits table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

A complete list of shortcut keys for all types of tables is given in the appendix to Section 2. Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

For details on the administrator's functions for limits monitoring, see Section 7: Broker Operations.

5.14 Client portfolio table

menu **Limits / Client portfolio...** or button ✉

5.14.1　Purpose

To display the cash value of the client's assets, available borrowed assets, and margin lending indicators.

5.14.2　Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual client ID. Table columns display the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Firm identifier in the trading system
*Client code	Client ID in the QUIK system

Parameter	Description
*Limit kind	Limit kind. Value Tx corresponds the client position after making all calculations
*HighRisk	Attribute of a "qualified" client who is permitted to be provided with borrowed assets with leverage 1:3. Possible values include: HighRisk – qualified or <empty> - no. The field is not filled for MLim and MP clients
*Client type	Attribute of monitoring positions type. Possible values include: _ MLim: scheme of monitoring a position "by leverage" is used, the leverage is calculated based on the Incoming limit value; _ MP: position monitoring scheme "by leverage" is used when the leverage is expressly stated; _ Mpos: positions monitoring scheme "open position limit" is used; _ MD: position monitoring scheme "by discounts" is used; _ <blank>: positions monitoring scheme "by limit" is used
Min.Margin	The value of parameter Minimum margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter represents the value of the client portfolio (securities / cash) accounting discount coefficients D min long and D min short. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output
Init.margin	The value of parameter Initial margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter represents the value of the client portfolio (securities / cash) accounting discount coefficients D min long and D min short. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output
Corr.margin	The value of parameter Corrected margin (in price units) calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings. Parameter is calculated analogically to Init.margin parameter accounting planned execution of all active orders. The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output

Parameter	Description
* Portfolio value	Estimated value of the client's equity for the current positions and prices. If a unified cash position on the spot and derivatives markets is used, the parameter includes the variation margin if this margin is negative. For MD client: the value of parameter Portfolio value calculated according to methodology of the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U *** under broker settings

Status	State of the portfolio value relative to the margin value:
	
	_ Normal, if Portfolio value >= Corr. Margin;
	
	_ Restriction, if Portfolio value < Corr. Margin and/or >= Init. Margin;
	
	_ Demand, if Portfolio value < Init. Margin and/or >= Min. margin;
	
	_ Closing, if Portfolio value < Min. margin

Demand	Total margin demand: _ If Portfolio value – Init. Margin <0, then **Demand = Init. Margin – Portfolio value**; _ Otherwise 0 The field is filled only for MD clients. For values more than "1E25" the field displays the value "INF" but when exporting via ODBC and DDE the factual numerical value is output
Funds level	Available funds level. **Funds level = Portfolio value – Min. margin / Init. Margin – Min. margin** Valid values: from -9.99 to 9.99 with accuracy of two decimal places. _ If Init.margin = Min.margin, then Funds level = 9.99. _ Funds level < 1 – about closing (margin call); _ Funds level < 0 – forced closing The field is filled only for MD clients
Fut. trade account	Client account on FORTS if there is a unified position, otherwise the field is left blank
*InAssets	Estimated value of the client's equity prior to the trading session start

Parameter	Description
*Leverage	For MLim clients: ratio of **Incoming limit** to **InAssets.**
	For MP clients: clearly set leverage coefficient.
	For MD clients the leverage defines identifier of margin settings template in configuration file of the Dealer Library settings. Valid values: an integer value greater than or equal to zero. The value is taken as set for a client if for this client the value of the leverage h was clearly set in cash limit or this client is attributed to any margin template in configuration file of the Dealer Library settings. Otherwise, it is considered that the value of leverage is not defined the field is not filled. The value might be optional and is not considered in calculation of other parameters
Open. limit	Value of the margin limit prior to the trading session start.
	For MD clients: the value is taken from **Incoming limit** field in **Cash limits** table and allows restricting the maximum possible value of cash credit used. If the option **Monitor the maximum indebtedness in money and securities** on the tab Margin options of the Dealer Library settings (see section 21 of Dealer Library User's manual)
*ValShort	Estimated value of short positions (the value is always negative)
*ValLong	Estimated value of long positions,
	ValLong = ValLongMargin + ValLongAsset
ValLongMargin	Estimated value of long positions for margin securities accepted as a collateral
ValLongAsset	Estimated value of long positions in non-margin securities accepted as a collateral
*Current leverage	Current ratio of the client's equity to the used borrowed assets
	Current leverage = 100 / Margin − 1
	For MD clients the field is not filled
*Margin	The ratio of the client's equity (Portfolio value), except the cash assets reserved for buying non-margin securities (LockedBuyNonMargin), to the value of long positions and cash balance (if it is positive) in percentage terms.
	For MD clients the field is not filled
LimAll	Current value of the margin limit.
	For MD clients the field is not filled
AvLimAll	The value of the current margin limit available for opening further positions.
	For MD clients the field is not filled
LockedBuy	Estimated value of assets in buy orders
	LockedBuy = LockedBuyMargin + LockedBuyAsset
LockedBuyMargin	Estimated value of assets in buy orders for margin securities accepted as a collateral (of the MC type)

Parameter	Description
LockedBuyAsset	Estimated value of assets in buy orders for non-margin securities accepted as a collateral (of the C type)
LockedBuyNonMargin	Estimated value of assets in buy orders for non-margin securities (of non-specified type). If discount factors are used for evaluation of security positions, the field also contains the haircuts on the value of the client's short security position.
LockedSell	Cash value of the planned shorts (the amount of the broker's assets that are planned to be used when executing the placed sell orders)
*OpenAllAssets	Estimated value of all client's positions at the preceding day closing price including positions in non-margin securities. If the **Closing price** parameter is absent, the **Last trade price** value is used to evaluate the position.
*AllAssets	Current estimated value of all client's positions (with account for the variation margin for the account). The value of the client's positions is estimated on the basis of the **Last trade price** parameter; if this parameter is absent, the **Best bid / offer** parameter is used. If this parameter is also absent, the value is calculated on the basis of the **Preceding day closing price** parameter.
*ProfitLoss	Magnitude of change in the value of all client positions **Profit / Loss = AllAssets – InAllAssets**
*RateChange	The relative change of the value of all client's positions in percentage terms **RateChange = Profit Loss / OpenAllAssets * 100**
LimBuy	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying margin securities (of the MC type). The field is not filled for MD clients
LimSell	Estimated value of the cash assets available for selling margin securities (of the MC type). The field is not filled for MD clients
LimNonMargin	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying non-margin securities (of non-specified type)
LimBuyAsset	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying securities accepted as collateral (of the C type). The field is not filled for MD clients
Pos. margin	The amount of cash assets paid for all open positions on the derivatives market. Corresponds to the value of the **Curr. clear pos. (for open positions)** in the **Client account limits** table
Orders margin	Estimated value of assets in orders on the derivatives market. The value corresponds to the value of the **Curr. clear ord. (for orders)** in the **Client account limits** table

Parameter	Description
Variat. margin	Current variation margin for client's positions for all instruments. Corresponds to the value of the **Variat. margin** in the **Client account limits** table
Assets / Curr.clear pos.	Ratio of the portfolio disposal value to Curr. clear for the derivatives market. The value of the field is calculated by the following formula: **'Assets / Collateral = (Portfolio value + Pos. margin) / Pos. margin** If Pos. margin = 0, value 100% is specified in the field; If Assets / Collateral clear > 100%, value 100% is specified in the field;
Total money balance	Total cash assets balance for all limits, less assets reserved for execution of obligations, expressed in the selected settlement currency (see sub-section 5.14.5)
Total locked money	Total amount of the reserved assets from all client's cash limits recalculated into the settlement currency via cross-rates at the server. All client's limits are summed up, regardless of the multicurrency settings and additional settlement tags in the limit calculation library. (See sub-section 5.14.5)
Calc. params	Actual current calculation parameters for the given row in the <Currency>-<Trading session ID> format. Example: «SUR-EQTV»
Short (net)	Value of short positions. The discount factor is not used in calculations**
Long (net)	Value of long positions. The discount factor is not used in calculations**
Haircuts	Total discounts on the value of long (only for the securities held as collateral) and short security positions, the correlation HC between instruments, and discounts on indebtedness under currencies not covered by security collateral in the same currencies. The field is not filled for MD clients
Assets w / o HC	Current assets without discounts. Total amount of cash balances, values of long positions for the securities held as collateral, and values of short positions without regard to discount factors, without security value netting within the scope of the unified security position, and without regard to the correlation between instruments. The field is not filled for MD clients
Status coef.	The ratio of the total discounts to the current assets excluding discounts. The field is not filled for MD clients

* – default parameters,

** – for more details on discount factors, see Section 7 of the Dealer Library Settings Administrator's manual,

*** – united requirements for rules of brokering activities when executing individual transactions with securities for the account of clients are approved by the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U.
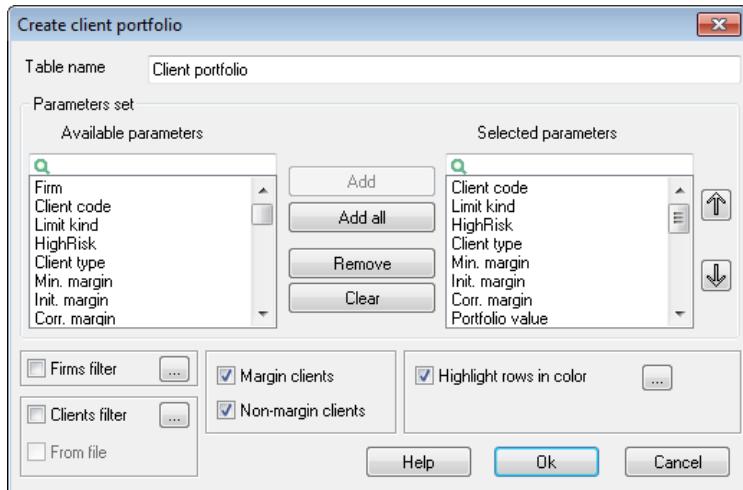
> **When calculating values of the ValLong, ValLongMargin, and ValLongAsset parameters, instruments that have no preceding day closing price (or have zero price) are not included into the value of the collateral.**

Formulas used for calculation of parameter of Client portfolio table are given in Appendix 1 of Section 7: Broker Operations.

5.14.3   Configuring the table

Additional table settings are used for setting filters based on the values of fields 'Firm ID' and 'Client code'.

The **From file** checkbox is used to set client filter according to file specified in global settings of the terminal (see sub-section 5.2.11). The checkbox is available is the file is specified. If **From file** is selected, button of selecting available parameters and **Clients filter** get unavailable (at that the checkbox **Clients filter** will be forcibly enabled). Global filter by client codes configured in common filters (see sub-section 2.9.2 of Section 2) is not applied to Client portfolio table with **From file** setting. If the **From file** checkbox is selected but the specified file does not exist or incorrect the filter is taken as empty and the table displays all existing rows of the Client portfolio.

The **Margin clients** and **Non-margin clients** checkboxes are used for filtering the list of clients on the basis of the value in the **Client type** field showing that the client uses the lending scheme with current assets value monitoring. Select the **Margin clients** checkbox to display the information on clients with the margin lending scheme 'by leverage' (Mlim or Mpos client types). The **Non-margin clients** checkbox manages displaying of the information on clients with the margin lending scheme 'by limits' (client type 'empty') in the **Client portfolio** table. By default, both checkboxes are selected.

Select the checkbox **Highlight rows in color** to enable highlighting rows of the table by color depending on the portfolio status. To set font and background color click on button "...". For more details see sub-section 5.14.6.

The periodicity of calculating table values is configured under **Settings / General...**, section **Trading / Client portfolio**, checkbox **Refresh every ... seconds**.

If checkbox **Recalculate when position changes** is selected in the program settings (section **Trading / Client portfolio** under **Settings / General...**), table values are updated after each change in the client position. If this checkbox is clear, table data is recalculated either at time intervals specified in the previous item or manually.

If the **Take into account securities in NDM and REPO modes when calculating margin indicators** checkbox is selected in the program settings (section **Trading / Client portfolio** under **Settings / General...**), table indicators will take into account the positions present in NDM and REPO classes and absent in other classes used for portfolio evaluation.

5.14.4   Available operations

Data from the table can be output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.
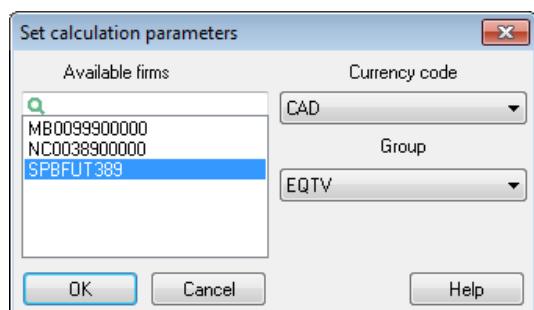
- Use left double clicking to open the **Buy / Sell** table;
- Use 'Ctrl+F' / 'F3' to start / continue the search in the table;
- Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit the table;
- Use 'Ctrl+W' to adjust the column width to the data;
- Use F5 to recalculate values in the table.

Functions available from the table shortcut menu:

- Use **Refresh** to recalculate the values in the table;
- Use **Set calculation parameters** to change parameters used for calculation of values in the table;
- Use **Open [Buy / Sell] table** to open the **Buy / Sell** table with information on the selected client;
- Use **Account state** to open the **Account state** table with information on a selected client;
- Use **Open Summary limits table** to open the table containing limits both for securities and for cash assets for a selected client.

5.14.5   Setting calculation parameters

This operation allows you to change parameters used for calculating values displayed in the **Client portfolio** table.
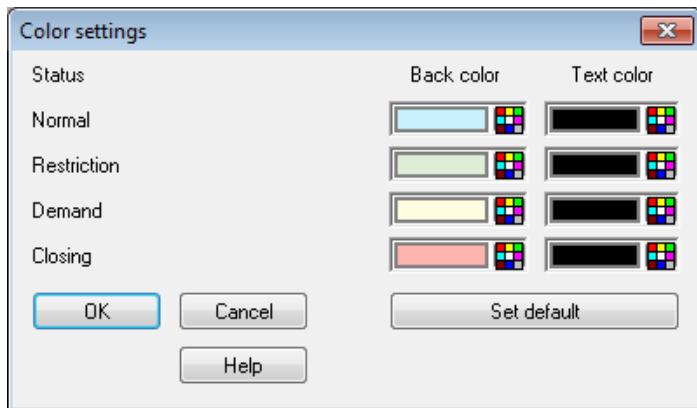

To perform the setting, proceed as follows:

- Select **Available firms** to set the trader ID;
- Select **Currency code** to the settlement currency code;

- Select **Group** to set the ID of the trading session in which the limit is maintained.

> **Since the change in the calculation parameters causes recalculation of margin lending parameters, consult your broker before performing the configuration.**

5.14.6   Color settings

To open the window, click on the '**...**' button to the right of the **Highlight rows in color** checkbox in the dialogue of Client portfolio table editing. Settings allow defining text and background color for rows of the table depending on the status:

> **For more details on color settings see sub-section 2.6.10 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles.**

Settings of the dialog are analogical to settings of working with Client portfolio in section **Trading / Client portfolio** under **Settings / General...**(see 5.2.11).

Button **By default** returns the standard settings values of which are given in the picture.

5.15 Buy / Sell Table

menu **Limits / Client portfolio...** or button 🖃,
shortcut menu option **Open [Buy / Sell] table**

5.15.1   Purpose

Displaying the client's current positions for securities and the maximum possible quantity of securities for buying and selling. The table displays instruments of classes specified in of the Dealer library setting **List of classes for portfolio estimate** (detailed description of the setting see in section 6 "Classes" of the Dealer library settings manual).

5.15.2   Table Format

The window header displays the client and trading account codes, for example '2200 NC0080100000'. Each table row corresponds to an individual instrument. Identical instruments pertaining to different classes are displayed in separate rows.

Table columns display the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
*Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument code
*Class	Instrument class name
*Limit kind	Limit kind. Value Tx corresponds the client position after making all calculations
*Type	Instrument's affiliation to a list of margin securities and a list of instruments accepted as collateral for a margin loan. Possible values include: _ MC: margin and accepted as collateral; _ M: margin and not accepted as collateral; _ C: non-margin, but accepted as collateral; _ SH: short sales are not allowed; _ <blank>: non-margin and not accepted as collateral For MD clients: _ L: margin security that is available for buying using borrowed funds; _ S: security that is available for being sold using borrowed funds; _ LS: security that is available for buying and selling using borrowed funds; _ <empty>: non-margin security
*Balance	The client's current position for the instrument
Open Value	Estimated value of the client's position calculated at the preceding trading session closing price
*Value	Estimated value of the position at the last trade price
Buy*	Maximum possible quantity of securities in the order to buy this instrument in the given class based on the best offer price
*Sell	Maximum possible quantity of securities in the order to sell this instrument in the given class based on the best bid price

Parameter	Description
LimLong	The maximum size of the position for the given instrument accepted as collateral for long positions. The field is not filled for MD clients
LimShort	The maximum size of the short position for the given instrument. The field is not filled for MD clients
Buy(Own)	Maximum possible quantity of securities in the order to buy this instrument in the given class at the client's equity based on the best offer price
Sell(Own)	Maximum possible quantity of securities in the order to sell this instrument in the given class at the client's assets based on the best bid price
**LongCoef	The discount factor applied to long positions for the given instrument. The field is not filled for MD clients
**ShortCoef	The discount factor applied to short positions for the given instrument. The field is not filled for MD clients
ValueCoef	Estimated value of the position at the last trade price with account for discount factors
Open value (coef)	Estimated value of the client's position calculated at the preceding trading session closing price with account for discount factors
Share	Percentage ratio of the position value for the given instrument to the value of all client's assets calculated at current prices
Short weighted average price	Weighted average price of short positions for instruments
Long weighted average price	Weighted average price of long positions for instruments
Profit / Loss	The difference between the weighted average price of securities purchase and their market estimate. The market estimate of securities for long positions is calculated based on the current bid price; the market estimate for short positions is calculated based on the current offer price

Parameter	Description
**Spread HC	For instruments not included in correlation configuration, the value of this parameter is zero and it means that the estimate of this position will be fully applied to the calculation of the purchasing power. Non-zero value of the parameter indicates that this instrument is one of a pair of instruments for which partial netting of oppositely directed positions is performed (formulas for calculating the estimate of the short and long positions in the pair are given in the Dealer Library Settings, Section 7, Instruments). The correlation factor defines the share of the netting amount left in the short position estimate. It is specified in relative units (in fractions of the whole). For example, when the correlation factor is 0.1, 10% of the amount by which the long position estimate is reduced will be left in the estimate of the short position
D long	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of initial and corrected margin for long positions. The parameter is set by the broker. The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D long = 1 the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1 is produced.
D short	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum, initial and corrected margin for short positions. The parameter is set by the broker. The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D short = $+\infty$ the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced.
D min long	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for long positions. The parameter is calculated as follows: $$\text{D min long} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \text{D long}}$$ The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D min short = $+\infty$ the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced
D min short	Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for short positions. The parameter is calculated as follows: $$\text{D min short} = \sqrt{1 + \text{D short}} - 1$$ The filed is filled only for MD clients. When D min short = $+\infty$ the field is not filled but when exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced.

* – options selected by default,

** – parameters whose values are displayed with accuracy to 6 decimal places (non-significant trailing zeros are ignored here).

> **Values of D long and D short discounts define the type of behavior of a security when margin lending:**

Value	Description	D long	D short
No	Non-margin security	=1,0	$+\infty$

Value	Description	D long	D short
L	Margin security that is available for buying using borrowed funds	< 1,0	+∞
S	Security that is available for being sold using borrowed funds	=1,0	< +∞
LS	Security that is available for buying and selling using borrowed funds	< 1,0	< +∞

Values in Buy / Sell table:

1. The expected selling cost of one lot is calculated based on the best offer price multiplied by the quantity of securities in the lot. If there is no best offer price, the last trade price is used. If there is no last trade price, the preceding day closing price is used.

2. The value of the **Buy** field is calculated on the basis of values in the **Client portfolio** table.

    _ for margin securities (MC): **To buy / Lot sell cost**;

    _ for non-margin securities (blank or M): **LimNonMargin / Lot sell cost**;

    _ for securities held as collateral (C): **ToBuyCash / Lot sell cost**.

   Instruments that have no preceding day closing price (or have zero price) are not included into the value of the collateral.

   The value of the **Buy** field is calculated by the following general formula: **(Portfolio value + AvLimAll) / [1 + (1 – LongCoef) * Leverage] / Lot sell cost**

3. The expected cost of purchasing one lot is calculated based on the best bid price multiplied by the quantity of securities in the lot. If there is no best bid price, the last trade price is used. If there is no last trade price, the preceding day closing price is used.

4. The value of the **Sell** field is also calculated based on the data in the **Client portfolio** table.

    _ for all margin securities (MC and M): To sell / Lot buy cost + Current security balance;

    _ for non-margin securities and securities included into the collateral (C): Current security balance.

   Instruments that have no preceding day closing price (or have zero price) are not included into the value of the collateral.

   The value of the **Sell** field is calculated by the following general formula: **AvLimAll / [1 + (ShortCoef – 1) * Leverage] / Lot sell cost**

5. The amount of commissions is ignored here.

5.15.3   Configuring the table

1. **Table Name** is the name of the table; the field cannot be edited.

2. If the **Select securities manually** checkbox is clear, the set of instruments is generated automatically as follows:

  – If an instrument is a margin instrument in the trading mode detected, only this mode is displayed in the **Buy / Sell** table;

  – If such a mode is not detected, all trading modes in which this instrument appears are displayed in the table.

  When the checkbox is selected, the user can customise the set of instruments:

  – **Available securities** is a list of available classes of instruments for displaying in the table. If the **Take into account securities in NDM and REPO modes when calculating margin indicators** checkbox is selected in the program settings (section **Trading** / **Client portfolio** under **Settings / General...**), this list will contain classes of securities traded in the NDM and REPO modes; if the checkbox is clear, the list will not contain these classes;

  – **Selected securities** is a set of instruments selected for displaying in the table.

3. **Parameters Set** allows you to select parameters for displaying in the table (column headers) and to configure their sequence.

4. Checkbox **Show positions with zero balance** allows you to disable displaying in the table rows for instruments with zero balance positions.

5. Checkbox **Table's parameters might be set by global filter** defines whether **Filtering by client code / name** applies to the given table (see Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.9.2).

6. Checkbox **Show positions in lots** allows you to display the quantity of available instruments in lots. If the checkbox is clear, the quantity of available instruments in displayed in units.

> **Default value of the attribute Show positions in lots is defined be the value of attribute Estimate positions in lots in QUIK Administrator (menu item Server Quik / Libraries calculation of limits..., section Common params, frame General settings of the library, Part 3 tab).**

5.15.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be output via DDE server.

- Use left double clicking* to open the order entry window;
- Use 'Ctrl+W' to adjust the column width to the data;
- Use F5 to refresh values in the table.

Functions available from the shortcut menu:

- Use **Refresh** to update the values in the table;
- Use **New order** to open the order entry window;
- Use **New stop order** to open the stop order entry window;

- Use **[<Class>] <Security name>** to open Level II quotes window for the instrument;
- Use **Global filter** to enable / disable application of **Filtering by client code / name**.

> **(∗)**
> 1. **When entering orders from the Buy field in the order entry window, the instrument name and class are taken from the selected row, the best offer price is inserted in the price field, and the value of the Buy field is inserted into the quantity parameter.**
> 2. **When entering orders from the Sell field in the order entry window, the instrument name and class are taken from the selected row, the best bid price is inserted in the price field, and the value of the Sell field is inserted into the quantity parameter.**

5.16 Summary table of limits

menu **Limits / Client portfolio…** or button ✉,
shortcut menu option **Open summary limits table**

5.16.1   Purpose

This is a unified table for monitoring the amount of cash assets and securities available for trading on the stock market. The table contains information on any individual client code.

5.16.2   Table Format

The window header displays the client and trading account codes, for example '2200 NC0080100000'. Each table row corresponds to a position for an individual instrument. The **Security name** field of the cash position has value **SUR**. Positions and limits for the same instrument displayed in different accounts can be summed up (this feature is configured in the program settings).

5.16.3   Configuring the table

1. Values of the table parameters (by default, all parameters are selected in the table):

Parameter	Description
Security	Instrument name in the trading system. For positions in cash assets, the settlement currency code is displayed. For example, SUR for RF roubles, USD for US dollars
Security code	Instrument registration ID in the trading system
Depo account	Depo account on which the client's assets are recorded. For positions in cash assets, the ID of the trading session in which the limit is maintained is displayed. For example, EQTV means MOEX stock exchange. If limits on different depo accounts are combined in one row, the value of the field is **Common**.
Limit kind	Limit kind. Tx value corresponds to client position after all calculations

Parameter	Description
Incoming position	Amount of the client's equity prior to executing operations
Incoming limit	Allowed amount of borrowed assets prior to executing operations
Current position	Current amount of the client's equity (with account for the executed trades)
Current limit	Current allowed amount of borrowed assets (with account for trades)
Reserved	Amount of assets reserved for executing the client's orders
Total	Total equity and borrowed assets **Total = Current balance + Current limit**
Available	Amount of assets available for a buy order **Available = Total – Reserved**
Balance	The client's assets after executing trades less the borrowed assets **Balance = Total – Opening limit**
WA.position price	Weighted average acquisition price calculated for the client's trades

> **Values of balances and limits for securities are expressed in lots.**

2. Checkbox **Client (firm) code can be set by global filter** defines whether **Filtering by client code / name** applies to the given table (see Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.9.2).
3. If the **Unify limits for the same instrument** checkbox is selected, it combines the clients' positions and limits for instruments with the same security code in different depo accounts. For combined limits, the value of the **Depo account** field is **Common**.

5.16.4   Available operations

Data from the table can be output via DDE server.

● Use 'Ctrl+W' to adjust the column width to the data.

Functions available from the shortcut menu:

● Use Global filter to enable / disable application of Filtering by client code / name;
● Use Joint position to enable / disable combining position in different accounts for the same instruments.

5.17 Orders Table

menu **Trading / Orders...** or button

5.17.1 Purpose
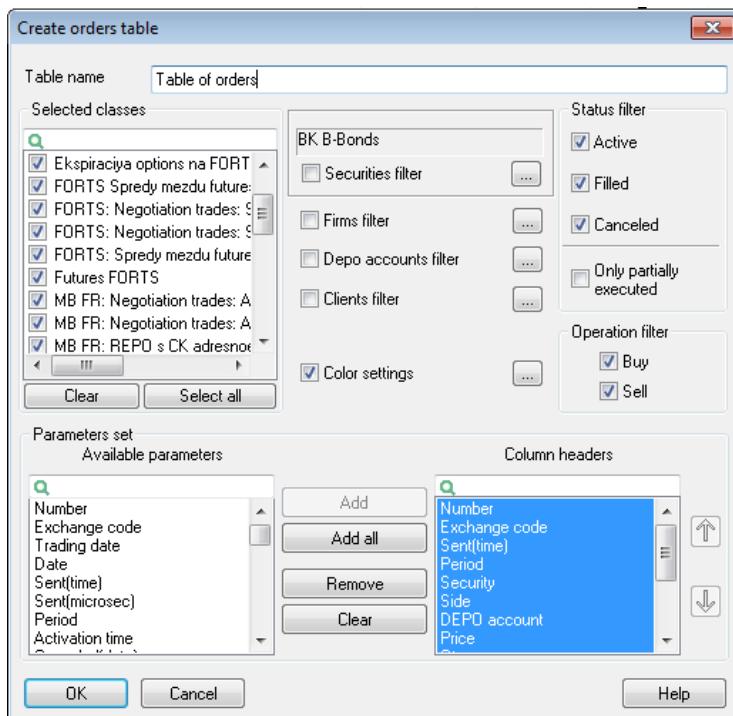
Monitoring the execution status of orders sent to the exchange. Handling active orders.

5.17.2 Table Format

Each order is provided with an individual table row. Changes in the order status (Active, Filled, Killed) are highlighted by font color in the row.

5.17.3 Configuring the table

1. **Securities filter**. Select classes orders for which will be displayed in this table. If you need to create an order table for a certain instrument (group of instruments), use the corresponding filter.
2. **Firms filter**, **Depo accounts filter**, and **Clients filter** can be used to configure different tables for different client groups or for different market sectors.
3. **Color settings** allow you to configure the row font and background colors for orders with different statutes. For more details, see sub-section 5.17.5.
4. **Status filter (Active, Filled, Killed)** allows you to display only orders with the specified status in the table.

5. If the **Only partially executed** option is selected, the table will display only partially filled orders for which the value of the **Quantity** parameter is not equal to the value of the **Balance** parameter.

6. **Operation filter (Buy, Sell)** allows you to create tables with unidirectional operations.

7. Parameter set:

Parameter	Description
*Number	Order registration number in the exchange trading system
*Exchange code	Exchange ID. For the FORTS derivatives market: _ expiration date in format YYYYMMDD if an order is placed with transfer; _ expiration date and the original order number in format YYYYMMDD NNN if the order is transferred to the main clearing; _ the field is left blank if the order is placed without transferring
Trading date	Date of the current trading session
**Date	Order registration date
Sent (time)*	The time of the order registration in the trading system accurate to a second
*, **Sent(microsec)	Number of microseconds in the order registration time
Period*	Trading session period. Possible values include: _ Open; _ Close; _ Normal
**Activation time	Order activation time
**Killed (date)	Order cancelling date
**Killed (time)	The time of the order cancellation in the trading system accurate to a second
Killed (microsec)	Number of microseconds in the order cancellation time
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
*Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument identifier in the trading system
Class	Name of the class to which the instrument pertains
Class code	Class code in the trading system
*Side	Operation direction (Buy, Sell)

Parameter	Description
*Depo account	Code of the trading account for which the order was placed
*Price	Order price per instrument unit
*Qty	Security quantity in lots
*Visible qty	Quantity of securities expressed in lots and displayed in the trading system. The field is filled in only for the Iceberg type orders
*Balance	Volume of the unexecuted part of the order expressed in lots
*Volume	Order volume (without exchange fee and the accrued interest) in cash
Currency	Price currency, for example, SUR for Russian rouble
Yield	Yield in % calculated at the price of the order
Accrued interest	Accrued coupon interest calculated for the security quantity specified in the order expressed in cash
Trader	Identifier of the trader who placed the order. Security issue code for RTS markets and PB
Dealer	Identifier of the firm on whose behalf the order was placed
UID	User code at the QUIK server
Client code	Client code for which the asset limit is set
*Comment	Additional reference information (filled by the trader), for example: <client code> / <order number>
Number	Reference order number with the execution date specified when the order is changed in the clearing process. Parameter of the FORTS derivatives market orders
Expiration	Order execution period
Type	Order type, a three-letter code: _ The 1st letter (order type): I: iceberg order, L: limit order, M: market order; _ The 2nd letter (price splitting): D: at different prices, S: all orders at the same price; _ The 3rd letter (execution scheme): F: fill or kill, Q: Put into queue, K: kill balance. For orders placed on FORTS market LDQ type is always displayed.
* Status	Order status (Active, Filled, Killed)
Executed	Executed order's volume. **Executed = Quantity – Balance**

Parameter	Description
Trans ID	Unique order number TRANS_ID for orders imported from a file
Settlement code	Trade settlement code. Parameter of NDM and REPO orders
Ransom price	Price of the second REPO part per instrument unit. Parameter of NDM and REPO orders
Market-maker's order	Market maker's order
BankAccID	Account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
Value entry type	Order volume specification attribute. Possible values include: _ By volume: the order volume is specified; _ By quantity: the order volume is not specified
REPO period	REPO period in calendar days
REPO sum	Amount of REPO as of the current date
REPO ransom value	REPO buyback trade volume
REPO sum balance	REPO balance less the total of borrowed / provided REPO transaction cash assets in the unfilled part of the order as of the current date
Start discount (%)	Discount starting value in percentage terms
Rejection reason	Trading system response to a transaction
Execution type	Order execution type. Possible values include: _ Fill or kill; _ Put in queue; _ Kill balance; _ Till cancel; _ Till date; _ Session; _ Open; _ Closing value; _ At the closing auction price; _ Crossing; _ Till time; _ Next scheduled intra-day auction; _ (blank)

Parameter	Description
Min qty	Minimum allowed quantity that can be specified in the order for the given instrument. If no value is specified, no quantity limitation is set

* – default parameters,

** – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General…**) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

5.17.4   Available Functions

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.
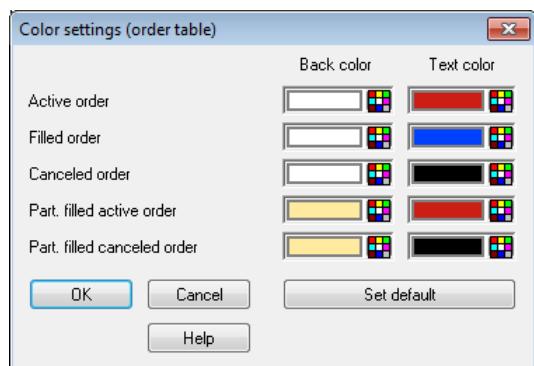
- Use left double clicking to enter a new order with the conditions similar to those of the order on which the cursor is placed;
- Use right double clicking to cancel the active order on which the cursor is placed;
- Use 'F2' to enter a new order;
- Use 'F6' to enter a new stop order;
- Use 'Ctrl+A' to change (edit) the order;
- Use 'Ctrl+D' to cancel order;
- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width;
- Press Ctrl+F8 to cancel all active orders.

A complete list of shortcut keys for all types of tables is given in the appendix to Section 2. Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

5.17.5   Window Order table color settings

To open the window, click on the '**…**' button to the right of the **Color settings** checkbox in the **Orders** table editing dialogue box. The settings allow you to set the background and text colors for table rows depending on the order execution status:

- **Font color** sets color for the table main text;

- **Active order** sets color for active orders;
- **Filled order** sets color for filled orders;
- **Killed order** sets color for cancelled orders;
- **Partially filled active order** sets color for active orders that were partially filled;
- **Partially filled killed order** sets color for cancelled orders that were partially filled.

Yellow background color is recommended for highlighting partially filled orders. The **Default** button resets settings to their default values shown in the image.

5.17.6 Format of output into a text file

The function for saving to a file is called from the shortcut menu and is available in two versions:

- **Save all orders from table to file** saves to a file only those orders that are displayed in the table;
- **Save all orders to file** saves to a file all available orders without regard to the table settings.

Saving to a file is available under **Data export / Save to file / All orders** (or **Orders from table**).

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of an individual order separated by commas without spaces. The file format is similar to that of files saved at MOEX workstation.

No.	Parameter	NOTE:
1	Number	
2	Time	Time in the HH:MM:SS format
3	Security ticker	
4	Class	
5	Instrument code	
6	Operation	'B' refers to buying, 'S' refers to selling
7	Account	
8	Order type	_ The 1st character (order type): M: market, L: limit; _ The 2nd character (splitting condition): O: all orders at the same price, S: at different prices; _ The 3rd character (execution condition): W: cancel balance, N: fill or kill, <space>: place into queue; _ The 4th character (value in the **Price** field): P: price, Y: Yield, W: weighted average price
9	Status	O: active, M: executed, W: killed, U: pending confirmation, A: changed
10	Price	

No.	Parameter	NOTE:
11	Coupon interest	
12	Quantity	
13	Hidden qty	
14	Balance	
15	Volume	
16	Yield	
17	Trader	
18	Dealer	
19	Expiration	Date in the YYYYMMDD format
20	Comment	comment in the <client (5)> / <instruction (14)> format
21	Settlement code	
22	Client code	
23	Killed (time)	Time in the HH:MM:SS format
24	<empty>	

An example of a file line is as follows:

```
59348,15:34:02,РусГидро,TQBR,HYDR,S,NL0080000043,LS
P,M,1.700,0.00,137,,,23290.00,0.00,NC00800000000, NC00800000000,,2608 / ,,2608,,
4142841,11:22:06,ES0018000O6,Опционы
FORTS,ES18000O6,B,SPBFUT00050,LONP,M,529,0.00,1,,,529.00,0.00,,
SPBFUT000000,,,,SPBFUT00050,,
```

5.18 Stop Orders Table

menu **Trading / Stop orders...** or button 🗒
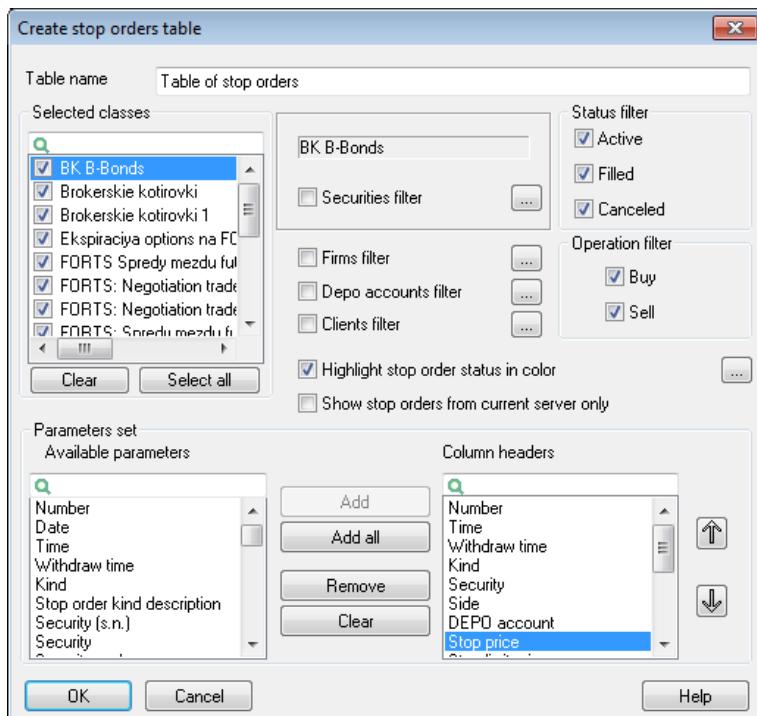
5.18.1   Purpose

This table allows you to monitor the execution status of stop orders and handle unexecuted stop orders.

5.18.2   Table Format

Each order is provided with an individual table row; parameters of orders are defined in the columns. Changes in the status of the order (Active, Filled, Killed) are highlighted by font color in the row.

5.18.3   Configuring the table

1. **Securities filter**. Select classes orders for which will be displayed in this table. If you need to create a **Stop orders** table for a certain instrument (group of instruments), use the corresponding filter.
2. **Firms filter**, **Depo accounts filter**, and **Clients filter** can be used to configure different tables for different client groups or for different market sectors.
3. **Status filter (Active, Filled, Cancelled)** allows you to display only stop orders with the specified status in the table.
4. **Highlight stop order status in color** allows you to configure the row font and background colors for stop orders with different statutes. For more details, see sub-section 5.18.5.
5. If the **Show stop orders from current server only** checkbox is selected, only those contingent orders that were sent to this QUIK system server are displayed in the table. This feature makes sense if the broker uses several QUIK servers (main, standby, etc.).
6. **Operation filter (Buy, Sell)** allows you to create tables with unidirectional operations.
7. **Parameter set**:

Parameter	Description
Number	Registration number of the stop order in the QUIK server
**Date	Stop order registration date

Parameter	Description
*, **Time	Time when a sop order was registered in the QUIK server
*, **Cancellation time	Stop order cancellation time
*Stop order type	Stop order type. Possible values include: _ 'Stop limit' is a standard stop order; _ 'SP by another security' is a stop order in which the stop price condition is checked against another instrument; _ 'With a linked order' is a stop order linked to a limit order of the same direction and volume; _ 'Take-profit' is a take-profit order; _ 'Take-profit and stop-limit' is a combined take profit and stop limit order; _ 'Stop-limit for an order' is a stop limit placed upon order execution; _ 'Take-profit for an order' is a take profit placed upon order execution; _ 'Take-profit and stop-limit for an order' is a combined take profit and stop limit placed upon order execution
Stop order kind description	Extended stop order type description
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
*Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument identifier in the trading system
Class	Name of the class to which the instrument pertains
Class code	Class code in the trading system
*Operation	Operation direction (Buy, Sale)
*Depo account	Code of the trading account for which the order was placed
Stop price sec.	For stop orders of the 'SP by another security' type, specify the instrument against which the condition is checked. For stop orders of other types, the filed is left blank
Stop price sec. code	Identifier of the instrument specified in the **Stop price security**
Stop price sec. class	Name of the class of the instrument specified in the **Stop price security**
Stop price sec.class code	Code of the class of the instrument specified in the **Stop price security**
Stop price direction	Ratio of the stop price to the last trade price in the form of '<=' or '>='
*Stop price	The price of the condition under which the system starts calculation of the price maximum (minimum) per instrument unit for orders of the 'take-profit' and 'with a

Parameter	Description
	linked order' types. For orders of the 'Stop price by another security' type, the field displays the value of the 'if price <=' parameter
Stop limit price direction	Ratio of the stop limit price to the last trade price in the form of '<=' or '>='
*Stop limit price	The price per instrument unit of the condition under which orders of the 'stop limit' type are placed. For orders of the 'Stop price by another security' type, the field displays the value of the 'if price >=' parameter
*Price	Order price per instrument unit
Market stop limit	Attribute of the 'Stop limit' order executed at the market price: Yes: market order, No: limit order
*Qty	Quantity of securities specified in the order expressed in lots
*Act. qty	Quantity of securities in the active contingent order pending the condition. For linked orders with partial execution condition, the balance of the linked limit order is displayed. For 'if done' orders, the filled volume of the primary order is displayed
*Filled qty	Quantity of securities (in lots) in the order that was generated on execution of a contingent order
Dealer	Identifier of the firm on whose behalf the order was placed
UID	User code at the QUIK server
Client code	Client code for which the asset limit is set
*Comment	Additional reference information (filled by the trader), for example: <client code> / <order number>
*Order number	Number in the trading system for an order placed after the stop price condition occurs
Condition trade	Number of the trade in the **Time and Sales table** whose price value was the sufficient condition for executing the stop order
**Expiration	Order execution period as a date or GTC value
Active in time	Attribute for checking order conditions only during the specified time period (Yes / No). This parameter relates to orders of the 'Take-profit and stop-limit' and 'Take-profit and stop-limit for an order' types
**Active from	Stop order start time
**Active to	Stop order end time
Type	Order type, a multicharacter code: It is used for orders of the 'Take-profit' and 'If

Parameter	Description
	done' types. Values used:
	‗ P is the attribute of partial execution of the primary order;
	‗ E is the attribute of using the filled volume of the primary order as the quantity of securities in the 'On execution' order;
	‗ Offset measurement units for 'Take-profit' orders. Possible values include: %: in percentage terms, D: in price units;
	‗ Protective interval measurement units for 'Take-profit' orders. Possible values include: %: in percentage terms, D: in price units
*Status	Order status (Active, Filled, Killed)
*Result	Stop order execution result. Possible values include:
	‗ 'Order placed in the TS' means that the order has been accepted by the trading system;
	‗ 'Rejected by TS' means that the order has been rejected by the trading system;
	‗ 'Cancelled' means that the order has been cancelled by the user;
	‗ 'Limit check failed' means that the client's assets are insufficient for executing the order;
	‗ 'Linked order cancelled' means that the limit order linked to the stop order was cancelled by the user;
	‗ 'Linked order executed' means that the trading system executed the limit order linked to the stop order;
	‗ 'Pending activation' means that the activation condition has not occurred yet. This parameter is used for orders of the 'Take-profit' and 'If done' types;
	‗ 'Min / max calculation' means that the activation condition has occurred, and calculation of the price min / max has started. This parameter is used for orders of the 'Take-profit' and 'Take profit for an order' types;
	‗ 'Min / max calculation and pending activation' means that the order has been activated for partial volume as a result of partial execution of the primary order; calculation of the price min / max has started. This parameter is used for orders of the 'Take profit for an order' type with the **Activate if primary order is partially filled** checkbox selected (see sub-section 5.6.3)
Linked order	The registration order number in the trading system assigned to a linked order
Linked order price	The price specified in the linked order
Trans ID	Unique order number TRANS_ID for orders imported from a file
Offset from min / max	Offset value. This parameter is used for orders of the 'Take-profit' type
Offset units	Measurement unit of the 'Min / max offset' parameter.

Parameter	Description
	Possible values include: D: in the price currency; %: in percentage terms
Protective spread	Additional order price offset from the last trade price that initiated execution of the contingent order. This parameter is used for orders of the 'Take-profit' type
Spread units	Measurement unit of the 'Protective spread' parameter. Possible values include: D: in the price currency; %: in percentage terms
Take-profit at market price	Attribute of the 'Take-profit' order executed at the market price: Yes: market order, No: limit order
Primary order	Primary order registration number in the trading system. This parameter is used for orders of the 'On execution' type
Server	Server at which the stop order was placed. Possible values include: Current, Other

* – default parameters,

** – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General…**) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

5.18.4   Available Functions

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Use left double clicking to enter a new stop order with the conditions similar to those of the order on which the cursor is placed;
- Use right double clicking to cancel the active stop order on which the cursor is placed.
- Use 'F6' to enter a new stop order;
- Use 'Alt+F6' to activate (forcibly fill) the stop order;
- Use 'Ctrl+A' to change (edit) the stop order;
- Use 'Ctrl+D' to cancel the stop order;
- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width;
- Press Ctrl+F8 to cancel all active orders.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table. Active stop orders handling functions available from the shortcut menu:
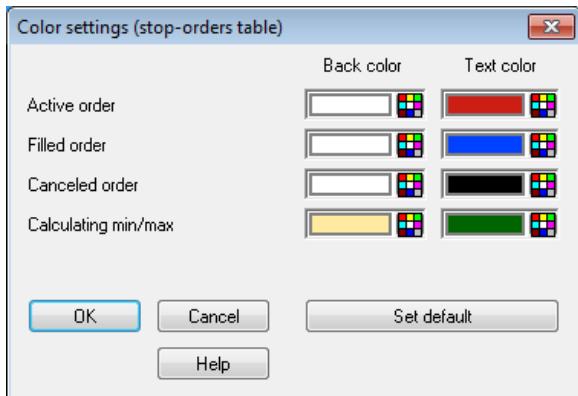
- Use **New stop order** to open the new stop order entry window;
- Use **Activate stop order** to forcibly execute the stop order condition;

- **Make stop order own** is a special operation for working with different servers of the broker. This operation changes the value of the **Server** parameter from **Other** to **Current**;
- Use **Change stop order** to edit the unexecuted stop order;
- Use **Cancel stop order** to cancel the unexecuted stop order;
- Use **Cancel active orders** to cancel all active orders.

5.18.5 Color settings of Stop orders table

To open the window, click on the '**…**' button to the right of the **Highlight stop order status in color** checkbox in the **Stop orders** table editing dialogue box. The settings allow you to set the background and text colors for table rows depending on the stop order execution status:

- **Font color** sets color for the table main text;
- **Active order** sets color for stop orders that have status **Active**;
- **Filled order** sets color for stop orders that have status **Filled**;
- **Cancelled order** sets color for stop orders that have status **Killed**;
- **Calculating min / max** sets color for orders of the 'Take-profit' type for which the calculation of the price min / max values has been started.

The **Default** button resets settings to their default values shown in the image.

5.18.6 Format for output into a text file

The function for saving to a file is called from the shortcut menu and is available in two versions:

- **Save stop orders from table to file** saves to a file only those stop orders that are displayed in the table;
- **Save all stop orders to file** saves to a file all available stop orders without regard to the table settings.

Saving to a file is available under **Data export / Save to file / All stop orders** (or **Stop orders from table**).

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of an individual order separated by commas without spaces.

No.	Parameter	Note
1	Number	
2	Time	Time in the HH:MM:SS format
3	Date	Date in the DD.MM.YY format
4	Stop order type	Possible values include: _ S: stop limit; _ O: with a condition by another security; _ L: with a linked order; _ T: take-profit; _ SI: stop limit placed upon execution of an active order; _ TI: take-profit placed upon execution of an active order; _ ST: take-profit and stop-limit; _ STI: take-profit and stop-limit placed upon execution of an active order;
5	Security ticker	
6	Class	
7	Instrument code	
8	Stop price instrument	
9	Class of the stop price	
10	Stop price instrument code	
11	Operation	'B' refers to buying, 'S' refers to selling
12	Account	
13	Activate if partially filled	'F' if 'Yes', blank otherwise
14	Use the filled amount of the primary order for an entered stop order	'P' if 'Yes', blank otherwise
15	Cancel stop order when linked order is partially filled	'K' if 'Yes', blank otherwise
16	Status	O refers to 'active', M refers to 'filled, W refers to 'killed'
17	Price	

No.	Parameter	Note
18	Stop price direction	'>=' or '<='
19	Condition price	
20	Quantity	
21	Client code	
22	Dealer	
23	Expiration	GTC: good till cancelled, TODAY: today, or time in the DD.MM.YY format
24	Comment	Comment in the <client (5)> / <instruction (14)> format.
25	Order number	
26	Linked order	
27	Linked order price	
28	Condition trade	
29	Offset	
30	Protective spread	
31	Stop order cancellation time	Time in the HH:MM:SS format
32	Stop limit price direction	'>=' or '<='
33	Stop limit price	
34	Take-profit at market price	TM: market order, TL: limit order
35	Stop limit at market price	LM: market order, LL: limit order
36	Validity period	
37	Active from	Time in the HH:MM:SS format
38	Active to	Time in the HH:MM:SS format

An example of a file line is as follows:

```
101909,12:57:23,16.12.2009,ST,Татнфт 3ап,A1-Shares,RU14TATN3014,Т 3ап, A1-
Shares,RU14TATN3014,B,L01-00000F00,,,,O,88.00,<=,85.00,1,110,NC0038900000,TODAY,110 /
/ prim,,,,,5.00,0.00,,>=,90.00,TM,LM,AIT,10:30:00,18:00:00
```

5.19 Trades Table

menu **Trading / Trades...** or button 🖼️

5.19.1   Function

To register trades performed for client accounts.
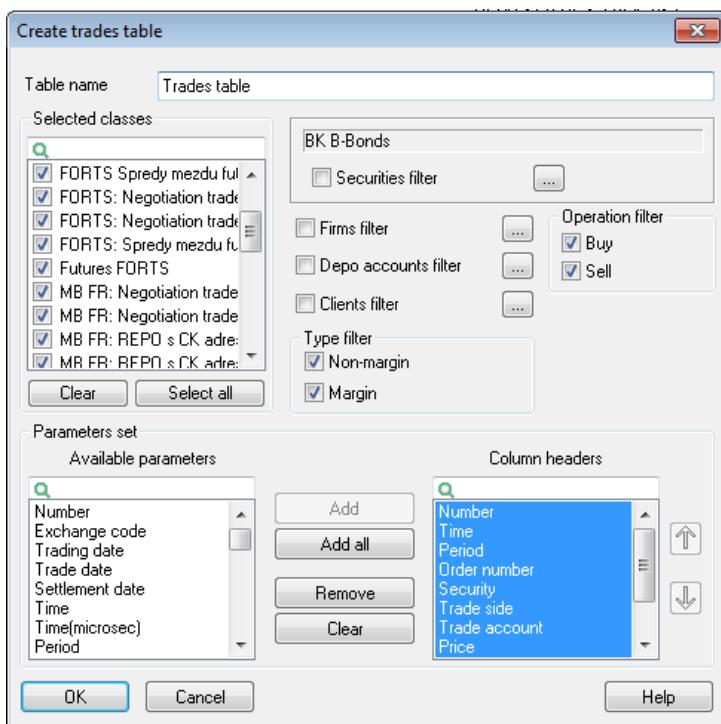
5.19.2   Table Format

Each table row displays a separate transaction. Table columns contain trade parameters.

> **Several trades may correspond to one executed order if the order was filled in parts using several counter orders. Trades are checked for compliance with the order using the order registration number specified in the Order field of the Trades table.**

5.19.3   Configuring the table

1. **Class selection**, **Securities filter**. Select classes trades for which will be displayed in this table. If you need to create an **Orders** table for a certain instrument (group of instruments), use the corresponding filter.
2. **Firm filter**, **Depo account filter**, and **Client filter** can be used to configure different tables for different client groups or for different market sectors.

3. **Type filter** is the filter by the margin trade attribute. If the checkbox of some attribute is selected, trades of this type are displayed in the table; if the checkbox is clear, trades of this

type are not displayed. The filter can be used for separating margin and cash trades into different tables.

4. **Operation filter (Buy, Sell)** allows you to create tables with unidirectional operations.
5. **Parameter set**:

Parameter	Description
* Number	Registration number of a transaction in the exchange trading system
Exchange code	Exchange ID
Trading date	Date of the current trading session
**** Trade date	Trade registration date
**** Settlement date	Trade settlement date
*, **** Time	Time of the order registration in the trading system accurate to a second
Time (µs)	Number of microseconds in the trade registration time
*Period	Trading session period Possible values include: _ Open; _ Close; _ Normal
* Order number	The number of the order that formed the basis for entering into a transaction
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
* Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument identifier in the trading system
ISIN code	Code of a security in ISIN classification
Class	Name of the class of the instrument
Class code	Class code in the trading system
Trade type	Margin trade attribute. If the trade result changes the value of the current client's limit, the trade type is specified as 'margin', otherwise the field is left blank
* Trade side	Operation direction (Buying / Selling)
* Trade account	Code of the trading account for which the trade has been made
* Price	Trade price per instrument unit
* Quantity	Security quantity in lots
* Value	Trade volume in cash

Parameter	Description
Currency	Price currency, for example, SUR for Russian rouble
Settle code	Settlement code for trades in NDM (negotiated deal mode)
Yield	Yield in % calculated at the price of the trade
Accrued profit	Accrued coupon interest calculated for the securities quantity in the trade expressed in cash
Trader	Identifier of the trader who made the trade
Station ID	Identifier of the RTS workstation used for making the trade. The parameter is displayed only for trades at the RTS stock exchange
Dealer	Identifier of the firm on whose behalf the trade was made
Trader's org.	Identifier of the trader's firm
Client code	Client code for which the asset limit is set
UID	User's code in QUIK server
*Broker reference	Additional reference information (filled by the trader), usually: **Client code / instruction number**
Partner	Identifier of the trader with whom the trade has been made (for NDM only)
Partner's org.	Identifier of the firm with which the trade has been made (for NDM only). The field is filled in only for clients who have the rights for performing active operations
Ransom price	The buyback price of the second REPO leg in cash. For SWAP trades made in the targeted mode: the currency instrument basic rate specified by the user when placing the transaction
REPO rate (%)	Lending interest rate for REPO transaction in % per annum
TS Commission	The trading system commission charged on the trade. For MOEX trades: **TS Fee = Clearing Centre's commission+ Exchange commission+ TC Commission**
Clearing centre commission	Commission for clearing services. This parameter is used for MOEX trades
Exchange commission	Stock exchange commission. This parameter is used for MOEX trades
TC commission	Technical centre commission. This parameter is used for MOEX trades
Participant identifier	Trader identifier in RTS
Trade currency	Trading currency of the RTS trade
Settlement currency	Settlement currency of the RTS trade
**Profit (%) for ransom date	Trade interest yield in cash as of the buyback date

Parameter	Description
**REPO sum	Amount of REPO is the sum of raised / borrowed REPO funds as of the current date
**REPO ransom value	REPO trade buyback volume in cash
**REPO period	REPO period in calendar days
**Start discount (%)	Open discount in %
**Lower discount (%)	Discount lower limit value in %
**Upper discount (%)	Discount upper limit value in %
**Block securities	The attribute of blocking the financial instrument on a special account during a REPO operation (Yes / No)
***Kind of trade	The kind of trade. This parameter relates to MOEX trades. Possible values include: _ Regular trade; _ Targeted trade; _ Initial placement; _ Cash / securities transfer; _ Negotiated trade for REPO first leg; _ Settlement trade for swap operation; _ Settlement trade for OTC swap operation; _ Settlement trade of dual currency basket; _ Settlement OTC trade of dual currency basket; _ Settlement for REPO trade with CCP; _ First leg of REPO trade with CCP; _ Second leg of REPO trade with CCP; _ Negotiated trade for REPO with CCP; _ First leg of negotiated REPO trade with CCP; _ Second leg of negotiated REPO trade with CCP; _ Technical trade on returning REPO with CC assets; _ Derivatives market positions roll-over
BankAccID	Account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
Linked trade	Number of a showcase trade in TS. This parameter is used for REPO trades with CCP and SWAP

Parameter	Description
Iceberg order	The attribute of executing this trade by an iceberg order. Possible values include:
	_ Yes: the trade is made by an iceberg order;
	_ blank: otherwise

* – parameters selected by default,

** – parameters of REPO transactions,

*** – when the terminal receives an unknown kind of trade, this field displays message 'XXX trade',

**** – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General…**) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

5.19.4   Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Use left double clicking to enter a new order with the conditions similar to those of the trade on which the cursor is placed,
- Use right double clicking to plot a chart,
- Use 'F2' to enter a new order,
- Use 'F6' to enter a new stop order,
- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table,
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

The complete list of the shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3. Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

5.19.5   Format for output into a text file

The function for saving to a file is called from the shortcut menu and is available in two versions:

- **Save trades from table to file** saves to a file only those trades that are displayed in the table,
- **Save all trades to file** saves to a file all available trades without regard to the table settings.

Saving to a file is available under **Data export / Save to file / Information on all participants** (or **Trades from table**).

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of an individual trade. Character "," (comma) is used by default as a delimiter of parameters in a row. Delimiter character might be changed in program settings by selecting the menu item **Program / Data export** under **Settings / General**…, setting **Use as fields delimiter** (see sub-section 2.18.1 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles).

No.	Parameter	Comment	No.	Parameter	Comment
1	Number		20	Trade type	_ T – common;
2	Order number				_ P – initial placement;
3	Time	Time in the HH:MM:SS format			_ N –addressed;
4	Trade side	'B' refers to buying, 'S' refers to selling			_ F – cash/securities transfer;
5	Comment	Comment in the <client (5)> / <comment (14)> format.			_ R – addressed REPO
6	Trader		21	Dealer	
7	Partner		22	TC commission	
8	Account		23	REPO rate (%)	
9	Class code		24	Accrued interest (%) at the date of buyback	
10	Security code		25	REPO sum	
11	Price		26	REPO ransom volume	
12	Quantity		27	REPO period	
13	Value		28	Open discount(%)	
14	Settlement date	In the DD:MM:YYYY	29	Lower discount(%)	
15	Accrued interest		30	Upper discount(%)	
16	Yield		31	Block securities	_ Y – yes; _ N – no
17	Period	_ O – opening; _ C – closing; _ N – normal	32	Clearing Centre's commission	
18	Ransom price		33	Exchange commission	
19	Settlement code				

No.	Parameter	Comment	No.	Parameter	Comment
34	Trading center commission		38	Iceberg order	_ Y – yes; _ "" – no
35	Client code		39	Settlement currency	
36	BancAccID		40	Partner's org.	
37	Number		41	Trading date	Date in DD:MM:YYYY format

An example of a file lines is as follows:

```
10780,40570,05:00:08,S,//842,NC0038900000,NC0038900000,L01-
00000F00,BPSEQ,LKOH,1800.00,2,3600.00,
13.11.2013,,,N,0.00,B05,T,,,0.00,0.00,,3600.00,,5,,,,N,0.00,0.00,0.00,,,,,N,SUR,,,13.
11.2013,
10780,40571,05:00:08,B,Q10//842,NC0038900000,NC0038900000,L01-
00000F00,BPSEQ,LKOH,1800.00,2,3600.00,
13.11.2013,,,N,0.00,B05,T,,,0.00,0.00,,3600.00,,5,,,,N,0.00,0.00,0.00,Q10,,,,N,SUR,,,
13.11.2013,
10781,40779,05:23:37,S,//911,NC0038900000,NC0038900000,L01-
00000F00,BPSEQ,LKOH,50.00,1,50.00,13.11.2013,,,
N,0.00,T0,T,,,0.00,0.00,,50.00,,0,,,,N,0.00,0.00,0.00,,,,,N,EUR,,,13.11.2013,
```

5.20 Transactions Table

menu **Trading / Transactions table...**

5.20.1 Purpose
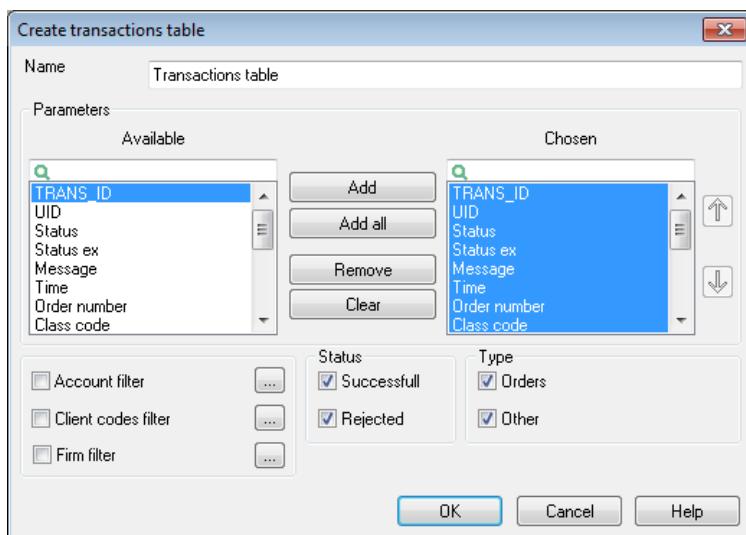
The table displays information about the transactions sent by the user. For the user with the right to 'Show client errors', this table contains information on rejected transactions of clients of the user's firm and the user's own transactions.

5.20.2 Table Format

Each table row displays a separate transaction. Table columns contain transaction parameters.

5.20.3 Configuring the table

1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameter set**:

Parameter	Description
TRANS_ID	Unique transaction number
UID	User code on the QUIK server
Status	Transaction status Possible values: _ 0: transaction is sent to the server; _ 1: transaction from client is received at the QUIK server; _ 2: error while sending transaction to the trading system. Since there is no MOEX gateway, the transaction is not sent over again; _ 3: transaction is executed; _ 4: transaction is not executed by the trading system. Detailed description of the error is displayed in the **Message** field; _ 5: transaction has failed the QUIK server check by any criteria. For example, the check for the user's rights to send a transaction of this type; _ 6: transaction has failed the QUIK server limit check; _ 10: transaction is not supported by the trading system; _ 11: transaction has failed the digital signature validity check; _ 12: timed out waiting for response to transaction. This error message can be issued while sending transactions from QPILE; _ 13: transaction rejected, since its execution could cause a cross trade (i.e., a trade with the same client account)

Parameter	Description
Status ex	Row corresponding to the numerical value of the **Status** field
Message	System messages while sending transactions
* Time	Transaction sending time
Order number	Order number in the trading system
Class	Class code in the trading system
Security	Instrument identifier in the trading system
Side	Direction of operation
Price	Trade price per instrument unit
Quantity	Security quantity in lots
Firm	Firm ID in the trading system
Account	Code of the trading account under which the order was placed
Client code	Client ID in the QUIK system
Comment	Text comment

* – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General...**) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

3. **Account filter**, **Client code filter**, and **Firm filter** are used to limit the list of displayed positions to those selected in the filters by affiliation to clients, accounts, and firms respectively.
4. **Status (Successful, Rejected)** allows you to display only the transactions with the specified status in the table.
5. **Type (Orders, Others)** allows you to display only the transactions of the specified type in the table.

5.20.4   Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right clicking on the table:

- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- 'Ctrl+L' allows you to output data via the DDE server.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

5.21 The Client Account Positions Table

menu **Trading / Futures / Client account positions...**
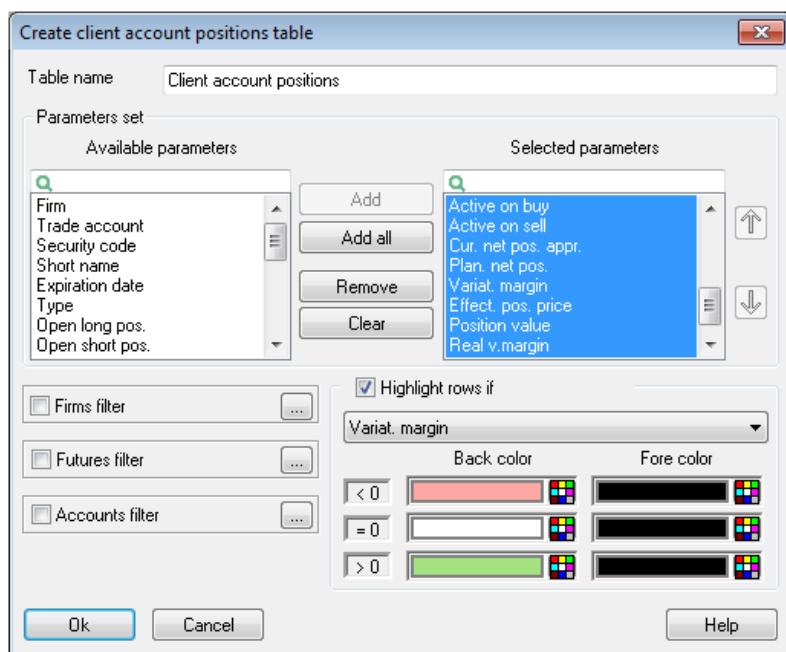
5.21.1   Purpose

To view information on the current status and changing parameters of client accounts by the derivatives market instruments. In terms of its purpose, the table is equivalent to the **Limits for securities table** for operations on the stock market.

5.21.2   Table Format

Each table row displays open positions available under a certain contract on the client's account. Table columns designate parameters displayed within table cells.

5.21.3   Configuring the table

1. Use **Table name** to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. Use **Selected parameters** to select the set and arrangement of parameters displayed in the table.

The table parameters are shown below:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Dealer firm ID in the trading system.
Trade account	The internal compound parameter of the QUIK server designating the trading venue (for example, SPBFUT00) and client code on the exchange (for example, 001)
Security code	Instrument identifier in the trading system

Parameter	Description
Short name	The instrument name in the trading system that matches the instrument code
Expiration date	Contract expiry date
Type	Trading accounts grouping type. For the client account the value is blank
Open long pos.	Number of contracts in open long (buy) positions prior to executing trades in the current session
Open short pos.	Number of contracts in open short (sell) positions prior to executing trades in the current session
Open net pos.	Total number of contracts in open positions at the start of trading: **Net positions at trading start = Long positions at trading start – Short positions at trading start**
Cur. long pos.	Number of contracts bought in the current trading session
Cur. short pos.	Number of contracts sold in the current trading session
Cur. pure pos.	Current total number of contracts in open positions with account for trades: **Current net positions = Incoming net positions + Current open long positions – Current open short positions**
Active on buy	Number of contracts in active buy orders
Active on sell	Number of contracts in active sell orders
Cur. pure pos. appr.	Valuation of the current net positions
*Plan. pure pos.	Valuation of the planned (with account for orders execution) net positions
*Variat. margin	Estimated amount of the variation margin (change of the client's position value in cash with account for quotes) in cash
*Effect. pos. price	Price at which the variation margin is zero in case of positions closing
*Position value	Value of the derivatives market positions
Total v. margin	Variation margin following the main clearing
Real v. margin	Actual variation margin transmitted from FORTS

* – this parameter is available only in the trading system of the MOEX derivatives market section (standard contracts).

3. **Firm filter**, **Securities filter**, and **Account filter** are used to limit the list of displayed positions to those selected in the filters by affiliation to firms, instruments, and accounts respectively.

4. **Highlight rows if** allows the user to highlight table rows in colors, depending on the value of the selected numeric field (positive, negative, or zero). Color configuration is described in subsection 2.6.9 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles. Configuring colors in tables and charts.

5.21.4 Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3. Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

For details on the administrator's functions for limits monitoring on the derivatives market, see Section 7: Broker Operations.

5.22 The Client Account Limits Table

menu **Trading / Futures / Client account limits...**
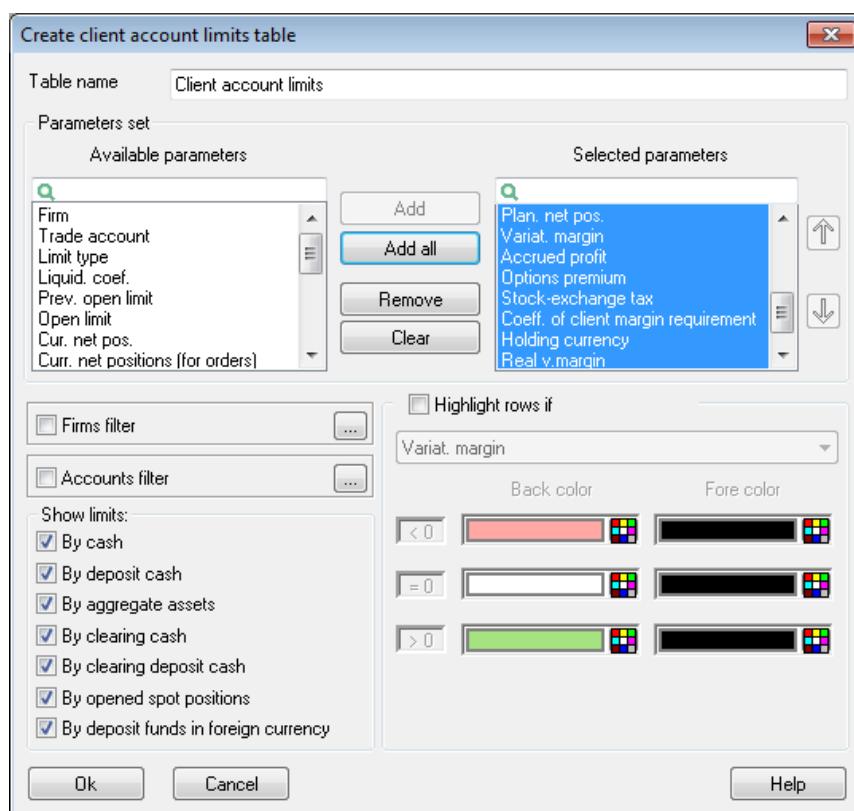
5.22.1 Purpose

To view information on the current value of open client positions for all instruments. In terms of its purpose, the table is equivalent to the **Cash limits** table for operations on the stock market.

5.22.2 Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual trading account. Table columns designate parameters.

5.22.3 Configuring the table

1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. Use **Parameters set** to select the set and arrangement of parameters displayed in the table. The table parameters are shown below:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Dealer firm ID in the trading system.
Trade account	The internal compound parameter of the QUIK server designating the trading venue (for example, SPBFUT00) and client code on the exchange (for example, 001)
Limit type	Limit type for the FORTS market: _ 'Cash' is the value of cash in the collateral; _ 'Collateral cash' is the value of pledged funds in the collateral; _ 'Deposit funds in foreign currency' is value of deposit cash funds expressed in foreign currency; _ 'Clearing cash' is the parameter of the last main clearing recorded by the FORTS trading system; _ 'Clearing collateral cash' are the parameters of the last main clearing recorded by the FORTS trading system; _ 'Open pos. limit on the spot market' is the limit of cash assets available for performing operations on the RTS Standard market; _ 'By combined assets' is the limit for instruments of the MOEX derivatives market
Liquid. coef.	This ratio determines the portions of assets blocked from the collateral cash limit and from the client's own cash limit. The ratio is a number from 0 to 1. For example, if the ratio is 0.7, then 70% of assets will be blocked in the client's own cash limit and 30% of assets will be blocked in the collateral limit. This parameter is used for the FORTS market
Prev. open limit	The limit of open positions in cash for all instruments of the previous trading session
Open limit	The current limit of open positions in cash for all instruments For the RTS Standard market, the limit for buying spot assets is displayed
Cur. pure pos.	Combined cash collateral reserved for open positions and trading operations of the current session. For the RTS Standard market, only positions for the main spot assets are taken into account*
Cur. clear positions (for orders)	Cash amount of the collateral reserved for active orders
Cur. clear positions (for open positions)	Cash amount of the collateral reserved for open positions

Parameter	Description
Plan. pure pos.	Planned net positions in cash for all instruments. Corresponds to the 'Free assets' parameter of the FORTS market
Variat. margin	Variation margin for the client's positions for all instruments
Accrued profit	Accrued yield on the client's account calculated for operations in futures contracts
Options premium	Premium for option positions calculated according to the trading system rules. For limits of the 'Clearing cash' and the 'Clearing collateral cash' types, it corresponds to the 'Option premium' parameter of the FORTS market
Stock exchange tax	The amount charged by the exchange committee for performing exchange trades. This parameter is used for the FORTS market. Its value is equal to: – 'Collected exchange fees for futures and options after positions formation (loss)': for limits of the 'Cash' and the 'Collateral cash' types; – 'Exchange commission for futures' + 'Option exchange commission': for limits of the 'Clearing cash' and the 'Clearing collateral cash' types
Coeff. of client margin requirements	Client's collateral coefficient
Holding currency	Currency in which the limit is transmitted
Real v. margin	Actual variation margin transmitted from FORTS

* – 'Main' contracts are the contracts for spot assets on the RTS Standard market; in the current trading session, trading operations for such contracts can be performed in the non-targeted mode

3. **Firm filter**, **Account filter** are used to limit the list of displayed positions to those selected in the filters by affiliation to firms and accounts respectively.
4. **Show limits** is the filter by the value of the 'Limit type' parameter: 'cash', 'collateral cash', 'combined assets', 'clearing cash', 'clearing collateral cash', 'open spot market positions' and 'dep. funds in foreign. curr'. If this checkbox is selected, the limit by the relevant type will be displayed in the table.
5. **Highlight rows if** allows highlighting table rows with different colors, depending on the value of the selected numeric field (positive, negative, zero). Color configuration is described in subsection 2.6.10 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles.

5.22.4 Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit a table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3. Functions available for this table can be launched from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

For details on the administrator's functions for limits monitoring on the derivatives market, see Section 7: Broker Operations.

5.23 The Options Board Table

menu **Trading / Options / Options board...**

5.23.1   Purpose

Convenient display of bids and offers under different option contracts for the same underlying asset. Such table layout allows you to promptly track the possibility of creating a sophisticated option position consisting of a given set of different types of options and strikes.

5.23.2   Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual type of option contract. Rows contain information on the best PUT and CALL contracts for the common underlying asset and are sorted in ascending order by the strike size. Table columns designate parameter values.

Bid CALL	Ask CALL	Theor. price	Premium CALl	Strike	Premium PU	Theor. price PUT	Bid PUT	Ask PUT
20 010	89 990	42 610		**100 000**		20	0	30
15 010	98 990	37 610		**105 000**		20	20	30
15 010	87 990	32 620		**110 000**		30	30	40
10 010	29 250	27 640		**115 000**		50	40	60
21 340	23 790	22 680		**120 000**		90	80	90
17 190	18 640	17 780		**125 000**		190	190	200
12 880	13 410	13 000		**130 000**		410	410	420
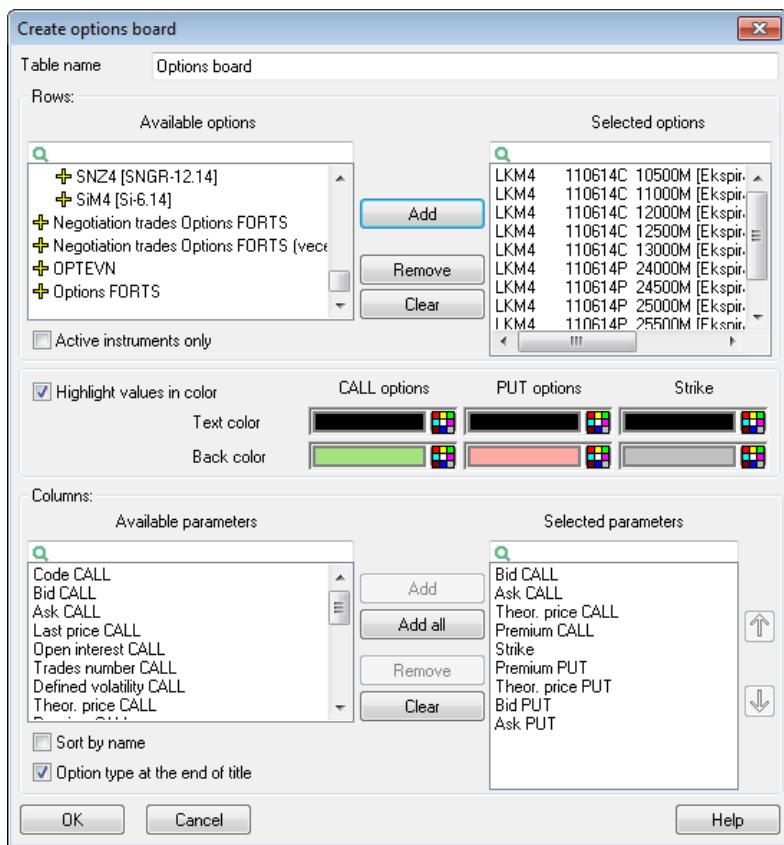
5.23.3   Configuring the table

1. Use **Table name** to assign the table a name other than the default name.
2. Use **Rows** to select a set of contracts for displaying in the table. Options are first grouped by the market and then by the underlying asset and the execution date. To open the list, click on the plus (+) sign to the left of the row. Expired contracts are not displayed in the list.
    An option is denoted as 'EERU-6.06 120406C 18500', where 'EERU-6.06' stands for a futures contract code, '120406C' refers to a call option with an expiry date of 12 April 2006, and '18500' refers to the strike price.

    > **The field will be blank if the information on the given instruments (or for the entire class of instruments) is excluded from the list of parameters received from the server (menu Connection / Available securities...).**

3. Use **Active instruments only** to show in the list only the contracts with non-zero quantities of buy or sell orders, trades, and open positions.

4. If the **Highlight values in color** checkbox is selected, table cells will be highlighted in different background and font colors for PUT and CALL options and for strikes. For further details on configuring colors, see section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.6.

5. Use **Columns** to define the list of the table parameters to be displayed:

Parameter	Description
Code CALL	CALL option name
*Bid CALL	Best buy for CALL option
*Ask CALL	Best sell for CALL option
Last price CALL	Last trade price for CALL option
Open interest CALL	Number of open positions for CALL option
Trades number CALL	Number of CALL option trades made during the current session
Defined volatility CALL	User defined CALL option volatility value
*Theor. price CALL	Value of CALL option settlement premium ratio transmitted from the trading system
*Premium CALL	CALL option settlement premium in kopecks calculated based on the defined volatility
*Strike	Option strike in the contract price units

Parameter	Description
Execution	Contract execution date
Time to maturity	Number of days until contract execution
Volatility	Volatility value transmitted from the trading system
Underlying asset price	Last trade price for the underlying asset
*Premium PUT	PUT option settlement premium in kopecks calculated based on the defined volatility
*Theor. price PUT	Value of PUT option settlement premium ratio transmitted from the trading system
Defined volatility PUT	User defined PUT option volatility value
Trades number PUT	Number of PUT option trades made during the current session
Open interest PUT	Number of open positions for PUT option
Last price PUT	Last trade price for PUT option
*Ask PUT	Best sell for PUT option
*Bid PUT	Best buy for PUT option
Code PUT	PUT option name

* – default parameters.

6. Select **Sort by name** to sort the list of available parameters for column headers in alphabetical order.
7. Select **Option type at the end of title** to show the option type at the end of the header, for example, 'Offer CALL' instead of 'CALL offer'.

5.23.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be copied and output via DDE server.

● Use left double clicking to open the Level II Quotes table for the selected option contract;
● Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit the table;
● Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

Functions available from the shortcut menu:

● Use **Set option parameters** to open the window for calculating the premium for options.

For working with the **Options board** table in the drag-and-drop mode and deleting from the table:

● if a row is selected for deleting and the cursor is placed on the **Strike** column, the entire row will be deleted (the same result will be obtained if you press the **Delete** button);
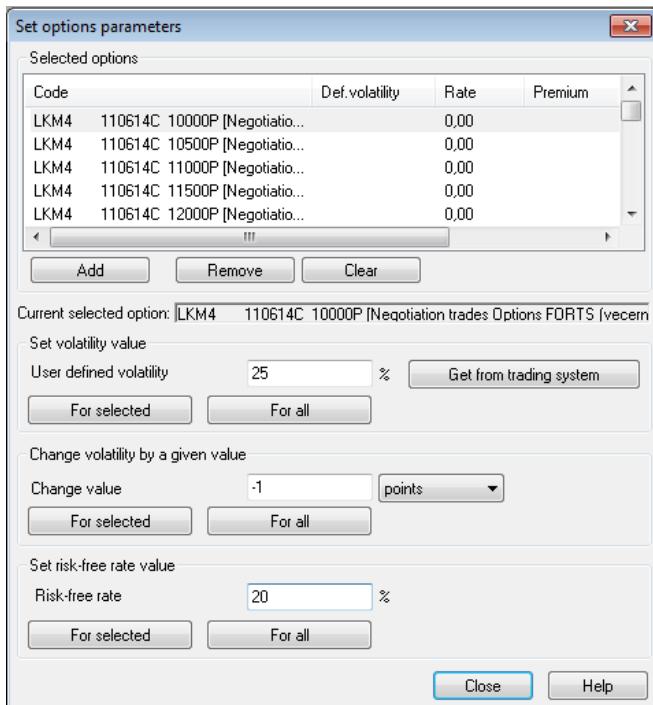
- if the cursor is placed on the **Call** or **Put** column, only the relevant instrument will be deleted from the table (i.e., **Call** or **Put**);

- if a row has a blank value of **Call** or **Put**, deleting a non-blank **Call** or **Put** value from this row will result in deleting the entire row from the table.

5.24 Calculating Premiums for Options

menu **Trading / Options / Set option parameters…**

This window is an 'option calculator' for calculating option premium by the Black-Scholes formula. The last trade price of the futures contract being the underlying asset is used as the futures price.

1. In order to calculate the premium, first you need to generate a list of contracts by pressing the **Add** button. The **Remove** button deletes a single contract from the list, and the **Clear** button deletes the whole list of selected options.

    Description of the fields in the **Selected options** table:

Parameter	Description
Code	Option code in the following format: 'EERU-6.06 120406C 18500', where 'EERU-6.06' stands for a futures contract code, '120406C' refers to a call option with an expiry date of 12 April 2006, and '18500' refers to the strike price. The instrument class is specified in square brackets
Def. volatility	User defined volatility value
Rate	Value of the risk-free interest rate used for calculating the settlement premium
Premium	Settlement premium calculated in QUIK based on the defined volatility

Parameter	Description
*Volatility	Volatility value transmitted from the trading system
Theor. price	Value of the settlement premium transmitted from the trading system

* – if the **According to settings of tables opened by the user** checkbox is selected (see Section 1: Introduction, sub-section 1.5), the **Volatility** parameter can be transmitted from the trading system only if this parameter has been ordered. If the parameter has not been ordered, you have to either open the **Quotes** table with this parameter or order it manually.

2. The value of **User defined volatility** for premium calculation can be entered manually; alternatively, it can be set equal to the trading system volatility value by clicking button **Get from trading system.** Click on the **For selected** button to assign the value to a single contract; click on the **For all** button to assign the value to all contracts in the list.

> **If attribute According to settings of tables opened by the user is active (see Section 1: Introduction, sub-section 1.5) then the volatility might be transmitted from the trading system only if this parameter is selected. If the parameter is not selected then it's necessary to either open the Quotes table with this parameter or to select it manually.**

3. The **Change value** field allows you to adjust the formerly entered volatility value by the specified number of points or percentage value.
4. The **Risk-free rate** field is used to specify the value of risk-free interest rate.

Click on the **Close** button to close the window; the result is displayed in the **Options board** and **Option parameters** tables.

5.25 Option Parameters Table

menu **Trading / Options / Additional options information...**

5.25.1 Purpose

To view and set the settlement premium for options and parameters used to calculate the settlement premium.

5.25.2 Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual contract the name of which is indicated in the row header. Table columns designate parameters of options.

5.25.3 Configuring the table

1. Use **Table name** to assign the table a name other than the default name.
2. Use **Rows** to select the contracts for displaying in the table.

3. Use **Columns** to select the parameters for displaying. The parameters are described in the table below:

Parameter	Description
Underlying asset	Underlying asset name
Underlying asset code	Underlying asset code
Settle price for underlying asset	Current settlement price for the futures that is the underlying asset for the option in the contract price units
Expiration	Contract execution date
Time to maturity	Number of calendar days until execution
Type	Option type: PUT or CALL
Defined volatility	User defined option volatility for calculating the premium, in %
% rate	Risk-free rate, %
Premium	Option settlement premium in cash
Strike	Option strike in the contract price units
Volatility	Option volatility in % transmitted from the trading system
Theor. price	Option theoretical price in cash
Delta (%)	Value of the delta rate in %
Gamma(%)	Value of the gamma rate in %
Theta	Value of the theta rate in points
Vega	Value of the vega rate in points
Rho	Value of the rho rate in points

5.25.4 operations

Table data can be copied and output only via DDE server.

- Use left double clicking to open the **Level II Quotes** table for the selected option contract;
- Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

Functions available from the shortcut menu:

- Use **Create alert for ratio (PRICE / PREMIUM)** to create notifications based on the ratio between the option price and the settlement premium;

- Use **Set options parameters** to open the window for calculating the premium for options.

5.26 Currency: Interest Risk Parameters Table

menu **Trading / Currency / Interest risk parameters...**

5.26.1   Purpose

Table contains information on current interest risks parameters of currency trades.

5.26.2   Table Format

Values of table parameters:

Field name	Description
Security code	Instrument code
Security (s.n.)	Short name of an instrument
Security	Full name of an instrument
Class code	Class code of an instrument
Class	Name of an instrument class
Settle date	Settlement date
Range	Range of securities number
Range start	Minimum number of securities
Range end	Maximum number of securities
Low rate	Low boundary of a rate change
Middle rate	Middle rate
High rate	High boundary of a rate change
Range start rur	Minimum number of securities, rur
Range ned rur	Minimum number of securities, rur
Risk rates change time	Risk rates change time in format <HHMMSS>

5.26.3   Configuring the table

1. **Table name** – to enter a name of the table different from the default name.
2. **Parameters set** – to select of displayed parameters and setting its sequence.

5.26.4   Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to adjust the column width automatically.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right clicking on the table.

5.27 Currency: Market Risk Parameters Table

menu **Trading / Currency / Market risk parameters…**

5.27.1   Purpose

Table contains information on current market risks parameters of currency trades.

5.27.2   Table Format

Table's columns display the following parameters:

Field name	Description
Security code	Instrument code
Security (s.n.)	Short name of an instrument
Security	Full name of an instrument
Class code	Class code of an instrument
Class	Name of an instrument class
Number	Range of securities number
Limit start	Minimum number of securities
Limit end	Maximum number of securities
Low rate	Low boundary of a rate change
High rate	High boundary of a rate change
Limit start rur	Minimum number of securities, rur
Limit end rur	Maximum number of securities, rur
Settle price	Central rate
Change time*	Time of risk rates change

* – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General…**) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

5.27.3 Configuring the table

1. **Table name** – to enter a name of the table different from the default name.
2. **Parameters set** – to select of displayed parameters and setting its sequence.

5.27.4 Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to adjust the column width automatically.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right clicking on the table.

5.28 Currency: Individual Risk Parameters Table

menu **Trading / Currency / Individual risk parameters...**

5.28.1 Purpose

Table contains information on current individual risks parameters of currency trades.

5.28.2 Table Format
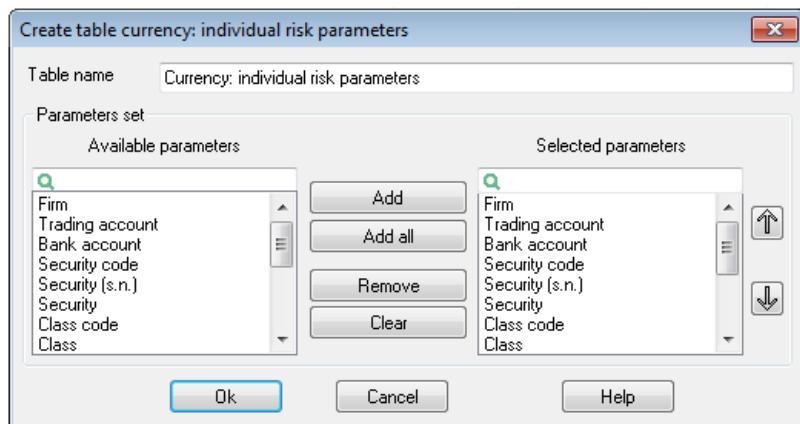
Table's columns display the following parameters:

Field name	Description
Firm	Firm identifier
Security code	Instrument code
Trading account	Trading account
Bank account	ID of current account in the NCC
Security (s.n.)	Short name of an instrument
Security	Full name of an instrument
Class code	Class code of an instrument
Class	Name of an instrument class code
Low rate factor	Coefficient for the low rate boundary
High rate factor	Coefficient for the high rate boundary
NCC coefficient	Coefficient set by the Clearing center for the current date
NCC coefficient for	Coefficient set by the Clearing center for the date following the current date

Field name	Description
tomorrow	
User coefficient	Coefficient set by the user for the current date
User coefficient for tomorrow	Coefficient set by the user for the date following the current date
May be included into collateral	Attribute of taking as collateral: _ Yes; _ No

5.28.3 Configuring the table

1. **Table name** – to enter a name of the table different from the default name.
2. **Parameters set** – to select of displayed parameters and setting its sequence.

5.28.4 Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to adjust the column width automatically.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

5.29 Currency: Commitments and Demands on Assets Table

menu **Trading / Currency / Commitments and demands on assets...**

5.29.1 Purpose

Table contains information on liabilities and claims on assets.

5.29.2 Table Format

Values of table parameters:

Field name	Description
Firm	Firm identifier
Security code	Instrument code
Trading account	Trading account
Settle date	Settlement date
Security (s.n.)	Short name of an instrument
Security	Full name of an instrument
Class code	Class code of an instrument
Class	Name of an instrument class code
Bank account	ID of current account in the NCC
Debit	Amount of liabilities on cash
Credit	Amount of claims on cash
Buy value	Total cash in buy orders
Sell value	Total cash in sell orders
GT refund	Amount of compensation transfer refund.
Planned T+	Planned position T+

5.29.3 Configuring the table

1. **Table name** – to enter a name of the table different from the default name.
2. **Parameters set** – to select of displayed parameters and setting its sequence.

5.29.4 Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

- Press Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to adjust the column width automatically.

The complete list of shortcut keys for all table types is shown in Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.22.3.

5.30 The Transaction Pocket Table

menu **Trading / Transactions pocket / Create pocket…**
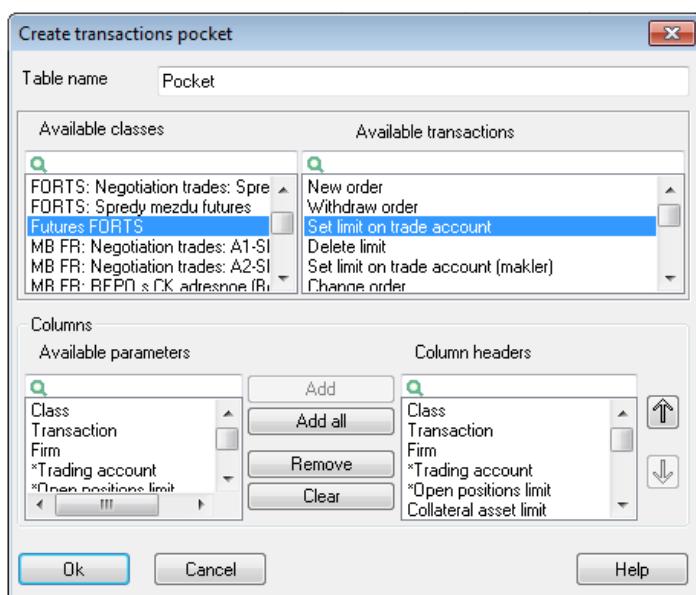
5.30.1 Purpose

To generate a list of pending orders and send these orders to the trading system selectively or simultaneously. The transaction pocket is a repository for a user's orders that have been formulated but not yet sent to the server.

5.30.2 Table Format

Each order is provided with an individual table row. Table columns designate parameters of orders.

5.30.3 Configuring the table

1. Use **Available classes** to select names of classes whose instruments are to be used for creating orders.
2. Use **Available transactions** to select the operation type; for example, select **New order** for creating orders.
3. Use **Columns headers** to generate the list of displayed parameters out of the available parameters. The list of parameters may vary depending on the parameters of the selected transactions. Description of the table parameters for the 'New order' transaction is shown below.

Parameter	Description
Class	Name of the class to which the order instrument pertains
Transaction	Operation type, for example 'New order'
Trade account	Code of the trading account for which the order is placed
B / S	Operation direction (Buying / Selling)
*Type	Order type (market, limit)
*Price splitting attribute	The condition for splitting the order by prices ('at different prices', 'at the same price')
*Execution condition	Order execution condition ('Put in queue', 'Fill or kill', 'Cancel balance', 'Market closing auction')
*Price value entry type	Parameter specified in the **Price** field ('Price', 'Yield', 'Weighted average price')
Market-maker's order	Market maker's order attribute
Instrument	Instrument name in the trading system
Price	Price per instrument unit
Quantity	Instrument quantity in lots
Comment	Client code and a text comment divided by a slash (/)

* – for description of the parameters' purpose, see sub-section <u>5.2.2:</u> New order window.

5.30.4 Available shortcuts

- Use left double clicking to enter a new order with the conditions similar to those of the order on which the cursor is placed;
- Use right double clicking to delete the order on which the cursor is placed;
- Press Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

The complete list of the shortcut keys for all table types is shown in the appendix to Section 2.

Moving orders by the drag-and-drop method. Orders from tables **Orders**, **Stop orders** and **NDM Level II quotes** can be moved to the **Transaction pocket** table. Orders of any status (Active, Filled, Killed) can be moved. Moving operation is performed as follows:

1. Place the cursor onto the selected order in the **Orders** (**Stop orders**, **NDM Level II quotes**) table and left-click.
2. While holding the left mouse button, move the cursor to the **Transaction pocket** table.
3. Release the left mouse button. The order will be added to the table.

5.30.5 Table operations available from the shortcut menu

- Use **Put into pocket** to add a new order to the table;
- Use **Change in pocket** to change the order;
- Use **Load orders from file** to add orders from a text file to the table. The format of the imported file must match the format of the **Orders** table file (see sub-section 5.17.6);
- Use **Load stop orders from file** to add stop orders from a text file to the table. The format of the imported file must match the format of the **Stop orders** table file (see sub-section 5.18.6);

> **The file containing loaded stop orders must be generated by the current version of the QUIK workstation. Data from files generated by previous versions of the program may be loaded incorrectly.**

- Use **Load quotes from file** to add orders from a text file to the table. The format of the imported file must match the format of the **NDM quotes** table file (see sub-section 7.24.5 of Section 7: Broker Operations);
- Use **Load negdeal orders from file** to add orders from a text file to the table. The format of the imported file must match the format of **Negotiated deal orders** table file (see sub-section 7.23.5 of Section 7: Broker Operations);
- Use **Load from tri-file** to add transactions from a tri-file to the table;
- Use **Save to tri-file** to save the contents of the **Transaction pocket** table to a universal tri-file format;
- Use **Remove from pocket** to delete the selected order from the table;
- Use **Clear pocket** to delete all orders from the table;
- Use **Take from pocket*** to send the selected order/orders to the trading system;
- Use **Take all from pocket** to send all orders from the table to the trading system.

> **(*)**
> 1. **To select several parameters one after another keep the Shift key pressed. To select several parameters randomly keep the Ctrl key pressed.**
> 2. **Confirmation request when executing group operations is defined by the setting Ask for confirmation for group operations (see 5.2.11).**

> **There is no provision for automatic removal of sent orders from the table.**

> **Table Transaction Pocket is useful for performing the following tasks:**
> 1. **Simultaneous entry of a large number of orders at the start of trading. For example, entry of client orders accepted by the broker before the start of trading. These orders can be accepted on the basis of oral instructions and entered directly to the Transaction pocket window; after that, they can be simultaneously activated by the Take all from pocket command.**

2. **Moving unexecuted orders of the previous day to the current day. The contents of the Orders table previously configured to display only active orders are saved to a file till closure of the trading session. Before the start of the next trading session, the Put into pocket from file command is executed in the Transaction pocket table in order to read the saved active orders. In doing so, the Quantity parameter of the Transaction pocket table is matched to the Balance parameter of the saved orders.**
3. **However, simultaneous entry of a large number of orders can be complicated by the need to confirm the conditions of each order. To avoid this complication, clear the Ask for confirmation checkbox in the Trading / Orders section under Settings / General...**
4. **If there is a need to create several different batches of orders to be sent to the exchange at the same time, create several Transaction pocket tables, for example, separate tables for different trading modes. For convenience in handling several tables of the same type, you can rename them as needed (in the Table name field in the table configuration dialogue box).**

5.31 The Portfolio Table

menu **Tables / Portfolios / Load portfolio...**

5.31.1 Purpose

This is a special type of tables described structurally by means of the built-in QPILE programming language and may contain parameters calculated using mathematical formulas on the basis of data taken from other QUIK tables.

5.31.2 Table Format

A portfolio table can have arbitrary structure described using the QPILE language.

Table rows can be highlighted in colors depending on the logical conditions specified in the structure of the table.

5.31.3 Configuring the table

Table structure can be loaded from the QUIK system server or defined locally by loading a file containing description of the structure from the disk.

1. **Loading table structure** (menu **Tables / Portfolios / Load portfolio...**, or pressing keys 'Ctrl+F10').

   At this stage, a list of available tables is generated. Use it to load a new table from the disk.

   – Press button **Read from file** and select the file to be loaded from the disk. The table name will appear in the **Available portfolios** list. In the process of reading the file from disk, the table is checked for correct description in the QPILE language. In case of errors in the description, the system will notify the user of this fact in the Messages window. If the file is read successfully, relevant parameters will be displayed in the fields:

Field	Purpose
Current portfolio	Table name
Total parameters	Number of parameters (columns) described in the table structure
Total clients	Number of accounts (rows) enumerated in the table structure
Firm	List of firm identifiers used in the trading system (values corresponding to the **Dealer** field in tables **Orders** or **Trades**)
Clients	List of client identifiers to be displayed in the table
Portfolio parameters	List of described parameters and detailed information on them
Formula	Shows the mathematical formula used for calculating the selected parameter

‒ Press button **Load locally** to load the table that has been read from file;

‒ The purpose of the **Load to server** button is to allow the QUIK system administrator to load tables available to all users to the server.

2. **Selecting available table structures** (menu **Tables / Portfolios / Available portfolios…**, or pressing keys 'Ctrl+F11'). At this stage, a list of tables to be processed and data recalculation periodicity for them are defined.

‒ Select a table from the list of available tables by selecting its checkbox. Parameters pertinent to the structure of the table will be displayed in the fields of the dialogue box;

‒ Set the **Calculation timeout (sec.)** for the table. The more cells there are in the table (the number of rows multiplied by the number of columns), the more time may be taken to recalculate the formulas defined in the table;

‒ Click on the **OK** button to save the settings;

‒ Click on the **Formula** button to open a window containing the source code in the QPILE language describing the table (shown for reference).

> **If the table is made accessible, the QUIK system generates an internal data source for building tables: it starts calculating the formulas defined in its structure at the specified intervals.**
> **Settings made at this stage also apply to tables previously created using the QPILE programming language. This stage can be used to enable / disable calculations in tables and to control the update rate for the data in the tables.**

3. **Creating table** (menu **Tables / Portfolios / View portfolio…**, or pressing keys 'Ctrl+F12'). At this stage, a table is generated based on one of the available structure descriptions.

‒ Select the required table type from the **Available portfolios** list. Data on the portfolio structure data will be displayed in the fields of the **Current portfolio** section;

‒ If required, use **Clients filter** to limit the number of rows in the table;

‒ Create a list of table columns selecting them from the available parameters and specify the sequence for their display in the table. The **Parameter description** field contains a note describing the selected parameter in detail;

‒ Click **Yes** to create a table.

> **The created table has the same control functions as other QUIK tables. For example, the user can click button ⬚ on the toolbar or press keys 'CTRL+E' to edit the table.**
> **Table parameters are calculated using, among other means, the parameter values in the Quotes table. Ensure that the data required for calculating the parameters can be received from the server (that they are not filtered out from the list of received parameters and securities).**

5.31.4   Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be copied, output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

● Use 'Ctrl+E' to edit the table;

● Press Ctrl+W to automatically adjust the column width.

The complete list of the shortcut keys for all table types is shown in sub-section 2.22.3 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles. Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right clicking on the table:

● **Suspend calculation** suspends calculation of the parameters for the given table type;

● **Restart calculation** resumes calculation of the parameters;

● **Save description to file** saves description of the table structure to a text file;

● **View source** displays the table structure description in a window;

● **Portfolio settings** opens a window that contains the portfolio parameters including the calculation interval in seconds.

5.32 Accounts Settings

menu **Trading / Account settings...**

5.32.1   Purpose

To select accounts to display in the order entry window from all available accounts. To set the sequence of accounts in the list.

5.32.2   Making settings

To make settings, create a list of selected accounts: highlight the necessary accounts in the list of available ones and click on the **Add** button. Displaying of available trading accounts values with status "Operations are not allowed" can be enabled in general settings (see sub-section 5.2.11).

Click on the **Add all** button to place all available depo accounts into the list of selected accounts.

Buttons **Add to start** and **Add to end** make it easier to work with lists containing a large number of accounts. You can use these buttons to place accounts selected in the list of available accounts to the beginning or to the end of the list of the already selected accounts.

To delete a single account from the list of selected accounts, select it and click the **Remove** button or left double click on it. To remove all accounts from the list, click the **Clear** button.

> **The code of the firm to which a specific account pertains is displayed in the accounts settings dialogue box. This makes it easier to find necessary accounts if they are duplicated in different firms (for example, the same account may be used in different sections of the FORTS market).**

To change the sequence of accounts in the list of selected accounts, use the buttons to the right of the list:

- ⬆ moves the account to the start of the list;
- ⬆ moves the account one position up;
- ⬇ moves the account one position down;
- ⬇ moves the account to the end of the list.

> **When a group of selected accounts is moved within the list, their sequence order is preserved.**

5.33 The Trading Accounts Table

menu **Trading / Trading accounts...**

5.33.1   Purpose
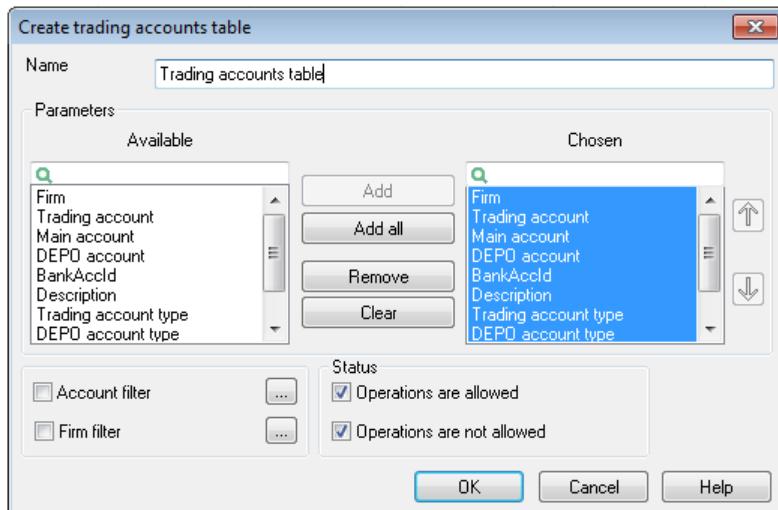
The table is used to view information for the trading accounts available to the user.

5.33.2   Table Format

Trading accounts available to the user are listed in the table rows. Table columns display account parameters.

5.33.3 Configuring the table

1. Use **Table name** to assign the table a name other than the default name.
2. Use **Parameter Set** to select parameters for displaying in the table columns and to configure their sequence. The table parameters are shown below:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Trader identifier in the trading system
Trading account	Trading account
Main account	Main trading account
Depo account	Depo account in the depositary
Position code	Code of additional position for cash assets
Description	Position description
Trading account type	Trading account type. Possible values include: _ Not defined; _ Spec. account for (cash) transfers; _ Main account (cred. org.); _ Client account; _ Client corr. account; _ Main account (non-cred. org.); _ Trust fund account (non-cred. org.); _ Trust fund account (cred. org.);

Parameter	Description
Depo account type;	Depository account type. Possible values include: _ Not defined; _ Owner's account; _ Correspondent account; _ Trust fund account; _ Issuer account; _ Client account; _ Default account for the currency market
Status	Trading account status. Possible values include: _ Operations are not allowed; _ Operations are allowed

3. **Account filter** is the filter for the **Account** field. This filter is used to select client accounts for displaying in the table.
4. **Firm filter** is the filter for the **Firm** field. This filter is used to select clients for displaying in the table.
5. **Status** filters information in the table based on the trading account status:

   _ Operations are allowed;

   _ Operations are not allowed.

5.33.4   Available shortcuts

Data from the table can be output via DDE server, or exported via ODBC.

5.34 Security Parameters

menu **Trading / Security parameters...**

5.34.1   Purpose

Setting the allowed order price limits for different instruments, parameters of opening and closing a position for different instruments.

When a price limit is set for an instrument, the QUIK system checks whether the order price conforms to the set limit and prevents transferring orders with knowingly incorrect prices into the exchange trading system.

> **Allowed price ranges are checked at the QUIK user workstation. This means that in order to perform this check, one has to receive values of the specified**

parameters (depending on the settings, for the selected instruments, for all instruments of the selected class, or for all instruments) from the QUIK server. If the According to settings of tables opened by the user data receiving attribute is enabled in the program settings (section Program / Receiving Data under Settings / General…), when a price range is set, the required parameters will be automatically added to the list of data being receiving.

5.34.2   Making settings
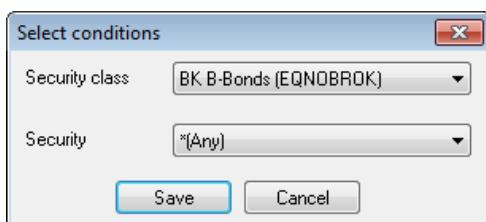
Left part of the **Security parameters** window displays a list of set up ranges.

The list can be edited using the buttons in the lower part of the window:

1. Use the **Add** button to add a new range. To add a new range fill the following fields:
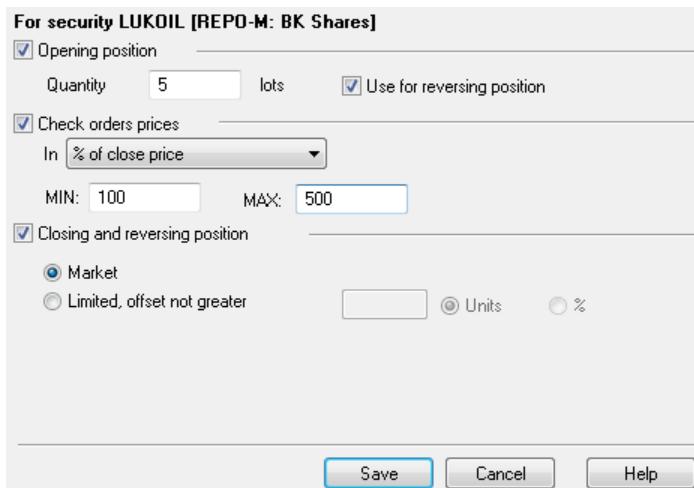
  _ Security class – to select a class name or the value "any" *;

  _ Security – to select a security name or the value "any" *.

Range of values for an instrument of the certain class has the most priority. If the instrument is not set then limits for all securities of the certain class are firstly checked, secondly – global range setting for all instruments of all classes.

2. Use the **Delete** button to delete the selected range.
3. Use the **Clear** button to remove all ranges from the list.

Settings of the selected range are available in the right part of **Security parameters** window:

For security LUKOIL [REPO-M: BK Shares]
☑ Opening position
    Quantity   5   lots   ☑ Use for reversing position
☑ Check orders prices
    In % of close price ▼
    MIN: 100   MAX: 500
☑ Closing and reversing position
    ◉ Market
    ○ Limited, offset not greater   [ ] ◉ Units ○ %
    [Save] [Cancel] [Help]

1. Option **Opening position** – to set a new order parameters used by default:

   _ Field **Quantity <…> lots** – to set working number in lots;

   _ Checkbox **Use for reversing position** – use of the volume set in the field **Quantity <…> lots** when reversing a position that is called from **Account state** window by button R **Reverse** located on **Positions** tab (see sub-section 5.9.3).

2. Option **Check orders prices** – to set possible limits as a maximum offset from the current value of the selected parameter: closing price, weighted average price, or the preceding day closing price.

   _ Field MIN – limiting minimum price. The parameter is checked only in sell orders;

   _ Field MAX – limiting maximum price. The parameter is checked only in buy orders.

   1. **If the added limit contains the offset reference point by the Average price or Last trade price parameters, but the value of these parameters is not specified or is 0, the offset will be calculated on the basis of the Closing price parameter value.**
   2. **When only one limit is set only one limiting price value will be checked.**

3. Option Closing and reversing position – to set the way of closing and reversing a position:

   _ Option button **Market** – a position is closed by a market order;

   _ Option button **Limited, offset not greater** - a position is closed by a limited order. If selecting this way of closing position specify the value of price offset of an entering limited order from the best counter price in presents or price steps.

   The settings are used by default for closing and reversing positions on commands from **Account state** table (see sub-section 5.9).

Range parameters are set by pressing button **Save**. The **Cancel** button allows you to close the window without saving the changes. To call a reference on the given settings press button **Help**.

Only one price range can be set for a single instrument or a class of instruments. Repeated setting of the allowable prices range with different parameters will cancel the previous limit and enable the new one.

To enable the check, select the **Check whether the price is within the range** checkbox in the **Trading / Orders** section under **Settings / General...**

> **The QUIK system server can additionally check order prices for being within the price range set at the server by the system administrator. This check does not depend on the user defined settings of the price ranges.**

5.34.3   Configuration file format

Settings of the allowable order price ranges are stored in file **price_limits.ini** located in the directory with files of the QUIK workstation.

The configuration file has the following structure:

1. Section [GLOBAL_LIMITS] contains descriptions of the ranges set for all instruments:

- ORIGIN is the reference point of the relative value. Possible values include:
  - 'last' is the last trade price;
  - 'average' is the weighted average price;
  - 'close' is the closing price;
- 'MIN' is the minimum offset for sell orders;
- 'MAX' is the maximum offset for buy orders.

2. Section [CLASS_LIMITS] contains descriptions of the ranges set for classes of instruments:

- ORIGIN_CLASS_CODE is the reference point of the relative value. Possible values include:
  - 'last' is the last trade price;
  - 'average' is the weighted average price;
  - 'close' is the closing price;
- 'MIN_CLASS_CODE' is the minimum offset for sell orders;
- 'MAX_CLASS_CODE' is the maximum offset for buy orders.

3. Section [SECURITIES_LIMITS] contains descriptions of the ranges set for instruments:

- 'ORIGIN_CLASS_CODE|SECURITIES_CODE' is the limit type and the reference point of the relative value. Possible values include:
  - 'abs' is the limit by the absolute value;

- 'last' is the last trade price;

- 'average' is the weighted average price;

- 'close' is the closing price;

- 'MIN_CLASS_CODE|SECURITIES_CODE' is the minimum limit (or offset) for sell orders;

- 'MAX_CLASS_CODE|SECURITIES_CODE' is the maximum limit (or offset) for buy orders.

The '|' character that separates the class code and the instrument code is entered by pressing keys 'Shift'+'\' in the English keyboard layout.

Example of the configuration file:

```
[GLOBAL_LIMITS]
ORIGIN=close
MIN=10.00
MAX=10.00
[CLASS_LIMITS]
ORIGIN_RTSST=last
MIN_RTSST=12.00
MAX_RTSST=12.00
[SECURITIES_LIMITS]
ORIGIN_RTSST|GAZP01=close
MIN_RTSST|GAZP01=15.00
MAX_RTSST|GAZP01=15.00
ORIGIN_TQBR|LKOH=average
MIN_TQBR|LKOH=15.00
MAX_TQBR|LKOH=15.00
```

5.35 Cancelling Orders By Condition

menu **Trading / Cancel orders by condition…**

5.35.1   Purpose

This function allows you to withdraw a group of active orders that meet the set condition.

You can access the function under **Trading / Cancel orders by condition…** or by pressing keys 'Shift+Alt+D'.
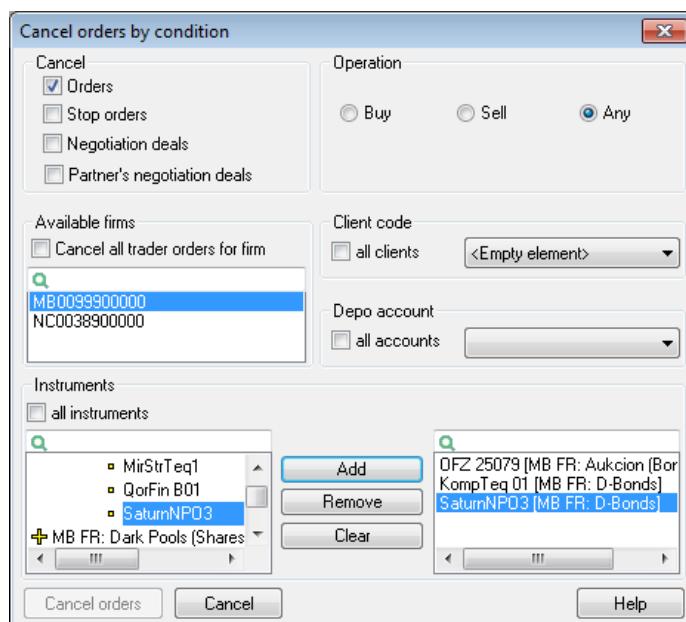
> **Orders (all orders, all buy orders, all sell orders for a given instrument) can be cancelled on condition from the Level II Quotes table by clicking a button on the special toolbar. For further details, see sub-section 5.7.3.**

5.35.2   Function execution

1. **To cancel** allows you to select the type of orders to be cancelled:

   – **Orders** are active orders in the exchange trading system;

   – **Stop orders** are active stop orders at the QUIK server;

   – **Addressed orders** are active addressed orders (for the NDM and REPO modes) in the exchange trading system;

   – **Partner's negotiation deals** are active negotiated orders of a partner sent for the selected firm in the trading system of exchange.

> **There is no provision for conditional cancellation of non-addressed NDM and REPO orders.**

2. **Operation** allows you to select the operation direction specified in the orders being cancelled.
3. **Available firms** is a list of firm (trader) codes to select from. As a rule, different trader codes are used for different markets. In order to cancel orders by a certain class, you have to select the firm code for which the necessary class is displayed in the instrument list.
4. If the **Cancel all trader orders for firm** checkbox is selected, all unexecuted orders with the specified firm code are cancelled.
5. **Client code** is the list of client codes specified by the user in active orders. If only one client code is available to the user, the field is filled automatically with this code; if several codes are available, you will have to select one code from the list. Value <Empty element> corresponds to the orders entered without specifying the client code.

   – If the **all clients** checkbox is selected, orders are cancelled regardless of the client code specified in them.

6. **Depo account** is the list of depo accounts available to the user for executing operations provided that a firm code is selected. To cancel an order for a certain account, select this account from the list.

   – If the **all accounts** checkbox is selected, orders are cancelled regardless of the depo account specified in them.

7. **Instruments** is the list of instruments available for operations with the selected firm code (see item 1). To cancel an order for a specific instrument, select it from the list of available instruments and click on the **Add** button.

   – If the **all instruments** checkbox is selected, orders for all instruments are cancelled.

8. Clicking on the **Cancel orders** button closes the window and withdraws orders in accordance with the configured conditions. Clicking on the **Cancel** button closes the window without executing the operation.

5.35.3 Execution result

Following the orders cancellation operation, the QUIK system analyses the **Orders**, **Stop orders**, and **NDM Level II quotes** tables at the client's workstation and generates a batch of instructions for cancelling those orders that meet the specified conditions. The number of generated instructions for cancelling orders is displayed in the Messages window. The result of each order cancelling is also displayed in the Messages window in the same way as for manual order cancellation.

5.36 Configuring Order Entry Fields Autofilling

5.36.1 Purpose

When a new transaction is generated, the program functionality makes it possible to set the correlation between the **Class / Instrument / Operation** parameters and the following parameters that are filled in automatically:

● Parameters **Client code**, **Instruction** for entering transactions of the type 'New order', 'New negotiated order', and 'New stop order';
● Parameters **Trading account**, **Instruction** for entering orders for futures and options;
● Parameter **Quantity** for entering orders of all types;
● Parameter **Reference** for entering REPO and NDM orders.

As a result, when a certain instrument and operation are selected in the transaction entry form, these fields are automatically filled with certain values.

The **Client code** field of the order entry form contains a dropdown list with available client codes. This list is generated automatically from the data transmitted by the server for all instrument classes and can be rather long. If several client codes are used for one instrument class, one value in the autofill settings for the **Client code** field may be insufficient. In this case, you can specify your own code lists in the configuration file; these lists will be displayed in the order entry form

depending on the specified securities class. In this case, all other autofill settings for the **Client code** field will be active if the code selected according to the said rules is present in the list of codes for the given market.

5.36.2   Autofill configuration file format

Correlations are specified in a text file of a special format. The file name and the file path must be specified in the INFO.INI setup file in the [General] section as the 'default-clients-file' parameter value.

Example of the INFO.INI file:

```
[general]
… …
default-clients-file=D:\Program Files\QUIK\default_client_codes.ini
… …
```

The autofill parameters are described in the **default_client_codes.ini** file as separate sections for each class. The [Global] section describes global autofill settings for the comment field in the order.

Example of the default_client_codes.ini file:

```
[global]
set-comment-mode=1
sell-default-client-code= / / global
buy-default-client-code= / / global

[TQBR]
sell-default-client-code=Q5
buy-lkoh=Q8 / 3
msng=Q9

[RPMA]
sell-default-client-code=Q8
sell-default-matchref="asdf"
sell-default-quantity=100
```

5.36.3   Configuring the client code list

The list of client codes displayed in the dropdown list in the order entry window is configured as follows:

1. Instrument classes for which the same client code list will be used are combined into 'markets'. Configuration is performed in the [MARKETS] section using lines of format <market_name> = <comma_separated_list_of_classes>.

   Each class can be included into one 'market' only. If the program detects that one and the same class is present in different markets, the program will issue an error message indicating the class and the market name and will continue to process the settings ignoring the duplicates.

   Settings example:

   ```
   [MARKETS]
   FUTURES=SPBFUT, RTSSTANDARD
   CORPORATIVE=TQBR, SPBFUT
   BQ=BQUOTES
   OPTIONS=SPBOPT
   ```

   In the example above, class SPBFUT pertains to market FUTURES; in the description of market CORPORATIVE it will be ignored.

2. A list of client codes is specified for each 'market'. Configuration is performed in the [MARKETS_CLIENT_CODES] section using lines of format:

   <market_name> = <comma_separated_list_of_client_codes>.

   Settings example:

   ```
   [MARKETS_CLIENT_CODES]
   FUTURES =SPBFUT000121, SPBFUT000122
   CORPORATIVE =Q1, Q2, Q9
   BQ=
   ```

   In the example above, the list of client codes for market BQ and class BQUOTES will be empty. A client code list is not specified for market OPTIONS, and all client codes will be shown for it without applying any filter.

5.36.4   Filling in fields Client code and Instruction

The **Client code** (**Client trading account** for futures contracts) field and the **Instruction** field can be filled in automatically in one of the following ways:

1. Based on the instrument and operation direction: the value is taken from the parameter 'sell-<security code>' for sell orders for the specified instrument or from the parameter 'buy<security code>' for buy orders for the specified instrument. The client code and the comment are separated by a slash (/) or double slash (//), depending on the QUIK server settings.

2. Based on the instrument class and operation direction: the value is taken from the parameter 'sell-default-client-code' for sell orders or from the parameter 'buy-default-client-code' for buy orders.

3. Based on the instrument regardless of the operation direction: from the parameter '<security code>'.

4. By enabling autofill of the **Instruction** field in the global settings.

The global autofill is configured in the [Global] section. The global setting is controlled by the 'set-comment-mode' parameter that can be specified both in the [Global] section and in the settings section for any class. The parameter can take the following values:

- 0: the global setting is disabled;

- 1: autofill of the **Instruction** field is enabled; the value is taken from the parameter 'sell-default-client-code' for sell orders and from the parameter 'buy-default-client-code' for buy orders in [Global] section. If a client code is specified in the parameters, it is ignored. For example, if parameter 'sell-default-client-code=77 / / global' sets filling with client code '77' and comment 'global', the client code will not be used for autofilling.

If several autofilling settings meet the order conditions, the setting with the higher priority (in descending order) is selected:

1. The value from Client filter when setting Enter the client code from the filter in the order forms is enabled.

2. 'sell-<security code>' or 'buy-<security code>'.

3. '<security code>'.

4. 'sell-default-client-code' or 'buy-default-client-code'.

5. the value of the global setting from the [Global] section.

6. the value from the program settings (in the Trading section under Settings / General…, field Client code with the Always use default client code checkbox selected).

> **If the client code found in the autofill setting is NOT in the user defined client code list (see sub-section 5.36.3) for the class in which the order is being placed, the Client code field is not autofilled.**

Settings example:

```
[global]
set-comment-mode=1
sell-default-client-code= / / global
buy-default-client-code= / / global


[SPBFUT]
sell-default-client-code=SPBFUT0001 / 12345
buy-default-client-code=SPBFUT0002 / 6789
```

```
[TQBR]
sell-rtkm=Q8 / 2 / comment
sell-rtkm=Q8 / 3 / comment
msng=Q9

[RPMA]
set-comment-mode=0
sell-default-client-code=Q8
buy-default-client-code=Q8
sell-default-matchref="asdf"
buy-default-matchref="qwer"
```

Example explanation:
1. **Use of the global settings is enabled in the [Global] section; this means that the 'global' comment is filled in the order.**
2. **The 'set-comment-mode' parameter is not specified for the SPBFUT class; therefore, its value will be taken from the [Global] section. The client code and comment values are specified for SPBFUT, and either SPBFUT0001 / 12345 (for selling), or SPBFUT0002 / 6789 (for buying) will be used, but not / / global.**
3. **The 'set-comment-mode' parameter is not specified for the TQBR class; therefore, its value will be taken from the [Global] section. The client code and comment values for TQBR are specified for the RTKM instrument; for all other instruments, the value of Instruction will be taken from the [Global] section.**
4. **The 'set-comment-mode' setting is disabled for the RPMA class; therefore, the global setting is ignored.**

When transactions are generated (order entry, stop order entry, REPO and NDM orders entry), fields **Client code** (**Client trading account** in case the transaction for the derivatives market is selected) and **Instruction** are filled with values that depend on the method of the transaction entry form calling and the status of the **Always use the default client** checkbox in the program settings (the **Trading** section under **Settings / General…**).

- If the **Always use the default client** checkbox is selected, this means that when transaction entry forms are called (for orders, stop orders, REPO or NDM orders), the **Client code** and **Instruction** fields will be filled with values from the configuration file, regardless of the methods used to call the form (i.e., using a toolbar, menu, or left double clicking on a table row or a row in the **Level II Quotes** window). When an operation or an instrument is changed in the already opened transaction entry form, the 'default_client_codes.ini' configuration file will be addressed once again and, if necessary, the **Client code** and **Instruction** fields will be changed;
- If the **Always use the default client** checkbox is clear, this means that when transaction entry forms are called from tables, fields **Client code** and **Instruction** will be filled with values taken

from the selected table row. If fields **Client code** and **Instruction** have not been filled in the selected table row, they will be autofilled with values taken from the 'default_client_codes.ini' configuration file.

> **The above functionality entirely applies to standard and non-standard transaction entry forms.**

5.36.5   Filling in the Quantity field

The way the **Quantity** field is filled in does not depend on the selected client code and can be set by the following attributes:

1. By instrument and operation direction using parameter 'sell-quantity-<security code>' for sell orders in the specified instrument and parameter 'buy-quantity-<security code>' for buy orders in the specified instrument.
2. By instrument class and operation direction using parameter 'sell-default-quantity' for sell orders and parameter 'buy-default-orders' for buy orders.
3. By instrument, regardless of the operation direction, using parameter 'quantity-<security code>'.

If several autofilling settings meet the order conditions, the setting with the higher priority (in descending order) is selected:

1. 'sell-quantity-<security code>' or 'buy-quantity-<security code>'.
2. quantity-'<security code>'.
3. 'sell-default-quantity' or 'buy-default-quantity'.
4. the default lot quantity value from the program settings (the **Trading** section under **Settings / General...**, field **Lot qty**).

Settings example:

```
[TQBR]
sell-quantity-rtkm=300
buy-quantity-rtkm=400
quantity-lkoh=500

[RPMA]
sell-default-quantity=100
buy-default-quantity=200
```

5.36.6   Filling in the Reference field

The way the **Reference** field is filled in for REPO and NDM orders does not depend on the selected client code and can be set by the following attributes:

1. By instrument and operation direction using parameter 'sell-matchref-<security code>' for sell orders in the specified instrument and parameter 'buy-matchref-<security code>' for buy orders in the specified instrument.
2. By instrument class and operation direction using parameter 'sell-default-matchref' for sell orders and parameter 'buy-default-matchref' for buy orders.
3. By instrument, regardless of the operation direction, using parameter 'matchref-<security code>' for all operations in the specified instrument.

If several autofilling settings meet the order conditions, the setting with the higher priority (in descending order) is selected:

1. 'sell-matchref-<security code>' or 'buy-matchref-<security code>'.
2. matchref-'<security code>'.
3. 'sell-default-matchref' or 'buy-default-matchref'.

Settings for these parameters are valid only for classes in which REPO operations are possible.

Settings example:

```
[RPMA]
sell-default-matchref="asdf"
buy-default-matchref="qwer"
sell-matchref-msng="ref001"
buy-matchref-msng="ref002"
matchref-msng="mosenergo"
```

5.37 Configuring Order Volume Limits

5.37.1   Purpose

Users can set limits on the volume of orders sent to the trading system. The set limits are checked at the QUIK workstation the moment the **Enter** button is clicked in the order entry window, including the moment when pending orders are created in the **Transaction pocket** table. Volume limits are set for a class as a whole with indication of the currency (in the general case, the currency may be different from the one used for security trading). You can set either separate limits for buying and selling or a common limit (its priority will be lower than that of limits for individual operations). If no limit is set, no check is performed.

During the check, the order volume is calculated according to the rules set out in sub-section 5.2.2.

The obtained volume value is reduced to the currency in which the limit is set and the check is performed. If the results of the check exceed the volume specified in the limit, a warning message will be issued stating 'Volume of order XXX in currency YYY exceeds the maximum allowable

volume ZZZ' and the order will not be sent into the system. In this case, the order entry window remains open so that the quantity of securities in the order could be changed.

5.37.2   Configuring limits

Limits are described in a text file of a special format. The file name and the file path must be specified in the INFO.INI setup file in the [General] section as the 'default-clients-file' parameter value.

Example of the INFO.INI file:

```
[general]
… …
default-clients-file=D:\Program Files\QUIK\default_client_codes.ini
… …
```

The limit parameters are described in the **default_client_codes.ini** file as separate sections for each class. The following keys are specified in sections:

- max-buy-volume is the buy volume limit;
- max-sell-volume is the sell volume limit;
- max-volume is the buy and sell limit.
- volume-currency is a symbol code of the currency in which the volume is specified ('SUR', 'USD', 'UAH', etc.). If the currency is not specified, it is assumed that the volume is expressed in the currency of the instrument trading. If the currency is specified, but it is different from the default currency, you need to make sure that class **Currency cross rates** is received from the server and that it contains the code of the specified currency (see Section 2: Basic Operating Principles, sub-section 2.18.3).

Volume limit values can be specified with any degree of accuracy; the fractional part can be separated by a period (.) or the character specified in the regional Windows settings.

Settings example:

```
[TQBR]
max-buy-volume=20000.00
max-volume=50000.00
volume-currency=SUR
```

5.38 Error Messages

5.38.1   Inactive (greyed) 'T' button

1. The trading rights are denied to the user.
2. The system administrator has not set the rights to perform active operations for the user. Please contact the QUIK system administrator.
3. The trading session is closed.
4. No trading session is conducted during this communication session with the server and carrying out trading operations is impossible.
5. No connection between the QUIK workstation and the server.
6. Active operations can be performed only in case of connection between the user, the QUIK server, and the trading system. Make sure that the connection with the server has been established: the indicator in the bottom right corner of the program window must be green.
7. No connection between the QUIK server and the trading system.
8. Probably, there has been a failure of the gateway between the exchange trading system and the QUIK server. If no failure messages are displayed, please contact the server administrator.

5.38.2   System messages for orders entering

Message text	Description
No limit for instrument specified	No instrument limit is set for the user. Please contact the QUIK system administrator
No cash limit for the user specified	System administrator has not set the cash limit for the user. Please contact the system administrator
Instrument limit is exceeded	The security quantity specified in the order exceeds the available assets limit
Cash limit is exceeded	The amount of cash required for executing the order exceeds the user's cash limit
You have no rights to work with this trading account []	No depo account corresponds to the user. Most likely, no securities limit is specified. Please contact the QUIK system administrator
You are not allowed to use this trading account	The account specified in the order does not match the client's account number for operations
You are not allowed to work with this instrument	The system administrator imposed a ban on performing operations with this instrument
Incorrect financial instrument	Wrong instrument code in the order
Transactions for the class [class name] cannot be performed. The trading system gateway failure	Orders in the given instrument class cannot be accepted, since there is no connection between the QUIK server and the exchange trading system. Wait for reconnection (button 'T' on the toolbar must become active)

Message text	Description
Order placement is not allowed at the moment	Trading in the instrument is suspended. Track the system administrator messages about trading resumption
Market buy order is not allowed for the client account	The system administrator has imposed a ban on market buy orders
You cannot place short orders	The system administrator has imposed a ban on short sales
The price specified in the order is greater than the maximum allowable price for this security	The price of the order is not within the user defined range of the acceptable price values
The price specified in the order is less than the minimum allowable price for this security	
The price of the order is not within the set price range	The price of the order is not within the range of the acceptable price values set at the server
Order price cannot be less than zero	Negative order price has been entered. Order price must be positive
The price of the short operation is outside of the set range	The short sale order price limit is exceeded
Cash position is exceeded. The security is outside of the leverage list	The administrator has imposed a ban on using borrowed assets for buying securities not included in the margin operations list. Only the client's equity (the current cash balance) can be used for buying such securities
Short is open. The security is outside of the leverage list	Using cash assets received from short sales for buying securities not in the margin operation instrument list is not allowed. The client cannot buy such securities when using borrowed securities of the broker
Error while signing transaction	Error while addressing the digital signature software
Maximum possible securities quantity is exceeded	The security quantity specified in the order exceeds the asset limit available to the client

5.38.3   System messages when orders changing

Message text	Description
Order no. [ ] cannot be changed because this operation is not supported for instrument [ ]	This trading system or the trading mode does not support order changing. Cancel the order and enter a new one
'Order no. [ ] cannot be changed because it failed to cancel	There is no active order with such number in the trading system. Incorrect order number or the order has already been cancelled

Message text	Description
Order no. [ ] cannot be changed because it has been filled	Order with this number in the trading system has status 'filled'