

Section 7. Broker Operations

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This section covers operations of brokers and subbrokers who use the QUIK system for managing client positions and limits and for viewing their own positions on the exchange. This section also covers negotiated and REPO operations and the operation during placement of securities.

7.1 Viewing Trader Positions

Monitoring the broker's positions and performing active operations in the QUIK system is similar to the functionality of an MOEX trader exchange terminal. Therefore, apart from servicing clients via the QUIK system, the broker can perform all his / her own operations that were formerly conducted through the trader workstation.

The following tables are used for viewing positions (the recommended tables are marked with an asterisk (*)):

- Table of cash positions* is used for viewing cash positions;
- **Current positions for securities** table is used for viewing total positions for securities on all accounts;
- **Current positions for accounts** table is used for viewing positions for a single selected instrument on various accounts;
- **Current positions for securities on selected accounts** table* is used for viewing positions for all instruments broken down by selected accounts.

Table of a market maker's liabilities is used to track the market maker's fulfilment of his / her liabilities on the securities market.

7.2 The Table of Cash Positions

menu **Dealer / Cash positions...**

7.2.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing cash balances on the traders' accounts in the trading system.

7.2.2 Table Format

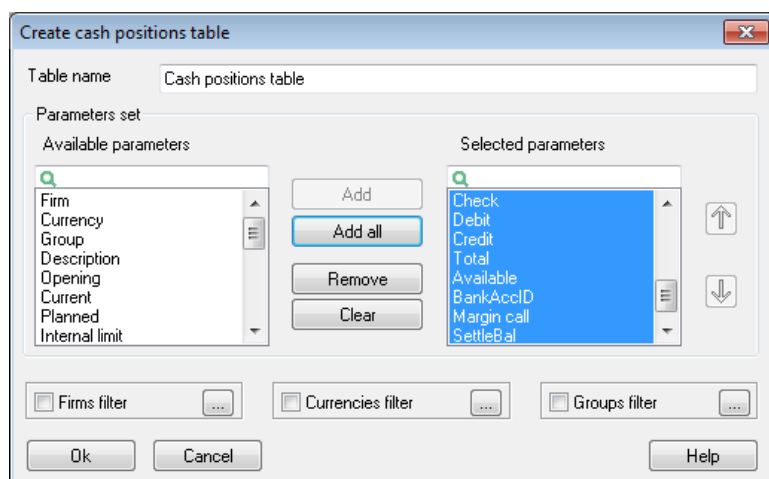
Each table row displays the status of a single account in the trading system. Table columns represent account parameters whose values are shown in the table.

Parameter	Description
Firm	Trader identifier in the trading system
Currency	Code of the currency in which the account balance is expressed
Group	Code of the trading modes group (e.g., GS, NGS, NDM) the trades of which are settled from this account
Description	Group description
*Incoming	Cash balance on the trader's account in the settlement system before the trading start
*Current	Current cash balance of the trader's account with account for the trades made during the day
*Planned	Cash asset balance with account for execution of active buy orders: Planned = Current – Total bid size
*Total bid size	Total volume of active buy orders in cash
*Total offer	Total volume of active sell orders in cash
Netto	Net position: Netto = Current – Total bid size + Total offer
Internal limit	Own cash limit This parameter is set from the MOEX workstation
External limit	External limit for the firm (valid only for GS and currency markets)
Planned to sell	Not used
Planned to buy	Not used
*Total	Total volume of assets: Total = Current – External limit
*Available	Volume of assets available for entering new orders: Available = Planned – External limit

Parameter	Description
Buy orders	The volume of active buy orders: total unexecuted volume of all active buy orders in cash. Order volume in cash is calculated with account for the exchange fee and the accrued interest
Sell orders	The volume of active sell orders: total unexecuted volume of all active sell orders in cash. Order volume in cash is calculated with account for the exchange fee and the accrued interest
Check	Check position of the simple clearing: Check position = Opening position – Planned position
Debit	Total volume of cash assets credited to the account
Credit	Total volume of cash assets debited from the account
BankAccID	Settlement account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
Margin call	Margin requirement at the trading start
SettleBal	Planned position after the settlement

* – with account for the exchange commission and the accrued interest

7.2.3 Table configuration



- 1. Table name** is the name of the table being created. It allows you to give different names to tables of the same type, for example, 'MOEX cash positions' or 'RTS cash positions'.
- 2. Parameters set** allows you to select the set and arrangement of parameters displayed in the table.
- 3. Firm filter** allows you to limit the list of firm codes displayed in the table.
- 4. Currencies filter** allows you to select the code of the currency for account balances. This allows you to distribute accounts denominated in different currencies to different tables.

5. Groups filter allows you to select only the accounts designed for working with certain trading modes (for example, for NDM settlements) for displaying in the table.

7.2.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be saved to a file, copied to the Clipboard, and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

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

7.2.5 Format for saving into a text file

The function for saving into a file is called from the context menu and has two versions:

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

Saving to a file is available under **Data export / Save to file / All cash positions** (or **Cash positions from table**).

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

No	Parameter	Note
1	Group	
2	Currency	
3	Description	
4	Incoming	
5	Current	

No	Parameter	Note
6	Planned	
7	Total bid size	
8	Total offer	
9	Netto	

7.3 The Current Positions for Securities Table

menu **Dealer / Current positions for securities...**

7.3.1 Purpose

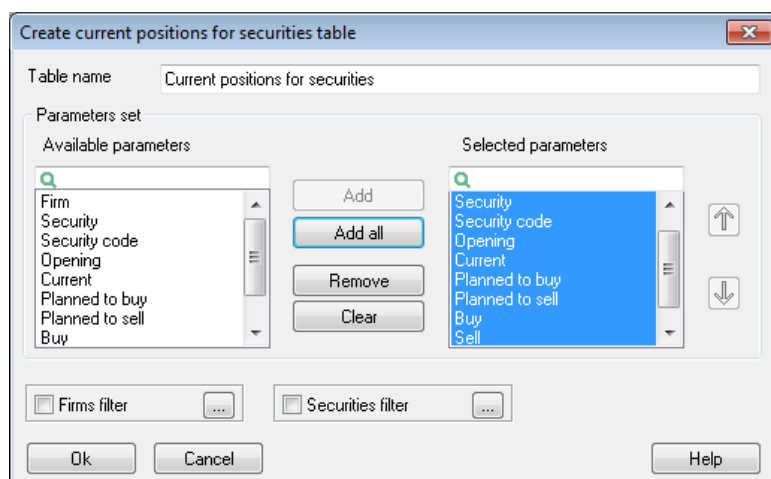
The table allows you to view total positions of a trader on depo accounts expressed in units of securities.

7.3.2 Table Format

Each table row displays positions for an individual instrument. The columns are described in the table below.

Parameter	Description
Firm	Trader code in the exchange trading system
Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument code in the exchange trading system
Incoming	Quantity of securities at the trading start (prior to executing trades)
Current	Quantity of securities with account for trades made during the current trading session
Planned to buy	Quantity of securities in active buy orders
Planned to sell	Quantity of securities in active sell orders
Buy	Quantity of securities bought during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing
Sell	Quantity of securities sold during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing

7.3.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the standard one.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select parameters and to specify their sequence in the table columns.
3. **Firms filter** is used to select codes of traders information on which will be displayed in the table.
4. **Securities filter** allows you to set a specific list of securities for displaying in the table.

7.3.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

- **Left double click** to open the **Current positions for accounts** table for the instrument specified in the selected row.
- Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

7.4 The Current Positions for Accounts Table

menu **Dealer / Current positions for accounts...**

7.4.1 Purpose

The table allows you to view positions for a single instrument on different depo accounts.

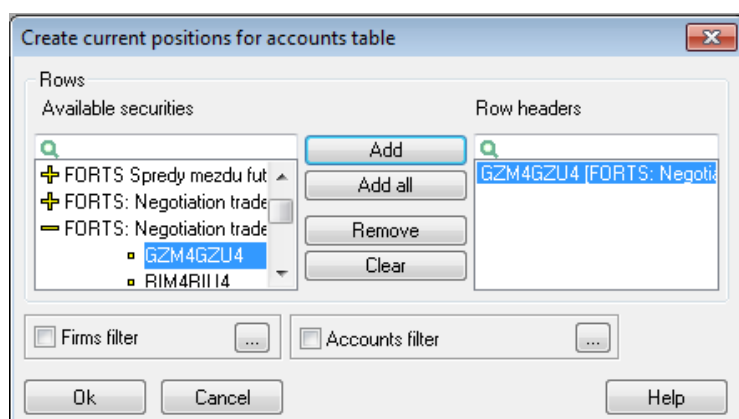
7.4.2 Table Format

The name of the instrument is specified in the table header. Each table row contains information on the balance of the given instrument on an individual depo account. Table columns contains parameters reflecting the account status. The list cannot be edited.

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
Security name	Instrument name in the trading system
Firm	Trader code in the trading system
Trading account	Depo account in the trading system
Depo account	Depo account in the depositary
Incoming	Quantity of securities at the trading start (prior to executing trades)
Current	Quantity of securities with account for trades made during the current trading session
Planned to buy	Quantity of securities in active buy orders
Planned to sell	Quantity of securities in active sell orders
Check	Check balance of the simple clearing. The check balance equals the opening balance less the planned sell position included into the simple clearing
Buy	Quantity of securities bought during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing
Sell	Quantity of securities sold during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing

Parameter	Description
Planned	Planned balance. The planned balance equals the current balance less the planned sell position
Account ID	Account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
Account type	Account type Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Trading'; _ 'Collateral'
SettleBal	Planned position after the settlement

7.4.3 Table configuration



Only firm filters and current accounts can be edited in this table.

1. **Firms filter** allows you to select trader codes for displaying in the table.
2. **Accounts filter** limits the list of displayed depo accounts (in the **Trading account** field).

7.4.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

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

7.5 Current Positions for Securities on Selected Accounts

menu **Dealer / Information on depository accounts...**

7.5.1 Purpose

The table allows you to view positions for instruments on the selected depo accounts.

7.5.2 Table Format

Table rows correspond to positions for a certain instrument, which is specified in the **Security name** field, on a certain account specified in the **Trading account** field. Table rows are first sorted by the **Trading account** field value and then by the **Security name** field value.

Table columns contain headers of the displayed parameters:

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
Security	Instrument name in the trading system
Firm	Trader code in the trading system
Trading account	Depo account in the trading system
Depo account	Depo account in the depository
Incoming	Quantity of securities at the trading start (prior to executing trades)
Current	Quantity of securities with account for trades made during the current trading session
Planned to buy	Quantity of securities in active buy orders
Planned to sell	Quantity of securities in active sell orders
Check	Check balance of the simple clearing. The check balance equals the opening balance less the planned sell position included into the simple clearing
Buy	Quantity of securities bought during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing
Sell	Quantity of securities sold during the trading session and included into the multilateral clearing
Planned	Planned balance. The planned balance equals the current balance less the planned sell position
Account ID	Account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
Account type	Depo account type. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">_ 'Trading';_ 'Collateral'
SettleBal	Planned position after the settlement

7.5.3 Table configuration

3. **Table name** allows you to set the table name other than the default one.
4. **Parameters set** allows you to select parameters for displaying in the table and to configure the sequence for their displaying.
5. **Trading account filter** allows you to select the values to be displayed for the **Trading account** parameter.
6. **Firms filter** allows you to select the values to be displayed for the 'Firm' parameter.
7. **Securities filter** allows you to select the values to be displayed for the **Security name** parameter.

7.5.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

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

7.6 Table of a Market-Maker's Liabilities by Stock and Foreign Exchange Markets

menu **Dealer / Market-maker's liabilities / By stock and foreign exchange markets...**

7.6.1 Purpose

The table is used for tracking the market maker's fulfilment of his / her liabilities on the securities market.

7.6.2 Table Format

Each table row displays information on the market maker's fulfilment of his / her liabilities for an individual instrument.

Table columns contain headers of the displayed parameters:

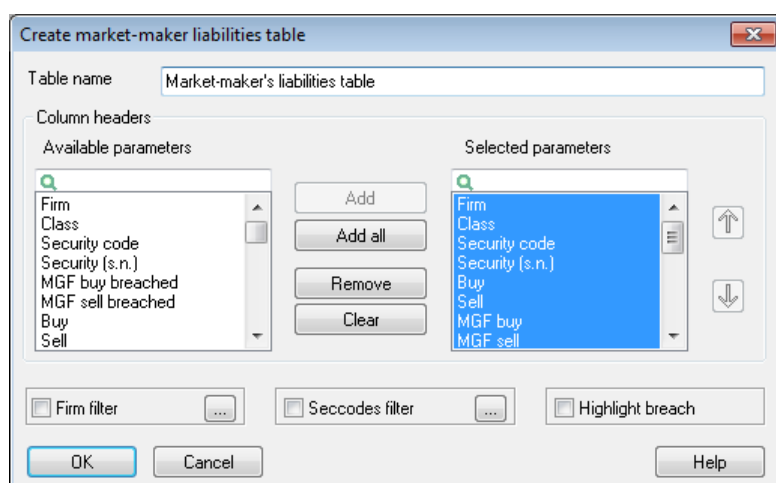
Parameter	Description
*Firm	Trader identifier in the trading system
*Class	Instrument class name
*Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
*Security (s.n.)	Instrument short name
MGF buy breached	Indicator of breaching the Minimum allowable volume (MAV) for buying: _ 'Yes': MAV for buying is breached; _ 'No': MAV for buying is not breached

Parameter	Description
MGF sell breached	Indicator of breaching the Minimum allowable volume (MAV) for selling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Yes': MAV for selling is breached; _ 'No': MAV for selling is not breached
*Buy	Volume of active limit buy orders in lots
*Sell	Volume of active limit sell orders in lots
*MGF buy	Minimum allowable volume for buying in lots for the market maker
*MGF sell	Minimum allowable volume for selling in lots for the market maker
Min	Minimum price of an active limit buy order
Max	Maximum price of an active limit sell order
Allowed min	Minimum allowable price of an active limit buy order
Allowed max	Maximum allowable price of an active limit sell order
*Spread	Size of the current market maker's spread in percentage terms
*Max. spread	Allowable price fluctuation corridor in percentage terms
Total breach time	Total time when the market maker failed to meet his liabilities to support quotes
*Breach flag	Indicator showing that the market maker is currently breaching his / her liabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Yes': the market maker's liabilities are breached; _ 'No': the market maker's liabilities are not breached
*Execution time	Total time when the market maker meets his liabilities with respect to MAV and spread
*Discharge of obligation	Indicator showing that the market maker is currently fulfilling his / her liabilities <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Yes': the market maker's is fulfilling his / her liabilities; _ 'No': the market maker's is not fulfilling his / her liabilities
*Volume	Current volume of trades made in lots
*Fair volume	A set volume of trades in lots; once this volume is reached, the quoting type changes from bilateral to unilateral or to release from quoting
Allowed breach time	Maximum allowable time when the market maker fails to meet this liabilities to support quotes
*Quotation	Current quoting type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Blank': not needed; _ 'Unilateral': only buy or sell; _ 'Bilateral': buy and sell

Parameter	Description
*Commitment type	Liability type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'market maker's liability'; _ 'specialist's liability'
*Fulfilment percentage	Fulfilment of liabilities in percent
*Fulfilment time	Time remaining before fulfilment of obligations
*Update time	Time of refresh.

* - parameters set by default

7.6.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to set the table name other than the default one.
2. **Selected parameters** allows you to select the set and sequence of parameters displayed in the table.
3. **Firms filter** allows you to limit the list of firm codes displayed in the table.
4. **Securities filter** allows you to select the values to be displayed for the **Security code** parameter.
5. **Highlight breach** allows you to highlight in red the lines with information on instruments for which the market maker has breached his / her liabilities (in accordance with the value in the **Breach flag** field).

7.6.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

7.7 Table of Extended Liabilities of Market Maker for Stock and Currency Markets

menu Trading / Market maker liabilities / By stock and foreign exchange markets, extended

7.7.1 Purpose

The table is intended to control execution of market maker's liabilities on stock market.

Liabilities on client codes and instruments are transmitted to users with rights for the class and the appropriate client code.

7.7.2 Table Format

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

Parameter	Description
*Firm	Identifier of the trader in trading system
*Class code	Code of the instrument class
Class	Name of the instrument class
*Security code	Instrument code in trading system
Security	Name of the instrument
Security (s.n.)	Short name of the instrument
*ID	Identifier of the market making record in trading system
*Parent record ID	Identifier of the market making parent record in trading system
*Account	Code of client's trading account
*Client code	Client code
*Scheme	Name of market making scheme
*Agreement	Number of agreement with market maker
*Agreement date	Date of signing an agreement with market maker
*Min allowable purchase volume	Minimum allowable volume in lots to buy for market maker
*Min allowable purchase value. rub	Minimum allowable volume in rubles to buy for market maker
*Min allowable sale volume	Minimum possible volume in lots to sell for market maker

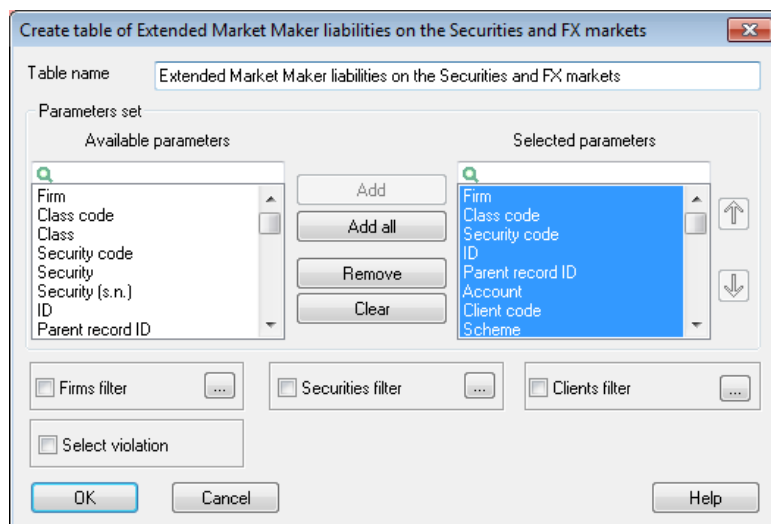
Parameter	Description
*Min allowable sale value, rub	Minimum possible volume in rubles to sell for market maker
*Sufficient volume	Defined volume of trades when quoting type changes from double-sided to single-sided or to cancel of quoting, in lots
*Sufficient value, rub	Defined volume of trades when quoting type changes from double-sided to single-sided or to cancel of quoting, in rubles
*Min passive trade volume, rub	Minimum volume of passive trades, in rubles
*Max.spread, %	Allowed price fluctuation corridor, in percent
*Max bid spread, %	Maximum offset of a buy order price from the settlement price, in percent
*Max offer spread, %	Maximum offset of a sell order price from the settlement price, in percent
*Max.spread	Allowed price fluctuation corridor, in rubles
*Maintenance time	Minimum time of maintenance, in <HHMMSS> format
*Min execution percentage	Minimum percent of execution
*Spread, %	Value of the current spread of market maker, in percent
*Bid spread, %	Offset of a buy order price from the current price, in percent
*Offer spread, %	Offset of a sell order price from the current price, in percent
*Spread	Value of the current spread of market maker, in rubles
*Min	Minimum price of the active limit buy order
*Max	Minimum price of the active limit sell order
*Purchase	Volume of active limit buy orders, in lots
*Sale	Volume of active limit sell orders, in lots
*Current price	Current settlement price
Breach flag	Indicator of violation of market maker's liabilities for the current moment. Valid values: _ Yes – market maker's liabilities are violated; _ No – not violated
*Breach time	Total time of violation of market maker's liabilities for support of quotes, in <HHMMSS> format
*Execution time	Total time of execution of liabilities on the minimum possible volume and spread, in <HHMMSS> format

Parameter	Description
*Purchase execution time	Factual time of buy orders support, in <HHMMSS> format
*Sale execution time	Factual time of sell orders support, in <HHMMSS> format
*Volume	Current volume of concluded trades, in lots
*Value, rub	Current volume of concluded trades, in rubles
*Passive trades volume	Current volume of concluded passive trades, in lots
*Passive trades value, rub	Current volume of concluded passive trades, in rubles
*Quoting	Quoting type for the current moment. Valid values: _ Not required, _ Single-sided – only buy or sell, _ Double-sided – buy and sell, _ Not applicable
*Execution, %	Execution percent
*Purchase execution, %	Execution percent to buy
*Sale execution, %	Execution percent to sell
*Time to execution	Time remaining before execution of liabilities, in <HHMMSS> format
* **Update time	Refresh time, in <HHMMSS> format
*Obligations fulfilled	Attribute of execution of liabilities. Valid values: _ Yes – liabilities are executed; _ No – not executed
*Min. allowed	Minimum possible price of the active limit order to buy
*Max. allowed	Minimum possible price of the active limit order to sell
*Purchase, rub	Volume of active limit orders to buy, in rubles
*Sale, rub	Volume of active limit orders to sell, in rubles
*Maintained spread type	Type of the maintained spread

* – parameters selected by default,

** – 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

7.7.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default one.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select headers of the table columns and to configure their sequence.
3. **Firms filter** is the filter for the client codes displayed in the table.
4. **Securities filter** allows selecting displayed values for parameter Security code.
5. **Clients filter** filters the client codes displayed in the Client code parameter.
6. **Select violation** allows selecting rows with information on instruments on which the market maker violated their liabilities (according to value of the field **Breach flag**) in red color.

7.7.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

7.8 Table of Market Maker's Liabilities by Derivatives Market

menu **Dealer / Market-maker's liabilities / By derivatives market...**

7.8.1 Purpose

The table is used for tracking the market maker's fulfilment of his / her liabilities on derivatives market.

7.8.2 Table Format

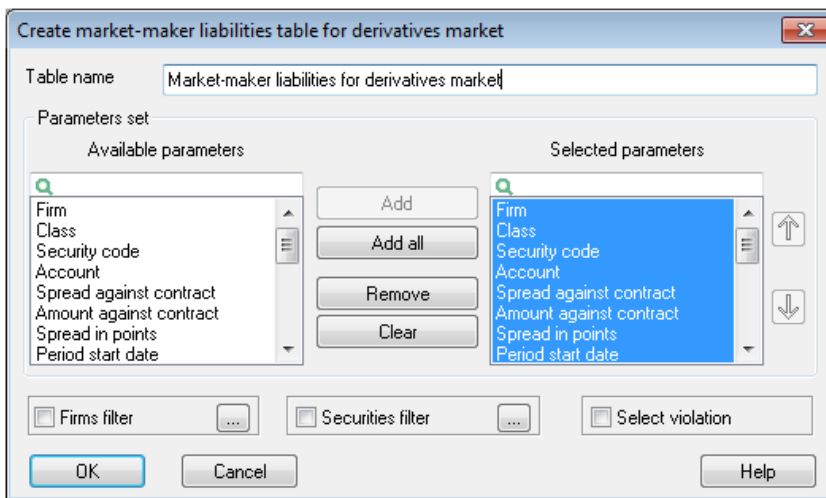
Each table row displays information on the market maker's fulfilment of his / her liabilities for an individual instrument.

Table columns contain headers of the displayed parameters:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Trader identifier in the trading system
Class	Instrument class name
Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
Account	Trading account code of the client
Spread against contract	Amount of market maker's current spread according to the contract
Amount against contract	Number of spreads according to the contract
Spread in points	Amount of a spread in points
*Period start date	Start date of validity period of market maker's rules
*Period end date	End date of validity period of market maker's rules
*Period start time	Start time of validity period of market maker's rules
*Period end time	End time of validity period of market maker's rules
Spread (breach)	Attribute of spread keeping. Valid values: _ 0 – spread is kept, _ 1 – spread is not kept
Amount (breach)	Attribute of amount keeping. Valid values: _ 0 – amount is kept, _ 1 – amount is not kept
Sell (price of worst order)	Price of the worst sell order included to spread
Buy (price of worst order)	Price of the worst buy order included to spread
Sells	Number of contracts in sell orders included in spread
Buys	Number of contracts in buy orders included in spread
Percent of commitments	Fulfilment of liabilities in percent
Central strike offset	Offset of a central strike (available only for options)

* – workstation setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** is considered in displaying the parameters (see sub-section 2.18.1 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles)

7.8.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to set the table name other than the default one.
2. **Selected parameters** allows you to select the set and sequence of parameters displayed in the table.
3. **Firms filter** allows you to limit the list of firm codes displayed in the table.
4. **Securities filter** allows you to select the values to be displayed for the **Security code** parameter.
5. **Select violation** allows you to highlight in red the lines with information on instruments for which the market maker has breached his / her liabilities (in accordance with the value in the **Breach of flag** field).

7.8.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC.

7.9 Working with Client Limits

The QUIK system allows brokers to monitor the use of cash assets and securities by clients. This function is performed by setting individual limits on the amount of cash assets and / or securities available for trading.

7.9.1 Balance and limit of client assets

The QUIK system provides for separate control over equity and borrowed assets of each client. Assets available to the client are divided into equity (**balance**) and borrowed assets (**limit**).

1. **Balance** is the amount of the client's equity.
 - **Opening balance** is the client's assets as of the current day prior to executing any trading operations (as of the day start).
 - **Current balance** equals the client's assets with account for executed trades.

2. Limit is the maximum amount of the broker's borrowed assets available to the client for executing operations.

- **Opening limit** is the amount of borrowed assets available to the client prior to executing any trading operations (as of the day start).
- **Current limit** is the amount of borrowed assets available to the client with account for the executed trades.

Prior to executing any trades, the current values of balances and limits are equal to the opening values of these parameters. As a result of trades, the current values change, while the opening values remain unchanged.

Values of clients' balances and limits in cash assets are displayed in the **Cash limits** table. Values of clients' balances and limits in securities are displayed in the **Limits for securities** table.

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

The **Opening balance** and **Opening limit** values are set by the broker before the trading session start (see sub-section [7.10.3](#)). If necessary, the broker can change these values during the trading session; the changes can be made manually (see sub-section [7.15](#)) or by means of the software (see sub-section [7.16](#)).

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

RTS Standard is a mode of anonymous trading 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 on the FORTS derivatives market. Therefore, positions for securities and limits of available assets are displayed in tables **Client account positions (Futures)** and **Client account limits**. For description of the work with these tables, see sub-sections [7.18](#) and [7.19](#).

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.
- For description of the limit file format, see sub-section [7.20.4](#).

7.10 Sub-administration

Sub-administration is a feature that allows for servicing clients of the broker who is, in turn, the client of another broker (hereinafter referred to as the subbroker).

This feature is implemented by distributing limits of the subbroker to the limits of his / her clients and monitoring their use.

In order to manage client limits, the following client hierarchy is introduced in the QUIK system:

- **Firm manager** can assign and change limits for all users.
- **Sub-administrator** can assign and change limits for a certain group of users.
- **Firm client** cannot assign or change limits. Firm clients can perform trading operations within the limits of available assets allocated to them.

They can perform active transactions only if the Manager of their firm allocated them positions for cash assets and instruments. Firm manager must allocate positions for cash assets and instruments for each firm client at the beginning of a trading day. During trading session, the Manager can change positions for any client code.

The Manager can appoint one of the firm clients as the Sub-administrator over a group of firm clients. In this case, the Sub-administrator can view the limits of the client group assigned to him / her and set and change the limits for these clients.

Two sub-administration plans can be used in the QUIK system; these plans differ by the methods used to control the amount of assets of the Sub-administrator and of the clients assigned to the Sub-administrator.

7.10.1 'Classical' sub-administration scheme

- When positions are placed, the overall amount of cash or securities in the limits of the clients assigned to the Sub-administrator cannot exceed the positions set by the Firm manager for the Sub-administrator proper.
- When the Sub-administrator sets positions for clients, the position of the Sub-administrator proper is reduced by the amount of the position given to the client.
- When the QUIK server receives an order from the Sub-administrator's client or from the Sub-administrator proper, it checks whether the assets within the balances and limits are sufficient directly against their client codes and their own positions.
- Results of clients' trading operations do not affect the amount of the Sub-administrator's assets. The amount of the Sub-administrator's assets corresponds to the non-distributed balance of the assets allocated by the Firm manager.

7.10.2 'New' sub-administration plan

- The Sub-administrator can place positions for clients in any amount: the total amount of cash or securities in limits of clients assigned to the Sub-administrator can be greater than the position set by the Firm manager for the Sub-administrator proper.
- When the Sub-administrator places a position for a client, his / her own position does not change.

- The order received from the Sub-administrator's client is checked for assets sufficiency both for the position of the client and for the position of the Sub-administrator.
- Trading operations carried out by clients change the amount of available assets of both clients and the Sub-administrator.

The sub-administration plan is selected on the basis of the agreement between the broker using the QUIK system and the Sub-administrator. Only one sub-administration plan can be applied to a single Sub-administrator.

In general, the use of sub-administration works as follows:

1. A broker that uses the QUIK internet trading system opens an account for another broker (subbroker); the said asset is used for recording the assets of the broker and his / her clients.
2. The broker defines the subbroker in the QUIK system as a user with the rights of the Sub-administrator over a group of the subbroker's clients.
3. For convenience, accounts of the subbroker's clients are generally displayed in the format 'NN / MM' or 'NN_MM', where NN denotes the subbroker's account code, and MM denotes the subbroker's client code, for example, '74 / 01' or '74_02'. The client code is specified in client orders and trades in the **Client code** and **Comment** fields in the following format: 'client_code' / 'text comment', for example, '74 / 01 / sell 5000 rao'.
4. The Sub-administrator can view the limits of the client group assigned to him / her and also set and change limits for these clients.
5. To reflect the performed trades in the back office, the Sub-administrator can use the function for saving the **Trades** table to a text file (under **Data export / Save to file / All trades...**). Data is saved in the MOEX workstation format, which is recognised by the most of the back office programmes. Client trades are identified by the client code specified in the **Client code** field.
6. When using the plan with current assets value monitoring (the new plan), the Sub-administrator can monitor the margin positions of clients using special tables **Client portfolio** and **Buy / Sell**. In addition, the **Portfolio** table can be used; parameters of this table can be described by the user by means of the built-in QPILE language. In particular, the current value of the client's assets and the client's margin lending indebtedness can be calculated in this way. For more details, see Section 8: QPILE Language. Additionally, the dedicated risk manager terminal CoLibri can be used.

7.10.3 Procedure of setting client limits

The sequence of operations for setting initial values of balances and limits is the following:

1. Prior to the trading start, the Firm manager allocates balances and limits to Sub-administrators and Firm clients. It is recommended that loading limits from a text file be used to perform this operation (see sub-section [7.15.9](#)).
2. Following allocation of balances and limits by the Manager, Firm clients and Sub-administrators can view them in their **Limits** tables. At this stage, the **Limits** tables of Sub-administrator's clients are empty and these clients cannot place orders.

3. The Sub-administrator allocates balances and limits of assets to his / her clients.

IMPORTANT!

1. **Setting securities balance and / or limit maps the client code to the depo account on which the client's securities will be recorded. Therefore, to be able to perform trading operations, the client must be provided with a limit (a zero limit is possible) at least for one instrument to specify the account on which the client is allowed to perform trading operations.**
2. **If no balances and / or limits for securities are assigned to the client, he / she will not be able to perform trading operations.**
3. **The opening balance value of client assets can be negative. This means that at the day start, clients have indebtedness to the broker. When the Sub-administrator allocates assets for clients, negative balance values do not change the amount of assets on the Sub-administrator's account.**
4. **It is possible that the limit of the client's borrowed assets becomes negative, for example, if an order entered outside of the QUIK system (e.g., from an exchange terminal) is executed to the extent that exceeds the available client's assets. In this case, the QUIK system cannot monitor sufficiency of assets but makes it possible to track such a situation.**

7.10.4 Automatic creation of client codes by the Sub-administrator

The QUIK system allows the Sub-administrator to automatically create random client codes. This function is used for the following purposes:

- creating limits for accounts managed by the Sub-administrator in order to monitor their status by the means of the QUIK system;
- monitoring operations on the Sub-administrator's accounts performed without using the QUIK system.

The function is enabled by the QUIK server administrator. If the automatic code generation function is used, adding a new client's code to the list of the Sub-administrator's clients on the QUIK server is not mandatory.

The Sub-administrator can set limits for clients whose codes have the following format: '<sub-administrator_code> / <client_code>'. For example, if the Sub-administrator has code 74, he / she can set limits for clients with codes '74 / CL1', '74 / 10345', etc. The slash character (/) can be followed by any character string.

7.11 Margin Trading

The QUIK system supports lending to clients using the broker's assets.

Margin lending is lending cash assets or securities against the current value of the client's assets (securities and / or cash assets).

The QUIK system provides for two margin lending plans. In the general case, margin lending is implemented as setting values (limits) of borrowed assets available to the client by the broker. Zero values of limits mean that no borrowed assets have been made available to the client.

When orders for buying / selling securities are received from clients, the assets available to client are reserved in the amount necessary for executing the order. In this case, the client's equity is used in the first place (**Current balance**); if the amount of equity is insufficient for executing the order, the borrowed assets of the broker are used (**Current limit**). If the amount of assets available to the client is insufficient for executing the client's order, the system rejects the order.

1. **Values of borrowed assets limits are set individually for each client.**
2. **By setting limits for securities, the broker can control the list of instruments in which the client can perform short sales and their maximum volume.**
3. **The QUIK server administrator can limit the list of securities that may be bought with borrowed assets.**
4. **When distributing limits of borrowed assets for some instrument, it is worthwhile to take into account the fact that the sum of values of Current limits may exceed the amount of the broker's assets in the trading system, and the client's orders accepted by the QUIK system may be rejected by the exchange trading system due to insufficiency of assets for their execution.**
5. **During trading, the broker can change the values of Opening limits manually or using the dynamic correction mechanism for correction of limits from a file.**

7.11.1 Plan with monitoring absolute values of limits (old plan)

The broker sets securities balances (positive for long positions and negative for short positions) and cash balance (positive or negative) and provides the client with borrowed assets by setting absolute values of **Opening limits** for cash assets and securities (for each instrument).

The amount of the cash limit determines the amount of available assets for opening a long position, and the amount of the security limit determines the maximum amount of short position for each instrument.

The amount of borrowed assets is set by the broker independently based on the calculation of the current value of the client's assets at the trading session start.

The following tables are used for working with limits in this plan:

1. **Cash limits** table contains starting (opening) and current values of the available cash assets;

2. **Limits for securities** table contains starting (opening) and current values of the available assets in securities expressed in lots;
3. **Client portfolio** table is used for calculating the current value of the client's assets and margin lending indicators.

How to take into account the used leverage on the next day? This can be done using one of the following methods:

1. **A negative opening position is set for the client (for the amount of the used leverage).**
2. **When setting limits at the start of the day, set the current limit that differs from the opening limit by the amount of the used leverage.**

7.11.2 Plan with current assets value monitoring (new plan)

The broker sets securities balances (positive for long positions and negative for short positions), cash balance (positive or negative) and the maximum amount of borrowed assets in cash (Opening cash limit).

The value of the client's assets is calculated by the QUIK system using preceding day's closing prices as the sum of values of all securities plus the cash position. Only those securities are evaluated that have been placed into the collateral.

One should see the difference between these terms:

- 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.

Lists of margin securities and securities accepted as collateral are defined by the broker.

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

Security type	Designation	Available for buying	Available for selling	Accepted as collateral
Non-margin, not included into collateral	N / a	Using equity	Within the balance	No
Non-margin, included into collateral	C	Using equity	Within the balance	Yes
Margin, not included into collateral	M	Using equity	Short positions allowed	No

Security type	Designation	Available for buying	Available for selling	Accepted as collateral
Margin, included into collateral	MC	Long positions allowed	Short positions allowed	Yes

Instruments without the preceding day closing price (or with the preceding day closing price that equals 0) are not included into collateral. Position value for such instruments in the **Buy / Sell** table is calculated based on the prices of the best bid / offer.

Buy orders for securities not included into collateral decrease the client's cash balance. This also decreases the value of the client's equity and, as a consequence, the current value of the margin limit.

The order received from the client is checked for availability of assets by evaluating the current value of the client's equity and the current value of the margin limit that equals the value of equity multiplied by the leverage.

The maximum amount of borrowed assets (the margin limit) is calculated based on the value of the client's assets and the specified lending coefficient (the so-called leverage).

The free margin limit available for opening short and long positions is calculated by subtracting the value of the short positions and the difference between the long positions and the client's equity from the current value of the free margin limit. In doing so, active buy and sell orders are taken into consideration.

The following tables are used for working with limits in this plan:

- **Cash limits** table contains starting (opening) and current values of equity;
- **Limits for securities** table contains starting (opening) and current values of securities equity;
- **Client portfolio** table is used for calculating the current value of the client's assets, the amount of available assets, and margin lending indicators.
- **Buy / Sell** table displays the current and the maximum amount of the client's position for securities.

This margin lending scheme cannot be used in combination with the 'classical' sub-administration scheme.

7.11.3 Determining the leverage amount

There are two methods of determining the amount of borrowed assets:

1. Calculating the leverage based on the starting values of balances and limits.
Setting values of balances and limits in cash and securities for clients at the start of the day. As a rule, this procedure is performed by uploading data from a file. Then the program calculates

the amount of leverage for each client as a ratio between the client's equity (Opening balances of cash and securities that are accepted as collateral) and the available borrowed assets (Opening cash limits). This method is used for ensuring compatibility of the new margin lending scheme with the old limit file format.

If necessary, the amount of leverage can be changed manually, by selecting shortcut menu option **Set limit** (for the selected client) or **Set limits for clients from table** in the **Client portfolio** table. In this case, the value of opening limit is also changed.

Clients for whom the amount of leverage is set by the calculation method are marked with attribute 'ML' in the **Client type** field of the **Client portfolio** table.

2. Explicit statement of the leverage amount.

Values of cash and securities balances, as well as the leverage amount, are set for clients as of the day start. If necessary, the amount of leverage can be changed manually, by selecting shortcut menu option **Set balance and leverage** (for the selected client) or **Set leverage for clients from table** in the **Client portfolio** table.

Clients for whom the amount of leverage is set explicitly are marked with attribute 'MP' in the **Client type** field of the **Client portfolio** table.

7.12 Limits Table

menu **Limits / Cash limits ...** or button .

menu **Limits / Limits for securities ...** or button .

7.12.1 Creating the limits tables

1. Description of the table parameters:

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	The identifier of the trading session in which the limit is maintained, for example, EQTV means MOEX stock exchange
**Security name	Instrument name in the trading system
**Security code	Instrument registration ID in the trading system
**Depo account	Depo account on which client's assets are recorded
Client code	QUIK system code of the client for whom the limit is set
Limit kind	Limit kind. Tx value corresponds to client's position after all calculations
Incoming position	Amount of the client's equity prior to executing operations
Incoming limit	Allowed amount of borrowed assets prior to executing operations

Parameter	Description
Current position	Current amount of the client's equity (with account for 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 buy orders Available = Total – Reserved
Balance	Client's assets after executing trades less the borrowed assets Balance = Total – Opening limit
*Leverage	The leverage value specified at the time of loading cash limits
**WA.position price	Weighted average acquisition price calculated for the client's trades

* - 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.

- Firms filter, Currencies filter, Groups filter***, **Securities filter, Depo accounts filter****, and **Client 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 numerous client accounts.
- If the **Show zero limits** checkbox is clear, the table will not show 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, to check whether any limit is assigned to the user).
- 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 further details on configuring colors, see sub-section 2.6.10 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles.

7.12.2 Viewing client limits in table

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 different 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.

	Firm	Cur	Gro	Client code	Limit kind	Opening position	Opening limit	Current position	Current limit	Reserved	Total	Available
1	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	1	T0		0,00	0,00	775 991,96	0,00	136,21	775 991,96	775 855,75
2	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	1	T2		0,00	0,00	7 999,16	0,00	0,00	7 999,16	7 999,16
3	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	2	T0		0,00	0,00	-776 203,64	0,00	136,21	-776 203,64	-776 339,85
4	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	2	T2		0,00	0,00	-8 000,84	0,00	0,00	-8 000,84	-8 000,84
5	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	4/41	T0		0,00	0,00	-35 103,42	0,00	0,00	-35 103,42	-35 103,42
6	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	4/41	T2		0,00	0,00	-35 103,42	0,00	0,00	-35 103,42	-35 103,42
7	NC0038900I	SUFEQ1	4/42	T0		0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00

	Firm	Security	Security coc	DEPO acco	Client code	Limit kind	Opening position	Opening limit	Current position	Current limit	Reserved	Total
1	NC0038900I	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F1	1	T0	0	0	-403	0	0	0
2	NC0038900I	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F1	1	T2	0	0	-4	0	0	0
3	NC0038900I	MosEnergo	MSNG	L01-00000F1	1	T0	0	0	0	0	1	0
4	NC0038900I	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F1	2	T0	0	0	403	0	0	0
5	NC0038900I	LUKOIL	LKOH	L01-00000F1	2	T2	0	0	4	0	0	0
6	NC0038900I	MosEnergo	MSNG	L01-00000F1	2	T0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Contents of the table can be exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC, and copied to Windows Clipboard. For more details on exporting tables, see Section 6.

7.12.3 Changing limits depending on client operations

**Limits for securities table,
values in lots**

Cash limits table, values in cash

Operation	Field 'Total'	Field 'Reserved'	Field 'Total'	Field 'Reserved'
Buy order entry	Does not change	Does not change	Does not change	+ order volume + commission
Sell order entry	Does not change	+ order volume	Does not change	Does not change
Buy order execution	+ filled order volume	Does not change	- (filled order volume + commission)	- (filled order volume + commission)
Sell order execution	- filled order volume	- filled order volume	+ filled order volume - commission	Does not change
Buy order cancellation	Does not change	Does not change	Does not change	- (cancelled order volume balance + commission)
Sell order cancellation	Does not change	- cancelled order volume balance	Does not change	Does not change

Values of parameters **Opening balance** and **Opening limit** do not change when orders are entered and trades are executed.

When the value of the **Reserved** parameter exceeds the value of the **Total** parameter, which is the sum of the **Current balance** and **Current limit** parameters, the system issues a message stating that the limit has been exceeded and blocks the possibility of executing trades.

7.12.4 Available functions

Data from tables can be copied to the Clipboard and exported via DDE and ODBC.

Functions available from the **Limits for securities** table shortcut menu:

- Use **Set limit for securities** to set a new limit value. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.2](#)
- Use **Delete a limit for securities** to delete the selected limit value.
- Use **Correct limits via file** to configure dynamic loading of limits corrections from a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.16.4](#).
- Use **New order** to open a new order entry window for the instrument for which the limit is set in the selected table row. If this instrument is present in several classes, the shortcut menu displays a sub-menu with a list of these classes. If the instrument is present only in one class, the sub-menu does not open.

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

- Use **New stop order** to open a window for entering a new contingent order for the instrument.
- Use **Quotes** to open the **Level II Quotes** table for the selected instrument.
- Use **Create SMS alert limits on securities** to configure sending of SMS alerts about the current value of the limit for the instrument at a specific time; for more details, see Section 3: Viewing Information, sub-section 3.9.10.
- Use **Save limits from table to file** to save limits from the table to a text file (with account for settings and filters). For more details, see sub-section [7.15.8](#).
- Use **Save all limits to file** to save all limits to a text file. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.8](#).
- Use **Load limits from file** to load limits from a text file. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.9](#).

Functions available from the **Cash limits** table shortcut menu:

- Use **Set cash limit** to set a new cash limit value. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.1](#).
- Use **Set balance and leverage** to set the value of Opening cash balance and Leverage for the selected client. For more details see sub-section [7.13.7](#).
- Use **Delete cash limit** to delete the selected cash limit value.
- Use **Correct limits via file** to configure dynamic loading of limits corrections from a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.16.4](#).

- Use **Create SMS alert for cash limits** to configure sending of SMS alerts about the current value of the cash limit at a specific time. For more details, see Section 3: Viewing Information, sub-section 3.9.10.
- Use **Save limits from table to file** to save limits from the table to a text file (with account for settings and filters). For more details, see sub-section [7.15.8](#).
- Use **Save all limits to file** to save all limits to a text file. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.8](#).
- Use **Load limits from file** to load limits from a text file. For more details, see sub-section [7.15.9](#).

7.13 The Client Portfolio Table

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

7.13.1 Purpose

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

7.13.2 Table Format

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

Parameter	Description
Firm	Firm identifier in the trading system
*Client code	Client identifier in the QUIK system
*HighRisk	Attribute of a 'qualified' client who is permitted to be provided with borrowed assets with leverage 1:3. Possible values include: 'HighRisk': qualified, <blank>: no. The field is filled only for ML and MP clients
*Client type	Attribute of monitoring positions type. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ MLim: scheme of monitoring a position "by leverage" is used, the leverage is calculated based on the Opening limit value; _ MP: scheme of monitoring a position "by leverage is used, the leverage is specified explicitly; _ Mpos: positions monitoring scheme "open position limit" is used _ <blank>: this scheme is not 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

Parameter	Description
Init.margin	<p>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.</p> <p>The field is filled only for MD clients</p>
Corr.margin	<p>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.</p> <p>The field is filled only for MD clients</p>
*Portfolio value	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>
Status	<p>State of the portfolio value relative to the margin value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Normal, if Portfolio value \geq Corr. Margin; _ Restriction, if Portfolio value $<$ Corr. Margin and/or \geq Init. Margin; _ Demand, if Portfolio value $<$ Init. Margin and/or \geq Min. margin; <p>Closing, if Portfolio value $<$ Min. margin</p>
Demand	<p>Total margin demand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ If Portfolio value – Init. Margin < 0, then Demand = Init. Margin – Portfolio value; _ Otherwise 0 <p>The field is filled only for MD clients</p>
Funds level	<p>Available funds level.</p> <p>Funds level = Portfolio value – Min. margin / Init. Margin – Min. margin</p> <p>Valid values: from -9.99 to 9.99 with accuracy of two decimal places. If Init.margin = Min.margin, then Funds level = 9.99.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Funds level < 1 – about closing (margin call); _ Funds level < 0 – forced closing <p>The field is filled only for MD clients</p>
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	<p>For ML type clients: ratio of Incoming limit to InAssets.</p> <p>For MP type clients: clearly set leverage coefficient.</p> <p>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</p>
Open. limit	<p>Value of the margin limit prior to the trading session start.</p> <p>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 setting User's manual)</p>
*ValShort	Estimated value of short positions (the value is always negative)
*ValLong	<p>Estimated value of long positions,</p> <p>ValLong = ValLongMargin + ValLongAsset</p>
ValLongMargin	Estimated value of long positions in margin securities accepted as collateral
ValLongAsset	Estimated value of long positions in non-margin securities accepted as collateral
*Current leverage	<p>The current ratio of the client's equity to the used borrowed assets</p> <p>Current leverage = 100 / Margin – 1</p> <p>For MD clients the field is not filled</p>
*Margin	<p>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.</p> <p>For MD clients the field is not filled</p>
LimAll	<p>Current value of the margin limit.</p> <p>For MD clients the field is not filled</p>
AvLimAll	<p>The value of the current margin limit available for opening further positions.</p> <p>For MD clients the field is not filled</p>
LockedBuy	<p>Estimated value of assets in buy orders</p> <p>LockedBuy = LockedBuyMargin + LockedBuyAsset</p>
LockedBuyMargin	Estimated value of assets in buy orders for margin securities accepted as collateral (of the MC type)
LockedBuyAsset	Estimated value of assets in buy orders for non-margin securities accepted as 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

Parameter	Description
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 Preceding day 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	The absolute value of the change in the value of all client's positions ProfitLoss = AllAssets – OpenAllAssets
RateChange	The relative value of the change in 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)
LimSell	Estimated value of the cash assets available for selling margin securities (of the MC type)
ToBuyNonMargin	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying non-margin securities (of non-specified type)
ToBuyCash	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying securities accepted as collateral (of the C type)
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
Variat. margin	Current variation margin for the 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. net in the derivatives market. The value of the field is calculated by the following formula: Assets / Curr. clear pos. = (Portfolio value + Pos. margin) / Pos. margin. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ If Pos. margin = 0, value 100% is specified in the field; _ If Assets / Curr. clear pos. > 100%, value 100% is specified in the field;
Total money balance	Total cash balances for all limits, less assets reserved for execution of liabilities, expressed in the selected settlement currency (see sub-section 7.13.9)

Parameter	Description
Total locked money	Total amount of the reserved assets from all client's cash limits recalculated into the settlement currency via cross-rates on 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 7.13.9)
Calc. parameters	Actual current calculation parameters for the given row in the '<Currency>-<Trading session ID>' format. Example: 'SUR-EQTV'
Short (net)	Estimated value of short positions. The discount factor is not used in calculations**
Long (net)	Estimated value of long positions. The discount factor is not used in calculations**
Haircuts	Total discounts on the value of long (only for collateral securities) and short security positions, discounts of the correlation between instruments, and discounts on indebtedness under currencies not covered by security collateral in the same currencies
Assets w / o HC	Current assets without haircuts. Total amount of cash balances, values of long collateral security positions, 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
Status coef.	The ratio of the total discounts to the current assets without discounts

* – default parameters,

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

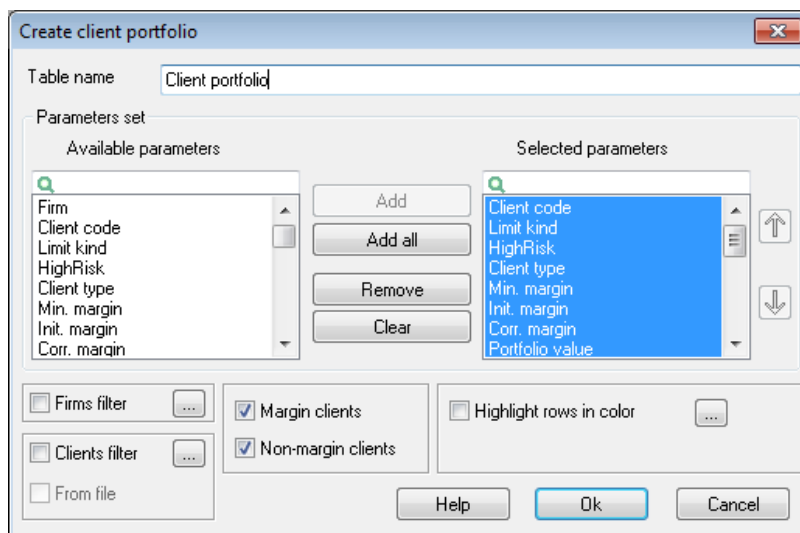
*** – united requirements for rules of brokering activities when executing individual transactions with securities for the account of clients are approved by the Instructions of Bank of Russia from 18.04.2014 N 3234-U

When calculating values of the `VallLong`, `VallLongMargin`, and `VallLongAsset` parameters, instruments without the preceding day closing price (or with the preceding day closing price that equals 0) are not included into the value of the collateral.

Formulas used for calculating parameters of the **Client portfolio** table are shown in [Appendix 1](#).

7.13.3 Configuring the table

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



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 in color depending on the portfolio status. To set font and background color click on button "...". For more details see sub-section [7.13.10](#).

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 refreshed 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.

7.13.4 Available operations

Data from tables can be exported via DDE and 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 table.

Functions available from the table shortcut menu:

- Use **Refresh** to recalculate values in the table;
- Use **Set limit** to calculate the value of the Opening limit based on the Leverage amount for the selected client.
- Use **Set limit for clients from table** to calculate the value of the Opening limit based on the amount of the Leverage for all clients displayed in the table;
- Use **Set balance and leverage** to set the value of the Opening cash balance and Leverage for the selected client;
- Use **Set leverage for clients from table** to set the value of the Opening cash balance and Leverage for all clients displayed in the table;
- Use **Set calculation parameters** to change parameters used for calculation of values in the table;
- Use **Open table [Buy / Sell]** 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 both limits for securities and cash limits for a selected client.

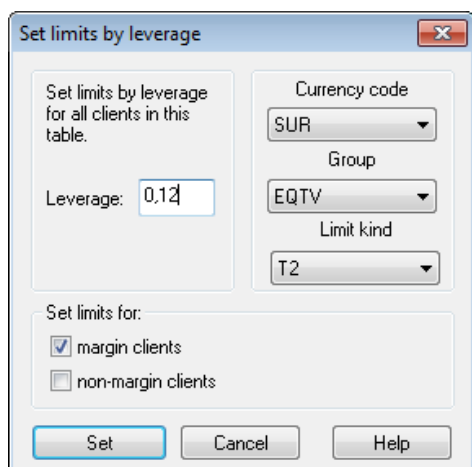
7.13.5 Setting limit value by leverage amount

This window is used for calculating the value of the Opening limit based on the estimated value of client's equity and the specified **Leverage** value.

Client parameters are selected similarly to setting the value of the **Cash limit**. When the ratio between the equity and borrowed assets is entered into the **Leverage** field, the corresponding amount of borrowed assets is calculated in the **Limit** field.

If you click on the **Set** button, the window closes, and the new limit value appears in the **Client portfolio** table. If you click on the **Cancel** button, the window closes without saving the changes.

7.13.6 Setting limit values for all clients in the table



The 'Set limits by leverage' dialog box contains the following fields and controls:

- Set limits by leverage for all clients in this table.** (Instructional text)
- Leverage:** A text input field containing the value '0.12'.
- Currency code:** A dropdown menu with 'SUR' selected.
- Group:** A dropdown menu with 'EQTV' selected.
- Limit kind:** A dropdown menu with 'T2' selected.
- Set limits for:** A section with two checkboxes:
- ☒ margin clients
- ☐ non-margin clients
- Buttons:** 'Set', 'Cancel', and 'Help' at the bottom.

This operation sets the value of the **Opening limit** for all clients displayed in the **Client portfolio** table. The **Opening limit** value is calculated based on the estimated value of the client's equity and the specified **Leverage** value.

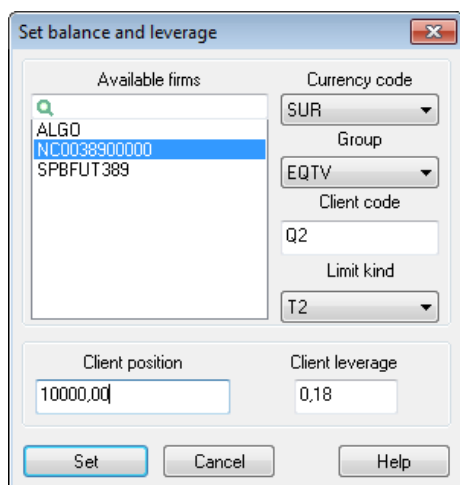
To calculate the **Opening limit** values, specify the following parameters:

- **Currency code** allows you to select the necessary settlement currency code from the list;
- **Group** allows you to select the necessary group code from the list;
- **Limit kind** allows you to select the necessary limit kind from the list. Limit kinds available for firm of client selected in the table are displayed in dropdown list.
- **Leverage** allows you to enter the ratio between the equity and borrowed assets.

If you select the **Set limits for** checkboxes, you will be able to calculate values of **Opening limits** separately for margin and / or non-margin clients.

7.13.7 Setting balance and leverage values

This operation allows you to enter or change the values of **Opening cash balance** and **Leverage**. Client parameters are selected similarly to setting the value of the **Cash limit**.



The 'Set balance and leverage' dialog box contains the following fields and controls:

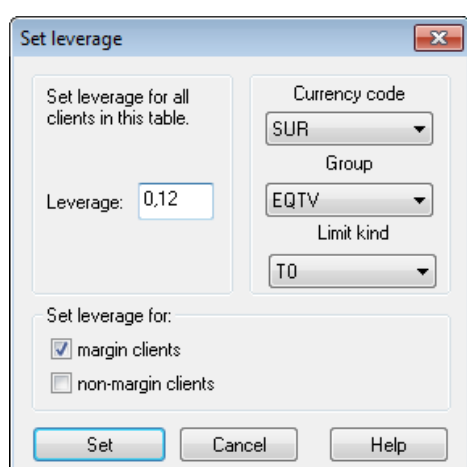
- Available firms:** A list box with a search icon and three items: 'ALGO', 'NC0038900000' (highlighted), and 'SPBFUT389'.
- Currency code:** A dropdown menu with 'SUR' selected.
- Group:** A dropdown menu with 'EQTV' selected.
- Client code:** A text input field containing 'Q2'.
- Limit kind:** A dropdown menu with 'T2' selected.
- Client position:** A text input field containing '10000.00'.
- Client leverage:** A text input field containing '0.18'.
- Buttons:** 'Set', 'Cancel', and 'Help' at the bottom.

If you click on the **Set** button, the window closes, and the entered **Leverage** value appears in the **Client portfolio** table, while the **Client positions** value appears in the **Cash limits** table as **Opening balance**. If you click on the **Cancel** button, the window closes without saving the changes.

7.13.8 Setting balance and leverage values for all clients in the table

This operation sets the **Leverage** value for all clients displayed in the **Client portfolio** window. To set the value, specify the following parameters:

- **Leverage** allows you to enter the ratio between the equity and borrowed assets;
- **Currency code** allows you to select the necessary settlement currency code from the list;
- **Group** allows you to select the necessary group code from the list;
- **Limit type** allows you to select the necessary limit kind from the list. Limit kinds available for firm of client selected in the table are displayed in shortcut menu.

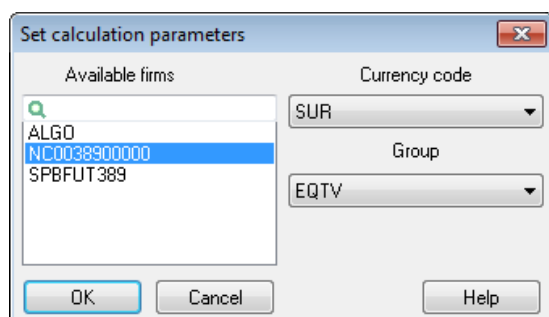


The 'Set leverage' dialog box has a title bar with a close button. It contains two main sections. The left section, titled 'Set leverage for all clients in this table.', has a 'Leverage' input field with the value '0,12'. The right section contains three dropdown menus: 'Currency code' (set to 'SUR'), 'Group' (set to 'EQTV'), and 'Limit kind' (set to 'T0'). Below these is a section titled 'Set leverage for:' with two checkboxes: 'margin clients' (checked) and 'non-margin clients' (unchecked). At the bottom are three buttons: 'Set', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

If you select the **Set leverage for** checkboxes, you will be able to calculate values of the **Leverage** separately for margin and / or non-margin clients.

7.13.9 Setting calculation parameters

This operation allows you to change parameters used for calculating values for all clients displayed in the **Client portfolio** table. When executing the **Set limit** and **Set balance and leverage** shortcut menu commands, the values set in this dialogue box will be used as the currency and calculation tag. If the parameters are not specified in this dialogue box, default settings will be used: SUR for the currency code and EQTV for the calculation tag.



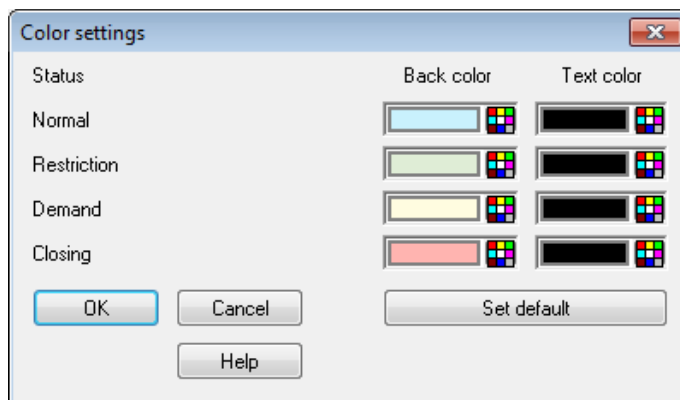
The 'Set calculation parameters' dialog box has a title bar with a close button. It features a list box on the left titled 'Available firms' containing the entries 'ALGO', 'NC0038900000' (which is highlighted), and 'SPBFUT389'. To the right of the list box are two dropdown menus: 'Currency code' (set to 'SUR') and 'Group' (set to 'EQTV'). At the bottom are three buttons: 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'.

To perform the setting, proceed as follows:

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

7.13.10 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 changing text and background color established by default in settings of working with Client portfolio in the **Trading / Client portfolio** section under **Settings / General...** for rows of the table depending on their status (see sub-section 5.2.11 of Section 5: Client Operations).

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

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

7.14 The Buy / Sell Table

7.14.1 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).

7.14.2 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
*Class	Instrument class name
Security code	Instrument code
*Type	<p>Instrument's affiliation to a list of margin securities and a list of instruments accepted as collateral for a margin loan. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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 <p>For MD clients:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">– 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 prior to executing operations 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
LimLong	The maximum size of the position for the given instrument accepted as collateral for long positions
LimShort	The maximum size of the short position for the given instrument

Parameter	Description
**LongCoef	The discount factor applied to long positions for the given instrument
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
**ShortCoef	The discount factor applied to short positions for the given instrument
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 prior to executing operations calculated at the closing price of the preceding trading session 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 of short positions is calculated based on the current offer price
**Spread HC	<p>For instruments not taking part in correlation configuration, the value of this parameter is zero and means that the estimate of this position will be fully applied to the calculation of the purchasing power.</p> <p>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</p>
D long	<p>Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of initial and corrected margin for long positions. The parameter is set by the broker.</p> <p>The field 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</p>
D short	<p>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.</p> <p>The field is filled only for MD clients. When D short = $+\infty$ the field is not filled but when</p>

Parameter	Description
	exporting via ODBC or DDE the actual value 1E50 is produced
D min long	<p>Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for long positions. The parameter is calculated as follows:</p> $D \text{ min long} = 1 - \sqrt{1 - D \text{ long}}$ <p>The field 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</p>
D min short	<p>Current value of the discounting coefficient used for calculation of minimum margin for short positions. The parameter is calculated as follows:</p> $D \text{ min short} = \sqrt{1 + D \text{ short}} - 1$ <p>The field 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</p>

* – default parameters,

** – 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	$+\infty$
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	< $+\infty$

Values in Buy / Sell table:

- 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.
- 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 collateral securities (C): **ToBuyCash / Lot sell cost**.

Instruments without the preceding day's closing price (or with the preceding day's closing price that equals 0) are not included into the value of collateral.

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

2. The expected cost of purchasing of 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.
3. The value of the **Sell** field is also calculated based on data in the **Client portfolio** table.

- for all margin securities (MC and M): $\text{To sell} / \text{Lot buy cost} + \text{Current security balance}$
- for non-margin securities and securities included into the collateral (C): $\text{Current security balance}$.

4. Instruments without the preceding day closing price (or with the preceding day closing price that equals 0) are not included into the value of collateral.

The value of the **Sell** field is calculated by the following general formula:

$\text{AvLimAll} / [1 + (\text{ShortCoef} - 1) * \text{Leverage}] / \text{Lot sell cost}$

The amount of commissions is ignored here.

7.14.3 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.
 - 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 instruments** 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 (the **Trading / Client portfolio** section 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 instruments** is a set of instruments selected for displaying in the table.
3. **Parameter set** allows you to select parameters for displaying in the table (column headers) and to configure their sequence.
 4. Checkbox **Show zero balance positions** allows you to disable the display of rows with zero balance position instruments in the table.

5. Checkbox **Table parameters can be set by global filter** defines whether **Filtering by client code / name** applies to the given table (see sub-section 2.9.2 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles).
6. Checkbox **Positions by instruments in lots** allows you to display the quantity of available instruments in lots. If the checkbox is clear, the quantity of available instruments is displayed in units.

7.14.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be exported via DDE.

- 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 table.

Functions available from the shortcut menu:

- Use **Refresh** to refresh 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 **Global filter** to enable / disable application of the **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 into 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 into the price field, and the value of the Sell field is inserted into the quantity parameter.**

7.15 Handling Limits

7.15.1 Creating cash limit

menu **Limits / Cash limit...**

1. **Available firms** is a list of trader identifiers. Different identifiers are used for different trading modes and exchanges. The code of the trader matching the trading mode for which the limit is being set must be selected.
2. Select **Currency code** to set the settlement currency code; Code SUR means RF roubles and code USD means US dollars. Select the necessary code from the list.
3. **Group** is the ID of the trading session (trading mode) in which the limit is maintained, for example, EQTV means MOEX stock exchange.
4. **Client code** is the code of the client for which the limit is being set.

5. **Limit type** is the kind of the limit. Limit kinds established in settings of the Limits Calculation Library for the specified client code are displayed in dropdown list. Tx value corresponds to client's position after all calculations.
6. **Client position** is the value of the client's equity.
7. **Client limit** is the maximum value of borrowed cash assets.

Once the limit for a new client is set, it will be displayed as a new row in the **Cash limits** table.

The limit setting operation can also be called from the shortcut menu in the **Cash limits** table.

7.15.2 Creating securities limit

menu **Limits / Limit for securities...**

1. **Available firms** is a list of trader identifiers. Different identifiers are used for different trading modes and exchanges. The code of the trader matching the trading mode for which the limit is being set must be selected.

2. **Security** is the name of the instrument for which the limit is being set. Select the necessary security from the list.
3. **Depo account** is the depo account code in the exchange trading system for displaying the securities being purchased. Select the code corresponding to the given trading mode from the list.

4. **Client code** is the code of the client for which the limit is being set.
5. **Limit type** is the kind of the limit being set. Limit kinds established in settings of the Limits Calculation Library for the specified client code are displayed in dropdown list. Tx value corresponds to client's position after all calculations.
6. **Client position** is the value of client's equity for the given instrument in lots.
7. **Client limit** is the maximum value of the client's borrowed assets for the given instrument in lots.
8. **WA.position price** is the value of the weighted average price of the client's position for securities.

If purchase price is greater than 0, changing it to 0 when editing a limit will not be effective, the value will be the same.

Once the limit for a new client is set, it will be displayed as a new row in the **Limits for securities** table.

The limit setting operation can also be called from the shortcut menu in the **Limits for securities** table.

7.15.3 Changing limits

Values of the client's limits can be manually changed as follows:

- Left double click on the necessary row in the **Limits** table;
- Select shortcut menu option **Set cash limit** (or **Set limit for securities**) in the necessary row of the **Limits** table.

7.15.4 Deleting limits

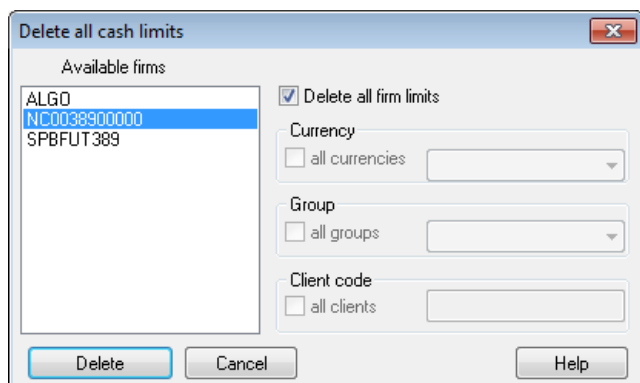
A limit of the selected client can be manually deleted as follows:

- Right double click on the necessary row in the **Limits** table;
- Select shortcut menu option **Delete cash limit** (or **Delete a limit for securities**) in the necessary row of the **Limits** table;
- Select program menu option **Limits / Delete a limit for securities** (or **Limits / Delete cash limit**).

7.15.5 Deleting a cash limits group

menu **Limits / Delete all limits for cash...**

The function allows you to delete a group of limits that meet the specified conditions.



1. In the **Available firms** list, select the trader identifier that corresponds to the trading mode in which limits are to be deleted.
2. If the **Delete all firm limits** checkbox is selected, all limits corresponding to the selected trader identifier will be deleted. If this checkbox is clear, a more flexible configuration of limit deletion conditions is possible.
3. **Currency** allows you to select the currency in which cash is expressed. To delete limits in all currencies, select the **all currencies** checkbox.
4. **Group** allows you to select the trading session (trading mode) ID that corresponds to the limits being removed. For example, EQTV means MOEX stock exchange. This parameter allows you to remove limits of all clients for the specified market. If the **all groups** checkbox is selected, limits are removed regardless of the trading session ID specified in them.
5. The **Client code** field allows you to specify the client code for deleting limits of a specific user. You have to specify the client code manually (no list is available). If the **all clients** checkbox is selected, limits will be removed regardless of the client code value.

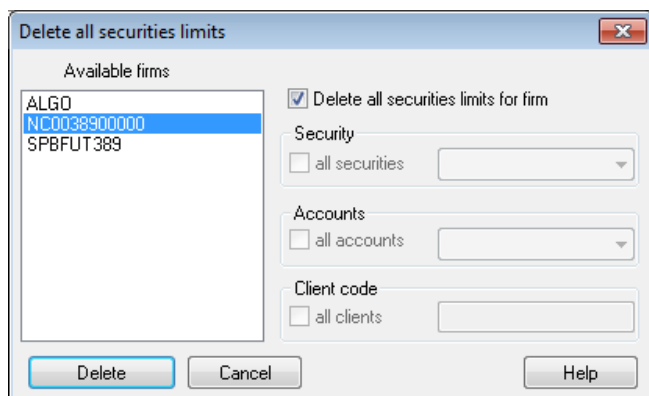
If you click on the **Delete** button, limits are deleted; if you click on the **Cancel** button, the window closes without any actions with limits.

| Limits in the derivatives market cannot be deleted by this method.

7.15.6 Deleting a securities limits group

menu **Limits / Delete all limits for securities...**

The function allows you to delete a group of limits that meet the specified conditions.



1. In the **Available firms** list, select the trader identifier that corresponds to the trading mode in which limits are to be deleted.
2. If the **Delete all firm limits** checkbox is selected, all limits corresponding to the selected trader identifier will be deleted. If this checkbox is clear, a more flexible configuration of limit deletion conditions is possible.
3. **Security** allows you to select an instrument. This attribute is used for deleting client limits for a certain instrument. If the **all securities** checkbox is selected, limits for all securities will be removed.
4. **Depo accounts** allow you to select the depo accounts for deleting limits. If the **all accounts** checkbox is selected, this condition is not checked.
5. The **Client code** field allows you to specify the client code for deleting limits of a specific user. You have to specify the client code manually (no list is available). If the **all clients** checkbox is selected, limits will be removed regardless of the client code value.

If you click on the **Delete** button, limits are deleted; if you click on the **Cancel** button, the window closes without any actions with limits.

7.15.7 Limits Report

menu **Limits / Report on limits...**

The limits report is used for obtaining information on actions taken on a certain client's limits during the specified day: the time of setting / changing, the values assigned, the initiator of changes, as well as information on dynamic limit corrections, including those using the CoLibri program.

Only users with the Sub-administrator or Firm manager rights can use the report request function. The report is requested under **Limits / Report on limits...**

Description of the report request window:

- **Request report on** allows you to select actions with limits to be included into the report;
- **Firm code** is the trading account code to which the limit pertains;
- **Client code** is the client code for the report. Each report is prepared on one client code only;
- **Report date** allows you to select the trading date for the report.

The prepared report is displayed in a separate window as shown below:

Limit's Report

Report date: 2014.04.21
Firm code: NC0038900000

Cash asset limit

Operation type	Operation time	Limit kind	Client	Group	Currency	Opening balance	Opening limit	Leverage	User
Setting	14:58:45	T2	Q1	EQTV	SUR	0.00	0.00	Not set	
Setting	14:58:45	T30	Q1	EQTV	SUR	0.00	0.00	Not set	
Setting	14:58:45	T0	Q1	EQTV	SUR	0.00	0.00	Not set	

Limit corrections

No data for report

Security limit

Operation type	Operation time	Limit kind	Client	Security	Account	Opening balance	Opening limit	Acquisition price	User
Setting	14:58:45	T2	Q1	LKOH	L01-00000F00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Setting	14:58:45	T30	Q1	LKOH	L01-00000F00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Setting	14:59:09	T2	Q1	MSNG	L01-00000F00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Setting	14:59:09	T30	Q1	MSNG	L01-00000F00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	
Setting	15:42:12	T0	Q1	LKOH	L01-00000F00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	

Results of different requests are displayed in different windows.

The shortcut menu allows the user to complete the following operations related to the results report:

- Click **Print** to make a printout of the report;
- Click **Preview** to view the printed version of the report.
- Click **Save to file** to save the report into an HTML file.

7.15.8 Saving limits to file

menu **Limits / Save limits to file...**

Save limits to file

Limits export file: D:\2110222.lim

☒ Save used limits

Total exported limits count:

cash count:

positions count:

Buttons: Save, Cancel, Help

This function is called under **Save all limits to file** shortcut menu option in one of the limits tables or from the program menu. In the window that opens, specify or select the name of file to which

data will be saved. The dialogue box also contains information fields indicating the number of lines saved to the file.

The same operation of saving to file is used for saving both cash and securities limits.

Limits transfer arrangements

1. If the **Save used limits** checkbox is clear, only the current limit values are saved to file. Therefore, when limits are subsequently loaded on the next day, the current (last) values of the preceding day will be assigned to the opening (starting) values of balances and limits.

```
OPEN_BALANCE = Current balance
OPEN_LIMIT = Current limit
```

The CURRENT_LIMIT parameter is not used.

2. If the **Save used limits** checkbox is selected, both the opening and the current limit values and the current balance value are saved to file.

```
OPEN_BALANCE = Current balance
OPEN_LIMIT = Opening limit
CURRENT_LIMIT = Current limit
```

The CURRENT_LIMIT parameter is used if the current limit value is strictly less than the opening limit.

If you click the **Save** button, data will be saved to a file. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window closes.

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains data for an individual limit in the 'parameter_name'=value' format. Lines are separated by a semicolon (;) with a space. The sequence and description of parameters are shown in the table below.

Parameter	Corresponding field in the Limits table
Cash limit	
MONEY:	Designation of the entry pertaining to a cash limit
FIRM_ID	Firm ID
TAG	Group
CURR_CODE	Settlement currency code
CLIENT_CODE	Client code
OPEN_BALANCE	Opening balance

Parameter	Corresponding field in the Limits table
*OPEN_LIMIT	Opening limit
*CURRENT_LIMIT	Current limit
*LEVERAGE	Leverage**
LIMIT_KIND	Limit type
Securities limit	
DEPO:	Designation of the entry pertaining to a securities limit
FIRM_ID	Firm ID
SECCODE	Security code
CLIENT_CODE	Client code
OPEN_BALANCE	Opening balance
OPEN_LIMIT	Opening limit
*CURRENT_LIMIT	Current limit
TRDACCID	Depo account
WA_POSITION_PRICE	Purchase price
LIMIT_KIND	Limit type

* - optional parameter;

** - **Client portfolio** table parameter

Example of a file:

```
MONEY: FIRM_ID = NC0080000000; TAG = EQTV; CURR_CODE = SUR; CLIENT_CODE = 583;
OPEN_BALANCE = 200000,00; OPEN_LIMIT = 0.00; LEVERAGE = -1; LIMIT_KIND = 1;
DEPO: FIRM_ID = NC0080000000; SECCODE = RU0008926621; CLIENT_CODE = 583; OPEN_BALANCE
= 300; OPEN_LIMIT = 0; TRDACCID = NL0080000043; WA_POSITION PRICE = 41.17; LIMIT_KIND
= 0;
```

The result of the saving to file operation is displayed in the Messages window as shown below:

```
File D:\74.lim lines processed = 210, limits saved:
cash = 83.
securities =127
```

7.15.9 Loading limits from file

menu **Limits / Load limits from file...**

This function is called under **Load limits from file** shortcut menu option in one of the limit tables or from the program menu. In the window that opens, select the file with limits to upload.

The same file contains both cash and securities limits. When describing limits, all parameters are mandatory, except for CURRENT_LIMIT, LIMIT_KIND, and LEVERAGE.

When loading the previously saved limits from the file, the system behaves as follows:

1. If the limits table already contains a limit for the given client, this limit changes; if there is no limit, a new line is generated.
2. Limits are changed as follows:
 - _ $\text{Current balance} = (\text{OPEN_BALANCE} - \text{Opening balance}) + \text{Current balance}^*$
 - _ $\text{Opening balance} = \text{OPEN_BALANCE}$
 - _ If CURRENT_LIMIT is specified, then $\text{Current limit} = \text{CURRENT_LIMIT}$.
 - _ Otherwise, $\text{Current limit} = (\text{OPEN_LIMIT} - \text{Opening limit}) + \text{Current limit}^*$
 - _ $\text{Opening limit} = \text{OPEN_LIMIT}$

Where **Current balance*** and **Current limit*** are the current values prior to changing the limits.

3. If the value of the LEVERAGE parameter in the limit file is -1 or absent, the leverage amount is calculated based on the 'Opening cash limit' amount. If the value of the LEVERAGE parameter is positive, the leverage amount is set explicitly. For more details, see sub-section [7.11.3](#).
4. If the limit file does not contain the LIMIT_KIND parameter, the value of this parameter is set to 0.
5. If an error is detected in any of the lines while loading the limit file, the program will issue the following message:

```
Wrong format for the file with limits. File D:\74.lim, line 1
```

7.16 Dynamic Limit Correction from File

menu **Limits / Correct limits via file...**

The standard limit calculation mechanism works as follows: when a user performs a trade, the QUIK server automatically calculates the cash limit for this user as per the QUIK server settings for the specific market. However this approach may be insufficient in certain cases. Since different firms use different policies on granting clients discounts and on controlling margin lending, the system provides for dynamical change of limits for clients via a special interface.

Dynamic loading of limits corrections from file is used for calculating client limit changes using external software tools on the basis of algorithms adopted by the broker.

Using dynamic limit correction from file makes it possible to correct values of all (both opening and current) balances and limits of clients for securities and cash assets.

7.16.1 Application of dynamic limit correction from file:

1. A user that has the rights of the Firm manager or the Subadministrator exports data required for calculating limits from QUIK tables over DDE to MS Excel file or via ODBC to a database (for more details on export configuration, see Section 6).
2. The MS Excel environment (for example, a VBA macro) or user own program is used to monitor changes in parameters and to calculate changes in limits on the basis of algorithms used by the broker.
3. The instruction to change the limit is saved as a new line to the input file that has standard extension .lci (for example, limits.lci); a unique parameter LIMIT_ID is assigned to the instruction.
4. The QUIK system reads the said file at fixed intervals and generates a command to the QUIK server to change the corresponding limit as soon as new lines appear in the file (lines with the LIMIT_ID parameter values that have not been processed before).
5. The event of limit correction is registered in the output file (*.lco) that can be used for diagnosing the result of the operation.
6. In case of an external program, the correction is considered to have been processed if the output file contains a line with parameter LIMIT_ID whose value is similar to the value of this parameter specified in the correction instruction.

7.16.2 Format of the input file containing limit corrections (*.lci)

Each line of the file is a set of parameters that have format 'parameter_name' = 'parameter_value' and are separated with a semicolon (;) and a space.

Parameter	Purpose
LIMIT_TYPE	Type of the limit being changed. Possible values include: MONEY: cash assets limit, DEPO: securities limit
LIMIT_ID	Limit correction identifier; a unique integer parameter within the range from 0 to 2147483648
FIRM_ID	Trader code. Corresponds to the Firm parameter in the Limits table
CLIENT_CODE	Client code. 12 characters maximum. Required parameter.
OPEN_BALANCE	Opening position value change; an optional parameter
OPEN_LIMIT	Incoming limit value change; an optional parameter

Parameter	Purpose
CURRENT_BALANCE	Current balance value change; an optional parameter
CURRENT_LIMIT	Current limit value change; an optional parameter
LIMIT_OPERATION	<p>Limit correction method; a mandatory parameter. Possible values include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ CORRECT_LIMIT (by default): limit values are changed by the value specified in corrections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Opening position = Incoming position + OPEN_BALANCE _ Opening limit = Incoming limit + OPEN_LIMIT _ Current balance = Current balance + OPEN_BALANCE + CURRENT_BALANCE _ Current limit = Current limit + OPEN_LIMIT + CURRENT_LIMIT _ SET_LIMIT: limit values are substituted with the values specified in corrections: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Opening position = OPEN_BALANCE _ Opening limit = OPEN_LIMIT _ Current balance = CURRENT_BALANCE _ Current limit = CURRENT_LIMIT
* TRDACCID	Depo account number; a mandatory parameter. Corresponds to the Depo account parameter in the Limits for securities table.
* SECCODE	Instrument code; a mandatory parameter. Corresponds to the Securities code field in the Limits for securities table.
**TAG	Settlement code; a mandatory parameter. Corresponds to the Group field in the Cash limits table.
**CURR_CODE	Currency code; a mandatory parameter. Corresponds to the Currency field in the Cash limits table
LIMIT_KIND	Type of the limit being changed. Corresponds to the Limit type field in the Cash limits table and in the Limits for securities table
**LEVERAGE	Leverage; an optional parameter. Corresponds to the Leverage field in the Cash limits table.
*WA_POSITION_PRICE	Weighted average price of purchase, optional parameter. Corresponds to the parameter WA.position price of Limits for securities table.

* - securities limit correction parameter (LIMIT_TYPE = DEPO)

** - cash limit correction parameter (LIMIT_TYPE = MONEY)

Even though parameters **OPEN_BALANCE**, **OPEN_LIMIT**, **CURRENT_BALANCE**, and **CURRENT_LIMIT** are optional, at least one of them must be specified for each limit correction operation.

Line examples:

- cash asset limit correction

```
LIMIT_TYPE=MONEY; LIMIT_ID=1; FIRM_ID=NC0038900000; TAG=EQTV; CURR_CODE=SUR;  
CLIENT_CODE= SUBADM1; OPEN_LIMIT=10; CURRENT_LIMIT= 10;  
LIMIT_OPERATION=CORRECT_LIMIT; LIMIT_KIND=1; LEVERAGE=0,2;
```

- cash asset limit setting

```
LIMIT_TYPE=MONEY; LIMIT_ID=2; FIRM_ID=NC0038900000; TAG=EQTV; CURR_CODE=SUR;  
CLIENT_CODE= SUBADM2; OPEN_LIMIT=10000; CURRENT_LIMIT=5000;  
LIMIT_OPERATION=SET_LIMIT; LIMIT_KIND=0; LEVERAGE=0,18;
```

- securities limit correction

```
LIMIT_TYPE=DEPO; LIMIT_ID=3; FIRM_ID=NC0038900000; SECCODE=RU0008926621;  
TRDACCID=L01-00000F00; CLIENT_CODE=CL2; OPEN_LIMIT=1; CURRENT_LIMIT=0;  
OPEN_BALANCE=10; CURRENT_BALANCE= -2; LIMIT_OPERATION=CORRECT_LIMIT; LIMIT_KIND=2;  
WA_POSITION_PRICE=2;
```

- securities limit setting

```
LIMIT_TYPE=DEPO; LIMIT_ID=4; FIRM_ID=NC0038900000; SECCODE=RU0009024277;  
TRDACCID=L01-00000F00; CLIENT_CODE= CL3; OPEN_LIMIT=200; CURRENT_LIMIT=100;  
OPEN_BALANCE=500; CURRENT_BALANCE=400; LIMIT_OPERATION=SET_LIMIT; LIMIT_KIND=0;
```

7.16.3 Format of the output file with correction results (*.lco)

Each line of the file is a set of parameters that have format 'parameter_name' = 'parameter_value' and are separated with a semicolon (;) and a space.

Parameter	Purpose
LIMIT_TYPE	Type of the limit being changed. Possible values include: MONEY: cash assets limit, DEPO: securities limit

Parameter	Purpose
LIMIT_ID	Limit correction identifier. Corresponds to the value specified in the file containing limit corrections (*.lci)
STATUS	Limit correction processing result. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ -2: limit correction does not correspond to the specified format; _ 0: limit correction has been sent to the QUIK server; _ 1: limit correction has been successfully executed on the QUIK server; _ 2: limit correction has been rejected by the QUIK server
DESCRIPTION	Text comment on the limit correction processing result

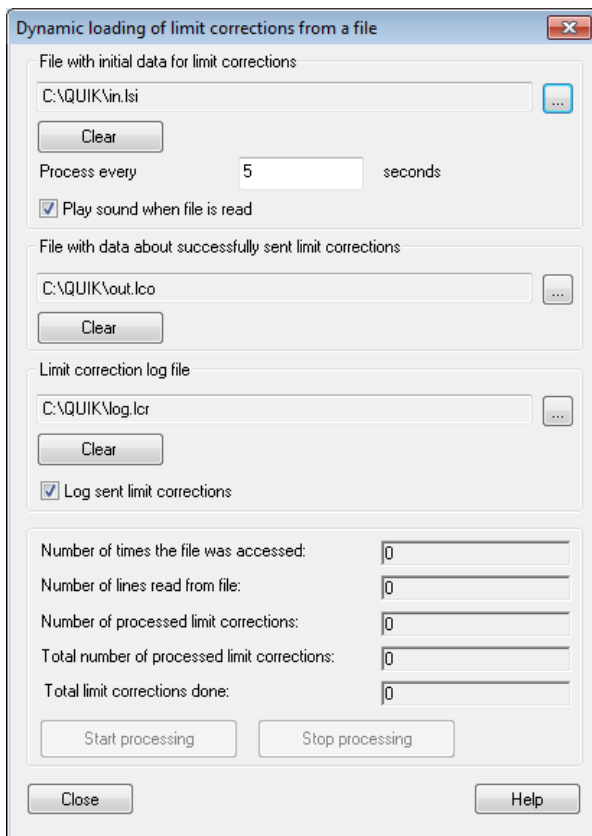
Line examples:

```
LIMIT_ID=30;LIMIT_TYPE=MONEY;STATUS=0;DESCRIPTION=Correction sent to the server;
LIMIT_ID=30; LIMIT_TYPE=MONEY; STATUS=1; DESCRIPTION=Correction successfully
executed;
```

7.16.4 Configuring dynamic limit correction from file

Configuring is performed by selecting program menu option **Limits / Correct limits via file...** or shortcut menu option **Correct via file** in one of the **Limits** tables.

- 1. File with initial data for limit corrections** allows you to specify the path to the file containing limit correction data (*.lci).
- 2. Process every ... seconds** allows you to specify the intervals at which the QUIK system will access the text file.
- 3.** If the **Play sound when file is read** checkbox is selected, accessing the text file triggers an audio alarm.
- 4. File with data on successfully sent limit corrections** allows you to specify the path to the file containing limit correction results (*.lco).
- 5. Limit correction log file** allows you to specify the path to the file containing the log of the limit correction program actions.
- 6.** If the **Log sent limit corrections** checkbox is selected, actions of the limit correction program are logged to the log file specified above. If the checkbox is clear, no logging is performed.
- 7.** Clicking the **Start processing** button launches the dynamic limit correction procedure. In this case, the configuration window remains open. To close the window, click the **Close** button.
- 8.** Clicking the **Stop processing** button stops the limit correction procedure.



9. The following information fields of the window are used for monitoring the program access to the file containing limit correction data:

- **Number of times the file was accessed** indicates the number of accesses to the file made from the moment of the process launch. If the processing stops, the current value is recorded; if the processing restarts, the value is reset to zero.
- **Number of lines read from file** indicates the number of lines read from the file at the time of the last access.
- **Number of processed limit corrections** indicates the number of limit correction commands generated as a result of the last access to the file and sent to the server. The value may differ from the number of lines read if any errors have been detected or if any correction to any transaction has already been sent to the server.
- **Total limit corrections sent** is the number of limit correction commands sent to the server since the process launch.
- **Total limit corrections done** is the number of limit correction commands executed since the process launch.

7.17 Important Points to be Aware of when Working with Client Limits on Derivatives Market

Contrary to the stock market operations, sufficiency of the client's assets for executing operations is checked directly by the exchange trading system rather than by the QUIK server.

On the derivatives market, limits are created and edited by entering the relevant transaction into the trading system. If transactions are unavailable, it is impossible to perform operations with limits.

Once the broker sets limits for the client's account that reflect the maximum values of equity and borrowed assets, the trading system performs the further monitoring of the parameters.

7.18 The Client Account Positions Table

menu [Trading](#) / [Futures](#) / [Client account positions...](#)

The table is used for viewing information on current open positions of clients for instruments of the derivatives market. In terms of its purpose, the table is equivalent to the **Limits for securities** table for stock market operations. The table is also used for viewing client positions on the RTS Standard spot market.

One table can display client positions on different markets.

7.18.1 Viewing the values of table parameters

Table rows display positions for instruments on client accounts. Table columns display parameters with the following values:

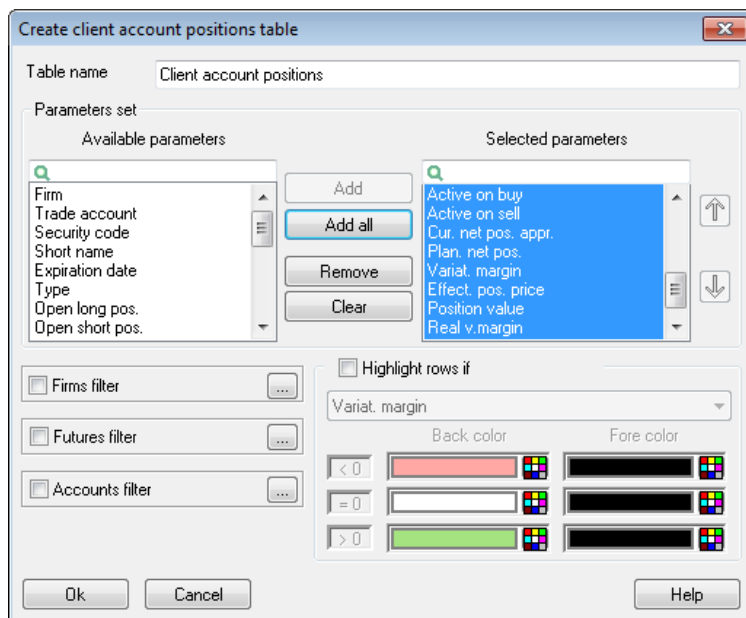
Parameter	Purpose
Firm	Dealer firm ID in the trading system
Trade account	The internal compound parameter of the QUIK server designating the trading venue (for example, SPBFUT00) and client code at the exchange (for example, 001)
Security code	Instrument identifier in the trading system
Short name	The instrument name in the trading system that matches the instrument code
Expiration date	Contract expiry date
*Type	Trading account grouping type For 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. pure 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

Parameter	Purpose
Cur. pure pos.	Current total number of contracts in open positions with account for trades Current 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.	Cash value of the planned (taking into account order executions) net positions For the RTS Standard market, value Limit of open positions in the underlying asset spots is displayed
*Variat. margin	Estimated amount of the variation margin (change of the client's position value in cash with account for quotes)
*Effect. pos. price	Price at which variation margin is zero in case of positions closing
*Position value	Derivatives market position value For the RTS Standard market, the used value of the limit for buying spot assets is displayed
Total v. margin	Variation margin balance after the main clearing
Real v. margin	Actual variation margin relayed from FORTS

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

7.18.2 Configuring the table

To create the table, select menu option **Trading / Futures / Client account positions....** Parameters for displaying in table columns are selected from the list of available parameters. Table rows display all client positions. If necessary, the list of positions can be narrowed using filters.



1. **Table name** - allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Selected parameters** - allows you to select parameters to display in the table and their arrangement.
3. **Firms filter** is the filter for the **Firm** field. It allows you to select client positions only for a certain broker (subbroker), or to divide operations on different trading venues into different tables.
4. **Futures filter** is the filter for the **Short name** field. It allows you to configure the table to display client positions for one or several selected instruments.
5. **Account filter** is the filter for the **Trading account** field. This filter is used to select client accounts for displaying in the table.
6. **Highlight rows if** allows you 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.

7.18.3 Available table operations

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported via DDE and ODBC.

- Left double click on a row to edit a client limit or to create a new one.
- Right double click on a row to delete the selected client limit.

Functions available under the table shortcut menu:

- **New order** opens the new order entry form window;
- **Early option execution** initiates option expiry.
- **Create SMS alert on futures positions** allows you to configure sending of SMS alerts about the value of the selected position at a specific time. For more details, see Section 3: Viewing Information, sub-section 3.9.11.
- **Set position:**

- For derivatives market contracts, it changes the value of **Opening net position** for the given instrument. For more details, see sub-section [7.18.4](#).
- For net positions of the RTS Standard market, it sets open position limit for the given instrument. For more details, see sub-section [7.18.5](#).
- **Cancel position** deletes the selected open position limit. The operation is available for the RTS Standard market.
- **Load futures limits from file** loads limit values from a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.20.5](#).
- **Save futures limits to file** saves limit values to a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.20.4](#).

7.18.4 Changing derivatives contract position

For futures and option contracts, the value of the opening net position can be adjusted. To do so, place the cursor onto the row with the value to be adjusted and select **Set position** under the shortcut menu.



This opens a window displaying the following parameters:

1. **Firm** is the dealer firm ID in the trading system.
2. **Security** is the instrument identifier the trading system.
3. **Trading account** is the client trading account code; the value is case-sensitive.
4. **Open. net pos** is the opening net position value being adjusted (the total number of contracts in open positions at the trading start).

Generally, only the value of the opening net position needs to be adjusted; other fields in this window are to be left unchanged.

7.18.5 Setting open position limits

- This operation is used for limiting the size of the short position for an instrument in the RTS Standard spot market.
- To set the limit, select in the **Client account positions** table the row with the instrument whose **Short name** field contains the name of the required security, for example LKOH (let us call such instruments a net position). In the selected row, select **Set position** under the shortcut menu.

1. **Open position limit is set on the basis of the net position. This function is not available in rows whose field Short name contains a derivative code, for example, LKOH-12.09.**
2. **Open position limit can also be set by clicking letter 'T' button on the toolbar and selecting operation Set open position limit by spot asset for the 'RTS Standard' class.**

- In the **Set open position limit by spot asset** window that opens, fill in the following fields:
 - _ **Firm** is the trader name;
 - _ **Trading account** is the client trading account code (the value is case-sensitive);
 - _ **Underlying asset code** is the code of the instrument corresponding to the spot asset;
 - _ **Open position limit** is the size of the limit being set in lots.

The entered limit value is displayed in the **Plan. net pos.** field.

7.19 The Client Account Limits Table

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

The table is used for viewing information on the current value of client's open positions for instruments of the derivatives market. In terms of its purpose, the table is equivalent to the **Cash limits** table for operations on the stock market.

Client accounts on the FORTS derivatives market and on the MOEX Derivatives section (standard contracts) can be combined in one table.

7.19.1 Viewing the values of table parameters

Table rows display client accounts. Table columns display parameters with the following values:

Parameter	Purpose
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 at the exchange (for example, 001)

Parameter	Purpose
Limit type	<p>Limit type for the derivatives market:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ‘Cash’ refers to the value of cash in the collateral; – ‘Collateral cash’ refers to the value of pledged assets in the collateral; – ‘Deposit funds in foreign currency’ refers to the value of deposit cash funds expressed in foreign currency; – ‘Clearing cash’ refers to the parameter of the last main clearing recorded by the FORTS trading system; – ‘Clearing collateral cash’ refers to the parameter of the last main clearing recorded by the FORTS trading system; – ‘Limit of open positions on the spot market’ refers to the limit of cash assets available for performing operations on the RTS Standard market; – ‘By combined assets’ refers to 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. The 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	<p>The current limit of open positions in cash for all instruments.</p> <p>For the RTS Standard market, the limit for buying spot assets is displayed</p>
Cur. pure pos.	<p>Combined cash collateral reserved for open positions and trading operations of the current session.</p> <p>For the RTS Standard market, only positions for the main spot assets are taken into account *</p>
Cur. pure positions (for orders)	Cash amount of the collateral reserved for active orders
Cur. net positions (for open positions)	Amount of collateral reserved for open positions in cash (for limits of the ‘Cash’ and ‘Collateral cash’ types).
Plan. pure pos.	Planned net positions in cash for all instruments. Corresponds to the ‘Available 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	<p>Premium for option positions calculated according to the trading system rules</p> <p>For limits of the ‘Clearing cash’ and ‘Clearing collateral cash’ types, it corresponds to the ‘Option premium’ parameter of FORTS</p>

Parameter	Purpose
Stock exchange tax	The sum charged by the exchange committee for performing exchange trades. This parameter is used for the FORTS market. Its value is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ‘Collected exchange fees for futures and options after positions are formed (loss)’: for limits of the ‘Cash’ and ‘Collateral cash’ types; – ‘Exchange fee for futures’ + ‘Exchange fee for options’: for limits of the ‘Clearing cash’ and ‘Clearing collateral cash’ types
Coeff. of client margin requirements	Client’s collateral coefficient
Holding currency	Currency in which the limit is relayed
Real v. margin	Actual variation margin relayed 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.

7.19.2 Configuring the table

To create the table, select menu option **Trading / Futures / Client account limits....** Select parameters for displaying in columns from the list of available parameters. Table rows display all client positions. If necessary, the list of client positions can be narrowed using filters.

1. **Table name** - allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameters set** - allows you to select parameters to display in the table and their arrangement.
3. **Firms filter** is the filter for the **Firm** field. It allows you to select client positions only for a certain broker (subbroker), or to divide operations on different trading venues into different tables.
4. **Accounts filter** is the filter for the **Trading account** field. This filter is used to select client accounts for displaying in the table.
5. **Show limits** is the filter by the value of the **Limit type by** parameter: ‘cash’, ‘collateral cash’, ‘combined assets’, ‘clearing cash’, ‘clearing collateral cash’, ‘open spot market positions’, ‘dep. funds in foreign curr’. Setting a checkbox enables displaying limits of the corresponding type in the table.
6. **Highlight rows if** allows you 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.

7.19.3 Available table operations

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard and exported via DDE server and ODBC.

- Left double click on a row to edit a client limit or to create a new one.
- Right double click on a row to delete the selected client limit.

Functions available under the table shortcut menu:


- **Set limit** sets a new limit value, see sub-section [7.20.1](#);
- **Delete limit** deletes the selected limit;
- **Create SMS alert on futures limits** allows you to configure sending of SMS alerts about the value of the selected limit at a specific time. For more details, see Section 3: Viewing Information, sub-section 3.9.11.
- **Load futures limits from file** loads limit values from a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.20.5](#).
- **Save futures limits to file** saves limit values to a file. For more details, see sub-section [7.20.4](#).

1. **Since the user limits on the derivatives market are controlled directly by the trading system, the operations used for creating, editing, and cancelling such limits are similar to operations with other transactions sent to the trading system and can be performed using toolbar buttons and hotkeys.**
2. **Operations used for adding, editing, and removing limits are available only for client limits. It is impossible to change or delete a firm limit.**

7.20 Operations with Client Limits on Derivatives Market

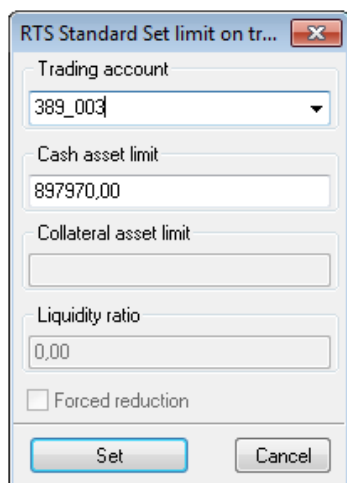
7.20.1 Creating limits

You can create a new limit for a client account using one of the following methods:

- Click button **T** on the toolbar, select a class pertaining to the derivatives market (for example, 'SPb futures') and the 'Set limit' transaction;
- Click button  on the toolbar (the **Client account limits** table must be active);
- Press key 'F2' (the **Client account limits** table must be active);
- Left double click on a row in the **Client account limits** table (the table must contain at least one client limit);
- Select **Set limit** under the shortcut menu of the **Client account limits** table.

Description of parameters in the limits setting window:

1. **Trading account** is the client account number in the trading system. The value is case-sensitive.



2. **Cash asset limit:** for the derivatives market, the amount of the client's cash assets is specified in this field; for the RTS Standard market, the client's cash asset limit for buying spot assets on this market is specified in this field.
3. **Collateral asset limit** is the valuation of the client's assets accepted by the broker as collateral for the client's open position. This parameter is used for the FORTS market.
4. **Liquidity ratio** is the ratio between cash and collateral assets blocked for the client's order; the ratio values can range from 0 to 1. This parameter is used for the FORTS market.
5. If the **Forced reduction** checkbox is selected, an instruction is sent to the trading system directing forced reduction of client's cash assets to the specified value; in this case, the value of KGO (collateral ratio) is set to 0 and the **Use KGO** parameter is enabled. If the checkbox is clear, **KGO** is neither used nor changed. This parameter is used for MOEX Derivatives section.

While using the standard entry form, you can specify additional parameters and correct the limit values on the FORTS derivatives market. To do so, enable checkbox **Use standard entry forms** in the program settings (section **Trading / Orders / Entry forms** under **Settings / General...**).

Additional parameters available in the limits setting window:

1. **Client's collateral coefficient** is the additional collateral ratio increasing the total collateral of the portfolio. It is specified in relative units.
2. **Use KGO** is the attribute showing that the client collateral ratio is used. If this checkbox is clear, the amount of the portfolio collateral is not corrected by the said ratio.

3. **Correct limit.** If this checkbox is clear, setting a limit specifies a new absolute value of the effective limit. If this checkbox is selected, the effective limit value is increased by the specified limit value.

If only the value of **Client's collateral coefficient** needs to be changed, set zero values in the limit fields and select this checkbox.



7.20.2 Changing limits

To change the limit for an account, left double click on the row containing the value to be edited.

Only opening values of balances and limits can be changed on the derivatives market; the current values (with account for trades) are changed by the trading system by the amount of the difference between the new and old values of the opening balance (or limit).

7.20.3 Deleting limits

You can delete the selected limit for a client account using one of the following methods:

- Click button  on the toolbar;
- Press keys 'Ctrl+D';
- Right double click on the row to be deleted in the **Client account limits** table;
- Select **Delete limit** under the shortcut menu of the **Client account limits** table;
- Click button  on the toolbar, select a class pertaining to the derivatives market (for example, 'SPb futures') and select the 'Delete limit' transaction. As a result, the following dialogue box will open:

Description of the window parameters:

1. **Firm** is the firm ID.
2. **Limit type** allows you to select the type of the limit to be deleted (**Cash** or **Collateral cash**).
3. **Trading account** is the number of the trading account for which the limit is to be deleted. The value is case-sensitive.

To perform the operation, click the **Execute** button. The result of the operation is displayed in the Messages window.

7.20.4 Saving derivatives market limits to file

menu **Limits / Save futures limits to file...**

This function is performed under the **Save futures limits to file** shortcut menu option in one of the **Limits** tables or from the program menu. In the window that opens, specify or select the name of file to which data will be saved. The current values of limits for client accounts are saved to a file.

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains data on an individual limit in the 'parameter_name'='value' format. Line entries are separated by a semicolon (;) without spaces. The sequence and description of parameters are shown in the table below.

Parameter	Purpose
CLASS_CODE	Instrument class code. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">_ 'FUOP': Futures of MOEX Derivatives section;_ 'SPBFUT': FORTS;_ 'RTSST': the RTS Standard spot market
ACCOUNT	Trading account
VOLUMEMN	Open position limit if 'Limit type' = 'Cash' or 'Total'
VOLUMEPL	Open position limit if 'Limit type' = 'Collateral cash'
KFL	Liquidity ratio
KGO	Client's collateral coefficient
USE_KGO	The parameter that determines whether the Collateral ratio value will be loaded when limits are loaded from file: <ul style="list-style-type: none">_ if USE_KGO=Y, the Collateral ratio value is loaded;_ if USE_KGO=N, the Collateral ratio value is not loaded
FIRM_ID	Identifier of the firm / FORTS section for which the limit is being set
SECCODE	Security code

Line examples:

- Limits of MOEX Derivatives section:

```
CLASS_CODE=FUOP;ACCOUNT=SG0080000001;VOLUMEMN=4000000,000000;
```

- Limits of the FORTS derivatives market:

```
CLASS_CODE=SPBFUT;ACCOUNT=589_001;VOLUMEMN=5551,00;VOLUMEPL=5555,00;KFL=1,00;KGO=4,00;  
;  
USE_KGO=Y;FIRM_ID=SPBFUT589;
```

- Limit on buying spot assets on the RTS Standard market:

```
CLASS_CODE=RTSST;ACCOUNT=389_004;VOLUMEMN=222.00; FIRM_ID=SPBFUT389;
```

Limit of the client's open positions for GAZP spot asset on the RTS Standard market:

```
CLASS_CODE=RTSST;ACCOUNT=389_003;VOLUMEMN=333; FIRM_ID=SPBFUT389;SECCODE=GAZP;
```

1. Functions for saving derivatives market limits to file and for uploading them from file are available only if connection with the server is established.
2. The 'FIRM_ID' parameter is used if the FORTS derivatives market limits are uploaded from one terminal to different sections.

Values of limits for the RTS Standard market are displayed in the following tables:

- Limit on buying spot assets is displayed in cash in the **Client account limits** table;
- Open position limit is displayed in lots in the **Client account positions** table.

7.20.5 Loading derivatives market limits from file

menu **Limits / Load futures limits from file...**

This function is performed under the **Load futures limits from file** shortcut menu option in one of the **Limits** table or from the program menu. In the window that opens, select the file with limits to load.

When loading limits from file, the system behaves as follows:

1. When limits are loaded from file, the opening values of limits are set. The trading system changes the current values (with account for trades) by the amount of the difference between the new and old values of the opening balance (or limit).
2. If the file line is free from errors, a transaction for creating a client's limit is generated. If a limit for the given client already exists in the system, its value is changed.
3. If an error is detected in any of the lines when loading the limit file, the program issues the following message:

```
Wrong format for the file with limits. File D:\002.fli, line 1
```

7.21 Operations in the Negotiated Deal Mode

Negotiated deal mode (NDM) is a transaction mode with a deferred execution date that does not require deposited funds and provides for targeted and non-targeted transactions.

The negotiated deal mode makes it possible to make trades with deferred execution date calculated by the following formula: 'T+n', where 'T' is the trade date and 'n' is the number of trading days in the trading system after which the trade must be executed. The 'n' parameter can range from 0 to 30. Settlement codes T0, B0, ... B31 are used to denote the execution date in the trading system.

The trade execution date is determined based on the settlement code:

Settlement code	T0	B0	B01	B02	...	B31
Trade execution date	T	T	T+1	T+2	...	T+31

7.21.1 Negotiated and non-addressed orders

Depending on the conditions of their execution, orders can be negotiated and non-addressed:

- **An addressed order** is an intent to trade with a specific partner.
- **A non-addressed order** is an offer open to all traders.

A non-addressed order is an invitation to make counter offers by placing an addressed order.

According to the trading rules, you must accept the first addressed order sent in response to your non-addressed order with matching conditions. When such an addressed order is placed into the trading system, the non-addressed order that initiated it leaves the **Quotes for NDM** table and the **NDM quotes** table.

According to the trading rules, the **addressed order** sent in response to a non-addressed order must be satisfied by the partner on the conditions specified in the non-addressed order by the partner.

An unexecuted addressed order present in the trading system is an active order. The trader can cancel an active order or change its parameters. A trade based on an active addressed order cannot be entered into without additional consent (acceptance) on the part of the trader who received it. If the partner accepts the addressed order, the trade is registered in the trading system.

7.21.2 Trades Execution in NDM

Working in the negotiated deal mode involves three stages:

1. Exchange of Orders between traders. Orders are entered into the trading system.

The following tables are used:

- The Quotes table contains aggregate information on non-addressed orders and executed trades;
- The Time and Sales table contains information on executed trades without specifying the counterparties;
- The NDM quotes table contains information on the status of the user's own non-addressed orders submitted to the trading system;
- The Negdeal orders table contains information on the status of addressed orders (sent and received) to which the given Trader is a party;
- The NDM Level II quotes table displays the queue of non-addressed orders for the selected instrument;
- The Participants information table contains a list of counterparties to negotiated trades.

2. Negotiating trade conditions and entering into trades. Conditions are negotiated by discussing them and entering orders on the agreed conditions. The trade is entered into by placing a counter order with conditions similar to those in the counterparty's order. Information on all trades executed on the market without information about the counterparties is placed into the 'Time and Sales' table.

The same tables as in the first stage are used.

3. Executing the trades. On the trade execution date, a row with parameters of the client's own order pertaining to the trade appears in the 'Trades for execution' table. Each of the counterparties confirms the trade by entering an order-report for an NDM trade execution. The trade is considered to have been executed when it is confirmed by both counterparties.

The following tables are used:

- The Trades for execution table contains information on the confirmation status of the mature trades.
- The Reports on trades for execution table contains information on the sent / received reports for trades execution.

Trades executed on the basis of orders with settlement code T0 are settled automatically given that the number of positions is sufficient at the time of trades making. These trades are not

entered into the **Trades for execution** table and reports for such trades are not generated in the **Reports on trades for execution** table.

Trades executed on the basis of orders with settlement code Z0 are included into the settlement mode according to the rules of simple clearing.

When trades are performed in NDM, assets on the trader's account are blocked once the trader confirms trades on the execution date. Assets are debited / credited by the exchange trading system once both counterparties confirm the trade.

If parameter 'set-for-negdeals-same-operation-as-for-negtrades' in section [transactions] of file info.ini has value 1 or is absent, the same operation as in the original trade for execution is specified when the addressed order for trade is submitted for execution. If parameter 'set-for-negdeals-same-operation-as-for-negtrades' is 0, the operation opposite to the operation of the original trade for execution is specified.

7.22 REPO Operations

A REPO transaction (or repurchase transaction) is a securities transaction that consists of two parts or legs:

- 1. In the first leg of REPO, the seller must deliver the securities and the buyer must pay cash on the transaction making date.**
- 2. On the date of executing the second leg of REPO, the buyer of the securities under the first leg of REPO transaction must deliver the securities and the seller under the first leg of REPO transaction must pay cash in compliance with the conditions of the REPO transaction executed.**

In fact, a REPO transaction is a short-term loan of securities at interest specified in the conditions of the transaction (REPO rate).

For REPO operations, settlements codes R01 ... R90 are used; they denote the execution date of the second leg of REPO. The execution date of the second leg of REPO for bonds cannot be later than the expiry date.

Trades executed on the basis of orders with settlement code Z0 are included into the settlement mode according to the rules of simple clearing.

7.22.1 Negotiated and non-addressed REPO orders

A non-addressed REPO order expresses a consent to make a REPO transaction on the conditions specified in the order; the consent is sent to all traders.

An negotiated REPO order expresses an intention to make a REPO transaction with a certain partner on the conditions specified in the order.

A REPO transaction is executed on the basis of two negotiated counter orders with matching conditions.

Contrary to NDM, in the REPO trading mode, when a trader receives an negotiated counter order with conditions that match the conditions to his / her non-addressed order, the latter is not automatically cancelled in the trading system.

7.22.2 Executing REPO transactions

REPO operations involve three stages:

1. **Orders exchange between traders.** Orders are entered into the trading system. Upon receipt of an order, the QUIK server blocks the user's assets in the amount required for executing the order.

The following tables are used:

- **Quotes** table contains aggregate information on non-addressed orders and executed trades;
- **Time and Sales** table contains information on executed trades without indication of counterparties;
- The **NDM quotes** table contains information on the status of the user's own non-addressed orders submitted to the trading system;
- **Negdeals** table contains information on the status of addressed orders (sent and received) to which the given Trader is a party;
- **NDM quotes** table displays the queue of non-addressed orders for the selected instrument (for REPO quotes, the view of the table is different from that for NDM quotes);
- **Settlement codes** table contains information on the accumulated coupon interest and REPO rates on dates corresponding to the settlement codes;
- The **Traders** table contains a list of counterparties to negotiated trades.

2. **Trades Execution.** The trade is executed by entering a negotiated counter order with conditions similar to those in the addressed order of the counterparty. The trade is settled by the exchange trading system immediately upon its execution. Information on all trades executed on the market without indication of counterparties is placed into the **Time and Sales** table. The same tables as in the first stage are used.

3. **Executing the second leg of REPO.** Starting from the day that follows the trade date, an order with the price of the second REPO leg calculated for the current day appears in the **Trades for execution** table. The second leg of REPO is executed by entering a reporting order for executing an NDM trade by both parties to the trade. Trades generated by execution of the second leg of REPO are also displayed in the **Time and Sales** table without indication of the trade parties.

1. **It is impossible to enter the reporting order in case of insufficiency of assets on the trader's account.**

2. The counterparty under the REPO transaction has the right to refuse early execution of the second leg of REPO.

The following tables are used:

- **Trades for execution** table contains information on trades for execution of the second leg of REPO.
- **Reports on trades for execution** table contains information on the sent / received reports for execution of the second leg of REPO.

7.22.3 Modified REPO mode

The QUIK system allows you to perform trades in the modified REPO mode (hereinafter referred to as REPO-M). The REPO-M mode is launched at MOEX; as compared to the conventional REPO mode, it involves a number of specific features.

The main features of REPO-M:

- 1.** While making REPO transactions, you can use a discount on the market price of the preceding trading day (modification of the REPO transaction making mechanism);
- 2.** You can use compensation payments (as an optional feature) as a standard exchange mechanism for monitoring market risks and for reducing non-performance risks.
- 3.** You can execute trades without collateral verification in the first leg of REPO (settlement code S0), as well as trades with deferred fulfilment of commitments under the first leg of REPO: on the 1st or the 2nd day following the trade date (settlement codes S1 and S2);
- 4.** You can execute REPO transactions with fulfilment of commitments under the second leg of REPO within 180 calendar days.

In the REPO-M mode with shares, one lot contains one share for all types of securities. As a result, it is impossible to keep record of client positions in lots in these modes. For example, in the main trading mode, the lot size of RusHydro is 100 shares, whereas in the REPO-M: Shares mode, one RusHydro lot contains one share. If the client's position for the security is specified in lots, the QUIK server cannot properly reflect the operation when an order for selling one security is placed in the REPO-M: Shares mode. A solution to this problem would be reconfiguring the system to keeping record of positions in units of shares. For more details on configuration, contact the QUIK Technical Support team at quiksupport@argatech.com.

7.22.4 REPO transactions in government securities

The QUIK system allows you to perform REPO transactions in government securities (hereinafter referred to as GS REPO) at MOEX. Execution of GS REPO transactions involves a number of specific features:

1. **Collateral blocking** can be a condition for a trade. In this case, the bonds accepted as the trade collateral are blocked on the special section of the buyer's depo account until execution of the second leg of REPO.
2. One of the following three parameters can be omitted in an order for GS REPO and in the confirmation (trade for execution):
 - REPO sum;
 - Quantity of bonds used as collateral;
 - Initial discount value.

In this case, the omitted REPO transaction parameter is automatically calculated by the trading system based on the parameters specified in the order.

If all three of the said parameters are specified in the REPO order, the trading system verifies the entered values for compatibility and automatically adjusts the **Initial discount value** as necessary.

3. The lower and the upper limit values of the discount are introduced to the order as additional parameters.

The current discount value is calculated by the trading system based on the market price of the bonds following the preceding trading day. If the discount value exceeds the upper discount value, the buyer becomes obligated to make a compensation payment in bonds. If the discount value drops below the lower discount value, the seller becomes obligated to make a compensation payment in cash.

4. The compensation payment is a separate trade for execution that has to be confirmed according to the procedure established for this type of trades.

A cash payment reduces **REPO sum** by the amount of the payment. A payment in bonds reduces the **Quantity** of bonds accepted as collateral. The resulting values of both parameters after the payment are displayed in the special fields of the **Trades for execution** table.

Limits on the assets accepted as collateral:

- Bonds of different issues cannot be included into the REPO transaction collateral.
- Bonds expiring prior to the execution date of the second leg of REPO inclusive cannot be included into the collateral either.
- Coupon bonds can be included into REPO transaction collateral. In this case, the value of the bonds is calculated as the total of the market price and the accumulated coupon interest.

7.22.5 REPO transactions with central counterparty

The QUIK system allows you to perform REPO transactions with central counterparty (hereinafter referred to as CCP REPO) at MOEX.




CCP REPO is a type of exchange REPO in which the central counterparty performs the role of the trader's counterparty (ZAO Commercial Joint-Stock Bank 'National Clearing Centre'). The central counterparty (CCP) fulfils commitments to the participants regardless of whether or not the

commitments to the CCP are fulfilled. That is, if one of the parties to the CCP REPO fails to meet its commitments to the CCP, the CCP will meet its commitments to the other party to the full extent in any case.

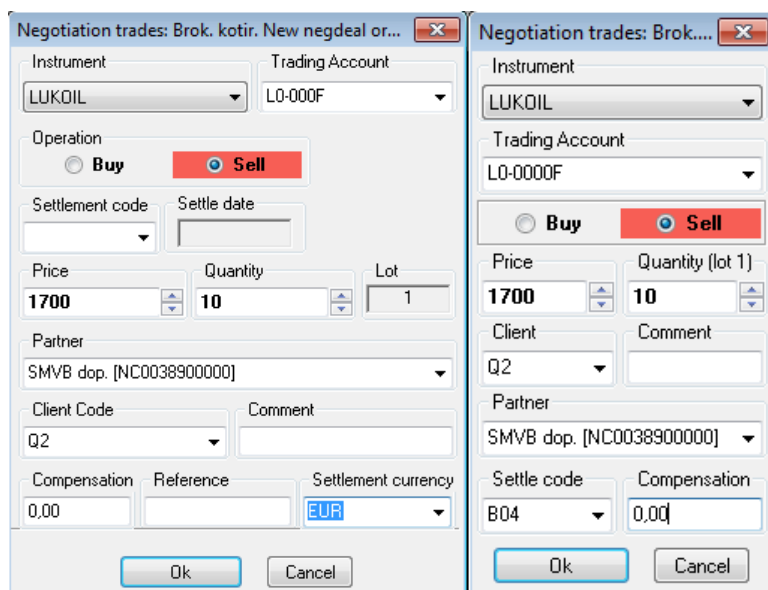
7.23 Trading Operations in NDM, REPO, REPO-M, CCP REPO and RCB REPO with Confirmation Modes

7.23.1 Entering addressed orders

To call the window for entering a new addressed order, use one of the following methods:

1. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, '1st Level NDM Shares') and then select operation **New negdeal order**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.
2. From the **Negdeals** table (the table must contain at least one order):
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;
 - _ Select **New negotiated deal order** under the shortcut menu;
 - _ Left double click on the order row;
 - _ Press the 'F2' key.
3. From the **NDM quotes** table for the selected instrument:
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;
 - _ Select **New order** under the shortcut menu;
 - _ Left double click on the quote row;
 - _ Press the 'F2' key.

7.23.2 Filling in fields of addressed order entry window in NDM mode



Regular (left) and simplified (right) versions of a negotiated NDM order entry form

1. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
2. **Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed.
3. **Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
4. Enter the **Settlement code** manually or select the settlement code for the trade from the list (values: T0, B0, B01, B30, Z0; for the currency market: 'T0', 'T1', 'F1W', 'F2W', 'F1M', 'F2M', 'F3M', 'F6M', 'F1D-F180D'). If the field is left blank, the default value will be taken: 'T0'.
5. **Settlement date** is the date of calculations on a trade for the specified instrument and settlement code (information field).
6. **Price*** is the order price per financial instrument unit. If the **Set current price for REPO orders** attribute is selected in program settings, this field will be automatically filled with the last trade price in the main trading mode.
7. **Quantity*** is the quantity of securities in lots.
8. **Lot** is the quantity of securities in one lot (for reference).
9. **Partner*** allows you to select the abbreviated name of the counterparty to the trade from the list or to enter it manually.
10. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
11. **Comment** is a text comment on the order.
12. **Compensation** is the rate of compensation for delay in fulfilment of commitments under the NDM trade in percentage terms.
13. **Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.
14. **Settlement currency** is the code of the settlement currency in the trade generated by the given order. The field can be edited through the **Broker quotes** gateway only.

Mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*).

The Quantity, Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see, sub-section 5.27 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Negdeals** table.

7.23.3 Filling in fields of addressed order entry window in REPO mode

1. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
2. **Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value is case-sensitive).
3. **Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
4. Enter the **Settlement code** manually or select the settlement code for the trade from the list (values: R00, Z0; for the currency market: 'T0', 'T1', 'F1W', 'F2W', 'F1M', 'F2M', 'F3M', 'F6M', 'F1D-F180D').

The screenshot shows a window titled "MB FR: REPO vnebirzevoe: aukcion New REPO negotiation ...". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Instrument:** A dropdown menu with "BankMOS-15" selected.
- Trading Account:** A dropdown menu with "L00-000F" selected.
- ☐ **Block securities during REPO operation**
- Operation:** Two radio buttons, "Buy" (selected) and "Sell".
- Settle Code:** A dropdown menu with "T0" selected.
- Settle date:** An empty text field.
- REPO sum:** A text field with "17000".
- Quantity:** A text field with "100" and up/down arrow buttons.
- Lot:** A text field with "1" and up/down arrow buttons.
- Discount (%) [initial, lower, upper]:** Three text fields with values "7", "3", and "2".
- REPO rate (%):** A text field with "5,5".
- REPO term (0-180):** A text field with "30".
- Compensation:** An empty text field.
- Partner:** A dropdown menu with "SMVB dop. [NC0038900000]" selected.
- Client Code:** A dropdown menu with "Q2/11" selected.
- Comment:** An empty text field.
- Reference:** An empty text field.
- Buttons:** "Ok" and "Cancel" at the bottom.

5. **Settlement date** is the date of calculations on a trade for the specified instrument and settlement code (information field).
6. **Price** is the order price per financial instrument unit.
7. **Quantity** is the quantity of securities in lots.
8. **Lot** is the quantity of securities in one lot (for reference).
9. **Partner*** allows you to select the abbreviated name of the counterparty to the trade from the list or to enter it manually.
10. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
11. **Comment** is a text comment on the order.
12. **Compensation** is the rate of compensation for any delay in fulfilment of commitments under the REPO transaction in percentage terms. The value in the counter orders must be the same.
13. **Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.
14. **Settlement currency** is the trade settlement currency.

Mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*).

The Quantity, Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Negdeals** table.

7.23.4 Filling in fields of order entry window in REPO-M mode

1. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
2. **Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value is case-sensitive).
3. **Block securities during REPO operation** is the attribute of securities blocking. If this checkbox is selected, the securities bought in the first leg of REPO-M will be blocked in the depository until fulfilment of all commitments under the trade.
4. **Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.

The screenshot shows a window titled "MB FR: REPO-M vnebirzevoe: aukcion New REPO negotiation". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Instrument:** BankMOS-15 (dropdown)
- Trading Account:** L00-000F (dropdown)
- Block securities during REPO operation:** ☐
- Operation:** ☒ Buy, ☐ Sell
- Settle Code:** T0 (dropdown)
- Settle date:** (empty text field)
- REPO sum:** 17000 (text field)
- Quantity:** 100 (spin box)
- Lot:** 1 (spin box)
- Discount (%) [initial, lower, upper]:** 7, 3, 2 (text fields)
- REPO rate (%):** 5.5 (text field)
- REPO term (0-180):** 30 (text field)
- Compensation:** (empty text field)
- Partner:** SMVB dop. [NC0038900000] (dropdown)
- Client Code:** Q2/11 (dropdown)
- Comment:** (empty text field)
- Reference:** (empty text field)
- Buttons:** Ok, Cancel

5. Enter the **Settlement code** manually or select the settlement code for the first leg of REPO-M from the list. Possible values include:

- 'T0' or 'Rb': immediate settlements;
- 'S0': settlements today;
- 'S01': settlements on the next trading day;
- 'S02': settlements in one trading day;
- 'Z0': settlements under the rules of MOEX simple clearing.

If the field is left blank, the default value will be taken: 'T0'.

The following values are used for the currency market: 'T0', 'T1', 'F1W', 'F2W', 'F1M', 'F2M', 'F3M', 'F6M', 'F1D-F180D'.

- 6. Settlement date** is the date of calculations on a trade for the specified instrument and settlement code (information field).
- 7. REPO sum (rub) *** is REPO-M transaction volume in cash.
- 8. Quantity*** is the quantity of securities in lots.
- 9. Lot** is the quantity of securities in one lot (for reference).
- 10. Discount (%) initial, lower, upper** is a REPO-M condition that the parties to REPO-M can specify when making such transaction:
 - **Initial discount value (Initial discount)** is a REPO-M condition; this value is explicitly specified in the order for the REPO-M transaction or is expressly determined based on the order conditions.
 - **Discount lower limit value** is a REPO-M condition expressed in percentage terms. If the discount value drops below the **Discount lower limit value**, the initial seller becomes obligated to make a compensation payment in cash.
 - **Discount upper limit value** is a REPO-M condition expressed in percentage terms. If the discount value exceeds the **Discount upper limit value**, the initial buyer becomes obligated to make a compensation payment in bonds.
- 11. REPO rate** is the interest rate of payment for the use of resources in per cent per annum.
- 12. REPO period (1 to 180)** is the time period in calendar days between the execution dates of the first and the second legs of REPO-M. REPO period is calculated from the day following the execution date of the first leg of REPO-M till the execution date of the second leg of REPO-M inclusive.
- 13. Compensation** is the rate of compensation in case of delay in meeting the REPO-M transaction commitments in percentage terms. The value in the counter orders must be the same.
- 14. Partner*** allows you to select the abbreviated name of the counterparty to the trade from the list or to enter it manually.
- 15. Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
- 16. Comment** is a text comment on the order.
- 17. Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.

Mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*).

The Quantity, Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Order accepted by the system is displayed in the **Negdeals** table.

7.23.5 Filling in fields of addressed order entry window in CCP REPO mode

1. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
2. **Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed.
3. **Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
4. Enter the **Settlement code** manually or select the settlement code for the first leg of REPO from the list. Possible values include:
 - 'T0': immediate settlements;
 - 'Y0': settlements during the current trading day; The first leg of REPO is executed with partial collateral;
 - 'Y1': settlements on the trading day that follows the trade date;
 - 'Y2': settlements on the second trading day following the trade date.
5. **Settlement date** is the date of calculations on a trade for the specified instrument and settlement code (information field).

The screenshot shows a dialog box titled "MB FR: REPO s CK adresnoe (Shares) New REP...". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Instrument:** A dropdown menu with "+MosEnerg" selected.
- Trading Account:** A dropdown menu with "L01-000F00" selected.
- Operation:** Two radio buttons, "Buy" (selected) and "Sell".
- Settle Code:** A dropdown menu with "T0" selected.
- Settle date:** An empty text field.
- Discount:** A text field with the value "2".
- REPO sum:** An empty text field.
- Quantity (lot 1000):** A text field with the value "40".
- REPO rate (%):** A text field with the value "5".
- REPO term (0-180):** A text field with the value "1".
- Reference:** An empty text field.
- Partner:** A dropdown menu with "SMVB dop. [NC0038900000]" selected.
- Client Code:** A dropdown menu with "E2" selected.
- Comment:** An empty text field.
- Buttons:** "Ok" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom.

6. **REPO sum*** is the trade volume in cash.
7. **Quantity (lot...)** is the quantity of securities in lots.
8. The quantity of securities in one lot is specified in breaks (for reference).
9. **REPO rate** is the interest rate of payment for the use of resources in per cent per annum.
10. **REPO period (0 to 180)** is the execution period of the second leg of REPO. For CCP REPO, it is always 1.
11. **Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.

- 12.Partner*** allows you to select the abbreviated name of the partner under the trade from the list or to enter it manually.
- 13.Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
- 14.Comment** is a text comment on the order.

Mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*).

The Quantity (lot...), Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Negdeals** table.

7.23.6 Filling the entry form of an addressed RCB REPO order with confirmation

- 1. Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name. Valid value: RCB confirmation.
- 2. Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed.
- 3. Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction. Valid value: **Buy**, not editable.
- 4. Preferred collateral** allows toy to select the priority instrument taken as collateral.

- 5. Settle code** allows you to specify manually or select from the list client code for the first part of REPO trade. Valid values:

- DVP1 – calculations are executed just after receiving the trades register. NSD selects the collateral; calculations and selection of securities is executed every 30 minutes in the situations when there are no securities to be taken for the first part of REPO or its amount is insufficient.
- DVP3 – calculations are carried out immediately before each clearing session.

6. **REPO sum*** is trade's volume expressed in cash.
7. **REPO rate*** is percent rate of payment for use of sources, in percent per annum
8. **REPO term** is execution term of the second part of REPO.
9. **Partner*** allows you to select from the list or specify manually short name of partner for a trade.
10. **Client code** is a client ID in QUIK system.
11. **Instruction** is text comment for an order.
12. **Reference** is the text field intended to compare counter orders for a trade. If one of counterparties specified something in this field, other counterparty must specify the same.

Mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*).

NOTE: The Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Negdeals** table.

7.23.7 Program settings pertaining to addressed orders

You can make settings in section **Trading / Orders / Negotiated deal orders** under **Settings / General...**:

- If the **Set current price for REPO orders** checkbox is selected, the **Price** field is automatically filled with the last trade price for this instrument from the corresponding regular class.
- **Check prices for min-max in NDM, REPO** allows you to check whether the prices of REPO and NDM orders fall within the allowable range of values 'Min. price' and 'Max. price' set in the **Quotes** table for the main class of instruments. For example, 'A1-Shares' is the main class for the 'NDM A1-Shares' class. If any of the range prices is zero, the limit on that side is not checked.

While creating a new addressed order, you can specify the correspondence between parameters 'Client code / Comment' and 'Class / Instrument / Operation' by means of the 'Autofilling' function. As a result, when certain instruments and operations are selected in the addressed order entry form, fields Client code and Comment are automatically filled with certain values. For more details on configuring the 'Autofilling' function, see 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

7.23.8 Entering addressed orders for GS REPO

To open the window for entering GS REPO addressed orders, use the General Method of Executing Transactions (i.e., click button **T** on the toolbar) and then select class 'REPO: GS Dealer-Dealer' and transaction 'Entry of negotiated REPO transaction with confirmation (GS)'. In the window that opens, fill in the following fields (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):

1. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.

The screenshot shows a window titled "MB GCB: REPO Diler-Diler New negdeal REPO order". It contains the following fields and controls:

- Instrument:** A dropdown menu showing "MDM Bank 7".
- Trading Account:** A dropdown menu showing "MID000586019".
- Block securities during REPO operation:** An unchecked checkbox.
- Operation:** Two radio buttons, "Buy" (selected) and "Sell".
- Settle Code:** A dropdown menu showing "T0".
- Settle date:** An empty text field.
- REPO sum:** A text field containing "50000".
- Quantity:** A text field containing "10".
- Lot:** A text field containing "1".
- Discount (%):** Three text fields labeled "[initial, lower, upper]". The first contains "4", the second contains "5", and the third is empty.
- REPO rate (%):** A text field containing "8".
- REPO term (0-180):** An empty text field.
- Compensation:** An empty text field.
- Partner:** A dropdown menu showing "BKS Bank [NC0085000000]".
- Client Code:** A dropdown menu showing "Q1".
- Comment:** An empty text field.
- Reference:** An empty text field.
- Buttons:** "Ok" and "Cancel" buttons at the bottom.

2. **Trading account*** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value is case-sensitive).
3. **Block securities during REPO operation** is the attribute of collateral blocking on the client's account until completion of settlements for the second leg of REPO.
4. **Operation*** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
5. **Settlement code** allows you to select the settlement code for the transaction from the list.
6. **REPO sum (rub)** allows you to specify the transaction amount in cash.
7. **Quantity*** is the quantity of securities in lots. The **Lot size** field displays the quantity of securities in one lot (for reference).
8. **Discount (%) (starting, lower, upper)** allows you to specify the values of the starting discount, the upper limit value and the lower limit value of the discount in %. These fields are optional. For more details, see sub-section [7.22.4](#).
9. **REPO rate (%)** allows you to specify the REPO rate for the transaction in per cent per annum.
10. **REPO period (0 to 180)** allows you to specify the execution period of the second leg of REPO in calendar days.
11. **Compensation** is the rate of compensation for any delay in fulfilment of commitments under the REPO transaction in percentage terms. The value in the counter orders must be the same.
12. **Partner*** allows you to select the abbreviated name of the counterparty to the trade from the list or to enter it manually.
13. **Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.

14.Client code is the client identifier in QUIK.

15.Comment is a text comment on the order.

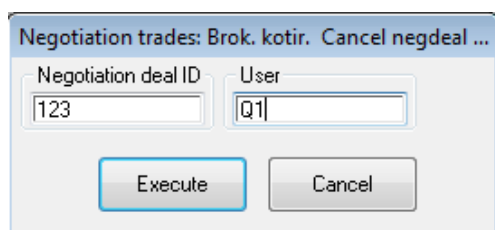
The Quantity, Client code, Reference, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

If you click the **Ok** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.



Orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Negdeal orders** table.

7.23.9 Cancelling addressed orders

Sent addressed orders that have not been executed and have status 'Active' can be cancelled. Received addressed orders cannot be cancelled.





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

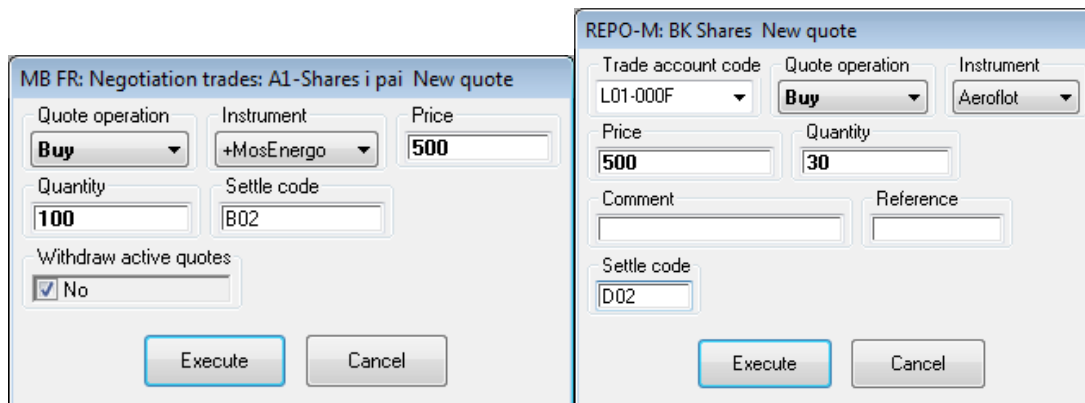
1. From the **Negdeal orders** table (the order to be cancelled must be selected):
 - Select **Cancel negdeal order** under the shortcut menu;
 - Right double click on the order row;
 - Click button  on the toolbar;
 - Press keys 'Ctrl+D';
2. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, 'NDM: A1-Shares') and operation **Cancel negotiated deal order**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'. In the window that opens, enter the number of the order being cancelled and the user code (optional).

7.23.10 Entering non-addressed orders

To call the window for entering a new non-addressed order, use one of the following methods:

1. From the **NDM quotes** table (the table must contain at least one order):
 - Select **New quote** under the shortcut menu;
 - Left double click on the order row;

- Click button  on the toolbar;
 - Press the 'F2' key.
2. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, '1st Level NDM Shares') and then select operation **New quote**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.



Form for entering non-addressed NDM orders (left) and REPO transactions (right)

The fields of the order entry window are filled in as follows:

1. **Trading account code** allows you to select the code of the trading account for which the order is placed.
2. **B / S** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
3. **Instrument** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
4. **Price** is the order price per financial instrument unit.
5. **Quantity** is the quantity of securities in lots.
6. **Settlement code** allows you to manually enter the settlement code for the transaction.
7. If the **Cancel active orders** checkbox is selected, the previously entered non-addressed order for this instrument will be cancelled and the order being entered will be the only one.
8. **Comment** is a text comment on the order.
9. **Reference** is a text string used for matching trade counter orders. If one of the counterparties has entered something into this field, the other counterparty must enter the same value.
10. **Buyback price** is the price of the second leg of REPO. This parameter is used for entering REPO orders.
11. **REPO rate** is the interest rate of payment for the use of resources in per cent per annum. This parameter is used for entering REPO orders.

If you click the **Execute** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Orders accepted by the system are displayed in tables **NDM quotes** and **NDM Level II quotes**. Parameters of the best orders for each instrument are displayed in the **Quotes** table.

7.23.11 Filling in fields of non-addressed order entry window in CCP REPO mode

Depending on the settings, the window 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 the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
2. **Trading account** allows you to select from the list the number of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value is case-sensitive).
3. Operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
4. **Price** is the order price per instrument unit.
5. If 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. **Quantity** is the number of securities expressed in lots. The quantity of securities in one lot is shown in the right part of the window.
7. **REPO sum** is the REPO order volume in cash.
8. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
9. **Comment** 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 Average price to take the weighted average price for the current trading session as the order price.

When placing a non-addressed CCP REPO order, always select the Price option.

- _ 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.

11. Execution type 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 unexecuted balance is removed from trading.
- _ **Cancel balance** removes the unexecuted balance from trading.

Put in queue is the default condition of the order.

12. Market maker order is the attribute of an order placed by the market maker.

For classes REPO with CCP one day (Shares) and REPO with CCP one day (Bonds) the attribute can be set by default. Setting the attribute by default is configured in default_client_codes.ini file in separate sections for each class. The following keys are specified in sections:

- _ market-maker-orders – the attribute of setting the checkbox **Market maker order** by default for securities classes (0 – is not set, 1 – is set);
- _ market-maker-orders-<Security code> – the attribute of setting the checkbox **Market maker order** by default for certain security of the given classes (0 – is not set, 1 – is set).

For example:

```
[EQRP]
market-maker-orders=0
market-maker-orders-VTBR=1
```

- 1. If the attribute Use standard entry forms in the program settings (section Trading / Orders / Entry forms under Settings / General...) is selected then settings market-maker-orders and market-maker-orders-<Security code> in**



- default_client_codes.ini file are ignored and the value of attribute "Market maker order" is defined by settings of the trading system gateway by default.
2. If settings market-maker-orders and market-maker-orders-<Security code> in default_client_codes.ini file are not defined then the value of attribute "Market maker order" is defined by settings of the trading system gateway by default. If the given setting are not defined and a new order window is opened from Orders table then the value of the attribute "Market maker order" is taken from the selected order.

Press button **OK** to send an order to the trading system. Button **Cancel** is to close the window without sending an order.

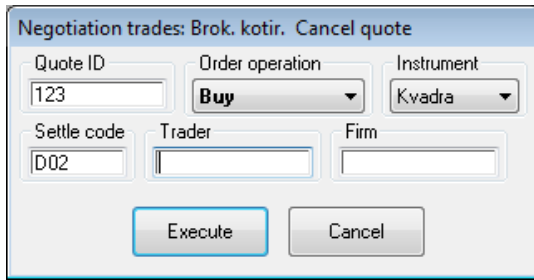
1. Use the mouse to select the necessary fields when filling in the order form. Alternatively, you can use the Tab key to move forward or Shift+Tab to move backward.
2. Click on arrows up and down in the Price and Quantity fields to change the values of these fields. Left-click on the arrow to change 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 Quantity, Client code, and Comment can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

7.23.12 Cancelling a non-addressed order

Non-addressed orders that have not been executed and have status 'Active' can be cancelled. To cancel a non-addressed order, use one of the following methods:

1. From the **NDM quotes** table (the order to be cancelled must be selected):
 - _ Select **Cancel order** under the shortcut menu;
 - _ Right double click on the order row;
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;
 - _ Select the row with the order to be cancelled and press keys 'Ctrl+D'.
2. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, '1st Level NDM Shares') and then select operation **Cancel order**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.

In the window that opens, specify the following parameters (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):



1. **Order*** is the number of the order to be cancelled.
2. **B / S** allows you to select the operation direction: **Buy** or **Sell**.
3. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.
4. Enter the **Settle code** manually or select the settlement code for the trade from the list (values: T0, from B0 to B31).
5. **Trader** is the identifier of the trader who placed the order.
6. **Firm** is the identifier of the firm on whose behalf the order was placed.

7.23.13 Editing orders

Unexecuted (active) orders can be edited. To change conditions in the order, cancel the original order and then enter a new one with modified conditions. To perform this operation, use one of the following methods:

1. Right double click on the active order to cancel the original order.
2. Left double click on the cancelled order to open the order entry window with the parameters similar to those of the cancelled one.
3. Change the necessary parameters of the order and send it to the trading system.



To change the conditions of unexecuted orders from the **NDM quotes** table, you do not have to cancel the original order and enter a new one with modified conditions. To edit an NDM quote:

1. Open the dialogue box for editing orders by pressing keys 'Ctrl+A' or by selecting **Change quote** under the shortcut menu;
2. Change the necessary parameters of the order and send it to the trading system.

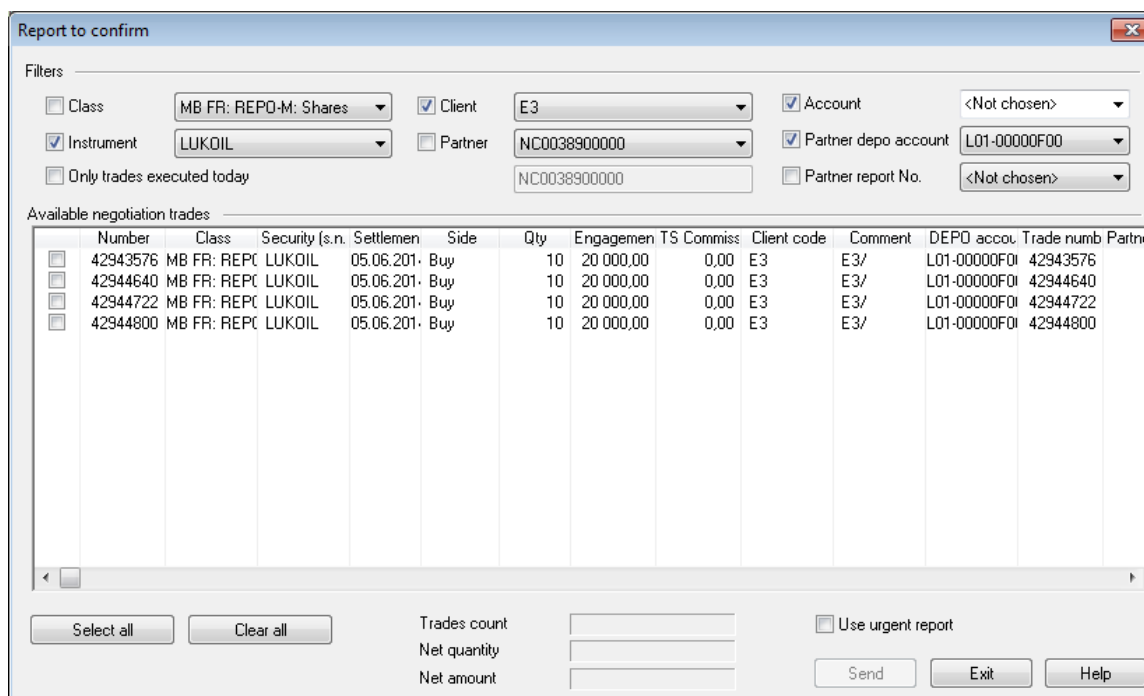
7.23.14 Entering settlement reporting orders

The operation is used for entering the reports on execution of the previously made trades contained in the **Trades for execution** table into the trading system. Trades available for entering into the report form a list of negotiated deals that have not been involved in settlements yet. The report includes trades from the **Trades for execution** table filtered out by class name, instrument, depo account, partner, and partner account number. The transaction can be used for extending REPO transactions.

To make confirmation using a reporting order, use one of the following methods:

1. For one order: from the **Trades for execution** table using one of the following methods (the table must contain at least one order):
 - _ Select **Report to confirm** under the shortcut menu;
 - _ Left double click on the order row;
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;
 - _ Press the 'F2' key.
2. For one to four orders: Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, 'NDM: A1-Shares') and operation **New settlement reporting order entry (4 trades max.)**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.
3. For one to ninety-nine orders: Select **New settlement reporting order (99 trades max.)** under the shortcut menu in the **Trades for execution** table.

Description of fields in the settlement reporting order entry form:



Report to confirm

Filters

☐ Class MB FR: REPO-M: Shares ☒ Client E3 ☒ Account <Not chosen>

☒ Instrument LUKOIL ☐ Partner NC0038900000 ☒ Partner depo account L01-00000F00

☐ Only trades executed today NC0038900000 ☐ Partner report No. <Not chosen>

Available negotiation trades

Number	Class	Security (s.n.)	Settlement	Side	Qty	Engagemen	TS	Commiss	Client code	Comment	DEPD accou	Trade numb	Partn
<input type="checkbox"/> 42943576	MB FR: REPO	LUKOIL	05.06.201	Buy	10	20 000,00		0,00	E3	E3/	L01-00000F00	42943576	
<input type="checkbox"/> 42944640	MB FR: REPO	LUKOIL	05.06.201	Buy	10	20 000,00		0,00	E3	E3/	L01-00000F00	42944640	
<input type="checkbox"/> 42944722	MB FR: REPO	LUKOIL	05.06.201	Buy	10	20 000,00		0,00	E3	E3/	L01-00000F00	42944722	
<input type="checkbox"/> 42944800	MB FR: REPO	LUKOIL	05.06.201	Buy	10	20 000,00		0,00	E3	E3/	L01-00000F00	42944800	

Select all Clear all

Trades count
Net quantity
Net amount

☐ Use urgent report

Send Exit Help

Filters:

1. **Class** allows you to select the necessary security class from the list.
2. **Instrument** allows you to select the necessary instrument in the given class.
3. **Client** is the client code.
4. **Partner** is the code of the trader who is the counterparty under the trade.
5. Use the **Depo account** field to enter the client's securities account code.
6. Use the **Partner depo account** field to enter the partner's securities account code.
7. Use the **Partner report No.** to enter the number of the trade partner's report.

8. Only trades executed today is the filter by expired trades.

Filter settings of the settlement reporting order entry form are saved to a configuration file (*.wnd).

If a row with a trade is selected in the Trades for execution table and the Settlement reporting order entry form has been opened from the table shortcut menu, form fields Class, Instrument, Client, Partner, Depo account, Partner depo account and Partner report No. are filled with the values of the selected trade.

To confirm trades, select their checkboxes in the first column. If you click button **Select all**, all orders in the list will be selected. If you click button **Clear all**, checkboxes of all orders will be cleared.

Information field **Trades count** displays the number of trades included into the report.

Field **Net** under the table contains the following reference information:

- **Net quantity** is net security position change as a result of executing the selected trades;
- **Net amount** is net cash position change as a result of executing the selected trades;

If the number of selected trades exceeds the allowable number, no values are displayed in the **Net** field.

- **Use urgent report** is the attribute of execution in the settlement mode under simple clearing rules.


If you click the **Send** button, the reporting order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Exit** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

Reporting orders accepted by the system are displayed in the **Reports on trades for execution** table. The status of the corresponding trade in the **Trades for execution** table will change from 'Pending execution' to 'Included into report'. Once the trade partner confirms the trade on its side, the status will change to 'Executed' and the trade will be completed.


7.23.15 Cancelling Reports on trades for execution

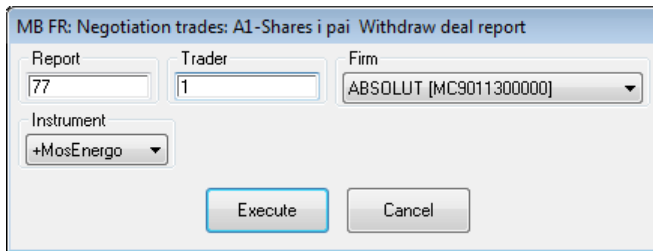
Sent reporting orders that have not been executed and have status 'Active' can be cancelled. Received reporting orders cannot be cancelled.

To cancel a reporting order, use one of the following methods:

1. From the **Reports on trades for execution** table (the order to be cancelled must be selected):
 - _ Select **Cancel report** under the shortcut menu.
 - _ Right double click on the order row;
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;

— Select the row with the order to be cancelled and press keys 'Ctrl+D'.

2. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar, select the necessary class (for example, '1st Level NDM Shares') and then select operation **Withdraw deal report**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.




In the window that opens, specify the following parameters (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):

1. **Report*** is the number of the reporting order to be cancelled.
2. **Trader** is the identifier of the trader who placed the order.
3. **Firm** is the identifier of the firm on whose behalf the order was placed.
4. **Instrument*** allows you to select the instrument name from the list of securities of the given class.

7.23.16 Entering execution orders without confirmation

Execution orders without confirmation are used for executing trades of one dealer or trades between dealers when neither cash nor security position of the partner is reduced. To execute a trade, one execution order needs to be entered. The trade is executed the moment the order is placed. When execution orders are placed, cash and securities positions are checked. Execution orders are sent only to specific partners. Execution orders display the net amount and net quantity of the trades included into the order.

To open the window for entering a new execution order without confirmation, use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar and select the necessary class (for example, NDM: A1-Shares) and operation **Report on execution without confirmation**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.

The general method of executing operations is used for filling the fields of the window for entering an execution order without confirmation (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):

Forms for entering execution reports without confirmation: for NDM trades (left) and for REPO-M trades (right)

- 1. Number of trades*** is the number of executed trades confirmed in the report. Values range from 1 to 4.
- 2. Trade 1* .. Trade 4** are the identification numbers of the trades to be confirmed. **Trade operation 1* .. Trade operation 4** is the operation direction for the corresponding trade: **Buy** or **Sell**.

If you click the **Execute** button, the order will be sent to the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without sending the order.

7.24 Negdeal Orders Table

menu **Trading / NDM / Negdeal orders...**

7.24.1 Purpose

To view the status of the received and sent addressed orders that have been submitted since the beginning of the trading session and of OTC trades manually entered from the terminal.

7.24.2 Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual order (trade). Table columns contain order (trade) parameters with the following values:

Parameter	Description
Number	Order registration number in the trading system
***Date	Order registration date in the trading system
***Sent (time)	Order registration time in the trading system
***Killed (time)	Time of order withdrawal from the trading system (for orders with status 'Killed')
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Instrument	Instrument name

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
Class	Instrument class name
Class code	Class code in the trading system
Side	Operation direction (Buying or Selling)
Account	The trader's depo account for which the order is made
Price	Order price per a unit of instrument.
Qty	Quantity of securities in the order expressed in lots
Balance	Volume of the unfilled part of the order expressed in lots
Trader	Identifier of the firm trader that sent the order
Dealer	Identifier of the trader that sent the order
Trader's org.	Name of the trader that sent the order
UID	User code on the QUIK server
Trader of partner	Identifier of the firm trader to whom the order is negotiated. This field is usually inactive and blank
Partner	Identifier of the trader to whom the order is negotiated.
Partner's org.	Name of the trader to whom the order is negotiated. The field is filled in only for clients who have the rights to perform active operations.
Client code	Client code specified in the order
Comment	This is a composite field containing client code and a text comment on the order separated with a slash (/)
Reference	Linking text for unique mapping of two negotiated counter orders
Status	Order status. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Active': an unexecuted order; _ 'Filled': the order has been executed; _ 'Killed': the order has been cancelled by the sender
Settlement code	Trade settlement code
Direction status	Order direction. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Sent': one's own order negotiated to another trader; _ 'Received': an order of another trader negotiated to you; _ 'Sent and received': an order negotiated to oneself

Parameter	Description
Yield	Yield at the price of the order in %
Volume	Order value in cash
*Ransom price	Price of the second leg of REPO per instrument unit
Accrued profit %	Amount of bond coupon interest in cash
Refund rate (%)	Refund rate in case of refusal to perform the trade in % per annum
*REPO rate (%)	REPO lending rate in % per annum
Trans ID	Unique order number TRANS_ID for orders imported from a file
*REPO sum	REPO total is the sum of raised / borrowed REPO funds as of the current date
**REPO ransom value	REPO buyback trade volume in cash
**Order input type	REPO order entry type. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Price1+Rate; _ Rate+Price2; _ Price1+Price2; _ REPO Total + Volume; _ REPO Total + Discount; _ Volume + Discount; _ REPO total; _ Quantity
**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')
REPO sum original	Original value of REPO total specified at the time of registration. Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value was specified) the field is blank
Qty original	Original quantity of securities specified at the time of registration (in standard lots). Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value was specified) the field is blank
Original discount (%)	Original discount value specified at the time of registration. Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value was specified) the field is blank

Parameter	Description
Currency	Settlement currency, for example, SUR - RF roubles, USD - US dollars
On behalf of	The person on whose behalf and at whose expense the trade is registered. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ On one's own behalf, at one's own expense; _ On one's own behalf, at the client's expense; _ On one's own behalf, at the trust manager's expense; _ On behalf of the client, at the client's expense
Large trade	Attribute of a large trade (Yes / No)
Reg. number	Government registration number of the security
***Settle date	Execution date of an OTC trade.
***Date of activation	Order activation date
***Time of activation	Order activation time
Opposite quote	Non-addressed counter order number. If there is no such order, value 0 will be transferred.
Settlement currency	Code of the settlement currency in the trade generated by the given order
Account ID	Account ID in the NCC (settlement code)
***Withdraw date	Order cancellation date in the YYYYMMDD format
Original number	Number of the original order in the TS

* - the parameter is used only in orders for REPO trades

** - the parameter is used in orders for REPO trades in government securities

*** - 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

7.24.3 Table configuration

- 1. Table name** allows you to change the default table name.
- 2. Selected classes** is a list of instrument classes available for displaying in the table. The list of classes and instruments they contain depends on the configuration of the filters for receiving data from the server (program menu **Connection / Available securities...**).
- 3. Securities filter** allows you to narrow the list of instruments displayed in the table. To use the filter, first select an instrument class in the **Selected classes** window.

4. **Firms filter** is a filter for the **Dealer** field. It allows you to select identifiers of traders whose orders will be displayed in the table.
5. **Clients filter** filters the client codes displayed in the **Comment** column.
6. **Depo accounts filter** is the filter for the **Account** field.
7. If the **Show received** checkbox is selected, orders with value 'Received' in field **Direction** will be displayed in the table. If the checkbox is clear, such orders are not displayed. The filter is used for dividing the sent and received orders into different tables.
8. If the **Show sent** checkbox is selected, orders with value 'Sent' in field **Direction** will be displayed in the table. If the checkbox is clear, such orders are not displayed.
9. If the **Highlight state in color** checkbox is selected, the font in table rows will be highlighted in colors depending on the value in the **Status** field: **Active** in red, **Filled** in blue, **Killed** in black. If the checkbox is clear, the font color corresponds to the operating system settings.
10. **Status filter** allows you to select the displayed orders by the value of the **Status** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for order statuses that need to be displayed in the table. For example, you can use this filter for displaying only active orders in the table.
11. **Operation filter** allows you to select orders by the value of the **Operation** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for operation directions that need to be displayed in the table. It is used for creating various tables for buy and sell orders.

7.24.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be copied to the Clipboard, exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC, and saved to a text file.

- Left double click on a table row to place a new order with parameters similar to those in the selected order.
- Right double click on a table row to cancel the selected order.
- Hit F2 to place an order.
- Use 'Ctrl+D' to cancel the selected order.
- Use Ctrl+F8 to cancel all active orders.
- Use 'Ctrl+N' to copy the table with all its settings saved.

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

7.24.5 Format for saving into a text file

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

- **Save negotiated deal orders from table to file** saves to a file only those orders that are displayed in the table.
- **Save all negotiated deal 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 negotiated deal orders...** (or **negotiated deal orders from table**).

Orders in a file are saved as a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of a separate order separated by commas without spaces.

No.	Parameter	Note
1	Number	
2	Time	HH:MM:SS
3	Security	
4	Class	
5	Security code	
6	Side	B: buying, S: selling
7	Account	
8	Status	O: active, W: killed, M: filled
9	Price	
10	Yield	
11	Qty	
12	Volume	
13	Yield	
14	Reference	
15	Note	Comment in the <client (5)> / <instruction (14)> format.
16	Settlement code	
17	Partner	
18	Trader	

No.	Parameter	Note
19	Dealer	
20	REPO rate	
21	Ransom price	
22	Refund rate	
23		
24	Client code	
25	Killed (time)	HH:MM:SS
26	Balance	
27	REPO sum	
28	REPO period	
29	REPO ransom value	
30	Start discount(%)	
31	Lower discount(%)	
32	Upper discount(%)	
33	Block securities	Y: yes, N: no

An example of a file line is as follows:

```
473941922,15:23:05,LUKOIL,REPO-M: Shares,LKOH,S,S01-
00000F00,O,3000.0000,,10,30000.00,,6,,Rb,NC0080100000,
NU0080100009,NC0080100000,,3000.0000,,,,,10,30000.00,,30000.00,,,,,N
```

7.24.6 Entering OTC trades

To open the window for entering an OTC trade, you can use General Method of Executing Transactions: click button **On one's own behalf, at the client's expense** on the toolbar and select the necessary class ('OTC trades') and operation **New negdeal order**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.

The general method of executing operations is used for filling the fields of the order-report entry window (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):

1. **Instrument** is the financial instrument identifier.
2. **Settlement code** allows you to select the settlement code for the trade from the list (UPT005, UPT030, OVER30). The settlement code depends on the number of days since date of the OTC trade making.
3. **Operation** is the operation direction (Buying / Selling).
4. **Price** is the price for a single security.
5. **Quantity** is the quantity of securities expressed in lots.
6. **Lot** - number of securities in one lot (for reference).
7. **Client code** is the client code specified in the order.
8. **Comment** is a text comment.
9. **On behalf and at expense of** specifies the person on whose behalf and at whose expense the trade is registered. Possible values include:
 - **On one's own behalf, at one's own expense:** the trade is registered on behalf and at the expense of the broker;

- **On one's own behalf, at the client's expense:** the trade is registered on behalf of the broker and at the client's expense;
- **On one's own behalf, at the trust manager's expense:** the trade is registered on behalf of the broker and at the expense of the person who acts as the trust manager of the client's securities;
- **On behalf of the client, at the client's expense:** the OTC trade is registered on behalf and at the expense of the client.

10.Currency code is the settlement currency code, for example, SUR for RF roubles, USD for US dollars.

11.Execution date is the trade execution date.

12.Large trade is the attribute of a large trade.

The Quantity, Client code, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.



If you click the **Enter** button, the trade will be registered in the trading system. If you click the **Cancel** button, the window will be closed without registering the trade.

Registered OTC trades accepted by the trading system are displayed in the **OTC orders** table.

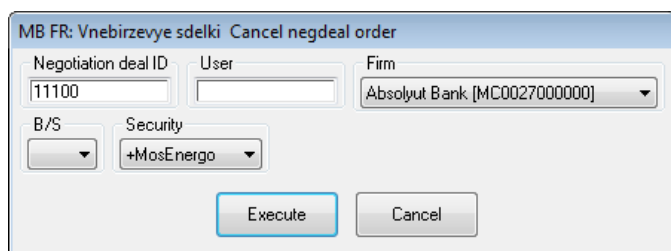
7.24.7 Cancelling an OTC trades

The operation is used for cancelling the previously entered OTC trades.

To cancel an OTC trade, use one of the following methods:

1. From the **Negdeal orders** table (the trade to be cancelled must be selected):
 - By selecting context menu option **Cancel negdeal order**;
 - By clicking button  on the toolbar;
 - Select the row with the order to be cancelled and press keys 'Ctrl+D'.
2. Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: click button  on the toolbar and select the necessary class ('OTC trades') and operation **Cancel negdeal order**. Alternatively, you can use hotkeys 'Ctrl+T'.

In the window that opens, specify the following parameters (mandatory fields are marked with the asterisk (*)):



1. **Trade*** is the trade identifier number in the trading system.
2. **Trader** is the trader identifier.
3. **Firm*** allows you to select the firm identifier from the list.
4. **B / S*** allows you to select the trade direction (Buying / Selling).
5. **Instrument*** allows you to select the financial instrument identifier from the list.

7.25 The NDM Quotes Table

menu **Trading / NDM / Quotes...**

7.25.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing the status of own non-addressed orders that have been sent since the trading session start.

7.25.2 Table Format

Each table row contains information on an individual order. Table columns designate parameters of orders. The parameters are listed in the table below.

Parameter	Description
Number	Order registration number in the trading system
Date	Order registration date in the trading system
Time	Order registration time in the trading system
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Instrument name
Security code	Instrument code in the trading system
Class	Instrument class name
Class code	Class code in the trading system
Side	Operation direction (Buying or Selling)
Price	Order price per a unit of instrument.
Qty	Quantity of securities in the order expressed in lots
Value	Order value in cash
Dealer	Identifier of the trader that sent the order
Trader's org.	Name of the trader that has submitted the order
Status	Order status. Possible values include: 'Active': unexecuted order, 'Filled': executed order, 'Killed': order cancelled by the sender
Settle code	Trade settlement code

Parameter	Description
*Ransom price	Price of the second leg of REPO per instrument unit
*REPO rate (%)	REPO lending rate in % per annum
*REPO sum	Sum of raised / borrowed REPO funds as of the current date
*REPO ransom value	REPO buyback trade volume in cash
*Order input type	REPO order entry type
*REPO period	REPO period in calendar days
*Discount (%)	Discount at the time of REPO trade making
*REPO sum original	Original value of REPO total specified at the time of registration. Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value has been specified) the field is blank
*Qty original	Original quantity of securities specified at the time of registration (in standard lots). Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value has been specified) the field is blank
*Original discount (%)	Original discount value specified at the time of registration. Only for modified REPO orders; for other orders (or if no value has been specified) the field is blank

* – the parameter is used only in REPO trades

7.25.3 Table configuration

1. **Table name** allows you to edit the default table name.
2. **Selected classes** is a list of instrument classes available for displaying in the table. The list of classes and instruments they contain depends on the configuration of the filters for receiving data from the server (program menu **Connection / Available securities...**).
3. **Securities filter** allows you to narrow the list of instruments displayed in the table. To use the filter, first select an instrument class in the **Selected classes** window.
4. **Firms filter** is a filter for the **Dealer** field. It allows you to select identifiers of traders whose orders will be displayed in the table.
5. If the **Highlight state in color** checkbox is selected, the font in table rows will be highlighted in colors depending on the value in the **Status** field: **Active** in red, **Filled** in blue, **Killed** in black. If the checkbox is unchecked, the font color corresponds to the operating system settings.
6. **Status filter** allows you to select the displayed orders by the value of the **Status** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for order statuses that need to be displayed in the table. For example, you can use this filter for displaying only active orders in the table.

7. Operation filter allows you to select orders by the value of the **Operation** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for operation directions that need to be displayed in the table. It is used for creating various tables for buy and sell orders.

7.25.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be copied to the Clipboard, exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC, and saved to a text file.

- Left double click on a table row to place a new order with parameters similar to those in the selected order.
- Right double click on a table row to cancel the selected order.
- Hit F2 to place an order.
- Use 'Ctrl+A' to change the selected order.
- Use 'Ctrl+D' to cancel the selected order.

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

7.25.5 Format of saving into a text file

The function of saving into a file is called from the context menu and has two versions:

- **Save quotes from table to file** saves to a file only those orders that are displayed in the table.
- **Save all quotes 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 quotes...** (or **quotes from table**).

Orders in a file are saved as a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of a separate order separated by commas without spaces.

No.	Parameter	Note
1	Number	
2	Time	HH:MM:SS
3	Security	
4	Class	
5	Security code	
6	Side	B: buying, S: selling

No.	Parameter	Note
7	Status	O: active, W: killed, M: filled
8	Price	
9	Qty	
10	Settlement code	
11	Dealer	

An example of a file line is as follows:


7.26 Makler Order

7.26.1 Purpose

A **makler order** is a special type of transactions applied when a QUIK server is used by several traders to connect to exchange trading systems. A makler order allows a participant who shares the QUIK server connection with others to directly specify an individual code when entering orders.

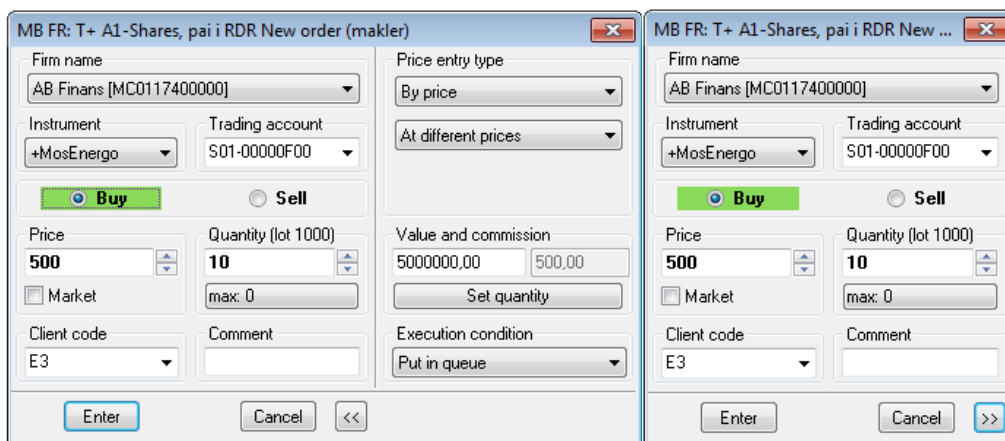
In order to work with makler orders, you must have a special licence for using multi-broker workstations installed on the server and configure user rights for working with these workstations.

To open the **New makler order** window, use any of the following methods:

- From tables **Quotes**, **Level II Quotes**, **Orders**, **Trades**, **Buy / Sell**, perform the following actions:
 - Click button  on the toolbar;
 - Double left click. You cannot use this method for placing orders from the **Quotes** table, since this action will open the **Quotes** window.
 - Press the 'F2' key;
 - Select **New order** under the shortcut menu in the table;
- Use the General Method of Executing Transactions: select the **New makler order** operation;

7.26.2 Entering makler orders

The form for entering makler orders contains the following parameters:



The image shows two versions of the 'New order (makler)' window. The left window is expanded, displaying various fields for order entry: Firm name (AB Finans [MC0117400000]), Instrument (+MosEnerg), Trading account (S01-00000F00), Price entry type (By price), Price (500), Quantity (lot 1000) (10), Value and commission (5000000.00, 500.00), Execution condition (Put in queue), Client code (E3), and Comment. The right window is compact, showing only the essential fields: Firm name, Instrument, Trading account, Price, Quantity, and Client code.

The forms for entering makler orders can be expanded (left) and compact (right)

- Firm name** is the identifier of the trader firm on whose behalf the order has been placed.

2. **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...**).
3. **Trading account** allows you to select the code of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value 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 the client code** setting (see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations). For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 of Section 5: Client Operations.
4. **Buy / Sell** allows you to select the operation direction.
5. **Price** is the order price per financial instrument unit. If the **Market** checkbox is selected, the order is placed at the market price. If 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.
6. **Quantity (lot ...)** is the quantity of securities in the order. When a market buy order is placed at a closing auction, the field is inactive.
7. **Client code** is the client identifier in QUIK.
8. **Comment** is the comment number.
9. 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 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.

10. **Value and commission** is the order value in cash. When a market sell order is placed at a closing auction, the field is inactive. The fee amount is calculated automatically and is displayed in the right field.
11. **Set quantity** calculates the values of fields **Value** and **Commission**.
12. **Execution condition** allows you to select the order execution procedure: **Put in queue**, **Fill or kill**, **Kill balance**, **Market closing auction**.

The Quantity, Client code, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For detailed information see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations.

7.26.3 Cancelling and changing makler orders

Operations for cancelling and changing makler orders are performed from the **Orders** table in the same way as in case of regular orders.


7.27 Makler Stop Orders

7.27.1 Purpose

Makler stop order is a special type of stop order applied when a QUIK server is used by several traders to connect to exchange trading systems. The makler stop order allows you to select the code of the trader from the list of brokers who use the QUIK server while entering orders.

In order to work with makler stop orders, you must have a special licence for using multi-broker workstations installed on the server and configure user rights for working with these workstations.

To open the **New stop order by makler** window, use any of the following methods:

- From tables Quotes, Level II Quotes, Orders, Stop orders, Trades, Time and Sales, and Transaction pocket, perform the following actions:
 - _ Click button  on the toolbar;
 - _ Left double click in the **Stop orders** table;
 - _ Press the 'F6' key;
 - _ Select **New stop order** from the shortcut menu in the table;
- Using the General method of executing transactions and select the **New makler stop order** operation.

7.27.2 Entering makler stop orders

The form for entering a makler stop order allows you to generate stop orders of various types (for description of stop order types, see sub-section 5.5.2 of Section 5: Client Operations). Additional conditions of the order are displayed in the expanded form opened by clicking button **More >>** or by selecting the type of stop order for which these additional conditions are to be used.

The form for entering a makler stop order contains the following parameters:

1. **Firm name** is the identifier of the trader firm on whose behalf the order has been placed.
2. **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 expanded form.

3. **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 of the With a linked order type are effective during the current trading session only.

4. **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 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, it is assumed that the interval is set from the specified time of the current day till the same time of 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 sub-section 2.18.1 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles) is active,**

the value of parameter Order validity period is specified considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run.

5. **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...**).
6. **Trading account** allows you to select the code of the trading account for which the order is placed (the value 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 the client code** setting (see sub-section 5.2.11 of Section 5: Client Operations). For more details on setting the account sequence in the list, see sub-section 5.32 of Section 5: Client Operations.
7. **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 of another security** type: **If the price <=** (or **>=**); the condition means that the order will be executed if the last trade price for another instrument crosses the specified value.
 - The condition for orders of the **Stop limit** and **With 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.
 - The condition for orders of the **Take profit** type: **take profit if the 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**; moreover, any of them can be left blank.

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

8. **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.
9. **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.

- 10.Quantity (lot =)** is the quantity of securities expressed in lots. The number of units for the selected securities instrument in a single lot is shown in brackets.
- 11.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 fees. Click on this button to enter the specified maximum value into the **Quantity** field. This field is displayed if the **Calculate available quantity** checkbox is selected in the settings (see sub-section 5.2.10 of Section 5: Client Operations).
- 12.Client code** - client identifier in the QUIK system.
- 13.Comment** - a text comment to the order.

Parameters of the expanded version of the order entry form (expands by clicking button **More>>**):

- 1. 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 of another instrument** type.
- 2. Place a linked order to buy / sell at price** is the linked limit order execution price. This parameter is used for orders of the **With a linked order** type.
- 3.** 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 filled. If this checkbox clear, when the linked order is partially filled, the volume of the stop order is reduced to the volume of the unfilled balance of the limit order.
- 4. Place take profit** is the parameter for orders of the 'take profit' type.
 - **Offset from max (min)** sets the value of the offset from the maximum (for selling) or the minimum (for buying) of the last trade; 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.

- 5. Value and commission** is the order value in cash. 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 **Volume** 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 **Volume** field will display the cash value of the order for this **Quantity**.
The broker commission 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 or Shift+Tab to move backward.
2. The Quantity, Client code, and Comment fields can be filled in automatically. For more details, see sub-section 5.36 of Section 5: Client Operations. Configuring order entry fields autofill.
3. In case of unfavourable execution of a buy take profit order, the price will be calculated as follows: $\text{<stop price> + <offset from min / max> + <protective spread>}$.

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

The procedure for confirmation of the makler stop 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 of Section 5: Client Operations.

7.27.3 Cancelling, changing and activating makler stop orders

Operations for cancelling, changing and activating makler stop orders are performed from the **Stop orders** table in the same way as in case of regular stop orders.

7.28 The NDM Level II Quotes Table

menu Trading / NDM / Quotes...

7.28.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing all non-addressed orders for a certain instrument, including the information about their senders.

7.28.2 Table Format

The table contains 10 best buy / sell quotes ordered by the **Price** parameter. The quote window view can be customised by users (for more details, see sub-section [7.28.3](#)).

Contrary to the **Level II Quotes** table, orders in the **NDM quotes** table are not aggregated by the price, and each table row corresponds to one order.

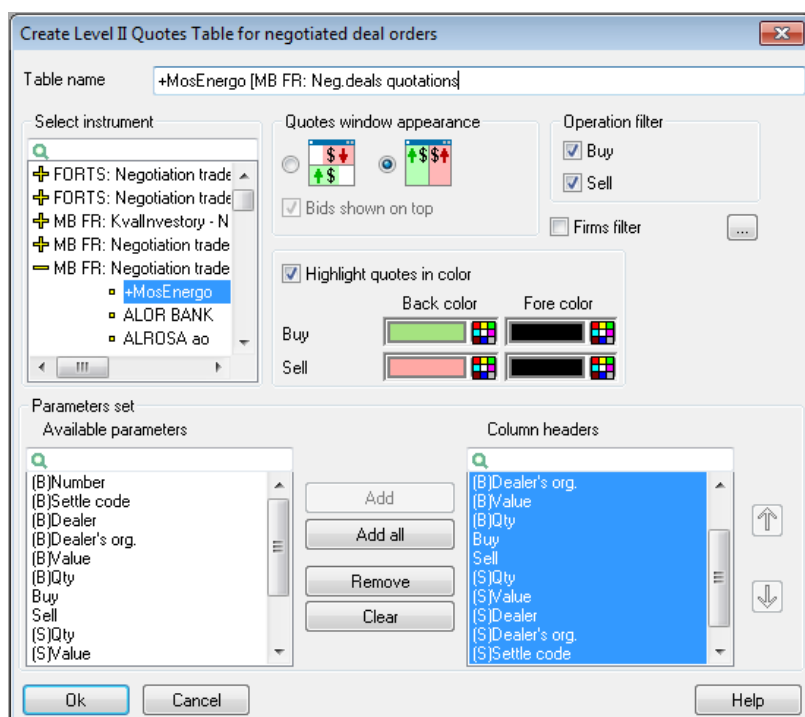
Table columns have different sets of parameters for NDM orders and REPO operations:



Parameter	Description
Number (B)	Non-addressed buy order number
*Discount (%) (B)	Non-addressed buy order discount
*REPO period (B)	Non-addressed REPO buy order period

Parameter	Description
*REPO sum (B)	Non-addressed REPO buy order total
*Ransom price (B)	Price per instrument unit of the second leg of REPO for the buy order
*REPO rate (%) (B)	REPO rate for the buy order in %
Settle code (B)	Settlement code specified in the buy order
Dealer (B)	Identifier of the trader who submitted the buy order
Dealer's org. (B)	Name of the trader who submitted the buy order
Value (B)	Volume of the buy order in cash
Qty (B)	Quantity of securities in the buy order expressed in lots
Buy	Buy order price per instrument unit
Sell	Sell order price per instrument unit
Qty (S)	Quantity of securities in the sell order expressed in lots
Value (S)	Volume of the sell order in cash
Dealer's org.(S)	Name of the trader who submitted the sell order
Dealer (S)	Name of the trader who submitted the sell order
Settlecode (S)	Settlement code specified in the sell order
*REPO rate (%) (S)	REPO rate for the sell order in %
*Ransom price (S)	Price per instrument unit of the second leg of REPO for the sell order
Number (S)	Non-addressed sell order number
*REPO sum (S)	Non-addressed REPO sell order total
*REPO period (S)	Non-addressed REPO sell order period
*Discount (S)	Non-addressed sell order discount

* – parameters of orders for REPO trades

7.28.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to edit the default table name.
2. **Select instrument** is a list of instrument classes available for displaying in the table. This list is available only for creating a table but not for editing.
3. If the **Highlight quotes in color** checkbox is selected, font and / or background of table cells that contain information on orders will be highlighted in color. For more details on configuring colors, see Section 2, sub-section 2.6.10, Customising tables and charts colors.
4. **Firms filter** is a filter for the **Dealer** field. It allows you to select identifiers of traders whose orders will be displayed in the table.
5. **Operation filter** allows you to select orders by the value of the **Operation** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for operation directions that need to be displayed in the table. It is used for creating various tables for buy and sell orders.
6. **Quotes window appearance** allows you to select the view of the **NDM quotes** table:
 - : with one common **Price** column (1). Parameters of buy and sell orders are displayed in different columns.
 - : bid and offer parameters are displayed in different columns (2). In this case, bids are arranged in order price descending order, while offers are arranged in order price ascending order so that the best order prices are displayed in the first table row.
 - If the **Buy orders shown on top** checkbox is selected, parameters of buy orders are displayed at the top of the table. This attribute is available for tables with view (1).

7.28.4 Available operations

Data from the table cannot be exported and saved to file.

- Left double click on a table row to place a new order with parameters similar to those in the selected order.
- Hit F2 to place an order.

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

In order to be able to enter orders for the UA class securities (Ukrainian quote market) from the NDM quotes table, you must add the following line in the [transactions] section of settings file info.ini:

```
use-order-trans-instead-of-neg-deal-trans-classes-list=UA
```

7.29 Table of Trades for Execution

menu **Trading / NDM / Trades for execution...**

7.29.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing the execution status of mature NDM trades. The table is also used for viewing the status of trades for execution of the second leg of REPO.

7.29.2 Table Format

Each table row corresponds to an individual trade. Table columns designate trade parameters and have the following values:

Parameter	Description
Number	Trade registration number in the trading system
Order number	Number of the order that formed the basis for making the given trade
Date	Trade date
***Settlement date	Trade execution date
Class	Instrument class name
Security ticker	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Instrument name
Side	Operation direction: 'Buy' or 'Sell'
Client code	Client code
Comment	A text comment on the order
Dealer	Trader identifier
Trader's org.	Trader name

Parameter	Description
Depo account	Trader depo account
Partner	Identifier of the trader who is the partner under the trade
Partner's org.	Name of the trader who is the partner under the trade. The field is filled in only for clients who have the rights to perform active operations.
Partner's depo account	Depo account of the trader who is the partner under the trade
Price	Trade price per instrument unit. For REPO operations: execution price of the second REPO leg per instrument unit as of the current date
Qty	Quantity of securities expressed in lots
Value	Trade value in cash
Status	Trade confirmation status. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 'Not executed': the trade has not been confirmed by a report; – 'Included into report': the trade has been included into a report by one counterparty; – 'Executed': the trade has been confirmed by reports by both counterparties
Accrued profit	Amount of bond coupon interest in cash
*Price 1st REPO part	Price of the first leg of REPO per instrument unit
Ransom price	Execution price of the second leg of REPO per instrument unit as of the maturity expiration date
*Trade number 1st REPO part	Registration number of the first leg of REPO in the trading system
*REPO rate (%)	REPO lending rate in %
Settle code	Trade settlement code
Report	Trade report number in the trading system
Partner's report	Trade partner report number
TS Commission	Trading system commission in cash
**Balance	Volume of the unfilled part of the order in lots
,*Execution time	Execution time
**Engagement sum	Cash commitment or claim (depending on the trade direction) (for trades of the second leg of REPO, it is the value of REPO commitment as of the current date)
**REPO sum	REPO total is the sum of raised / borrowed REPO funds as of the current date

Parameter	Description
**REPO period	REPO period in calendar days
**REPO ransom value	Current value of REPO buyback calculated as of the execution date (by the trade condition) of the second leg of REPO
**REPO return value	Current value of REPO return amount calculated as of the execution date (by the trade condition) of the second leg of REPO
**Discount (%)	For trades of the first leg of REPO, it is the starting discount. For trades of the second leg of REPO, it is the current 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')
**Execute	Attribute showing that the expiry date of the second leg of REPO falls on today ('Yes', 'No')
**Execute tomorrow	Attribute showing that the maturity date of the second leg of REPO falls on tomorrow ('Yes', 'No')
**Type	Type of trade. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Negotiated deal. _ First leg of REPO, _ Second leg of REPO, _ Compensation payment, _ Negotiation deal, _ Initial placement, _ REPO with CCP first leg, _ REPO with CCP second leg and Refund, _ Defaulter's commitments, _ Affected party's demands
**Direction	Operation type: 'Credit' or 'Debit'
**Discount after payment (%)	Discount value after making the compensation payment in % This parameter is used for trades of the 'Compensation payment' type
**Quantity after payment	Quantity of securities in lots after making the compensation payment This parameter is used for trades of the 'Compensation payment' type

Parameter	Description
**REPO sum after payment	Amount after making the compensation payment This parameter is used for trades of the 'Compensation payment' type
**REPO ransom value after payment	REPO buyback trade volume after making the compensation payment This parameter is used for trades of the 'Compensation payment' type
**REPO return sum after payment	Trade volume in cash after making the compensation payment This parameter is used for trades of the 'Compensation payment' type
*, ***Date of settlement	For compensation payments, it is the date of making the original REPO trade; blank for other cases
State of clearing	Trade settlement status
Type of clearing	Trade settlement procedure type. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Not set, _ Simple, _ Multilateral, _ External, _ Central
Report comission	Commission in cash for executing the trade by an urgent report
Coupon payment	Amount of the coupon payment made since the last trade in the securities included into the REPO trade collateral
***Date of coupon payment	Last coupon payment date
Principal debt payment	Amount of payment under the principal debt made since the last trade in the securities included into the REPO trade collateral
***Date of principal debt payment	Date of the last principal debt (amortisation) payment
Settle currency	Trade settlement currency code

* – the parameter is used only in REPO trades

** – the parameter is used for GS REPO trades

*** – 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

7.29.3 Table configuration

1. **Table name** allows you to change the default table name.

2. **Selected classes** is a list of instrument classes available for displaying in the table. The list of classes and instruments they contain depends on the configuration of the filters for receiving data from the server (program menu **Connection / Available securities...**).
3. **Securities filter** allows you to narrow the list of instruments displayed in the table. To use the filter, first select an instrument class in the **Selected classes** window.
4. **Firms filter** is a filter for the **Dealer** field. It allows you to select identifiers of traders whose orders will be displayed in the table.
5. **Depo accounts filter** is the filter for the **Account** field.
6. **Clients filter** filters the client codes displayed in the **Comment** column.
7. If the **Only trades requiring execution for the current date** checkbox is selected, the table will display only trades with the execution date that coincides with the current date; if the checkbox is clear, the table displays all trades.
8. If the **Highlight state in color** checkbox is selected, the font in table rows will be highlighted in colors depending on the value in the **Status** field: **Not executed** in red, **Included into report** in blue, **Executed** in black. If the checkbox is clear, the font color corresponds to the operating system settings.
9. **Status filter** allows you to select the displayed orders by the value of the **Status** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for order statuses that need to be displayed in the table. For example, you can use this filter for displaying only unexecuted orders in the table.
10. **Operation filter** allows you to select orders by the value of the **Operation** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for operation directions that need to be displayed in the table. It is used for creating various tables for buy and sell orders.
11. **Trades type filter** allows you to select orders by the value of the **Type** field. It is used to select the trade types that need to be displayed in the table.

7.29.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be copied to the Clipboard, exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC, and saved to a text file.

- Left double click on a table row to confirm the trade by a report;
- Use 'F2' to confirm the selected trade by a report;
- Use 'Ctrl+N' to copy the table with all its settings saved.

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

Orders handling functions available from the shortcut menu:

- **Confirm by report** generates an order-report confirming the selected trade.
- **Confirm by urgent report** generates an urgent report confirming the selected trade. This command allows you to add the selected trade to the simple clearing settlement mode.
- **Report to confirm off-exchange trade** sends a request for generating a settlement order-report for transaction of entering request for OTC trade confirmation.

- **New order-report (max. 4 trades)** opens the window for entering a settlement order-report.
- **Send reports for all negotiation trades from table** sends a request for generating order-reports for all trades in the table.
- **New negdeal order** opens the window for entering an OTC order. This menu option is available if the user is allowed to enter addressed orders for the security class determined by the original trade for execution.

The **Send reports for all negotiation trades** operation under the shortcut menu means confirmation of all unexecuted trades. If this operation is called, order-reports for execution of all unexecuted trades are sent with account for the filters configured in the table settings. This system function makes it easier to confirm second legs of REPO, for example, in case of client positions transfer.

7.29.5 Format for saving into a text file

The function for saving into a file is called from the context menu and has two versions:

- **Save trades for execution from table to file** saves to a file only those trades that are displayed in the table.
- **Save all trades for execution 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 / All trades for execution...** (or **NDM trades for execution from table**).

Orders in a file are saved as a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of a separate order separated by commas without spaces.

No. Parameter Note

1	Number	
2	Trading date	Date in the DD.MM.YY format
3	Execution date	Date in the DD.MM.YY format
4	Security	
5	Class	
6	Security code	
7	Side	For trades: B: buying, S: selling; for payments: B: crediting, S: debiting
8	Account	

No. Parameter Note

9	Status	M: executed, U: pending confirmation, i.e., entering a report, P: pending entry of a counter report, G: pending compensation payment
10	Price	
11	Qty	
12	Volume	
13	Settlement code	
14	Partner	
15	Partner account	

No.	Parameter	Note
16	Report	
17	Partner's report	
18	Number of the trade for the first part of REPO	
19	Price of the first part of REPO	
20	REPO rate (%)	
21	Ransom price	
22	Comment	comment in the <client (5)> / <instruction (14)> format
23	Coupon %	
24	Dealer	
25	Client code	
26	Execution time	HH:MM:SS
27	REPOsum	
28	REPO period	
29	REPO return value	
30	REPO ransom value	
31	Discount (%)	

No.	Parameter	Note
32	Lower discount(%)	
33	Upper discount(%)	
34	Type of trade	T: regular, N: targeted REPO trade, R: first leg of REPO, r: second leg of REPO, D: compensation payment
35	Fill	Y: execute today, N: no
36	Balance	
37	Amount of liability	
38	Execute tomorrow	Y: execute tomorrow, N: no
39	Order number	
40	Clearing type	<blank>: not set; M: multilateral; S: simple.
41	Clearing status	U: unsettled, P: in settlement, S: settled
42	Commission	
43	Report fee	
44	Clearing time	HH:MM:SS

Examples of file lines are as follows:

```
251739276,25.09.2009,25.09.2009,LUKOIL,REPO-M: Shares,LKOH,B,L01-
00000F00,U,2080.0000,10,20800.00,S0, NC0038900000,S01-
00000F00,,,251739276,2080.0000,10.0000,2080.5699,Q7 / /
,,NC0038900000,Q7,,20800.00,10, 20805.70,20805.70,16.8000,,,R,Y,10,20800.00,N,0,
,U,0.00,0.00,
```



```
251764622,29.09.2009,29.09.2009,AgorRosIPO,NDM: A2-Shares,RU000A0JPHE0,B,L01-
00000F00,U,1300.00,1,1300.00, B0,NC0038900000,L01-00000F00,,,,,,,,E3 /
,,NC0038900000,E3,,,,,,,,N,,1,,,0, ,,0.00,0.00,
```

7.30 The Order Reports for NDM Trades Table

menu **Trading / NDM / Reports on trades for execution...**

7.30.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing the sent and received settlement order-reports for execution of NDM trades and second legs of REPO. The table displays reports of both parties to the trade.

7.30.2 Table Format

Each table row contains information on an individual order-report. Each trade has two corresponding order-reports. Table columns designate report parameters and have the following values:

Parameter	Description
Number	Settlement order-report registration number in the trading system
*Date	Order report registration date
*Sent (time)	Order-report registration time
*Killed (time)	Time of order-report withdrawal from the trading system (for orders with status 'Killed')
Class	Instrument class name
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Instrument name
Trader	Identifier of the trader who registered the report
Dealer	Trader identifier
Partner's org.	Trader name
Depo account	Depo account for which the trade is made
Partner	Identifier of the trader who is the partner under the trade
Partner's org.	Name of the trader who is the partner under the trade. The field is filled in only for clients who have the rights to perform active operations.
Partner's depo	Trade partner depo account

Parameter	Description
account	
Qty	Quantity of securities in the trade expressed in lots
Value	Trade volume in cash; for 'Buy' operation, a negative value is specified
Side	Order direction. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Sent': one's own order negotiated to another trader; _ 'Received by user': an order of another trader negotiated to you; _ 'Sent and received': an order negotiated to oneself
Status	Order-report confirmation status. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Pending execution': the trade has not been confirmed by a report; _ 'Cancelled': the report on the order has been cancelled; _ 'Executed': the report has been accepted by the trading system for execution
Report type	Report type. Possible values include: Executed, Cancel execution
Commission	Trade fee amount in cash
Report kind	Kind of report

* – 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

7.30.3 Table configuration

1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default one.
2. **Selected classes** is a list of instrument classes available for displaying in the table. The list of classes and instruments they contain depends on the configuration of the filters for receiving data from the server (program menu **Connection / Available securities...**).
3. **Securities filter** allows you to narrow the list of instruments displayed in the table. To use the filter, first select an instrument class in the **Selected classes** window.
4. **Firms filter** is a filter for the **Dealer** field. It allows you to select identifiers of traders whose orders will be displayed in the table.
5. **Depo accounts filter** is the filter for the **Account** field.
6. **Status filter** allows you to select the displayed orders by the value of the **Status** field. To configure the filter, select checkboxes for report statuses that need to be displayed in the table. For example, you can use this filter for displaying only trades not confirmed by reports in the table.

7. If the **Show sent** checkbox is selected, reports with value 'Sent' in field **Direction** will be displayed in the table. If the checkbox is clear, such orders are not displayed. The filter is used for dividing the sent and received reports into different tables.
8. If the **Show received** checkbox is selected, reports with value 'Received' in field **Direction** will be displayed in the table. If the checkbox is clear, such reports are not displayed.
9. If the **Highlight state in color** checkbox is selected, the font in table rows will be highlighted in colors depending on the value in the **Status** field: **Pending execution** in red, **Filled** in blue, **Killed** in black. If the checkbox is clear, the font color corresponds to the operating system settings.

7.30.4 Available operations

Data from the table can be copied to the Clipboard, exported to Microsoft Excel or via ODBC, and saved to a text file.

- Right double click on a table row to cancel the report on the trade.
- Use 'Ctrl+D' to cancel the selected report on the trade;
- Press 'Ctrl+F8' to cancel all active orders;
- Use 'Ctrl+N' to copy the table with all its settings saved.

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

7.30.5 Format for saving into a text file

The function for saving into a file is called from the context menu and has two versions:

- **Save reports on NDM trades for execution from table to file** saves to a file only those reports that are displayed in the table.
- **Save all reports on NDM trades for execution to file** saves to a file all available reports without regard to the table settings.

Saving to a file is available under **Data export / Save to file / All reports for NDM execution...** (or **Reports for NDM execution from table**).

Orders in a file are saved as a sequence of lines each of which contains parameters of a separate order separated by commas without spaces.

No.	Parameter	Note
1	Number	
2	Date	Date in the DD.MM.YY format
3	Time	HH:MM:SS
4	Security	

No.	Parameter	Note
5	Class	
6	Security code	
7	Account	
8	Partner account	

No.	Parameter	Note
9	Status	O: pending execution, W: cancelled, M: executed
10	Value	
11	Qty	
12	Trader	

No.	Parameter	Note
13	Partner	
14	Dealer	
15	<empty>	
16	Killed(time)	HH:MM:SS

An example of a file line is as follows:

```
200260234,21.02.2006,10:23:55,Rostel -ao,,RTKM,L01-00000F00,S01-00000F00,M,-
6156840.00,100000, MU0080000100,Dealer1,Dealer2,,
```

7.31 The Settlement Codes Table

menu **Trading / NDM / Information on settlement codes...**

7.31.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing information on the amount of accumulated coupon income and REPO rates on the dates corresponding to the settlement codes for the selected instrument.

The table can be called from the **Quotes** table by selecting **Settlement codes information** under the shortcut menu on a row pertaining to NDM or REPO trading mode instruments. If the row of the **Quotes** table does not pertain to these trading modes, the shortcut menu option is called **Information on settlement codes**; this shortcut menu option opens the configuration window of the **Settlement codes** table.

7.31.2 Table Format

Each table contains information on one instrument. Each row corresponds to an individual settlement code; settlement codes are sorted in ascending order. Table columns display the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument code in the exchange trading system
Settlement code	Settlement code used in the targeted trade
Settlement date	Settlement date of the first leg of REPO
Yield in %	Accumulated coupon income on bonds on the settlement date of the first leg of REPO

Parameter	Description
REPO settlement date	Settlement date of the second leg of REPO corresponding to the settlement code date
Yield2 in %	Accumulated coupon income in bonds on the settlement date of the second leg of REPO
Ransom price	Execution price of the second leg of REPO
REPO period	REPO trade period in calendar days
REPO rate	REPO lending rate in %

7.31.3 Table configuration

1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default one.
2. **Rows** allows you to select an instrument for creating the table from the list of available instruments.
3. **Columns** allows you to select headers of the table columns and to configure their sequence.
4. **Settlement code filter** is the filter for the values displayed in the **Settlement code** field.

7.31.4 Available functions

Data from the table can be copied to the Clipboard, exported to Microsoft Excel and via ODBC.

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

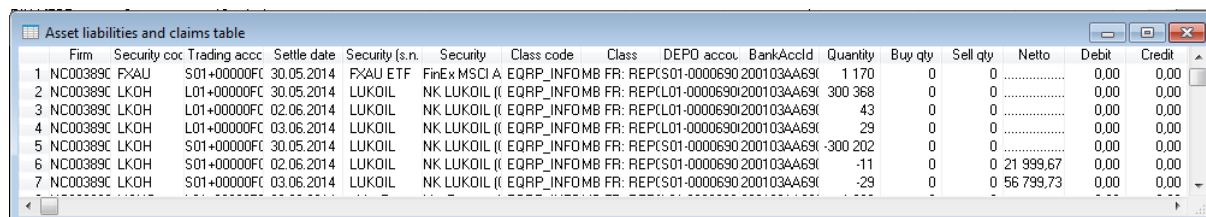
7.32 Table of liabilities and claims for assets

menu **Trading / CCP / Asset liabilities and claims...**

7.32.1 Purpose

The table contains information on liabilities and claims for assets.

7.32.2 Table Format



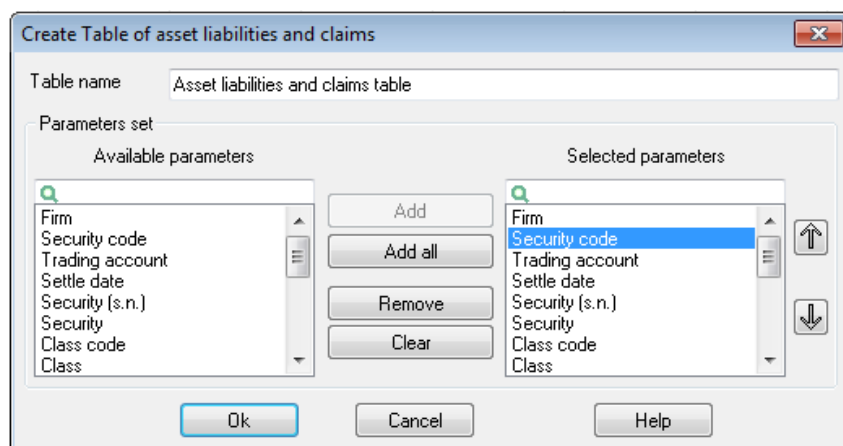
Firm	Security coc	Trading acc	Settle date	Security (s.n.)	Security	Class code	Class	DEPO accou	BankAccld	Quantity	Buy qty	Sell qty	Netto	Debit	Credit
1 NC00389C	FXAU	S01+00000FC	30.05.2014	FXAU ETF	FinEx MSCI A	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	S01-0000690	200103AA69C	1 170	0	0	0,00	0,00	
2 NC00389C	LKOH	L01+00000FC	30.05.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	L01-0000690	200103AA69C	300 368	0	0	0,00	0,00	
3 NC00389C	LKOH	L01+00000FC	02.06.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	L01-0000690	200103AA69C	43	0	0	0,00	0,00	
4 NC00389C	LKOH	L01+00000FC	03.06.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	L01-0000690	200103AA69C	29	0	0	0,00	0,00	
5 NC00389C	LKOH	S01+00000FC	30.05.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	S01-0000690	200103AA69C	-300 202	0	0	0,00	0,00	
6 NC00389C	LKOH	S01+00000FC	02.06.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	S01-0000690	200103AA69C	-11	0	0	21 999,67	0,00	0,00
7 NC00389C	LKOH	S01+00000FC	03.06.2014	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL (E	EQR_P_INFORMB	FR: REPC	S01-0000690	200103AA69C	-29	0	0	56 799,73	0,00	0,00

Description of the table parameters:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Firm identifier

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument ID code
Trading account	Trading account
Settle date	Settlement date
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Full instrument name
Class code	Instrument class code
Class	Instrument class name
Depo account	Depo account number in the Depository (NDC)
BankAccId	Settlement account / code identifier in the clearing organisation
Quantity	Quantity of securities in trades
Buy qty	Quantity of securities in buy orders
Sell qty	Quantity of securities in sell orders
Netto	Cash amount in trades
Value in buy trades	Cash amount in buy orders
Value in sell trades	Cash amount in sell orders
Planned T+	Planned position T+
Category type	Possible values: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ Collateral – collateral category; _ Trading – trading category

7.32.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** - allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select the parameters for displaying and to configure their sequence.

7.32.4 Available operations

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

7.33 Interest Risk Parameters Table

menu **Trading / CCP / Interest risk parameters...**

7.33.1 Purpose

The table contains information on the current parameters of the interest risks under REPO trades.

7.33.2 Table Format

Interest risks parameters table														
	Security code	Security (s.n.)	Security	Class code	Class	Settle date	Range	Range start	Range end	Discount, %	Low rate, rur	REPO settler	High rate, rur	Low rate, %
1	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	Abrau-Dyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	11.04.2014	1	0	2 000	35,0	0,0000	0,0000	257,3540	100,0	
2	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	Abrau-Dyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	12.04.2014	2	2 000	2 001	35,0	0,0000	0,0000	257,3540	100,0	
3	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	Abrau-Dyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	13.04.2014	3	2 001	0	20,0	0,0000	0,0000	257,3540	100,0	
4	AESL	AESELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	14.04.2014	1	0	2 000	30,0	0,0000	0,0000	212,2032	100,0	
5	AESL	AESELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	11.10.2013	2	2 000	2 001	30,0	0,0000	0,0000	212,2032	100,0	
6	AESL	AESELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	12.10.2013	3	2 001	0	45,0	0,0000	0,0000	212,2032	100,0	
7	AFKS	Sistema ao	AFK "Sistema	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC	13.10.2013	1	0	1 037 000	30,0	27,4377	7,4377	56,9859	35,0	

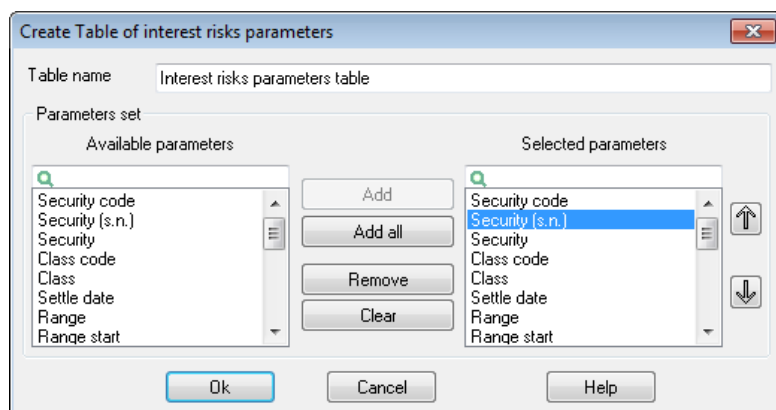
Description of the table parameters:

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument ID code
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Full instrument name
Class code	Instrument class code
Class	Instrument class name
Settle date	Settlement date
Range	Securities quantity range
Range start	Minimum quantity of securities
Range end	Maximum quantity of securities
Discount, %	Interest risk rate (%)
Low rate, rur	Lower price limit (in Rubles)
REPO settlement rate, rur	REPO computed rate, roubles
High rate, rur	Upper price limit (in Rubles)

Parameter	Description
Low rate, %	Lower price limit (%)
REPO settlement rate, %	REPO computed rate, %
High rate, %	Upper price limit (%)
Range start, rur	Minimum quantity of securities (in Rubles)
Range end, rur	Maximum quantity of securities (in Rubles)
Settle price	Price as of the settlement date
Settle price (with ACI)	Price as of the settlement date including ACI.
Risk rate for price decrease, %	Risk rate for price decrease, %
Risk rate for price increase, %	Risk rate for price increase, %
Risk rates change time	Risk rates change time in format <HHMMSS>

* – when setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** (**Program** section under **Settings / General...**, see sub-section 2.18.1 of Section 2: Basic Operating Principles) is active the value is displayed considering time zone of the computer where QUIK terminal is run

7.33.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** - allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select the parameters for displaying and to configure their sequence.

7.33.4 Available operations

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

7.34 Market Risk Parameters Table

menu Trading / CCP / Market risk parameters...

7.34.1 Purpose

The table contains information on the range of market risks assessment under REPO trades.

7.34.2 Table Format

	Security coc	Security (s.n.)	Security	Class code	Class	Range	Range start	Range end	Discount, %	Risk rate for price decrease, %	Risk rate for price increase, %	Low rate, rub	High rate, rub	Range start, rub	Range end, rub
1	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	AbrauDyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		1	0	2 000	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	257,3540	0,00	257,3540
2	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	AbrauDyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		2	2 000	2 001	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	257,3540	257 354,00	257 354,00
3	ABRD	AbrauDyurso	AbrauDyurso	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		3	2 001	0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	257,3540	257 482,68	257 482,68
4	AESL	IAESSELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		1	0	2 000	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	212,2032	0,00	212,2032
5	AESL	IAESSELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		2	2 000	2 001	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	212,2032	212 203,20	212 203,20
6	AESL	IAESSELao	TPG AESSEL	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		3	2 001	0	100,0	100,0	100,0	0,0000	212,2032	212 309,30	212 309,30
7	AFKS	Sistema ao	AFK "Sistema	EQRP_INFOMB FR: REPC		1	0	1 037 000	35,0	35,0	35,0	27,4377	56,9859	0,00	56,9859

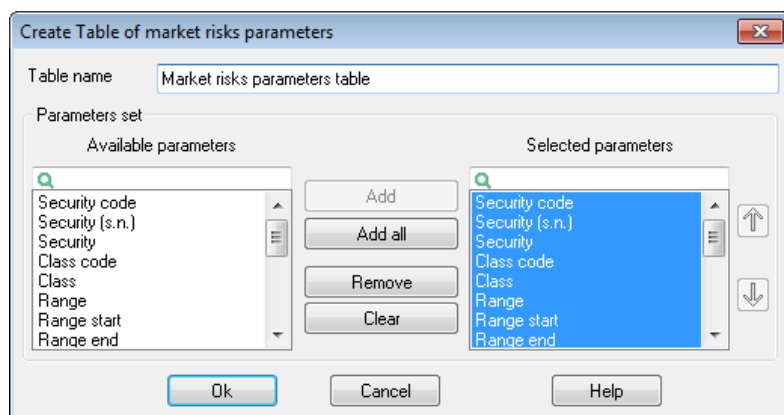
Table columns contain following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Security code	Instrument ID code
Security (s.n.)	Abbreviated instrument name
Security	Full instrument name
Class code	Instrument class code
Class	Instrument class name
Range	Securities quantity range
Range start	Minimum quantity of securities
Range end	Maximum quantity of securities
Discount, %	Discount (%)
Risk rate for price decrease, %	Risk rate for price decrease, %
Risk rate for price increase, %	Risk rate for price increase, %
Low rate, rub	Lower price limit (in Rubles)
High rate, rub	Upper price limit (in Rubles)
Range start, rub	Minimum quantity of securities (in Rubles)
Range end, rub	Maximum quantity of securities (in Rubles)
Market risk, %	Market risk rate, %
Settle price	Settlement price of the instruments, (in Rubles)

Parameter	Description
*Risk rate change time	Time of risk rate changes in HHMMSS format.

* - when the setting **Show date and time of the trading data considering the local time zone** is (Program section under **Settings / General...**) the value is displayed with consideration of the time zone of a computer on which a QUIK Workstation is launched

7.34.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** - allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameter set** allows you to select the parameters for displaying and to configure their sequence.

7.34.4 Available operations

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

7.35 Table of Individual risk parameters

menu **Trading / CCP / Individual risk parameters...**

7.35.1 Purpose

The table contains information on individual risk parameters for REPO trades.

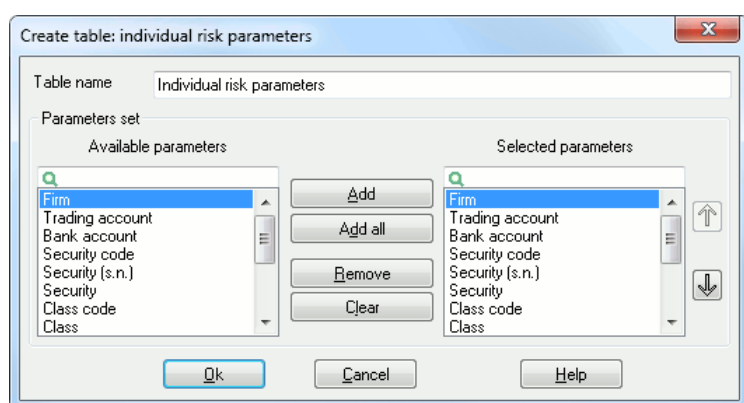
7.35.2 Table Format

Individual risk parameters											
	Firm	Trading account	Bank account	Security code	Security (s.n.)	Security	Class code	Class	NCC coeffic	NCC coeffic	User coeffic U
1	NC003890	L01-00000F00	200103AA690f	LKOH	LUKOIL	NK LUKOIL	EQRP_INFOMB	FR: REF	1,00	1,00	2,00
2	NC003890	L01-00000F00	200103AA690f	ZHIV	Zivoi Of	Zivoi ofis	QAEQRP_INFOMB	FR: REF	1,00	1,00	100,35

Description of the table parameters:

Parameter	Description
Firm	Firm identifier
Trading account	Trading account
Bank account	Settlement account identifier in NCC
Security code	Instrument code
Security (s.n.)	Short instrument name
Security	Full instrument name
Class code	Instrument class code
Class	Instrument class name
NCC coefficient	Coefficient set by NCC as of the current date
NCC coefficient for tomorrow	Coefficient set by NCC as of the date following the current date
User coefficient	Coefficient set by a user as of the current date
User coefficient for tomorrow	Coefficient set by a user as of the date following the current date
May be included into collateral	Attribute of including to collateral. Possible values: <div style="margin-left: 40px;"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, <input type="checkbox"/> No </div>

7.35.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** – allows you to enter a table name other than the default name.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select the parameters for displaying and to configure their sequence.

7.35.4 Available operations

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

- Use Ctrl+E to edit the table;
- Use Ctrl+W to adjust the column width to the data.

A complete list of shortcut keys for all types of tables is given 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.

7.36 Table of Trading Participants

menu **Trading / Participants information...**

7.36.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing the list of exchange traders and for executing targeted trades.

Trader information is sent by the server to the client terminal only if the client has the rights to perform active operations.

7.36.2 Table Format

Each table row contains information on an individual trader. Table rows are sorted by name first by the **Exchange** field and then by the **Trader name** field. Table columns display values of the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Exchange	Trader's accreditation location: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ EICX: Ural Regional Currency Exchange, Yekaterinburg; _ GICX: Nizhny Novgorod Currency and Stock Exchange, Nizhny Novgorod; _ MICX: Moscow Exchange, Moscow; _ NICX: Siberian Interbank Currency Exchange, Novosibirsk; _ PICX: Saint Petersburg Currency Exchange, Saint Petersburg; _ RICX: Rostov Currency and Stock Exchange, Rostov; _ SICX: Samara Interbank Currency Exchange, Samara; _ VICX: Asia-Pacific Interbank Currency Exchange, Vladivostok
Firm name	Trader name
Firm identifier	Trader code in the exchange trading system

Parameter	Description
Status	Permission for the trader to perform active operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Active': operations permitted; _ 'Inactive': operations not permitted
Uncovered trades prohibition	Attribute showing that the trader is prohibited from performing unsecured trading. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ 'Yes': trading without collateral is prohibited; _ <empty>: trading without collateral is allowed

7.36.3 Table configuration

1. **Table name** allows you to enter a table name other than the default one.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select headers of the table columns and to configure their sequence.
3. **Exchanges filter** is the filter for the values displayed in the **Exchange** field.
4. **Firms filter** is the filter for the values displayed in the **Trader name** field.
5. **Status filter** is the filter for the values displayed in the **Status** field.

7.36.4 Available functions

Data from a table can be copied to the Clipboard, saved to a text file, and exported to Microsoft Excel. Functions available for this table can be called from the shortcut menu by right-clicking on the table.

7.36.5 Format for saving into a text file

The function for saving into a file is called from the context menu and has two versions:

- **Save information on traders from table to file** saves to a file only those lines that are displayed in the table.

- **Save information on all participants to file** saves to a file all available lines without regard to the table settings.

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

The file is a sequence of lines each of which contains data on an individual trader separated by commas without spaces.

No.	Parameter	Note
1	Firm identifier	12 characters
2	Firm name	
3	Exchange	
4	Status	
5	Uncovered trades prohibition	

An example of a file line is as follows:

```
MC0042600000,Opening,MICX,Active
```

7.37 Participation in Auctions for Securities Placement

The QUIK system allows you to participate in primary placement of securities. The securities placement mode involves two stages:

1. Traders enter orders for buying the instrument placed.

The following tables are used:

- The **Quotes** table contains information on the session status that allows for entering orders.
- The **Orders** or the **Negdeals** table displays the user's own orders for buying securities.

2. The underwriter executes the clients' orders.


- The **Quotes** table contains parameters of the placement that has already been accomplished: volume, weighted average price, minimum price, maximum price of trades, etc.

- The **Trades** table or the **Table of trades for execution** displays the execution status of the user's own orders.


As a rule, the Level II Quotes table (order queue) is not used for securities placement.

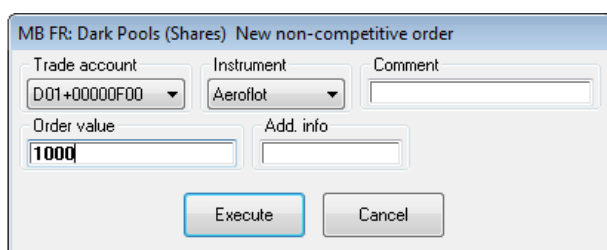
There are two ways to carry out the placement:

1. As an auction by satisfying competitive and non-competitive orders.

- A **competitive order** is an order in which a price is specified. To enter a competitive order at the auction, generate a limit buy order (click button  on the toolbar or press key 'F2').

If 'Yield' or 'Weighted average price' is specified in the order as the price type, when accepting the order, server QUIK will not be able to correctly verify sufficiency of the client's assets due to deficiency of information from the trading system.

- A **non-competitive order** is an order in which no price is specified; such order is executed at the weighted average price of competitive orders that have already been executed. To enter a non-competitive order, use the General Method of Executing Transactions (click button  or press keys 'Ctrl+T') and select operation **New non-competitive order**.



This transaction is unavailable for users who have the client rights. Non-competitive orders are not checked for sufficiency of assets on the QUIK server.

In the order entry window, specify the following parameters:

- **Trading account code** is the depo account code for which the trade is executed;
- **Instrument** is the instrument name;
- **Comment** is a text comment on the order;
- **Order volume** is the order volume in cash.

2. Placement by satisfying addressed orders in the negotiated deal mode (NDM).

Orders are entered by generating negotiated buy orders negotiated to the trader acting as the securities placement underwriter; the negotiated buy orders contain the conditions specified in the offering memorandum and the desired quantity of securities expressed in lots.

7.38 Client Transactions Receipt Mode with Confirmation by the Broker

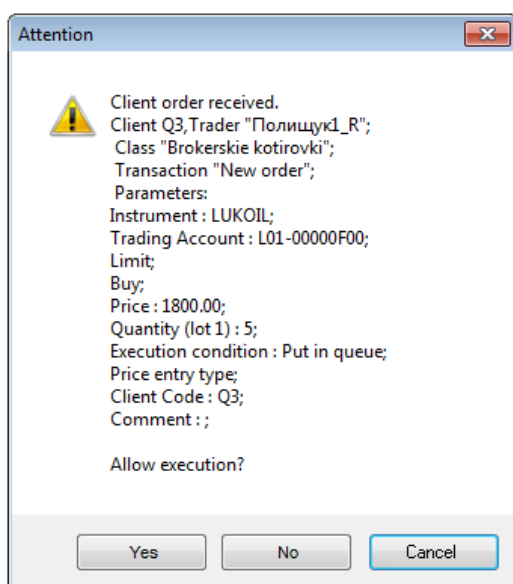
This mode is used for processing client orders for which the automatic verification of clients' limits is not sufficient; the broker's employee must perform preliminary check of conditions in such orders.

The mode of receiving client transactions with confirmation by the broker is set by the QUIK system administrator; this mode applies to all client operations for entering and cancelling orders that pertain to a certain class of securities.

In this mode, the right to confirm client orders is assigned by the QUIK system administrator to a user that has Firm manager or Subadministrator powers (for more details, see sub-section [7.10](#)). This right can be assigned to several employees of the broker. If the decision on one client order is taken by several broker's employees, the confirmation entered first is accepted.

7.38.1 Client order confirmation

Once the server receives a new client order that needs a confirmation, a window with a request for transaction confirmation and a list of parameters opens at the QUIK workstation of a user who has the right to confirm client orders.



Clicking button **Yes** confirms the order. Clicking button **No** rejects the order. Clicking button **Cancel** closes the window without performing any actions with the order.

7.38.2 Confirmation mode settings

To open the window with settings, select **Settings / General...** under the menu in section **Trading / Orders / Client orders**. The window contains the following parameters:

- Attribute Request confirmation for operations with client orders means that when option Confirm client transaction or Reject client transaction is selected under the shortcut menu of the Client requests for client orders execution table (menu Trading / Client transactions...), a window confirming / rejecting client order will open.
- Attribute Request confirmation for operations with groups of client orders means that when option Confirm all client transactions from table or Reject all client transactions from table is selected under the shortcut menu of the Client requests for client orders execution table (menu Trading / Client transactions...), a window confirming / rejecting client orders will open.
- Checkbox Show description of client order in standard program message window allows you to configure messages about receipt of new orders. If this checkbox is selected, description of a client order is displayed in the Messages window; if this checkbox is clear, dialogue box Request for client order execution with additional request to confirm the selected action is displayed.
- Active button in the client order confirmation form allows you to select active button in the client order confirmation window that opens:
 - _ Button **Yes** confirms the order;
 - _ Button **No** rejects the order;
 - _ Button **Cancel** closes the window without confirming the order (the action can be performed later or by another user).
- This property can be used for frequent confirmation of orders: it allows you to press the active button in the window by clicking 'Enter' on the keyboard.

7.39 Table of Client Requests for Orders Execution

menu **Trading / Client transactions...**

7.39.1 Purpose

The table is used for viewing client orders placed in the mode of receiving client transactions with confirmation by the broker.

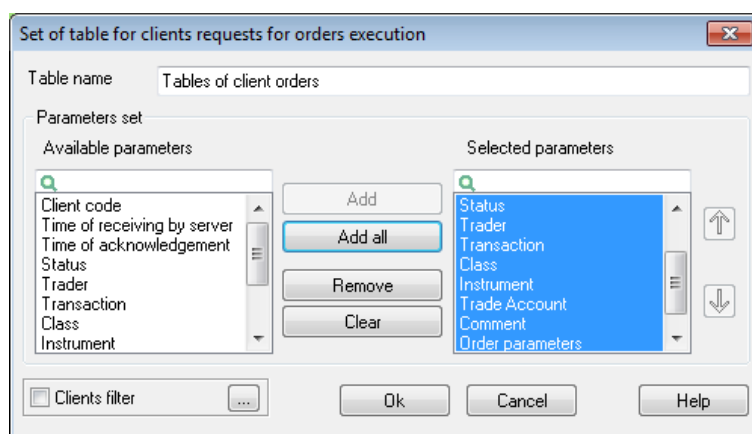
7.39.2 Table Format

Each table row contains information on an individual client order. Table columns contain the following parameters:

Parameter	Description
Client code	Client code registered on the QUIK server

Parameter	Description
Time of receiving by server	The time the client order was received by the QUIK server by the server clock
Time of acknowledgement	The client order confirmation time by the QUIK server clock
Status	Order confirmation status. Possible values include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ‘Not confirmed’: the client order is rejected; – ‘Confirmed’: the order is confirmed by the broker and transferred to the trading system; – ‘Registered’: the order is accepted by the sever and is awaiting confirmation by the broker; – ‘Cancelled by client’: the order is withdrawn by the client prior to its confirmation by the broker
Trader	Description of the QUIK system user who sent the transaction from one’s terminal
Transaction	Transaction type, for example ‘Order entry’
Class	Instrument class
Instrument	Instrument name
Trade account	Trading account code
Comment	Text comment in the order
Order parameters	Composite field containing other conditions of the client order

7.39.3 Table configuration



1. **Table name** allows you to change the default table name.
2. **Parameters set** allows you to select the parameters for displaying and to configure their sequence.

3. Clients filter is the filter for the **Client code** field. This filter is used for selecting clients whose orders will be displayed in the table.

7.39.4 Available functions

- Left double click on a table row to confirm the client order;
- Use 'F2' to confirm the selected client order;
- Right double click on a table row or press 'Delete' key to withdraw the client order;

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

- **Confirm / Reject client transaction** allows you to open the window with the order parameters to be confirmed;
- **Confirm client transaction** allows you to confirm the selected transaction;
- **Reject client transaction** allows you to reject the selected transaction;
- **Confirm all client transactions from table** allows you to confirm all active transactions in the table;
- **Reject all client transactions from table** allows you to reject all active transactions in the table.

APPENDIX 1. Formulas for Calculating the Client Portfolio Parameters

Variables and functions used:

Variable	Description
a_i^o	the original position for the i-th security (can be negative)
C_i	closing price of the previous trading session for the i-th security
a_i	the current position for the i-th security (can be negative)
S_i	best offer price for the i-th security
b_i	best bid price for the i-th security
O_i^{buy}	aggregate amount of active buy orders for the i-th security
O_i^{sell}	aggregate amount of active sell orders for the i-th security
positive(x)	function that returns x if $x > 0$ and returns 0 if $x < 0$
negative(x)	function that returns x if $x < 0$ and returns 0 if $x > 0$

Description of parameters in the Client Portfolio table:

Parameter	Calculation formula
InAssets	$\text{InAssets} = \text{InCashBalance} + \sum_{i \in O, MO} (a_i^o * C_i)$
Leverage	$\text{Leverage} = \text{Open. limit} / \text{InAssets}$
Open. limit	$\text{Open. limit} = \text{Open. cash limit}$
ValShort	$\text{ValShort} = \sum \text{negative}(A_i) * S_i$
ValLong	$\text{ValLong} = \text{ValLongMargin} + \text{ValLongAsset}$
ValLongMargin	$\text{ValLongMargin} = \sum_{i \in MO} \text{positive}(A_i) * B_i : \text{total value of securities of the MC type}$
ValLongAsset	$\text{ValLongAsset} = \sum_{i \in O} \text{positive}(A_i) * B_i : \text{total value of securities of the C type}$

Parameter	Calculation formula
Portfolio value	Portfolio value = (Curr. cash balance - LockedBuyNonMargin) + ValLong + ValShort
Margin	Margin = (Curr. cash balance + ValLong + ValShort) / (positive (Curr. cash balance) + ValLong)
LimAll	LimAll = Portfolio value * Leverage
AvLimAll	AvLimAll = LimAll + ValShort - LockedSell + negative ((Curr. cash balance - LockedBuyNonMargin) + ValShort - LockedBuy)
LockedBuy	LockedBuy = LockedBuyMargin + LockedBuyAsset
LockedBuyMargin	$\text{LockedBuyMargin} = \sum_{i \in MO} \text{positive}(O_i^{buy} * s_i + \text{negative}(a_i) * s_i)$
LockedBuyAsset	$\text{LockedBuyAsset} = \sum_{i \in O} \text{positive}(O_i^{buy} * s_i + \text{negative}(a_i) * s_i)$
LockedBuyNonMargin	$\text{LockedBuyNonMargin} = \sum_{i \in \text{Немарж}} \text{positive}(O_i^{buy} * s_i + \text{negative}(a_i) * s_i)$
LockedSell	$\text{LockedSell} = \text{positive}(\sum_{i \in M, MO} ((O_i^{sell} - \text{positive}(a_i)) * b_i))$
InAllAssets	$\text{InAllAssets} = \text{InCashBalance} + \sum (a_i^0 * C_i)$
AllAssets	$\text{AllAssets} = (\text{Curr. cash balance} - \text{LockedBuyNonMargin}) + \sum \text{positive}(A_i) * B_i + \text{ValShort}$
ProfitLoss	ProfitLoss = AllAssets - InAllAssets
RateChange	RateChange = ProfitLoss / InAllAssets * 100
LimBuy	LimBuy = AvLimAll + positive ((Curr. cash balance - LockedBuyNonMargin) + (ValShort - LockedBuy))
LimSell	LimSell = AvLimAll
ToBuyNonMargin	Estimated value of the cash assets available for buying non-margin securities (of non-specified type)
ToBuyCash	<p>ToBuyCash = Portfolio value + negative (LimAll - OpenPos) - ValLongAssets - <LockedBuyAsset></p> <p>where OpenPos accounts for open positions in margin securities (one should take into account short positions, long positions, and the amount of the locked assets both for bid and for sale):</p> <p>OpenPos = ValShort + LockedSell + ValLongMargin + LockedBuyMargin</p>

APPENDIX 2. Error Messages for Working with Limits

- 1.** Wrong format for file with limits. File <file name>, line <line number>.
Syntax error encountered while loading limits from file. Check that limits are described correctly in the specified line.
- 2.** Cannot open file with limits <file name>.
Unable to open the file specified for loading limits.
- 3.** File writing error.
Unable to save limits to file. Close any applications that might be using the file.
- 4.** Cannot start the process of dynamic limits adjustment with account for executed trades.
Error performing the operation. Contact the program developer to solve the problem.
- 5.** Cannot open file <file name>. Retry?
Cannot read the file with limit adjustments. Close any programs that might be using the file.
- 6.** No limit adjustment <parameter> specified.
A mandatory parameter is missing in the file with limit adjustments.
- 7.** Error while opening limit adjustments log file.
You either have insufficient rights for creating / editing file or the limit adjustments log file is being used by another application.
- 8.** Invalid parameters in limits table.
Limit adjustment data mismatch. For example, the instrument code does not match the depo account.
- 9.** <parameter> exceeds the allowable value.
Maximum parameter value exceeded. Make sure that the correct value is entered.
- 10.** Specified <parameter> not found.
A mandatory parameter is missing in limit adjustments.
- 11.** Wrong limit adjustment <parameter> specified.
Parameter value does not correspond to the allowable values.
- 12.** Cannot start limit adjustments process from file.
Error performing the operation. Contact the program developer to solve the problem.
- 13.** Wrong limit adjustments file format.
Wrong format of the file with limit adjustments. Make sure that correct parameter separators are used and that each limit adjustment is described in a separate line.
- 14.** No limit adjustment method is specified.
Mandatory parameter LIMIT_OPERATION is missing.
- 15.** Wrong limit adjustment method is specified.
Value of the LIMIT_OPERATION parameter does not correspond to the allowable values.