



Eurex Trader Exam Questions and Answers

May 2019

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Information material

The Trader Exam deals with the two subject areas “Rules and Regulations of Eurex” and “Functionality of trading at Eurex”.

For information on these subject areas, please visit www.eurexchange.com.

The rules and regulations of the Eurex Exchange form the basis for the exam questions in Chapter 1. The exam questions relate to the Exchange Rules and the Trading Conditions. (<https://www.eurexchange.com/exchange-en/resources/rules-regulations>).

You will find explanations for Chapter 2 in the document "Functional Reference" (<http://www.eurexchange.com/exchange-en/technology/t7/system-documentation/release7>).

Furthermore, the following circulars are relevant for the exam:

- Eurex Circular 17/2017 Eurex Trading-on-Behalf service
- Eurex Circular 40/2017 MiFID II Participant reference data
- Eurex Circular 82 and 102/2017 Market Making

The management board of the exchange informs trading participants about all changes and innovations by circulars (<https://www.eurexchange.com/exchange-en/resources/circulars>).

1 Rules and Regulations**1.1 Exchange Rules**

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1. | What tasks and rights does the Trading Surveillance Office have? |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Impose sanctions on breaking the rules |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Systematically and completely collect all data regarding futures and options trading |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Demand information from trading participants insofar as it is necessary to fulfill its duties |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Right to access the business premises of the trading participants during regular working hours |
| 2. | What sanctions can the Disciplinary Committee impose in case of a rule violation? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Imposing a fine against an exchange trader for breaching the crossing rules |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Excluding an exchange participant from trading for up to 30 trading days |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Withdrawing an exchange trader admission |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Reprimanding an exchange trader |
| 3. | Which issues are sanctioned by the Disciplinary Committee? |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Order entries which can potentially affect an artificial price level |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Trades based on insider information |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Knowingly entry of opposite orders in continuous trading by one exchange trader without cross request |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Trades that lead to erroneous signals for bid and ask |

4. Which of the following is not a task of the Trading Surveillance Office?



Sanctioning of exchange traders for breaking exchange related rules

Collecting all data regarding futures and options trading

Monitoring the settlement of exchange transactions

Informing the Exchange Supervisory Authority if an exchange participant has breached exchange related rules

5. What is the Trading Surveillance Office not allowed to do in connection with the performance of its duties?

Conduct inspections of business premises of exchange participants

Demand information



Suspend trading if insider trading is suspected

Inform the Board of Management if it is suspected that an exchange participant has breached exchange related rules

6. Which statement in connection with the Trading Surveillance Office or the Disciplinary Committee is correct?

The Trading Surveillance Office can exclude exchange traders from trading up to 30 trading days.

The Disciplinary Committee has the right to withdraw an exchange trader's admission to trading.

The Trading Surveillance Office decides on the suspension of trading.



None of the above.

7. It is forbidden to enter orders into the system without an intention to trade.



True

False

8. Orders which are not in line with common market practice are unproblematic in terms of the market integrity clause, the clause is applied to trades only.



False

True

9. In order to ensure orderly futures and options trading, trading surveillance office verifies electronic trading strategies and trading algorithms of an exchange participant prior to the application.



False

True

10. When can the management board of the exchange instruct cash settlement instead of physical delivery upon the exercise of stock options?



To maintain orderly market conditions

Due to a high number of options in the money



In case of a delisting of the underlying

Due to a temporarily trading suspension of the underlying

11. Which measures can the management board of the exchange take in case of an underlying is delisted?

Replacement of the underlying for open positions



Cash settlement instead of physical delivery



Discontinuation of trading and early termination of affected derivatives transactions

Automatically close open positions and reopen them in an equivalent underlying

12. When can the management board of the exchange suspend trading in futures and options contracts?



If orderly exchange trading appears to be temporarily threatened

If an exchange participant has technical problems



In order to protect the public

If the trading surveillance office suspects insider trading in a product

13. What is the purpose of position limits in trading?

They are the basis for margin calculation.



To avoid a delivery bottleneck in the underlying for contracts with physical delivery

They define the entitlement to the default fund.

To avoid volatile market situations

14. What are position limits?

- A minimum number of contracts in a product which an exchange participant must hold for its own account or for one of its customers
- A maximum number of contracts in a product which an exchange participant is permitted to hold for its own account or for one of its customers
- A volume weighted average price for contracts in a product which an exchange participant may not exceed for its own account or for one of its customers
- None of the above.

15. Which statement regarding an exceeded position limit is wrong?

- Immediate reduction of the position to discontinue the exceeding of the position limit.
- If an exchange participant fails to fulfil its obligation to reduce the position within a reasonable period, the management board of the exchange can take measures to reduce the relevant positions.
- Upon request by the trading surveillance office, an exchange participant must provide evidence with regard to a single position of its customer account, irrespective of a position limit being exceeded.
- A position reduction must be carried out until 14:00 CET of the next trading day.

16. What is the procedure in accordance with the exchange rules, if physical delivery for futures contracts is excluded?

- The positions will be closed out at the last traded price before the exclusion of physical delivery was announced.
- All rights and obligations shall be deemed to be performed upon the last daily settlement payment.
- The opening price of the previous day is used as settlement price.
- None of the above.

17. Which statement in connection with a suspension of futures and options trading is correct?

During the suspension it is possible to enter orders.

Only existing quotes will be deleted.



All existing orders and quotes will be deleted.

It is possible to enter orders and quotes during the suspension.

18. Which statement in connection with a suspension of futures and options trading is wrong?

All existing orders and quotes will be deleted.

It is not possible to exercise open positions.

It is not possible to close out open positions.



Futures and options trading is resumed within the trading phase in which the suspension was triggered.

19. What is regulated by the market integrity clause?

Anonymity of the order book

Equal technical access for all exchange participants



Prohibition of entering orders in the trading system, which have the potential to influence the price in an erroneous or misleading way

Tasks of the trading surveillance office

20. Which statement regarding the order to trade ratio is wrong?

Exchange participants are obligated to ensure an adequate ratio between order entries and contracts traded.

Exchange participants are obligated to ensure an adequate ratio between order modifications and contracts traded.

Exchange participants are obligated to ensure an adequate ratio between quote entries and contracts traded.



Exchange participants are obligated to ensure an adequate ratio between limit and market orders.

21. Which special provisions apply to algorithmic orders and quotes?



They must be marked in the trading system.

The trader, who is responsible for the entry, needs an additional qualification.

They are only allowed in continuous trading but not in auctions.

It is not allowed to enter them during fast market status.

22. Each exchange participant is obliged to ensure the presence of a sufficient number of qualified personnel on its business premises and telephone availability at all times during all trading periods (without "extended trading period").



True

False

23. The board of management of the exchange takes appropriate measures for emergency planning and management for each exchange participant.



False

True

24. Each exchange participant is obliged to name a contact person for the event of a technical disruption.



True

False

25. Which possibilities do exchange traders have in the event that their front-end system is temporarily non-functional?



Use of the trading-on-behalf service to enter new orders



Use of the mass deletion functionality

Use of another trader ID of the company which is not affected by this technical problem

Use of the trading-on-behalf service to enter new quotes

26. Which statements regarding the on-exchange trading-on-behalf service are correct?



Orders are placed by telephone with Derivatives Trading Operations (Eurex market supervision).



All orders placed by telephone have to be confirmed by mail or fax.

Orders placed verbally are recorded in T7 Entry Services.



The legitimization for data entry is verified on the basis of the active user ID.

27. Which statements regarding trading system access are correct?



An admitted exchange trader obtains a personal user ID.

By passing the trader examination an access code to the trading system is automatically assigned to the trader.



The personal user ID may only be used by the person it has been assigned to.



Exchange participants are obliged to inform Eurex about all changes in connection with owners of user IDs.

1.2 Trading Conditions

28. Cross-IDs for the Self-Match Prevention functionality will be assigned by the exchange.



False

True

29. To avoid a pre-arranged trade from breaching the rules, a cross request must always be entered beforehand.



True

False

30. Two orders of an exchange participant which are entered knowingly and could immediately be executed against each other, are only admissible if one individual involved has entered a rule-consistent cross request in advance.



True

False

31. Which statement regarding cross trades in continuous trading is correct?

They are admissible, if there was no knowledge about the immediate executable orders.

Knowing entry of opposite orders which are immediately executable is admissible, if a rule-consistent cross request has been entered before.

When a cross request is placed, order entry must be performed in a predefined time window so that a cross trade is admissible.



All answers are correct.

- 32.** Which statement regarding pre-arranged trades is correct?
- They are in any case prohibited.
 - They are only prohibited in the opening auction.
 - They are permissible if a cross request has been placed immediately after the trade.
 - They are permissible if one individual involved has entered a rule-consistent cross request prior to the order entry.

- 33.** Which functionality can be used to avoid crossings in continuous trading?
- Match request
 - Quote request
 - Self-Match prevention
 - None of the above.

- 34.** In case of option transactions concluded in the opening auction and outside the mistrade range, a price correction is always conducted despite the request for cancellation.
- False
 - True

- 35.** If the minimum damage is 25,000 €, a mistrade application can be submitted up to 3 hours after the conclusion of the transaction (but before expiration of 30 minutes after termination of the trading period of the respective product on the trading day).
- True
 - False

36. All business parties i.e. the discriminated and the benefited exchange participant are entitled to submit a mistrade application.



False

True

37. Which of the following statements in connection with a cancellation of a transaction are correct?

The application has always to be submitted within 30 minutes after the transaction was concluded.

In order that the trading surveillance office cancels a transaction, the price of the transaction must deviate more than the mistrade range from the reference price.



The management board of the exchange determines the mistrade ranges.



If the minimum damage exceeds 25,000 €, a mistrade application can be submitted after 30 minutes of the conclusion of the transaction.

38. Which of the following statements in connection with a cancellation of a transaction are wrong?

In case of option transactions concluded in the opening auction the benefited exchange participant can choose between cancelation of the transaction or price correction.

In order that the management board of the exchange cancels a transaction, the price of the transaction must deviate more than the mistrade range from the reference price.



The benefited exchange participant can always choose between cancelation of the transaction or price correction.



All business parties are entitled to submit a mistrade application.

39. Which details are mandatory for a mistrade application?



Time of execution (matching) of the order or quote



Name of contract



Price of executed transaction



Company of applicant and name of exchange trader including Eurex user ID

40. If an Off-Book Trade is concluded via the T7 Entry Service (TES-Trade), the TES offer conditions have to be entered within 15 minutes by an exchange participant after the agreement to conclude the trade at Eurex Deutschland.



True

False

41. The TES offer conditions have to be confirmed by the counterparty within 15 minutes after the entry.



True

False

42. For a TES trade to be concluded, there must be no more than 15 minutes between the off-exchange agreement and the counterparty's confirmation via the T7 Entry Service.



False

True

43. Which statement regarding TES trades is correct?

There are no contract specifications for futures and options.



Trades are concluded outside the central order book.

Trades do result in an exchange price.

There is no time limit for entering off-book trades into the T7 Entry Service after the counterparties have agreed on the trade.

44. Which statement regarding TES trades is wrong?

The futures and options contracts eligible for off-book trading are determined by the management board of the exchange.



Trades are concluded in the central order book.

Trades do not result in an exchange price.

A trade is only concluded after the matching of the corresponding orders generated by confirmation of the TES offer conditions.

45. Which statement regarding off-book trades (T7 Entry Service) is correct?

The TES offer conditions have to be confirmed 15 minutes after entry.

The TES offer conditions can also be entered by an exchange participant who is not involved as counterparty in the trade.

The TES offer conditions can only be confirmed by the exchange participants involved in the trade.



All answers are correct.

2 Functionality of trading at Eurex**2.1 Trading process**

46. Separate order books are maintained for complex instruments.



True

False

47. In off-book trading, orders and quotes are matched automatically.



False

True

48. Identical trading parameters apply to simple instruments (outright contracts) of a given product.



True

False

49. Which statements are true?



In on-book trading, the order book is anonymous.

Complex instruments may only be traded off-book.


Only limit orders are supported.



During periods of stressed market conditions, other values may apply to certain parameters.

50. What instrument statuses can a complex instrument have?

 Continuous


 Book

Auction


 Closed

51. Which statements regarding complex instruments are true?


They are exclusively defined by the Exchange.


 Not all order types are supported.


They are only available in off-book trading.


 They comprise various simple instruments (legs).

52. Which statements regarding products and instruments are true?

 Instruments ODAX Jun19 and ODAX Sep19 belong to product ODAX.

 Simple instruments of the same product have identical trading parameters.

 Each contract month of a futures contract represents an instrument.

 Each instrument has an ISIN code.

53. Which statements regarding the Auction instrument status are true?



Orders and quotes can be entered.

A closing auction is carried out for all products.



The potential auction price (or the best bid/ask limit) is published.

Orders and quotes cannot be modified.

54. Which statements do not apply to Continuous instrument status?



Only the best bid limit and the best ask limit are published ("top of book").

Market data is published on an aggregated basis (per limit).



Continuous trading is interrupted by an intraday auction.

For certain instruments, continuous trading may be interrupted by a volatility auction.

55. Which statements regarding the Book (Pre- and Post-Trading) instrument status are true?

The potential auction price (or the best bid/ask limit) is published.

Quotes cannot be entered.



No current market data is published.



Orders can be modified.

56. Which statements regarding continuous trading are true?

It starts with an auction phase for all instruments (simple and complex).



In the event of a crossed order book, uncrossing takes place prior to the start of continuous trading.



Several allocation methods are used for order execution.



Market data is published on an aggregated basis (per limit).

57. What are the allocation methods in continuous trading?



Price/time priority

Volume/time priority



Pro-rata allocation



Time/pro-rata allocation

58. What applies to Restricted instrument status?

Trading in the instrument is suspended.

Quotes are automatically deleted.

No current market data is published.



All answers are correct.

59. What statement does not apply to Closed (Start of Day/End of Day) instrument status?

No current market data is published.

Quotes are automatically deleted.



Orders can be modified.

No matching takes place.

60. When is the T7 Entry Service (TES) available during the trading day?



During the product-specific off-book trading period specified in the contract specifications.

From the start of the (on-book) pre-trading period.

Only during the (on-book) post-trading period.

Only after the (on-book) closing period.

61. Which statement regarding End-of-Day Processing is untrue?

Pending TES trades are deleted.



Pending TES trades are transferred to the next business day.

Orders whose validity has elapsed are deleted.

Contracts which have reached their expiry/maturity date are deleted.

62. Which statement regarding Fast Market status is correct?

Non-persistent orders are deleted.

Quotes are automatically deleted.



Wider price corridors apply to validation upon order entry.

All instruments are in Restricted status.

63. Which status does not exist?

Holiday

Halt

Fast Market



All of the above exist.

2.2 Orders

64. It is not possible to enter market orders for equity options.



False

True

65. It is not possible to enter stop orders for equity options.



True

False

66. A market order in a Fixed Income Futures product cannot be entered with the restriction BOC (Book-or-Cancel).



True

False

67. Which statements apply to Immediate-Or-Cancel (IOC) orders?



IOC orders are executed immediately and in full, or to the extent possible.

Any unexecuted parts are entered into the order book.



Any unexecuted parts of the order are cancelled immediately.

IOC orders are not available for futures contracts.

68. Which statements apply to order entry?

- A Client ID must always be assigned.
- No new orders can be entered during a volatility auction.
- A Trading Capacity (trading account) must always be assigned.
- Not all order types can be used for each instrument.

69. Which statements are true, at the time of order entry, for One-Cancels-the-Other (OCO) orders?

- The stop limit of a sell OCO order must be higher than the highest bid limit in the order book.
- The stop limit of a sell OCO order must be lower than its limit, and lower than the highest ask limit in the order book.
- It has a limit and stop limit.
- No further validity constraints are possible.

70. Which of the following orders can be entered in a futures contract if the last traded price was 5056.5?

- Buy market order for 10 contracts, Immediate-Or-Cancel (IOC)
- Stop buy order for 10 contracts, stop limit 5123.5
- Stop sell order for 10 contracts, stop limit 5066
- Sell limit order for 10 contracts at 5090, Good-till-Cancelled (GTC)

71. Which of the following orders can be entered in an ODAX contract if the last traded price was 50.6?



Buy market order for 10 contracts

Stop buy order for 10 contracts, stop limit 59



Buy limit order for 10 contracts at 58, Immediate-Or-Cancel (IOC)



Buy limit order for 10 contracts at 28, Good-till-Cancelled (GTC)

72. Which order attributes are mandatory?



Trading Capacity (trading account) – proprietary or customer (agent) order



Client ID for customer orders

Cross ID



Algo ID, provided that the investment decision was predominantly taken by an algorithm

73. How are stop orders triggered?

Based on the best bid or ask limit



Based on the last (traded) price

Based on auction prices (including the closing auction)

All buy stop orders and sell stop orders having the same stop limit are triggered simultaneously.

74. Which statement does not apply to Book-or-Cancel (BOC) orders?

They are never executed immediately upon entry.

They must have a limit.



They can be entered as limit orders or market orders.

No further trading restrictions are possible.

75. Which trading restriction can be selected for auctions?



Closing Auction Only

Opening Auction Only

Volatility Auction Only

Auction Only

76. Which attribute is mandatory for customer orders?

Trading Capacity A (Agent)

Client ID

Number of contracts



All answers are correct.

77. Which attribute is not mandatory for proprietary orders?

Trading Capacity



Cross ID

Investment Qualifier

Investment ID

78. Which statement regarding the flagging of algorithmic orders is false?

Orders must have Execution Qualifier "22".

The "Execution Identifier" must contain the Algo ID.



The Algo ID is allocated by the Exchange.

Eurex Deutschland must provide data identifying the algorithm to BaFin (Federal Financial Supervisory Authority).

2.3 Protection mechanisms/Market Making

79. An extreme price deviation in a complex instrument triggers a volatility interruption.



False

True

80. The parameters for volatility interruptions are set in a way that volatility interruptions only occur in extreme market situations.



True

False

81. Volatility interruptions are only triggered in simple futures instruments.



True

False

82. Which protection mechanisms are generally available?



Volatility interruption – if the potential execution price deviates extremely from the last traded price

Volatility interruption – if the price of a new trade deviates extremely from the last traded price



Price corridors for price reasonability checks of the order limit upon order entry



Market Order Matching Range

83. Which pre-trade checks is a trading venue required to perform, pursuant to MiFID II?



Upon entry, limit orders must be validated against defined price corridors.



A maximum order value must be defined for each trader.



A maximum quantity per order must be defined for each trader.

The principle of dual control must be observed when entering market orders.

84. Which statements apply to volatility interruptions (volatility auctions)?

The order book is fully visible during the volatility auction.



During a volatility auction, the best bid and best ask limit or the potential auction price is/are published.



The parameters (price corridors and time intervals) which trigger a volatility auction are not published.



Matching/uncrossing takes place in the same way as with a regular auction.

85. Which obligations must a Regulatory Market Maker fulfil?

Quoting during stressed market conditions and in exceptional circumstances



Posting firm, simultaneous two-way quotes in at least one product

Participation during at least 80% of continuous trading hours



Participation during at least 50% of continuous trading hours

86. Which statements regarding Market Making are correct?



No quotation obligations apply if the Exchange's Management Board has announced exceptional circumstances.



Firm, simultaneous two-way quotes must be quoted in at least one product.



A distinction is made between Regulatory Market Making and Liquidity Provisioning (Eurex Liquidity Provider).



Liquidity Providers may choose between various Market Making building blocks.

87. A trading venue must define requirements for certain market conditions, as a prerequisite for the provision of additional liquidity. Which statements are true?



The Exchange's Management Board decides on whether exceptional circumstances prevail and makes a corresponding announcement (via a Newsboard Message).

No quotation obligations apply during stressed market conditions.



Less stringent quotation obligations apply for Liquidity Providers during stressed market conditions.



No quotation obligations apply during exceptional circumstances.

2.4 Matching

88. If an opening price has been determined in a futures contract, all existing market orders are executed at this price.



False

True

89. No time priority applies to Equity Index Futures contracts in continuous trading.



False

True

90. The Market Order Matching Range is active for futures and options contracts.



True

False

91. Which statements regarding on-book matching are correct?



Product-specific allocation methods apply in continuous trading.

Price/time priority applies to all products in continuous trading.

The order book is open during auctions, with accumulated volumes shown for each limit.



The principle of maximum volume execution applies during auctions.

92. Which statements regarding on-book matching are correct?
- The same price-determination rules apply to continuous trading and to auctions.
 - Partial executions are possible in continuous trading and in auctions.
 - Auction prices are determined in accordance with the principle of maximum volume execution.
 - An exchange price can only be determined if a Regulatory Market Maker quote was involved in price determination.

93. Which basic principles apply to on-book matching?
- Special rules apply to market orders in continuous trading.
 - The principle of maximum volume execution applies during auctions.
 - During continuous trading, each new incoming order is immediately checked for executability, and matched to the extent possible.
 - Orders are always executed according to the price/time priority.

94. Which statement does not apply to auction price determination?
- Following price determination/uncrossing, the best bid limit is lower than the best ask limit.
 - The auction price is not lower than the best bid limit, and not higher than the best ask limit remaining in the order book following price determination.
 - All existing market orders are executed.
 - Market orders enjoy priority over limit orders.

95. How will a new incoming buy market order for 30 futures contracts be executed in continuous trading? Price/time priority applies; the Market Order Matching Range is 10 points.

| Bid Quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask Quantity |
|--------------|-----|--------|--------------|
| | | 12,510 | 6 |
| | | 12,511 | 3 |
| | | 12,513 | 9 |



- No execution; the market order will be entered into the order book.
- No execution; the market order will be rejected.
- 6 contracts at 12,510
- 6 contracts at 12,510, 3 contracts at 12,511, and 9 contracts at 12,513

96. How will a new incoming buy limit order for 6 futures contracts, with a limit of 12,518, be executed in continuous trading? Price/time priority applies; the Market Order Matching Range is 10 points. The last traded price was 12,511.

| Bid quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask quantity |
|--------------|-----------|--------|--------------|
| 30 | (Market)* | 12,510 | 6 |
| | | 12,511 | 3 |
| | | 12,513 | 9 |

*Only visible for the purposes of this example; not displayed in the order book.



- 6 contracts at 12,510
- 6 contracts at 12,518
- Not at all; the market order in the order book is partially executed (18 contracts).
- 6 contracts at 12,511

97. How will a new incoming buy limit order for 20 options contracts, with a limit of 4.11, be executed in continuous trading? Price/time priority applies; the last traded price was 4.08.

| Bid quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask quantity |
|--------------|-----|-----------|--------------|
| | | (Market)* | 20 |
| | | 3,16 | 20 |
| | | 3,17 | 20 |

*Only visible for the purposes of this example; not displayed in the order book.



20 contracts at 3.16

20 contracts at 4.08

20 contracts at 4.11

Not at all.

98. In which case can no auction price be determined?

If the potential auction price is outside the Market Order Matching Range.



If only market orders exist on both sides of the order book.

If the Exchange's Management Board has determined a Fast Market period.

If the auction price triggers stop orders.

99. Which auction price is determined in the following order book, and how many contracts are executed? The tick size is 1 point.

| Bid quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask quantity |
|--------------|------|------|--------------|
| 5 | M | M | 10 |
| 20 | 3131 | 3128 | 15 |
| 25 | 3127 | 3132 | 10 |

- 25 contracts at 3128
- 25 contracts at 3129.80
- 25 contracts at 3129
- 25 contracts at 3131

100. When does uncrossing take place, in principle?

- Before the start of continuous trading in complex instruments
- Following a volatility auction
- Following a closing auction
- All answers are correct.

101. Which auction price is determined in the following order book, and how many contracts are executed? The tick size is 0.5 points.

| Bid quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask quantity |
|--------------|--------|--------|--------------|
| 2 | M | M | 5 |
| 5 | 12,500 | 12,499 | 15 |
| 10 | 12,497 | | |

7 contracts at 12,499.37

7 contracts at 12,499.50

5 contracts at 12,499



7 contracts at 12,499

102. How will a new incoming sell limit order for 100 contracts, with a limit of 3123, be executed in continuous trading? Price/time priority applies.

| Bid quantity | Bid | Ask | Ask quantity |
|--------------|------|---------|--------------|
| 30 | 3125 | 3125.50 | 12 |
| 30 | 3124 | | |
| 50 | 3123 | | |

50 contracts at 3123, 30 contracts at 3124, and 20 contracts at 3125

50 contracts at 3123 and 40 contracts at 3124.50



30 contracts at 3125, 30 contracts at 3124, and 40 contracts at 3123

100 contracts at 3123.90

103. How does allocation take place in continuous trading, if several matching orders are executable in an ETF Options contract, with different contract quantities?

Price/time priority

Volume/time priority



Pro-rata allocation

Time/pro-rata allocation

104. How does allocation take place in continuous trading, if several matching orders are executable in a Money Market Futures contract, with different contract quantities?

Price/time priority

Volume/time priority

Pro-rata allocation



Time/pro-rata allocation

105. The following three orders are executable against a new incoming order for 25 contracts in continuous trading. How does allocation take place under pro-rata matching? The sequence of orders shows their time priority.

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Order #1 | 20 contracts |
|----------|--------------|

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Order #2 | 20 contracts |
|----------|--------------|

| | |
|----------|--------------|
| Order #3 | 50 contracts |
|----------|--------------|

Order #1: 20 contracts, Order #2: 5 contracts

Order #3: 25 contracts



Order #1: 6 contracts, order #2: 5 contracts, order #3: 14 contracts

None of the above answers are correct.