

# Trading Safeguards at Eurex Exchange

Eurex Market Supervision

August 2023



# Agenda

- 1 Introduction
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- 3 Quote Validation
- 4 Market Maker Protection (MMP)
- 5 Price Reasonability Check and Extended Price Range Validation
- 6 Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits
- 7 Maximum Order Quantity
- 8 Market Order Matching Range
- 9 Volatility Interruption
- 10 Trade Cancellation

# 1 Introduction

# Introduction

- Various examples of highly volatile market situations caused by the activity of trading participants in recent years (e.g. US Flash Crash 2010, Knight Capital issue 2012, Covid19 in 2020...)
- Development of safeguards in order to limit the consequences of potential trading errors
- Trading errors can result from e.g.
  - erroneously entered orders/quotes
  - abrupt market movements
  - system dependency due to program trading
  - high frequency trading

# Various Safeguards during Process of Trading

There are a number of safeguards through the whole process from order entry until order execution:

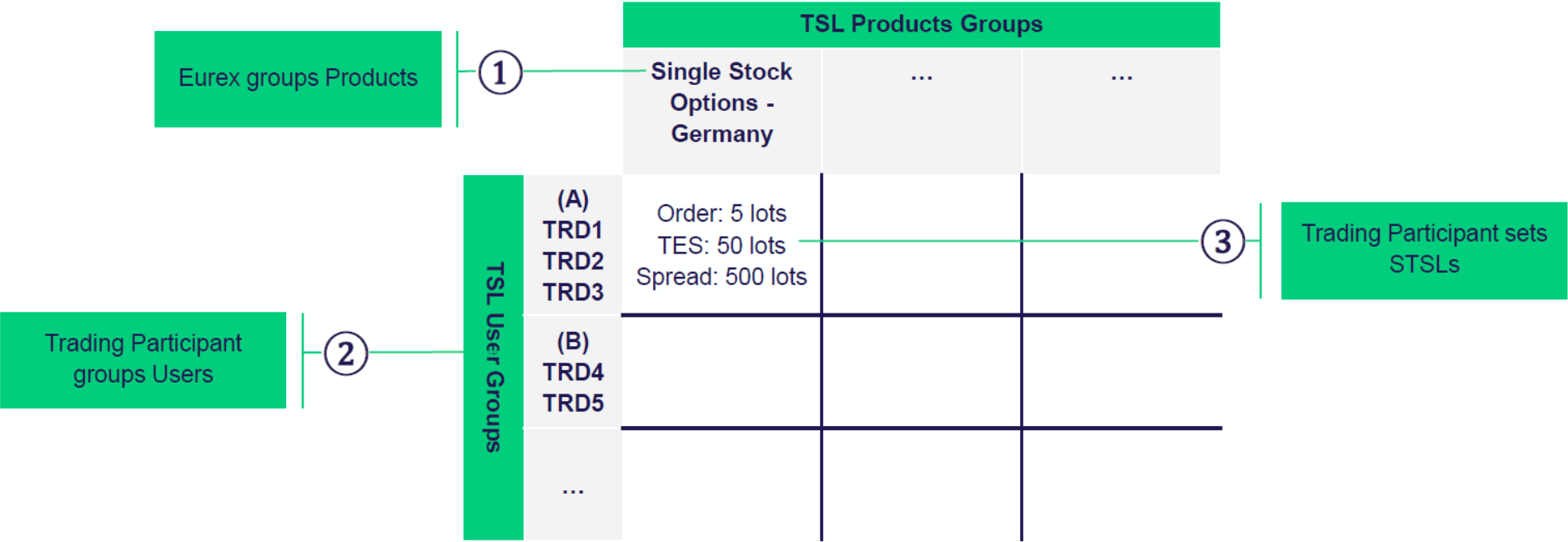


# 2 Transaction Size Limits

# Transaction Size Limits (TSL)

- Transaction size limits defining max. number of contracts tradable per order on business unit and trader level
- Separately defined for each product
- Potentially different limits for on-exchange and off-book trade
- For on-exchange trades separate outright/ spread limits
- Individual trader limit is capped by overall business unit level
- On-exchange limits as well as limits for off-book trades are set in T7 system
- Maximum Order Value determining the maximum value of an order that a trader is allowed to enter

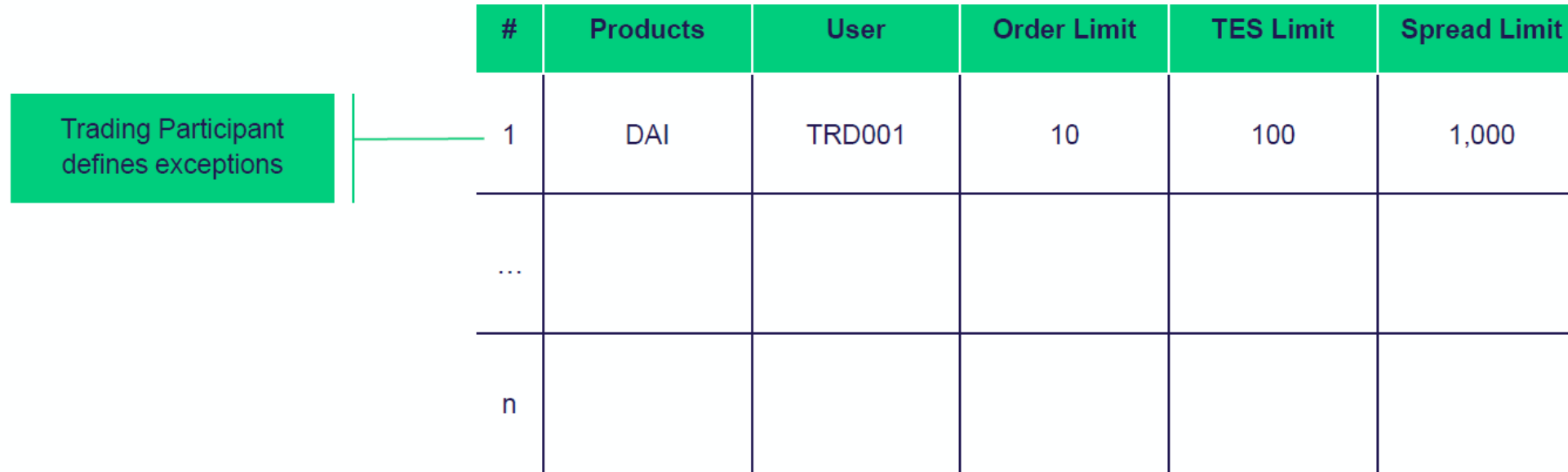
# Trading Participant Defining Standard TSLs (STSLs)



- Eurex groups products into TSL Product Groups (i.e. Single Stock Options with German Underlyings)
- Trading Participants can group users into TSL User Groups
- Trading Participants can configure STSLs per Product Group and User Group



# Trading Participant Defining Exception TSLs (ETSLs)

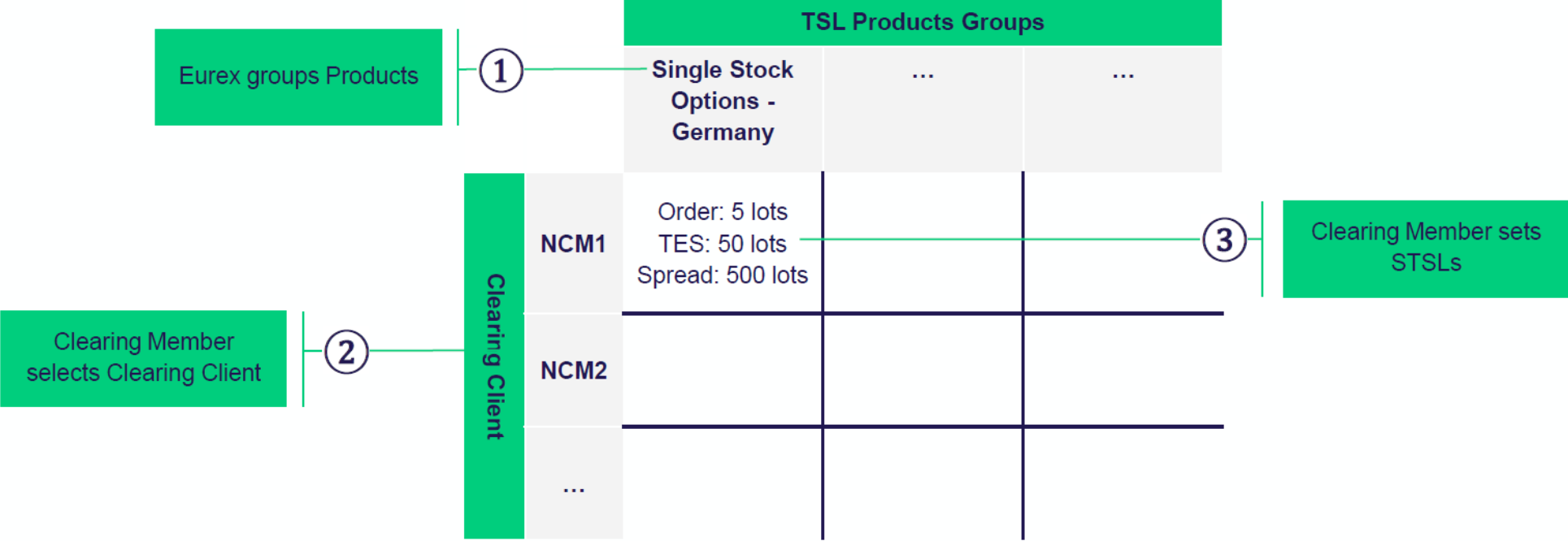


A diagram illustrating the structure of Exception TSLs (ETSLs). A green callout box on the left contains the text "Trading Participant defines exceptions" and has a line pointing to the first row of a table. The table has six columns: "#", "Products", "User", "Order Limit", "TES Limit", and "Spread Limit". The first row contains the values "1", "DAI", "TRD001", "10", "100", and "1,000". The second row contains an ellipsis "...". The third row contains the letter "n".

#	Products	User	Order Limit	TES Limit	Spread Limit
1	DAI	TRD001	10	100	1,000
...					
n					

- Trading Participants can use ETSLs to overwrite (up- or downwards) STSLs for specific users, product & TSL type
- Total number of ETSLs is limited per Trading Participant
- Trading Participants can spend ETSLs as they see fit, i.e. a user might have 200 ETSLs while another has none
- ETSL cannot be used to circumvent limits defined by Clearing Members or Eurex

# Clearing Member Defining Standard TSLs (STSLs)



- Eurex groups products into TSL Product Groups
- Clearing Member selects Clearing Clients
- Clearing Member configures STSLs

# 3 Quote Validation

# Quote Validation

- The limit price of a quote is subject to the same validations as the limit price of an order:
  - It must comply with the price step table of the instrument
  - User may request the limit prices of the quote to be validated with the Price Reasonability Check
  - Quotes not validated with the Price Reasonability Check are tested with the Extended Price Range Validation for the product (if enabled)
- Quote quantity must be equal or above the minimum quote size, defined individually per product
- Total quote quantity must be above the minimum quote size. The open quote quantity might fall below the minimum threshold but it is not considered a violation of the minimum quote size
- Different minimum quote size requirements apply during fast market state

# 4 Market Maker Protection (MMP)

# Market Maker Protection (MMP)

- T7 offers a Market Maker Protection (MMP) mechanism, which prevents too many quotes of a market maker to be executed in a short period of time. The exchange enables or disables this feature on a product basis
- T7 calculates for each session and product several statistics on the traded volume: Volume, Delta, Vega and Percent statistic
- In order to calculate these statistics, only trades that occurred before the last trade are considered
- The size of the time window and the limit values of the four statistics are configured by the market maker
- The statistics can be set either at product level or at instrument level (for each instrument type)

# Market Maker Protection (MMP)

- The four MMP statistics represent four different methods of counting the traded contracts
- Volume, Delta and Vega statistics are computed differently for futures and options:

Statistic Figures	Options	Futures
Volume Statistic	$\#BC + \#BP + \#SC + \#SP$	$\#BF + \#SF$
Delta Statistic	$(\#BC - \#SC) - (\#BP - \#SP)$	$\#BF - \#SF$
Vega Statistic	$(\#BC + \#BP) - (\#SC + \#SP)$	N/A

- The percent statistic sums up a value determined comparing the traded volume of the quote to the original total size of the quote. The idea is to have a volume statistics that gives equal weight to quotes with different quantities in different instruments
- Percent Statistic =  $\sum \text{Round} (100 \times \text{Traded Quantity} \div \text{Total Quantity})$

# Market Maker Protection (MMP)

- The MMP is not a mandatory feature. In case no limits are set, T7 does not perform any check. If limits are set, but an individual limit equals zero, the corresponding statistic is not checked
- Only trades during instrument state “continuous” trading are taken into consideration for the calculation of the statistics
- The statistic value is reset to 0 when the corresponding limit is exceeded
- A deactivation due to MMP takes place only after the matching of an incoming order or quote has been completed. If the limit is **exceeded**, T7 automatically triggers a quote deactivation



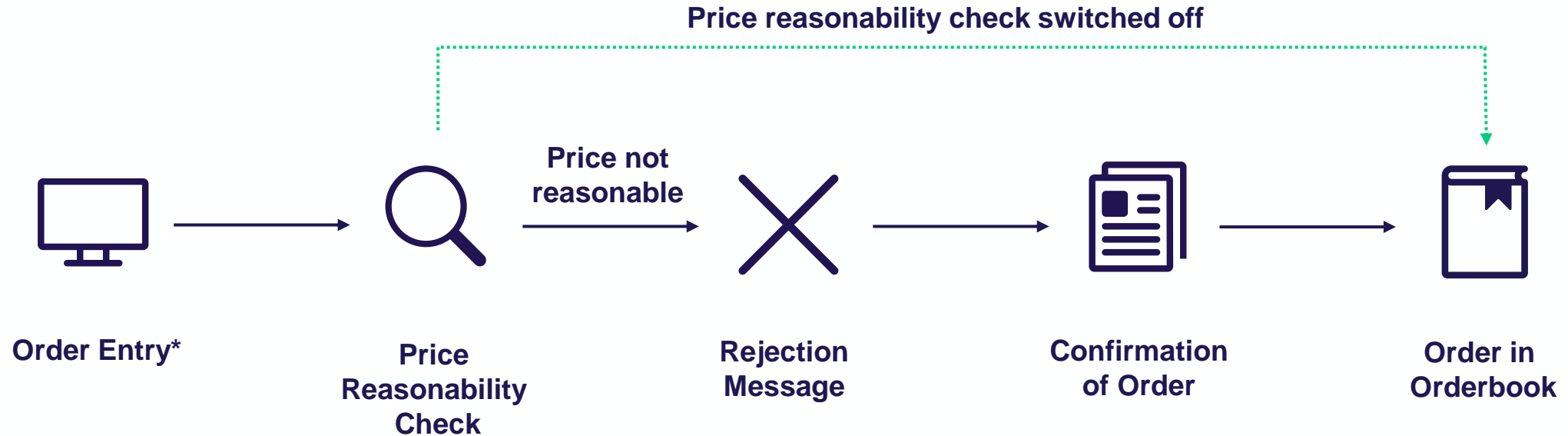
# 5 Price Reasonability Check and Extended Price Range Validation

# Price Reasonability Check (PRC): Mechanism

- System-related check of limit orders/quotes in futures/options trading before the order is written into the order book, based on a reference price. Its purpose is to reduce operational risk.
- **Optional** check but obligatory for stop limit orders.
- Condition for rejection:
  - Exclusively performed in instrument state “Continuous”
  - The standard price range tables for a specific product are published by T7’s Reference Data Interface in the product snapshot message (RDI group message name: PriceRangeRules).

**Buy Limit Price > Reference Price + Price Range(ref. Price)**  
or  
**Sell Limit Price < Reference Price – Price Range(ref. Price)**

# PRC: Mechanism (cont.)



- If entered order/quote limit is outside of range, then the order/quote is not automatically admitted into order book but rejected with message “STANDARD PRICE VALIDATION FAILED”. The order can be reconfirmed by trader via the Eurex Trader GUI.
- The message can be switched on or off by the Trading Participant via the ETI settings (see next slide).

\* Simplified illustration, no distinction between mandatory and optional price reasonability check

# Price Reasonability Check (PRC): ETI Settings

When entering an order/quote, the trader can choose one of the following alternatives in ETI:

- **Skip price reasonability check**

In case the price reasonability check is skipped, an extended price range check is done by the exchange to protect markets from obviously mispriced orders (see below for further explanations).

- **Optional price reasonability check**

Relevant parameters: order book situation, availability of an additional reference price.

If no price reasonability check is performed, the incoming order/quote is accepted without performing a PRC validation and without additional notification.

- **Mandatory price reasonability check**

Relevant parameters: order book situation, availability of an additional reference price.

If no price reasonability check can be performed by the exchange, the incoming order/quote is rejected with a specific notification to the entering trader.

# PRC: Reference Price Determination

## Standard procedure

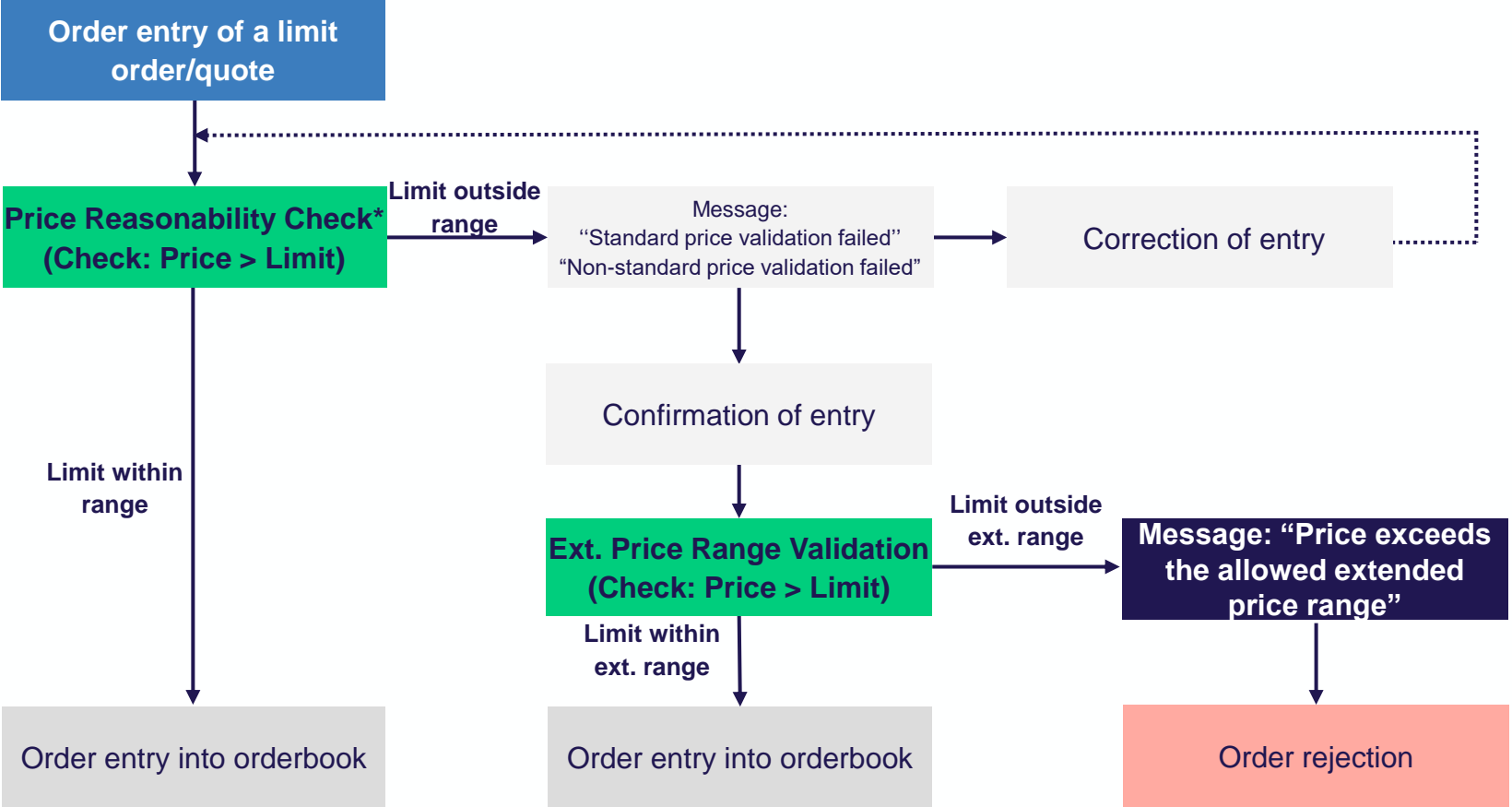
- Best available price on opposite side of incoming order (for buy order the best sell price and vice versa) as published by market data feed.
- **Conditions:**
  - Best buy and sell price are available
  - Price difference between best buy and best sell price equal or smaller than applied price range
  - Exception: No best buy price available > smallest allowed limit price is used (OTM options)
  - For stop limit orders that are not triggered directly on entry or modification, the reference price to be applied is the stop price of the order itself.

# PRC: Reference Price Determination (cont.)

## Non-Standard Procedure (exchange configuration)

- Alternative reference price must be available
- Reference price can be:
  - Last traded price
  - Theoretical price
  - Previous day's settlement price
- If none of the prices are available, no check is done and incoming order/quote is rejected (for option "mandatory price reasonability check") or accepted (for option "optional price reasonability check")

# PRC for Limit Orders



\* Simplified illustration, no distinction between mandatory and optional price reasonability check

# Price Not Reasonable Check range

Limit buy/sell orders beyond the below pre-defined range above/below the last price will generate PNR pop up			
Equity-related future products	Range in points	Equity-related future products	Range in points
FDAX Future on DAX Index	10	ODAX	
FESX Future on Euro STOXX 50 Index	10	OESX	
FSMI Future on SMI Index	15	OSMI	
FESB Future on STOXX Bank	2	OESB	
FEXD	2 if <100, 2% if >100	OEXD	
Single Stock Futures	0.2	Equity Options	
Single Stock Futures (on British Underlyings	20		
FEDV	40	OEDV	
TESX	20		
Stoxx Index Futures	Product specific	Stock Index Options	
FVS	2 if <100, 2% if >100	OVS2	
MSCI Index Futures	Product specific	MSCI Index Options	
		OKS2	
Fixed Income-related futures products	Range in points	Fixed Income-related futures products	
FGBL, FGBM, FGBS	0.05	OGBS, OGBM, OGBL	
FGBX	0.3	OGBX	
FBTP	0.2	OEXD	
FBTM	0.1	OBTP	
FBTS, FBON, FOAT, CONF	0.15	OOAT	

Price Range Table\*  
accessible via RDF File.

\* The Price Range Table can be accessed via RDF File.

\*\* The extended price range table can be accessed via the following page: <https://www.eurex.com/ex-en/data/trading-files/product-information> --> Trading Parameters□

YYYYMMDD\_extendedPriceRangeTables.csv



# 6 Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits

# Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits

- The pre-trade risk limits functionality provides the possibility to continuously check in real-time whether traded quantities (on-book/off-book) in combination with incoming transactions will breach the pre-defined risk limits. In case the pre-trade risk limit functionality is activated and a newly submitted transaction (on-book/off-book) would breach the defined pre-trade risk limit, the transaction will be rejected.
- Limits set separately for order book and TES trades, defined at product level and changeable intraday
- The limits can be set:
  - by the NCM for his own risk groups
  - By a GCM his NCM and his own risk groups
  - by the Exchange for a business unit
- Quantities from the previous day are not taken into consideration. In case of a complex instrument, the quantity of an open order or quote is given by the sum of all legs with a buy (sell) side indicator multiplied with the corresponding leg ratio. The futures leg of an option volatility strategy as well as the futures leg of a vola trade attached to a TES options trade are not taken into account for the limits.

# Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits for Outright futures

The limit quantities are calculated differently for Order Book trading and TES trading.

## On-book Trading

- Buy side on-book statistics = Traded on-book quantity on buy side  
- Traded on-book quantity on sell side  
+ Quantity of open orders & quotes on sell side,
- Sell side on-book statistics = Traded on-book quantity on sell side  
- Traded on-book quantity on buy side  
+ Quantity of open orders & quotes on sell side.

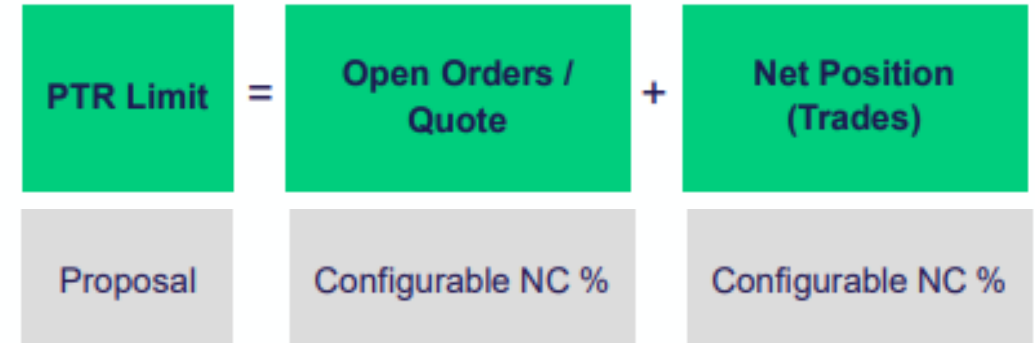
## Off-book Trading

- Buy side off-book statistics = Traded off-book quantity on buy side  
- Traded off-book quantity on sell side  
+ Quantity of pending off-book trades on buy side,
- Sell side off-book statistics = Traded off-book quantity on sell side  
- Traded off-book quantity on buy side  
+ Quantity of pending off-book trades on sell side.

# Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits with Future Spreads

**Netting Coefficient (NC)** allows trading participants to define how much of the quantity of a Future Spread is considered in existing PTRL checks for TES & CLOB.

While Calendar Spread Orders were considered in Long & Short Limit simultaneously, they will only be considered in one, depending on trade direction (like any other outright order)



**The limit quantities calculated with Futures Spreads taking into account:**

## PTRL Consumption Buy

= ( Net Position Buy + Open Quantity Buy ) *except for Futures Spread* + Round ( NC x ( Futures Spread Net Position Buy + Futures Spread Open Buy Quantity ) )

## PTRL Consumption Sell

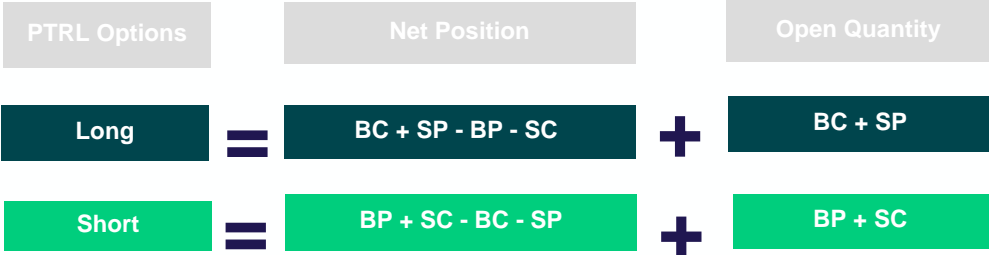
= ( Net Position Sell + Open Quantity Sell ) *except for Futures Spread* + Round ( NC x ( Futures Spread Net Position Sell + Futures Spread Open Sell Quantity ) )

# Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits for Options (1/2)

With release of T7 11.0, Eurex introduces scope enhancements for PTRL for options providing following features:

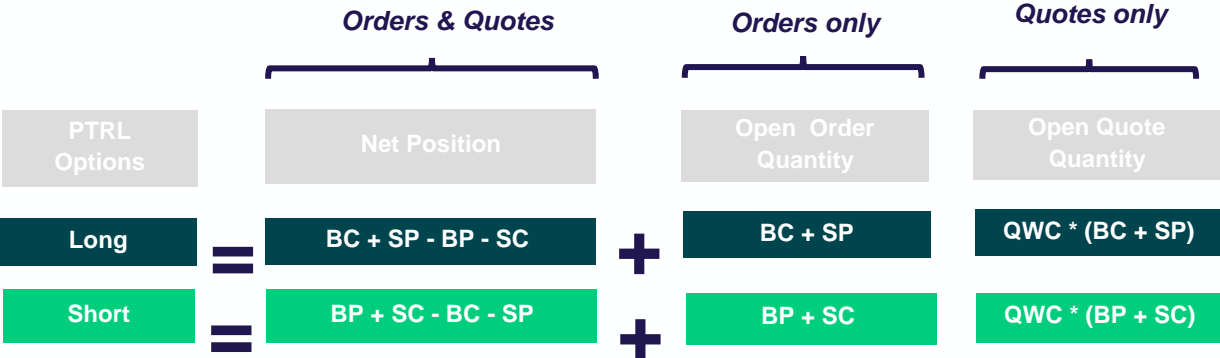
### Limit Aggregation

- Puts/Calls counted based on their position effect, i.e., Buy Call (BC) and Sell Put (SP) count to long position while Buy Put (BP) and Sell Call (SC) to short position



### Quote Separation (optional feature)

- Contribution of quotes to Open Quantity limits will be adjustable by a Quote Weighting Coefficient (QWC) adjusting weight for quotes between 0% - 100% as long as they are in the book



# Pre-Trade Risk Quantity Limits for Options (2/2)

## Delta Equivalent Futures Quantities

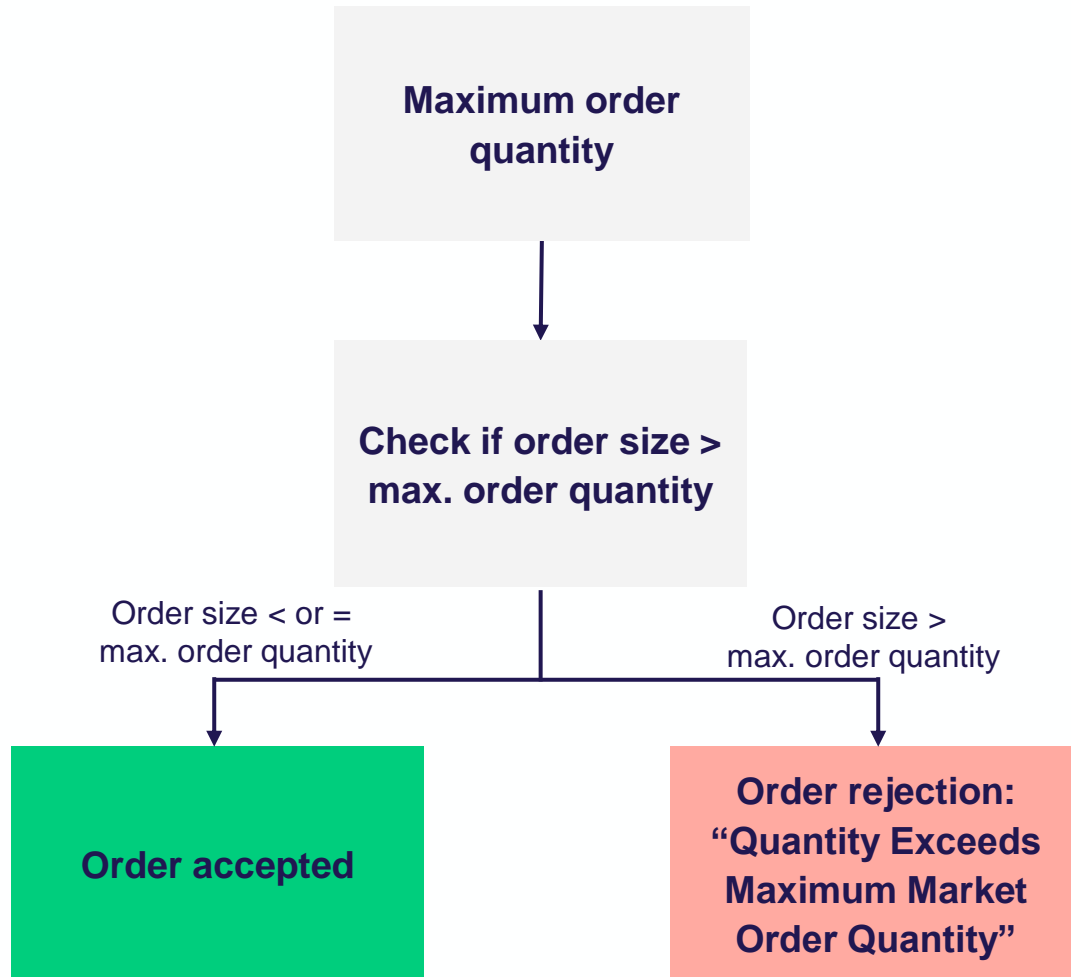
- For the risk profile of each options instrument – complex as well as simple – while consuming PTRL, Delta Equivalent Futures Instrument quantities will be applied for option PTRL consumption based on a fixed, end-of-previous day instrument specific option-delta that will weigh each order and quote incoming transaction as well as when it is executed.
- These instrument specific constant deltas will be published to the members via reference data valid per day.

## Complex Instrument treatment

- Like Future Spreads, complex instruments in options will affect the PTRL consumption as a whole and will no longer be broken down to leg instrument components.
- Specifically, for option volatility strategies (OVS), this will change the treatment for the underlying futures leg with regard to the PTRL consumption. The corresponding futures underlying quantity of an OVS will be considered in the respective long or short Net Position as well as the Open Quantity of the reference Option PTRL consumption for OVS.

# 7 Maximum Order Quantity

# Maximum Order Quantity (Market/Stop Orders, Futures)



Maximum order quantity for market- and stop market-orders (Futures)	
Product	No. of Contracts
FDAX Future on DAX Index	500
FESX Future on Euro STOXX® 50 Index	1000
FSMI Future on SMI Index	500
FSTX Future on STOXX® 50 Index	250
Futures on STOXX® Sector Indices	250
Futures on Euro STOXX® Sector Indices	500
FFOX Future on HEX 25 Index	50
FGBL Future on 8 ½ – 10 ½ Yr. German Gov. Bonds	2000
FGBM Future on 4 ½ – 5 ½ Yr. German Gov. Bonds	2000
FGBS Future on 1 ¾ – 2 ¼ Yr. German Gov. Bonds	2000
FGBX Future on 24 – 35 Yr. German Gov. Bonds	250
FBTP Future on 8 ½ – 11 Yr. Italian Gov. Bonds	2000
FBTM Future on 4 ½ – 6 Yr. Italian Gov. Bonds	2000
FBTS Future on 2 – 3 ¼ Yr. Italian Gov. Bonds	2000
FOAT Future on 8 ½ – 10 ½ Yr. French Gov. Bonds	2000
FOAM Future on 4 ½ – 5 ½ Yr. French Gov. Bonds	2000
FBNON Future on 8 ½ – 10 ½ Yr. Spanish Gov. Bonds	2000
CONF Future on 8 – 13 Yr. Swiss Gov. Bonds	250



# 8 Market Order Matching Range

# Market Order Matching Range

## Matching rules for market orders

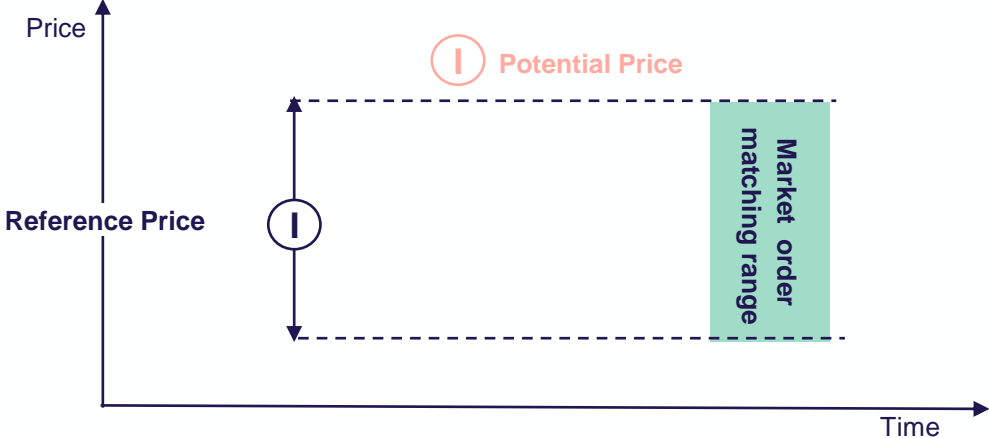
- Market orders: Matched at best available bid or ask price or saved on the order book when they cannot match due to the validation (partial match possible)
  - Market order matching range defines price interval, outside which no matching takes place
  - The market order matching range helps to prevent extreme price fluctuations
  - Incoming market buy order: Match against sell book order until the execution price exceeds the value of best buy price + market order matching range
  - Incoming market sell order: Match against buy book order until the execution price falls below the value of best sell price - market order matching range
  - If difference between best buy price and best sell price, i.e. bid/ask spread > market order matching range, incoming market orders are not executed
- Instrument states which offer market order for Options:
    - Instrument state **Book**: Market orders will be rejected
    - Instrument state **Continuous**: Market orders will be rejected if there is no valid bid / ask price available on opposite side of incoming Market order (validation to be applied also to Market order modifications)
    - Instrument state **Auction**: Market orders generally allowed  
Transition to **Continuous**: Sitting Market orders are validated and, if necessary, cancelled (valid also for Auction Uncrossing)
    - **Stop** Market orders to be generally rejected

# Market Order Matching Range



## Product related limits (examples)

Max. deviation in points	Market order matching range
FDAX	10
FESX	10
FGBL	0,05
FGBM	0,05
FGBS	0,05
FGBX	0,3
FBTP	0,2
FBTM	0,1
FBTS	0,15
FOAT	0,15
FOAM	0,15
FBON	0,15
CONF	0,15



# Market Order Matching Range: Example

- The current order book for FEXF is as shown. The market order matching range for FEXF is 10 points
- A buy market order for 60 lots gets entered
- From the market order 50 contracts are executed (@1790). The remaining 10 contracts don't get executed because potential execution price outside market order matching range (= best buy price + 10 points = 1780+10=1790). The unexecuted part of the market order is written into the order book but can't be seen by the Trading Participants

## Order book before execution

FM	CPhase	Contract	Curr	CPrevSetlPrc	CNetChg	SetlPrcNetChg	CBQty	CBid	CAsk	CAQty
	Cont	FEXF Sep17	EUR	1,774.500		25.500	10	<b>1,780.0</b>	<b>1,790.0</b>	50
							10	1,770.0	1,800.0	40
							50	1,760.0		

BUY	Contract	Vol	O/C	Act	Tot	TotQty
	FEXF SEP17		O	A1	✓	60

BOOK: 10 EXECUTED: 50 ORDER NO: 1501218043252063032

## Order book after the first execution

FM	CPhase	Contract	Curr	CPrevSetlPrc	CNetChg	SetlPrcNetChg	CBQty	CBid	CAsk	CAQty
	Cont	FEXF Sep17	EUR	1,774.500		25.500	10	<b>1,780.0</b>	<b>1,800.0</b>	40
							10	1,770.0		
							50	1,760.0		

# Market Order Matching Range: Example (cont.)

- New buy limit order necessary to trigger the remaining part of the market order
- Book market orders are executed at the best available limit price and not protected by the market order matching range like incoming market orders
- A buy limit order with price of 1800 for 30 lots is entered. The resting book market order is triggered and executed for the remaining 10 lots against the best available price of 1800. Afterwards the new buy limit order (@ 1800, Qty 30) gets executed for the full quantity
- With T7, the market order matching range works in the same way for futures and options

## Order book before the second execution

Market											
fexf											
Edit Up to: Expiry Strike +/- <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> S <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C = Type											
FM	CPhase	Contract	Curr	CPrevSetlPrc	CNetChg	SetlPrcNetChg	CBQty	CBid	CAsk	CAQty	
	Cont	FEXF Sep17	EUR	1,774.500		25.500	10	<b>1,780.0</b>	<b>1,800.0</b>	40	
							10	1,770.0			
							50	1,760.0			

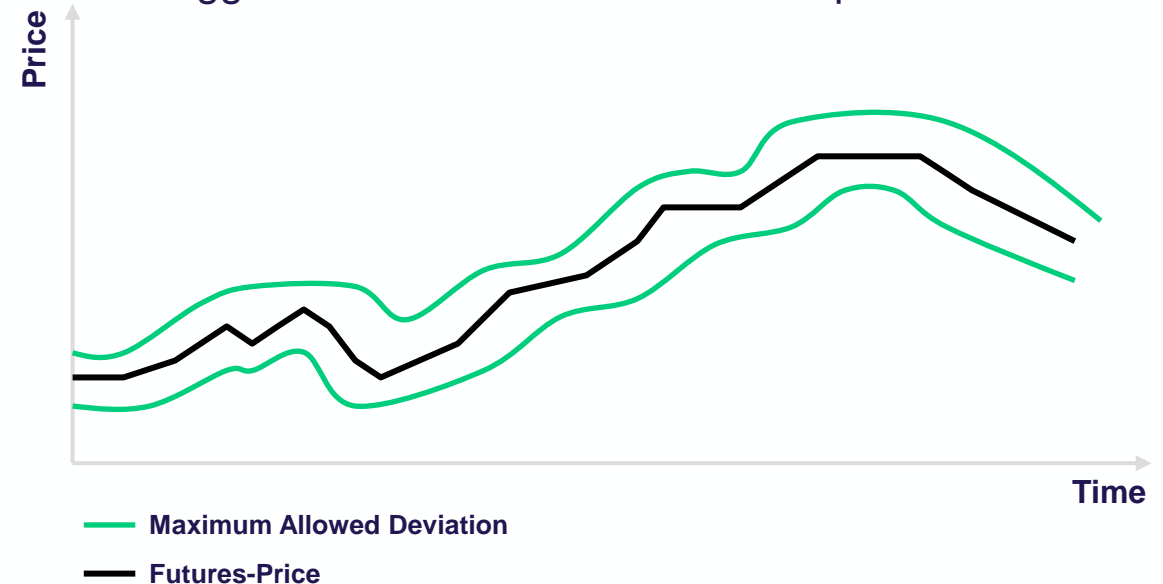
## Order book after the second execution

Market											
fexf											
Edit Up to: Expiry Strike +/-											
FM	CPhase	TrdUnit	CPrevSetlPrc	CVol	CBQty	CBid	CAsk	CAQty			
	Cont	1.0000	1,774.500	90	10	<b>1,780.0</b>					
					10	1,770.0					
					50	1,760.0					
BUY		FEXF	SEP17						Limit	1800	EUR
EXECUTED:30 ORDER NO:1501218043252063062											

# 9 Volatility Interruption

# Volatility Interruption: Basic Principle

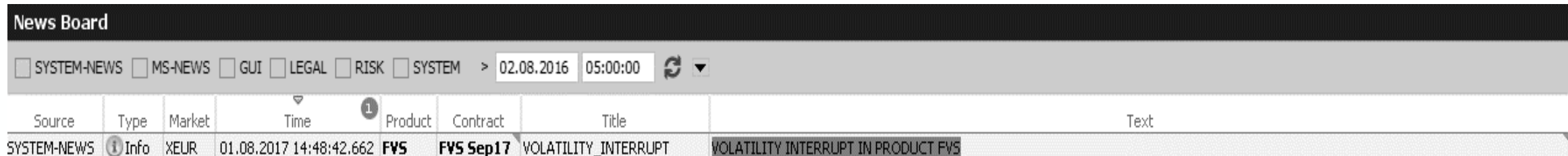
- Aim of a volatility interruption: Efficient price determination under highly volatile market conditions
- Only applied to simple futures instruments
- Before T7 executes an incoming order at a new execution price, the central matching engine checks the new execution price against all execution prices in the same instrument that occurred in a short and long time window before the current transaction. This includes the executions of the incoming order that have already occurred at different prices
- The new trade price is compared with two separate fixed-length time windows for each product, a short and a long window, to account for different liquidity scenarios that might occur in an instrument
- If there is a trade in either of these time windows with a trade price that differs from the new trade price by more than the maximum allowed price deviation, a volatility interruption is triggered and further executions are prevented
- The price corridors and the time intervals are not public
- Triggered before execution at a bad price



# Volatility Interruption: Process Steps

If T7 finds an execution price in one of the time intervals, which differs too much from the new execution price, then a Volatility Interruption is applied as follows:

1. The execution at the offending new execution price and any further executions of the incoming order are prevented.
2. The instrument state is changed to Volatility Auction. Depending on the instrument where the volatility condition is detected, the state change is done either only for the concerned instrument or for all simple instruments of the product. Complex instruments may also change their states, due to the automatic dependency of their states on the states of their leg instruments.
3. Information to trading members via news board



The screenshot shows a 'News Board' interface with a filter bar and a table of news items. The filter bar includes checkboxes for SYSTEM-NEWS, MS-NEWS, GUI, LEGAL, RISK, and SYSTEM, along with date and time filters (02.08.2016, 05:00:00) and a refresh button. The table below has columns for Source, Type, Market, Time, Product, Contract, Title, and Text. A single row is highlighted, showing a 'VOLATILITY INTERRUPT' message for the 'FV5' product.

Source	Type	Market	Time	Product	Contract	Title	Text
SYSTEM-NEWS	Info	XEUR	01.08.2017 14:48:42.662	FV5	FV5 Sep17	VOLATILITY_INTERRUPT	VOLATILITY INTERRUPT IN PRODUCT FV5

4. Non-persistent orders/quotes are deleted. The incoming order is written to the book, or in case of an IOC order, it is cancelled. Executions of that order that had been done at other prices before the condition was detected remain valid.
5. Re-opening of trading phase: Pre-opening period/netting process



# Volatility Interruption: Process Steps (cont.)

- Intention: determine a price in line with the market and restart continuous trading
- Preliminary opening price continuously displayed
- Netting process: final opening price calculated (principle of maximizing execution)

Interruption of continuous trading as the potential execution price lies outside of the pre-defined price range



- Ensure price continuity process
- Prevent adverse effects that may result e.g. due to triggered stop order cascades

# 10 Trade Cancellation

# Cancellation of Transactions (Mistrade Rule)

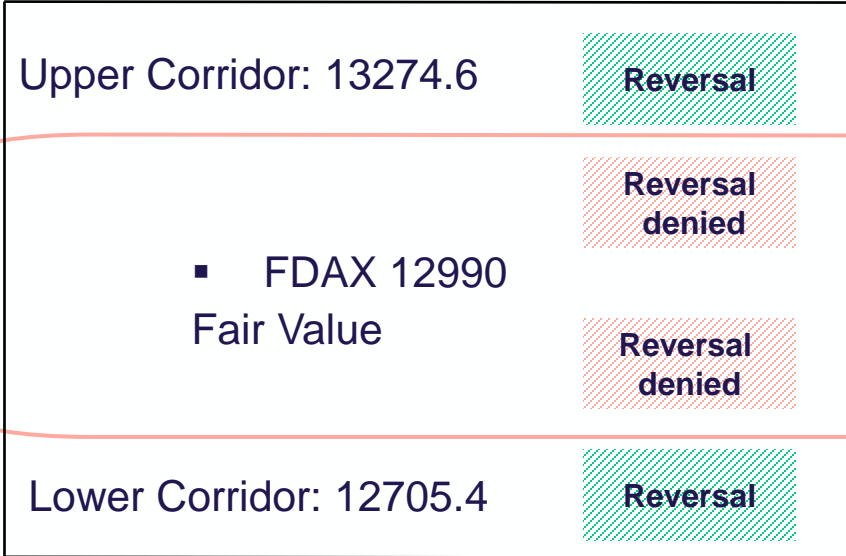
## Factors impacting chance for cancellation of transactions:

- Request submitted in correct format
- Timing of submission
- Price outside mistrade range
- Loss amount
- Decision of counterparty

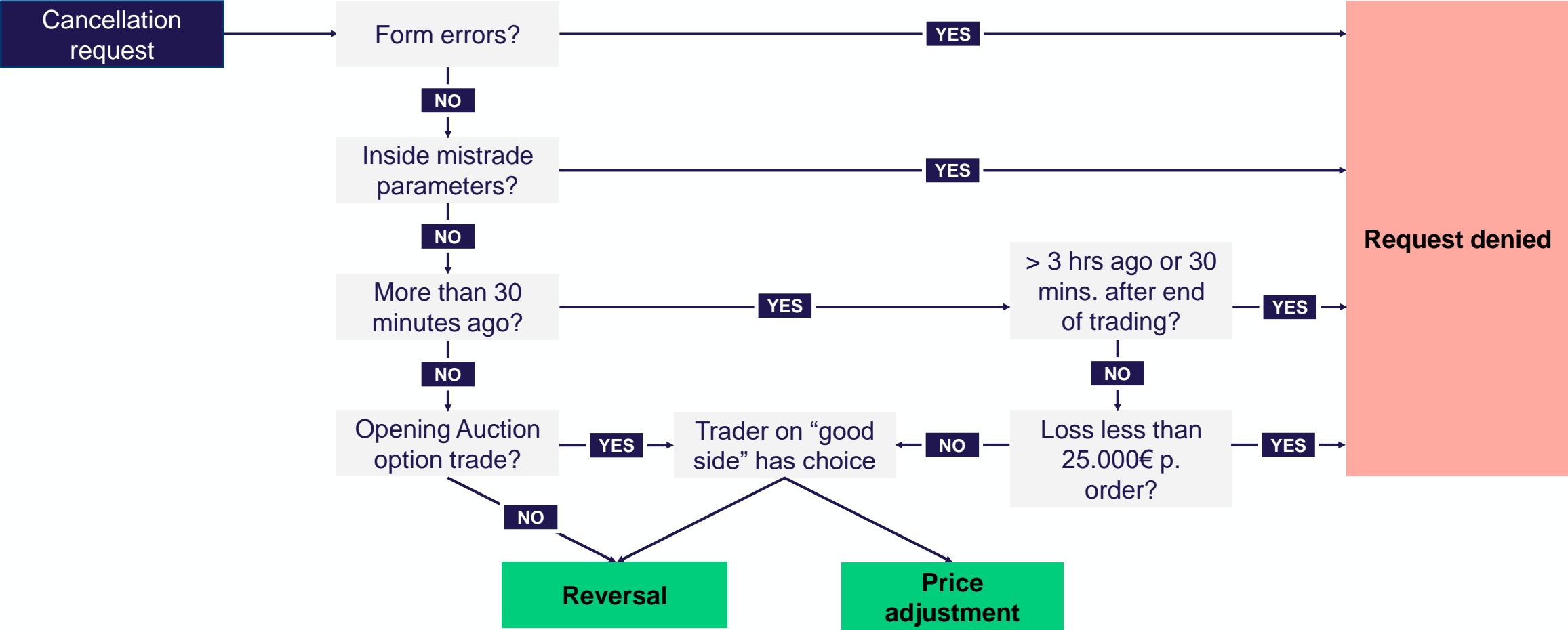
## Example:

- Product: FDAX Sep 20
- Fair value: 12990
- Mistrade range: 284.6 points
- Mistrade low/high corridor: 12705.4/13274.6

Mistrade Corridor



# Cancellation of Transactions



# Mistrade Parameters

- **Futures:** 20% of the reference price Price Change Percentile (PCP)
  - **Future spread:** 20% of the reference price, Price Change Percentile (PCP) or mistrade range floor
  - Mistrade range floor: max of 10% of the corresponding outright futures mistrade range and an absolute value of four ticks.
  - **Standard future strategy (FBUT, FCOND):** strategy mistrade range depending on no. of total contracts within strategy:
    - 2 contracts 100%, 3 contracts 125%, 4 or more contracts 150%
  - **Strip & non-standard future strategy =100%**
- **Options:** Individual parameters are defined per product
  - **Strategies:** Special mistrade rules and weights are defined at strategy and leg levels to calculate the mistrade range:
    - Strategy: weight factor 100%
    - Strategy with a single contract for each leg: weight factor 100%
    - Strategy with multiple contracts for each leg (ex. ratio strategies):
      - 2 contracts: weight factor 125%, 3 or more contracts: weight factor 150%

The mistrade parameters are available on the Eurex webpage [www.eurex.com](http://www.eurex.com) under the relevant product specifications. The updated rule for the calculation and examples of the mistrade ranges for option strategies is available in the circular 070/17 and for future spread floor in the circular 066/19.

# Mistrade Parameters (cont.)

## Example: 2x1 Ratio Call Spread on ODAX (2 legs strategy)

- Sell One ODAX SEP 2020 C, Strike 13600, Price 51.5
- Buy Two ODAX SEP 2020 C, Strike 13700, Price 32.5
- Strategy price 13.5

### Mistrade parameters:

ODAX mistrade parameters	
Reference price (currency units)	Mistrade Range (currency units)
0 - 25	2
25 - 300	8%
> 300	24

### Mistrade range calculation:

Basis	Buy / Sell	Reference price	Factor	Calculation	Mistrade range
net strategy premium	Buy	13.5	100%	2	2
13600 call price	Sell	51.5	100% (leg has 1 contracts)	$100\% * 8\% * 51.5$	4.12
13700 call price	Buy	32.5	125% (leg has 2 contract)	$125\% * 8\% * 32.5$	3.25

\* The strategy has 2 legs, 3 values have to be calculated, one for each leg and one for the the strategy. The highest of those values has to be chosen as mistrade range. In the example above, the leg with mistrade range 4.12

# Mistrade Parameters (cont.)

- **Fast market:** mistrade range + 100% for all options (all legs and strategy)
- **Last trading day:** mistrade range + 100% for all equity and equity index-options for corresponding leg(s) and strategy
- **Expiry threshold:** mistrade range + 100% for all equity and equity index-options for corresponding leg(s) and if all legs have far expiry, mistrade range + 100% for strategy
- **Important:** The mistrade fee is charged per order number (EUR 500 per order number) irrespective of any final decision to cancel/let the trade stand by Eurex Exchange.  
Mistrade regulations integrated into Conditions for Trading at Eurex Deutschland, chapter 2.9

The mistrade parameters are available on the Eurex webpage [www.eurex.com](http://www.eurex.com) under the relevant product specifications. The updated rule for the calculation and examples of the mistrade ranges for option strategies is available in the circular 070/17 and for future spread floor in the circular 066/19.

# 11 Stressed Market Conditions



# Stressed Market Conditions

*There are two types of Stressed Market Conditions on Eurex market, the SMC\_Auto under MiFID2 requirements, which is detected automatically by the T7 trading system with pre-defined parameters and the SMC\_Fast which is set manually by Eurex for products and situations that are not covered by the SMC\_Auto.*

*All changes of SMC are communicated to the market through the Production Newsboard.*

## SMC\_Auto

- SMC\_Auto is implemented according to the MiFID2 regulation for Equity Index Futures, Equity and ETF Futures that will be triggered if one of the following criteria is met:
  - End of a volatility interruption
  - Simultaneous significant short-term change of price and volume during a predefined time interval
- SMC\_Auto is set to 10 minutes, after which the product state will return to normal unless another SMC is triggered.
- Respective options defined as related products of the above-mentioned futures will be also switched to SMC along with the futures

# Stressed Market Conditions

## SMC\_Fast

Eurex will set products to SMC\_Fast at its own discretion if certain criteria are fulfilled. However, fulfilment of the criteria does not automatically lead to the switch of products into Fast as the decision will be made according to current market situation.

### Decision criteria include but are not limited to the following:

- Significant movement of the underlying index/ share
- Economic releases, industrial news, company news or other information which will have large impact on the market, specific industry or specific products
- Significant movement of the volatility index e.g. VSTOXX, VDAX as indication for major equity index products and also market sentiment
- General orderbook situation
- Other criteria which may have influence on market movements

### General process of setting products to Fast Market:

- It can be triggered both by Eurex or upon request by market participants.
- Eurex monitors movements in the market and products. Products that are detected to expect higher volatility, will be set manually to Fast Market and switched back to normal market condition if deemed necessary.
- The same evaluation and decision process will take place if there is any request from market participants.

# Thank you!

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