EUREX Architects of trusted markets



Order-to-Trade Ratio

Update on Regulatory Requirements

December 2023



Key facts at a glance

Reason

- With the introduction of the German HFT Law as well as the introduction of MiFID II, Eurex introduced the current volume and transaction based Order to Trade Ratio (OTR)
- As of December 2023, Eurex adapted the current OTR framework by
 - Introducing a volatility factor, making the limit regime more dynamic with respect to changing market conditions

Objective

- Provide information on regulatory framework
- Provide model and parameters for the MiFID II compliant OTR

Agenda

1 Introduction

2 Definition of Order to Trade Ratio

3 Definition of the Maximum Allowed Order to Trade Ratios 4 Parameter

5 Reports



Introduction

Introduction

MiFID II Order-to-Trade Ratio

OTR

 The Order-to-Trade Ratio (OTR) has been introduced as a consequence of the German HFT Law in 2013. The rationale is to disincentive the submission and deletion of a large number of orders with low trading volume.

MiFID II

 With the introduction of MiFID II in January 2018 the methodology, the maximum OTR and the calculation period had to be changed. Furthermore, Eurex is required to not only calculate a volume based OTR, but also a transaction based OTR

New regime

 Due to increased volatility and participant behaviour, Eurex has decided to recalibrate the parameters used to calculate the OTR with effect from 1 February 2023





Definition of the OTR

Inline with the MiFID II regime, Eurex introduced the OTR regime. First, an OTR based on volume,

$$OTR_{vol} = \begin{cases} \frac{OV}{F_{vol}} - 1, & \text{if } TV < F_{vol} \\ \frac{OV}{TV} - 1, & \text{if } TV \ge F_{vol} \end{cases}$$

and, second, an OTR based on transactions,

$$OTR_{no} = \begin{cases} \frac{\#O}{F_{no}} - 1, & if \ \#T < F_{no} \\ \frac{\#O}{\#T} - 1, & if \ \#T \ge F_{no} \end{cases},$$

while OV is the ordered volume, TV is the traded volume, #O is the number of orders, and #T is the number of trades. All of the above are calculated on a daily basis per member and product. In case the trading volume (number of trades) is too small, we replace these with a minimum denominator F_{vol} (F_{no}). The minimum denominator is set to 1,000.

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Definition of the Thresholds Volume based OTR*

The threshold for the volume based OTR is defined as follows,

$$Limit_{OTR_{vol}} = Base_{vol} \cdot PF_{vol} \cdot f_{vol}(SQ, QSQ, QP, SMC) \cdot h_{vol}(VI),$$

where $Base_{vol}$ is a threshold per product group capturing different behaviour across product groups. $PF_{vol} \ge 1$ is a factor per product, it captures products with different behaviour in a product group. And $f_{vol}(SQ, QSQ, QP, SMC)$ is a function which accounts for the higher ordered volume of market makers, which is defined as follows,

$$f_{vol}(SQ, QSQ, QP, SMC) := \begin{cases} \max\{g^{vol}(SQ) \cdot QSQ \cdot QP \cdot ((1 - SMC) + SMC_{vol} \cdot SMC), 1\}, & if QP > MMR \cdot GF^{vol} \\ 1, & else \end{cases},$$

while *MMR* is the requirement from the market making program (e.g. 85%), GF^{vol} is a grace factor, QP is the quote performance, QSQ is the time-weighted average quote size. *SMC* is an indicator function (0 or 1) whether a member fulfilled quotation requirements during stressed market conditions and $SMC_{vol} > 1$ is the corresponding incentive. $g^{vol}(SQ)$ accounts for higher ordered volume for quoting tighter spreads, and $h_{vol}(VI)$ accounts for higher ordered volume during periods with higher volatility,

$$g^{vol}(SQ) = \begin{cases} a_1^v, & if \ 0 < SQ \le l_1^v \\ a_2^v, & if \ l_1^v < SQ \le l_2^v \\ \vdots & & \\ a_{n-1}^v, & if \ l_{n-2}^v < SQ \le l_{n-1}^v \\ a_n^v, & if \ l_{n-1}^v < SQ \le l_n^v \end{cases}, \qquad h_{vol}(VI) = \begin{cases} b_1^v, & if \ 0 < VI \le k_1^v \\ b_2^v, & if \ k_1^v < VI \le k_2^v \\ \vdots & & \\ b_{n-1}^v, & if \ k_{n-2}^v < VI \le k_{n-1}^v \\ b_n^v, & if \ k_{n-1}^v < VI \le k_n^v \end{cases}$$

with $0 < a_1^v < a_2^v < \cdots < a_{n-1}^v < a_n^v < \infty$ and $0 < l_1^v < l_2^v < \cdots < l_{n-2}^v < l_{n-1}^v < l_n^v$, $0 < b_1^v < b_2^v < \cdots < b_{n-1}^v < b_n^v < \infty$ and $0 < k_1^v < k_2^v < \cdots < k_{n-2}^v < k_{n-1}^v < k_n^v$, and $b_1^v = 1$. Apart for the SMC incentive the higher thresholds are granted to all market participants fulfilling the performance requirements. The SMC incentive is only granted to regulatory market maker and liquidity provider.

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Definition of the Thresholds Transaction based OTR*

The threshold for the transaction based OTR is defined as follows,

 $Limit_{OTR_{no}} = Base_{no} \cdot PF_{no} \cdot f^{no}(SQ, QP, SMC) \cdot h_{vol}(VI),$

where $Base_{no}$ is a threshold per product group capturing different behaviour across product groups. $PF_{no} \ge 1$ is a factor per product, it captures products with different behaviour in a product group. And $f^{no}(SQ, QP, SMC)$ is a function which accounts for the higher ordered volume of market makers, which is defined as follows,

$$f^{no}(SQ, QP, SMC) := \begin{cases} \max\{g^{no}(SQ) \cdot QP \cdot ((1 - SMC) + SMC_{no} \cdot SMC), 1\}, & \text{if } QP > MMR \cdot GF^{no} \\ 1, & \text{else} \end{cases},$$

while *MMR* is the requirement from the market making program (e.g. 85%), GF^{no} is a grace factor, QP is the quote performance. *SMC* is an indicator function (0 or 1) whether a member fulfilled quotation requirements during stressed market conditions and $SMC_{no} > 1$ is the corresponding incentive. $g^{no}(SQ)$ accounts for higher ordered volume for quoting tighter spreads, and $h_{vol}(VI)$ accounts for higher ordered volume during periods with higher volatility,

$$g^{no}(SQ) = \begin{cases} a_1^{no}, & \text{if } 0 < SQ \le l_1^{no} \\ a_2^{no}, & \text{if } l_1^{no} < SQ \le l_2^{no} \\ \vdots \\ a_{n-1}^{no}, & \text{if } l_{n-2}^{no} < SQ \le l_{n-1}^{no} \\ a_n^{no}, & \text{if } l_{n-1}^{no} < SQ \le l_n^{no} \end{cases} \qquad h_{no}(VI) = \begin{cases} b_1^{no}, & \text{if } 0 < VI \le k_1^{no} \\ b_2^{no}, & \text{if } k_1^{no} < VI \le k_2^{no} \\ \vdots \\ b_{n-1}^{no}, & \text{if } k_{n-2}^{no} < VI \le k_{n-1}^{no} \\ b_n^{no}, & \text{if } k_{n-1}^{no} < VI \le k_n^{no} \end{cases}$$

with $0 < a_1^{no} < a_2^{no} < \cdots < a_{n-1}^{no} < a_n^{no} < \infty$ and $0 < l_1^{no} < l_2^{no} < \cdots < l_{n-2}^{no} < l_{n-1}^{no} < b_1^{no} , 0 < b_1^{no} < b_2^{no} < \cdots < b_{n-1}^{no} < b_n^{no} < \infty$ and $0 < k_1^{no} < k_2^{no} < \cdots < k_{n-2}^{no} < k_{n-1}^{no} < b_1^{no} , 0 < b_1^{no} < b_2^{no} < \cdots < b_{n-1}^{no} < b_n^{no} < \infty$ and $0 < k_1^{no} < k_2^{no} < \cdots < k_{n-2}^{no} < k_{n-1}^{no} < b_1^{no} < b_1^{n$





Parameters (1/3)

Volume based OTR

Product group	Product type	Grace factor	Volume based Minimum value	Volume based base limit	Spread quality	Volume based MQ base factor	Volume based SMC factor
					0.00) 2.00)
Single Stock Futures	FSTK	0.10) 1.000	10 000	0.20	9 4.00	1 20
	TOIR	0.10	1,000	10,000	0.40	6.00)
					0.60	0 8.00)
					0.00	2.00)
Equity Index Futures	FINX	0.10	0 1,000	20,000	0.20) 4.00	1.20
					0.40) 6.00)
					0.60	8.00)
					0.00	2.00)
Volatility Index Futures	FVOL	0.10	0 1,000	10,000	0.20) 4.00	1.20
					0.40) 6.UL)
					0.00)
					0.00	2.00)
Equity Index Options	OINX	0.10	0 1,000	2,000,000	0.20) 4.00	1.20
					0.40	, 0.00) 8.00	<u>,</u>
					0.00) 200	,)
					0.00) 4.00	<u>,</u>
Equity Index Dividend Options	OFIX	0.10	0 1,000	200,000	0.20) 6.00	1.20
					0.60) 8.00)
FX Options		0.10	0 1,000		0.00) 2.00)
					0.20) 4.00)
	OCUR			1,000,000	0.40) 6.00	1.20
					0.60) 8.00)
FX Futures		0.10			0.00) 2.00)
	FOUR				0.20) 4.00)
	FCUR		0 1,00	20,000	0.40	6.00	1.20
					0.60) 8.00)
					0.00) 2.00)
Equity Options	OCTK	0.44		1 000 000	0.20) 4.00)
	OSTK	0.10	1,000	1,000,000	0.40	6.00) 1.20
					0.60	8.00)
Fixed Income Futures	ERND				0.00	2.00)
Money Market Futures	FDIND	- 0.1	1 1 000	20.000	0.20	9 4.00	1 20
	FINT	0.10) 1,000	20,000	0.40	6.00)
	FIINI				0.60	0.08)
Options on Fixed Income Futures	OFBD	0.10	1,000	200.000	0.00	2.00)
					0.20	9 4.00	1 20
Options on Money Market Futures		0.10		200,000	0.40	6.00)
	0				0.60	0 8.00	
		0.10	0 1,000	2,000,000	0.00	2.00)
New asset classes	New asset classes				0.20	9 4.00	1.20
EUREX					0.40	6.00)

Product type	Product name	Product ID	Volume based product factor
FINX	EURO STOXX 50® Variance Futures	EVAR	1,500.00
OFIX	Options on VSTOXX® Futures	OVS2	20.00
OINX	EURO STOXX 50® Index Options	OESX	0.80
FINX	EURO STOXX 50® Index Futures	FESX	0.80
FBND	Euro-Bobl Futures	FGBM	0.80
FBND	CONF Futures	CONF	0.50

Parameters (2/3)

Transaction based OTR

Product group	Product type	Grace factor	Transaction based minimum value	Transaction based base limit	Spread quality	Trans base base facto	saction d MQ r	Transaction based SMC factor
						0.00	2.00)
Single Stock Eutures	ESTK	0.1	1.000	5.00		0.20	4.00	1 20
Single Stock Futures	TOIK	0.10	1,000	5 500		0.40	6.00	1.20
						0.60	8.00)
						0.00	2.00	
Equity Index Futures	FINX	0.1	0 1.000	1.500)	0.20	4.00	1.20
_ 1			.,	.,		0.40	6.00	
						0.60	8.00)
						0.00	2.00	
Volatility Index Futures	FVOL	0.1	0 1,000	0 1,000)	0.20	4.00	1.20
						0.40	6.00	
						0.60	8.00)
						0.00	2.00	
Equity Index Options	OINX	0.1	0 1,000	0 100,000)	0.20	5.00	1.20
						0.40	20.00	
Equity Index Dividend Options						0.00	20.00	·
	OFIX					0.00	2.00	
		0.10	1,000	5,000)	0.20	4.00	1.20
						0.60	8.00	
						0.00	2.00)
	OCUR					0.00	4.00	
FX Options		0.1	0 1,000	0 100,000)	0.40	6.00	1.20
						0.60	8.00	
						0.00	2.00)
	FCUR					0.20	4.00	Î.
FX Futures		0.1	0 1,000	2,500)	0.40	6.00	1.20
						0.60	8.00	-
Equity Options	OSTK	0.1				0.00	2.00)
						0.20	4.00	
			J 1,000	50,000)	0.40	6.00	1.20
						0.60	8.00)
Fixed Income Futures	EDND					0.00	2.00)
Fixed Income Futures	FBND	0.1	1.000	1 500		0.20	4.00	1.20
Money Market Futures	EINIT	0.1	J 1,000	1,500	, 	0.40	6.00	1.20
	1 IINT					0.60	8.00	
Options on Fixed Income Futures	OFBD					0.00	2.00	
Options on Fixed income Futures	OFBD		1.000	10.000	1	0.20	4.00	1 20
Options on Money Market Futures		0.1	1,000	10,00		0.40	6.00	1.20
epices of money market ratures	5111					0.60	8.00)
New asset classes	New asset classes	0.1		50 000)	0.00	2.00	1.20
		0.1.1				0.20	4.00)
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Product type	Product name	Product ID	Transaction based product factor
OFIX	Options on VSTOXX® Futures	OVS2	5.00
OINX	EURO STOXX 50® Index Options	OESX	0.80
FINX	EURO STOXX 50® Index Futures	FESX	0.70
FBND	Euro-Bund Futures	FGBL	0.80
FBND	Euro-Bobl Futures	FGBM	0.50
FBND	Euro-Schatz Futures	FGBS	0.50
FBND	CONF Futures	CONF	0.50
FBND	Euro-OAT Futures	FOAT	0.80

Parameters (3/3)

Volatility indicator

	Volatility Indicator			Volume Base	d OTR	Transaction Based OTR			
Product group*	Product Type	Reference Product	Rollover Window	Averaging Window		Volatility Indicator	Volatility Factor	Volatility Indicator	Volatility Factor
Equity Options	OSTK	FESX	1		10	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Single Stock Futures Equity Index Futures	FSTK FINX					8.0	1.5	8.0	1.5
Volatility Index Futures	FVOL					12.0	2.0	12.0	2.0
Equity Index Options Equity Index Dividend Options	OINX OFIX					20.0	4.0	20.0	4.0
		FCEU	2			0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Foreign Exchange Futures	FCUR OCUR				10	3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5
					10	4.0	2.0	4.0	2.0
						6.0	4.0	6.0	4.0
	FBND OFBD	FGBL	2		10	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Fixed Income Futures						3.0	1.5	3.0	1.5
Options on Fixed Income Futures						5.0	2.0	5.0	2.0
						10.0	4.0	10.0	4.0
						0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
Money Market Futures	FINT OFIT	FGBS	2		10	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.5
Options on Money Market Futures						1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0
						2.0	4.0	2.0	4.0
	New asset classes	FESX	1		10 -	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.0
New asset classes						8.0	1.5	8.0	1.5
						12.0	2.0	12.0	2.0
						20.0	4.0	20.0	4.0







- The OTR is reported in the TR100 report. The report is available daily. Intraday versions of the report are published as well, however, the conclusion whether there was a violation can only be drawn at the end of the day.
- The CB069 report (daily + intraday) allows participants to calculate their own OTR, and to identify the drivers for increasing OTRs.
- The TR103 report shows the current parameters used for the Eurex OTR calculation and is generated on a daily basis.
- The TR105 report shows the minimum quotation requirements per product and is generated on a daily basis.
- The TR106 report combines the information from the TR100 and the CB069 for cases close to an OTR violation.

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Thank you!

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