

PARTICIPATING ORGANISATIONS' CIRCULAR

Date : 24 November 2008 No : R/R 12 of 2008

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF BURSA MALAYSIA SECURITIES BERHAD ("RULES OF BURSA SECURITIES") IN RELATION TO BURSA TRADE SECURITIES AND TRADE CANCELLATION

Reference is made to Participating Organisations' Circulars No. R/R 10 of 2008 and R/R 11 of 2008 issued on 12 November 2008.

Attached here are the 'Frequently Asked Questions' in relation to the above captioned matter.

If you have any queries kindly contact the persons mentioned in the above circulars.

This Circular is available at http://www.bursamalaysia.com/website/bm/rules_and_regulations/bursa_rules/bm_securities.html

REGULATORY POLICY & ADVISORY

BTS MODEL

Q1. What is Bursa Trade (BT) Securities?

A. BT Securities is a trading platform or a new trading system that will change the way Bursa Malaysia conducts its business of trading, information dissemination, clearing and surveillance of the securities market. The BT Securities is a replacement of SCORE.

Q2. What are the trading sessions?

A. Normal and Odd Lot Market

Session 1: 9.00am – 12.30pm Session 2: 2.30pm – 5.00pm

Buying-In Market

Session 1: 8.30am – 12.30pm Session 2: 2.00pm – 5.00pm

Direct Business Transaction

8.30am - 5.15pm

Q3. What markets are available in BT Securities?

A Normal Market
Odd Lot Market

Buying-In Normal Market

Direct Business Transaction

Q4. What are the types of orders available in BT Securities?

A Type of orders that are allowed under Bursa Trade are:

- Limit Order
- Market Order

Q5. What are the key changes to how securities are traded under BTS System?

A See the summary below:

	SCORE	BTS System
Order Entry	 Time Sequence Cancel/ reduce Quantity & value Upper & lower limit 	No change No change No change No change No change
Matching Priority	Market order has priority over limit order. Limit Order is based on price/time priority	No change
	Matching priority during pre- opening with the same price is randomised	Matching priority during preopening with the same price will be time priority.
Matching Interval	10 second matching (Continuous Auction)	Real-time matching (Continuous)
Matching Time	Normal and Odd Lot Market 9.00am – 12.30pm and 2.30pm – 5.00pm	Normal and Odd Lot Market No change
	Buying-In Market 8.30am – 12.30pm and 2.00pm – 5.00pm	Buying-In Market No change

	SCORE	BTS System
	Direct Business Transaction 8.30am – 12.45pm 2.00pm – 5.15pm	Direct Business Transaction 8.30am – 5.15pm
Order Confirmation	Can be seen online and offline Can print	No change
Trading Phases	Pre-Opening,Opening,Continuous,Closing	Additional two more phases ie Pre-Closing and Trading At Last
Pre Opening Phase	Orders are not made transparent	Orders are transparent with TOP computation
Opening Price	The TOP pricing is formulated based on the following algorithm: Maximising the number of shares traded (executable volume) Price at closest to the reference price	Refer to Question 12

Q6. What are the changes to the Odd Lot Market?

A See the summary below:

	Current System	BT System
Matching of Orders	All or none	Partial matching
Order Validity	Good for Day	Good for Session
Matching Mechanism	Time Priority	Price/time priority
Price Limit Control	None	Yes
Order Confirmation	Can be seen online and offline	No change

Q7. What are the Order Entry States and the functions available to be executed for each state?

A During a normal trading session, securities pass from one Market Phase to another within its product group. In additional to this, securities have their own order entry states, which changes according to the circumstances specifically affecting the securities. They are:

- Authorised
- Forbidden

Table summary of Order Entry States:

Securities States	Order Entry	Modification Order	Cancellation Order	Matching
Authorised	1	√	√	√

Securities States	Order Entry	Modification Order	Cancellation Order	Matching
Forbid	X	X	Х	Х

Q8. What are the Trading Phases, Trading Hours in BT and the functions available to be executed at each Phase?

A See the summary below:

Trading Phases	Trading hours	Functions/Activities
Pre-Opening	1 st Session - 8.30am 2 nd Session - 2.00 pm	 Orders can be entered, modified and deleted. No matching of orders. Theoretical Opening Price (TOP) of each securities is dynamically calculated Information is broadcasted to market based on orders in order book. Market Orders and Limit Orders are allowed to be entered.
Opening	1 st Session - 9.00 am - 8.30am (BI/ DBT) 2 nd Session - 2.30 pm - 2 pm (BI)	 Opening price is last TOP calculated before matching. Opening price and quantity of contract matched are broadcasted. At end of Opening period, system will automatically move to Continuous Trading. If no matching can be done at opening, price of first trade occurring in main trading session is designated as the opening price. No orders can be entered during this phase.
Continuous Trading	1 st Session - 9.00 am - 8.30am (BI/DBT) 2 nd Session - 2.30 pm - 2 pm (BI)	 Orders can be entered, modified and deleted. Trading takes place on a continuous basis. Each incoming order is checked immediately for possible execution. Unexecuted portion of such order is added to the order book. Matched trades can be viewed via Automated Trading System (ATS) Matching will be based on Price and Time Priority. Market Orders and Limit Orders are

Trading Phases	Trading hours	Functions/Activities
		allowed to be entered.
Pre Closing	1 st Session - 12.15 pm 2 nd Session - 4.45 pm	 Starts immediately after end of continuous trading phase. Order entry performed by participants is automatically updated in order book without giving rise to trades. Theoretical Closing Price is calculated each time a new order is entered into the order book and displayed on the TOP column. Market Orders and Limit Orders are allowed to be entered.
Closing	1 st Session - 12.20 pm 2 nd Session - 4.50 pm	 Closing price is defined in this phase. In event of no trading quotation during Trading Day, the closing price is last known traded price.
Trading At Last	1 st Session - 12.20 pm 2 nd Session - 4.50 pm	 Orders can be entered and matched at Theoretical Closing Price or Last Done Price only. Only Limit Orders can be entered.
End of Session/ Trading Day	1 st Session - 12.30 pm for all except DBT 2 nd Session - 5.00 pm for all -5.15pm (DBT)	Orders cannot be entered, modified, cancelled or matched.

Q9. In what circumstances do the Open, Reserved, and Suspend states happen? Does it have any relation to Trading Phases and/or Trading Sessions?

A See summary below:

Instrument States	Description
Open	Order execution is allowed for the instrument, assuming the group state permits.
Suspended	Order execution is denied (as when the instrument is in the Pre- Opening phase). Bursa manually suspends an instrument. (The System cannot automatically suspend an instrument.)
Reserved	Order execution is denied (as when the instrument is in the Pre- Opening phase). The instrument is subject to Pre-Opening rules regardless of whether the group to which it belongs is in the Pre- Opening, Opening, or Continuous Trading phase.
	An instrument is assigned a Reserved state in any of the following circumstances:
	i) The instrument is automatically reserved by the Trading Engine at the Opening if a) the opening price is outside the instrument's upper or lower price threshold; b) if a Market order is not fully executed; or c) only one Opening order is in the book.
	ii) Bursa manually reserves the instrument(s)-e.g. after the System freezes the instrument (see Frozen) or in other circumstances.
	In this instance, POs have a maximum of 5 minutes to cancel the particular order, failing which, the Exchange will use its discretion to 'open' the securities for trade.
These commands w	ill be executed during the Trading Phases and Trading Sessions.

Q10. Are orders allowed to be entered during the 'RESERVE' status? What is the impact?

A During the 'RESERVE' status, brokers are able to key in orders and the Theoretical Opening Price (TOP) will change accordingly. However, the orders will only be matched after the counter has been opened for trading. Please ensure the Status fields are selected for each market on WinSCORE – Odd Lot and Normal Lot Markets.

Q11. How long will a counter be in 'RESERVE' status?

A If an order is not cancelled by the PO within 5 minutes of the market Opening, Bursa will proceed to open the counter for trading. It would normally take between 2 to 5 minutes to open counters under 'RESERVE' status, depending on the number of counters being under 'RESERVE' status.

In opening the counters under 'RESERVE' status, Bursa will at times be required to change the Upper or Lower Price Limit of the counter. This can happen when there is a limit order entered by Dealers at either the upper or the lower price limits with a Market Order.

E.g. A counter with Reference Price RM 1.00

B/Qty	Buy	Sell	S/Qty
700	MO	MO	300
100	1.30	1.30	200
		1.29	100

In the above scenario, the system will try to calculate TOP which is higher than the best buy price which will be RM 1.31. As the initial upper limit is RM 1.30 (based on 30% price threshold), the counter will be reserved by the system.

Bursa will change the upper limit up to RM 1.32 before the counter is opened.

Q12. What is Theoretical Opening/Closing Price (TOP)

A The TOP is the price calculated and displayed during the pre-opening and pre-closing phases.

The TOP pricing is formulated based on the following theoretical pricing algorithm, that:

- Maximizes the number of shares traded (executable volume),
- Minimizes the number of unfilled shares (minimum surplus),
- If an imbalance of unfilled shares is on the buy side, the TOP will be the highest price therein,
- If an imbalance of unfilled shares is on the sell side, the TOP will be the lowest price therein,
- Price at closest to the reference price.

Q13. Is there any calculation of TOP when dealers key in Odd Lot orders during Pre-Opening/Pre-Closing Phase?

A Yes, the same rules as a normal market will apply to odd lot market. However, the system will NOT display the TOP for Odd lot Market. The TOP field on the WinSCORE will only display the Theoretical Opening Price for Normal Market.

Q14. What is the matching mechanism of BT Securities during Continuous Trading Phase?

A The current system's approach of the matching mechanism is based on 10 second interval call market mechanism. With BT Securities the matching is continuous matching during the Continuous Trading Phase.

Q15. What happens during Trading at Last (TAL)?

A Only Limit orders are allowed and system will reject any Market Orders.

Orders at Trading At Last (TAL) will only be matched at the Theoretical Closing Price (TOP) or last done price (LDP). The Trading System will reject all orders entered with different prices with error code 2138.

When there is an order queuing-in in the order book during the TAL which is better than the LDP/TOP, the system will reject all other orders entered with inferior price.

Example:

The last done price for counter ABC is RM0.700

The best sell price is RM0.600 (carried forward from CTP/OCP) but no TOP calculated during pre-closing

During the TAL, when a dealer enters a BUY order at a price higher than the best sell price (RM0.600) the order will be rejected with an error code "2138 Invalid order price", whereas when the dealer enters a BUY order at the last done price (RM0.700), the order will be rejected with an error code "2137 Order price is outside the thresholds".

When a dealer enters a SELL order at a price lower than the best sell price (RM0.600), the order will again be rejected with an error code "2138 Invalid order price" and when the dealer enters a SELL order at the last done price (RM0.700), the order will be rejected with an error code "2137 Order price is outside the thresholds".

Q16. What is Last Adjusted Closing Price (LACP)?

A LACP is the adjusted price of the stock due to corporate exercise.

Q17. What is the function of LACP and how useful is this LACP?

A The LACP indicates the newly adjusted price when a stock has gone through a corporate exercise.

The LACP is useful as it the base in calculating the trading limit % change and price change (Chg) columns on WinScore.

Q18. What is the difference between SCORE's 'Ref' Price and BT's 'Ref' Price?

A The difference between the SCORE's 'Ref' Price and BT's 'Ref' Price is:

- o SCORE's 'Ref' Price will not change for the 2nd session.
- BT's 'Ref' Price will change in the 2nd session where it takes the Last Done Price (LDP) of the 1st session.

Q19. Can I trade beyond the 99% range of VWAP on DBT?

A Yes. However a new policy and procedure have been developed for trading in DBT which will be forwarded to all POs soon. For the purpose for EUAT POs are requested to enter DBT orders within the 99% range only.

Q20. Is the Company's Particulars (COP's) limit up price and limit down price on WinSCORE applicable to BT?

A Yes, the COP's limit up price and limit down price on WinSCORE is applicable to BT.

Q21. How is the COP's limit up price and limit down price calculated in BT?

A The COP's limit up price and limit down price is calculated based on the Reference Price.

TRADE CANCELLATION

Q22. Once orders are matched can a client or PO request for the trade to be cancelled?

A Once trades are matched the trades cannot be cancelled and the PO is bound by the trades. Cancellation is only allowed in very limited circumstances.

The circumstances under which the Exchange may cancel a contract is set out in Rule 601.2 (2)(b). Under BTS in addition to the Exchange cancelling trades arising from consent of both the seller and buyer, the Exchange is also empowered to cancel in the following circumstances

- Where in the opinion of the Exchange, the contract executed in the ATS is in violation of the Rules and the Securities Laws; and
- Where the contracts are executed erroneously due to system failure or malfunction in the ATS or a mistake by the Exchange

Q23. Is there a procedure for the POs to follow in making a request for a trade cancellation

A Yes, please refer to the directives issued by the Exchange attached to R/R 11 of 2008.

Q24. Will the exchange cancel trades in all instances where cancellation is requested based on mutual request of both the buyer and seller?

A No. The exchange will look into the facts and circumstances of each case in particular the reason for the request for the cancellation. Cancellation will only be done if the Exchange is satisfied with the reason and the evidence given.

Q25. Will the market be informed of the request made by both the buyer and seller to mutually cancel the trade?

A Yes, we will issue a SPI message immediately upon receipt of the request for cancellation. We will also inform the market once a decision is made on the request.

Q26. Does system failure or malfunction in the ATS includes the failure or malfunction of the POs' system?

A No, this will only be the system failure or malfunction of the ATS. ATS is defined in Rule 101.1 to mean the trading system established by the exchange and this does not include the PO's front end and back office systems.

Q27. Under what circumstances will the exchange cancel trades arising from mistakes by the Exchange?

A This generally refers to a mistake in the entries made by the Exchange in the ATS e.g. delay in suspension or closing of market, incorrect trading messages disseminated such as expiry date, underlying price etc.

Q28. How soon will the Exchange inform the PO of its decision to cancel trades and the details of the trades cancelled?

A We will immediately look into the request for trade cancellation and once a decision has been made we will immediately inform the market.

Q29. Are there any levy imposed by the Exchange for canceling trades?

A Yes, a levy of RM 1,000 will be imposed for a trade cancelled by the Exchange upon a request made by the PO to cancel the trade.

Q30. Under what circumstances can a PO request for a review of the trades cancelled?

A This is when the PO or its client is not satisfied with the decision made by the Exchange to cancel trades pursuant to Rule 601.2(2)(b). All requests for a review will be considered by the management. If the POs/its clients are not happy with the decision made, the PO/client may appeal against such decision made.

Q31. What is the procedure for submission of the application for review?

A The procedures are issued together with amendments to the Rules of Bursa Securities in relation to BTS. Please refer to R/R 10 of 2008.

Q32. Can a client make the application for a review of the trades cancelled directly to the Exchange?

A No, all request for a review must be made through the PO.

TRADING

Q33. What if a person not authorised by the PO keys in the order, will the PO be liable to honour the trade if the order is matched?

A Yes, the PO will be liable to honour all trades matched in the ATS even if the trades are entered into by a person not authorized by the PO. This is stipulated in Rule 601.2(2)(a). Under Rule 701.2(3), PO is responsible to take all reasonable security measures to prevent unauthorised access to the ATS including establishing and maintaining such procedures for the administration and monitoring of access to the ATS. Under Rule 701.7(2), POs and ATS Operators must enter orders in the ATS accurately and correctly in particular on the price and volume of trade.

Q34. What if the PO makes a mistake on the volume and price of the order can the PO request for a cancellation of the trade?

- A Currently the circumstances under which the Exchange may cancel a trade as stipulated in Rule 601.2(2)(b) do not include a situation of a keying in error by the PO. This will be considered in the future.
- Q35. When can a PO request for the record of the exchange to verify on the orders of the PO that have been matched in the ATS?
- **A** By 6.00pm on the trading day.
- Q36. What if there is a discrepancy between the records of the PO and the Exchange on the orders of the PO that have been matched?
- A The records of the Exchange will prevail. This is stipulated in Rule 701.10(1).
- Q37. When can an order matched in the ATS be in breach of the Upper Limit Price or the Lower Limit Price ?
- A When a system glitch or human error occurs on setting of trading limit in the ATS.

ODD LOT

- Q38. Must there be a credit balance of the shares in the CDS Account before a PO can sell odd lot shares?
- A Yes. Based on Rule 701.3(2)(c), a PO can only enter an order to sell securities in odd lots if the quantity for the sale of such securities is designated as 'free' in the CDS Account of the seller when the order is entered.
- Q39. How does the PO ensure that there are shares in the CDS Account of a seller who wants to sell odd lots?
- A PO can request the seller to authorise its dealer's representative to enquire into the balances in the CDS Account of the seller in accordance with the procedures set by Bursa Malaysia Depository Sdn Bhd. This would enable the DR to check the balance in the CDS Account prior to the sale if the CDS account is maintained with the PO.

If the client does not give the above authorization, alternatively the PO can request the client to provide a written confirmation that the odd lot securities to be sold is in the CDS Account or the client provide a copy of the statement from Bursa Depository Sdn Bhd to evidence the current 'free' balance in the CDS Account of the client.

- Q40. Can the 'free' odd lot securities be in another CDS Account held with another PO or ADM prior to the entry of the order?
- A Yes and the PO can request for the written confirmation or the CDS statement as stated above in order to ensure that there are 'free' shares in the CDS Account of the seller.
- Q41. What happens if a PO enters an order to sell odd lots securities when the securities is not credited as 'free' securities in the CDS Account of the seller?
- A If the order gets matched and the seller fails to deliver the securities on T+3 then the trade will be cash settled with the buyer.
- Q42. Will the PO be considered to have breached Rule 701.3(2)(c) in entering an order for the sale of odd lot securities when the securities are not credited as 'free' in the CDS Account of the seller prior to the sale?
- A Yes, the PO will be said to have breached the above Rule
- Q43. Is the Odd Lot Market subjected to price limits?
- A Yes, under BTS price limit ie Upper Limit and Lower Limit is now applicable to Odd Lot Market. This Upper Limit and Lower Limit will follow the normal market.
- Q44. When will the cash be settled with the buyer and how will the same be computed?
- A This will be subject to the requirements stated by the Clearing House as contained in the Clearing House Rules and directives.

DIRECT BUSINESS TRANSACTIONS

- Q45. What does it mean that the PO is deemed to be a principal in relation to DBTs as stipulated in Rule 902.2(1)?
- A This means that the Exchange will deem all DBTs reported to the Exchange to be that of the PO and as such the Exchange will look to the PO in the event there is any failure or breach of the rules in relation to DBT. However, the Exchange will still not novate all DBTs with the exception of the Novated DBTs as per Rule 5.8(b) of the Clearing House Rules.
- Q46. Rule 902.2(1)(e) states that second PO must enter the corresponding information of the DBT within the time frame prescribed by the Exchange. What is the time frame and where is this stated?
- **A** 15 minutes. This is stipulated in the Trading Manual.

Q47. Can DBTs be executed at any price?

A Yes, there is no price limit for DBTs except that where the price is executed above or lower than 15% of the previous day VWAP ("PVWAP"), the POs will have to notify the exchange.

Prior to BTS, there was also no price limits for the execution of DBTs except that prior notification must be given to the Exchange before execution of the DBT where the price is above or lower than 15% of the PVWAP.

Q48. What VWAP means and how is it calculated?

A VWAP means the volume weighted average price of a particular securities calculated as follows:

the total value of securities transacted during a particular period of time ("the period")

the total number of securities transacted during the period

- Q49. Where is the PVWAP price displayed?
- A Bursa website and E-Rapid
- Q50. Will client be required to execute a Statutory Declaration to affirm that the information and basis for the DBT executed is true?
- A client is no longer required to execute a Statutory Declaration. Pursuant to Rule 902.5(2), the client amongst others must submit a declaration and not a statutory declaration as provided under Appendix 12 in the Rules where the price of the DBT is below or above 15% of the PVWAP.
- Q51. In the case of Initial Public Offering ("IPO"), corporate action, securities on the first day of trading ex-entitlement and suspended securities or securities which is subjected to a trading halt, there will be no PVAWP available. Can DBT be carried out in these cases?
- A. Yes, however, DBTs can only be reported after the first hour of trading of the securities. The price to be used shall be the VWAP of the first hour of trading for the purpose of reporting obligations in Rule 902.5(2).

Q52. What if there are no trades on the first hour of trading?

A. If there are no trades on the first hour of trading, the price to be used for the purpose of reporting obligations in Rule 902.5(2) will be the reference price.

Q53. Can DBTs be cancelled once the DBTs have been reported and matched in the system?

A All DBTs once reported to the Exchange will be considered as firm contracts for the purposes of clearing and settlement. No cancellation is permitted. This is stated in Rule 905(1).

Q54. If there is a mistake to the details of the DBT that was reported to the Exchange, can the PO amend the details?

A Yes, provided that it is as a result of a key-in error and not for any other reasons. Amendments can be made to any details and must be done on the same day that the DBT is reported to the exchange by 5.15 pm.

Q55. What if the key in error is discovered the next day and this relate to the volume or price of the DBT?

A. The PO will have no alternative but to let the DBT fail on the settlement day.

Q56. Previously DBTs will need to be reported to the Exchange within 15 minutes that the same is concluded. This requirement has been removed from the Rules. Does this mean there is no longer the above requirement?

A Yes. DBT is essentially an off market transaction that is agreed upon by the seller and buyer outside the ATS. This transaction will need to be reported to the exchange for the purpose of ensuring that the clearing and settlement of the transaction is done by the clearing house. As such the reporting to the exchange will only be triggered when parties are ready to clear and settle the DBT that may have been entered into much earlier.

Q57. What is the rationale of requiring prior approval from the Exchange for DBTs outside the price band and below 50,000 units?

A. Trades less than 50,000 units should typically be executed on the market. Only trades involving large blocks of shares which may impact the market price should be executed via DBT. The prior approval is for the Exchange to review whether the DBT to be executed is genuine and whether the price to be executed is justifiable.

Q58. What are the procedures applicable to obtain the above approval?

A The procedures are contained in R/R 10 of 2008.

Q59. Are there any exceptions to the approval required as stated under Q56?

A The approval is not required if the DBT is executed for the purpose of fulfilling an order which cannot be completed through on market transaction or to rectify an on market transaction erroneously executed. Please refer to Rule 901.1(1)(d).

Q60. What are the documents required for DBTs now that DBTs above 50,000 units and outside the price band do not require the prior approval of the Exchange?

A. The documentation requirements remain the same. However for DBTs above 50,000 units and outside the price band, only post notification of the transaction is required and POs shall maintain all documents at the POs' premises and produce them upon request by the Exchange or the Commission.

Q61. How will the POs know that the intended execution price of a particular DBT will be outside the price band given that the Rules require the PO to submit for approval 3 days prior to the date of the DBT?

A. The requirement has been shortened from the 10 days to 3 days. As in previous DBT cases, if a PO anticipates that the price of the DBT will be outside the price band, the

PO must advise the client accordingly and submit the application with full documentation to the Exchange 3 days prior to the intended date of the DBT.

- Q62. Pursuant to Rule 5.8(b) of the Clearing House Rules, delivery of securities and payment for DBTs can be effected partially? Does this mean under the Rules of Bursa Securities, the POs will not be held liable for failing to deliver the securities in full or to effect payment in full?
- A. No, the PO is still liable for full delivery and payment. The purpose of the partial settlement Rule is to ensure, as far as possible, that all transactions executed and reported to the Exchange are settled.
- Q63. The penalty scale has been removed. What is the penalty scale for failure of DBTs going forward?
- A The Exchange will still use the penalty scale as a guide but the penalty would be decided based on the facts and circumstances of each case of failure of the DBT.
- Q64. What would be the penalty for failure of DBT in relation to the new partial settlement rule?
- **A.** The penalty would depend on the various scenarios:-
 - Scenario 1 The seller delivers partial securities but manage to perform a manual buy-in to deliver all the securities to the buyer by the end of T+3.

In this scenario, no penalty will be imposed.

Scenario 2 The seller delivers partial securities and the buyer accepts the partial delivery and settles the DBT contract.

In this scenario, the penalty will be imposed on the seller for the nondelivery of the remaining securities.

Scenario 3 The seller delivers partial securities but the buyer fails to settle the DBT because the buyer refuses to accept partial delivery of the securities. In this case, the DBT contract will fail.

In this scenario, the penalty will be imposed on the seller for the whole amount of the failed DBT contract.

Scenario 4 The seller delivers the securities in full but the buyer fails to settle the DBT contract.

In this scenario, the penalty will be imposed on the buyer for the whole amount of the failed DBT contact.

- Q65. Under what transfer reason can the manually bought-in shares be transferred to the buying Participating Organisation?
- A. The transfer can be performed under the B5 reason. Kindly refer to the changes on the CDS Procedures Manual.
- Q66. Will the buying in provisions and the selling out provisions be applicable to a DBT that has been converted to a Novated Contract under the Clearing House Rules?
- A Yes, all provisions in chapter 8 will be applicable. This is stipulated in Rule 801.1(3).
- Q67. What is the brokerage payable for a DBT converted to a Novated Contract?
- A The brokerage will follow brokerage that is applicable for on market transactions. This is stipulated in Rule 1001.1(5)(b).

WINSCORE

Q68. Will the Broker Front End (BFE) be changed?

A There will only be minor changes to facilitate the usage of BFE with additional features and screen. New fields are introduced to support Bursa Trade.

Q69. What are the new changes on WinSCORE in BT?

- a) Setting of screens for various Market Segments
 - Normal Market
 - Grey Colour Fields
 - Odd Lot Market
 - Yellow Colour Field
 - Direct Business Transaction (DBT)
 - > Green Colour Field
 - Buying-In Market
 - Normal Red Colour Field
 - Odd Lot Pink Colour Field

Note: The screens need to be set in WinSCORE by selecting the fields in the Admin > Display Field Settings. For example the TOP.

Please ensure that the WinSCORE display is set as the above before start of every EUAT.

- b) The Buying-In, Odd Lot and DBT Screens have been removed in the Displayed Tab and have been replaced with its own screen.
- c) The new fields of Bursa Trade shown on WinSCORE
 - Grp: Group Status
 - Tp: Trading Phase
 - LACP: Last adjusted Closing Price
 - TOP: Pre-Opening Theoretical Price

Note: These new fields can be selected in WinSCORE using the Admin > Display Field Settings.

d) Direct Business Transaction (DBT)

Current System	BT System
The dealer needs to enter a password when executing a DBT order.	The dealer needs to enter the dealer's Code when executing a DBT order.
Not able to provide realtime VWAP (Previous VWAP Price – Pvwap)	Capable of generating realtime VWAP PVWAP is available via website E-Rapid only

e) In the event of an IPO

Current System	BT System
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The Closing Price and the Last Done	е
Price will display 0 for the IPO. Only the	е
Ref Price will show the IPO's price.	

The IPO's price will be displayed on the Closing Price, the Last Done Price, the LACP and the Ref Price columns.

Q70. Where can I see the Theoretical Opening/Closing Price (TOP) on my WinSCORE?

A The TOP can be setup to be displayed on WinSCORE screen via *Admin > Display Field Settings* and selecting TOP from the *Available Field Box* both the Theoretical Opening Price and Theoretical Closing Price will be displayed in the same TOP field.

Q71. Will any alert message be displayed during order entry and odd lot order entry?

- A There is no alert message being displayed at the time of an order entry being keyed in to differentiate between normal order and an odd lot order. However, one will be able to differentiate by the entry order screen colour as follows:
 - For Normal Order Entry Screen Beige Colour
 - For Odd Lot Order Entry Screen Yellow Colour

Q72. Where can I see the description of Error Codes?

A Most of the descriptions of the error codes are available on the Online WinView *Err* button. A copy of the complete list of error codes with the respective description has been forwarded to POs' IT Coordinators.

Q73. How can we get the definition list of BT Error Codes?

A You may liase with your IT Coordinators as copy of the complete list of error codes with the respective description has been forwarded to them.

Q74. Why was my order entry rejected with error code 1004?

A This error code was due to an order entry made during the wrong trading phase,

E.g. Market orders entered during Trading At Last phase will be rejected by system with this error code. Orders entered during Opening phase will also be rejected by the system.

Q75. What are the procedures to enquire online VWAP?

A The procedures are as follows:

- To enquire online VWAP select Order Entry > Enquiry VWAP. Once the screen pop-out, enter the time or just leave it blank follow by F1 button and the price will be displayed on WinView Online.
- Leaving the field blank will give you the latest VWAP.
- Enquiry of VWAP must be for a minimum of 1 hour.

Q76. Is there a way to view the Married deal order and Crossing deal order separately?

A No, both the Married deal orders and Crossing deal orders (Direct Business Transaction - DBT) orders are lumped together on the DBT screen.

Q77. What is the difference between the fieldname 'Trading Phase' (TP) and Group Status'?

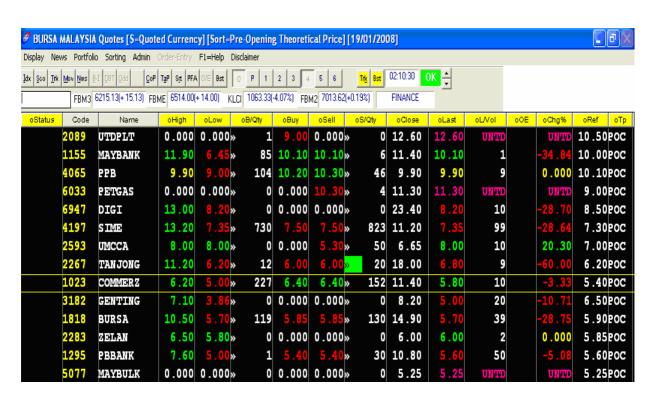
- A Though the 'Trading Phase' (TP) and 'Group Status' display similar output, there is a difference between both fields, i.e.
 - > Trading Phase or TP displays the trading phases that the BT system goes through throughout the trading session via WinScore.
 - ➤ Group Status displays the trading phases that the group of stocks goes through throughout the trading sessions.

APPENDIX 1 - BT SECURITIES: WINSCORE SCREENS

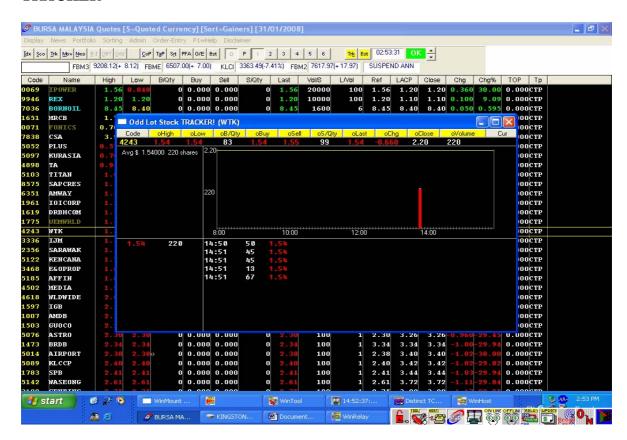
NORMAL MARKET

🍠 BURSA	BURSA MALAYSIA Quotes [S=Quoted Currency] [Sort=Pre-Opening Theoretical Price] [19/01/2008]															đΧ
Display News Portfolio Sorting Admin Order-Entry F1=Help Disclaimer																
Idx Sco Trk Mov Nws BI D8T Odd CoF TaF Srt PFA O/E Bst Q P 1 2 3 4 5 6 Trk Bst 02:08:27 OK																
FBM3 6215.65(+15.65) FBME 6504.18(+ 4.18) KLCI 1063.33(-4.07%) FBM2 7015.92(+0.23%) FINANCE																
Status	Code	àÁ	Â	À Name	B/Qty	Buy	Sell	S/Qty	Last	Vol	Close	LACP	Ref	TOP	Тр	IOP'
	2089	Co	TIDOS	e Iring 1970 dite Index Component	. 20	7.35	7.35»	50	10.50	330	12.60	12.60	10.50	7.35	POC	
	1155	Срр	nk-n	t Composite index co		0.000	0.000»	105	10.00	1.2M	11.40	9.20	10.00	10.50	POC	
	4065	C	in South	osite index componen	» 110	10.20	10.20»	110	10.10	1593	9.90	9.90	10.10	10.20	POC	
	6033	С		RPETGAS	20	9.20	9.20	30	9.00	70	11.30	11.30	9.00	9.20	POC	
	6947	С		RDIGI	» 70	8.60	8.60»	110	8.50	98610	23.40	11.50	8.50	8.60	POC	
	4197	С	þ	RSIME	» 30	0.000	0.000»	847	7.30	3.7M	11.20	10.20	7.30	7.45	POC	
	2593			RUMCCA	» 20	7.10	7.10»	20	7.00	2520	6.65	6.65	7.00	7.10	POC	
	2267	С		R TAN JONG	» 10	0.000	0.000»	10	6.20	257758	18.00	8.85	6.20	6.25	POC	
	1023	С	þ	RCOMMERZ	» 20	6.30	6.30»	10	5.40	113963	11.40	5.50	5.40	6.30	POC	
	3182	С	þ	RGENTING	» 160	6.35	6.35»	125	6.50	58658	8.20	5.50	6.50	6.35	POC	
	1818	С	þ	RBURSA	» 4068	5.80	0.000»	24	5.90	491817	14.90	8.10	5.90	5.80	POC	
	2283	С		RZELAN	» 10	5.85	5.85»	10	5 .85	7963	6.00	5.20	5 . 85	5 .85	POC	

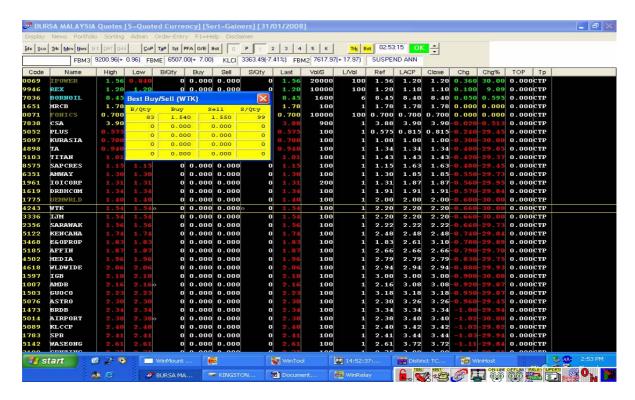
ODD LOT MARKET



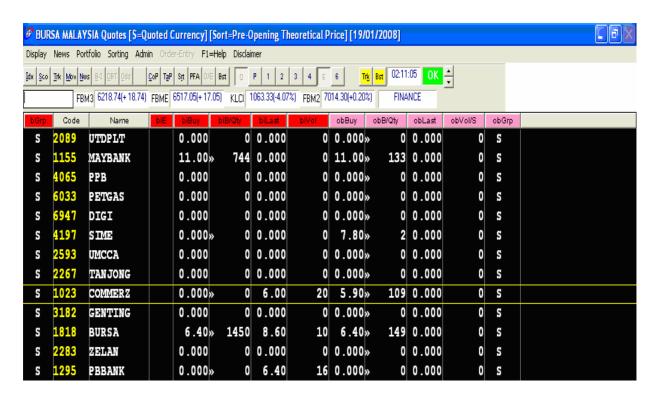
TRACKER



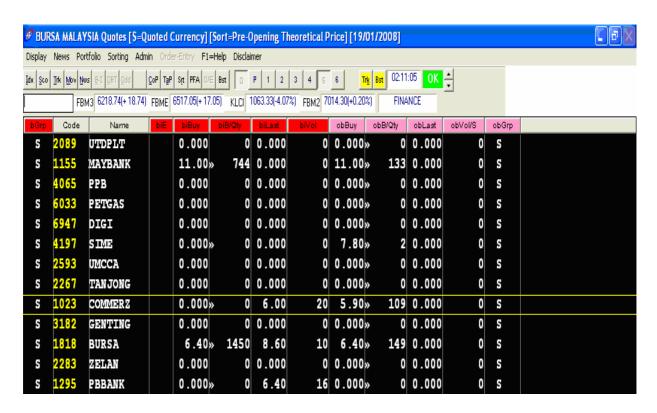
BEST 5 BIDS



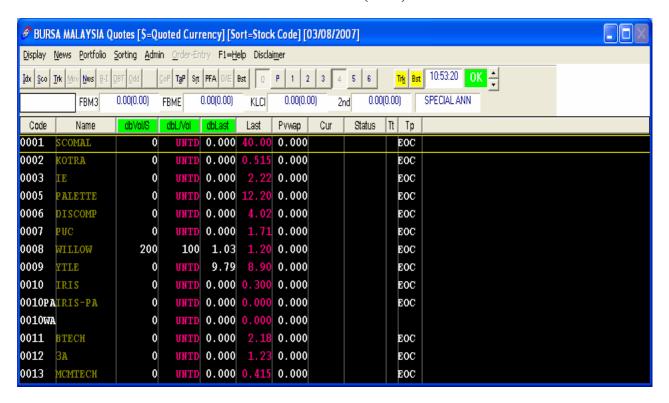
BUYING-IN MARKET



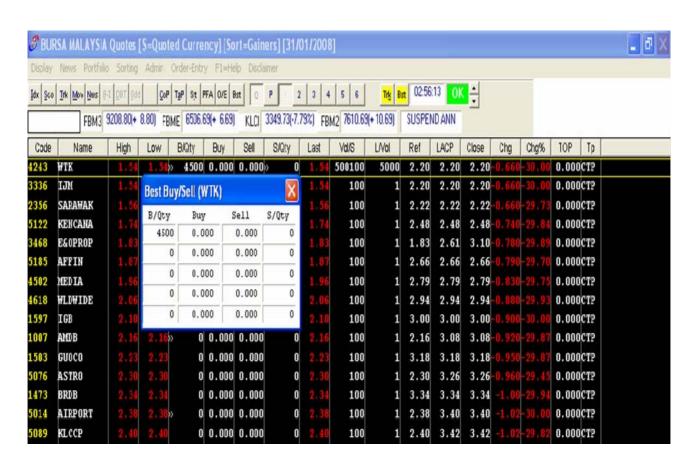
BUYING-IN MARKET



DIRECT BUSINESS TRANSACTION MARKET (DBT)



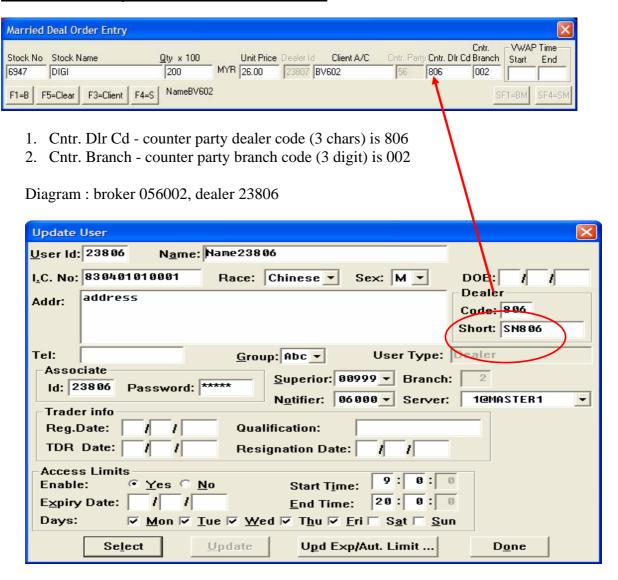
MARKET ORDER



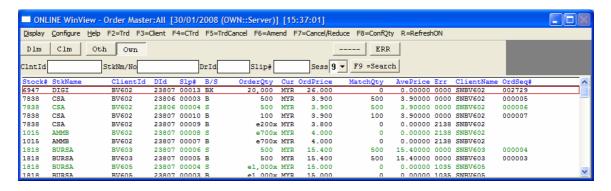
APPENDIX 2 - DBT SCREENS

DBT ORDER ENTRY SCREEN - MARRIED

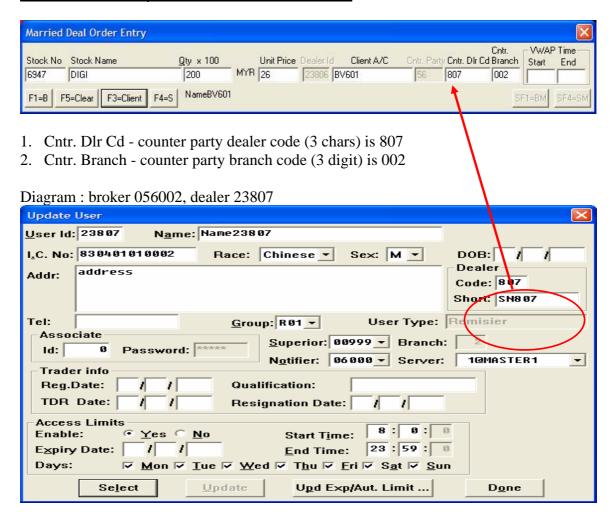
A. Order entered by broker 056002, dealer 23807



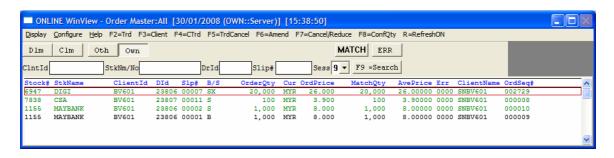
Displayed on WinView Online



B. Order matched by broker 056002, dealer 23806

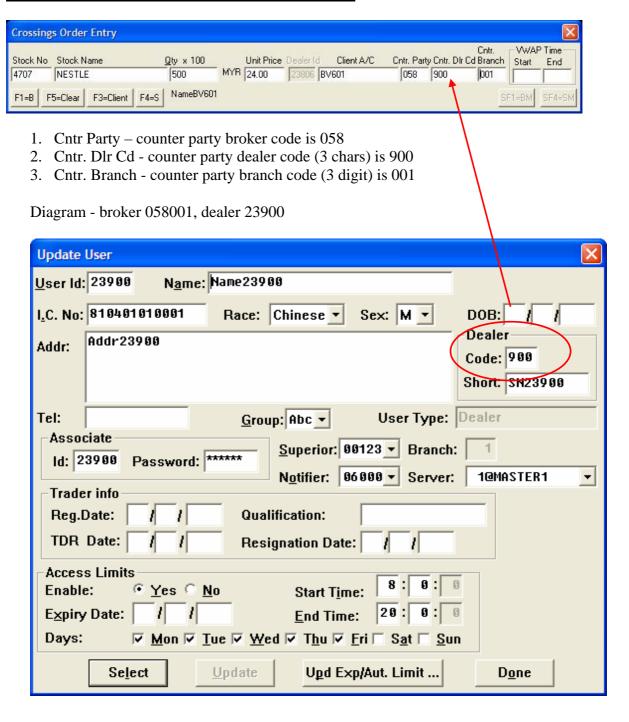


Order matched on WinView Online



DBT ORDER ENTRY SCREEN - CROSSING

A. Order entered by broker 056002 and dealer 23806



B. Order entered by broker 058001 and dealer 23900

