



Self-Trade Prevention (STPF) Functionality

Frequently Asked Questions

March 2025

1) What is Self -Trade Prevention Functionality (“STPF”)?

STPF resides within the ICE trading engine and provides various automated configurations to prevent self-trading of orders entered with the same STPF ID. This may include orders entered within the same trading firm, or across trading firms. Trading firms manage their STPF ID through ICE’s proprietary user portal. Further description of the STPF is contained within the Self-Trade Prevention Policy which can be found [here](#).

The STPF permits selection of any one of the following actions to occur when the matching engine detects a potential self- trade:

Reject Taking Order (RTO) – If a new incoming bid/offer would result in a self-trade match with a resting offer/bid, the incoming bid/offer (or “Taking Order”) will be automatically rejected.

Reject Resting Order (RRO) – If a new incoming bid/offer would result in a self-trade match with a resting offer/bid, the resting bid/offer (or “Resting Order”) will be automatically cancelled.

Reject Both Orders (RBO) – If a new incoming bid/offer would result in a self-trade match with a resting offer/bid, both the Taking Order and Resting Order will be automatically cancelled.

In situations where the selected action is different for the Resting Order and the Taking Order, the action selected for the Taking Order will prevail. If no selection has been made for a given STPF ID, then RRO will be the default action.

2) Who is required to use STPF?

The use of STPF is mandatory on ICE Futures Abu Dhabi (“IFAD”) markets for:

- Proprietary traders with direct electronic access who utilise algorithmic trading applications. “Proprietary traders” is defined as an entity (company or individual) that trades for its own account, and which does not trade for customer/client accounts.
- Participants in IFAD Liquidity Provider Programmes that contain either a cash pool or a fee credit pool.

All market participants are encouraged to utilise STPF in a manner that is appropriate to the nature of their trading operations and organisational structure. Firms should document the rationale for the level of STPF set within their organisation and be able to produce such documentation upon

request from the Exchange. For example, if firms determine to provide desks that are pursuing genuinely independent strategies with their own STPF IDs, they must be able to produce documentation demonstrating that each such desk is operating independently.

3) **How is STPF set-up and administered?**

STPF is required to be set up and administered by trading firms themselves. Specifically, trading firms create an STPF ID that can be deployed for any of its traders, and/or on specific orders. Trades are prevented between any outright orders with the same STPF ID, as well as between same-spread-to-same-spread orders with the same STPF ID. This occurs whether the orders are entered by the same trading firm or trader on both sides, or different trading firms or traders, as STPF ID uniqueness is enforced across trading firms.

For FIX users, the STPF ID is contained in Tag 9821 (SelfMatchPrevention ID), and the STPF instructions (RRO; RTO; RBO) are contained in Tag 9822 (SelfMatchPreventionInstruction). The STPF ID must be all numbers, and between one and seven characters in length.

To ensure uniqueness across trading firms, the firm that first creates an STPF ID is able to generate a “token” value for that STPF ID. Any subsequent firm who attempts to create the same STPF ID will need to obtain the token from the original firm, before they can adopt the common STPF ID. For example, if STPF ID 12345 has been created by one company, it may only be used by other companies via the sharing functionality.

STPF IDs are created and managed through a new portal, located in the ICE Identifier Admin (“IIA”) interface. A detailed user guide for the new STPF management portal can be found here: https://www.theice.com/publicdocs/STPF_User_Guide.pdf.

STPF IDs must be set up at least one trading session prior to the intended usage, to allow them to be incorporated into the ICE Trading System. A bulk upload facility exists, as noted in the user guide. Orders containing an STPF ID that is not registered in IIA will be rejected.

4) **Who has access to the STPF portal?**

All trading entities with access to the ICE Identifier Admin (“IIA”) interface will have access to the STPF portal. This is similar to access for the Authorised Trader Management System (“ATMS”).

5) Who has responsibility to ensure STPF IDs are populated?

Operational responsibility to create an STPF ID and populate it on orders resides primarily with the entity with access to IIA and the STPF portal. Please review the relevant Rules to determine which entity(ies) may have responsibility to ensure STPF IDs are populated correctly. Where appropriate, Members should check with their clients that the STPF is enabled.

6) What account information is shared between companies using an STPF ID?

Any company that registers an STPF ID with a token is able to view the beneficial owner and account information originally assigned to the STPF ID, as entered by the original company that created the STPF ID. Furthermore, only the original company that registered the STPF ID is able to edit this reference data. This is irrespective of whether the STPF ID is shared with another company.

7) What audit information is available for any IDs that are shared?

Audit information is available for all STPF IDs. Companies who share an STPF ID will be able to review that sharing activity, as will any company with whom they are affiliated under a common parent company by ICE User Admin. Companies who are not affiliated under a common parent company will not be able to see detailed STPF ID sharing activity. Unaffiliated companies will only be able to see that a token their company generated was used to register the STPF ID. Questions regarding unaffiliated company sharing activity for a specific STPF ID should be directed to ICE Help Desk.

8) Will the use of the STPF create any delay while checking for potentially matching orders?

No. Since the functionality operates at the trading engine level, there is no latency introduced, regardless of whether the functionality is active or not.

9) Will the STPF prevent outright orders from matching spread orders?

No, the STPF does not apply to derived orders from spreads or other strategies that trade against outright orders. Only outright-to-outright orders and spread to same spread orders will be prevented from self-trading.

10) Will the self-trade prevention functionality pertain to off-exchange transactions entered through ICEBlock?

No, the self-trade prevention functionality is only applicable to orders that are entered separately and directly in the electronic central limit order book market. However, please see the question below regarding Crossing Order functionality.

11) How does STPF work with Crossing Order (CO) functionality?

STPF prevents trades in the Crossing Order functionality of the ICE Trading System if one side of a Crossing Order could trade with the Central Limit Order Book ("CLOB"), and that side of the CO has an STPF ID that matches the order in the CLOB. The behaviour of STPF in a CO situation depends on the action specified on the CO (RRO; RTO; RBO). Specifically:

Under RRO, the resting order in the CLOB is removed, and the entire volume of the CO is able to cross. Note that, in absence of a specified action, RRO is the default action.

Under RTO, the entire CO volume on both sides is removed, and no cross occurs.

Under RBO, the resting order in the CLOB is removed, as is the entire CO volume on both sides. No cross occurs.

Note that in a CO situation, the CO is always considered the Taking order. In addition, as noted previously, the STPF instructions on the Taking order are always used to determine STPF behaviour.

For example: a CO is entered for 50 contracts at the price of 2, with STPF ID 12345 on the bid and no STPF ID on the offer. At that time, the CLOB reflects a best bid at the price of 1 for 5 contracts and a best offer at the price of 2 for 10 contracts. The resting 10 lot offer at the price of 2 has the

same STPF ID 12345 (as the bid within the CO). Upon expiry of the CO wait time, the following outcomes would occur:

RRO: Resting best offer in CLOB with STPF ID: 12345 is deleted. All 50 contracts of CO cross, provided no other bids/offers are better in the CLOB.

RTO: Entire CO is deleted. The resting best offer at 2 in the CLOB with STPF ID: 12345 remains active.

RBO: Entire CO is deleted, as well as the best offer at 2 in the CLOB with STPF ID: 12345.

12) Will a modification of the terms of an existing order be recognised and treated as a new order for purposes of the self-trade prevention functionality?

Yes. For example, assume an order to buy 1 August WTI @ 95.20 is submitted for STPF ID #1234567 and an hour later, an order to sell 1 August WTI @ 95.25 is submitted for STPF ID #1234567. If the price of the Buy order is later modified to 95.25, the system will recognise the price modification as a new bid. If such modification results in the new bid matching the existing offer for STPF ID #1234567, the functionality will prohibit those orders from matching. In this scenario, the modified bid is treated as the Taking Order for purposes of determining which order will be cancelled by the system.

13) If a bid/offer is submitted to the trading engine at the same price as a resting offer/bid that would result in a self-trade if matched, would one or both of the orders be automatically cancelled?

If the resting order has the top priority in the order book, and would result in a self-trade against the entire quantity of the inbound opposing order, then the appropriate RTO, RRO, or RBO functionality will be employed, and the relevant order (RTO; RRO) or orders (RBO) will be cancelled entirely. However, if the resting order is not the top priority order for the full volume of the inbound order, then any partial fills against unrelated parties will be permitted to occur prior to cancellation of the balance of the inbound order.

For example:

Assume best bids are: \$39.50 (10) – oldest in FIFO queue – STPF ID 1234567

\$39.50 (5) – second oldest in FIFO queue – STPF ID 7654321

Scenario 1:

Trader enters an order to sell **5** at \$39.50 under STPF ID 7654321. This order is accepted, as it will trade entirely with the oldest buy order (for STPF ID 1234567). The other buy order (for STPF ID 7654321) remains in the order book, at the same FIFO priority.

Scenario 2:

Trader enters an order to sell **12** at \$39.50 under STPF ID 7654321. The STPF functionality is employed (RTO, RRO, or RBO), because a portion of the sell order would otherwise cross with the buy order for STPF ID 7654321.

The specific outcomes would be as follows:

RTO: 10 lots of the sell order would execute, and the 2-lot balance would be rejected. Buy order for STPF ID 7654321 remains in the order book, at the same FIFO priority.

RRO: 10 lots of the sell order would execute. The entire resting buy order of 5 contracts for STPF ID 7654321 would be cancelled and the 2-lot balance of the sell order would rest in the book.

RBO: 10 lots of the sell order would execute, and then both the entire resting bid of 5 lots for STPF ID 7654321 and the remaining 2 lot offer would be withdrawn.

14) Are the RTO, RRO and RBO available for all futures orders?

Yes.

15) Will a firm be required to utilise STPF if it has its own internal system?

Yes, entities required to use STPF must use it regardless of any internal systems they may have. Additionally, firms may continue to employ their own internal systems for preventing self-trading activity, if they choose. Please refer to question #2 for further guidance on whether you are required to have STPF enabled.

16) Will I be provided a report of my firm's orders that were cancelled due to the STPF?

The Exchange is not providing any STPF reporting at this time. However, firms should continue to monitor their order activity and identify ways to reduce self-trading activity in compliance with Exchange rules. Users will receive order cancellation notifications when their orders are cancelled as a result of the STPF. Examples of this notification are below:

RTO Trader receives the STPF rejection notice regarding their new (taking) order. If the resting order is from a different trader, that trader does not receive a separate notice that their order caused a new order to be rejected.

RRO Trader receives the STPF removal notice regarding their existing (resting) order. If the new (taking) order is from a different trader, that trader does not receive a separate notice that their order caused a resting order to be removed.

RBO Trader receives a STPF rejection notice on the new (taking) order, and a STPF removal notice for the existing (resting) order. If the orders are from different traders, each one only receives the notice that is applicable to their order.

17) How are STPF IDs associated to an order?

The STPF is facilitated by trading firms themselves. Trading firms create the STPF IDs they wish to employ, and then apply them to their traders as desired.

For WebICE, a trading firm can apply a single STPF ID to all orders entered by its traders, or it can make available all its STPF IDs to its traders via a dropdown menu in the order entry screen.

Note that WebICE allows a trader to vary STPF on/off in their User Preference settings. Functionality varies on FIX interfaces, some of which can populate the STPF ID downstream on an order. In either case, companies with mandatory STPF requirements should ensure they review their traders' activities regularly to ensure STPF IDs are being populated as required. Additionally, if any trader disables the functionality and ultimately transacts opposite itself or an affiliated party, these actions may result in a potential violation of Exchange wash trade rules.

Please see the STPF User Guide, speak to your ISV, or speak to the ICE Help Desk, for more information.

18) Can an STPF ID be shared between companies?

Yes. Creation of STPF IDs is at the company level, and STPF IDs can be shared with other companies. Furthermore, generation of a "token" by the first company to create an STPF ID, and usage of that token by subsequent companies who wish to use that same STPF ID, must occur irrespective of whether the companies are affiliated or not.

Note that tokens can also be generated by subsequent companies (who themselves received a token for the STPF ID), allowing them in turn to share the ID with other companies, creating a hierarchy of sharing for a given STPF ID.

For example, Company A wants to share an STPF ID with Companies B and C. Company A generates a token for Companies B and C to use. Subsequently, Company B wants to share the same STPF ID with Company D. Company B has two choices: (1) Generate its own token, for Company D to use to activate the STPF ID, or (2) Provide to Company D the original token generated by Company A to activate the STPF ID. In either case, all of Companies A, B, C, and D are using the common STPF ID.

Tokens are valid for one week from the date of their creation.

19) How is an STPF ID shared between companies?

As described in greater detail in the [STPF user guide](#), the first trading firm to create a particular STPF ID is then able to generate a “token” for other trading firms wishing to use the same STPF ID. When a subsequent trading firm attempts to create the same STPF ID, the system will prompt for the token. It is not possible to create the same STPF ID without a token.

NOTE: Trading firms with common clients who wish to use a common STPF ID should communicate in advance to ensure there is agreement, and to facilitate a smooth setup process. Recall that STPF IDs must be generated and deployed at least one trading session prior to their intended usage.

As a reminder, beneficiary and account information on an STPF ID is shared with all companies using that STPF ID. Companies that choose to share their STPF IDs must ensure they are providing a token only to those companies who they wish to have authority to view that information.

20) What if an STPF ID is entered in error, or needs to be deleted?

There is no ability to completely delete an STPF ID. If an STPF ID was created in error and will not be used for trading, the ID can be made inactive in the STPF interface. The ID will then be invalid for trading after the next maintenance window. This action will only apply to the specific trading participant and will not impact other trading participants that already registered the STPF ID.

21) How is an STPF ID enabled or managed across multiple ICE exchanges?

When an STPF ID is enabled for a given company (with a unique ICE company ID), the STPF ID will be available for that company’s activity across all ICE exchanges. Similarly, any subsequent management of that STPF ID will apply to all ICE exchanges in which it is used.