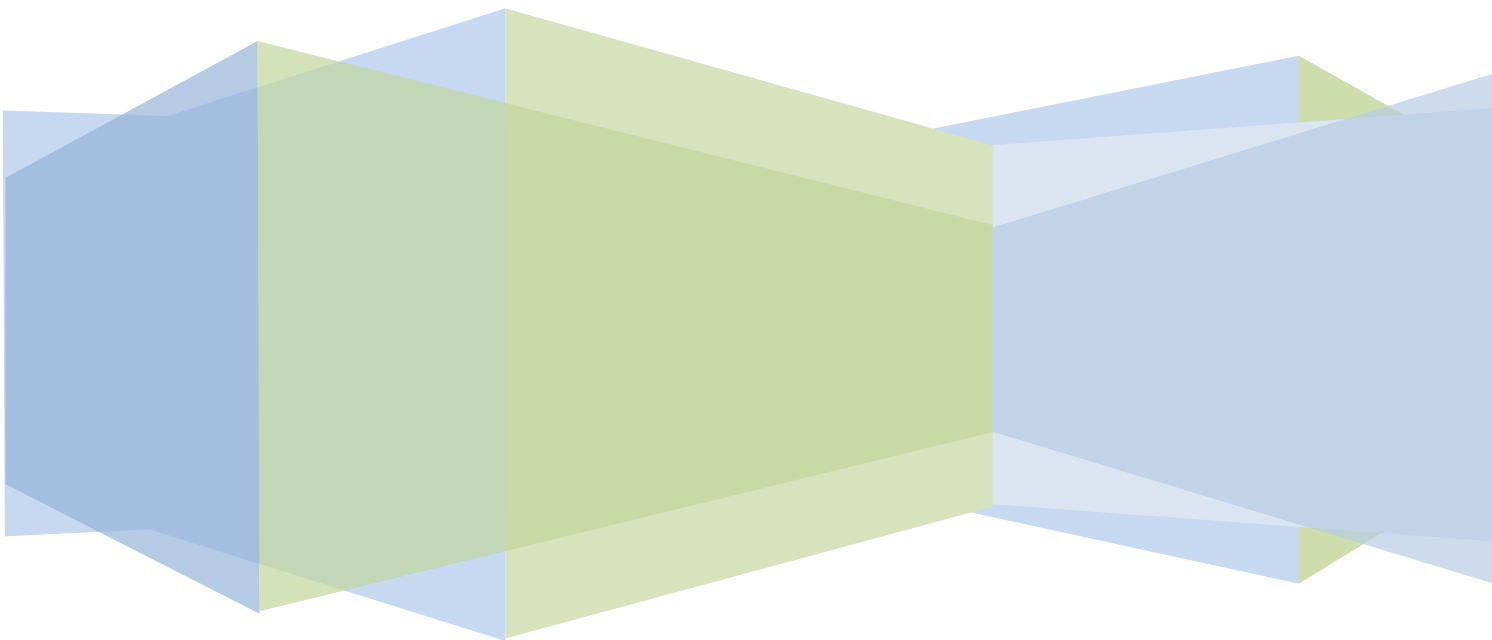




MAM5 Administrator

User Guide

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Overview

The MAM5 Administrator application is designed to provide the professional trader the essential integrated software tools to quickly and conveniently allocate and manage funds and accounts under master account arrangement in live trading conditions.

MAM5 supports seven main allocation methods and two modes thus comprising of sixteen different types of allocation possible.

The MAM5 Administrator application has user friendly interface which allows to see all the accounts and apply changes to them.

The MAM5 Administrator application has the following main features:

1. see all sub accounts for the specific master account on the server
2. see all the trades for the master and sub accounts as a master-detail table
3. change allocation parameters of the master or sub accounts
4. get reports for the sub accounts

Authorization

After the MAM5 Administrator application is installed it is required to enter the server credentials so that to connect to it. To add new connection it is required to go to **File->Add Server** menu.

Server Name – unique name of the connection (can be any)

Address – the address of the MAM5 Service which is installed separately for each MT5 Server. The address is provided by the broker

Manager Login – can be either the login of the Master account

Manager Password – valid MT5 password of the master account

When information is entered correctly the status message in the bottom of the MAM5 Administrator application will be changed to Connected.

New connection will be added to the list of available connections in **File->Authorize** menu. To switch between connections it is required to go to File->Authorize menu and select one of the available connections.

Accounts

The Accounts tab of the MAM5 Administrator is used to manage the master and sub accounts on the server. The top table is showing the master account. The bottom table shows the list of sub accounts. It is possible to change any allocation parameter of the master or sub accounts.

The allocation method can be changed for the master account. One of the seven allocation methods can be selected

The sub accounts table contains all available sub accounts and their properties. The properties can be changed right on the table.

The following parameters of the sub accounts can be changed:

Active – this parameter is used to enable the sub account for trading. The MAM5 allocates trades from the master account to the Active sub accounts only. The Active property of the sub account is used for opening

trades only. This parameter is ignored when trades are closed because when closing trades MAM5 already knows what sub accounts the trade was allocated to. So the number of Active sub accounts can be changed while positions are opened on the master account.

When the sub account's **Active** property is ticked then the Sub account's balance will be added to the master.



Active	Login	Name	Group
<input type="checkbox"/>	1002	sub1	demo\MAM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1003	sub2	demo\MAM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1004	sub3	demo\MAM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	1005	sub4	demo\MAM

Lot – this parameter is used by the “Lot Allocation” and “Lot Multiplier Allocation” methods. This parameter defines the number of lots to allocate to the sub account.

% (percent) – this parameter is used by the “Percent Allocation” and “Equity Percent Allocation” methods. This parameter defines the percentage amount of the master trade volume (or P/L) which will be allocated to the sub account.

The Summary tab shows the most essential parameters for allocation.

Summary			
Sum Lot:	12	Active:	3
Sum Percent:	1	Active Balance:	20227.67
Currency:	USD	Active Equity:	20227.67
Accounts:	4	Active Margin:	0

Sum Lot – the sum of Lot parameter for the active sub accounts.

Sum percent – the sum of percent parameter for the active sub accounts (this parameter should be 100%).

Currency – the deposit currency of the master account.

Accounts – total number of sub accounts.

Active – number of active sub accounts.

Active Balance – current balance of the master account (should be equal to the sum of balances of active sub accounts¹).

Active Equity – current equity of the master account.

Active Margin – current margin of the master account.

Allocations

This tab displays the master orders and the sub orders for the selected master account. When master order is selected the list of sub orders is shown for it.

MAM5 Administrator

File Edit Help

Master Trades

Order	Login	Symbol	Comment	Command	Volume	Open Time	Open Price	SL	TP	Commiss...	Agent C...	Swap	Profit
▶ 3409	1001	EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	3	7/13/2017	1.14376	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-111.00
3429	1001	GBPUSD	GBPUSD	buy	1.3	7/13/2017	1.28981	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-39.00
3434	1001	USDCHF	USDCHF	sell	2.4	7/13/2017	0.96357	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-99.63
3					6.70							0.00	-249.63

Sub Trades

Order	Login	Symbol	Comment	Command	Volume	Open Time	Open Price	SL	TP	Commiss...	Agent C...	Swap	Profit
▶ 3417	1002	EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	0.28	7/13/2017	1.14376	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-10.36
3411	1003	EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	0.10	7/13/2017	1.14376	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-3.70
3412	1004	EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	1.19	7/13/2017	1.14376	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-44.03
3413	1005	EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	1.43	7/13/2017	1.14376	0.0000	0.0000	0.00			-52.91
4					3.00							0.00	-111.00

Accounts Allocations Sub Orders Reports

Connected

In case if the master order is lit red it means that the volume of the master trade is not equal to the sum of volumes of the sub trades and it is required to check correctness of allocation. Possible reasons for the red master orders are these:

- Allocation by P/L is used (in this case there will be no sub orders opened for the master order)
- Allocation by Lot Multiplier is used (in this case the master volume will not be equal to the sum of sub order volumes)
- Problem with allocation.

Sub Orders

The Sub Orders tab is used to track all the sub orders. Sometimes there can be unallocated trades on the sub accounts (for example, due to that the sub accounts were trading separately from the master account). This screen is showing all the trades on the sub accounts regardless of their allocation status. The sub orders table allows flexible visualization mechanism by means of columns grouping. Grouping can be made by any column. By default grouping is made by the master order. When expanding the grouped row the sub orders will be shown for particular master order. To Group by another column it is required to drag and drop the column header to the top panel. The master-detail table will be shown where master row will show the summary for the grouped field and the number of detail records.

MAM5 Administrator

File Edit Help

Drag a column header here to group by that column

Order	Master Or...	Login	Symbol	Comment	Command	Volume	Open Time	Open Price	SL	TP	Commission	Agent Co...	Swap	Profit
3417			1002 EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	0.28	7/13/2017	1.1438	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-9.52
3430			1002 GBPUSD	GBPUSD	buy	0.16	7/13/2017	1.2898	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-4.80
3435			1002 USDCHF	USDCHF	sell	0.3	7/13/2017	0.9636	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-12.45
3411			1003 EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	0.1	7/13/2017	1.1438	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-3.40
3431			1003 GBPUSD	GBPUSD	buy	0.04	7/13/2017	1.2898	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-1.20
3436			1003 USDCHF	USDCHF	sell	0.08	7/13/2017	0.9636	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-3.32
3412			1004 EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	1.19	7/13/2017	1.1438	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-40.46
3432			1004 GBPUSD	GBPUSD	buy	0.5	7/13/2017	1.2898	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-15.00
3437			1004 USDCHF	USDCHF	sell	0.92	7/13/2017	0.9636	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-38.19
3413			1005 EURUSD	EURUSD	buy	1.43	7/13/2017	1.1438	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-48.62
3433			1005 GBPUSD	GBPUSD	buy	0.6	7/13/2017	1.2898	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-18.00
3438			1005 USDCHF	USDCHF	sell	1.1	7/13/2017	0.9636	0.0000	0.0000			0.00	-45.66

12 6.70 0.00 -240.62

Accounts Allocations Sub Orders Reports

Connected

In case if the sub order is lit red it is required to check correctness of allocation. Possible reasons for the red sub orders are these:

- Trade is opened on the sub account separately from the MAM and there is no master order opened for it. All such trades have Master Order field set to 0.
- Problem with allocation. Possibly the master order was closed but the sub order remained opened. Or the sub account was moved to another group without proper order extraction procedure.

Reports

This tab is showing the history of trades on the master account and its corresponding sub trades in a master-detail format. To request history report select **From** and **To** dates. Then press **Request** button.

Order	Login	Symbol	Comment	Entry	Volume	Time	Price	Close Price	Profit	Storage	Commission
3308	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499686996	1.1390	1.1393	-31.00	0.00	0.00
3312	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499687004	1.1393	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3317	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499687008	1.1390	1.1393	-30.00	0.00	0.00
3325	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499687040	1.1393	1.1390	-35.00	0.00	0.00
3329	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499687049	1.1394	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3333	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499687056	1.1391	1.1394	-29.00	0.00	0.00
3340	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499687068	1.1394	1.1391	-30.00	0.00	0.00
3344	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499687889	1.1396	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3348	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499687946	1.1392	1.1396	-34.00	0.00	0.00
3352	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499743388	1.1396	1.1392	-39.00	0.00	0.00
3356	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499743416	1.1396	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3361	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499743426	1.1393	1.1396	-30.00	0.00	0.00
3369	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499743448	1.1396	1.1393	-30.00	0.00	0.00
3373	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499743494	1.1396	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3376	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499743506	1.1393	1.1396	-33.00	0.00	0.00
3380	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499753620	1.1388	1.1393	48.00	0.00	0.00
3384	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499753690	1.1389	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3388	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	10000	1499753718	1.1387	1.1389	-19.00	0.00	0.00
3392	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_IN	0	1499753749	1.1386	0.0000	0.00	0.00	0.00
3396	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_INOUT	10000	1499753773	1.1389	1.1386	-25.00	0.00	0.00
3403	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	5200	1499826430	1.1474	1.1389	442.00	0.00	0.00
3405	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	2100	1499835466	1.1476	1.1389	183.75	0.00	0.00
3407	1001	EURUSD		ENTRY_OUT	2700	1499835479	1.1476	1.1389	235.98	0.00	0.00
0	1001		mam fix	ENTRY_IN	0	1499866055	0.0000	0.0000	32,237.82	0.00	0.00
0	1001		mam fix	ENTRY_IN	0	1499866056	0.0000	0.0000	1,982.06	0.00	0.00

105 1,528,000... 32,901.13

Search For: From: 4/4/2017 To: 7/13/2017 Request

Accounts Allocations Sub Orders Reports

Connected

Expanding the master trade record will display the sub orders allocated for it (the sub orders are lit green).

Select any number of trades and right click on the table. This will bring the popup menu from which you may choose to **Export to Excel** or **Export to HTML**.

Allocation methods

At the heart of MAM is the ability for the trader or Managed Funds Manager to allocate the trades by individual sub account lots, percentage or proportional allocation to suit the overall structure to their trading or fund management style. Alongside the allocation method is the allocation parameters for quick and efficient implementation.

Lot Allocation

This allocation method is used to divide volume of the master trade to the sub accounts according to the set Lot parameter of the sub accounts. Lot Allocation allows trading with variable lot sizes on the master account. The allocation to the sub accounts will be proportional to the set lot sizes provided for each of them.



When using Lot Allocation make sure to set Lot parameter of at least one of the active sub accounts greater than zero.

General formula of Lot Allocation method is this:

$$Vol_i = \frac{Lot_i}{\sum Lot} \cdot MVol$$

Where:

MVol – volume of the master trade

Lot_i – Lot parameter of the *ith* sub account

$\sum Lot$ – sum of Lot parameters of all active sub accounts

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with Lot parameter set as 2 and 3 lots respectively.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	2	0	0	1 035,01 € 0,00 €	1 035,01 € 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	3	0	0	2 701,88 € 0,00 €	2 701,88 € 0

If master account opens 10 lots then the volume of the sub orders is calculated as follows:

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
198912	630240	USDJPY		buy	4	5/16/2011 8:09:25	80,78	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-34,89 €
198912	630241	USDJPY		buy	6	5/16/2011 8:09:25	80,78	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-52,33 €

The volume of the first sub account is $2/5 * 10 = 4$ lots

The volume of the second sub account is $3/5 * 10 = 6$ lots

Percent Allocation

This allocation method is used to divide volume of the master trade to the sub accounts according to the set Percent (%) parameter of the sub accounts. The allocation to the sub accounts will be calculated as a percentage of the master trade volume.



When using Percent Allocation the sum of Percent (%) parameter of all the active sub accounts must be 100%.

General formula of Percent Allocation method is this:

$$Vol_i = \frac{Pcnt_i}{100\%} \cdot MVol$$

Where:

MVol – volume of the master trade

Pcnt_i – Percent(%) parameter of the *ith* sub account

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with Lot parameter set as 30% and 70% respectively.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	0	30	0	10 965,27 € 0,00 €	10 965,27 € 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	0	70	0	12 597,27 € 0,00 €	12 597,27 € 0

If master account opens 10 lots then the volume of the sub orders is calculated as follows:

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
198913	630240	USDJPY		buy	3	5/16/2011 8:38:07	80,78	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-52,31 €
198913	630241	USDJPY		buy	7	5/16/2011 8:38:07	80,78	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-122,04 €

The volume of the first sub account is **30%/100% * 10 = 3 lots**

The volume of the second sub account is **70%/100% * 10 = 7 lots**

Proportional by Balance Allocation

This allocation method is calculating proportion of the master trade volume according to the balances of the sub accounts. This method doesn't require additional settings. The fraction of the master trade volume is calculated automatically.

General formula of Proportional by Balance Allocation method is this:

$$Vol_i = \frac{Balance_i}{\sum Balance} \cdot MVol$$

Where:

MVol – volume of the master trade

Balance_i – Balance of the *i*th sub account

$\sum Balance$ – sum of balances of all active sub accounts

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with balances of 10,000 and 6,000 respectively.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	0	0	0	10 000,00	0,00 €	10 000,00	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	0	0	0	6 000,00	0,00 €	6 000,00	0

If master account opens 10 lots then the volume of the sub orders is calculated as follows:

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
198914	630240	USDJPY		buy	6.3	5/16/2011 9:34:38	80.8	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-109,90
198914	630241	USDJPY		buy	3.7	5/16/2011 9:34:38	80.8	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-64,54 €

The volume of the first sub account is **6,000/16,000 * 10 = 3.75 lots**

The volume of the second sub account is **10,000/16,000 * 10 = 6.25 lots**

The volume of the sub accounts is rounded according to the lot step. For example, if lot step is 0.1 lot then the sub accounts will be allocated **6.3 and 3.7 lots** respectively.

Proportional by Equity Allocation

This allocation method is similar to the Proportional by Balance in a way that proportion is calculated automatically. The difference is that Equity is used instead of Balance. This method doesn't require additional settings. The fraction of the master trade volume is calculated automatically.

General formula of Proportional by Equity Allocation method is this:

$$Vol_i = \frac{Equity_i}{\sum Equity} \cdot MVol$$

Where:

$MVol$ – volume of the master trade

$Equity_i$ – Equity of the i^{th} sub account

$\sum Equity$ – sum of equities of all active sub accounts

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

Equity Percent Allocation

Equity Percentage allocation is used when the user requires allocating to sub accounts on a percentage basis of each individual sub account. The idea of this allocation method is to make it possible to define the risk for each individual sub account. For example, if the risk percentage of the sub account is set to 30% it means that 30% of the sub account equity will be traded at any time. The volume traded on the master account is calculated as a sum of volumes of the sub accounts.

This allocation method is using Percent (%) parameter of the sub accounts to define the percentage of the sub account equity which will be traded in every trade.



When using Equity Percent Allocation the volume of the master trade is changed to reflect the sum of volumes of the sub trades. No matter what volume is put in the initial trade request the volume of the opened trade will be different.

General formula of Equity Percent Allocation method is this:

$$Vol_i = \frac{Pcnt_i \cdot Leverage}{100\% \cdot cs \cdot conv} \cdot Equity_i$$

$$MVol = \sum Vol_i$$

Where:

$MVol$ – volume of the master trade

$Equity_i$ – Equity of the i^{th} sub account

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

$\sum Vol_i$ – sum of volumes of the sub orders

$Pcnt_i$ – Percent(%) parameter of the i^{th} sub account

$Leverage$ – leverage of the sub account

cs – Contract Size for the symbol

$conv$ – conversion rate for the symbol

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with Percent(%) parameter set to 10% and 20% respectively.

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	0	10	0	10 000,00 € 0,00 €	10 000,00 € 0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	0	20	0	6 000,00 € 0,00 €	6 000,00 € 0

Then the sub orders will be opened with the volumes as follows

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
198915	630240	USDJPY		buy	1,4	16.05.2011 22:11	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-36,66 €
198916	630241	USDJPY		buy	1,7	16.05.2011 22:11	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-44,51 €

And the master trade volume will be calculated as the sum of sub trade volumes

Master Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
198915	630198	USDJPY		buy	3,1	16.05.2011 22:11	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-54,10

Allocation by Equal Risk

Allocation by Equal Risk is introduced to address the problem of margin control on the sub accounts. Sometimes the sub accounts are stopped out because of the low margin level. No other allocation method is taking into consideration the margin level of the individual sub accounts. But with the Allocation by Equal Risk it is possible to set minimal Margin % level for each of the sub accounts. If the minimal Margin % limit is reached there will be no allocation to such sub account.

$$V_i = \frac{E_i^S}{E^m} \sum_{j=1}^K V_j^m - \sum_{j=1}^N V_j^S$$

Where:

N - Number of trades allocated to the i^{th} sub account

K - Number of trades allocated to the master account

V_i - Number of lots to be allocated to i^{th} subaccount,

V_j^S - Number of lots already allocated to i^{th} subaccount on j^{th} trade

V_j^m - Number of lots already allocated to master account on j^{th} trade

E_i^S - Equity of i^{th} subaccount,

E^m - Equity of the master account

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with one opened trade on the master account. This trade is allocated to the sub accounts and current margin level of the sub accounts is significantly different (1008.16% on the first sub account and 498.79% on the second sub account).

active	login	name	group	lot	%	trades	balance	margin	equity	margin %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	0	100	1	9 940,65 €	986,02 €	9 940,65 €	1008,16
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	0	100	1	5 972,07 €	1 197,31 €	5 972,07 €	498,79

If we leave it as that then there is a possibility that one of the sub accounts can reach margin call level earlier. Now if we switch to the Allocation by Equal Risk and open another position on the master account this volume will be redistributed to the sub accounts so that to make their Margin % as much the same as possible. So for example, we open 10 lots on the master account.

Master Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commissio	agent	swap	profit
1989158	630198	USDJPY		buy	3,1	16.05.2011 22:11:26	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	27,04 €
1989164	630198	USDJPY		buy	10	16.05.2011 22:32:47	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	87,25 €

On the sub accounts we can see this distribution of volumes

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commissio	agent	swap	profit
1989165	630240	USDJPY		buy	6,8	16.05.2011 22:32:47	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	59,35 €
1989166	630241	USDJPY		buy	3,2	16.05.2011 22:32:47	80,74	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	27,93 €

And now we can see that the new margin % of the sub accounts is almost the same.

active	login	name	group	lot	%	trades	balance	margin	equity	margin %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630240	Sub_7	subgroup_5	0	100	2	9 940,65 €	5 777,28 €	9 869,09 €	170,83
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	Sub_8	subgroup_5	0	100	2	5 972,07 €	3 452,02 €	5 929,32 €	171,76

This is still more than 100% (which is set by the Percent(%) parameter). If the margin % was less than 100 then the trade could not be opened on the sub account thus preventing it from the risk of margin call.

Lot Multiplier Allocation

This allocation method is used to copy trades from the master account to the sub accounts. This is simple implementation of the trade copier.



When using the Lot Multiplier Allocation method the volume of the master trade will always be different from the sum of volumes of the sub trades. To overcome this problem the Trading Account (TA) can be used. Please refer to the Use of Trading Accounts section for more details.

There are several Modes which work with the Lot Multiplier allocation and can be selected for each individual sub account separately. These modes allow different kinds of calculations of the sub trade volumes. They are described below.

1. Multiplier Mode

When Multiplier mode is selected for the sub account then Lot parameter of the sub account is used as a multiplier factor for the master trade. The volume of the master trade remains unchanged.

General formula of Lot Multiplier Allocation method with Multiplier mode is this:

$$Vol_i = Lot_i \cdot MVol$$

Where:

MVol – volume of the initial master trade request

Lot_i – Lot parameter of the *i*th sub account

Vol_i – volume of the sub trade

For example, consider there are two active sub accounts with set Lot parameter of 1.3 and 2.5 respectively.

active	login	name	group	lot	%	mode	trades	balance	margin	equity	margin %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241	653383	subgroup_5	1.3	0	Multiplier	0	9 763 280	0,00 €	9 767 588	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630242	653431	subgroup_5	2.5	0	Multiplier	0	9 768 963	0,00 €	9 770 297	0

If master account opens 1 lot then the volume of the sub orders is calculated as follows:

Sub Orders:													
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commissio	agent	swap	profit
1989180	630240	USDJPY		buy	1,3	16.05.2011 23:09:05	80,76	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-22,72 €
1989181	630241	USDJPY		buy	2,5	16.05.2011 23:09:05	80,76	0	0	0,00 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-43,68 €

The volume of the first sub account is **1.3 * 1 = 1.3 lots**

The volume of the second sub account is $2.5 * 1 = 2.5 \text{ lots}$

The master trade volume remains 1 lot.

2. Fixed Mode

When Fixed mode is selected for the sub account then the volume of the sub trade will be defined by the Lot parameter of the sub account regardless of the lot size of the master trade. So, for example, if Lot parameter of the sub account is set to 1.5 then the sub trade will be 1.5 lots regardless of how many lots the master account has opened.

3. Risk Mode

If Risk mode is selected for the sub account then the volume of the sub trade will be calculated as a proportion of the sub account's equity to the master account equity. The Percent (%) parameter of the sub account will be used for the calculations.

$$Vol_s = \frac{Eq_s}{Eq_m} Pcnt_s \cdot Vol_m$$

Where:

Vol_m – volume of the initial master trade request

$Pcnt_s$ – Percent (%) parameter of the sub account

Vol_s – volume of the sub trade

Eq_s – equity of the sub account

Eq_m – equity of the master account

For example the Equity of the master account is \$300,000. Equity of the sub account 630241 is \$50,000. Equity of the sub account 630242 is \$100,000. The equity of the master account is \$300,000 (with the Lot Multiplier allocation the master equity may be different from the sum of equities of the sub accounts). The Percent parameter of the sub account 630241 is 100%. The percent parameter of the sub account 630242 is 30%.

active	login	/	name	group	lot	%	mode	trades	balance	margin	equity	margin %
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630241		653383	subgroup_5	0	100	Risk	0	50 000,00	0,00 €	50 000,00	0
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	630242		653431	subgroup_5	0	30	Risk	0	100 000,00	0,00 €	100 000,00	0

If master account opens 1 lot then the volume of the sub orders is calculated as follows:

order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	sl	tp	commiss	agent	swap	profit
486735	630241	EURUSD		buy	0.17	01.09.2012 22:00	1.258	0	0	-1,35 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-4,06 €
486735	630242	EURUSD		buy	0.1	01.09.2012 22:00	1.258	0	0	-0,80 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	-2,39 €

The volume of the sub account 630241 is $50,000/300,000 * 1 * 1 = 0.17 \text{ lots}$

The volume of the sub account 630242 is $100,000/300,000 * 0.3 * 1 = 0.1 \text{ lots}$

4. Equity Mode

If Equity mode is selected for the sub account then the volume of the sub trade will be calculated as a percentage of the sub account's equity.

$$Vol_s = Eq_s \cdot Pcnt_s$$

Where:

$Pcnt_s$ – Percent (%) parameter of the sub account

Vol_s – volume of the sub trade

Eq_s – equity of the sub account

P/L Allocation Mode

When the "Allocate Trades by PnL" mode is enabled the trades which are opened on the master account will be allocated to the sub accounts using an Artificial Symbol. There are several advantages of using the P/L allocation mode.

- The allocation methods by P/L are more precise in general. Their precision is always one cent regardless of the minimal volume settings.
- The P/L allocation allows hiding the trading strategy from the investors. Because there is no real trades shown on the Sub accounts.
- The P/L allocation may result in less trades to be opened on the server, because there is only one trade opened on each sub account regardless of how many trades are on the master.



Switching from P/L based allocation method to the volume based allocation method is restricted if there are opened trades on the master account.

When the trade is opened on the master account the sub orders are also opened on the sub accounts.

Deal	Login	Time	Type	Symbol	Volu...	Price	Commission	Profit	Comment
3866551	630198	2012.02.15 00:07	buy	eurusd	1.00	1.3127	-114.30	-7.62	
3866552	630199	2012.02.15 00:07	buy	creditearn	0.32	0.3297716	-3.20	0.00	from master trade #3866551
3866553	630200	2012.02.15 00:07	buy	creditearn	0.23	0.2388814	-2.30	0.00	from master trade #3866551
3866554	630205	2012.02.15 00:07	buy	creditearn	0.43	0.431347	0.00	0.00	from master trade #3866551

The master order is displayed in the Comment field of the sub orders. The floating P/L of the sub orders is recalculated on the server every 5 seconds. The Open Price of the sub orders contains the proportion of P/L of the master trade which will be allocated to the sub account upon closing of the master trade. The volume of the sub orders is rounded (because it cannot be less than 0.01 lot). But the volume is not relevant for the P/L calculations, because the P/L is calculated using the Proportions stored in the trade records.

When the master trade is closed the sub orders are closed as well. The master P/L, Swap and Commission is allocated to the sub accounts by adjusting the corresponding Profit and Commission values of the sub orders.

3866551	630198	EURUSD			buy	1	15.02.2012 00:07:56	1.3127	15.02.2012 00:13:18	1.3226	0	0	-114,30 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	748,53 €
order	login	symbol	comment	command	volume	open time	open price	close time	close price	sl	tp	commission	agent	swap	profit	
3866554	630205	creditearn	from master 1	buy	0.43	15.02.2012 00:07:56	0.431346991	15.02.2012 00:13:18	0.431346991	0	0	-49,31 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	322,88 €	
3866553	630200	creditearn	from master 1	buy	0.23	15.02.2012 00:07:56	0.238881421	15.02.2012 00:13:18	0.238881421	0	0	-27,30 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	178,81 €	
3866552	630199	creditearn	from master 1	buy	0.32	15.02.2012 00:07:56	0.329771587	15.02.2012 00:13:18	0.329771587	0	0	-37,69 €	0,00 €	0,00 €	246,84 €	
3					0.98							-114,30	0.00	0.00	748,53	

