Order Management Questionnaire:

1. What is the primary objective of the Order Flow for Equity, Fixed Income, ETF, and Structured Products?
    A. Generate market research reports
    B. Capture orders, place, execute, confirm, and settle
    C. Only capture and route orders
    D. Only reconcile trades after settlement
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
2. Which combination best describes who can initiate orders in the OMS?
    A. Compliance and Legal only
    B. Relationship Manager, ISD, AMD, or Treasury
    C. Customers directly via self-service only
    D. Only the Trading Desk
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
3. For NDPMS portfolios, when the mode of instruction is mail, fax, or telephone, what must the system check?
    A. KYC refresh status
    B. Communication Indemnity document
    C. Tax residency declaration status
    D. Collateral eligibility
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
4. During order capture, how does OMS treat document validations conceptually?
    A. It ignores expiry dates and checks only submission
    B. It validates document expiry dates for some documents and submission status for others
    C. It validates only that documents exist
    D. It delegates all document validation to the broker
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).
5. Which document is more likely checked for submission status rather than expiry date?
    A. W8 Ben
    B. FATCA
    C. Risk Profile Document
    D. Passport
    Answer: C (Difficulty: 3).
6. What happens if "Good till day" is selected for a limit order in OMS?
    A. The order auto-converts to a market order
    B. OMS shows an error based on time-in-force checks
    C. The order gets routed but flagged for manual review
    D. OMS cancels the order automatically
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
7. Which of the following is included in pre-trade validations?
    A. Broker capital adequacy validation
    B. NCMV being negative validation

C. Exchange holiday calendar validation only
D. Post-trade fee netting validation
Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

8. For NDPM investors placing Equity/ETF orders, what does OMS default?
   A. Custodian account
   B. Trading account meant for equity transactions
   C. Settlement account of the broker
   D. Margin account with the exchange
   Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

9. What determines whether a transaction can proceed after OMS fetches the cash balance from T24?
   A. The size of the order exceeds a threshold
   B. Whether Dr/Cr is allowed in the relevant account
   C. Whether the client is VIP
   D. Daily P&L limit of the desk
   Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

10. For limit orders, what flexibility does OMS provide?
    A. It disables price fields
    B. It allows modification of the limit price
    C. It forces market conversion
    D. It fixes price based on last close
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).

11. In bond buy orders, how is bank income conceptually captured in OMS?
    A. Through slippage fees
    B. Through PB Buy Price vs. PB Sell Price differential
    C. Through exchange rebates
    D. Through custody spread
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

12. When funding an Equity buy order for NDPM investors, what does OMS consider?
    A. Only the immediate cash balance
    B. Future-dated sell and buy orders to be settled before the buy order, in addition to cash balance
    C. Only margin availability
    D. Only loan-to-value thresholds
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

13. After authorization, what is blocked on the client's account, and what special handling applies to market orders?
    A. Fees only; market orders are blocked without buffer
    B. Order Amount and Fees; market orders use a buffer for lien
    C. Commission only; market orders are not blocked
    D. Taxes only; market orders auto-release
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

14. What are the potential order statuses based on checklists during order capture?
    A. Pending or Failed

B. Clean or Discrepant
C. Held or Released
D. Draft or Confirmed
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

15. Which business rule governs subscription order placement?
    A. They can be placed regardless of cash balance
    B. They require only securities availability
    C. They can be placed only if adequate cash balance exists
    D. They require pre-allocated collateral
    Answer: C (Difficulty: 2).

16. If there is a change in FX rate or fee, what is required operationally?
    A. No action needed
    B. Auto-approval by OMS
    C. SMS to Head of RM, and Ops validates approval and uploads the approval document
    D. Immediate trade cancellation
    Answer: C (Difficulty: 3).

17. Which event can trigger an alert in OMS during order flow?
    A. Holiday calendar update
    B. Change in FX rate or fee override
    C. Broker rating change
    D. End-of-day batch close
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

18. What is the objective of the Order Reversal/Cancellation process?
    A. Automate tax reporting
    B. Cancel or reverse trades when a mistake is identified
    C. Auto-allocate trades among portfolios
    D. Generate MIS reports
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

19. Which is a valid reason to initiate order cancellation/trade reversal?
    A. Client wealth threshold changed
    B. Security/Price is wrong
    C. Market was volatile
    D. Dividends were declared
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

20. If an order is initiated but not placed in market and the quantity is wrong, what should the user do?
    A. Cancel and recreate the client profile
    B. Modify the order to correct the quantity
    C. Execute then reverse immediately
    D. Place an offsetting hedge trade
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

21. If the order is placed in market but not executed and quantity is wrong, how is correction handled conceptually?
    A. Delete the order silently

B. Modify in OMS to send amendment to Bloomberg, or modify in both if no interface

C. Allow execution then reverse

D. Switch to market order automatically

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

22. If an order is executed but the quantity is less than required, how is the shortfall addressed?

A. Cancel the executed trade

B. Place another order for the differential quantity

C. Adjust the price and rebook

D. Wait for next settlement cycle

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

23. If an order is executed but the quantity is more than required, what correction is made?

A. Ignore, since execution is final

B. Trade correction: extra quantity taken on bank's books; fees/accounting for extra reversed in customer's account; later squared off

C. Reverse entire trade

D. Pass extra to another client

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

24. If the customer is wrong and the order is not placed in market, what should be done in OMS?

A. Amend customer on the fly

B. Cancel the order in OMS

C. Execute then reverse

D. Send manual notification only

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

25. If the customer is wrong, and the order is placed but not executed, how should cancellation be handled?

A. Only in Bloomberg

B. Only in OMS

C. In OMS with cancellation sent to Bloomberg if interface exists; otherwise cancel in both

D. No action; wait for expiry

Answer: C (Difficulty: 3).

26. If the customer is wrong but the trade is already executed or settled, what is the conceptual correction?

A. No correction possible

B. Reverse for wrong customer; place a matching order for the right customer (won't flow to Bloomberg automatically) and match with executed trade

C. Only update the name on the trade

D. Split the trade between customers

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

27. In which scenarios do partial confirmations typically arise?

A. Subscription orders

B. Redemption and Switch orders

C. IPO allocations

D. Dividend reinvestments only

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

28. In unit-based partial confirmations, which order gets "Contracted" then "Settled"?

    A. The new order for the unconfirmed units

    B. The modified order matching inbound confirmed units

    C. Neither; both remain Pending

    D. Only the original order

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

29. In unit-based partial confirmations, which records are updated in the system for the accepted portion?

    A. Neither transaction nor holding master

    B. Only the holding master

    C. Transaction and holding master for the modified order; not updated for the rejected order

    D. Only the transaction master for both orders

    Answer: C (Difficulty: 3).

30. In amount-based partial confirmations, which order is marked "Rejected"?

    A. The order for the amount in the inbound file

    B. The order for the difference between outbound and inbound amounts

    C. The original order regardless of acceptance

    D. None

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

31. After a reversal of a previously accepted partial confirmation, what happens to the modified (settled) order?

    A. It remains Settled

    B. It changes to Reversed

    C. It becomes Pending

    D. It becomes Canceled

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

32. How are transactions processed under the FIFO design on any day?

    A. Normal – In, Normal – Out, Reversal – In, Reversal – Out

    B. Reversal – Out, Reversal – In, Normal – In, Normal – Out

    C. Normal – Out, Normal – In, Reversal – Out, Reversal – In

    D. Normal – In, Reversal – In, Normal – Out, Reversal – Out

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 4).

33. Under FIFO, what detail is maintained for every "Out" transaction?

    A. Broker settlement rate

    B. The transaction from which the units were sold

    C. Average cost across all lots only

    D. Only the settlement date

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

34. What does the reconciliation process conceptually produce?

    A. A regulatory filing

B. A view comparing holdings with uploaded file, showing matching and non-matching records

C. A final tax certificate

D. A trade blotter only

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

35. What typically triggers the reconciliation process?

    A. End-of-month close

    B. Upload of a reconciliation file

    C. Market open

    D. New instrument onboarding

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

36. Which business rule applies to holdings reconciliation?

    A. Uploaded records should match existing holdings

    B. Variances are ignored under 5%

    C. Only price differences are checked

    D. Only quantity increases are flagged

    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

37. When are order status updates performed in the broader order-processing journey?

    A. During the order to trade matching event

    B. Only after settlement

    C. Only at order initiation

    D. Only during account opening

    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

38. When are transaction master updates performed?

    A. During tax filing

    B. During the order to trade matching event

    C. During corporate actions only

    D. During market holidays

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

39. Display of units in Order Capture and Customer Dashboard is part of which event?

    A. Order initiation event

    B. Order execution event

    C. Reconciliation event

    D. Maintenance event

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

40. What governance applies when defining reconciliation rules and tolerances?

    A. Informal notes

    B. Add/View/Modify with Authorization

    C. Only read-access allowed

    D. Broker approval only

    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

41. Why is the Dr/Cr flag important before proceeding with an order?

    A. It indicates tax status

    B. It determines whether debits/credits are allowed in the chosen account

C. It sets market-making permissions

D. It influences FX conversion rates

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

42. Conceptually, what does "Clean" vs. "Discrepant" status signal during order capture?

   A. Whether checklist-based conditions are satisfied

   B. Whether market is open

   C. Whether the broker has responded

   D. Whether settlement agent is mapped

   Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

43. What should OMS do if Valid till Date is less than the Business Date?

   A. Proceed and alert later

   B. Show an error

   C. Adjust automatically by +1 day

   D. Send for manual override only

   Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

44. Which aspect of pre-trade checks helps prevent orders when markets are unavailable?

   A. NCMV negative validation

   B. Market status (open/close) validation

   C. Minimum customer lot size validation

   D. Security trade multiple validation

   Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

45. Why is the "Time in force" check essential for limit orders?

   A. To ensure appropriate validity settings and prevent incorrect "Good till day" use

   B. To auto-convert to market orders

   C. To combine multiple client orders

   D. To calculate average price

   Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

46. Operationally, who is notified of FX rate or fee changes for oversight?

   A. Head of RM receives SMS

   B. Head of Compliance receives email

   C. Trader receives chat message

   D. Client receives SMS

   Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

47. What best describes OMS handling of market orders in terms of lien?

   A. No lien is marked

   B. Lien is marked with a buffer

   C. Lien is waived for VIPs

   D. Lien equals exactly the base amount without any buffer

   Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

48. In partial confirmations, do both the modified and new orders share the same order number?

   A. No, they must differ

   B. Yes, they share the same order number

   C. Only in amount-based cases

D. Only in unit-based cases

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

49. Under FIFO, which recordkeeping helps accurate gains/losses?

A. Maintaining linked lots for "Out" transactions and remaining units for "In" transactions

B. Only average cost updates

C. Only broker fee accruals

D. Only settlement dates

Answer: A (Difficulty: 3).

50. Which reconciliation outcome captures user actions for mismatches?

A. Auto-resolve without notes

B. System allows entering text to capture action taken

C. Only downloads a CSV

D. Deletes unmatched records

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

51. What conceptual role does Operations play in reconciliation?

A. Maker-only for new instruments

B. Responsible for running reconciliation and capturing actions

C. Only observes alerts

D. Assigns execution venues

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

52. Which orders are least likely to have partial confirmations according to the process?

A. Redemption orders

B. Switch orders

C. Subscription orders

D. Switch-out reversals

Answer: C (Difficulty: 2).

53. What is the conceptual purpose of the "Order Routing" step in the flow?

A. To select the appropriate next step after initiation

B. To perform end-of-day reconciliation

C. To compute tax at source

D. To close all pending orders

Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

54. What is a typical output of the Order Flow process relevant to stakeholders?

A. Only cash statements

B. Orders, Trades, and Position

C. Only fee schedules

D. Only risk ratings

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

55. What is the typical trigger for the Order Flow processes discussed?

A. Automatic at market open

B. Manual

C. Nightly batch

D. Client approval workflow

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

56. Which pre-trade validation safeguards against clients trading outside permitted multiples?
    A. Security Trade Multiple validation
    B. Dividend entitlement check
    C. Corporate action lock check
    D. Custodian fee check
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

57. Which pre-trade validation ensures minimum client trade size is respected?
    A. Minimum customer lot size validation
    B. Broker credit limit validation
    C. FX cut-off validation
    D. Settlement cycle validation
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

58. In the order lifecycle, when are holdings master updates typically performed?
    A. During order to trade matching
    B. During maintenance
    C. Pre-trade only
    D. During reconciliation only
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

59. Why is a buffer applied to liens for market orders conceptually?
    A. To accommodate price movement risk on immediate execution
    B. To lower client fees
    C. To offset broker rebates
    D. To capture exchange holidays
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 3).

60. Which high-level reconciliation categories are mentioned in the process?
    A. Transaction, AUM, and Trail Fee reconciliation
    B. Only cash reconciliation
    C. Only counterparty reconciliation
    D. Only tax reconciliation
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

Product details (40% = Q61–Q100)

61. Which set lists valid pre-trade validations in OMS?
    A. Market status; Time in force check for limit orders; NCMV negative
    B. Corporate action announcements; FX holidays
    C. Only client KYC expiry
    D. Only broker rating check
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 3).

62. Which pair is explicitly checked for document expiry in the OMS process?
    A. Risk Profile, Leverage Agreement
    B. W8 Ben, FATCA
    C. Broker Agreement, Custody Agreement
    D. Market Disclosure, POA
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

63. For NDPM Equity/ETF orders, what account is defaulted by OMS?
    A. Custody account
    B. Trading account for equity
    C. Loan account
    D. Nostro account
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
64. For Bonds, if only a cash account exists, what does OMS do?
    A. Blocks the trade
    B. Defaults the cash account; otherwise user selects
    C. Selects trading account by default
    D. Requests broker selection automatically
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
65. Which system does OMS call to fetch cash balance and Dr/Cr permissions?
    A. T24
    B. Swift
    C. Bloomberg
    D. Reuters
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).
66. How does OMS treat liens for market orders?
    A. No lien
    B. Lien with a buffer percentage
    C. Fixed lien of zero
    D. Lien equals fees only
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
67. What amounts are blocked upon authorization?
    A. Only fees
    B. Only principal
    C. Order Amount plus Fees
    D. Only taxes
    Answer: C (Difficulty: 1).
68. In bond buy order capture, which two prices can be recorded?
    A. Ask and Bid
    B. PB Buy Price and PB Sell Price
    C. Open and Close
    D. NAV and Spread
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
69. For Equity buy orders, what additional data is considered besides current cash balance?
    A. Only previous day's trades
    B. Future-dated orders settling before the buy order
    C. Only loan headroom
    D. Only FX forward cover
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
70. What is the system behavior if Valid till Date is earlier than the Business Date?
    A. Accept with warning

B. Show error and disallow

C. Auto-extend validity

D. Send to manual queue

Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).

71. Which sub-process addresses "Customer is wrong" after trade execution/settlement?

A. Order Cancellation (not executed)

B. Order Reversal – Customer is wrong

C. Order Initiation

D. Order Routing

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

72. In "quantity is wrong and more than actual," what happens to fees and accounting entries for the extra quantity?

A. They remain as is

B. They are reversed in the customer's account

C. They are billed to the broker

D. They are deferred to next cycle

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

73. When are trades taken on the bank's books (due to extra executed quantity) typically squared off?

A. Immediately at initiation

B. By the trader later in the market

C. At month-end only

D. Never; they remain proprietary

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

74. After reversing a trade for the wrong customer, the matching order for the right customer will:

A. Flow automatically to Bloomberg

B. Not flow automatically to Bloomberg and must be matched to the executed trade

C. Be auto-created by OMS

D. Be rejected by OMS

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

75. In unit-based partial confirmation, which order receives statuses "Contracted" then "Settled"?

A. The order for unconfirmed units

B. The modified order for inbound-confirmed units

C. The original outbound order only

D. None

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

76. In partial confirmations, do both orders share the same order number?

A. Yes

B. No

C. Only for redemption

D. Only for switches

Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).

77. In amount-based partial confirmation, how are units for the modified order determined?
    A. Fixed by broker
    B. Based on Indicative NAV used while placing the order
    C. Based on average market price
    D. Based on settlement price
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).
78. In unit-based partial confirmation, how is the transaction amount for the modified order derived?
    A. From real-time NAV
    B. From indicative NAV used at order placement
    C. From bid-ask midpoint
    D. From previous EOD NAV
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).
79. After a reversal of a partially confirmed transaction, what is the status of the previously settled modified order?
    A. Reversed
    B. Canceled
    C. Discrepant
    D. Pending
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 2).
80. Which transaction category is processed first under FIFO on any given day?
    A. Normal – In
    B. Normal – Out
    C. Reversal – Out
    D. Reversal – In
    Answer: C (Difficulty: 4).
81. What specific record is maintained for every "Out" transaction?
    A. Charges and commission breakdown only
    B. The source transaction/lot from which units were sold
    C. The credit rating of the issuer
    D. The margin utilization
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).
82. For every "In" transaction, OMS maintains which details?
    A. Units remaining in the lot and units sold
    B. Only units sold
    C. Only cash flow entries
    D. Only broker execution times
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 3).
83. What convenience does the system provide for reconciliation review?
    A. Blocks export
    B. Provides an option to download the reconciliation view
    C. Auto-archives without view
    D. Hides non-matching rows
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

84. What validation applies during reconciliation data entry?
    A. Optional fields only
    B. Mandatory field verification for fields marked with "*"
    C. No validation
    D. Only numeric fields
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
85. Who is the designated actor for the reconciliation process?
    A. Legal
    B. Operations
    C. Clients
    D. Brokers
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).
86. What is the trigger for the reconciliation process?
    A. Market close
    B. Upload of reconciliation file
    C. Broker confirmation
    D. Dividend declaration
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).
87. What is the output of the reconciliation process?
    A. Audit log only
    B. Reconciled view
    C. Settlement instruction
    D. Fee approval
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).
88. What alert is generated in the Order Flow when certain parameters change?
    A. Only tax rate change alert
    B. Alert when FX rate changes or fee override occurs
    C. Alert for every market open
    D. Alert for all corporate actions
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
89. Who are listed as actors/entitlements for Order Flow?
    A. Head of Compliance, CFO
    B. Relationship Manager, Branch Teller
    C. Broker, Custodian
    D. Client, Regulator
    Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).
90. What are key outputs of the Order Flow process useful to a BA?
    A. Orders, Trades, Position
    B. Only cash ledger
    C. Only issuer ratings
    D. Only trade confirmations
    Answer: A (Difficulty: 1).
91. What specific time-in-force check applies to limit orders?
    A. "Good till canceled" is mandatory

B. Error if "Good till day" is selected
C. Only IOC allowed
D. Only FOK allowed
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

92. Which market condition does OMS validate before order placement?
A. Only volatility bands
B. Market status (open/close)
C. Broker margin status
D. FX position limits
Answer: B (Difficulty: 1).

93. Which validation ensures the order quantity aligns with permitted instrument settings?
A. Minimum customer lot size only
B. Security Trade Multiple validation
C. Fee override validation
D. FX haircut validation
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

94. Which pre-trade validation ensures client-specific size thresholds are respected?
A. Corporate action block
B. Minimum customer lot size validation
C. Broker settlement calendar
D. Market-wide price bands
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

95. Within the Order Management System, which process name corresponds to holdings/trade reconciliation?
A. OMS Order Routing
B. OMS Trade/Holding Reconciliation
C. OMS Maintenance
D. OMS Pricing
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

96. Partial confirmations typically do NOT apply to which order type?
A. Redemption
B. Switch
C. Subscription
D. Switch-out
Answer: C (Difficulty: 2).

97. In partial confirmations accepted during reconciliation, what is the status progression for the modified order?
A. Pending → Failed
B. Contracted → Settled
C. Draft → Approved
D. Held → Released
Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).

98. In amount-based partial confirmations, how are units determined for the accepted portion?

A. Based on indicative NAV used while placing the order

B. Based on live market NAV at settlement

C. Based on broker quotes only

D. Units remain the original estimate

Answer: A (Difficulty: 3).

99. In partial confirmations, what happens to the "new order" representing the unconfirmed portion?

A. It becomes Settled

B. It is marked Rejected and not used to update transaction/holding masters

C. It remains Pending indefinitely

D. It auto-splits further

Answer: B (Difficulty: 3).

100. During order capture, what pricing flexibility does OMS provide for indicative prices?

A. Locks indicative price permanently

B. Allows modification to real-time price if desired

C. Only allows broker-driven prices

D. Disables all price edits

Answer: B (Difficulty: 2).