Instrument

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Description

Financial meaning

Financial instruments are contracts that represent a financial asset for one party and a financial liability or equity instrument for another. They are used in investing, hedging, and speculative strategies across global financial markets.

Instruments can be categorized into equity instruments (e.g., stocks), debt instruments (e.g., bonds), derivatives (e.g., options, swaps), and hybrid instruments.

Platform abstraction

In the **Finmars** platform, the Instrument entity represents the complete set of financial instruments under management. It serves as a central component for accounting, valuation, performance measurement, risk analysis, reconciliation, and reporting.

Instruments are used in:

- Identifying and tracking specific financial assets or securities involved in transactions
- Linking related transactions where instruments and cash considerations are connected (via linked instruments)
- Ensuring accurate valuation and processing of asset movements
- Supporting reconciliation and reporting of financial positions across portfolios and accounts

Examples

First part of table

User code	Modified at	Asset type	Country	PRC CCY	ACCR CCY	Short name	Name
CH-BND-20394856	2025-02-10	Other	Colombia	USD	USD	CH-BND-20394856	Ms_XX:20394856

Second part of table

Public name	MAT DT	MAT PRC	PRC MULT	ACCR MULT	INSTR TYPE	PMT SZ DTL	Notes
20394856	9999-12-31	0.00	1.00	1.00	Portfolio	Default	

1. **User code**: unique identifier assigned to the instrument. Used for internal reference and tracking.
2. **Modified at**: date and time of the last modification to the instrument data.
3. **Asset type**: classification of the instrument (e.g., Bond, Derivative, Real Estate). Determines behavior and processing rules in the system.
4. **Country**: country of issuance or jurisdiction of the instrument's issuer. Important for regulatory and risk assessment purposes.
5. **PRC CCY (Pricing Currency)**: the currency in which the instrument is quoted or priced. Used for valuation and financial reporting.
6. **ACCR CCY (Accrual Currency)**: the currency used to calculate interest or accruals. May differ from pricing currency.
7. **Short name**: abbreviated or condensed label for quick reference.
8. **Name**: full name of the instrument, typically including issuer, coupon/yield, and maturity details.
9. **Public name**: market-facing or external name of the instrument, often matching how it appears on exchanges or public reports.
10. **MAT DT (Maturity Date)**: the date on which the instrument matures or principal is repaid. Key for fixed-income instruments.
11. **MAT PRC (Maturity Price)**: the expected or agreed price of the instrument at maturity.
12. **PRC MULT (Pricing Multiplier)**: factor applied to scale the market price to nominal or unit-based values (e.g., per 100 or per 1,000 units).
13. **ACCR MULT (Accrual Multiplier)**: factor used to adjust accrual amounts. Helps handle non-standard periods or calculation rules.
14. **INSTR TYPE (Instrument Type)**: instrument type code (e.g., BOND, STOCK, PORTFOLIO). Used for classification, logic, and filtering.
15. **PMT SZ DTL (Payment Size Detail)**: specifies the payment structure (e.g., default). Supports payment schedule modeling.
16. **Notes**: free-text field for comments or special handling notes related to the instrument.

Cookbook

CRUD

Create: How to Create a Instrument entity

Use Cases

What for it's used.

F.A.Q.

Frequently asked questions.

API documentation

Link to API documentation.