



Risk Management

Workshop Risk Management 03.12.2015



- Introduction
- Concept
- Details
 - Collateral requirements
 - Consequences
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 - Execution
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Introduction

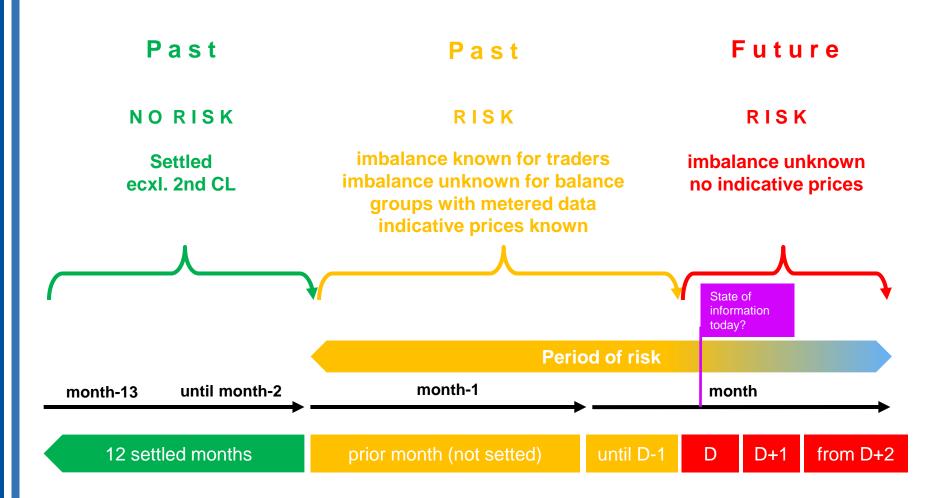




- Stronger weighting on a balance groups recent situation
- Ability to block balance groups
- Increased influence of credit rating on collateral deposits
- Keep total amount of collateral deposits approximately on the same level
- Retain joint and several liability
- Reduce probability of joint and several liability incidences



Period of risk

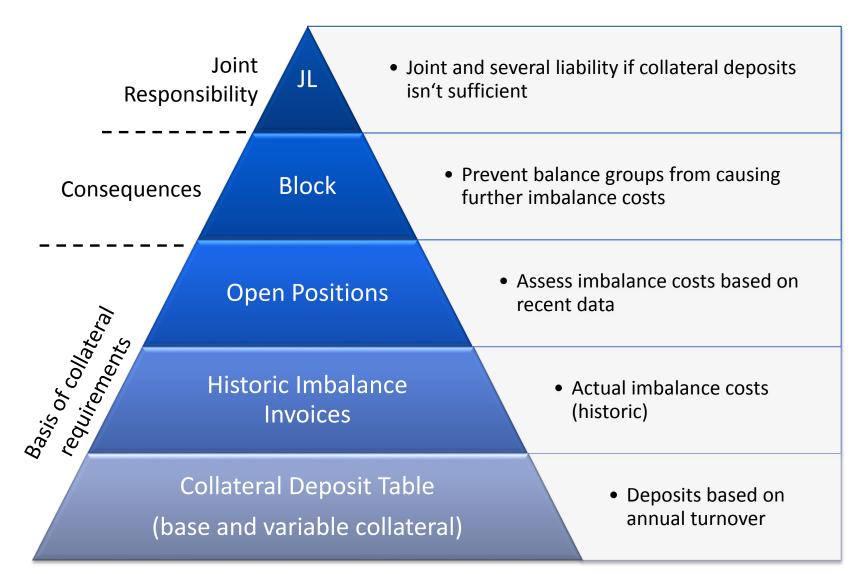




Concept



Layer model









Determine required collateral

based on collateral deposit table

Base collateral

Variable collateral

based on historic imbalance invoices

Imbalance settlement 1. Cl

Imbalance settlement 2. CL

based on open positions 1-4-1

Open Position Evaluation

Warnings

The collateral requirements for the balance group representatives (BGR) are defined for each balance group based on

- (i) the turnover of the balance groups (BG) assigned to the balance group representative (BGR) pursuant to 2.1.,
- (ii) its past clearing turnover with the BGC pursuant to 2.2.,
- (i) the open positions of the balance groups (BG) assigned to it pursuant to 2.3.

The highest amount that results from the abovementioned procedures is determined as the collateral requirement. The minimum collateral per balance group is EUR 50,000.

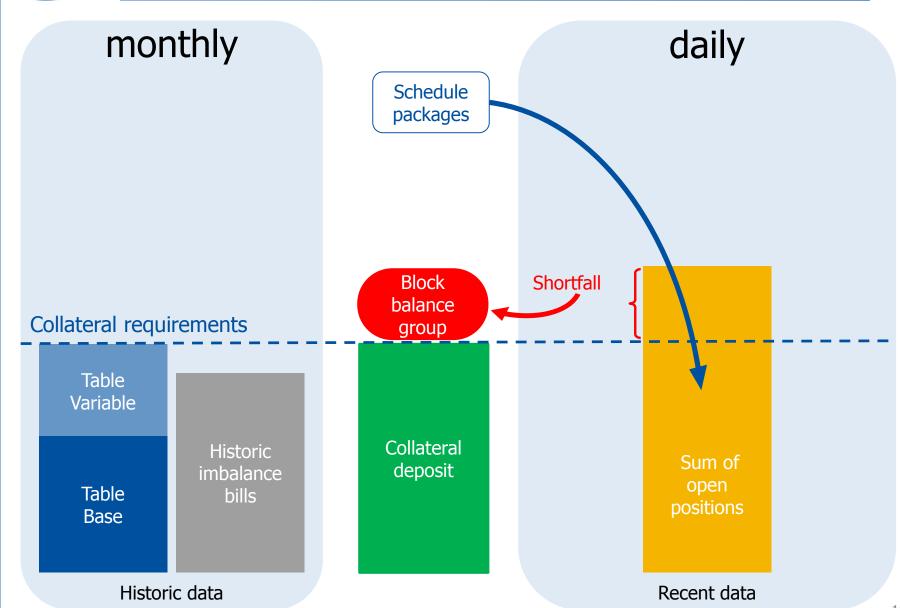


Illustration: collateral

monthly Deductible Table Variable Historic imbalance Table bills Base Historic data

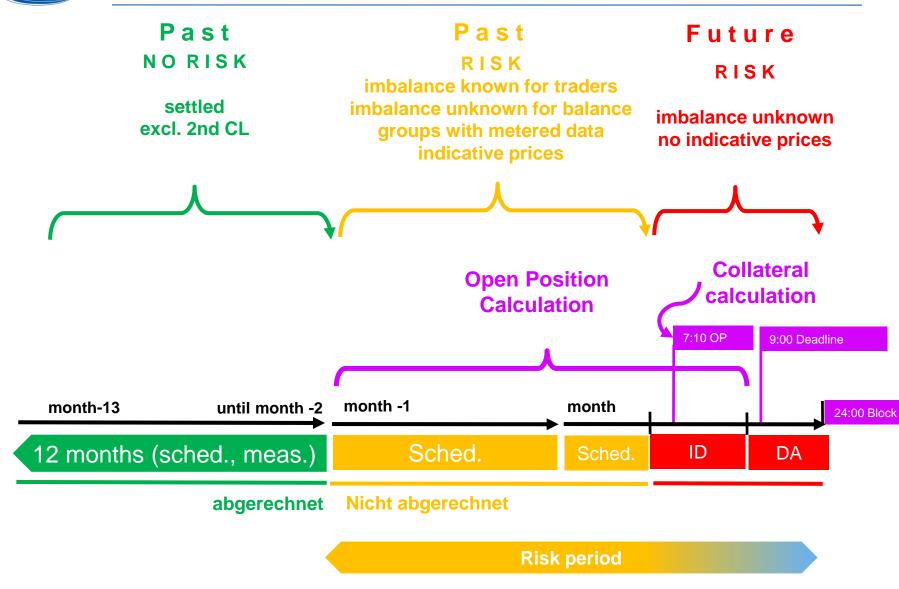


Illustration: collateral





Period of risk





Details – Collateral requirements



Table: Collateral NEW

- Additional levels to avoid large steps
- Weighting base/variable from 60/40 to 50/50

Category	Annual turnover [MWh]		Collateral		
	from	til	base	variable	_total
1	-	30 000	50 000.00€	- €	50 000.00€
2	30 001	60 000	60 000.00€	60 000.00€	120 000.00€
3	60 001	125 000	140 000.00 €	140 000.00 €	280 000.00€
4	125 001	250 000	225 000.00 €	225 000.00 €	450 000.00€
5	250 001	500 000	360 000.00€	360 000.00€	720 000.00 €
6	500 001	1 000 000	500 000.00€	500 000.00€	1 000 000.00€
7	1 000 001	2 000 000	750 000.00 €	750 000.00€	1 500 000.00€
8	2 000 001	5 000 000	1 000 000.00€	1 000 000.00€	2 000 000.00€
9	5 000 001	10 000 000	1 625 000.00€	1 625 000.00 €	3 250 000.00 €
10	10 000 001	20 000 000	2 250 000.00€	2 250 000.00€	4 500 000.00€
11	20 000 001	30 000 000	3 750 000.00€	3 750 000.00€	7 500 000.00€
12	30 000 001	40 000 000	5 000 000.00€	5 000 000.00€	10 000 000.00€
13	40 000 001		7 500 000.00€	7 500 000.00€	15 000 000.00€

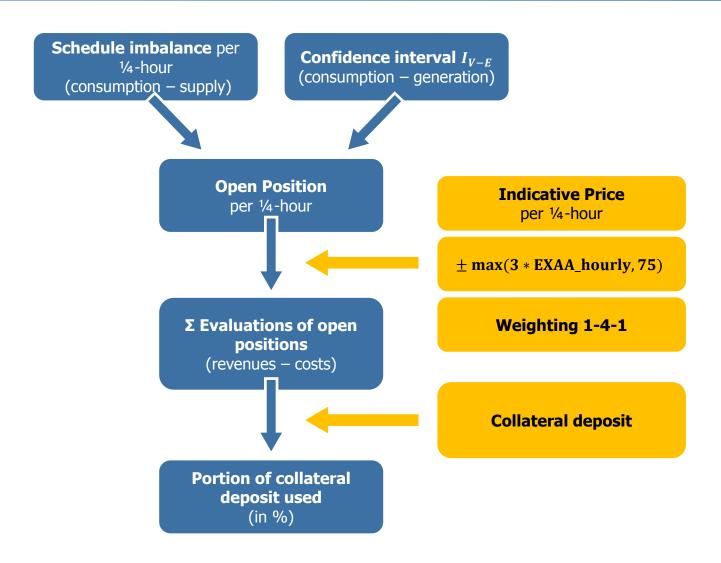


Historic imbalance invoices

- Replaces balance profile calculations
- Collateral requirements based on historic invoices equals maximum of:
 - Double of largest settlement balance from the last 12 first clearing invoice
 - For each non-settled final invoice: double of largest settlement balance before deactivation, but not more than collateral requirements were at deactivation including fees and taxes.



Open Position Evaluation





Details – Consequences



Consequences for shortfall

Shortfall due to

Clearing

Stock up within two days

Reminder period: 4 workdays

Contract termination

Immediate action needed

Open Position Calculation

If consumption < 200.000 MWh

Stock up until 9:00 on next workday

Block at the end of next workday

If consumption > 200.000 MWh

Contract termination after 4 days

Block after consultation with ECA



Day D, 07:00

Calculation of collateral utilization



Margin call for collateral to market participant

Day D+1, 07:00

Renewed calculation of collateral utilization

Day D+1, 07:30

Renewed margin call for collateral to market participant

Day D+1, 09:45

Notification of activation of the blocking to all MP, exchanges and RZF

Day D+2, 00:00

Entry into force of blocking

In case collateral requirements are met \rightarrow Block will not be enforced / will be lifted.



Details – Joint and several liability



Joint and several liability

- Rules for joint and several liability persists
- Incidents of joint and several liability can still occur
- No model covers 100% risk
- New risk management will limit the extent of possible damage immensely



Details - Implementation



Steps for implementation

- Communication with market participants
- Changing AB-BKO
- Changing other market regulations
- Establish data exchange BKO/RZF
- IT specifications/development
- Testing phase (IT, operational)



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