

NPRR 1126 Default Uplift Allocation Design

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The calculation of default uplift shares in the protocols over-represents CRR activity

Estimated Default Uplift Allocation Shares

-Protocol section 9.19.1 -

• ERCOT estimated that approximately half of a default allocation occurring in February 2021 would have been driven by CRR activity

Estimated Default Uplift Shares by Segment

Segment	# Counter- Parties	January MMA Total (MWh)	January MMA (MWh)	January MMARS %
Gen	28	218,577,111	5,111,155.62	2.34%
Load	28		11,775,576.00	5.39%
Load and Gen	33		94,398,323.87	43.19%
Trader	120		99,928,275.50	45.72%
CRRAH Only	29		7,293,961.60	3.34%
Inactive	3		69,818.70	0.03%
Total	241		218,577,111.29	100.00%

Source: ERCOT public presentation posted to the Credit Working Group meeting page for 4/21/2021

- Approximately half of the allocation is driven by CRR activity.
- Individual Counter-Party share reports are expected to be posted to MIS on Monday, April 26, 2021.
- The default uplift methodology uses the quantity of MWh instead of the amount of dollars
 - This leads to the significant over-representation of CRR activity
- Energy trades, generation, and load settle at the full energy price, because they represent the actual production, consumption, or transfer of energy, while CRRs only settle for nodal price differences
 - Yet they are treated at the same value in the default formula

NPRR 1126 seeks three changes to the current ERCOT default uplift allocation process

NPRR 1126 Default Uplift Allocation Enhancement

-Changes to Protocol Formula (9.19.1 (2)) -

(2) Each Counter-Party's share of the uplift is calculated using True-Up Settlement data for each Operating Day in the month prior to the month in which the default occurred, and is calculated as follows:

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DURSCP cp = TSPA * MMARS cp
MMARS co = MMA co / MMATOT
MMA cp = Max { ∑mp (URTMG mp + URTDCIMP mp + USOGTOT mp) → RTM Metered Generation and DC Tie Imports & Uplift RT Settlement Only Generator
                 \(\sum_{mo}\) + UWSLTOT \(\text{mo}\) → RTM Adjusted Metered Load and uplift metered energy
                 \sum_{mo} URTQQES _{mo}. \rightarrow RTM QSE to QSE Energy Sales
                  ∑<sub>mp</sub> URTQQEP <sub>mp.</sub> → RTM QSE to QSE Energy Purchases
                  ∑<sub>mo</sub> UDAES <sub>mo.</sub> → DAM Energy Sales (TPO and Energy-Only)
                  \sum_{mo} UDAEP _{mo} \rightarrow DAM Energy Purchases
                  \sum_{m_0} \text{URTOBL}_{m_0} + \text{URTOBLLO}_{m_0} \rightarrow RTM PTP Obligations and uplift}
                 ∑<sub>mo</sub> (UDAOPT <sub>mo</sub> + UDAOBL <sub>mo</sub> + UOPTS <sub>mo</sub> + UOBLS <sub>mo</sub>), → CRR Auction Sales & CRR Ownership in DAM
                 Y (UOPTP ___ * UOBLP ___) → CRR Auction Purchases
MMATOT = \sum_{\infty} (MMA_{\infty})
Where:
URTMG mo = ∑<sub>0, f, f</sub> (RTMG mo, p, f, f), excluding RTMG for RMR Resources and RTMG in Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC)-Committed Intervals for RUC-committed Resources
URTDCIMP _{mp} = \sum_{p, j} (RTDCIMP _{mp, p, j}) / 4
URTAML_{mp} = \sum_{n,j} max(0, \sum_{n,j} (RTAML_{mp,n,j}))
                                                                                                        Change #1: 70% scalar assessed to Day Ahead
URTQQES _{mp} = \sum_{\rho, l} (RTQQES _{mp, p, l}) / 4
URTQQEP _{mp} = \sum_{\rho, l} (RTQQEP _{mp, p, l}) / 4
                                                                                                        PTPs and PTP w/links to Options. Added in DC
UDAES mp
                =\sum_{p,h} (DAES_{mp,p,h})
                                                                                                                   Energy 6/30 NPRR comments.
UDAEP mo
               = \sum_{n,h} (DAEP_{mn,n,h})
URTOBL m_0 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (RTOBL_{m_0,(i,k),h}) * RTOBLF
URTOBLLO m_0 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (RTOBLLO_{m_0,(i,k),h}) * RTOBLLOF
                                                                                                             Change #2: 70% scalar assessed to CRR
UDAOPT ....
                = \sum_{(i,k),h} (DAOPT m_{i0},(i,k),h) * CRRAFO
                                                                                                          ownership at the time of the DAM. Included
                 = \sum_{(i,k),b} (DAOBL_{mn,(i,k),b}) * CRRAFO
                                                                                                                 in the original NPRR submission.
UOPTS mp
                 = \sum_{(i,k),h} (OPTS mp,(i,k),h) * CRRAFS
UOBLS ....
                          (OBLS mo d kl h) * CRRAFS
                                                                                                                 Change #3: 35% scalar assessed to CRR sales to address
LICETE
                                                                                                               double counting. Added in DC Energy 6/30 NPRR comments
                                                                                                              as a compromise. The original NPRR submision excluded CRR
UWSLTOT m_0 = (-1) \cdot \sum_{c,b} (MEBL_{m_0,c,b})
                                                                                                               sales, which would have fully eliminated double counting.
USOGTOT mp = \sumgsc (MEBSOGNET mp, gsc) + \sum p, i (RTMGSOGZ mp, p, i)
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NPRR 1126 revises the current default uplift framework to address deficiencies with using MW activity in its calculation

Benefits of NPRR 1126

- Adjusts the default uplift allocation process to better balance the burden of a default across all market activity
 - This helps avoid a high concentration of default uplift risk to a single product type, which lowers the risk of second order defaults
 - The allocation of 50% of a \$2.9B default to CRR holders who participate in a market with an average annual value < \$1B [measured by market-wide auction revenue or settlement] is unreasonable compared to the greater energy market value of ~\$50B during the week of Storm Uri
- Eliminating double counting and reducing the high concentration of default uplift risk to CRRs promotes market liquidity
 - Lowers the liquidity gap between buyers and sellers
 - Increased auction activity promotes robust forward price discovery
- Improved risk management: CRRs work together with the energy market to hedge forward risk
 - Allocating a disproportionate amount of default uplift to CRRs effectively penalizes hedging activity that is essential for managing risk and avoiding defaults in the first place