

Market Participant Minimum Capitalization

Ryan Jones Senior Credit Manager

Eric Scherling Assistant General Counsel

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Adequate Capitalization



A business that is adequately capitalized will have financial resources to:

Support its operations

Invest in growth

Weather unexpected challenges



Adequate capitalization equips business to meet its obligations because it has necessary financial cushion to absorb unexpected costs or downturns in revenue.



Companies that operate on thin margins with high levels of debt and/or little equity are high risk.

Small disruptions can jeopardize ability to meet obligations.

Poorly capitalized companies struggle to access credit markets.

Adequately capitalized companies are less likely to become insolvent or bankrupt, as capital reserves can be used to meet obligations during periods of financial stress.



Adequate capitalization demonstrates:

Prioritization of financial stability over short-term gains

Caution about taking on excessive risk

Recognition that adverse future events can occur

Concern for ensuring that future obligations will be satisfied



Connection to Fraudulent Transfer Law



Constructively Fraudulent Transfers

Constructively fraudulent transfer occurs:

When debtor transfers property or assets; without receiving reasonably equivalent value in return; and

Debtor:

- was insolvent at time of transfer,
- becomes insolvent as a result of transfer, or
- is engaged in a business for which remaining assets are unreasonably small in relation to anticipated debts.



Future claimants:

Are those whose claims
have not yet materialized
but are likely to arise based on debtor's
ongoing activities or legal obligations.

Have a vested interest in ensuring that debtor does not transfer assets in way that diminishes ability to pay future liabilities

Fraudulent transfer law therefore protects future claimants in addition to present claimants



Fraudulent Transfer Law Protections

Fraudulent transfer statutes apply in all 50 states as well as in bankruptcy cases.

Modeled after Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act or Uniform Voidable Transactions Act.

Future creditors may challenge transactions that occurred before claims arose, if transfer rendered debtor insolvent or undermined the debtor's ability to satisfy future liabilities.

Courts can reverse or void the transaction, allowing assets to be used to satisfy creditor claims, including those of future claimants.



Debtors cannot evade financial responsibilities by engaging in transactions that harm current and future creditors, including those that render company insolvent or leave it with unreasonably small capital.

Adequate capitalization requirements proactively protect creditors like PJM from the same harm that fraudulent transfer law can only remedy after the fact and at substantial burden and expense.



Market Participant Minimum Capitalization Requirements



Minimum Capitalization Requirement Overview

Why review minimum capitalization requirement:

- PJM's minimum capitalization requirements for eligibility were established as a result of FERC Order 741 in 2011 and have remained unchanged since implementation. Economy/Markets are significantly different today than 13 years ago.
- These requirements are intended to provide controls such that those participating in PJM markets have the financial ability and risk management capabilities for their planned market positions to protect against potential defaults.
- This problem statement provides an opportunity to review those requirements.

Adequately capitalized companies:

- Have resources to operate business effectively
- Can absorb economic shocks or downturns in business operations
- Less likely to become insolvent
- Reflection of business acumen of management



Market Participants Not Meeting \$1 Million Tangible Net Worth (TNW) Threshold

| | Market I | Participants | Market Participants Not Meeting \$1 Million Tangible Net Worth Threshold | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------|---------------------|--|-------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Line of Business (LOB) | Number | Number that Meet | Number | % of Number | % of Gross Activity* (Dollar) by LOB | |
| Generation Owner/Transmission Owner | 358 | 299 | 59 | 16% | 0.86% | |
| Load Serving Entity | 101 | 67 | 34 | 34% | 5.65% | |
| Power Marketer | 126 | 107 | 19 | 15% | 11.67% | |
| Other | 199 | 158 | 41 | 21% | 3.54% | |
| Total | 784 | 631 | 153 | 20% | 2.97% | |

^{*}Gross Activity is determined by summing the absolute dollar value of the charges and credits for each of the billing line items for the most recent 12 months.

When applying only the \$1MM tangible net worth threshold (regardless of tangible assets), 20% or 153 market participants do not meet the threshold. These market participants represent 3% of the total gross activity.



Stress Scenario:

1 Comparison of Market Participants Highest Bill vs TNW

2 Increased real-time (RT) prices by 20% for all market participants participating in virtual market

3 Market participants with fluctuations in monthly bill over 36-month period and bill exceeding TNW



Stress Scenario #1 – Comparison of Market Participants Highest Bill vs TNW

Highest Bill Repeat Assumptions:

- August 2022 bill deemed to be highest bill
- Applied August 2022 increase relative to average bill in prices and load to all load serving entities
- If TNW is not sufficient to cover increase in bill, failure would occur

RESULTS

Of 101 Load Serving Entity:

29 would fail

26 do not meet min. capitalization requirement of \$1MM TNW

3 meet min. capitalization requirement, however have TNW between \$1MM_\$5MM



Stress Scenario #2 – Increase Real Time Prices by 20%

Virtual Market Participants Assumptions:

- Increase real-time (RT) prices by 20%
- Applied RT price increase to all 155 virtual market participants
- TNW is insufficient to cover 20% RT price increase a failure occurs

RESULTS

Of 155 Virtual Market Participants:

34 would fail by measure of 20% RT price increase*

12 do not meet min. capitalization requirement of \$1M TNW

22 meet min capitalization requirement of \$1M (14 have TNW between \$1–\$5M)

*Example: Normal obligation is \$5MM and TNW is \$900k. 20% RT price obligation is \$6MM and TNW is \$900k. TNW is insufficient to cover increase in obligation.



Stress Scenario #3 – Monthly Revenue Volatility

Monthly Revenue Volatility Assumptions:

- Monthly revenue volatility was measured by revenue movement over the last 36 months.
- If tangible net worth is less than monthly revenue movement at the 95th percentile, a failure occurs.

RESULTS

Of 784 Market Participants,

128 have a TNW less than monthly revenue volatility*

• 117 do not meet min. capitalization TNW requirement of \$1M

Of 128:

• 11 meet min. capitalization requirements of >\$1M TNW (7 have TNW between \$1-\$5M & 4 have TNW >\$5M)



| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|--|--|---|
| Based upon current minimum capitalization thresholds: Should stress market conditions occur, ~24% of market participants' balance sheets would be challenged to absorb impacts. | Over the past several years, PJM market participants have faced unforeseen events such as: • Winter Storm Elliott • Higher temperatures summer/winter impacting RT prices and load requirements • Impact of cleared capacity prices | Market participants with strong balance sheets are able to weather market-driven events (proactive) verses thinly capitalized market participants' reliance on UCR collateral calls (reactive). |



Minimum Capitalization Matrix Review



Proposed Minimum Capitalization Thresholds \$5 Million TNW or \$10 Million Tangible Assets

Market Participants:

| | Total # | Total That Do Meet Min Cap | Total That Do Not Meet Min Cap | % of Total # | % of Total Activity |
|-------------------------------------|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| Generation Owner/Transmission Owner | 358 | 308 | 50 | 14% | 0.65% |
| Load Serving Entity | 101 | 72 | 29 | 29% | 1.50% |
| Curtailment Service Provider | 28 | 15 | 13 | 46% | 2.30% |
| Financial Trader | 125 | 73 | 52 | 42% | 8.17% |
| Power Marketer | 126 | 107 | 19 | 15% | 2.57% |
| Other | 46 | 38 | 8 | 17% | 1.23% |
| Total | 784 | 613 | 171 | 22% | 1.56% |

- Moving minimum capitalization requirement to \$5M TNW or \$10MM TA would impact 171 market participants, or 22% of total market participants.
- This is an increase of 65 market participants, or 8% of total market participants, that do not meet existing requirement of \$1M TNW or \$10M TA.



Facilitator:

Thomas Zadlo, Thomas.Zadlo@pjm.com

Secretary:

Julia Spatafore, Julia.Spatafore@pjm.com

SME:

Ryan Jones, Ryan.Jones@pjm.com

Eric Scherling, Eric. Scherling@pjm.com

Minimum Capitalization



Member Hotline

(610) 666 - 8980

(866) 400 - 8980

custsvc@pjm.com



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Call (610) 666-2244 or email it_ops_ctr_shift@pjm.com