

### **Regulatory Framework**

- International level: Basel Committee on Banking Supervision
  - Standardised approach: credit risk mitigation (CRE 22)
  - Standardised approach to counterparty credit risk (CRE 52)
  - Capital requirements for bank exposures to central counterparties (CRE 54)

- EU level:
  - Regulation EU 648/2012
  - Regulation EU 575/2013, on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms and amending Regulation (EU) No 648/2012
  - Regulation EU 876/2019, amending Regulation (EU) No 575/2013

Two exposures types are envisaged by the outstanding Framework, amended by Regulation 876/2019:

Changed

Default Fund exposures

CCP Default risk CMs Default risk

- For **Derivatives sections**, revised K<sub>CCP</sub> calculation methodology, by transposing *Standardized Approach for measuring Counterparty* Credit Risk ("SA-CCR").
- For Fixed Income section, Kccp calculation methodology envisages application of Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method.

Unchanged

#### Trade exposures

- Trade exposures include variation margin due by the CCP to the Clearing Member or to the client, but not yet received, as well as initial margin posted
- If collateral is "bankruptcy remote" (i.e. if the CCP defaults, the Clearing Member does not lose the collateral), the risk weight applied to the collateral is 0%
- A 0% risk weight is applied to margins collected by Euronext Clearing



## **Calculation of Hypothetical Capital**

Changed

**Derivatives sections** (for CC&G, futures/options)

 $K_{CCP} = \sum_{CMi} EAD_i * RW * CR$ 

where EAD<sub>i</sub> is calculated according to Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk (SA-CCR)

**Introduced by Regulation EU 876/2019** 

Unchanged

Fixed Income section (for CC&G, Repos)

$$K_{CCP} = \sum_{CMi} \max(EBRM_i - IM_i - DF_i; 0) * RW * CR$$

where  $\max(EBRM_i - IM_i - DF_i; 0)$  is calculated according to **Financial Collateral Comprehensive Method** 

**Introduced by Regulation EU 575/2013** 

For derivatives exposures, the **New Standardized Approach (SA-CCR)** for measuring exposure at default (EAD) for counterparty credit risk (CCR) replaced both standardized methods in force: Current Exposures Method (CEM) and Standardized Method (SM).

Main objectives of the SA-CCR approach:

- Devise an approach suitable for a wide variety of derivatives transactions
- Address known limits of the CEM
- Improve the risk sensitivity of the capital framework



# **Exposure at Default for Derivatives sections**

### Standardized Approach for Counterparty Credit Risk

**Exposure at Default:** EAD = 1.4 \* (RC + PFE)

**Replacement cost:** RC = max(V - C; 0)

The loss that would occur if a counterparty were to default at the present or at a future time, if closeout and replacement of transactions occur instantaneously

- From a Euronext Clearing perspective, V consists of CMs' net variation margins on Futures and net Options premiums.
- *C* is the overall collateral posted by the Clearing Member (covering Initial Margins and Default Funds). *C* includes also excess collateral.

Potential Future Exposure PFE = m \* AddOn

Potential change in value of the trades during the period between the last exchange of collateral before default and replacement of the trades in the market

- m allows reduction of PFE, how much more collateral is posted by CMs over the required amounts.
- AddOn:
  - represents a potential conservative increase in CCP's exposure, over the time horizon needed to close-out positions of the defaulting CM
  - allows a full risk offset when trades lie within the same underlying and a partial offset between trades stemming from different underlying
  - it is a function of trade's adjusted notional, time horizon needed for position's close-out, product's delta and a supervisory factor reflecting volatility.



## **Exposure at Default for Fixed Income section**

### Financial Collateral Comprehensive method

For collateralised transactions like Repurchase Agreements, the exposure amount after risk mitigation is calculated as follows:

$$EBRM = max\{0, E*(1+H_e) - C*(1-H_c-H_{fx})\}$$

where:

EBRM = the exposure value before the risk mitigation of Initial Margins and Default Fund

E =current value of the exposure

 $H_e$  = volatility adjustment appropriate to the exposure (depends on residual maturity, rating class and liquidation period)

C =the current value of the collateral

 $H_c$  = haircut appropriate to the collateral (depends on residual maturity, rating class and liquidation period)

 $H_{f_x}$  = haircut appropriate for currency mismatch between the collateral and fx exposure



### **Calculation of C-factor**

$$c-factor = max \left( \frac{K_{CCP}}{DF_{CCP} + DF_{CM}}; 8\% * 2\% \right)$$

#### Amended by Regulation EU 876/2019

#### where

- $DF_{CM} = \text{total DF contributions}$
- $DF_{CCP}$  = CCP Skin-in-The-Game
- $K_{CCP} = CCP$  Hypothetical Capital
- $K_{CM}$  depends on  $K_{CCP}$  level compared to  $\mathit{DF}_{CCP}$  and  $DF_{CM}$

Main changes of new c-factor calculation formula:

- A floor on capital coefficient is established (equal to 0.16%)
- Concentration Factor  $\beta$  is no longer applied
- K<sub>CCP</sub> is directly involved in c-factor calculation
- K<sub>CCP</sub> is calculated at sub-account level



# **Focus on Equity Derivatives Asset Class**

### SA-CCR vs Current Exposure Method

- Simulation on Equity Derivatives C-factor under new SA-CCR, highlight very low risk weights to calculate each CM Capital Requirement (Mar-May 2021)
- In the simulation period C-factor settles down to the floor value, equal to 0.16%
- Under SA-CCR c-factor is lower than under CEM
- The prudential amount of Euronext Clearing Default Funds contributes to have very low levels of Cfactors
- Central Clearing through Euronext Clearing allows significant savings in Capital Requirements

Reference date	C-factor comparison	
	СЕМ	SA-CCR
Mar-21	0.22%	0.16%
Apr-21	0.21%	0.16%
May-21	0.39%	0.16%







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