

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

# Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading: The US Experience

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### Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading FERC Anti-Manipulation Authority

- Under the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), FERC has dual roles in protecting the integrity of wholesale gas and power markets:
  - Surveillance Function
  - Enforcement Function



### Surveillance

- FERC surveillance function on the power side is supported by Market Monitoring Units (MMUs) at each Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) (Order No. 719)
  - FERC internal surveillance (Division of Analytics & Surveillance), has authority to reach out at any time and contact jurisdictional market participants to discuss trading behavior



## Enforcement

- FERC enforcement function is executed in-house
  - FERC is empowered to issue rules to prevent market manipulation in jurisdictional wholesale power and gas markets, and in jurisdictional transmission and transportation services.
  - FERC has civil penalty authority (\$1M per day, per infraction ceiling)
  - FERC must prove scienter (intent)



### Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading FERC Data Collection Formats & Authority

- Physical Transactions
  - Order No. 760 requires RTOs to deliver on an ongoing basis bid and cleared transaction data in both DA and RT physical markets
    - Each RTO delivers market data to FERC in the format in which it is stored internally
    - Order No. 771 requires inter-balancing authority transaction tags to include FERC as recipient on an ongoing basis
    - Ad hoc data requests to MMUs/RTOs



### Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading FERC Data Collection Formats & Authority

- Financial Transactions:
  - MOU with Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC)
    - CFTC Large Trade Report only shows aggregate net position volume, lacks various transaction classes

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- Commercially available data from vendors
- MOUs with various international regulatory counterparts



Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading Detecting and Deterring Market Manipulation

- While not exclusive, FERC has seen two primary manipulative strategies:
  - <u>Cross Product Manipulation</u>: using un-economic trading in physical markets with the intent to alter prices against which financial products settle
    - Examples of 'Cross Product' enforcement actions:
      - Constellation Energy Commodities Group, Inc.
        145 FERC ¶ 61,062
      - Barclays Bank PLC 144 FERC ¶ 61,041
      - Deutsche Bank Energy Trading 142 FERC ¶ 61,056



#### Monitoring Wholesale Energy Trading Detecting and Deterring Market Manipulation

- <u>Rules Arbitrage Manipulations</u>: exploitation of complex market rules (often designed to provide a reliability back stop) with the intention of extracting economic rent while providing no commensurate service
- Examples of 'Rules Arbitrage' FERC enforcement actions:
  - JP Morgan Ventures Energy Corporation 144 FERC
    ¶ 61,068
  - PJM Up-To-Congestion (UTC) cases



#### Issues Being Challenged in and Addressed by the Courts

- What does "De Novo" review mean in the context of U.S. energy law?
- How detailed do anti-manipulation laws and rules need to be to afford participants appropriate "prior notice"
  - Principles-based enforcement vs. Rules-based enforcement



# **Contact Information**

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