



# Legal & regulator framework



### **Energy Sector**

Electricity/Gas Directive and

Regulation

Codes and Guidelines

Transparency requirements

Integrity regime (REMIT)

. . .

Energy regulators – with powers to supervise the energy sector

#### Financial Sector

Markets in Financial Instruments

**Directive** 

European Market Infrastructure

Regulation (EMIR)

Market abuse regulation (MAR)

. . .

Financial regulators – with powers to supervise the financial sector

# Industry / participants



## Electricity/gas industry

Network operators (TSO/DSO) – natural monopolies

Producers, traders, suppliers, consumers

Market places / trading venues

### Financial Sector

Trading venues

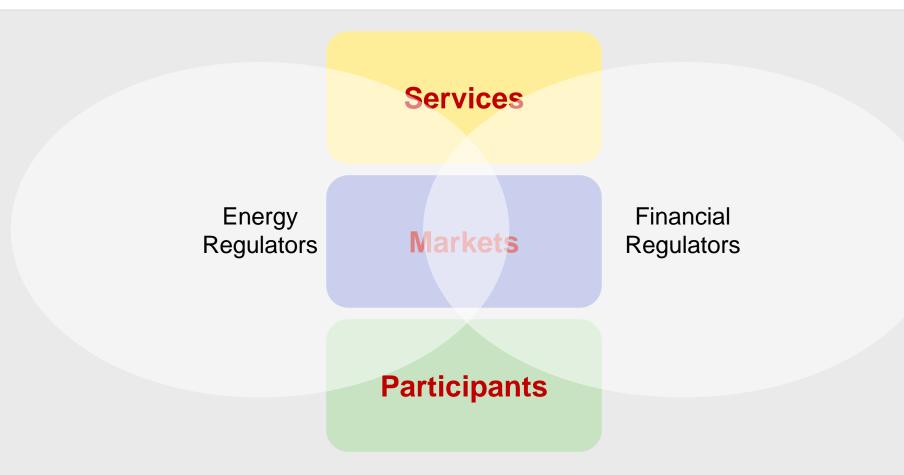
Clearing institutions

Banks

Investors in financial instruments (shares, bonds, derivatives and various structured products)

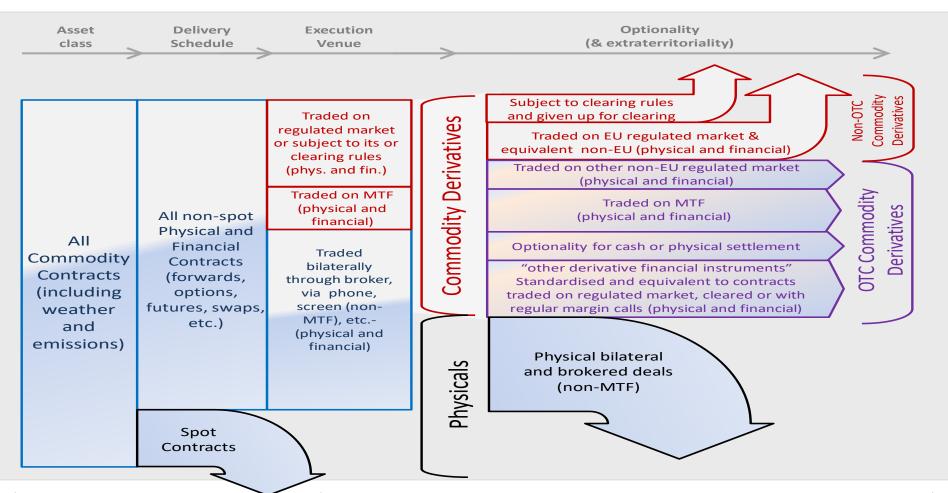
# Powers of the regulatory authorities





## Market – definition of the products





# Areas of regulatory oversight



1. Regulatory oversight

2. Monitoring

3. Investigation

4. Enforcement

- 1. Framework is clear but there are overlaps:
  - EReg CompReg on market definition to assess the market power/dominance
  - EReg FrReg on definition of products and markets (physical vs. financial contracts)
- 2. Data reporting coordinated monitoring is mainly individual, but findings are exchanged in case of overlaps:
  - EReg FrReg mutualz exchange of data, exchange of findings
- 3. Investigation in most cases should be coordinated or even joint in case of overlaps:
  - EReg FrReg CompReg; avoid separate data and information request. Ensure coordinated steps and communication with the public and the suspect.
- 4. Enforcement may differ depending from the country EReg FrReg CompReg:
  - EReg FrReg CompReg judicial authority

# Cooperation



- Not a good will cooperation it is a legal requirement (referring to EU law and energy community acquis)
  - in most cases in the EU it is requirement in the national Law,
    - example in AT '... E-Control, the Financial Market Authority, the Federal
      Competition Authority and the Exchange Commissioners to inform each other
      about observations and findings that are necessary for fulfilling the responsibilities
      as defined in REMIT.'
    - In FR, as a precursor in the field of whole energy market oversight, CRE contributing to the implementation and cooperation with different authorities
    - In DE there is an MoU between authorities dealing with different layers of regulatory oversight
    - An MoU seems to be the main cooperation mechanisms between different authorities

# MoU – areas for cooperation



- MoU may be the most appropriate mechanism
  - Because the framework is evolving the MoU should include more than investigation segment
    - Cooperate also on the area of joint/coordinated guidance regarding different definitions to avoid confusions, definitions of markets, products, etc.
    - Exchange of information on monitoring, potential suspicious, history of market participants in the respective market, exposure of certain market participant on other market segments (so pre-investigation phase)
    - No double reporting/data should be exchanged between different authorities (ESMA-ACER example)
    - ...

# MoU – areas for cooperation (ctd)



- Forming investigatory groups from different experts for investigation. Agreeing on the investigation and on the impact of potential breach
- Communication means and frequency
- Confidentiality and data protection
- Regular meetings-updates and potential staff exchange (internship)
- Exchanges on ongoing law amendments that impact market integrity regime
- Cooperation regarding enforcement measure to be undertaken refer it to court?
- Etc.



