# Learning to Coordinate: A Study in Retail Gasoline

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Antonio Martner Class presentation for Econ 271A, UCLA. November 8th 2021

### Motivation

Question: What is the equilibrium selection in the retail gasoline industry?

#### What this paper does:

- Study how is collusion initiated and maintained in Perth, Australia.
- When the state of the state

Why is this important: Sustained (high) price collusions on gasoline industry damage consumers.

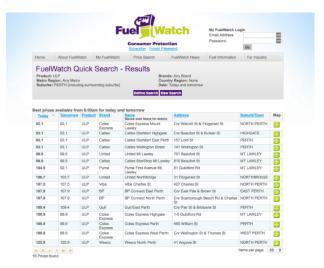
**Key take away:** Non-explicit communication by a strong leader in a market can lead to firm price coordination collective learning.

### The market: Perth, Australia

- 1.7M people city
- 4 major firms refine, import and distributed fuel. 2 other national supermarkets participate as retailers.
- Fuelwatch: Gasoline retailers provide their daily prices by law.
- Price competition on daily basis, price is set simultaneously, common knowledge of prices.
- Repeated game of collusion in a homogenous good price with simultaneous competition and perfect monitoring.

### Data (1): Fuelwatch

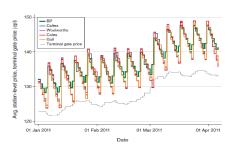
At 2:30 pm each day, tomorrow's prices were online for all stations.



## Data (2)

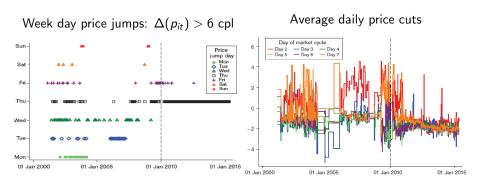
Universe of station-brand level prices from 2001 to 2015. Merged with spot prices for wholesale upstream suppliers.

#### Retail price cycles



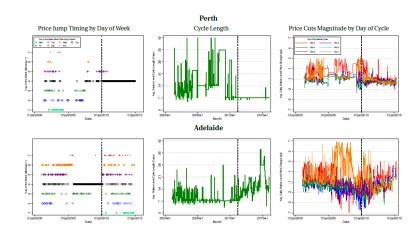
A market cycle commences on date t if  $\operatorname{nedian}_t(\Delta p_{it}) \geq 6$ cpl

## Two focal points



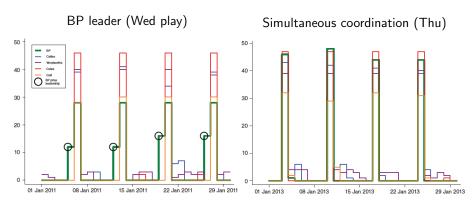
- Before March 2010, average margin was 4.85 cpl, after, 10.01 cpl.
- Perth's margin after March 2010 relative to other Australian cities is 3.49 cpl higher.

# No focal points elsewere



## Coordinating an Equilibrium Transition

Price leader: Price jump at t plus market cycle begins at t or t+1 plus < 2.5% stations increase prices at t-1.

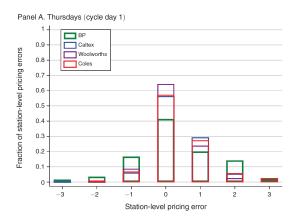


BP performed some experimentation by changing the day of price increases, realizing the huge power they had as followers firms reacted when they observed and not observed the BP signal.

### Price coordination sofisticates

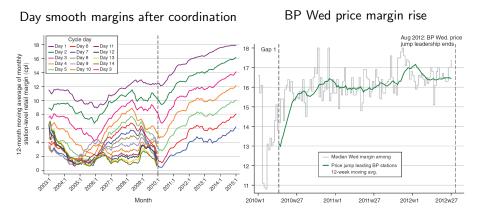
Price error: Station i retail price - market median price

Same day (Thu) price coordination at the bottom of the cycle



⇒ Firms effectively coordinated on Thu without the Wed signal.

# Focal points $\implies$ higher profit margins



### Wrap up

- Firms communicated trough prices (rather than other explicit methods) to collude in prices.
- ② A powerful firm uses price leadership to facilitate collusion and raises oligopoly margins.
- By setting regularly behaviors (focal points) the leader is able to comunicate the market the strategy and the timing.
- ⇒ Inform the discussion on communication definition in collusion environments.
- ⇒ Demonstrates the communicative power of prices.
- $\implies$  Highlights the value of detailed data for informing antitrust investigations.

#### Personal comments

#### Amazing simple description of a cartel behavior

- Very, but very smart description of the data to convince readers that firms were colluded. The focal points' argument is brilliant.
- Highlights the value of "simple" analysis de demonstrate a difficult to catch phenomenon.

#### Just Three points

- I am not sure how this papers actually demonstrate how the Cartel begins.
- Difficult to swallow that there is no explicit tools of communication used.
- Are they the first to demonstrate the communicative power of prices?
  It is actually demonstrated?
- ⇒ I missed an explicit causality argument.