From regulated tariff to competion for the market: The Italian approach to liberalising electricity retailing.

FSR debate on: Promoting competition in the retail energy market

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Competition and consumer protection in the Italian electricity retail sector

2007 to 2021	 Full liberalisation of electricity retailing: all consumers can choose their supplier Further protection for small consumers: ≈19 million in 2019, ≈8 million in 2023 in the from of a regulated tariff option, with pass-through of wholesale market prices and regulated transportation and retailing components – the <i>Maggior Tutela (MT)</i> No evidence of <i>Maggior Tutela</i> acting as a barrier to retail market development
From 2021	 Former <i>Maggior Tutela</i> consumers assigned via tenders to competitive retailers: 6,7 million by the end of 2023 Regulated tariff option for vulnerable customers: 3,6 million



The auctions

	2021	2022	2023	
Consumers	0,25 mil Small non-residential	1,7 mil Very small non-residential	4,8 mil Residential	
Rights & obligations of the new supplier (<i>Tutela graduale</i>)	 Supply the awarded customers at a discount over the MT tariff for 3 years, unless customer switches supplier No restrictions on marketing activities targeting own <i>Tutela graduale</i> consumers (unlike MT) 			
End-of-period arrangements	Consumers that have not switched to a market-based offer for 3 years are re-assigned via tenders		Consumers that have not switched for 3 years remain with Tutela graduale supplier at market-based commercial terms	
Auction format	 Tendering in two stages: sets price reference and selects the participants to second stage awards. Independent allocation of multiple sets of clients 	Multi-product simultaneous ascending clock auction	Combinatorial auction	
Competitive variable	Level of discount over MT tariff (€/consumer per year)			
Main design driver (*)	Common value / winner's course	Common value / winner's course	Competition	



The 2023 auction: design

Credit risk is the main difference among lots

26 lots, each one with ≈185k consumers Sealed offer by each bidder:

- Array of offer prices (discounts) for any number of lots; and
- Maximum number of lots he is available to buy

Auction clearing algorithm selects winning offers maximising total discount (Combinatorial auction)

Additional provisions

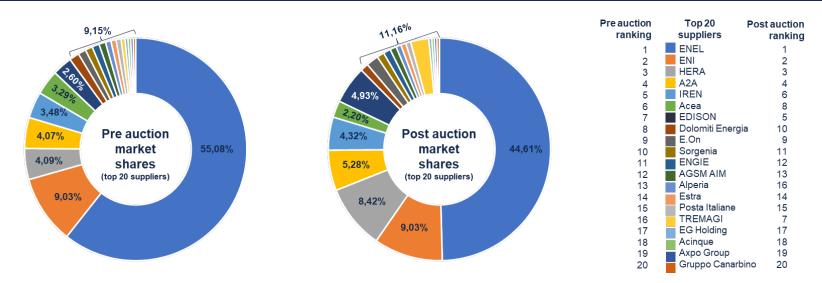
- Discount floor auctioneer reservation price
- Antitrust constraint on the maximum number of lots to a bidder
- Eligibility constraint on the maximum number of lots to bidder based on bidder's size
- Ex-post discount averaging. All Tutela Graduale consumers pay the same price

Winner rights and obligations:

- Provide the Tutela Graduale service for up to 3 years
- Market any of his other tariff options to his Tutela Graduale consumers
- After 3 years, apply his «most favourable» tariff option to his former Tutela Graduale customers unless they choose a different one, or change supplier.



The 2023 auction: results



- If all consumers that were moved to the *Tutela Graduale* remain in the regime for its 3y duration → total savings will be ≈ 1,8 billion compared to previous regulated tariffs
 - The average discount for a residential customer resulting from the auction is 130 €/year
 - Based on a reasonable cost assessment, the providers will lose on average 100+ € per year on each *Tutela Graduale* customer



What we learn from the 2023 auction

Competition *for* the market does work

The case on competition *in* the market is still open Despite taking place during the energy crises caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine and despite the relative small number of participants, the auction extracted significative surplus, to the benefit of consumers

- The high prices paid by suppliers to acquire Tutela Graduale customers signals their expectations to be able to extract much value from them in the coming years. This may result from:
 - Offering services that are far more valuable to customers than the current electricity supply arrangements
 - Exercising market power



Thanks for your attention

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