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Annual Report on Competition Policy Developments in Croatia

-- 2020 --

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Croatia

Executive Summary

1. Changes to competition laws and policies, proposed or adopted

1.1. Summary of new legal provisions of competition law and related legislation

1. The Croatian Competition Agency (CCA) was established pursuant to the decision of the Croatian Parliament on 20 September 1995 under the first 1995 Competition Act that for the first time introduced major competition rules applicable in the European Union and ensured the establishment of an independent national competition authority. The CCA became operational in 1997. Pursuant to the Competition Act (OG 79/2009 and 80/2013) the CCA is a legal person with public authority whose founder is the Croatian Parliament. It autonomously and independently performs the activities in the scope of its competence under the Competition Act, and ancillary provisions thereof, particularly with respect to direct application of Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union. The CCA submits its annual reports to the Croatian Parliament. In late 2017 the CCA got empowered for the implementation of the Act on the prohibition of unfair trading practices in the business-to-business food supply chain, Official Gazette 117/17 (hereinafter referred to as: UTPs Act). The UTPs Act entered into force on 7 December 2017, while its full application started in April 2018. 2019 was the first complete calendar year of full implementation of the UTPs Act, because of which the scope of work of the CCA was significantly increased and new staff employed.

2. During 2020, there were no changes in the existing competition legislative framework, but there were intensive activities on drafting amendments to the existing Competition Act in order to enable transposition of the ECN+ Directive - Directive (EU) 2019/1 to empower the competition authorities of Member States to be more effective enforcers and to ensure the proper functioning on the internal market¹. The amendments were being drafted within the intergovernmental working group, headed by the CCA and including Ministry of Economy, Crafts and Enterpreneruship, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Administration, Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, representatives from Chamber of Commerce, Employers Association, experts from Faculty of Law and Faculty of Economy and other relevant state institutions. Finally, the amendments were adopted by Croatian Parliament and entered into force in April 2021.

1.2. Government proposals for new legislation

3. Apart from the above-mentioned activities on the amendments of competition legislation, there were legislative activities in the other CCA's competence as well, namely unfair trading practices in food supply chain. One of the key EU documents serving as the basis for the implementation of the national rules regulating unfair trading practices is the Directive (EU) 2019/633 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on unfair trading practices in business-to-business relationships in the agricultural and food

¹ Published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 14 January 2019.

supply chain², the first legislative act which regulates the unfair trading practices on the EU level. The competent ministry in charge of the transposition of the said Directive into the Croatian UTPs Act is the Ministry of Agriculture that started to prepare the necessary revisions in October 2019. The commission for the drafting of the proposal of the Act on the Amendments to the UTPs Act also includes the CCA experts. Member States must adopt and publish, by 1 May 2021, the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to comply with this Directive and apply those measures not later than 1 November 2021.

2. Enforcement of competition laws and policies

2.1. Action against anticompetitive practices, including agreements and abuses of dominant positions

2.1.1. Summary of activities of:

- competition authorities;
- courts;

4. In 2020, the CCA solved the total of 729 cases in the area of competition and unfair trading practices.

Table 1.

	Number of cases solved in 2020		
	Competition	Ufair trading practices	Total
Substantive	42	10	52
Other (non-administrative cases)	74 (expert legal opinions and answers to queries)	81	677
	522 (other)		
Total:	638	91	729

5. Against the decisions of the CCA no appeal is allowed but the injured party may bring a claim before the High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia. However, in the case of a no-infringement decision or a decision on termination of the proceeding, the complainant or the person enjoying the same procedural rights as the complainant can also take action.

6. During 2020 the High Administrative Court of the Republic of Croatia issued six judgments in relation to the decisions of the Agency, in all of which it confirmed the decisions of the Agency and rejected applicants' claims.

2.1.2. Description of significant cases, including those with international implications.

7. During 2020, several markets were investigated in order to determine whether conditions are met for ex-officio opening of proceedings of establishing abuse of dominant position or establishing a prohibited agreement. Among the closed cases, there were no infringements established, but there was one proceeding in which a dawn raid was

² Published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 25 April 2019.

conducted. We can mention the examples of investigated markets of market of beer sale in Horeca channel (hotels, restaurants and catering); services provided by attorneys at law; sale of TV and media rights; public procurement of laundering and ironing services; lease of business premises; passenger road transport (CCA v. FlixBus CEE South d.o.o., Zagreb); operation of graveyard and crematorium, as well as public music performance during funerals (CCA v. Gradska groblja Viktorovac d.o.o., Sisak); groceries wholesale (CCA v. Vindija d.d., Varaždin); distribution of programme solutions for turning in annual financial statements in electronic form, as well as provision of services of electronic signature to business entities (CCA v. Financijska agencija, Zagreb); forest management (CCA v. Hrvatske šume d.o.o., Zagreb), and provision of psychological services (CCA v. Hrvatska psihološka komora).

8. One of these proceedings was a proceeding conducted against the Croatian Football Federation (HNS), regarding the possible existence of a prohibited agreement within the meaning of Article 8 paragraph 1 of the Competition Act or possible abuse of a dominant position within the meaning of Article 13 of the Competition Act regarding the sale of TV broadcast and other media rights for football championships and matches listed in the International tender of 20 April 2020 for the period from the start of the championship season 2022/2023 until the end of the season 2028/2029, with a possibility of extension for additional three championship years. Withing the proceeding, it was established that the joint sale of television and all related media rights for football competitions and matches listed in the tender was based on a open, transparent and non-discriminatory procedure for collecting bids for the sale of these rights. The tender was published in the HNS website and sent to all interested parties for the submission of bids. The tender defined the same technical standards of production and TV distribution for all bidders, which must be ensured. The deadline for submission of bids was May 11, 2020. It was established that HNS did not distort competition in the relevant market for the sale of television and all related media rights, i.e. that the sale of these rights by HNS on behalf of all football clubs for football competitions and matches listed in the International tender of April 20, 2020, for the period from the beginning of the competition year 2022/2023 until the end of the competition year 2028/2029 with the possibility of an additional 3 (three) competition years, does not constitute a prohibited agreement or abuse of the dominant position of the entrepreneur in the market.

Commitment decisions

9. In the insurance sector, CCA closed the infringement proceeding against the undertaking Croatia osiguranje d.d. that was opened ex-officio regarding the commercial lease agreement that Croatia osiguranje concluded as a lessee, containing a provision that imposed restrictions on the lessor in dealing with other undertakings, competing undertakings of Croatia osiguranje. In the course of the proceeding Croatia osiguranje inspected all its business property commercial lease agreements and found that a similar restrictive provision was included in four commercial lease agreements where Croatia osiguranje is a lessee and in one commercial lease agreement where Croatia osiguranje is a lessor. At the early stage of the proceeding Croatia osiguranje proposed the remedies on its own initiative and committed itself to the conclusion of a new standard commercial lease agreement with its business partners where Croatia osiguranje is a lessee. The new commercial lease agreement would not contain restrictive provisions that would impose any obligations on the lessor regarding the conclusion of a commercial lease agreement with any other insurance company. At the early stage of the proceeding Croatia osiguranje also committed itself to send to its business partners new proposals for the agreements and provide a 60-day-deadline for them to decide whether to enter a new commercial lease agreement. Should the business partners not accept the conclusion of a new commercial

lease agreement, Croatia osiguranje would provide a waiver giving up any further business deals that would be attached to the proposal for the new commercial lease agreement respecting the subsidiarity principle. In addition, immediately after the receipt of the CCA decision a revocation statement will be issued by Croatia osiguranje that would clearly and undoubtedly waive any possible right arising from the stated provisions contained in the concluded commercial lease agreements. Croatia osiguranje committed itself to inform the CCA about the implemented measures and their results within the following three months. The CCA accepted the commitments proposed by Croatia osiguranje. It found them sufficient to eliminate the possible competition concerns and to restore effective competition in the market.

10. In the beer brewing sector, several proceedings were conducted against beer brewery companies Pivovara Daruvar d.o.o. (two proceedings) and Zagrebačka pivovara (one proceeding) due to evidence that the agreements these brewery companies concluded with their business partners contain provisions that contravene with the Regulation on block exemption granted to certain categories of vertical agreements, OG 37/11. The cases were successfully closed with commitments accepted by Croatian Competition Agency.

2.2. Mergers and acquisitions

2.2.1. Statistics on number, size and type of mergers notified and/or controlled under competition laws;

11. During 2020, the total of 16 cases were handled in the area of control of concentrations between undertakings. In comparison to 2019, it is a lower number of cases, as a direct consequence of COVID-19 pandemics. Namely, due to the need to lock down the economy in respect of the anti-epidemic measures and in uncertainty of future of economy as a whole, the direct effect was fewer cases in 2020. However, there were no cases revoking the arguments related to the COVID-19 crisis.

12. In order to process the cases, a number of different relevant markets were investigated during 2020, including, e.g., services of nautical marines; production, import, wholesale and retail of different kinds of fresh and processed meat; production, import, wholesale and retail of confectionary; tourist accommodation in certain Croatian counties; sale of new motor vehicles; sale of original spare parts for motor vehicles; service and maintenance of motor vehicles; production, import, wholesale and retail of bakery products; buy-off of raw milk; production and imports of fresh cheese, milk, yoghurt and fresh cream; voice calls and massaging in own and public mobile networks; lease of infrastructure of mobile networks; publically available phone services in mobile electronic communication networks; retail of broadband internet access in mobile networks; access and origination of calls from public mobile communication networks; TV advertising.

2.2.2. Summary of significant cases.

Phase-I assessment (examples)

1. CCA approved the proposed concentration in the form of acquisition of direct control on the permanent basis over the undertaking's Meggle Hrvatska dairy facilities and production line part of business by the undertaking Belje plus. In other words, by implementing the concentration concerned Belje plus acquires Meggle assets – the production plant of Meggle Hrvatska for raw-milk processing and production of dairy products. This means that Belje plus will continue with the production on these production facilities, upgrade its own business and expand its production capacity.

2. CCA approved the transaction on the basis of which the undertaking MI braća Pivac acquires control over the undertaking Kraš. The parties to the concentration, MI braća Pivac and Kraš are not active in the same relevant markets. Both participants to the concentration market their products mostly in wholesale, in other words, they sell to big customers, primarily chain stores with a wide-spread retail network, significant logistics and distribution capacity in the territory of Croatia. At the retail level both participants to the concentration have their own specialized retail stores. However, Kraš retail outlets does not market the assortment of Grupa Pivac products, while Kraš products share in Grupa Pivac outlets amounts to less than 1 %. After the implementation of the concentration concerned Grupa Pivac has no intent of increasing the share of Kraš products in its retail outlets. The confectionery retail market is a fragmented market and, consequently, to a high degree competitive. The highest individual market share in this relevant market in accordance with the data in the notification is estimated at some 20 % – 30 %.
3. CCA cleared concentration between marinas on the Adriatic coast, involving Venilia Investments, a part of CVC group – a special-purpose vehicle established exclusively for the purposes of this transaction. The implementation of the concentration concerned will produce effects in the provision of marine services in the Croatian market. The target companies are three marinas (ports) – two of them in Zadar County and one in Šibenik-Knin County. In its market analysis the Croatian Competition Agency (CCA) found that the Croatian nautical market regarding the provision of marina services is marked by market fragmentation and asymmetry. The leader in the relevant market both with respect to the number of berths and the aggregate turnover is ACI d.d. with a market share of some 20 % to 30 %, whereas the target undertakings – Marina Šibenik, Marina Dalmacija and Marina Borik – will hold a joint market share of some 10 % to 15 % after the implementation of the concentration, in other words, become the second leader. The remaining market comprises of a larger number of smaller undertakings the market shares of which do to exceed 5 %. The marinas are evenly distributed on the Adriatic coast whereas Zadar County and Šibenik-Knin County are the leading areas regarding the number of marinas, berths and realized turnover. Until the implementation of this concentration Venilia Investments has not been present in the relevant market and it will merely acquire the market shares of the target companies. This means that the implementation of the concentration will not result in any changes in the structure of the relevant market, yet, the competitive constraints on the leader ACI d.d. will continue.

Phase-II assessment

13. In January 2020, the CCA assessed the concentration between the undertakings Slovenia Broadband (SBB) and Tele2 as compatible. In the course of the procedure it has been established that SBB has been present in the provision of media services market in Croatia or, more precisely, in several stages of these market, such as the production of audiovisual content and acquisition of licencing rights of third parties' audiovisual content broadcasted its own TV channels, wholesale of general and specialised TV channels (Nova TV, Doma TV, N1, Mini TV, Sport Klub channels, SK Golf, Lov i ribolov, Fight Channel etc.) to cable, satellite and IPTV operators, of which Nova TV and Doma TV provide free DVB-T access at the national level, and in the TV advertising market in which it holds a significant market share mostly through Nova TV, in which market Tele2 is the buyer of the advertising space. Zhe CCA found that this concentration will not raise any competition concerns, and particularly, it will in no way create or strengthen a dominant position in the

market by the parties to the concentration and approved the concentration within the meaning of competition rules.

14. The proceeding was in more detail described in the annual report submitted last year.

3. The role of competition authorities in the formulation and implementation of other policies, e.g. regulatory reform, trade and industrial policies

15. The CCA continued with its intense activities involving competition advocacy and development of competition culture in general. The aim of these activities has been the strengthening of competition culture for the purpose of creating of the institutional and economic environment that would ensure market access to all undertakings, removing the factual and administrative barriers to the development of competition.

16. Some examples of expert opinions issued by CCA include an opinion to the undertaking Digitalni tahograf d.o.o. on the compliance of draft Regulation on Tachograph Workshops which would abolish the institute of mobile workshops; an opinion to the Croatian Regulatory Authority for Network Services (HAKOM) on the market of high-quality wholesale access on fixed location; and an opinion to the Ministry of Culture and Media on the draft Electronic Media Act.

17. Third example is an opinion issued to the Initiative of Electrotechnicians regarding the implementation of amendments to the Act on Chamber of Architects and Chamber of building- and urban planning engineers (hereinafter: the 2019Act), as well as on the Ordinance on less complex works (hereinafter: the Ordinance). The CCA received a submission from the Initiative (hereinafter: the applicant) regarding the application of the 2019 Act and the Ordinance, stating that Article 41, paragraph 3 of the 2019 Act stipulates that persons registered in the Directory of Authorized Construction Managers and the Directory of Authorized Construction Contractors respectively, are obliged within 90 days of the entry into force of the 2019 Act to submit a request for entry in the appropriate directory in accordance with the provisions of the Act, upon the expiration of which - if the requests have not been submitted - the decisions on entry in the respective directories, shall be revoked. However, the applicant pointed out that the Croatian Chamber of Electrical Engineers (hereinafter: the Chamber) refused to register the applicant on the grounds that no membership fee had been paid, i.e. that the Chamber was not competent for technicians. Thus, in the opinion of the applicant, has has been denied the so-called "acquired rights" and ultimately the right to work in the part of conducting less complex works. The applicant requested an amendment to Article 2 paragraph 15 of the Ordinance so that the provision reads: "Electrical installation works on buildings of up to 1 kV.". In order to establish the facts in the specific case, the CCA requested the statements of the Chamber, the Ministry of Construction and Physical Planning, the Croatian Chamber of Economy and the Croatian Chamber of Trades and Crafts. The CCA also inspected the provisions of the Ordinance and submitted it to the applicant stating that the Ordinance was not disputed from the aspect of regulations on competition. Furthermore, by inspecting the provision of Article 23 of the 2019 Act, the CCA has determined that the Chamber performs the activities of keeping the directory and records as a public authority. Pursuant to Article 37 of the said Act, it is prescribed that an appeal is allowed against a decision deciding on entry in the Chamber's directory, refusal to register in the Directory, suspension of membership in the Chamber or deletion of a member from the Chamber's directory. Article 61 of the 2019 Act stipulates that the Ministry monitors and supervises the legality of the Chamber's work in performing tasks on the basis of its public authorities. Following to all the above, the CCA concluded

that in this case it is not an area governed by competition regulations under the jurisdiction of the CCA, but the application of regulations governing the legal position of the Chamber in the exercise of its public powers for which supervision and legal protection are prescribed by the above-mentioned Act and by-laws governing the rights and obligations of the Chamber.

4. Resources of competition authorities

4.1. Resources overall (current numbers and change over previous year):

4.1.1. Annual budget (in your currency and USD):

18. Planned resources for carrying out activities within the competence of the Agency in the State Budget for 2020 was slightly less than the previous year and amounted to 13.776.638 HRK (2.193.348 USD). Execution of expenditures amounted to 99% of the plan.

4.1.2. Number of employees (person-years):

- economists - 18
- lawyers -19
- other professionals – 4 (IT and PR)
- support staff - 11
- all staff combined - 52

19. The work in 2020 was carried out most of the year by the total of 50 employees (for both CCA's competencies), while two new juniors were employed in the prohibited agreements department in the last quarter of the year, adding to the same number of employees as the year before – 52. Unfortunately, the year was closed with 51 employees due to the sudden demise of President of the Council at the very end of 2020.

4.2. Human resources (person-years) applied to:

- Enforcement against anticompetitive practices: 19
 - Merger review and enforcement: 5
 - Advocacy efforts: 2
20. Period covered by the above information: 1 January-31 December 2020

5. Summaries of or references to new reports and studies on competition policy issues

21. In 2020, the Agency completed three in-depth sectoral market researches, i.e. its regular annual market researches on press publishing media, groceries retail market and insurance sector in the Republic of Croatia. Additionally, the first phase of the market inquiry into the on-line hotel booking sector in the Republic of Croatia was completed.

22. In 2020, **insurance market** investigation for the year 2019 focused on the insurance distribution channels, particularly on digital platforms used by insurance companies. The insurance market investigation covered the life and non-life insurance

market including the automobile insurance market. The market shares held by the undertakings in certain market segments were determined on the basis of the total gross written premium.

23. In 2019 there were 16 insurance companies active in the Croatian insurance market. Two insurance companies with their place of establishment in another EU Member State – Sava osiguranje d.d. – Subsidiary Croatia and Adriatic Slovenica d.d. – Subsidiary Zagreb were also present in the Croatian insurance market. There were three insurance companies less than in 2018. Sava osiguranje d.d. took over Ergo osiguranje d.d. and Ergo životno osiguranje d.d. on 30 November 2019, while Adriatic Slovenica d.d. – Subsidiary Zagreb was acquired by Generali zavarovalnica d.d.

24. The 2019 insurance market whose total gross written premium amounted to slightly more than HRK 10.6 billion rose by 6.5 per cent in comparison with 2018 when the total gross written premium amounted to HRK 10 billion. The rising trend in the total gross written premium has been recorded five years in a row. The rise in the gross written premium is based on the rise of non-life insurance that covered more than two-thirds of the total insurance market (71 per cent in the market structure), whereas life insurance covered less than one-third of the total insurance market (29 per cent in the market structure). At the same time life insurance recorded a slightly falling trend in the total market structure in comparison with 2018 when its share was 32 per cent.

25. The rise in non-life insurance premium was based on favourable macroeconomic trends and particularly generated from the rise of the automobile insurance premium – comprehensive automobile insurance, the rising loan protection insurance and the health insurance. The rise in the insurance premium was also recorded in ten more non-insurance categories in comparison with 2018. The fall in life insurance premium in 2019 was recorded in the categories of life insurance and was mainly generated from the low interest rates that has made life insurance products less appealing to policy holders who look for products with higher rates of return.

26. The highest gross written premium in 2019 was realized by Croatia osiguranje that held an almost 26 per cent market share, which made this company number one insurance company in the Croatian market indicating a slightly falling trend in gross written premium compared with 2018. Croatia osiguranje sold the highest number of policies on its own digital platform in 2019, followed by Allianz, whereas other insurers sold a significantly lower number of policies via their own digital platforms. In addition, the results of the investigation indicated that the majority of the insurers included in the survey applied differentiated prices when selling their policies via traditional distribution channels as opposed to the digital platforms. The price differentiation depended in the first place on the insurance product or it might arise from the different costs of the particular distribution channel used for the same insurance product. In other words, online distribution channels have been stimulated with the view to improving efficiency, environmental impact and lowering of the costs.

27. Based on the market concentration data the insurance market in Croatia in 2019 was relatively well structured and competitive, indicating moderate market concentration whereas individually there has been a slightly falling trend in the concentration ratio (HHI) in comparison with the previous year.

28. Detailed overview of the insurance market investigation in English language may be found at CCA's website: <http://www.aztn.hr/en/rise-of-total-gross-written-premium-for-five-years-in-a-row/>

29. CCA also carried out the **groceries retail market investigation**, including food, beverages and sanitary products for households in Croatia for 2019. The total sample of 52

undertakings included two new undertakings – Robin and Dergez, that both have their outlets in Koprivnica-Križevci County. Robin is a noteworthy retailer in Koprivnica-Križevci County with one outlet in Varaždin County. Since 2019 both retailers are partner dealers of Narodni trgovački lanac (NTL) and are entitled to use its brand name.

30. As the leading groceries retailer in 2019 Konzum plus recorded a single-digit percentage turnover rise. It held a market share of 20 % to 30 % that actually fell in 2019 due to the growth of its main competitors. Konzum Plus had a total of 615 outlets in 2019 – 8 outlets less, and a decrease in the net sales space compared with 2018. In 2019 the members of Schwarz Grupa, on the other hand, kept their rising trend whereas Lidl recorded the highest two-digit nominal rise in its retail turnover. The market share of Lidl was 10 % to 20 % with a rise by one percentage point. The other member of Schwarz Grupa – Kaufland also recorded a rise in its turnover that was still lower than Lidl's, whereas its mildly rising market share was 5% – 10%. Both members of Schwarz Grupa together held a combined market share of 20% – 30% that has brought Schwarz Grupa a leading position for the first time in years.

31. In 2019 there were 38 undertakings recording a turnover rise in groceries retail compared with 34 of them in 2018. However, 12 retailers recorded a falling trend, in other words, a fall in their turnover in comparison with 14 with a falling trend in the year before. Two new undertakings included in the study this year have not been taken into account. Finally, in 2019 there were 13 retailers holding a market share of more than one percent in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, in 2018 there had been 14 retailers that made it above this threshold.

32. CCA also carried out its regular market investigation into the Croatian **press publishing market** in 2019 with the view to defining the market shares of the relevant market participants. The market study included a total of 37 newspaper publishers and distributors. The market study included the following markets: press circulation (general information dailies and weeklies), print advertising in general information dailies and weeklies and press distribution in the territory of the Republic of Croatia. The market shares in the relevant markets were defined on the basis of paid circulation – the number of copies sold and revenues realized by the undertakings concerned in the press advertising market, press wholesale and press retail.

33. The market investigation showed a negative trend in the dailies and weeklies paid circulation market and the dailies advertising market. The falling trend that continues for years now includes both the fall in the paid circulation and the financial indicators. Only the weeklies advertising market remained unchanged compared with 2018.

34. Detailed overview of the insurance market investigation in English language may be found at CCA's website: <http://www.aztn.hr/en/press-publishing-market-levels-off-while-paid-circulation-drops/>

35. Finally, CCA closed the year of 2020 by completing the first phase of the market inquiry into the **on-line hotel booking sector** in the Republic of Croatia. The market inquiry was commenced at the end of 2019 and was carried out during 2020. All the relevant market indicators relate to the time period of 2017 and 2018. The reason for the market inquiry into the sector concerned was, among other, the growing influence of the digital economy in the provision of accommodation services as well as globally as in the territory of the Republic of Croatia, and the effect of this trend on competition in the relevant market. In the past ten years, the European Commission and a number of national competition authorities (NCAs) and governments have intervened in the on-line hotel booking sector in the form of market studies, antitrust proceedings and legislation.

36. The set aims of the CCA market inquiry were to analyse the legislative framework and its implementation in the provision of on-line hotel booking services, define the main indicators of the market position in the provision of hotel on-line booking services in the Republic of Croatia and to establish the relevant facts regarding the pricing policy in the hotel on-line booking services in the Republic of Croatia. Additionally, the aim of the inquiry was to investigate into the contractual relationships between the on-line travel agents and their accommodation partners (hotel chains and hotels, boutique hotels, hostels). The CCA sector inquiry also included the comparative analysis of the relevant inquiries of the European Commission and the NCAs concerned. It encompassed all the actors in the provision of hotel on-line booking and sales services, the chain including the accommodation facility, the on-line travel agent and the final customer.

37. By continuing the thorough investigation in the matter concerned and given the possibility of any negative effects on competition the CCA will pursue with the monitoring of the on-line hotel booking sector at the national level. It must be noted here that any further steps in this investigation will be coordinated in the joint effort with the European Commission within the ECN with the view to ensuring consistency in the enforcement of the EU competition rules.

38. A short summary of the market inquiry in English language may be found at: <http://www.aztn.hr/en/cca-carried-out-a-market-inquiry-in-the-on-line-hotel-booking-sector-in-the-republic-of-croatia/>