

TEMPLATE OF THE STATEMENT ON THE ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF REGULATIONS FOR THE HOSPITALITY AND CATERING INDUSTRY ACT

1.	GENERAL INFORMATION		
1.1.	Author:	Ministry of Tourism and Sport	
1.2.	Name of the instrument:	Hospitality and Catering Industry Act	
1.3.	Work programme of the Government of the Republic of Croatia, strategic planning act or reform measure:	Yes/No: NO	Title of the act: Description of the measure:
1.4.	Roadmap for the alignment of the legislation of the Republic of Croatia with the acquis of the European Union	Yes/No: YES	Title of acquis: Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 (OJ L, 2024/1028, 29.4.2024) (hereinafter: Regulation 2024/1028)
2.	IDENTIFICATION OF THE ISSUE		
2.1.	An analysis of the current situation in the field of hospitality and catering services sector shows that the current Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (Official Gazette of the Republic of Croatia No 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) no longer forms the appropriate legal basis for regulating the manner and conditions of performing this activity. Since its adoption in 2015, the Act has undergone many amendments and additions. This has resulted in the lack of clarity of the text, difficulties in its application, and legal uncertainty for all stakeholders: businesses, citizens, and public bodies. Its numerous amendments have led to a fragmented act, which makes it difficult to understand and apply the provisions consistently and allows for different interpretations. Furthermore, the tourism sector has undergone significant change since 2015. New circumstances, such as digitalisation, the growing trend of sustainable tourism and changes in the market, require an adaptation of the legal framework to ensure competitiveness and quality of services. In addition, it is necessary to ensure the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services, which has applied since 20 May 2026, by establishing a registration system in accordance with that Regulation, designating enforcement authorities and laying down penalties. In the meantime, the eTurizam (eTourism) system has been established as an integrated information system of e-services in tourism, aimed at bringing the communication and business between citizens and public administration in tourism to a faster, higher level through the digitalisation and optimisation of all tourism processes. The eTurizam system brings together the procedures of several public administration bodies in an integrated state information system for public e-services: The Central Tourism Register (TuRegister),		

which includes the Register for Hospitality and Catering Services in Tourism, the Registration of the Exercise of Activities and the Start of Business in the Field of Tourism and Hospitality (TuStart), and the System for the Allocation of Available Subsidies in Tourism (TuRiznica). Given that the TuStart service enables individuals and legal entities to submit requests for the registration of activities and to launch their businesses, the legal provisions need to be adapted to procedures conducted digitally.

In addition, the current Act contains a provision requiring companies in the hospitality and catering sector to meet specific requirements in terms of the level of education, professional qualification or the artisan's examination for at least one person employed in the establishment, depending on the type of establishment. As no regulation has ever been adopted that precisely defines the required qualifications, this provision has never taken hold in practice. In the current economic context, characterised by labour shortages in the tourism and hospitality sectors, the application of this provision would be counter-productive and exceedingly burdensome. For hospitality and catering businesses operating as sole traders, the obligation regarding professional qualifications already arises from the Trade Act (Official Gazette No 143/13, 127/19 and 41/20), as well as the Ordinance on Preferential Trades (Official Gazette No 148/24); it is therefore unnecessary to lay it down in this Act.

The current Act allows providers of hospitality and catering services (legal and natural persons – sole proprietorships) to, exceptionally, obtain a license for a room, apartment, studio apartment and holiday house in residential buildings. This option, introduced with the purpose of putting unsold apartments to use during the financial crisis of tourist rentals, is now considered counter-productive due to a change in circumstances in the property market, seeing as how the primary problem is a lack of properties for permanent residence, rising property sale prices and rising long-term rental prices, particularly in tourist-attractive areas.

It has been noticed that licenses for the continuation of hospitality and catering activities by a new business are often issued for establishments belonging to categories 'Restaurants', 'Bars', 'Catering Establishments' and 'Simple Service Establishments', for which a license was issued many years ago and no minimum requirements have been laid down since. This practice creates a significant problem in terms of uneven and questionable quality of such establishments.

There is currently no obligation of periodic re-categorization for most accommodation establishments in the hospitality and catering sector, except for hotels and campsites. This exception creates double standards and poses a significant risk to the preservation of quality in other accommodation establishments (apartments, rooms, hostels, holiday homes). Once a license has been issued confirming that an accommodation establishment meets the conditions for its type or type and category for accommodation, without an obligation for re-assessment of conditions and re-categorisation, there is no effective mechanism to ensure that establishments continue to meet the requirements in force at the moment the license was issued, or to invest in quality improvement in order to remain competitive. At the same time, it is estimated that the four-year deadline for re-categorisation is too short, and a more realistic timeframe within which significant refurbishments or changes to the property are expected should be laid down, in order to provide greater certainty to investors and property owners, while also reducing unnecessary administrative burden.

	In addition to the fact that some hosts do not pay the flat-rate sojourn tax, it has been observed that, although they collect the sojourn tax from their guests, some hosts also avoid transferring money to the prescribed account, which, according to the Tourist Tax Act (Official Gazette No (52/19, 32/20 and 42/20), they are obliged to do on the 1st and 15th day of each month, with a seven-day payment date. The current sanctions for failure to pay the sojourn tax by hospitality and catering establishments and hosts are not sufficiently dissuasive. Frequent applications for the registration and de-registration of licenses have also been observed, primarily motivated by tax avoidance, which places significant and unnecessary pressure on county offices. This administrative burden slows down the work of the offices, consumes resources, and reduces the efficiency of public administration in carrying out other key tasks. An analysis of the situation in the sector has shown that the quality of homestay is generally low and that the structure of supply is dominated by low-star establishments. Such dominance of lower quality accommodation units ultimately undermines the image of the destination and does not contribute to the sustainable development of tourism. The current application of the Act is also characterised by insufficient effectiveness in tackling unregistered rental of accommodation. Due to limited capacity and powers, the current monitoring system does not adequately cover all cases of illegal provision of hospitality and catering services, resulting in a significant level of grey economy in the tourism sector. The low level of detection and sanctioning of unregistered hosts creates unfair competition for registered operators, distorts market conditions and causes a significant loss of budget revenue. In conclusion, due to its obsolescence, lack of transparency and inconsistency with new circumstances and EU regulations, the current Hospitality and Catering Industry Act no longer provides an adequate framework for the development and regulation of the sector. The enactment of a new, comprehensive act is necessary to ensure legal certainty, stimulate economic growth, improve the quality of services and adapt business practices to modern conditions and market demands.
2.2.	Source:
	The Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (Official Gazette No 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 eVisitor, eTurizam Internal analysis of the Ministry of Tourism and Sport

3.	ESTABLISHING A SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE
3.1.	Description of the specific objective
	1. To draft a new act that is clear and comprehensive in order to reduce legal uncertainty and simplify the application of regulations for all hospitality and catering businesses. 2. To establish a system for collecting and exchanging data on short-term accommodation rental services. 3. To adapt the legal provision to the digitalisation of administrative procedures for issuing licenses issued on the basis of the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act. 4. To lay down the periodic re-categorisation for all accommodation establishments, following compliance of their operations with the new regulations within the prescribed deadlines, i.e., within 5 or 10 years, depending on the type of establishment, for the purpose of maintaining and improving the level of quality of accommodation. 5. To provide for the alignment of operations with the new regulations for hospitality and catering establishments in categories Restaurants, Bars, Catering Establishments and Simple Service Establishments, in order to improve the quality of service and enhance customer safety, while restricting the possibility of obtaining a licence for the continuation of the hospitality and catering activity. 6. To increase the effectiveness of the State Inspectorate's inspection oversight of unregistered activities by granting powers to the Customs Administration and municipal enforcement officers.
3.2.	Description of the purpose of the regulation
	The purpose of the draft Act is to improve, harmonise and modernise the legal framework for the operation of the hospitality and catering industry and the provision of hospitality and catering services in the Republic of Croatia. The aim is to simplify administrative procedures, increase the efficiency of oversight regarding unregistered activities and improve the quality and standardisation of hospitality and catering establishments, in particular in the area of accommodation services. The Act also lays down the conditions for the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 and addresses legal gaps and problems encountered in the implementation of the currently applicable act. In relation to the current Act, the draft Hospitality and Catering Industry Act introduces the following: - establishment of a single registration procedure throughout the territory of the Republic of Croatia in accordance with the Regulation, and laying down the conditions for its implementation, i.e., competent authorities and sanctions - abolishment of the requirement for the companies in the accommodation and catering sector to have an employee who meets the conditions of an appropriate level of education, professional competence or master's degree required for the provision of hospitality and catering services, depending on the type of hospitality and catering establishment - abolishment of the possibility of issuing a license on compliance with the requirements

for the type and category of hospitality and catering establishment in a residential building for rooms, apartments and studio apartments; the possibility remains only for holiday homes

- alignment of provisions of the Act on proving the right of use and issuing a temporary licence for hotels, campsites and tourist settlements located on tourist and/or other undeveloped land not valued in the process of conversion and privatisation with the provisions of the law governing undeveloped land

- establishment of the possibility for hospitality and catering establishments from categories Restaurants, Bars, Catering Establishments and Simple Service Establishments to obtain a license on the continuation of the provision of hospitality and catering services if no more than three years have elapsed from the enforceability of the license issued to the previous service provider in that establishment and if there has been no interruption in the exercise of the activity

- for hotels and campsites, the deadline for re-categorisation is changed from four to five years

- establishment of the obligation for re-categorisation for the Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation category, so that establishments that are categorised (rooms, apartments, holiday homes) are re-categorised every ten years, while for establishments that are not categorised, the conditions for their category are re-determined every five years

- it is stipulated that the Ministry, at the request of hospitality and catering service providers, shall issue a decision granting derogation from the prescribed conditions for a type and category except for the area of the module of the accommodation unit or if the conditions for a smooth and complete functional purpose of the facility are not ensured, for establishments belonging to categories Hotels, Campsites, Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation, on the basis of documents on the protection of historical and cultural objects or due to restrictions with regard to constructive elements, horizontal and vertical communications, installations and safety

- the establishment of failure to pay the sojourn tax in accordance with the regulations governing the payment of the sojourn tax as the reason for the cancellation of the license issued to a hospitality and catering business, host or family farm

- establishment of the criteria for determining when the accommodation of persons who are not immediate family members of the owner is considered to constitute unregistered provision of accommodation services, including the determination of objective indicators of organised or recurrent provision of homestay services

- it is stipulated that the competent administrative authority shall, ex officio, carry out the re-determination of the conditions for the type and category, or re-categorisation, as well as the conditions for the special standard for establishments providing homestay services, every ten years

- it is stipulated that, in the event of de-registration of the provision of hospitality and catering services, the host or their family members may obtain a new license only after one year has passed from the date on which the decision revoking the previously issued license became enforceable

- it is stipulated that the administrative procedure shall be conducted through an integrated tourism information system, and that licenses and information shall be delivered through the exchange of data between the information systems of state administration bodies

- for the purpose of efficiency, the supervision of unregistered activity, alongside tourist inspection, is assigned to the Customs Administration and municipal enforcement officers

- since the existing sanctions are not sufficiently dissuasive, it is necessary to significantly increase the penalties for conducting unregistered activity

	- it is stipulated that the total accommodation capacity for the head or a member of a family farm providing homestay services may not exceed the capacity prescribed for family farms - it is stipulated that hospitality and catering businesses must align their operations and obtain new licences within five years for establishments in categories Hotels, Campsites, and Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation – types that are not categorised, while for categorised Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation, as well as for Restaurants and Bars, this deadline shall be ten years from the date on which the Act comes into force - it is stipulated that hosts shall achieve compliance with the new regulations by having county administrative bodies carry out ex officio procedures for re-establishing conditions for types and categories of household establishments, starting with the oldest licenses - technical and stylistic revision of legislation to improve its clarity and address legal loopholes.
3.3.	Other possible normative and non-normative solutions were considered
	Due to the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1028, the proposed Act is a necessary legislative measure, as it also establishes the obligation for periodic re-categorisation of all accommodation establishments and aligns the operations of providers of accommodation with the new regulations. Although amendments and additions to the existing Act would be a possible regulatory option, they are considered unjustified and impractical. Failure to take regulatory action is not an option because Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 requires national implementation. Without the Act, the registration system, competent authorities and sanctions could not be put in place. Information campaigns, while useful, cannot establish a legally binding system in themselves. Similarly, solutions such as self-regulation or co-regulation are not applicable because the Regulation requires the establishment of a mandatory registration system that must be consistently implemented across the country. Furthermore, the existing Act has already undergone numerous amendments, making it difficult to read and apply. The introduction of new major changes would only further complicate its application and create legal uncertainty. The drafting of the new act is therefore the best solution, which will consolidate all the changes into a clear and comprehensible text. Also, the Uniform Methodological and Technical Rules for Drafting of Acts adopted by the Croatian Parliament (Official Gazette No 74/15) provide that, if the legislation is amended or supplemented multiple times, it is necessary to adopt new legislation, generally after the third amendment.
3.4.	Source:
	The currently valid Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (Official Gazette No 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724 eVisitor, eTurizam

4.	IDENTIFICATION OF IMPACTS AND ADDRESSEES	
4.1.	Specific objective: 1. To draft a new act that is clear and comprehensive in order to reduce legal uncertainty and simplify the application of regulations for all hospitality and catering businesses. 2. To establish a system for collecting and exchanging data on short-term accommodation rental services. 3. To adapt the legal provisions to the digitalisation of administrative procedures for issuing licenses issued on the basis of the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act. 4. To establish the obligation of periodic re-categorisation, after aligning operations with the new regulations within the prescribed deadlines, for all accommodation facilities within five or ten years, depending on the type of establishment. 5. To provide for the alignment with the new regulations for hospitality and catering establishments in categories Restaurants, Bars, Catering Establishments and Simple Service Establishments, while restricting the possibility of obtaining a licence to continue the provision of the hospitality and catering activity. 6. To increase the effectiveness of oversight of unregistered activities by granting inspection powers to the Customs Administration and municipal enforcement officers.	
4.1.1.	Impacts on the economy:	Addressees:
	1. Improvement of conditions for doing business and reduction of the administrative burden by digitalising administrative procedures for the issuance of licenses. 2. Higher quality and increased competitiveness of the tourism product thanks to the introduction of mandatory re-categorisation for all accommodation establishments and the obligation to comply with new regulations. 3. Protection of consumers by ensuring higher and verifiable quality standards for accommodation. 4. Prevention of unregistered activity through the introduction of a mandatory registration number for	1. Hospitality and catering businesses (companies and trades registered to provide hospitality and catering services) 2. Hosts (private individuals offering homestay services) 3. Providers of hospitality and catering services on family farms 4. Consumers (tourists) 5. Local and regional self-government units

	advertising on platforms, of enhanced supervision by the Customs Administration and municipal enforcement officers and of increased penalties.	
4.1.2.	Impacts on sustainable development:	Addressees:
	No impacts on sustainable development have been identified.	No addressees in the area of sustainable development have been identified.
4.1.3.	Impacts on social welfare:	Addressees:
	No effects on social welfare have been identified.	No effects in the area of social welfare have been identified.
4.1.4.	Impacts on the protection of human rights:	Addressees:
	No impacts on the protection of human rights have been identified.	No addressees in the area of protection of human rights protection have been identified.
4.1.5.	Impacts on other areas:	Addressees:
	No impacts in other areas have been identified.	No addressees in other areas have not been identified.
5.	ANALYSIS OF ESTABLISHED IMPACTS AND ADDRESEES	
5.1.	Analysis of impacts and addressees in the area of the economy:	
	A clearer and more predictable legal framework shall reduce risks for investors. The Act creates a favourable environment for investment in new hospitality and catering establishments, which will lead to the creation of new jobs and diversification of supply. Consolidation of the Act reduces administrative uncertainty, making operations simpler and more efficient. Fewer legal loopholes and conflicts mean lower costs and more time to develop operations, which directly strengthens the competitiveness of providers of hospitality and catering services. The digitalization of all procedures carried out under the Act shall simplify operations and reduce the administrative burden, enabling providers of hospitality and catering services to focus on the service and improve their offer. The establishment of the registration system in accordance with Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 shall have a positive impact on the prevention of unregistered activities, in that, through subsequent checks of registration numbers on platforms, the registration number of hosts who have not obtained the necessary licence can be suspended, thereby encouraging them to comply with the Act and obtain the required licences. This shall also protect consumers and reduce the risk of fraud. Furthermore, although the implementation of Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 does not offer a direct solution for the housing crisis, the collected data on short-term rentals shall enable the design and implementation of an informed housing policy and	

the creation of targeted and proportionate regulatory solutions, insofar as short-term rentals have an impact on housing affordability.

According to Eurostat data for the second quarter of 2025, the Adriatic Croatia region ranks among the leading European regions (NUTS 2) in terms of nights spent at tourist accommodation establishments (9.6 million) via short-term rental platforms, such as Airbnb, Booking.com and Expedia. (Source: Eurostat, Short-stay accommodation via online collaborative economy platforms).

A uniform periodic re-categorisation cycle shall be introduced for hospitality and catering establishments. The existing re-categorisation deadline for hotels and campsites is extended from four to five years, and the requirement for a re-assessment of conditions every five years is now being introduced for the first time for part of establishments in the Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation category (hostels, mountain huts, etc.), while rooms, apartments, studio apartments and holiday homes are subject to mandatory re-categorisation every ten years. This shall ensure that all commercial accommodation providers operate under the same conditions regarding the regular verification of standards.

According to data from the eVisitor system (as of 3 February 2026), there are currently 1,188 establishments in the category Hotels, 384 in the category Campsites and 14,567 in the category Other Hospitality and Catering Establishments for Accommodation.

The introduction of a periodic re-categorisation obligation for all types of accommodation shall eliminate the practice of permanent licences that has led to inconsistency in the advertised standard and the actual situation on the ground. This mechanism shall ensure a continuous investment cycle in the renovation of establishments, thereby directly enhancing the quality of the overall tourist offering and protecting the market reputation of the destination. Such approach shall strengthen the competitiveness of Croatian tourism in the international market, ensuring verifiable value for money for tourists and the long-term sustainability of the accommodation sector. It is important to emphasise that, in the case of re-categorisation, this shall not concern vested rights in the sense of a permanent and immutable legal status. In accordance with the provisions of the Hospitality and Catering Industry Act, a provider of hospitality and catering services or a host to whom a licence has been issued must continuously meet all legally prescribed conditions throughout the entire period of providing hospitality and catering services; under the current legislative framework, failure to meet these conditions constitutes grounds for the revocation of the licence. Therefore, the proposed re-categorisation does not introduce a new material obligation, but rather provides a mechanism for a systematic and relatively time-bound check on the fulfilment of conditions that providers of hospitality and catering services and hosts are already required to meet continuously.

Also, hospitality and catering establishments in categories Restaurants, Bars, Catering Establishments, and Simple Service Establishments are required to bring their operations into compliance with the new regulations, without the obligation of periodic re-assessment of minimum requirements, but with restrictions regarding the possibility of obtaining a licence to continue their hospitality and catering activities. This shall prevent situations where minimum conditions have not been established in such establishments for many years, which is detrimental both to the quality and safety of these establishments. According

to data from the Register of Business Entities of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics and the Trade Register (NKD 56), there are 22 983 businesses operating hospitality and catering establishments where food and beverages are served (12 469 companies and 10 524 sole traders).

A special compliance model has been devised for hosts under the new regulations, involving the obtaining of new licences within a timeframe that depends on how long it takes to obtain them, meaning that older properties will have to be made compliant first. According to the data from the eVisitor system (as of 3 February 2026), there are 121 670 homestay establishments in Croatia. The analysis of the above data indicates that the highest growth in family accommodation has been recorded since 2019, when there were about 65 000 registered homestay establishments, after which the number of such establishments has doubled.

Further, the obligation to comply with new regulations is prescribed for establishments on family farms, of which, according to data from the eVisitor system (as of 3 February 2026), there are 649.

Upon completion of the procedures for aligning with the new regulations, all hospitality and catering establishments providing accommodation, homestay establishments and family farms are required to undergo a re-determination of conditions for their category, or re-categorisation, every five or ten years, depending on the type of establishment.

The introduction of the obligation for periodic re-categorisation and compliance with the new regulations for entrepreneurs (hospitality and catering businesses and hosts) shall inevitably entail certain costs. The digitalization through the eTourism system aims to reduce administrative costs, such as time lost by the competent authorities and the physical collection of documentation. Also, other accommodation providers and hosts in lower-quality establishments may need to invest in refurbishing the interior and equipment in order to maintain their existing star rating or comply with the requirements of the new regulations, depending on the condition of the specific property. Although these costs represent a certain burden, they are necessary to maintain market competitiveness and the quality of accommodation establishments. In the long term, these costs shall protect the entrepreneur from a drop in revenue that would result from an outdated offer and poor guest reviews.

The procedures for re-establishing the conditions for a type or category of establishment shall be conducted by the competent administrative authorities ex officio, and the only administrative obligations hospitality and catering service providers and hosts will have in these re-determination procedures will be to attend the inspection. If, during the re-categorisation process, it is determined that the hospitality and catering service provider still fails to meet the requirements for the established type and category, they will not incur the costs of the procedure. Although these procedures shall entail verification of all the conditions for obtaining a license, seeing as how the eTourism system is connected with other databases and registers from which the competent administrative authorities will retrieve the necessary data, no obligations are expected for hospitality and catering service providers and hosts related to the collection of documentation. The administrative savings resulting from the establishment of the eTourism system were calculated when adopting the Action Plan for the Reduction of Administrative Burden for the Economy for 2024 and

2025, amounting to a total of 3,784,991.53 EUR, and this legislative proposal imposes an obligation on the competent administrative authorities to conduct all decision-making procedures through the eTourism system.

Furthermore, in addition to the regulatory impact assessment for this legislative proposal, the Ministry of Tourism and Sport has also prepared a Small and Medium-sized Enterprise (SME) Test and, through the SCM (Standard Cost Model) calculator within the SME Test platform, which is managed by the Ministry of Economy, has calculated the administrative costs of re-obtaining the licence per type, or type and category, for hospitality and catering establishments, homestay establishments and family farms on an annual basis, by entity and by area, as shown in the Table:

SCM – Administrative Cost

Administrative obligation	Administrative cost incurred by the entity (EUR)	Administrative cost of area (EUR)
Hotels and campsites – re-categorisation	8.86	10,827.90
Other hospitality and catering establishments for accommodation – re-categorisation	1.11	15,402.29
Other hospitality and catering establishments for accommodation – re-categorisation	4.43	2,928.49
Restaurants, bars, catering establishments, simple service establishments – compliance	11.08	254,670.47
Hosts – re-categorisation	1.48	179,682.26
Family farms – re-categorisation	1.48	958.44
Registration in accordance with the STR Regulation	7.38	1,005,885.40

Total administrative cost: 1,470,355.25 €

Table: Administrative costs arising from the draft Hospitality and Catering Industry Act calculated using the SCM methodology

Any other requirements relating to the equipment and layout of establishments shall be known after the adoption of the new regulations and cannot be assessed at this moment. However, when drafting the regulations, the Ministry shall ensure that no new requirements are imposed which would entail significant compliance costs; it shall establish task forces for each regulation, which shall include professional associations in the hospitality and

	catering sector, and shall conduct a public consultation. By introducing the requirement to re-determine the conditions for the category, or to re-categorise, the economic interests of consumers are also protected, as this guarantees that the actual level of service corresponds to the advertised standard. The obligation to comply with the new rules directly protects consumers from the risk of low quality accommodation, while the digital registration system for advertising on platforms ensures that consumers are better informed about the service provider and the advertised establishment, thus significantly reducing the possibility of fraud. At the same time, by granting additional powers to the Customs Administration and municipal enforcement officers to oversee unregistered activities, the Government is taking a more active role in combating grey economy, thereby ensuring a level playing field for all registered entities and preventing unregistered service providers from enjoying a privileged position. The powers to carry out inspections regarding the unregistered provision of homestay accommodation services in private households are assigned to municipal enforcement officers, and the revenue from collected fines shall be allocated to the budgets of local self-government units.
5.2.	Analysis of impacts and addressees in the area of sustainable development:
	The analysis of impacts and addressees did not identify impacts in the area of sustainable development.
5.3.	Analysis of impacts and addressees in the area of social welfare:
	The analysis of impacts and addressees did not identify impacts in the area of social welfare.
5.4.	Analysis of impacts and addressees in the area of human rights protection:
	The analysis of impacts and addressees did not identify impacts in the area of human rights protection.
5.5.	Analysis of impacts and addressees in other areas:
	The analysis of impacts and addressees has not identified impacts in other areas.
5.6.	Source:
	The currently valid Hospitality and Catering Industry Act (Official Gazette No 85/15, 121/16, 99/18, 25/19, 98/19, 32/20, 42/20, 126/21 and 152/24) Regulation (EU) 2024/1028 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 April 2024 on data collection and sharing relating to short-term accommodation rental services and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724

	eVisitor, eTurizam Eurostat, Short-stay accommodation via online collaborative economy platforms (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=Short-stay_accommodation_offered_via_online_collaborative_economy_platforms_-_monthly_data) Action Plan for Reduction of Administrative Burden for the Economy for 2024 and 2025: (https://mingo.gov.hr/UserDocsImages/Internacionalizacija/Akcijski%20plan%20za%20administrativno%20rastere%C4%87enje%20gospodarstva%20za%202024.%20i%202025.%20godinu.pdf) The MSP Test app (msp.mingor.gov.hr)	
6.	CONSULTATION AND PROVISION OF OPINION	
6.1.	Consultation: A consultation with the interested public on the draft Hospitality and Catering Industry Act, the model Statement on the assessment of impacts of regulations and the SME Test through the e-Consultations portal was conducted between 17 April 2026 and 18 May 2026. A total of 384 comments on the draft Act were received; of these, 26 were accepted, 13 were partially accepted, 309 were not accepted and 36 were noted. A total of 12 comments on the Statement on the assessment of impacts were received; one comment was partially accepted, nine were not accepted, and two were noted. A total of 7 comments on the SME Test were received; two were partially accepted and five were not accepted.	
6.2.	Provision of opinion: The draft Hospitality and Catering Industry Act was submitted for opinion of the Office for Legislation, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, the Ministry of Justice, Administration and Digital Transformation, the Ministry of the Economy, the Ministry of Physical Planning, Construction and State Assets, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Green Transition, the State Inspectorate of the Republic of Croatia and the Croatian Bureau of Statistics, as well as to other ministries for information. The majority of comments received have been accepted and incorporated into the text of the draft Act.	
7.	CONCLUSION	
7.1	Positive impacts: The new Act shall increase the competitiveness of the hospitality and catering sector, prevent the unregistered	Negative impacts: The costs of achieving compliance with the new regulations.

	exercise of activities and increase consumer protection.	
7.2.	Conclusion on impacts resulting from implementation: New legislative measures shall contribute to raising the quality and strengthening the competitiveness of the hospitality and catering sector, and it is expected that grey economy will be more effectively tackled. Also, a greater degree of consumer protection shall be ensured.	
8.	ANNEXES	
8.1	Attachments:	
	There are no attachments.	
9.	VERIFICATION BY THE RESPONSIBLE PERSON OF THE AUTHOR	
	Date: 12.6.2026	