

Sharing Economy – Regulations on Accommodations and Transport

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Characteristics of the Sharing Economy

- Use of underutilised resources.
- Multi-sided platforms: those platforms with one or more groups of consumers or clients, the value of which lies in the mutual interaction between those groups.
- Efficient matching.
- Direct and indirect network externalities: (i) the more people participate
 in a platform, the more attractive it is for each individual, (ii) the
 perceived value increases with the interaction between groups.
- Disruptive innovation: technological innovation that can drastically change the rules and functioning of markets.
- Digitalization: Internet, mobile phones, GPS, online payment systems.

Effects: Efficiency gains

STATIC AND DYNAMIC EFFICIENCY

- Better resource allocation
- Dynamic adjustment in pricing systems
- Reduction of transaction costs
 - Information costs
 - Search costs
 - Intermediation costs
- Reduction of asymmetric information problems
 - Incentives to self-regulation
- Network externalities: cost competitiveness, quality and consumer choice

Other Effects

OTHER EFFECTS

- Reduction of negative environmental externalities
- Redistributive effects
- Economic growth and development
- Platforms may act as tax withholders
- Greater traceability and transparency of economic transactions
- New demand

How should the public sector proceed? What should the approach be?

Market failures

- Natural monopoly
- Positive or negative externalities
- Information problems
- Public goods
- Incomplete markets

Need to review current regulation from the perspective of the principles of efficient economic regulation

- Necessity
- Proportionality
- Non-discrimination

Self-regulation?

Competition advocacy - instruments

Competition advocacy	
Draft Regulation Reports	Report on Draft Decree on holiday accommodation in Aragón; Report on Draft Regulation of Land Transport (taxis, TNCs).
Market studies	Public Consultation
	Study on new models for service delivery and sharing economy
Challenges before court	Decree holiday accommodation Madrid, Canary Islands, Galicia and Castilla y León
	Taxi Ordinance in Málaga and Córdoba.
	Regulation of Land Transport

Sharing Economy and regulations on accommodation and transport

Analysis of regulation on holiday accommodation

Access restrictions:

- Responsible statement and Register.
- Regularity of the activity.
- Minimum/maximum stay.
- Type of accommodation (exclusion of apartments in condominiums)
- Exclusion of dwellings located in certain areas.
- Ban on single rooms.
- Ban on the rental of main residence.
- Home building plans with visa of the architect professional bodies.

Analysis of regulation on holiday accommodation

• Restrictions on exercise:

- Technical requirements and minimum equipment.
 - Minimum dimensions.
 - Minimum equipment requirements: Furniture, household items, etc.
 - 24h Telephone support.
 - Distinctive plate on the exterior of the dwelling.
 - Authorization from the home-owners' association.
 - Filling of the register book.

ARE THERE MARKET FAILURES THAT JUSTIFY REGULATION?

Asymmetric information?

Negative externalities?



BOLETÍN OFICIAL DE LA COMUNIDAD DE MADRID



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I. COMUNIDAD DE MADRID

A) Disposiciones Generales

Consejería de Empleo, Turismo y Cultura

1 DECRETO 79/2014, de 10 de julio, por el que se regulan los apartamentos turísticos y las viviendas de uso turístico de la Comunidad de Madrid.

De conformidad con lo dispuesto en el artículo 26.1.21 del Estatuto de Autonomía de la Comunidad de Madrid, la Comunidad de Madrid tiene atribuida la competencia exclusiva en materia de promoción y ordenación del turismo en su ámbito territorial.

- Non permanent residence. Open to public.
- Minimum stay of 5 days.
- Wifi.
- Distinctive plate and price list by the door.
- Plan of the dwelling approved by the architects' professional body.

I. Disposiciones generales

15295

Presidencia del Gobierno

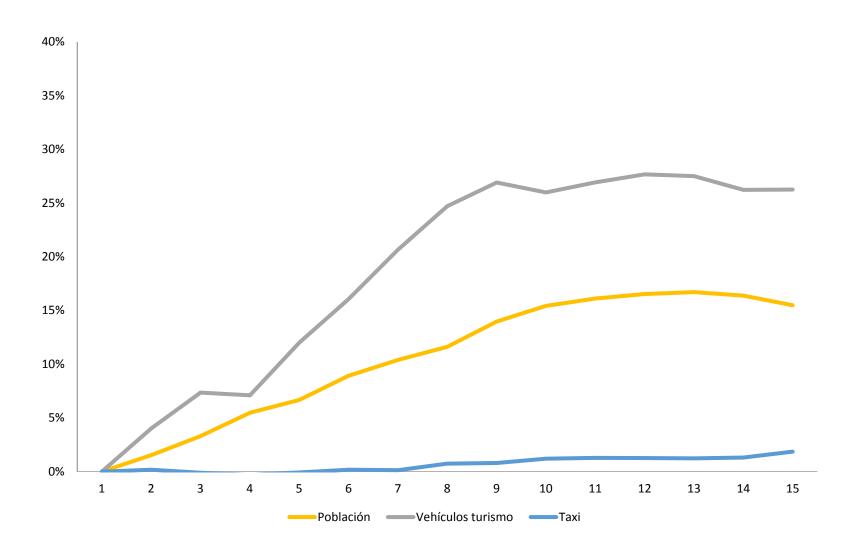
2512 DECRETO 113/2015, de 22 de mayo, por el que se aprueba el Reglamento de las viviendas vacacionales de la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias.

El Estatuto de Autonomía de Canarias, aprobado por Ley Orgánica 10/1982, de 10 de agosto, en el apartado 21 de su artículo 30, atribuye a la Comunidad Autónoma de Canarias la competencia exclusiva en materia de turismo.

Holiday accommodations located in tourist areas are excluded.

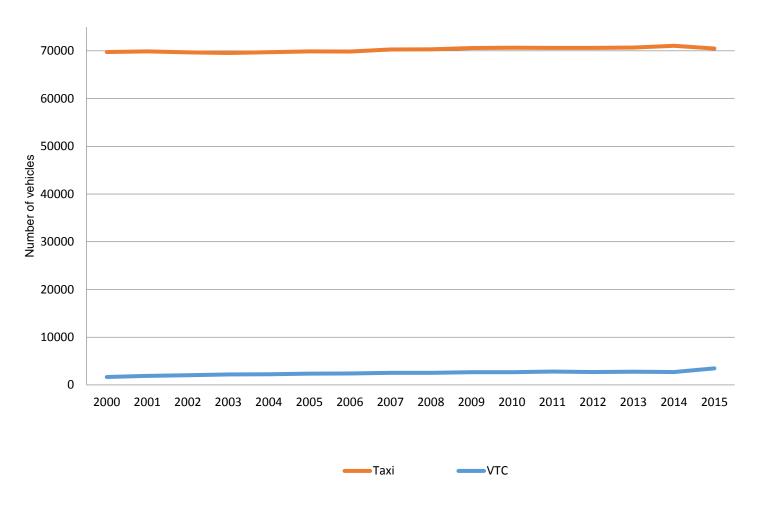
Urban transport in Spain

Percentage evolution of the number of vehicles and taxis and Spanish population



Source: INE y Ministerio de Fomento

Development in the number of TNC compared to taxis in Spain



Source: Observatory for Road Passenger Transport Services. Supply and Demand.

Analysis of regulation on taxis and TNCs

- Access restrictions: limits on number of licences (numerus clausus)
 - It benefits incumbent taxis.
 - It hinders the development of competitive dynamics, which would have a positive impact on consumers in terms of service quality, lower prices, shorter waiting times and innovation.
- Restrictions on the territorial scope of licences:
 - Local area.
 - Licence + authorisation for the Autonomous Community

- Quality and safety requirements:
 - High frequency of technical vehicle inspection.
 - Limits to the vehicle's age.
 - Special driving licence.
 - High amount for civil liability insurance.
- Regulated tariffs
- Other restrictions
 - Limits on the number of licences per person
 - Limits on the ownership of the licence (natural person)
 - Setting of driving timetable and rest periods
 - Limits to different drivers other than the licence holder
 - Ban on the possibility to lease, transfer or assign the exploitation of the vehicle

ARE THERE ANY MARKET FAILURES THAT JUSTIFY THE NUMERUS CLAUSUS?

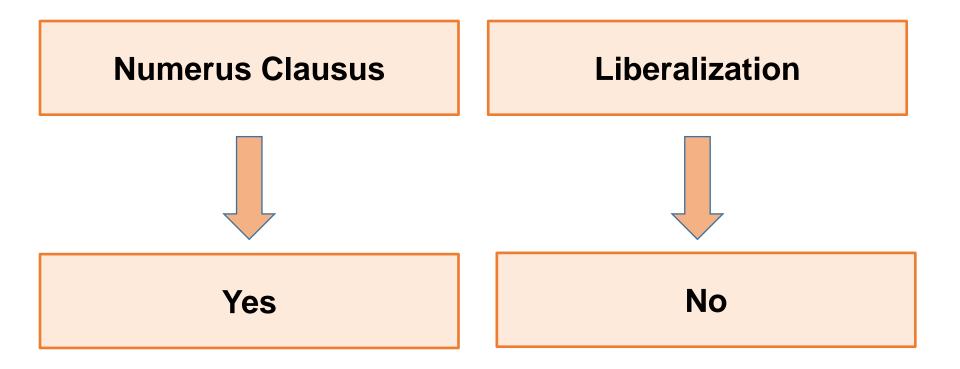
Excessive entry?

Congestion and pollution?

Quality and safety?

Optimal number of taxis?

ARE THERE ANY MARKET FAILURES THAT JUSTIFY PRICE REGULATION?



INFORME ECONÓMICO SOBRE LAS RESTRICCIONES A LA COMPETENCIA INCLUIDAS EN EL REAL DECRETO 1057/2015 Y EN LA ORDEN FOM/2799/2015, EN MATERIA DE VEHÍCULOS DE ALQUILER CON CONDUCTOR – UM/085/15 Y ACUMULADOS

Este Informe se realiza en el marco del proceso de recurso tramitado ante la Audiencia Nacional en aplicación del artículo 27 de la Ley 20/2013, de Garantía de la Unidad de Mercado (en adelante, LGUM), contra las restricciones a la competencia incorporadas en dos normas de carácter nacional en el ámbito de los vehículos de alquiler con conductor (VTC):

Welfare loss amounts to 324M€.



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