
REVIEWS AND ANNOTATIONS

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The new issue of Prague Law Faculty's open-source electronic periodical offers a set of working papers on various topics. The following provides a general outline of their content. Their full versions can be downloaded free of charge from <http://www.prf.cuni.cz>

Harald Christian Scheu contributed a paper on **The Impact of Tourism on the Protection of National Minorities**. His paper examines the impact of tourism on the protection of national minorities. While tourism is widely recognized for its economic benefits, such as job creation and regional development, it can also have negative consequences for local populations, especially vulnerable communities and minorities. The paper highlights the role of international and European legal standards, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Convention on Human Rights, the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, and, in particular, the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities, in ensuring that tourism respects human and minority rights. Compared to universal and non-European standards of indigenous rights, the European protection of national minorities lags behind. This is not only because the Framework Convention does not explicitly address tourism but also because the Advisory Committee has yet to bridge this gap in its interpretation of relevant provisions. The author calls for increased focus on the use of minority languages and the preservation of cultural heritage sites in tourism-related contexts.

Ondřej Svoboda wrote a paper titled: **Semiconductors Minilateral Agreement: Preventing Friendly Fire**. In author's view chips have become one of the most valuable and strategic commodities. At the same time, the chip industry and its global supply chains are increasingly subject to trade and technology wars, sanctions, export controls and investment restrictions amid growing geo-economic tensions. These unilateral measures and conflicts can lead to friendly fire, i.e. the extraterritorial sanctioning of companies from third, often like-minded, countries. In other words, given the complexity of supply chains and interdependencies, many countries and their companies, potentially partners and allies, could be caught in the middle of a conflict. Such situations can lead to supply chain disruptions and, even worse, to reduced trust, even among allies. The effectiveness of joint sanctions or restrictions and the avoidance of supply chain disruptions for key technologies therefore depend on the cooperation of like-minded countries, which should intensify their cooperation and consider a permanent platform for it based on a sector-specific minilateral agreement for the semiconductor industry. Such an agreement provides flexibility in the choice of members. Based on the study of different forms of cooperation, mainly bilateral, the main elements of a proposed agreement are identified. These should include common rules, including standard setting, as well as tools for monitoring, information sharing and supply chain resilience planning, ultimately leading to a sectoral mini-regime. The agreement should also provide a platform for dialogue and cooperation on export controls and subsidies for the semiconductor industry. As such, it has the potential to become an effective driver of regulation and policy coordination and a step against the gradual fragmentation of the industry.

Petr Solský treated in his contribution the **Strategy of the New European Commission in the Area of Competitiveness, the Clean Industrial Deal Communication and a Draft of the Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework**. His paper describes current activities and legal proposals of the European Commission in the area of Competitiveness and State Aid. The new European

Commission adopted an ambitious program for the improvement of European Competitiveness and conditions for a clean transition of European industry. On 29 January 2025 the European Commission adopted its Communication including a Competitiveness Compass for the EU, subsequently on 26 February it approved the Clean Industrial Deal which has the characteristics of a political and strategic orientation document. As the next step on 11 March 2025, the Clean Industrial Deal State Aid Framework was put into a public consultation as an important part of the Commission's overall strategy. The article describes the structure of the draft framework, the content of its individual sections and its relation to other state aid instruments and guidelines. The author seeks to present rules and conditions which the Member States will use for the notification of State aid schemes or ad hoc aid based on individual sections of the framework. He evaluates positive and negative aspects of the draft framework and compares it to other existing legal instruments.

Václav Šmejkal called his contribution: **ECJ in Android Auto: You Shall Develop for the Benefit of your (Potential) Competitors!** His paper is devoted to the CJEU's decision in *Android Auto* (C-233/23) of February 2025. In this decision, the ECJ argued for a relatively very large scope of dominant platform obligations dictated by the application of Article 102 TFEU. The analysis seeks to answer two research questions: 1. What are the limits of what a dominant online platform can be forced to do by competition law following the *Android Auto* decision? and 2. In particular, what does the decision mean for the as yet unsatisfactorily unresolved dispute under EU law between the independent automotive aftermarket (IAA) and original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) over the provision of access to connected vehicle functions and resources? Although on the one hand the obligations of dominant platforms to act at the request of and in favour of a competitor are now substantial, on the other hand the ECJ decision does not bring a breakthrough solution for the IAA.

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