

The background of the cover features a blurred image of a person's hand holding a smartphone. Overlaid on this are several white circular icons connected by dashed lines, representing various communication and technology concepts: a network of three nodes, a gear, a laptop with an '@' symbol, a person in a suit, a bar chart with an upward arrow, a clipboard with a pencil, and a smartphone. The ANCOM logo is prominently displayed in the center-left.

**ANCOM**  
National Authority for Management and  
Regulation in Communications of Romania

**ANUAL  
REPORT  
2016**

Art. 9 of the Rules of Organisation and Operation of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications, approved by Decision no.593/2015 amended and completed by Decision no.23/2016, provides the following:

*"Art. 9. – (1) ANCOM shall publish on its own website, no later than 30 April each year, a detailed report regarding its activity during the previous year."*

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A full version of ANCOM's 2016 Annual Report is available on ANCOM's website, as well: [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro)

# 2016 Annual Report

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# 1. President's message



2016 marked a double anniversary for ANCOM – 25 years of modern radio spectrum regulation and 150 years of Romania's membership to the International Telecommunication Union. This anniversary was a good occasion to look back at what has been achieved in the spectrum management field, while offering a wider perspective on the future, given the opportunities and challenges raised by the current and expected trends in the telecom sector and in our everyday lives, as well as the benefits of ubiquitous effective communications and the role of regulators in the rising digital ecosystems.

Moreover, 2016 was a year of strategic analysis, when we completed [ANCOM's Strategy for digital communications 2020](#) based on which the Authority will promote more than ever infrastructure innovation and technological performance in the next five years. We consider that increasingly efficient networks, with superior technical capabilities, absorb innovation at a higher rate, can better compete and enable the provision of more competitive services on wider geographic areas. Since a Romanian household already devotes 5% of the total household consumption expenditure to communications, Romania's goal to extend internet connectivity cannot be achieved at high prices; therefore, we encourage the deployment of ever more competitive networks – networks that could find rural areas commercially attractive as well.

Another 2016 milestone was the adoption of the [infrastructure law](#), which is aimed mainly at cutting down the costs of communications network rollout. The new law provides new attributions for ANCOM, such as: settling disputes related to the access of electronic communications networks providers to a physical infrastructure, setting tariff ceilings for exercising the right of way on public property or actively contributing to the establishment of technical rules on designing and building physical infrastructures and electronic communications networks. The Authority has already taken some of these measures, and it is to take further steps in 2017.

More details on ANCOM's 2016 work are available in the pages of this report, which I invite you to read.

**Catalin Marinescu**

President of ANCOM

## 2. ANCOM – mission and objectives



The National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications is the institution that protects the interests of the communications users in Romania, by promoting competition in the communications market, ensuring the management of scarce resources and encouraging innovation and efficient investments in infrastructure.

Through our activity, we aim at ensuring that all users in Romania benefit from quality communications services, at fair prices, and that the operators develop based on innovation, while the Authority's employees are trusted and respected, due to their professionalism, responsibility and integrity.

In 2016, ANCOM's main strategic objectives were, mainly, enhancing the take-up of broadband internet access services, improving the performances of electronic communications networks, optimising the usage of the state's scarce resources in the electronic communications field, maximizing the benefits and the freedom of choice for the end-users of electronic communications services, fostering competition in the postal services field and stimulating the development of the postal service market.

With a view to fulfilling these objectives, ANCOM's action plan for 2016 included actions and projects such as: continuing the implementation of the infrastructure law, the multiannual project for a national inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements, or sustaining the digital switch-over process by organizing new auctions for awarding DTT multiplexes.

Moreover, in 2016, the Authority conducted a campaign for verifying the electronic communications providers' compliance with the coverage obligations provided in the licences for the use of the radio spectrum frequencies issued following the auction organized in 2012 and a campaign for determining the mobile telephony signal coverage on national and county roads.



### 3. ANCOM's strategy for digital communications 2020



In August 2016, the Authority adopted [ANCOM's Strategy for digital communications 2020](#), a document which, based on a diagnosis of the current status and of the future trends in the communications sector in Romania in the context of the EU Single Market, sets out the strategic priorities and main action lines for the next 5 years of management and regulation of the telecom market.

According to the Strategy, in pursuit of fulfilling its attributions, the Romanian Authority will streamline its efforts towards maximising the telecom users' benefits, focusing on the following strategic priorities: **promoting network competitiveness, maximizing service availability and capitalizing IP<sup>1</sup> benefits.**

A mix of these strategic objectives enables ANCOM to better pursue its statutory objectives, including the objectives of the Digital Agenda for Romania 2020, by fostering a virtuous circle of investment resources, in which increasing the competitiveness of networks contribute consistently to both service improvement, and to network roll-out, in the context of higher competitive pressure and of the technological advancements.

Thus, most of ANCOM's action lines up to 2020 will concentrate on network competitiveness, both by reviewing existing regulations and by introducing new ones (e.g. for stimulating the use of physical infrastructures, symmetrical regulation etc.), including for increasing the efficiency of using the radio spectrum resources required for long- and medium-term development.

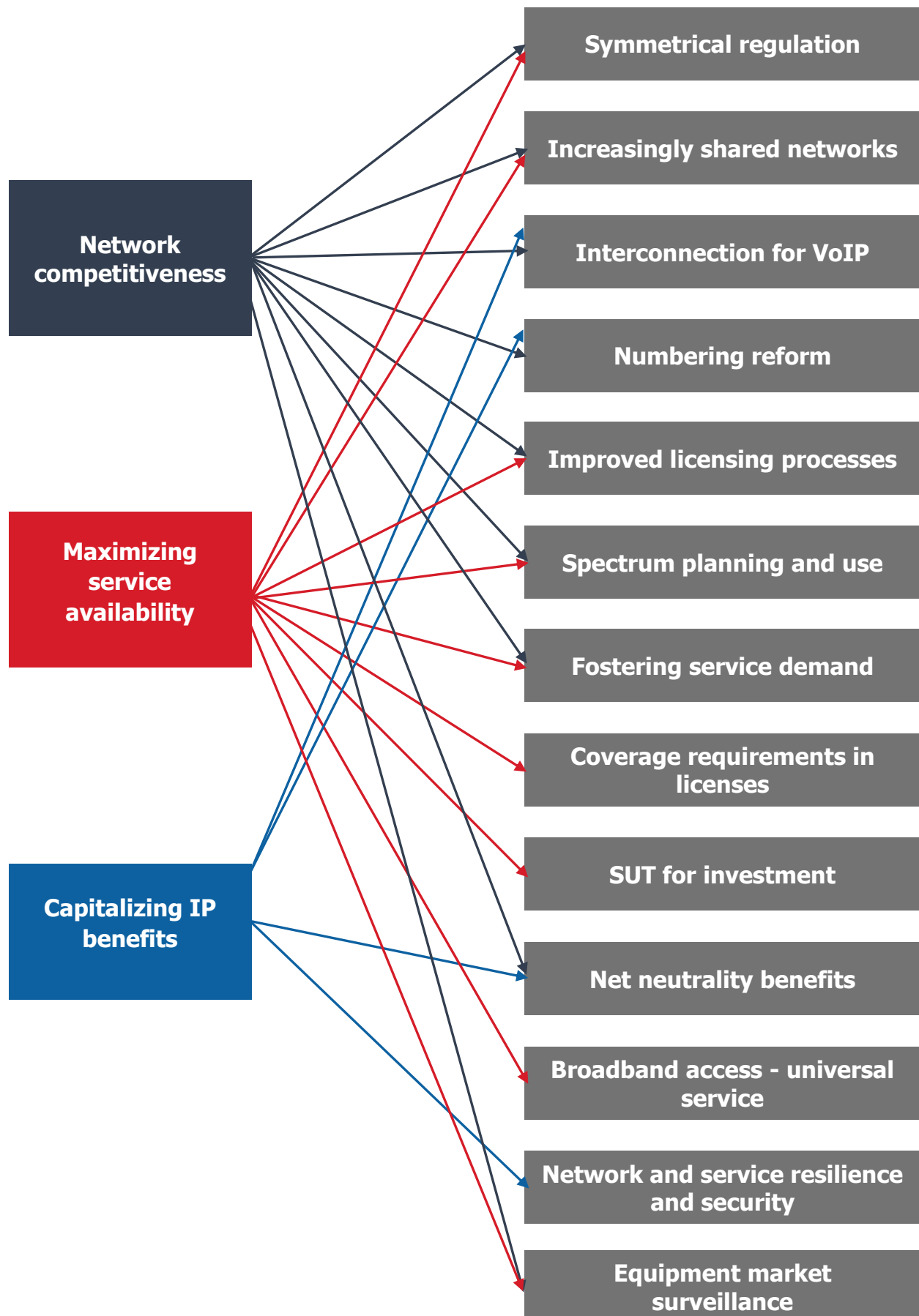
Moreover, guaranteeing the neutrality of open internet and fostering innovation, as well as developing instruments for increasing transparency and user empowerment, are also high on ANCOM's agenda.

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<sup>1</sup> Internet Protocol



**Exhibit 3.1** Diagram of ANCOM's Strategy for digital communications 2020



## 4. Electronic communications



### 4.1 Electronic communications services market

#### 4.1.1 General authorisation

In Romania, electronic communications networks and services can be provided under the general authorisation regime adopted through ANCOM President's Decision no. 987/2012 on the general authorisation regime for the provision of electronic communications networks and services.

**1,057 providers**

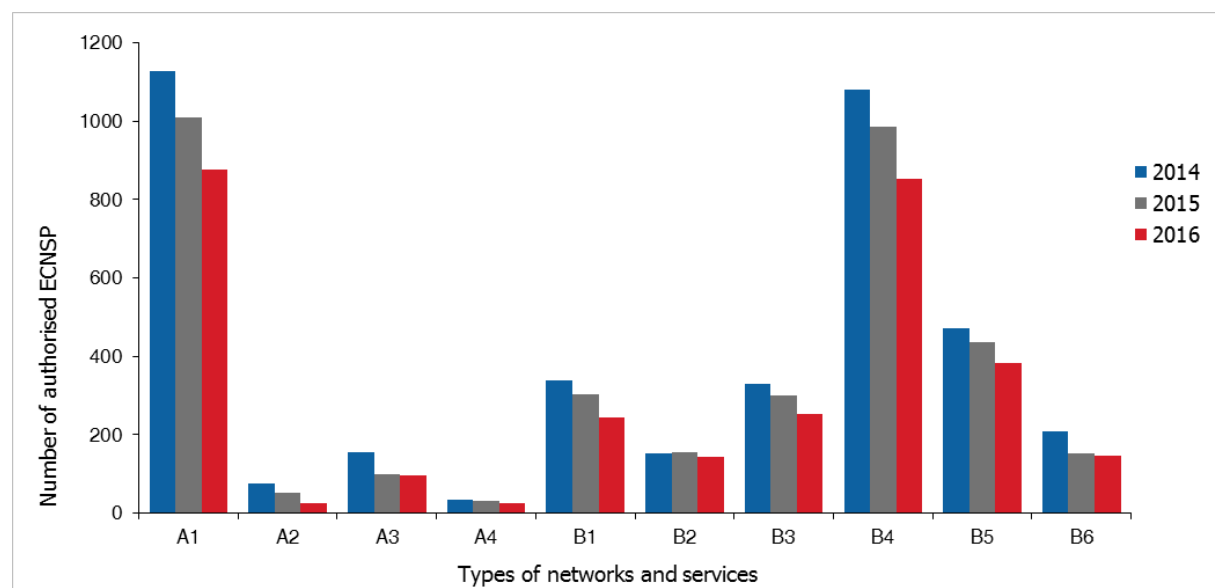
*of electronic communications  
networks and services*

On 31 December 2016, the [\*Public Record of Electronic Communications Providers\*](#) indicated 1,057 providers of public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services, 12% less compared to the level registered in 2015. Thus, similarly to the previous year, the number of providers authorised to provide public electronic communications networks kept the downward trend, decreasing by 19%, while the

number of providers authorised to offer services of linear audio-visual programme retransmission to the end-users and the number of persons authorised to provide internet access services went down by 14%, compared to 2015.

The registered decline was partially - 27% - determined by the sanctions of withdrawing the right to provide public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services applied by the Authority due to the providers' failure to comply with the legal obligations, as well as by the cessation of commercial activity in the Trade Registry of a number of entities authorised to provide public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services, i.e. 5% of the providers that lost their capacity as providers.

**Exhibit. 4.1** Evolution of the number of providers, by types of public electronic communications networks and, respectively, publicly available electronic communications services

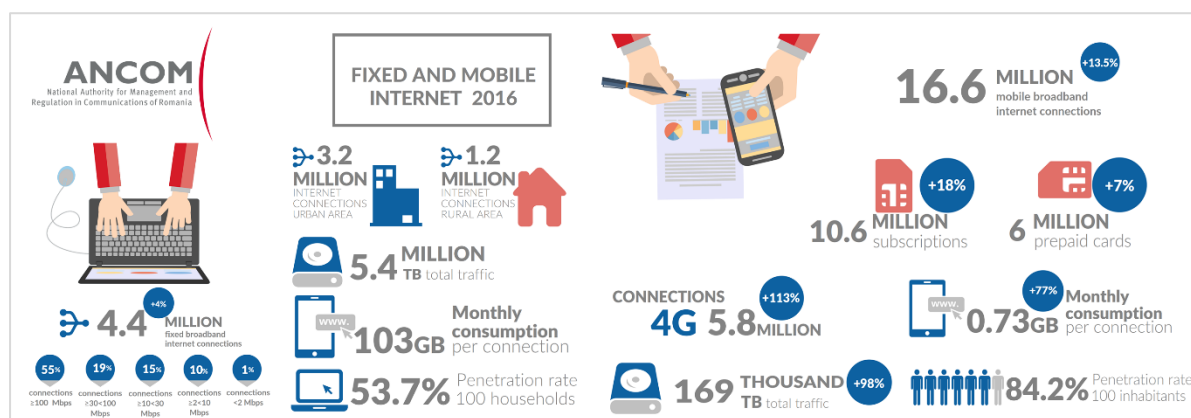


#### Types of electronic communications networks and services

A1	Public terrestrial networks with access at a fixed location or with limited mobility
A2	Public cellular mobile radio networks
A3	Public access mobile radio networks
A4	Satellite access public networks
B1	Publicly available telephone services
B2	Leased line services
B3	Data transmission services
B4	Internet access services
B5	Retransmission of linear audio-visual media programmes to the end-users
B6	Other electronic communications services

## 4.1.2 Statistical data

### 4.1.2.1 Fixed and mobile internet



According to the ANCOM statistics, the number of fixed broadband internet connections in Romania reached 4.4 million at end-2016, up 4.4% y.o.y.. The users of these connections achieved a total traffic of 5.4 million TB, whereas the average monthly consumption per connection reached 103 GB.

Out of these, more than half (55%) are connections allowing *best-effort* speeds of at least 100Mbps, 34% allow *best-effort* speeds between 10Mbps and 100Mbps and only 11% are connections with 10Mbps speeds or below.

The number of fixed internet connections installed in rural area grew by 6% as compared to the end of the previous year, up to 1.2 million, while in urban area the number of connections increased slightly by 4%, to 3.2 million.

As regards the distribution of the provided speeds on residence area, most of the connections allowing high transfer speeds, of at least 100 Mbps, are registered in urban area: only 0.2 million of the 2.4 million such connections are in rural area. The penetration rate of fixed internet access connections achieved by the residential users, at household level, reached 53.7% countrywide, respectively 67.5% in urban areas and 35.8% in rural areas.

The data processed by the Authority also show that the fixed broadband internet infrastructure, enabling internet connection at high transfer speed rates in Romania, is dominated by cable connections, due to investments in DOCSIS.3 and in fibre optic technologies (more than 75% of the fixed internet connections reach the end-user on FTTH, coaxial cable or UTP/FTP cable support). The xDSL connections held 20% share within the total broadband fixed internet connections at end-2016, sinking by 3 percentage points y.o.y.

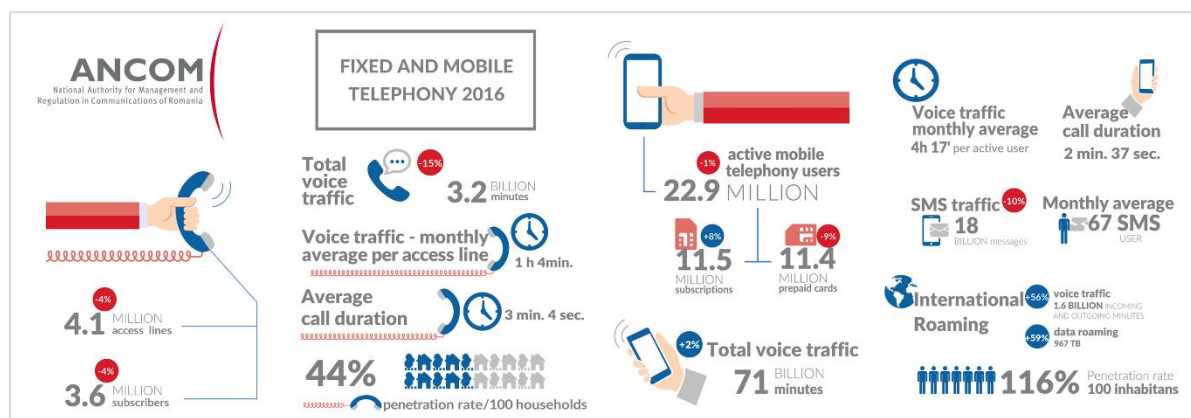
In Romania, the total number of broadband mobile internet connections reached 16.6 million at end-2016, up 13.5% from the previous year, while the mobile internet penetration rate per population reached 84.2%, over 10 percentage points more than in the previous year.

The popularity of subscription-based broadband mobile internet connections keeps rising: these hold more than 63% within the total connections (respectively 10.6 million), an approximately 18% y.o.y. growth. Prepaid card-based connections registered a 7% increase, to over 6 million.

The total traffic through mobile broadband internet connections almost doubled in 2016, from 85 thousand TB in 2015 to 169 thousand TB in 2016. As well, the average monthly traffic per connection in 2016 increased by 77% as compared to 2015, from 0.41 GB to 0.73 GB.

4G services takeup continues the recent years' growing trend, in terms of both number of users and traffic. The number of 4G connections reached 5.8 million (from 2.7 million twelve months ago), thus representing more than a third of the total broadband mobile internet connections. The residential subscription-based users are up by 1.7 million compared to the previous year, whereas the 4G connections of business subscription-based users rose by approx. 360 thousand.

#### 4.1.2.2 Fixed and mobile telephony



Fixed telephony continued the downward usage trend during 2016, witnessing both fewer access lines (-4%, to 4.1 million), and lower voice traffic. On 31 December 2016, the fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households was 44%.

The total voice traffic achieved by means of fixed networks went down to 3.2 billion minutes in 2016, dropping -15% y.o.y. All the voice traffic categories were on a downward trend: traffic to fixed public networks decreased by -17% to 2.1 billion minutes, traffic to mobile public networks sunk by -9% to 0.9 billion minutes, whereas traffic to networks outside Romania dropped by -15%, to 0.24 billion minutes.

The average monthly traffic initiated from a subscriber's terminal kept shrinking, down to 1 hour and 4 minutes, 8 minutes less than the 2015 average value, the average call duration being 3 minutes and 4 seconds.

At the end of 2016, there were 22.9 million active mobile telephony users (1% less than at the end of 2015), among which 11.5 million (+8%) – subscription-based users and 11.4 million (-9%) active prepaid card-based users. The number of subscriptions increased mainly due to the residential users who prefer this type of mobile telephony access, by +11% in 2016, up to 8.6 million.

The active mobile telephony SIM card penetration rate on the population level reached 116% at the end of 2016.

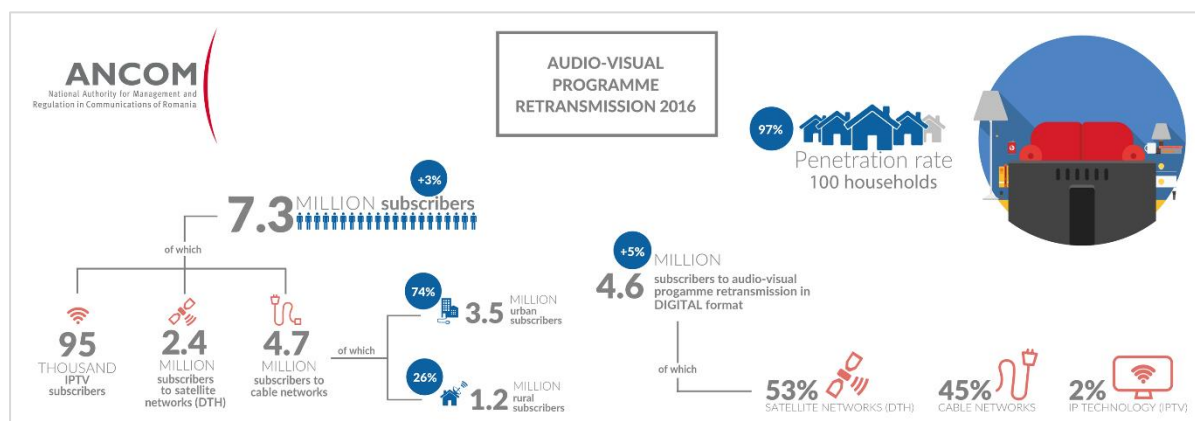
In spite of the slight decrease in the total number of active mobile telephony users, the total voice traffic (excluding international roaming) increased by +2% in 2016, compared to 2015, reaching 70.6 billion minutes. Only on-net mobile traffic dropped by -10%, to 44 billion minutes, the other traffic categories witnessing growth in 2016: off-net mobile traffic - by +36%, up to 20.3 billion minutes, the traffic to networks outside Romania - by +10%, to 4.1 billion minutes and, respectively, mobile-to-fixed traffic - by +4%, up to 2.3 billion minutes.

The total number of SMS messages decreased in 2016 by -10%, to 18 billion messages, most likely following the uptake of alternative instant messaging means.

The average duration of a call achieved on mobile public networks (excluding international roaming) increased in 2016 to 2 minutes and 37 seconds, while the average monthly voice traffic achieved by an active user was 4 hours and 17 minutes, 4 minutes more than in 2015. Moreover, a user sent, on average, 67 SMS messages per month.

Concerning the international roaming services, voice traffic saw significant growth in 2016, by +56%, up to 1.6 billion minutes (of which, 0.5 billion stand for outgoing calls and 1.1 billion - for incoming calls), whereas the traffic of outgoing roaming SMS rose by +16% y.o.y., up to 151 million messages. Data roaming services saw the highest increase, by +59%, up to 967 TB in 2016, from 607 TB in 2015.

#### 4.1.2.3 Audio-visual programme retransmission



By end-2016, there were about 7.3 million subscribers to paid audio-visual programme retransmission services in Romania, up by 3%, according to the data reported to ANCOM by the providers. More than 4.7 million of these subscribed to cable networks, 2.4 million - to satellite (DTH) networks and 95 thousand - to IPTV. The subscribers receiving digital cable audio-visual programme retransmission services grew by over 10% at end-2016 compared to 2015.

The rise in the number of subscribers led to a higher penetration rate, at household level, of the paid audio-visual programme retransmission services, which thus exceeded 97%.

Within the total subscribers, 65% receive audio-visual programmes on cable networks, and 33% on satellite (DTH) networks, with the majority of urban residents (81%) using cable networks and rural residents using preponderantly DTH networks (58%). The IPTV subscribers account for 1.3% within the total subscribers, the IP technology being almost exclusively used in the urban area (i.e. 97% of the IPTV subscribers reside in the urban area).

#### **4.1.2.4 Multiple electronic communications services**

The number of users that benefit from multiple electronic communications services from one provider (2-play, 3-play, 4-play, 5-play) rose by 4% y.o.y., from 4.8 million on 31 December 2015 to 5 million on 31 December 2016.



## 4.2 Regulating relevant markets in the electronic communications sector

### 4.2.1 Incidents that affected the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services

According to the report elaborated and published by ANCOM in 2016, 281 incidents with significant impact affected the security and integrity of the Romanian electronic communications networks and services in 2015, almost 22% less than in the previous year. The total number of affected connections (6,410,657) was 27% lower than the one reported for 2014 (8,836,821 connections).

Number of connections affected by incidents in 2015, by types of services:

- mobile telephony - 2.7 million connections,
- mobile internet - 2.5 million affected connections,
- fixed telephony - approximately 660 thousand connections,
- fixed internet - approximately 350 thousand connections affected,
- audio-visual programme retransmission - approximately 140 thousand.

**4 hours**

*average duration of an incident in 2015*

According to the data reported by the providers, an incident with significant impact affected on average approximately 22,773 connections. The total duration of the incidents reported in 2015 amounted to 1,050 hours. The majority of incidents were reported in Bucharest, followed by Gorj, Teleorman and Dambovit.

26% of the incidents were caused by software or hardware errors and human errors (consisting of equipment misoperation and misconfiguration), most of them - 74% - being determined by external factors (e.g. power blackouts or fibre optic sectioning, natural phenomena, cable theft etc.).

Furthermore, in order to support the providers of electronic communications networks and services in their pro-active effort to ensure network security and integrity, in 2016 ANCOM published a Guidebook for Implementing Security Measures in the Incident Management Field.

The Guidebook is addressed to all the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services, who have the legal obligation to take all the adequate security measures in order to manage the risks posed to the electronic communications networks and services, so that to ensure a security level corresponding to the identified risk and to prevent and to minimize the impact of security incidents on the interconnected users and networks.

### 4.2.2 Report on the quality of the internet access service in 2015 – administrative parameters

In 2016, ANCOM published the *Report on the quality of the internet access service in 2015 – administrative parameters*. According to this report, in 2015 the mobile internet providers in Romania remedied the faults reported by the users within 14 hours on average, 7 hours less than the average value reported in 2014 (21 hours). Nevertheless, the repair time for fixed internet faults increased from 25 hours on average in 2014 to 39 hours on average in 2015.

The Authority monitors the quality of the fixed and mobile internet access service offered by the providers in Romania by means of a series of administrative parameters, among which:

- the term required for providing the internet access service;
- the fault repair term;
- the frequency of end-user complaints;

- the frequency of fault-related complaints;
- the frequency of complaints related to bill accuracy;
- the term for settling end-user complaints.

The Report generally indicates an improvement of the average values of the quality administrative parameters both for fixed internet access services and for mobile ones, which indicates an improvement in the quality of internet access services provided in the Romanian electronic communications market.

#### 4.2.3 Universal service in the electronic communications field

The universal service in the electronic communications field is the right of every European citizen to have access to a minimum set of electronic communications services, made available upon request, at affordable prices and at a certain quality level, irrespective of their geographic location on the territory of an EU Member State. In order to ensure this right to all the EU citizens, the Member States must intervene where access to the minimum set of communications services is not ensured by the market mechanisms.

To this end, in Romania, a Universal Service Fund was established starting from 2004. It was mainly used for the universal service implementation by means of telecentres (public spaces provided with a telephone and facsimile, as well as a computer connected to the internet), where the population in remote localities could use electronic communications services, as well as for granting subventions to fixed telephony subscribers and for a series of facilities applicable to certain disadvantaged categories of subscribers in case of failure to pay the telephone bill.

2016 was the tenth year in a row when the providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available telephone services did not contribute to this fund, the amounts collected throughout these nine years (see Table 3.6) resulting from the enforcement of previously issued decisions. ANCOM manages the financial resources of the Universal Service Fund, highlighting them distinctly within its income and expenditure budget.

**Table 4.1** The provisions of the ANCOM budget on the amounts collected for the Universal Service Fund

Year	Amount in the budget (Lei)
2004	57,941,000
2005	32,010,000
2006	39,100,000
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	1,000,000
2012	875,000
2013	0
2014	300,000
2015	200,000
<b>2016</b>	<b>1,000</b>

**Table 4.2** Total amount of the Universal Service Fund, based on the imposition decisions issued by ANCOM

Year	Amount, pursuant to imposition decisions (Lei)
2004	59,704,957*
2005	25,899,285
2006	30,804,478
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
2014	0
2015	0
<b>2016</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116,408,720</b>

*\*For 2004, the initial amount was 60,092,948 lei and was diminished by 387,991.00 lei by decision of the High Court of Cassation and Justice No.5572/22.11.2005.*

**Table 4.3** Total amount of payments received to the Universal Service Fund

Year	Amount received (Lei)	
	Current year	Previous years
2004	48,321,030.80	0
2005	19,898,996.00	2,509,855.80
2006	30,155,416.50	12,052,224.29
2007	0	669,975.68
2008	0	108,133.49
2009	0	179,106.00
2010	0	214,301.32
2011	0	1,075,951.14
2012	0	562,116.34
2013	0	270,291.60
2014	0	210,000.00
2015	0	1,831,304.20**
<b>2016</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,375,443.30</b>	<b>19,683,259.86</b>

*\*\* This amount consists of penalties for delayed payment – by Telecomunicații C.F.R. S.A. - of the amounts specified in the imposition decisions issued in 2004 (916,298.20 lei), 2005 (413,381.20 lei) and 2006 (501,625.00 lei).*

**Table 4.4** Amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund

Year	Amount paid (Lei)
2004	0,00
2005	20,726,730.00
2006	8,184,683.45
2007	6,100,960.28
2008	1,723,677.24
2009	12,340,672.17
2010	988,979.58
2011	975,238.39
2012	650,845.93
2013	0
2014	0
2015	0
<b>2016</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51,691,787.04</b>

**Table 4.5** Beneficiaries of the amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund

Year	Beneficiary	Amount received (Lei)	Reason
2004	-	0	-
2005	S.C. Orange Romania S.A. S.C. Romtelecom S.A. S.C. RCS & RDS S.A.	447,436.00 20,279,214.08 79.92	Telecentres Subscription subsidies Subscription subsidies
2006	S.C. Vodafone Romania S.A. S.C. Orange Romania S.A. S.C. Euroweb Romania S.A. S.C. Romtelecom S.A. S.C. Romtelecom S.A.	374,444.00 102,772.00 55,148.00 299,684.37 7,352,635.08	Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres Subscription subsidies
2007	S.C. Rartel S.A. S.C. Orange Romania S.A. S.C. Vodafone Romania S.A. Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	2,575,253.00 378,217.60 959,617.00 2,187,872.68	Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres
2008	S.C. Rartel S.A. Radiocommunications National Company S.A. S.C. Orange Romania S.A.	108,234.00 1,226,607.04 388,836.20	Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres
2009	Radiocommunications National Company S.A. S. C. Accessnet International S.R.L. S.C. Rartel S.A. S.C. Vodafone Romania S.A.	3,477,490.29 6,605,730.88 648,954.00 1,608,497.00	Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres
2010	S.C. Vodafone Romania S.A. S.C. Orange Romania S.A. Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	226,688.00 701,001.38 61,290.20	Telecentres Telecentres Telecentres
2011	Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	975,238.39	Telecentres
2012	S.C. Orange Romania S.A. Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	462,092.20 188,753.73	Telecentres Telecentres
2013	-	0	-
2014	-	0	-
2015	-	0	-
<b>2016</b>	-	<b>0</b>	-

#### 4.2.4 Infrastructure Law

A new law on the electronic communications physical infrastructure entered into force in 2016.

Law no. 159/2016 on the regime of physical infrastructure of electronic communications networks, and on establishing measures for reducing the cost of deploying electronic communications networks, published in the Romanian Official Journal, part I, no. 559/2016, is aimed at developing high-speed internet networks, and at removing administrative barriers to market entry encountered by the electronic communications networks providers.

The new administrative act retains the provisions that establish transparent and non-discriminatory conditions for concluding contracts regarding access on public property from Law no. 154/2012 on the regime of electronic communications infrastructure – which it partially repeals – while ensuring the transposition of Directive 2014/61/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 May 2014 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying high-speed electronic communications networks.

Law no. 159/2016 lays down the conditions for:

- access on the public or private property with a view to building and installing electronic communications and associated facilities (masts, pillars, ducts, manholes etc.);
- the public electronic communications networks providers' access to the physical infrastructure of the network operators (utility providers, railway infrastructure, roads etc.);
- building electronic communications networks and associated physical infrastructure.

Law no. 159/2016 introduces a series of new provisions. Thus, as regards access on public property, the right of way is no longer provided for as an easement right, the parties being free to choose the legal format under which this right is to be exercised (e.g. the right of way may be laid down and exercised based on a mere lease agreement, under the conditions established by the legislation in force).

In order to ensure uniform tariffs and to increase transparency and objectivity in the procedure of establishing these tariffs, the maximum access tariffs are to be established by ANCOM, based on a detailed methodology.

Concerning access on private property, the Law maintains the procedure on concluding such contracts as previously regulated by Law no. 154/2012. Similarly to exercising the right of way on public property, the right of way on private property is no longer deemed as an easement right. Nevertheless, in order to observe the principle of non-discrimination, now, the providers of electronic communications networks that exercise the right of way on private property - similarly to exercising the right of way on public property - have the obligation to send ANCOM information on the identification details of the envisaged building, the access tariff and a copy of each access contract.

Moreover, the maximum tariffs to be established by ANCOM for access on public property will serve only as a recommendation in negotiating tariffs for access on, over, in or under buildings that are in the private property of the state or of the administrative-territorial units.

Furthermore, Law no. 159/2016 regulates free access on private property, when such property is owned by the same entity as the building to be connected to the respective electronic communications network.

Regarding the technical and economic conditions for the public electronic communications networks providers' access to infrastructure – in infrastructure projects designed for the installation of electronic communications networks or of dark fibre, conducted with the participation or with the support of the central or local public administration, or fully or partially financed from public funds – Law no. 159/2016 retained the previous provisions of Law no. 154/2012. Moreover, Law no. 159/2016 introduced new, specific regulation regarding these projects, the main amendment being that ANCOM will no longer issue an opinion on the

technical and economic conditions, but will approve them.

Furthermore, the administrative acts establishing operation conditions for the physical infrastructures within the scope of these projects have legal effects as regards the technical and economic conditions under which the public electronic communications networks providers' access to them is performed, only upon the issuance of ANCOM's approval.

In 2016, ANCOM continued the activities regarding the issuance of the opinion provided in Law no.154/2012, respectively the approval of these conditions - from the moment of entry into force of Law no.159/2016.

Regarding the right of access to the associated facilities, the Law regulates the network operators' obligation to grant access to their infrastructure (masts, pillars, ducts, manholes, railways, roads etc.). These operators cannot reject access unless they provide objective and soundly justified grounds. In support of network operators and public electronic communications networks providers, ANCOM may publish – on its website – guidelines regarding the instances in which network operators can reject access to their physical infrastructure, as well as regarding the activity of inspecting infrastructure elements.

Moreover, in order to prevent the rise of disputes, as well as to ensure the quick dispute settlement, ANCOM will publish recommended tariffs for access to various categories of physical infrastructure, serving as reference in negotiations on contracts for exercising the right of access to infrastructure, conducted by network operators and by providers of public electronic communications networks.

With a view to increasing the degree of transparency regarding physical infrastructure and to facilitating access to it, Law no. 159/2016 provides the network operator's obligation to make available to electronic communications network providers information on the location, track, type and current use of the physical infrastructure.

Furthermore, network operators and entities in the public sector that, in exercising their attributions, hold any of the above-mentioned items of information – in electronic format -, will send them to ANCOM, which must make available to public electronic communications networks providers a one-stop information point.

Another means of increasing the degree of transparency is regulating the network operators' obligation to let the network providers inspect physical infrastructure, except for the situations where this would affect national security or public health, as well as network security and integrity.

In all the cases above, public electronic communications networks providers have the obligation to ensure the confidentiality of such information in accordance with the legislation on commercial secret.

Concerning the roll-out of physical infrastructure and electronic communications networks, including the coordination with other civil engineering works, Law no. 159/2016 lays down certain measures related to the coordination of civil engineering works. Thus, network operators have the obligation to allow the coordinated performance of civil engineering works, which will drive to removing the bottlenecks related to planning such works.

Upon the request of electronic communications network providers, network operators will make available to the former, by means of a single information point organised by the Agency for the Digital Agenda of Romania, information on their own civil engineering works.

Taking into account the fact that the technical regulations provided by Law no. 154/2012 had not been issued by the entry into force of Law no. 159/2016, this normative act maintains the provisions regarding the issuance and scope of such regulations. ANCOM is to collaborate on the issuance of the technical regulations required for a sustainable development of the electronic communications infrastructure in Romania. The Authority supported the establishment of a working group consisting of representatives of ANCOM, of the Ministry for Regional Development and Public Administration and of MCSI, as well as of the electronic



communications network providers, of gas and electricity network operators with a view to developing the technical regulations provided by Law no. 159/2016. The first meeting of this working group took place in December 2016, the participants discussing and making proposals on the approach to this complex activity, and establishing the first steps to be taken.

Additionally, for the purpose of achieving these objectives, Law no. 159/2016 brought a series of amendments to Law no. 50/1991 on the authorisation of conducting construction works, republished, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

Construction authorisations for the installation of electronic communications networks, as well as construction authorisations for the installation of physical infrastructure for these networks will be issued with due regard to the technical regulations provided by Law no. 159/2016, as well as, if applicable, to the technical regulations on designing and building the supporting facilities for these networks.

For the issuance of the urban planning certificate and of the construction authorisation for conducting construction works on the installation and deployment of electronic communications networks and associated facilities, the land lots on which such electronic communications networks or associated facilities are to be installed or deployed, which are not registered in the land and real estate registers, may be identified by the lot number and strip number, title of property and vesting deed, as well as in any other identification form provided by law.

Furthermore, the following may be deemed as appropriate titles for the issuance of the urban planning certificate and of the construction authorisation: the lease contract concluded by the electronic communications network providers with the owners, other holders of non-ancillary rights in rem, administrators, statutory undertakers, lessors, holders of commodatum rights of lands or buildings where electronic communications networks or associated facilities are to be installed or deployed.

Repair/refurbishment/modernization works, including modification, replacement, and addition of equipment to the electronic communications networks - where they do not require works on the supporting facilities – performed by beneficiaries of the general authorisation regime in the electronic communications field and/or by network operators may be conducted without a construction authorisation.

ANCOM received new dispute settlement competencies, i.e. regarding disputes on granting access to the physical infrastructure, including to infrastructure installed inside buildings, on the provision of information concerning the track, type and use of the physical infrastructure, on inspecting infrastructure elements envisaged by the installation of electronic communications network elements, on making available information regarding one's own current or planned civil engineering works or the coordinated performance of civil engineering works.

Based on its new competences, ANCOM adopted Decision no. 1171/2016 establishing the procedure for settling disputes on the regime of physical infrastructure of electronic communications networks. According to the adopted decision, ANCOM will settle disputes between public electronic communications network operators and network operators, and between providers of public electronic communications networks and persons that hold, by any title, a physical infrastructure installed within a building.

According to the decision, ANCOM may settle disputes in which the parties involved do not reach an amiable solution, on issues regarding:

- granting access to physical infrastructure, including to that installed within a building;
- amending the contract clauses regarding the methods and conditions - including tariff-related – under which access to physical infrastructure is achieved, including to that installed within buildings;
- the network operator's hindering the performance of access works;

- making available information on the location, route, type and current use of the physical infrastructure, as well as a contact point;
- inspecting physical infrastructure elements envisaged for the installation of electronic communications networks infrastructure;
- making available information regarding one's own current or planned civil engineering works, and their coordinated performance.

The main aspects regulated by this decision refer to the manner of applying to the Authority for dispute settlement, the acts preceding the dispute settlement procedure, the stages of the actual procedure (summoning the parties, conducting the meetings, procedure incidents etc.), the issuance of the dispute settlement procedure, procedure terms, and the rules for communicating procedure acts.

Thus, in case of occurrence of a dispute regarding the above-mentioned issues, the interested party must submit a written complaint to ANCOM. The dispute will be settled by a Commission that sends the respondent a copy of the complaint, together with the accompanying documents provided by the plaintiff, and will ask for an answer within 5 or 10 working days, depending on the disputed issue. Based on the case complexity, the parties will be invited to several meetings in front of the Commission, which - for the proper settlement of the dispute - may request additional information and call upon external expertise, such experts acting as co-opted consultants, and may proceed to on-site verifications.

Depending on its object, a dispute must be settled within 2 or 4 months from the complaint date, by an ANCOM President's Decision that is mandatory for the parties, is communicated to them and is posted on the Authority's website. This decision is an administrative-jurisdictional act and may be contested through administrative legal proceedings before the Bucharest Court of Appeal, without undergoing the preliminary procedure provided under Article 7 of the Administrative Contentious Law no. 554/2004.

The dispute settlement procedure regulated by the adopted decision is optional and cost-free.

#### **4.2.5 Settling disputes between providers**

In 2016, the Authority received five complaints on disputable situations, two of which referred to negotiating MVNO (Mobile Virtual Network Operator) access agreements. Two of them referred to negotiating completions to the interconnection agreement in order to address the implementation of 19xyz numbering and the SMS service, while one complaint envisaged the implementation of a national roaming agreement. At the end of 2016, ANCOM was about to settle these disputes.

Moreover, in 2016, the Authority settled two disputes introduced in 2015, one of which concerned amendments to the interconnection architecture between two large providers' networks for the purpose of rendering it more efficient and to the need for capacity increases, while one complaint referred to negotiations on a national roaming agreement.

The administrative-jurisdictional procedure for ANCOM's settling the disputes between the electronic communications providers is optional and free of charge. Detailed information on the disputes settled by the Authority, and the procedure applicable for dispute settlement are available on the Authority's website under section Industry/Electronic communications/Disputes between providers.

## 4.3. Protect end-users' interest

### 4.3.1 Netograf.ro – an application for measuring the technical quality parameters of the internet access service

[Netograf.ro](http://Netograf.ro) is an on-line tool for testing and monitoring the quality of the internet access service, made available to the end-users in Romania by ANCOM. This application tests the quality of the connection between an end-user's terminal equipment and a test server connected to a national public internet interexchange point. ANCOM publishes, on Netograf.ro, quarterly and annual statistics on the quality of the fixed and mobile internet access service in Romania as experienced in real time by end-users, itemised by operator. Although all the tests performed by operators are registered in the Netograf.ro database, some of them are not taken into account – based on a series of pre-set criteria – in order to obtain accurate and relevant statistics and to avoid distorted results.



ANCOM developed [Netograf.ro](http://Netograf.ro) in order to offer the Romanian users an instrument which is **independent** (does not depend on the servers made available by the providers and/or their location), **objective** (presents the internet access service quality as experienced by the end-users, since it is measured using a single reference point for all the users of internet access services in Romania) and **free of charge**.

In 2016, Romanian internet access services users performed more than 182,500 tests on Netograf that were validated and used in the statistics generation process. Based on these tests, the users can check in the application whether their internet access service is up to the quality level in the contracted commercial offer and compare the registered values of the parameters to the ones obtained by other providers' subscribers.

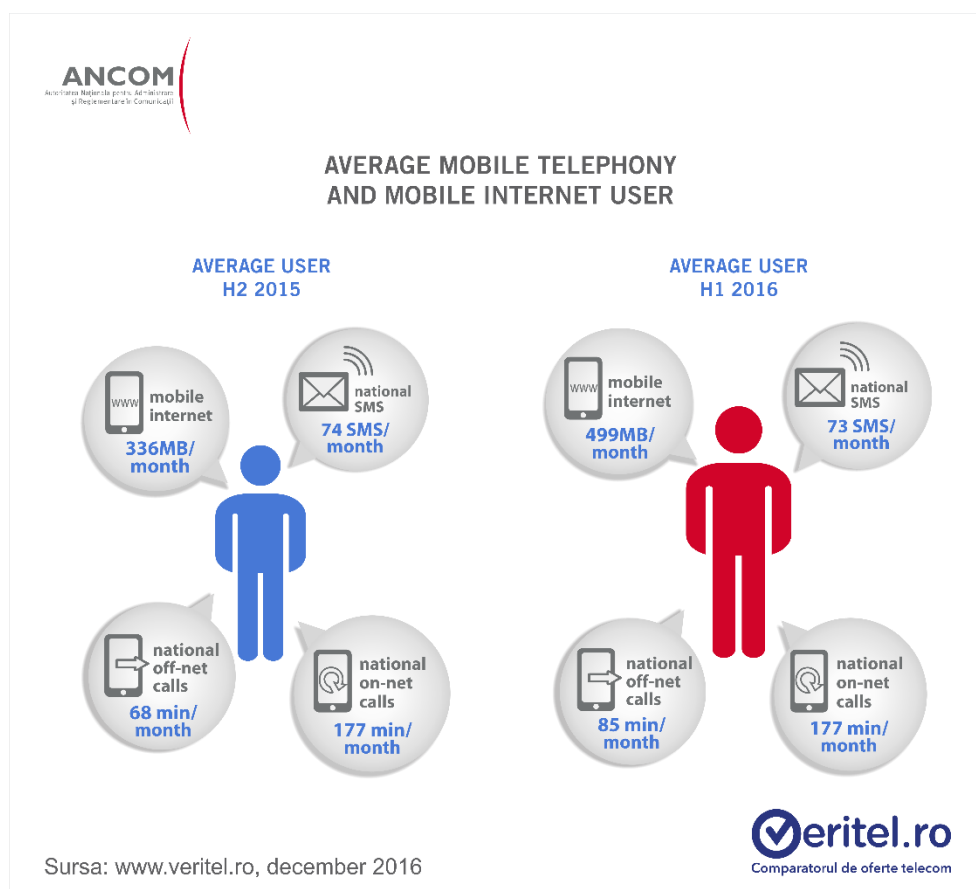
Based on the measurements performed by end-users on Netograf.ro, ANCOM elaborated and published the Report on the quality of the internet access service for 2015 – technical parameters, presenting detailed statistics regarding the technical quality parameters for the year 2015, corresponding to the providers of fixed and mobile internet access services.

Compared to 2015, when Netograf registered average download speeds of 19.22 Mbps at mobile locations and 53.22 Mbps at fixed locations, in 2016 the average download speed experienced by the mobile internet users was 25.9 Mbps, while the average download speed experienced by the fixed internet users was 94.95 Mbps.

### 4.3.2 Veritel.ro – an application for comparing telecom offers

Veritel.ro, the application ANCOM developed for comparing telecom offers, continued giving the users, in 2016, the possibility to check the extent to which the telephony and internet offer they benefit from is best suited to their consumption needs. Veritel.ro is easy to use, in three simple steps: they choose the category of services, insert their consumption estimates and are provided with a list of the top 25 tariff plans, ranked in order of cost. When the results are displayed, other relevant details are also published, such as the minimum contract duration, the termination penalties, or information on the available special offers.

According to the ANCOM data, in the first half of 2016, an average user of mobile telephony and mobile internet configured on Veritel.ro achieved 499 MB internet traffic every month, sent 73 national SMS and called on average 262 minutes (outgoing calls). Moreover, an average fixed telephony user configured on Veritel.ro achieved, every month, 78 minutes on-net traffic.



[Veritel.ro](http://Veritel.ro) is an independent and non-commercial tool developed by the Authority to the benefit of the telecom users in Romania. Access to this application is free of charge and is not constrained in any way, the users having instant access to all the public offers of all the communications operators in Romania.

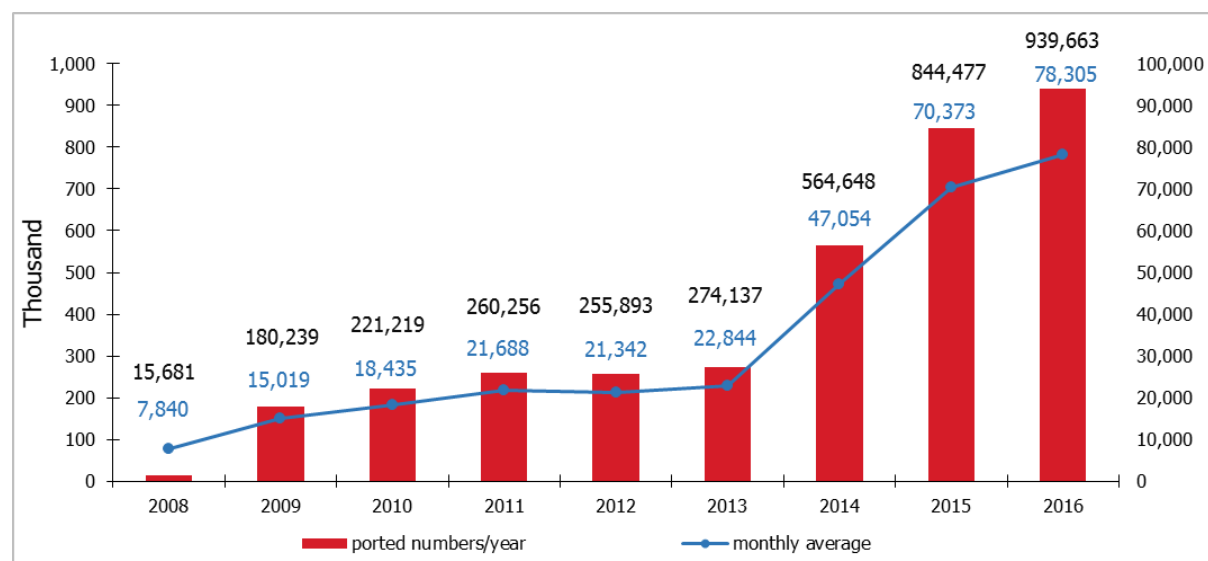
### 4.3.3 Number portability

The telephone number portability, another service made available to the users by ANCOM, enables them to keep their telephone number when shifting to another service provider. The users thus have greater freedom of choice and are given the possibility to enjoy the benefits of a competitive telephony market.

Since the launch of number portability in 2008, until the end of 2016, more than 3.5 million users benefitted from this service, 2.9 million of which are mobile telephony users and

approximately 650 thousand are fixed telephony users. In 2016, Romanian users ported **939,663** numbers, the monthly average continuing the growing trend registered in the previous years, from 70,373 porting processes, on average, in 2015, to 78,305 in 2016. Out of the numbers ported in 2016, 879,330 were mobile telephony numbers and 60,333 – fixed telephony numbers.

**Exhibit 4.2** Evolution of the amount of numbers ported per year, and of the monthly average



**Table 4.6** Mobile telephony numbers ported in 2016

Acceptor provider	Mobile telephony numbers ported
RCS & RDS	434,816
Orange	182,948
Vodafone	175,296
Telekom Romania Mobile Communications	63,916
Telekom Romania Communications	22,320
Others	34

**Table 4.7** Fixed telephony numbers ported in 2016

Acceptor provider	Fixed telephony numbers ported
RCS & RDS	22,084
Orange	15,117
UPC Romania	9,905
Vodafone	5,721
Telekom Romania Communications	2,613
Others	4,893

The administrative processes associated to number portability are supervised by means of an IT system managed by ANCOM. ANCOM permanently monitors the operation of the IT system used for portability management and offers support to the operators for managing the porting processes.

[www.portabilitate.ro](http://www.portabilitate.ro) – a website made available by ANCOM – provides complete portability-related information and the steps to be followed when a user decides to switch telephony operators. The page also includes a search engine by means of which one can find the network where a number is active, as well as whether the respective number has been ported or not.

#### 4.3.4 Information campaign on using electronic equipment without a CE marking



In the recent years, ANCOM detected and solved hundreds of cases of harmful interference that affected the proper functioning of electronic communications services, especially of mobile telephony services. Following the monitoring performed by the Authority's specialists, one of the main sources of harmful interference in the bands assigned by licences for the use of the radio spectrum is fixed wireless DECT 6.0 telephone sets, without a CE marking, owned by natural persons and used in private spaces.

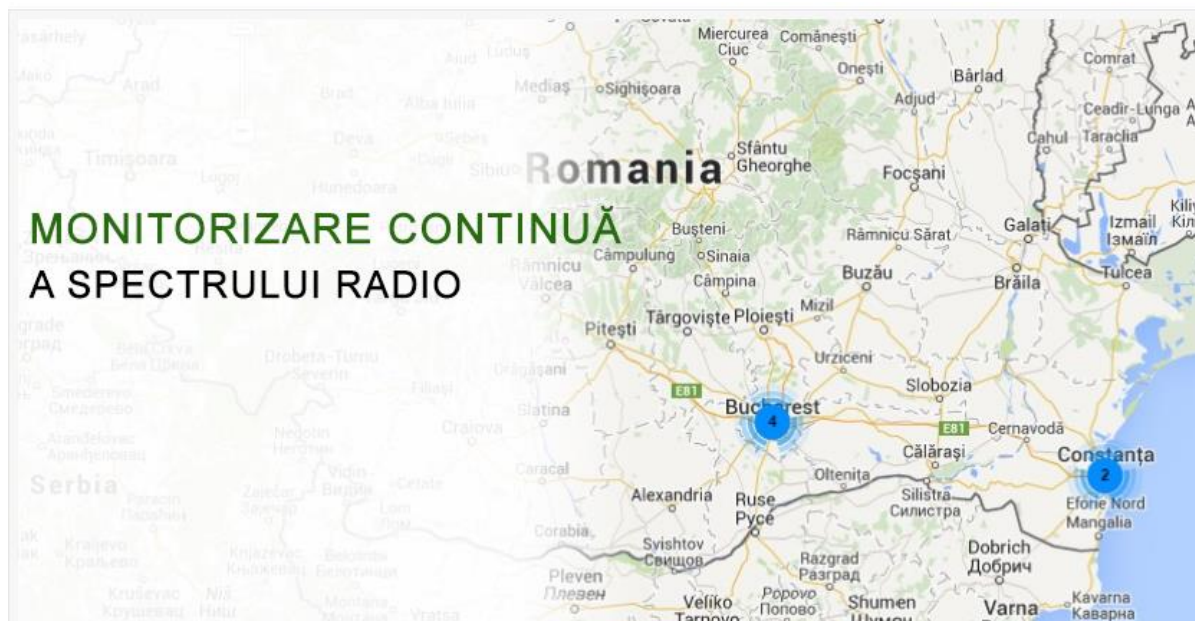
DECT 6.0 telephone sets, most of them coming from the United States of America or Canada, but also from Asia, operate in frequency bands that are used for the provision of public electronic communications networks and mobile electronic communications services in Romania.

In 2016, ANCOM conducted a public information campaign on the consequences of using non-compliant equipment, consisting of the following activities:

- develop a dedicated page on ANCOM's website;
- print posters and information leaflets and distribute/post them at the country entry/exit points, respectively at the work stations of the General Directorate of Customs and in the main airports in the country (Bucharest, Bacau, Cluj, Constanta, Craiova, Iasi, Targu-Mures, Suceava, Sibiu, and Timisoara). The information materials were also posted at the ANCOM Regional Divisions and were offered to the persons owning such equipment by the Authority's spectrum monitoring personnel;
- organize, together with the spectrum monitoring personnel, demonstrative actions for detecting harmful interference generated by DECT 6.0 telephone sets, for the media representatives in Bucharest and Cluj;
- issue press releases on the local and national levels.



#### 4.3.5 Making electromagnetic field measurements available as an online interactive map



In the second half of 2016, ANCOM implemented the online interactive map with measurements of the electromagnetic field generated by high or low frequency sources, such as radio/TV, GSM, UMTS, Wi-Fi, WiMAX stations or other transmitting-receiving equipment operating in the 100 kHz – 7 GHz frequency band, performed with fixed sensors, as part of its annual measurement plan.



The map is available on [www.monitor-emf.ro](http://www.monitor-emf.ro). The users can find details on the location, period and measured level of the electromagnetic field strength, expressed as an absolute value, as well as a percentage compared to the regulated levels. ANCOM performs these measurements observing the European recommendations in the field (Recommendation CEPT ECC/REC/(02)04 on the methods for measuring non-ionizing electromagnetic radiation (9 kHz-300 GHz)), the results obtained so far showing that emission levels are much lower than the legally provided maximum ones.

The measurements on the ANCOM map are performed by 50 fixed wideband monitoring sensors located in Bucharest and in other 35 cities in Romania. These permanently active sensors send measurement results to an information platform every 24 hours, being situated outdoors, in public areas that are close to clutters of electromagnetic field sources. Each sensor uses an isotropic (tri-axial) probe measuring the electromagnetic field strength in the 100 kHz - 7 GHz band.

#### 4.3.6 The emergency call service – 112



ANCOM elaborates regulations for the emergency service 112, for the purpose of harmonising the operation of this service in Romania with the provisions on the European Union level.

In 2016, the Authority adopted Decision no. 1170/2016 aimed at improving the quality of the caller location information sent to the Single National Emergency Call System (SNUAU). Among other provisions, the decision lays down the mobile telephony

network providers' obligation to take all the necessary steps to enable transmission of caller location information containing the latitude and longitude data that characterize the geographic position of the caller's terminal equipment, to the SNUAU administrator, within maximum 20 seconds from the moment of initiation of an emergency call, at least for 112 emergency calls initiated from mobile terminals with such capabilities.

Given the recent technological advancements on the level of mobile telephony networks and terminals, ANCOM's decision complements the "cell-ID" method, where the technology allows this, with more precise location identification methods by which emergency dispatch centres may acquire as accurate as possible caller location information on those who call for help by means of the emergency number 112. Such advanced location identification methods include, for example, the Advanced Mobile Location (AML) functionality, already available on some terminals, which enables caller location identification with enhanced accuracy, based on the information generated by global navigation satellite systems (GNSS), by Wi-Fi access points and/or by the "cell-ID" method.

In the National Committee for Coordinating the SNUAU activity, ANCOM collaborates with the SNUAU administrator, the Special Telecommunications Service (STS), in order to establish a set of parameters for the purpose of conducting statistics on the quality of the terminal location data obtained by the SNUAU administrator, as well as to set a procedure for analysing such information.

#### 4.3.7 Solving users' complaints

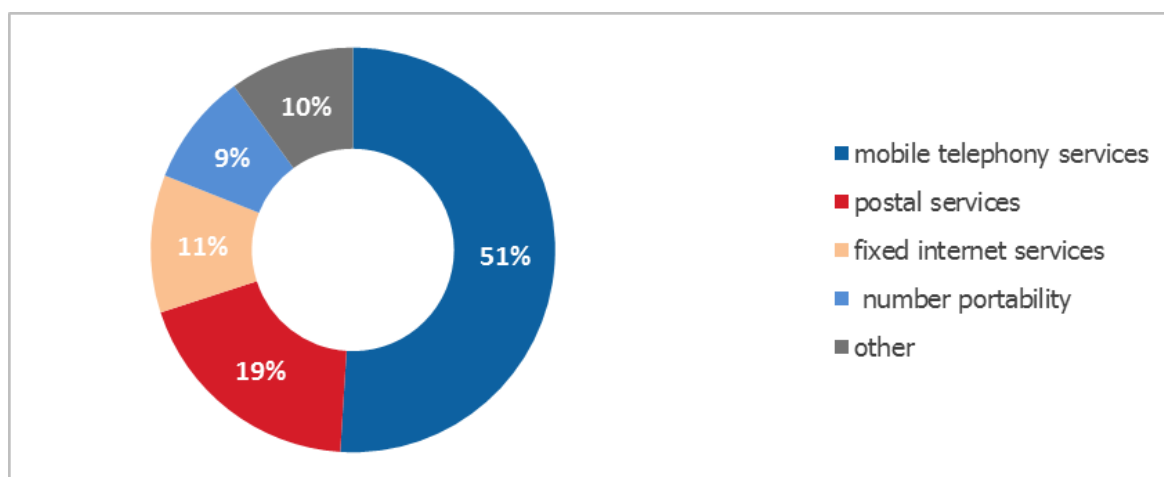
Throughout 2016, ANCOM received and solved 2,704 complaints from the users, over 25% more compared to 2015. More than half of the complaints referred to mobile telephony issues, most of them concerning the contractual relations and the quality of these services.

The main reason of discontent of the electronic communications users in 2016 was their **contract relationship** with the providers. Thus, the Authority received complaints on *the contract cessation terms* (respectively, 17% of all the complaints received), *billing issues* (11%), *the conclusion and execution of distance contracts* (8%), *the providers' inappropriate informing the users* (7%) and *the offer implementation* (5%).

As well, 19% of all the complaints received by ANCOM in 2016 referred to postal services, while 9% referred to the number portability service.

Out of the 2,704 complaints received by ANCOM, 2,331 came from residential users, the rest of 373 being submitted by business users. 70 complaints were classified in 2016 and 45 were re-directed to other institutions.

**Exhibit 4.3** Distribution of complaints by the activity domains regulated by ANCOM



**Table 4.3** Complaints received by ANCOM throughout 2016, by issues of interest

<b>Complaints received in 2016</b>	<b>2,704</b>
<b>Complaints by domains of interest*</b>	
<b>Fixed telephony:</b>	
– billing	15
– technical problems	23
– information	3
– commercial offer	5
– contract amendment	3
– contract cessation	44
– distance contract	25
– quality	4
– other	21
<b>Mobile telephony:</b>	
– billing	208
– technical problems	17
– information	151
– fraud	23
– commercial offer	93
– contract amendment	36
– contract cessation	292
– distance contract	124
– quality	304
– roaming	30
– other	108
<b>Fixed internet access:</b>	
– billing	13
– technical problems	68
– information	11
– commercial offer	19
– contract amendment	2

- contract cessation	66
- distance contract	29
- quality	46
- other	37
<b>Mobile internet access:</b>	
- billing	47
- technical problems	3
- information	9
- commercial offer	7
- contract amendment	3
- contract cessation	16
- distance contract	2
- quality	40
- roaming	29
- other	8
<b>Television:</b>	
- billing	10
- technical problems	37
- information	3
- commercial offer	14
- contract amendment	6
- contract cessation	53
- distance contract	27
- quality	14
- other	33
<b>Portability:</b>	
- distinctive sound	0
- technical problems	34
- information on the process	4
- term	44
- other	171
<b>Postal services</b>	506
<b>Radio spectrum</b>	21
<b>Pornography</b>	8
<b>Equipment:</b>	
- EMF	35
- terminal unlocking	11
- other	66
<b>Infrastructure</b>	66
<b>Tariff comparison tool</b>	2
<b>Other</b>	89

\* Certain complaints cover several domains of interest

## 5. Postal services



### 5.1 Postal market

#### 5.1.1 General authorisation

In 2016, the general authorisation of the postal service providers followed the provisions of ANRCTI President's Decision no. 2858/2007 on the general authorisation regime, as amended by ANCOM President's Decision no. 891/2009 and, subsequently, by ANCOM President's Decision no. 513/2013, a normative act which is to be amended in the first part of 2017.

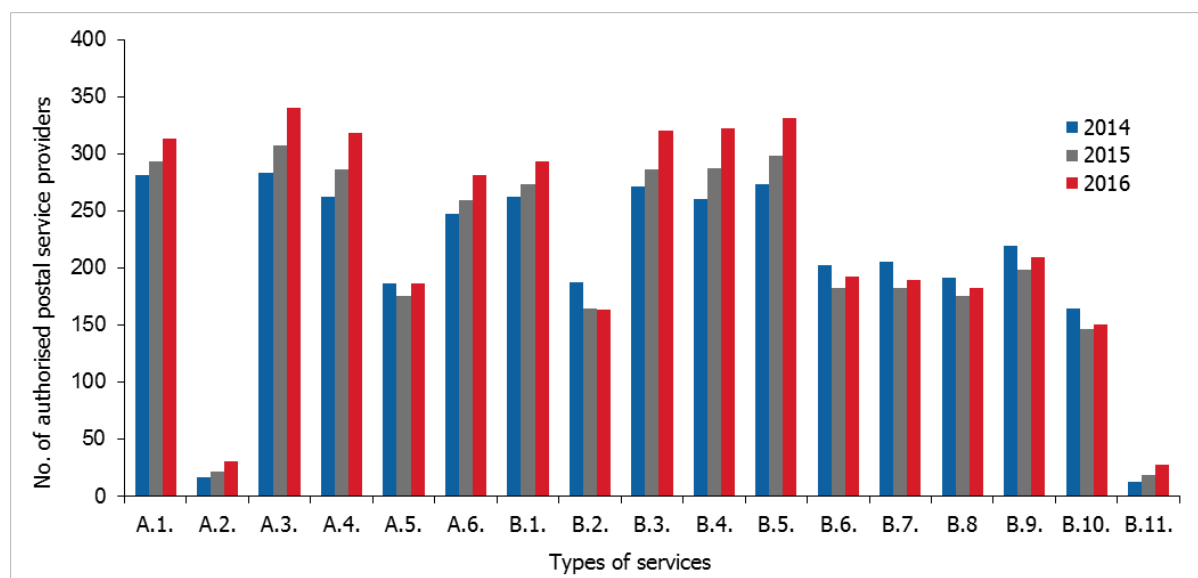
**427 providers**

*of postal services*

On 31 December 2016, [the Public Register of postal service providers](#) registered a total of 427 postal service providers, 10% more compared to the previous year's level. Of these, 405 persons were entitled to provide postal services within the scope of universal service, 5% more compared to 2015, and 415 had the right to provide postal services outside the scope of universal service, 9% more compared to 2015.

This growing trend - registered in 2015 as well - triggered a more diversified postal service offer and had a definitely positive effect to the users' direct benefit, including by its impact on the widening coverage and on the improving territorial distribution of postal services (at the end of 2016, there were more than 2,900 fixed man-served access points, respectively over 1,900 alternative fixed man-served access points, in addition to those owned by the universal service provider, that consequently stimulated competition in the field).

**Exhibit 5.1** Evolution of the number of postal service providers, by service types



#### Types of postal services

A.1. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal items up to 2 kg (correspondence items, printed matter items)
A.2. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of domestic and cross-border cecogrammes
A.3. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal parcels up to 10 kg
A.4. Distribution of postal parcels up to 20 kg sent from outside Romania to an address located on its territory
A.5. Service for registered items dealing with postal items up to 2 kg
A.6. Service for insured items dealing with postal items up to 2 kg or postal parcels up to 10 kg, respectively postal parcels weighing between 10 and 20 kg sent from abroad to an address located in Romania
B.1. Services dealing with postal items above 2 kg (items of correspondence, printed matter items)
B.2. Direct mail service
B.3. Services dealing with domestic postal parcels weighing between 10 and 50 kg
B.4. Services dealing with postal parcels weighing between 10 and 50 kg sent from Romania to an address abroad
B.5. Services dealing with postal parcels weighing between 20 and 50 kg sent from abroad to an address located on the territory of Romania
B.6. Pay-on-delivery
B.7. Change of destination
B.8. Special delivery
B.9. Confirmation of receipt
B.10. Express
B.11. Paper money order

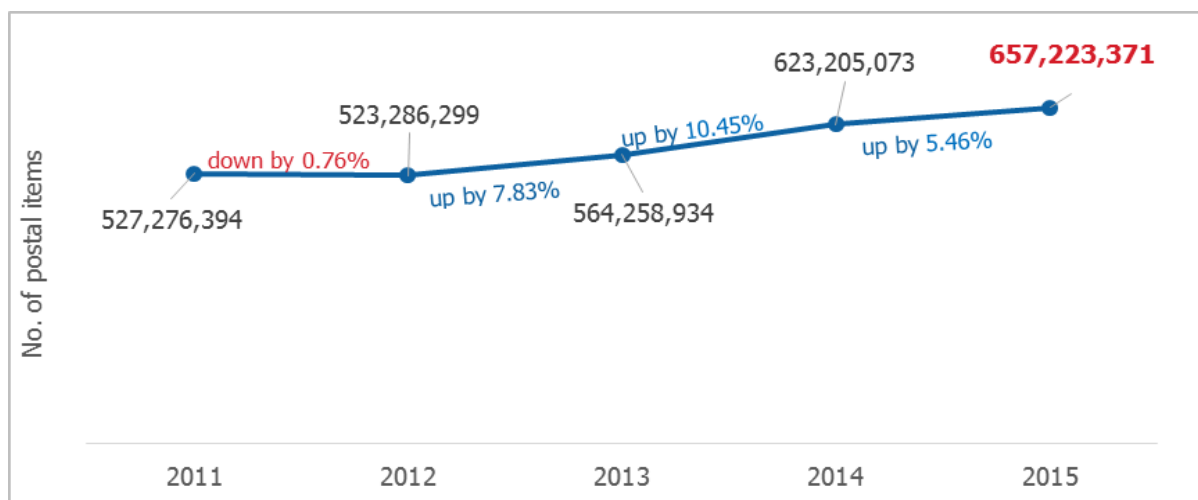
#### 5.1.2 Statistical data

According to the data collected by ANCOM on the evolution of the postal market in 2015 and published in 2016, the postal market stabilized in terms of numbers of authorised providers and numbers of active providers as well, with fluctuations under 5%.



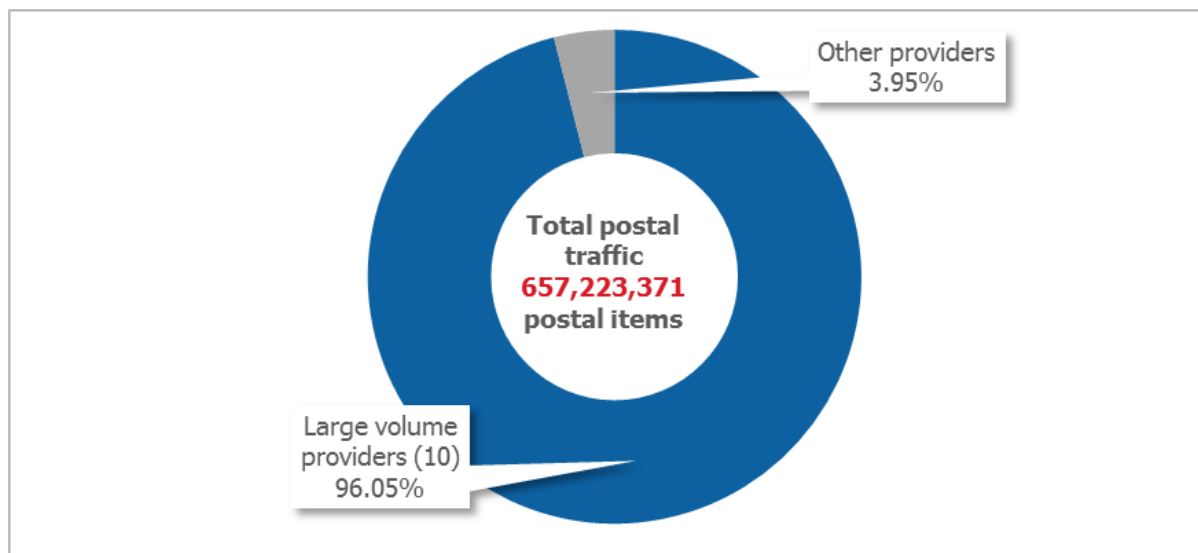
The total postal traffic in 2015 amounted to 657,223,371 postal items, of which 600,979,933 were domestic items, i.e. 91.44% of the total postal traffic, and 56,243,438 were cross-border items, i.e. 8.56% of the total postal traffic.

**Exhibit 5.2** Dynamics of the total postal traffic 2011-2015



Out of the total postal traffic processed in 2015 (657,223,371 items), the first ten large-volume providers of the whole market processed 631,271,196 items (96.5%), while the remaining providers processed 25,952,175 items (3.95%).

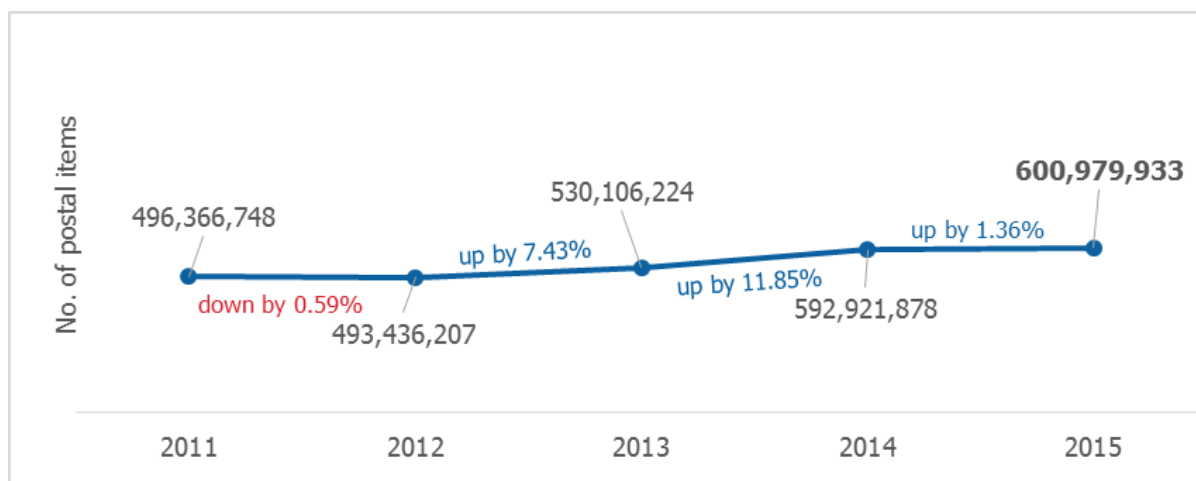
**Exhibit 4.3** Distribution of postal market among the postal service providers, in 2015



Concerning the dynamics of the **total domestic traffic**, in 2015, the market kept a constant level, after two years of growth, by 7%, respectively by 11%. Thus, the y.o.y. growth was slightly above 1%.



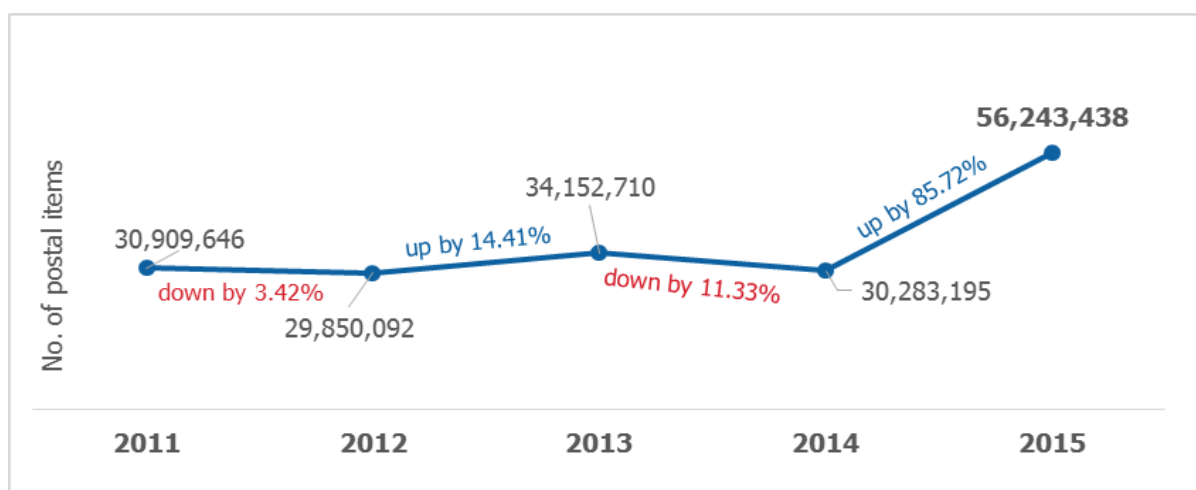
**Exhibit 5.4** Dynamics of total domestic traffic: 2011 - 2015



Out of the postal traffic achieved in 2015, the first ten large-volume providers in this market segment achieved a traffic of 583,359,008 items, i.e. 97.07% of all the domestic items.

During 2011 – 2015, total cross-border traffic witnessed ups and downs, 2015 seeing unprecedented growth, by over 85% compared to 2014.

**Exhibit 5.5** Dynamics of total cross-border traffic 2011-2015

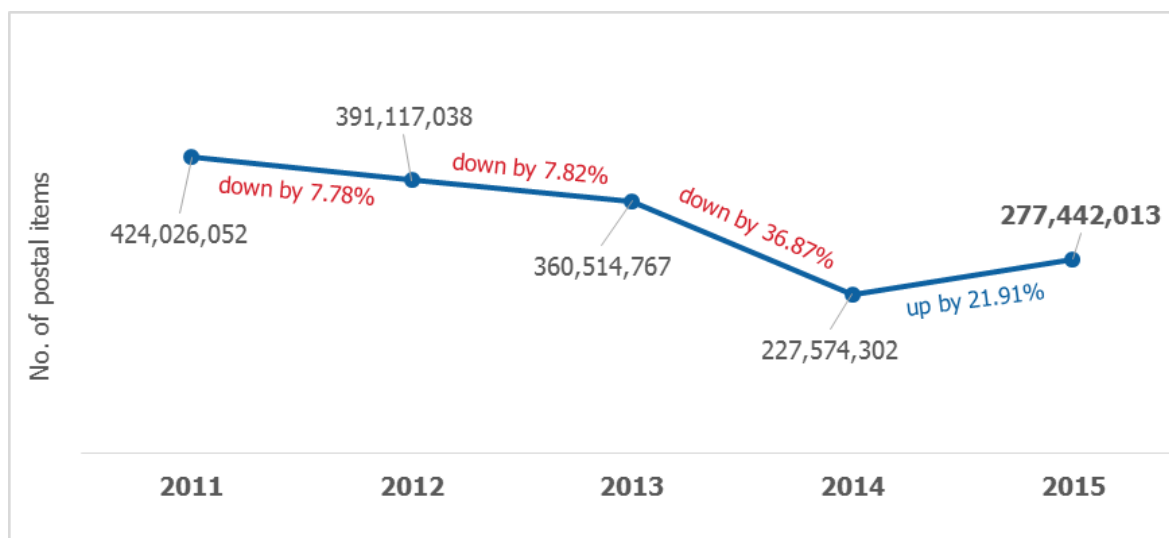


Approximately 74% of the over 657 million postal items registered in 2015 were letter post items (487 million), approximately 19% - parcels (127 million), 1.9% - Express items (12 million), the rest of approximately 5% being direct mail items (22 million), money orders (approximately 8 million), respectively items of correspondence and printed matter weighing more than 2 kg (1 million).

Considering the 2015 total postal traffic (657 million postal items) per Romania's population, a Romanian sent, on average, 33.75 postal items, 6.30% more compared to the previous year.

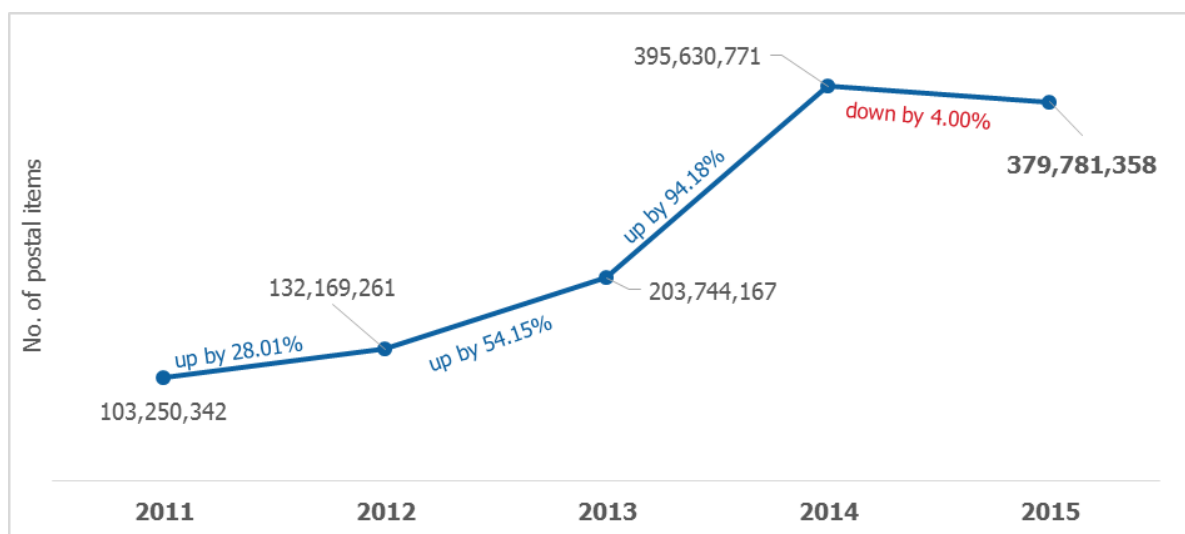
The postal traffic of items within the scope of universal service was 277,442,013 items in 2015, i.e. 42.21% of the postal traffic achieved throughout the year. Out of all the items within the scope of universal service, 245,792,414 were domestic postal items and 31,649,599 – cross-border postal items.

**Exhibit 5.6** Dynamics of the postal traffic within the scope of universal service 2011 – 2015



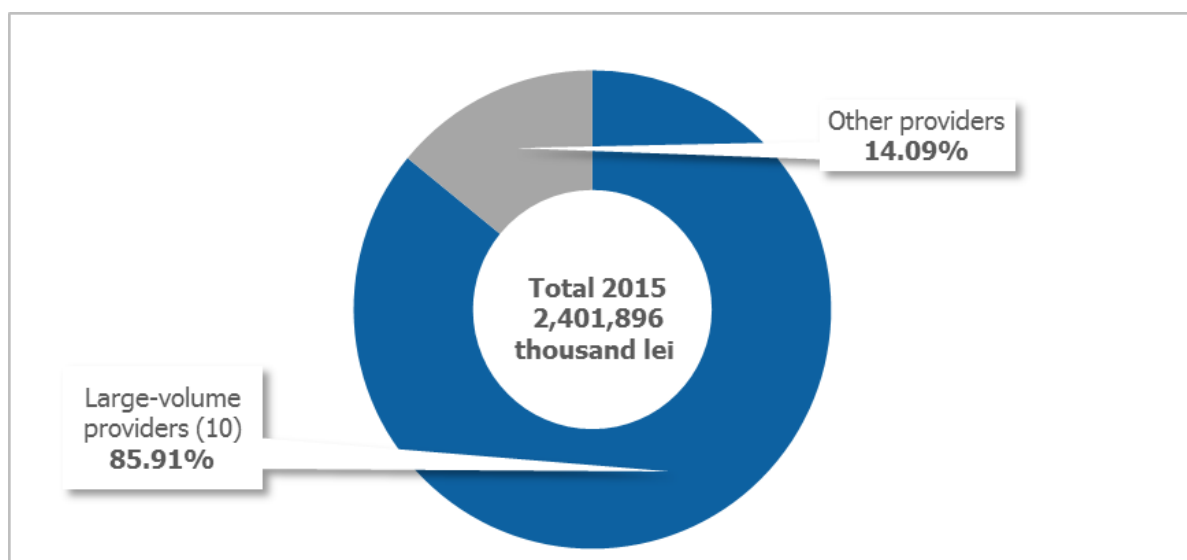
In 2015, the total postal traffic corresponding to postal services outside the scope of universal service registered 379,781,358 postal items, i.e. 57.78% of the total postal traffic achieved throughout the year (657,223,371) and consisted of 355,187,519 domestic postal items, i.e. 94% of the total postal traffic outside the scope of universal service, and 24,593,839 cross-border postal items, i.e. 6% of the total postal traffic outside the scope of universal service.

**Exhibit 5.7** Dynamics of the total postal traffic outside the scope of universal service 2011 – 2015



In 2015, the total value of the postal services market represented 2,401,896,474 lei, increasing by 4.4%, the top ten large-volume providers in this market segment registering more than 86% out of the total value.

**Exhibit 5.8** Distribution of the revenues achieved by postal providers in 2015



The first 10 large-volume providers that achieved almost 86% of the value of this market are (in alphabetical order): ATCLASSIB S.R.L., THE NATIONAL COMPANY ROMANIAN POST S.A., DHL INTERNATIONAL S.R.L., DYNAMIC PARCEL DISTRIBUTION S.A., GLS GENERAL LOGISTICS SYSTEMS ROMANIA S.R.L., FAN COURIER EXPRESS S.R.L., NEMO PROD COM IMPEX S.R.L., UPS ROMÂNIA S.R.L., URGENT CARGUS S.A., TNT ROMANIA S.R.L..

### 5.1.3 Surveys conducted by ANCOM among postal end-users

In 2016, ANCOM published the results of several market surveys regarding the consumption preferences of the postal service users in Romania, conducted for the Authority in 2015, on nationally representative sample groups for residential and business users who used postal services within the 12 months prior to the beginning of the surveys. The survey results will be used by the Authority for evaluating universal service within the postal services field in accordance with the end-users' consumption needs.

Concerning the expenditure with postal services, the surveys showed that residential users spent on average 87 lei on such services, with an average of 106 lei per year in urban areas and of 56 lei per year in rural areas, whereas business users spent, on average, 3,400 lei per year on such services.

The market surveys also revealed that, when choosing a postal service provider, Romanian residential users take into account the tariffs charged by the providers, the delivery speed, the safety of the postal items and compliance with delivery terms, while business users are more concerned with the provider's geographic coverage, safety of the postal items and delivery terms.

Almost half of the residential senders (45%) would pay double if, on the national level, their letter arrived on the same day and one third of them (37%) would pay double for a domestic parcel to arrive on the next day.

Moreover, most of the residential users consider that the offers of all the postal service providers in Romania should include the following characteristics: notification systems on the delivery date and hour or on the delivery status, parcel verification upon delivery, as well as the provider's liability for delayed delivery. Moreover, 3 out of 4 residential users deem necessary that the postal service providers inform the addressees by telephone or by e-mail on the date and hour of the delivery.

On the other hand, business users find necessary that postal service providers should implement the following types of services: delivery of the postal items on the same day, on

the national level (irrespective of locality), cross-border money transfer services and items of correspondence with advice on delivery, delivery of oversized parcels or special regime ones (in terms of volume/weight/fragile/animals).

Visually impaired postal service users declare that they need their postal items to be collected and delivered from/to the domicile/specified address, and would like to have clearance points available in every village, independently from the existence of a postal office. Furthermore, they deem necessary that postal offices be endowed with access ramps and tactile floors, as an orientation aid for the visually disabled in postal office spaces.

## **5.2 Regulation of postal services**

### **5.2.1 New regulatory framework**

The postal service market keeps growing rapidly, requiring continuous and careful monitoring and a detailed analysis of the national and global postal market, while taking into account the impact of the regulatory framework. This gains special importance given the impact of the decreasing letter volume and of the increasing parcel traffic - already noticed on the European level – on the compliance with the universal service obligation.

Moreover, this effort is needed to keep up, as applicable, with the technical, economic and social changes and to keep meeting the users' needs, in order to ensure the sustainability of this sector. All these aspects, corroborated with certain dysfunctions regarding the implementation of the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013, set the premises for amending and completing the primary legislation in the field of postal services, in order to bring it in line with the actual status of the market.

Thus, on 31 August 2016, Government Emergency Ordinance no. 27/2016 amending and completing Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013 on postal services was published in the Romanian Official Journal, part I, no. 672/2016. The entry into force of Government Ordinance no. 27/2016 generated a new legal situation, introducing a series of amendments of, and completions to, the primary legislation.

Thus, the new provisions define and regulate small packages and M-bags in accordance with the provisions of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) acts, given the need to align the primary legislation in the field of postal services with the UPU acts, to the greatest possible extent, since Romania is part of the UPU Convention. These categories of postal items were hence explicitly defined, as these definitions lacked in the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013.

The introduction of new categories of items triggered the need to amend the definition of a postal item by completing it accordingly. On this occasion, this provision was updated by clarifying the terms of the sender's indication of the address required in the delivery of the postal item. Among these terms, indicating the address on a distribution list for press delivery is a frequent practice in the postal providers' current activity, and a prevailing interpretation in the EU Member States.

This upgrade includes a definition of "printed matter", which is used to determine a special category of postal items, the wider scope of printed matter encompassing, for example, books, catalogues, newspapers, periodicals, geographic maps and music scores.

The surveys conducted by ANCOM on visually impaired end-users during 2015, for the purpose of identifying their consumption needs as regards the use of postal services, indicated that a considerable obstacle to accessing cecogramme services was precisely the provision that these services be handled by an institute for the blind. Consequently, the condition of being sent by or to an institute for the blind was removed from the definition of cecogrammes.

In order to render more flexible the setting of the tariffs for postal services within the scope of universal service, the respective provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance no.

13/2013 were amended. Thus, the new manner of controlling the tariffs for services within the scope of universal service provides the designated provider with the necessary flexibility to set them up, subject to some measures imposed by ANCOM, which take into account one or more of the following: setting tariff ceilings and price caps concerning the amendments of the tariffs for services within the scope of universal service; methods of setting or amending tariffs for the services within the scope of universal service which the universal service provider must provide, also taking into account the specific characteristics of these services; setting individual tariffs for services within the scope of universal service.

Government Ordinance no. 27/2016 reduced the scope of universal service by removing the bulk mail, respectively the bulk parcel segments. This measure is meant to ensure greater flexibility for the universal service provider in the current activities of supplying this service under commercial terms and – implicitly – an improved competition environment in the field.

The measure takes into account the fact that the market features the premises of providing these services under commercial conditions, by competitive mechanisms, and the fact that the European trend of including the bulk mail market segment in the scope of universal service is declining.

Simultaneously with the removal of this segment (bulk mail, bulk postal parcels, bulk printed matter and bulk small packages) from the category of services within the scope of universal service, references to M-bags – which, by definition, contain printed matter - were also excluded.

Furthermore, the amendments clarify the current legal framework regarding services within the scope of universal service, by explicitly mentioning - in Article 8(3) of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013 – items of correspondence, small parcels and printed matter in the category of postal items weighing up to (including) 2 kg.

Moreover, in the context of increasing the flexibility of the provisions on supplying services within the scope of universal service, but also in order to ensure their permanent supplying, the amendments include a provision enabling the designated provider to set up positions and hire employees with individual fixed-term employment contracts during the rest leaves of employees occupying the only position available, in the case of localities where the provider does not have other employees with similar qualification.

New rules have also been introduced with regard to the mechanism of compensating the net cost determined by the provision of services within the scope of universal service. Under the new regulations, if the Authority - upon verifying the net cost compensation request transmitted by the universal service provider - decides that the provision of these services results in a net cost that constitutes an unfair burden on the provider, the mechanism for the compensation of this cost can be established by using one of the following alternative sources of financing: from the state budget, through the budget of the Ministry of Communications and Information Society; by sharing the net cost between the postal service providers and/or the users.

The source of financing the net cost generated by the universal service obligations is established by Government Decision, the draft of which is initiated by the Ministry of Communications and Information Society following ANCOM's communication of a decision on the net cost amount. The use of one of the two sources of net cost financing will be established in accordance with the principles of transparency, minimum competition distortion, non-discrimination and proportionality, also taking into account the fact that the sharing of net cost between postal service providers and/or users can be implemented only to the extent that the amounts which could be collected would be reasonable and would not compromise the economic viability of the providers, based on criteria established by the legal framework, and the fact that the sharing of net cost between users can only be implemented if the tariffs for services within the scope of universal service remain affordable.

If, following the request for the compensation of the net cost of postal services submitted by the universal service provider, ANCOM establishes the unfair burden of this cost, the Authority

also has the obligation to assess and communicate to the Ministry of Communications and Information Society the fulfilment of the above-mentioned conditions.

The new legal framework also establishes certain principles and guidelines that are essential for the optimal implementation of the net cost financing mechanisms determined by the provision of services within the scope of universal service.

### **5.2.2 Consulting the new general authorisation framework**

At the end of November 2016, the Authority launched for public consultation a draft decision on the general authorisation regime of postal service providers aimed at transposing to the utmost extent the latest amendments and completions of the current general legal framework, following the developments in the postal market, while bringing the relevant secondary legislation in line with the most recent innovative trends in the field. Moreover, in drafting the decision, ANCOM meant to clarify certain aspects, which was deemed necessary in the context of the Authority's applying the secondary legislation.

Furthermore, ANCOM aimed at setting the premises for the provision of competitive quality services, respectively protecting the interests of the postal service users by establishing new rules, meant to ensure fair and transparent conditions in the relationship between providers and users.

### **5.2.3 Settling the request for the compensation of the net cost incurred in the provision of the universal postal service in 2015**

On 11 August 2016, ANCOM received CNPR's request for the compensation of the net cost, accompanied by a statement on the expenditures, the income and the capital employed corresponding to the provision of services within the scope of universal service for the year 2015, as well as the Factual Findings Report on verifying the request for compensation of the net cost incurred in providing the services within the scope of universal service, prepared by an independent auditor.

In assessing the compensation request submitted by the universal service provider, ANCOM analysed in detail the data and hypotheses used in preparing CNPR's request, as well as the costing methodology and the actual calculation of the net cost and the additional information made available by CNPR. Where necessary - based on alternative information sources - data, hypotheses and actual calculations of certain parameters were adjusted so that the final amount resulting from this complex process reflect the amount of the net cost incurred for the provision of services within the scope of universal service in 2015.

During the evaluation process, ANCOM sent CNPR additional information requests, for the proper assessment of the net cost. Since CNPR delayed a complete answer to these requests, the term for settling CNPR's request was extended according to the legal provisions. Thus, at the end of 2016, the process of evaluation of the compensation request was under way.

### **5.2.4. Tariffs for postal services within the scope of universal service**

According to the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013 on postal services, *"the tariffs charged by the universal service provider for services within the scope of the universal service, which it has the obligation to provide, must be affordable, irrespective of the geographic location, transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-based, and must encourage the provision of an efficient universal service"*.

Moreover, according to Article 18 (3) of ANCOM President's Decision no. 1158/2013 regarding the designation of the universal service provider in the postal services field, with the subsequent amendments and completions, CNPR has the obligation to submit to ANCOM's approval any amendment to the tariffs applied for the provision of services within the scope of universal service.

In this context, in 2016, CNPR transmitted ANCOM a series of requests for amending certain tariffs charged for the provision of some postal services within the scope of universal service,

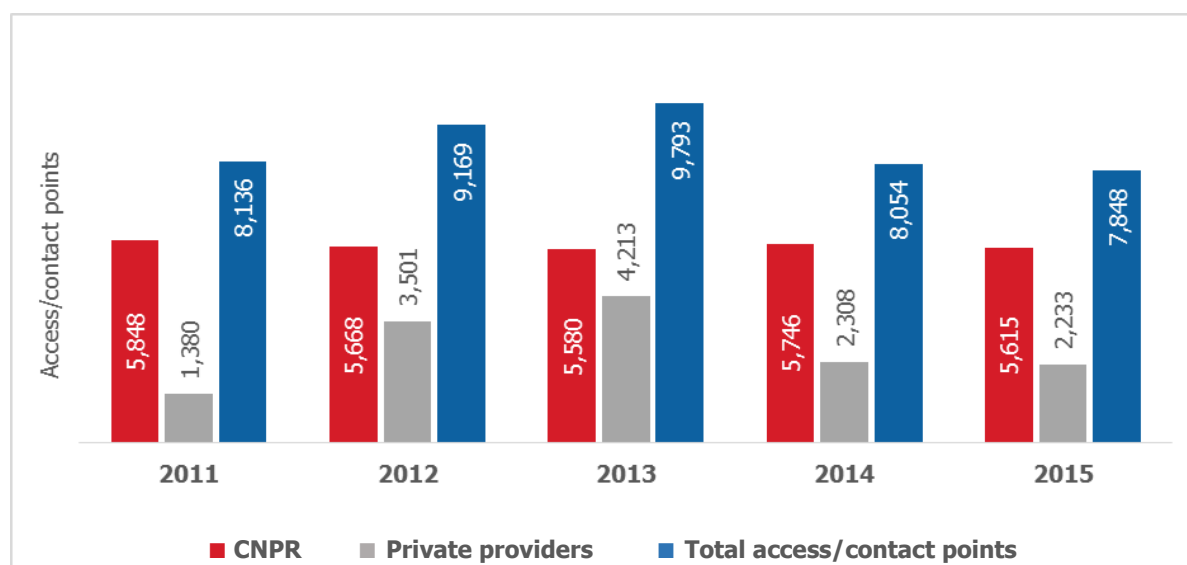


which the provider has the obligation to supply. ANCOM analysed the costs of these services – as resulting from the Separate Financial Statements conducted by CNPR according to its obligations as a designated universal service provider – and, based on these, it approved the requests for amending certain tariffs submitted by CNPR.

### 5.3 Protection of the postal service users

In 2015, the Romanian postal network consisted of **7,848** man-served access and contact points with public working hours, belonging to both the universal service provider and to other providers, which stands for an average of 2,481 inhabitants per access or contact point.

**Exhibit 5.9** The number of man-served access and contact points owned by CNPR and by the private providers 2011 - 2015



In 2015, a number of 302,236 complaints on postal services were registered, 48,955 of which were found grounded. Statistically, considering the total number of postal items by the number of complaints, there was one complaint per 2,175 postal items, respectively one grounded complaint per 13,425 postal items, and – on average – three of approximately eight grounded complaints were settled by damage payment.

**4,730,212 lei**  
damages paid  
following  
**21,660 complaints**

During last year ANCOM received and solved 506 petitions on the provision of postal services, 10% more than in 2015. The growing number of complaints was determined, among others, by the ever more intense postal traffic, due to the users' pronounced preference for e-commerce. The main problems brought up by the users concerned the delivery term of the postal items (58% of the complaints on postal services) and the loss or deterioration of the postal items.

## 6. Limited resources



ANCOM manages and administrates limited resources by planning, assigning, supervising and assessing their use. The limited resources administrated and managed by the Authority are the radio spectrum, the numbering resources and the associated technical resources for electronic communications networks and services.

The document grounding the use of the radio spectrum in Romania is [the National Table for Frequency Allocations \(NTFA\)](#), while the document establishing the structure and destination of the numbering resources used in Romania is [The National Numbering Plan \(NNP\)](#).

ANCOM administrates the entire radio spectrum at national level and manages in detail the frequency bands with exclusive or shared non-governmental use, according to the NTFA.

One of the components of limited resource management is granting rights of use to applicants who meet technical and legal conditions therefor, by various types of authorization documents, licences, decisions, and - in the case of radio spectrum - authorizations.

In 2016, the Authority issued in due time all the emission licences, licences for the use of numbering resources and those for the use of technical resources. The rate of timely issuance of licences for the use of radio frequencies through direct awarding was 98.9%, while that of issuing authorisations for the assignment of radio frequencies was 99.8%.

### 6.1 Administration of limited resources

#### 6.1.1 Digital switch-over

As of 17 June 2015, the terrestrial broadcasting of analogue television services in the 470-790 MHz (UHF) band stopped, while the terrestrial radio broadcasting of analogue public and private television services in the 174-230 MHz (VHF) radio spectrum band, will continue, according to the provisions adopted by the Government in 2016, on a temporary basis - until 31 December 2019.

With a view to the transition to digital terrestrial television, ANCOM organized auctions for digital multiplexes, through which three national multiplexes, twelve regional multiplexes and one local multiplex were awarded.

In mid-2016, the Authority launched for public consultation the draft decision and Terms of Reference for the organization of a new auction for awarding the two national digital terrestrial television multiplexes and the 26 regional and 18 local multiplexes unawarded in previous auctions, and in December ANCOM launched the fourth tender for awarding digital terrestrial television multiplexes, finalized in February 2017.

### **6.1.2 Implementation of digital audio broadcasting in Romania – public consultation**

At the beginning of 2016, ANCOM launched a public consultation on awarding terrestrial digital radio broadcasting multiplexes (T-DAB) in the 216-230 MHz band.

Similarly to digital television broadcasting, sound broadcasting in the Digital Audio Broadcasting – DAB standard offers superior sound quality and enables more efficient spectrum usage, by transmitting more programmes using a smaller amount of radio spectrum. In Romania, 2 T-DAB layers are planned in the spectrum range currently used by analogue television channels 11 and 12 (216-230 MHz band), enabling the transmission of 12 radio programmes.

The Authority set up a questionnaire addressed to all the providers potentially interested in acquiring the rights of use of these multiplexes, with questions about their opinion on the manner and terms for awarding these frequencies, as well as about the intentions of the existing market players or of potential new entrants regarding their participation in a future competitive selection procedure for awarding the available spectrum.

The questions referred to issues such as the frequency bands that should be auctioned out, the number and type of multiplexes (2 national multiplexes/1 national multiplex and several regional multiplexes or exclusively regional multiplexes) or the service coverage obligations to be imposed on the winners (geographic coverage/demographic coverage/a combination of the two or no obligations).

The questionnaire revealed the fact that the operator's interest in acquiring new T-DAB multiplexes in the band 216-230 MHz is low, only the public broadcaster and the operator transmitting public audio broadcasting services being interested in it.

ANCOM plans to launch a new auction for awarding the spectrum required for T-DAB in the near future.

### **6.1.3 Use of the frequency spectrum for the provision of the public audio broadcasting service – public consultation**

In order to ensure the continuity of the public audio broadcasting service, ANCOM proposed granting radio frequency usage rights for the next 9 years to the Romanian Audio Broadcasting Company (SRR). Those rights were held by The National Radiocommunications Company S.A. (SNR) and expired on 31 December 2016.

The Ministry of Communications and Information Technology granted SNR the licence for broadcasting public audio and television programme services on 24 November 2004, under the format applicable at that time. This licence ensured the broadcasting of the public services of SRR and SRTv (The Romanian Television Company) programmes. The initial licence validity period was 9 years from the issuance date, this term expiring on 24 November 2013. Subsequently, based on the legal provisions, this licence was temporarily extended until 31 December 2016.

At the beginning of March 2016, SRR requested – on its own behalf – the right to use radio frequencies with a view to transmitting the public audio broadcasting service, and is to present the technical resources it would resort to for ensuring the coverage of the national territory with the public audio broadcasting service.

According to the law, currently, ANCOM may grant the rights to use radio frequencies to broadcasters that provide the public audio broadcasting programmes, upon the National Audiovisual Council's (CNA) issuance of the advice of conformity, where this step is necessary for achieving general interest objectives.

As per ANCOM's analysis, granting the usage rights to SRR, under the legal provisions in force, sets the premises for the public audio broadcaster to continue its activity, thus being able to fulfil its mission and public interest objectives established by law.

The radio programmes transmitted through the public audio broadcasting service are *Radio Romania Actualitati* (covering approximately 90% of the national territory), *Romania Cultural* (95% territorial coverage), *Antena Satelor* (83% territorial coverage), *Romania Muzical* (26% territorial coverage) and 17 other regional audio broadcasting programmes transmitted on ultrashort and medium waves.

Thus, ANCOM proposed – provided that SRR presented solutions for ensuring the coverage of the national territory with public audio broadcasting services, and that CNA issues the advice of conformity – to grant the rights to use the radio frequencies, in analogue format, for all the transmission stations currently used for the transmission of the public audio broadcasting service.

Following the publication of Government Ordinance no. 21/2016 on the extension of some deadlines stipulated in Government Emergency Ordinance no. 18/2015 regarding the establishment of some measures necessary to ensure the transition from analogue terrestrial television to digital television and the implementation of multimedia services at a national level, such as the completion of the Audiovisual Law no. 504/2002, the consultation was no longer substantiated and the broadcasting licenses for the public broadcasting service were granted to the National Radiocommunications Company until 31 August 2019.

#### 6.1.4 Short codes for the provision of micro-payment services

Upon a national consultation, in May 2016, the ANCOM President's Decision no. 497/2016 on amending the *Code of conduct for using internal national short numbers and SMS/MMS short codes* was published in the Romanian Official Journal.

This decision is aimed at changing the destination of the short code 7t subdomain, where t=5, from "micro-payments for services dedicated to adults", into "micro-payments", without making a distinction as regards the services for which micro-payments will be performed. Micro-payments for services dedicated to adults are to be performed by means of internal short numbers of the 15vx(y) format.

**Short codes are used exclusively within one's network, therefore they are not assigned by ANCOM.**

The right to use short codes is reserved to public electronic communications networks providers who are also providers of publicly available electronic communications services or who ensure the provision of electronic communications services by means of third parties authorised therefor, to whom ANCOM grants the right to use numbering resources in the NNP domains 0Z=02, 0Z=03, 0Z=06 or 0Z=07, by licence for the use of numbering resources.

#### 6.1.5 New regulations on making radio equipment available on the market

On 22 November 2016, Government Decision no. 740/2016 on making available radio equipment on the market entered into force, transposing the new European provisions in the field into the Romanian legislation. The decision lays down new rules for the economic agents involved in the supply or in the distribution chains of such equipment, providing clearer definitions of the obligations incumbent on economic agents - manufacturers, their authorised representatives, the importers and the distributors of radio equipment, as well as on radio equipment users and on radio operators.

Government Decision no. 740/2016 establishes the essential requirements which any piece of radio equipment manufactured, placed on the market or made available on the market must comply with, the conditions to be observed by product conformity assessment bodies, as well as measures regarding the framework for the equipment market surveillance and control. In addition to the essential requirements, the new legislative framework provides rules on CE

marking, requirements on identifying radio equipment traceability (who is the manufacturer, who is the distributor/reseller etc.).

In 2016, as well, Government Decision no. 487/2016 transposing the new European provisions on electromagnetic compatibility into the Romanian legislation. The normative act lays down provisions regarding the electromagnetic compatibility of equipment, conditions for placement on the market, for making available on the market/putting into operation such equipment and requirements regarding the notification of conformity assessment bodies, establishing a series of new rules regarding the obligations of all relevant economic operators in the distribution chain - manufacturers, the manufacturer's authorized representatives, importers and distributors.

Furthermore, the normative act provides for establishing the identity traceability and the supply chain of the equipment, the operators being assigned a series of obligations to preserve documents related to the purchase and sale of equipment.

According to the normative act, ANPC is mandated to carry out surveillance and control actions regarding the conformity of consumer's equipment. In other instances, including that of business users, such attributions are incumbent on ANCOM. ANCOM and ANPC are obliged to keep each other informed on the control actions performed, in order to ensure the effectiveness of the surveillance and control authorities' actions.

#### **6.1.6 Simpler and European harmonised conditions for obtaining the radio operator and the radio amateur certificates**

In 2016, the Authority launched for public consultation proposals for simplifying the regulations regarding the radio amateur service and the radio operators in Romania.

The draft decision on regulating the Amateur Radio service in Romania lays down and clarifies the conditions under which radio amateurs can install and use radio stations, the rules to be followed in their activity and how the necessary authorisations are issued. Thus, ANCOM aims to review the relevant secondary legislation in the field and to provide a new regulatory framework for the Amateur Service.

Moreover, this draft is aimed at harmonising the national legislation with the European regulations regarding the Amateur Service, by implementing several CEPT (European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations) Reports and Recommendations and removing obsolete legal provisions and information provided by other regulations in force.

Furthermore, the proposed decision established new regulations, meant to simplify the Amateur Service Rules, such as the stipulation of mainly technical issues (those with a less administrative character) in the decision: the rules for operating radio stations in the Amateur Service, the technical definitions of various field strength types, bandwidths and out-of-band emissions, field strength levels and usage conditions by individual authorisation classes, the standards and technical rules applicable to the Amateur Service. Additionally, the approach to radio amateur authorisation changed, from a station-oriented, to a person-centred focus. The authorization regime for mobile and portable use was rendered more flexible, including the remote access of radio amateur stations via radio or electronic means, including the internet. The responsibilities of amateur radio station holders and of operators using them directly or remotely were also established.

Last year, ANCOM launched for public consultation also a draft decision aimed at implementing, in the national legislation, the provisions of ERC/DEC (99)01, a decision that harmonizes at a European level the examination syllabi for the General Operator Certificate and that for the Restricted Operator Certificate in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS). The implementation of this European decision is essential both in the process of certifying maritime crew personnel and in the mutual recognition of radio operator certificates in the GMDSS system issued by the CEPT administrations.



Moreover, in the chapter dedicated to radio operators in the land mobile service of this decision, ANCOM proposed terms for posting the examination results, both in respect of the initial results (within 15 working days from the exam completion date), and of the final results, after the appeals stage (within 30 calendar days from the date of registering the appeal).

## **6.2 Radio spectrum management**

### **6.2.1 Radiocommunications in the land mobile service**

In the field of radiocommunications in the land mobile service, ANCOM manages the non-governmental frequency bands allocated to radiocommunications in the land mobile service according to the NTFA. The Authority aims mainly at ensuring radio-electric compatibility between the radiocommunications networks that use radio frequencies allocated to the land mobile service, to ensure the reasonable and efficient use of the radio spectrum allocated to the land mobile service and to prevent the occurrence of harmful interferences in the authorised land mobile radiocommunications networks.

#### **6.2.1.1 Professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR)**

In the field of professional mobile radiocommunications for private use, serving the internal needs of organisations or companies, the Authority issued in 2016:

- **199** new licences for the use of radio frequencies for private use radiocommunications networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR);
- **199** frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for providing private use radiocommunications networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR)

authorizing:

- **531** frequency assignments for stations of authorised PMR networks.

For the provision of public access mobile radiocommunications networks and services, the Authority also issued in 2016:

- **44** new licences for the use of the radio spectrum for providing public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services;
- **44** radio frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the temporary licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR)

authorizing:

- **64** frequency assignments for stations of authorised PAMR networks.

During 2016, ANCOM also issued:

- **104** licences for the use of the radio spectrum on an occasional basis for providing public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services, and professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks;
- **107** radio frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for the use of the radio spectrum on an occasional basis for providing public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services, and professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks



authorizing:

- **123** frequency assignments for stations of PMR and PAMR networks authorised on an occasional basis.

Moreover, the Authority handled the frequency assignment requests transmitted through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, on the occasion of high-level official visits to Romania, issuing therefor 50 temporary frequency assignments in the land mobile service, during 2016.

In the regular spectrum management activity, ANCOM permanently managed the licences for the use of the radio spectrum and the frequency assignment authorisations, by technical and administrative amendments operated upon the licence holders' request:

**Table 6.1** Number of licences for the use of the radio spectrum and frequency assignment authorisations amended by ANCOM in 2016

Entity in charge	Licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services amended in 2016	Frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services amended in 2016	Licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services extended in 2016	Frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR) networks and services extended in 2016
ANCOM Executive Division for Radio Spectrum and Numbering Management	34	164	-	-
Bucharest Regional Division	34	623	136	167
Cluj Regional Division	93	350	46	131
Iasi Regional Division	33	356	32	32
Timis regional Division	15	307	85	112

#### 6.2.1.2 International coordination of radio frequency use in the land mobile service

In the international coordination of the use of radio frequencies allocated to the land mobile service with the communications administrations of the neighbouring countries with which Romania concluded frequency coordination agreements (Hungary and Ukraine), the Authority pursued mainly: compliance with the provisions of the international agreements and protocols regarding the coordination of radio frequencies in border areas to which Romania is a party; internal coordination with the government institutions as regards frequency use in the frequency bands with governmental use or in the frequency bands with shared governmental/non-governmental use; ensuring radioelectric compatibility and preventing harmful interferences in the land mobile radiocommunications networks operating in border areas.

Thus, during 2016, ANCOM's activity of international coordination of the spectrum use in the land mobile service resulted in 340 international frequency assignment coordination actions conducted with the communications administrations from the neighbouring countries

(Hungary and Ukraine), in frequency bands allocated to the land mobile service, of which 80 - with the communications administration of Hungary and 260 - with the communications authority of Ukraine.

An important activity carried out by ANCOM in the year 2016 on the international coordination of the use of radio frequencies was the preparation of bilateral technical agreements with the communications administration of the Republic of Moldova on the coordinated use of frequencies in border areas in several frequency bands allocated to the land mobile service, intended for the provision of public mobile cellular communications networks.

Thus, ANCOM specialists participated in the bilateral expert meeting between ANCOM and the National Radio Frequency Centre of the Republic of Moldova (CNFR), which took place in Chisinau on 1-2 June 2016, when bilateral consultations took place for the distribution of preferential GSM channels for Romania and the Republic of Moldova in border areas, in the 880-915 / 925-960 MHz (900 MHz) and 1710-1785 / 1805-1880 MHz (1800 MHz) bands, for the purpose of concluding bilateral technical agreements on the coordination of the use of frequencies in border areas for GSM systems in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands in the future.

Moreover, the ANCOM experts have developed draft bilateral technical agreements on the coordination of the use of radio frequencies in border areas between Romanian and Moldovan authorities for technology neutral terrestrial systems capable of providing broadband electronic communications services in the 880-915 / 925-960 MHz (900 MHz), 1710-1785 / 1805-1880 MHz (1800 MHz), 694-790 MHz (700 MHz) and 1452-1492 MHz (1500 MHz) bands, based on the relevant CEPT/ECC regulations. The draft technical agreements were discussed and agreed with the Moldovan counterparts in the bilateral expert meeting in Chisinau, the actual conclusion of the technical agreements being envisaged upon the completion of the internal procedures in each country, required in the signing approval.

The technical agreements aim at establishing the principles, the technical conditions and the administrative procedure necessary to ensure the radio coexistence of mobile radio communications networks in different technologies operating in the 900 MHz, 1800 MHz, 700 MHz and 1500 MHz frequency bands on the territory of the two neighbouring countries, in border areas, and at setting the premises for fair access to spectrum resources in border areas, avoiding harmful interference.

During 2016, the ANCOM specialists also took part in the meetings of the Technical Working Group of the HCM Agreement (TWG-HCM) and of the Working Subgroup for the land mobile service (SWG-MS) of TWG-HCM. Considering the obligations of the Romanian communications administration as a signatory party in the HCM Agreement, as well as the Authority's attributions regarding the enforcement of the international agreements in the electronic communications field in which Romania is a party, the Authority took an active part in the sessions of the working group mandated to review the Agreement, supporting Romania's position as regards the frequency coordination in border areas in the land mobile service.

### **6.2.2 Radiocommunications in the fixed service**

In its daily activity in the field of radiocommunications in the fixed service, the Authority manages the frequency bands assigned by the NTFA to the fixed service, with exclusive or shared non-governmental use. The main goals of this activity envisage the rational and efficient use of the radio spectrum allocated to the fixed service and ensuring the radio-electric compatibility between the radiocommunications networks in this service.

At the beginning of 2016, the six licenses for the use of radio frequencies (three in the 3400-3600 MHz band and three in the 3600-3800 MHz band) issued at the end of 2015 came into force, following the completion of the selection procedure for granting rights of use in the 3400-3800 MHz band, conducted based on the strategy for the use of this band. By these

licences, the Authority awarded the sub-band allocations acquired by each winner in each of the two frequency bands under the selection procedure.

According to the provisions of the *Strategy for the Implementation and Development of BWA systems at a national level, in the 3400-3800 MHz band, for the period 2015-2025*, adopted by ANCOM President's Decision no. 390/2015, ANCOM started the negotiation process with a view to achieving international coordination of the 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz bands in border areas with the neighbouring communications administrations, taking into account the provisions of the relevant international technical regulations for these bands.

Discussions on this topic were launched at a bilateral expert meeting with the Moldovan Administration, which took place in Chisinau, in June 2016, and included this issue on the agenda. In 2016, bilateral correspondence on this subject continued with the Hungarian Administration, as well.

During 2016, the Authority issued the following:

- **4** licences for the use of radio frequencies for radio relay links, for permanent radio transmissions (2 for feeder links and 2 for radio relay links for voice/data transmissions);
- **2** radio frequency assignment authorisations, for 2 radio relay links destined to ensure the feeder links for audio broadcasting transmitters;
- **2,076** frequency assignment authorizations for 2,076 radio-relay links for voice/data transmissions which are part of the national networks of radio infrastructure (these infrastructure networks ensure the transport of the traffic generated on the cellular mobile communications public networks using various technologies, as well as on the public multipoint networks for data transmissions by fixed wireless access (FWA), nomadic wireless access (NWA) or broadband wireless access (BWA), as the case may be);
- **4** licences for the use of radio frequencies and 4 radio frequency assignment authorizations for temporary radio transmission, on an experimental basis (2 for radio relay links and 2 for short-range car radars);
- **5** licences for the use of radio frequencies and the corresponding radio frequency assignment authorizations for occasional radio transmission (by means of cordless video cameras, transmitting images from special events, wireless).

In 2016, among the spectrum management activities for the bands allocated to the fixed service, the Authority performed frequency assignments, as follows:

- **5** prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for radio-relay links grouped by complex networks intended for voice/data transmissions;
- **2** prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for feeder links corresponding to audio broadcasting transmitters.

### 6.2.3 Audio and TV broadcasting

2016 is a milestone for the Authority in the broadcasting field, being the year when analogue terrestrial TV in the UHF band was gradually replaced by the digital terrestrial television (DTT), following SNR's installing 63 digital transmitters in the DVB-T2 system, in order to meet the coverage conditions established by the License for the use of the radio frequencies in digital terrestrial television system for Multiplex no. 1 intended for broadcasting public television programs.

Prior to the issuance of the technical authorizations for terrestrial television transmitters, ANCOM initiated test measurement campaigns on the digital television signal in various regions of the country, both fixed and mobile, to determine the optimal model for conducting such

measurements which should ground the authorisation and the compliance verification procedures.

Apart from the activities related to the digital switch-over, the Authority focused on the management of the radio spectrum for audio broadcasting and for the retransmission of audio-visual programmes by means of MMDS (Multipoint Multichannel Distribution System). Given the development of fibre optic communications, in 2016, MMDS saw further decrease in areas where fibre optic infrastructure was available. Thus, out of the total 26 licences for the use of frequencies for MMDS valid at the beginning of the year, in 2016, ANCOM cancelled 3 licences.

In 2016, the Authority handled the following:

#### Television:

- **one** amended licence for frequency use;
- **2** amended assignment authorisations.

#### Audio broadcasting:

- **555** emission licences were issued or amended:
  - **76** new emission licences;
  - **479** amended emission licences (including extended ones).
- **45** cancelled emission licences;
- **65** other requests for amending technical parameters.

**Table 6.2** Number of new/amended technical authorisations and number of TV stations for which technical measurements were performed

	New technical authorisations	Amended technical authorisations	Total technical authorisations*	No. of stations for which technical measurements were performed
<b>Bucharest Regional Division</b>	20	-	20	21
<b>Cluj Regional Division</b>	15	0	15	19
<b>Iasi Regional Division</b>	18	0	18	18
<b>Timis Regional Division</b>	10	-	10	10

\* starting 17.06.2015, all the technical authorisations of the television stations were cancelled due to the digital switch-over.

**Table 6.3** Number of new/amended technical authorisations and number of sound broadcasting stations for which technical measurements were performed

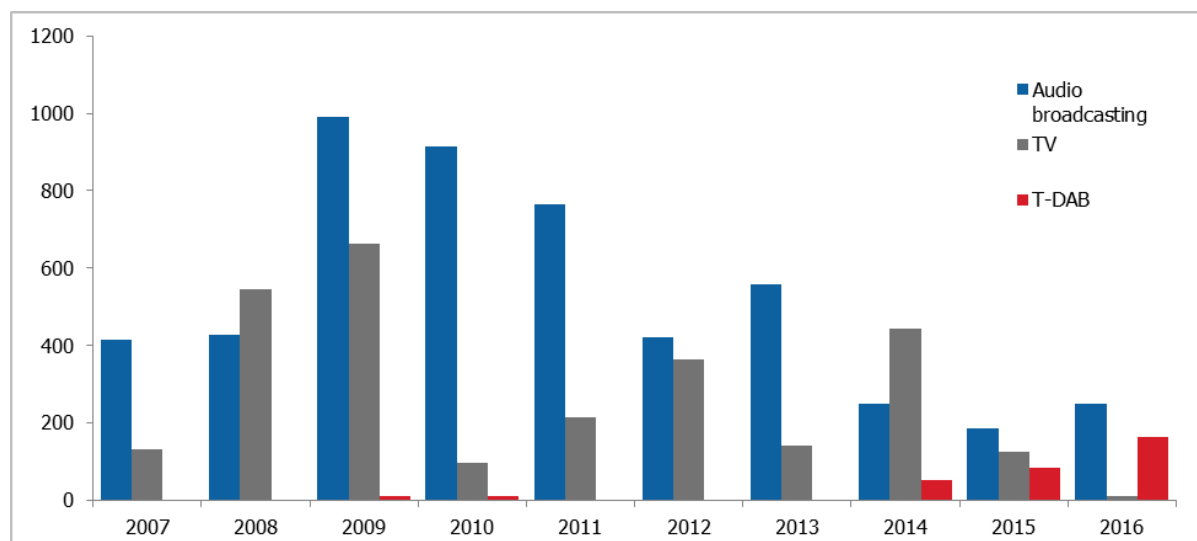
	New technical authorisations	Amended technical authorisations	Total technical authorisations*	No. of stations for which technical measurements were performed
<b>Bucharest Regional Division</b>	16	120	294	54
<b>Cluj Regional Division</b>	20	70	258	46
<b>Iasi Regional Division</b>	14	128	191	46
<b>Timis Regional Division</b>	12	84	172	21

As regards the international coordination for the use of frequencies, 420 requests from neighbouring countries were analysed and solved in 2016, both through BRIFIC (ITU-BR International Frequency Information Circular (Terrestrial Services)), and by direct correspondence:

- BRIFIC (AUT, BUL, CZE, HNG, MDA, RUS, SVN, UKR) – 225 audio broadcasting stations;

- direct correspondence (HNG, MDA, POL, SVK) – 195 stations (23 audio broadcasting, 9 DTT, 163 T-DAB).

**Exhibit 6.1** Development dynamics of broadcasting services in neighbouring countries



## 6.2.4 Specialized radiocommunications

### 6.2.4.1 Radiocommunications in the fixed- and mobile- satellite services

#### I. Radiocommunications in the fixed satellite service (FSS)

An important segment of this radiocommunications service, with significant impact on the end-user, is represented by the conveyance of audio broadcasting and/or television programmes towards the satellite, in view of their distribution to CATV networks or of direct broadcasting to the public. At the end of 2016, ANCOM was managing 18 licences for the use of frequencies for satellite communications stations designed for the uplink of audio and/or TV broadcasting programmes, serving 138 audio broadcasting and television programme services from Romania.

The two direct-to-home (DTH) platform operators, offering satellite television services on the Romanian market and having installed uplink stations for which they hold licences for the use of radio frequencies on the Romanian territory are: RCS&RDS (Digi TV) and Romtelecom (Dolce TV).

**2 DTH operators:  
RCS&RDS (Digi TV) and  
Telekom Romania  
Communications  
(Dolce TV).**

As for nomadic DSNG (Digital Satellite News Gathering), that are destined to occasional, temporary transmissions towards the studio of reportages, news, cultural/sports events and of other audio-visual productions from outside the studios, at the end of 2016, ANCOM was managing **51** frequency assignment authorisations for

the **16** operators holding licences for the use of frequencies for SNG applications.

Furthermore, in 2016, ANCOM issued **10** temporary licences for the use of frequencies for **10** portable DSNG stations owned by foreign operators, used for occasional, temporary transmissions via satellite towards studios outside Romania of reportages, news, cultural/sports events and of other audio-visual productions from Romania.

Public or private satellite networks, providing for the transmission of data, voice and internet services, are another important segment within the radiocommunications service. At end-2016, ANCOM was managing **17** licences for the use of radio frequencies in the fixed satellite

service (**4** for satellite networks, and the rest for individual VSAT terminals) and **112** radio frequency assignment authorisations for HUB stations and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) in the architecture of such networks.

Globalization, the need for uninterrupted and ubiquitous (on ground, ship or aircraft) access to the internet at higher speeds, the development of innovative internet applications that enable access to information virtually anytime anywhere trigger the emergence of new radiocommunications services and the installation of terminals through which data and voice are transmitted both on ships (ESV) and on aircraft (AES). At the end of 2016, ANCOM was managing **2** licences for the use of frequencies for Earth Stations on Vessels (ESV) terminals. This type of satellite communications terminal operates in the fixed satellite service and is installed on ships through which broadband data communications services can be provided.

Globally, in the recent years, new satellite networks in the Ka bands (17.0-30.0 GHz) have been launched. Ka band satellites typically use narrow beams, which increases the efficiency of spectrum usage and allows the use of ever smaller antennas in terminals. Increased spectral efficiency also allows broadband communications at lower costs compared to systems operating in Ku bands. At end-2016, the provision of satellite communications services, destined to data transmissions in Ka bands on the territory of Romania, was ensured by three operators - INMARSAT Global Limited (INMARSAT network), Skylogic SPA (Eutelsat network) and Viasat (Eutelsat network) - that held the corresponding licences for the use of frequencies. In the coming years we expect requests for the authorization of ESOMP stations (Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms) operating in Ka bands. These are terminals with small directional antennas used for broadband communications, which can be mounted on aircraft, vessels, land vehicles or portable platforms used both in motion and temporarily, at fixed locations. These terminals mounted on vessels or aircraft can be operated in both national airspace and territorial waters and in international airspace or international waters.

## **II. Radiocommunications in the mobile-satellite service (MSS)**

Currently, the following operators provide Satellite Personal Communications Services (S-PCS) in Romania: Iridium Satellite LLC (by means of IRIDIUM), Global Communications Services Romania (by means of THURAYA), Rokura (by means of ORBCOMM) and INMARSAT Global Limited (by means of INMARSAT).

In 2016, ANCOM managed **7** licences for the use of frequencies for users holding **10** mobile terminals in various INMARSAT standards.

By their very nature, satellite communications transcend national borders and, consequently, they may be addressed by international and regional regulations, in addition to national regulations. In order to facilitate the development of a competitive internal market for satellite mobile services (MMS), throughout the EU, and to gradually ensure the coverage in all Member States, the European Commission has set up a community procedure for selecting mobile satellite operators using the 2 GHz band which comprises radio frequencies from 1980 MHz to 2010 MHz for Earth-to-space communications and from 2170 MHz to 2200 MHz for space-to-Earth communications. Inmarsat Ventures Limited and Solaris Mobile Limited were the two winners at European level. In 2014, ANCOM offered the first licence for the provision of satellite personal mobile communications services (satellite component) to Inmarsat Ventures Limited, and, in 2015, the Authority was requested and issued the second licence for the provision of satellite personal mobile communications services (satellite component), to Echostar Mobile Limited.

Introducing new systems that provide Mobile Satellite Services (MSS) will contribute to the development of the internal market and increase competitiveness by increasing the availability of pan-European services and connectivity among end-users, as well as by encouraging efficient investments. MSS is an innovative alternative basis for different types of pan-European telecommunications and broadcasting/multicasting services, regardless of the geographic location of end-users, such as: high-speed internet/intranet access, mobile



multimedia services or civil protection and disaster relief communication services. These services will particularly improve coverage in rural areas within the European Union, reducing the digital gap at the geographical level, enhancing cultural diversity and media pluralism, at the same time contributing to the competitiveness of information technology and communications industries in Europe.

#### **6.2.4.2 Radiocommunications in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, including on inland waterways and maritime radionavigation**

Throughout 2016, ANCOM efficiently managed the ship radiocommunications services covering maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, including on inland waterways and maritime radionavigation.

The Authority also begun a complex analysis on the impact of the introduction of digital communications in maritime radiocommunications as channelled through Annex 18 of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union. At the same time, a study was also launched on the Autonomous Maritime Radio Devices (AMRDs), which are vital equipment in the fishing industry and in autonomous diving activities. Along with other European authorities, ANCOM has integrated these two themes into the agenda of the European Maritime Forum Group (MARFG).

In 2016, ANCOM analysed and issued **40** experimental licences along with **40** accompanying frequency assignment authorisations for shipyard trial stations while under Romanian pavilion.

Moreover, in 2016, ANCOM analysed and issued **102** licenses for the use of frequencies and **151** frequency assignment authorizations for the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, for the radiotelephone service on inland waterways and for maritime radionavigation services.

#### **6.2.4.3 Radiocommunications in the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, including aeronautical radionavigation**

In 2016, ANCOM continued managing the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, including aeronautical radionavigation services, ensuring that both the requirements imposed by ITU RR and by Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (ICAO) are observed.

In 2016, ANCOM considered and issued **17** licences for the use of frequencies and **147** frequency assignment authorisations for the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services and aeronautical radionavigation services.

#### **6.2.4.4 Alpha-numerical identification of ship stations and aircraft stations**

In 2016, ANCOM efficiently managed the database of numerical and alpha-numerical identifications and made the necessary allocations for the proper operation of the radio stations in the maritime, aeronautical and inland waterways services.

ANCOM reports, on a regular basis, the identifications allocated to maritime ship stations to ITU's specialized Maritime Mobile Access and Retrieval System (MARS) and the identifications allocated to ship stations on the inland waterways to the Automatic Transmitter Identification System (ATIS) and to the Mobile Maritime Service Identification Inland (MMSI) databases set up at a European level, being managed by the Belgian administration (BIPT). ANCOM created and keeps active, 24h/24h, an EPIRB and ELT buoy database for the use and to the benefit of the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre of the Romanian Naval Authority (MRCC) and of the national SPOC administrated by ROMATSA.

In 2016, ANCOM managed **1,165** ATIS, MMSI and call-sign identifications.

### 6.2.5 Certification of radio operators in the aeronautical and maritime radiocommunications services

In 2016, the revision of the harmonized examination syllabi for candidates to obtaining radio operator certificates in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, in GMDSS, contained in Decision ERC/DEC(99)01, was finalized. This finalization was marked by the formal approval of the revised version of the decision in the meetings of the CEPT relevant decision-making bodies, namely WGFM and ECC. The review, coordinated by ANCOM, was the first in the history of the decision since the completion of the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS), on 1 February 1999. ANCOM has overtly upheld this Decision that lays the grounds for the mutual recognition of radio operator certificates issued by any of the 48 CEPT member states, while constituting the reference base for the course models proposed by the International Maritime Organisation (IMO) to maritime training centres.

In 2016, ANCOM authorised **4,244** radio operators for the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, as well as for radiocommunications on inland waterways.

In 2016, ANCOM continued guiding the private users who own pleasure boats or private aircraft in respect of their participation on a voluntary basis in the radio traffic conducted in the specialized systems. Furthermore, the Authority continued explaining the international legal provisions, fully transposed in the national legislation, regarding the authorization of the radio operator personnel both in the aeronautical mobile service and in the maritime mobile service.

### 6.2.6 Authorisation and certification in the radio amateur service, certification of radio operators in the land mobile service

**Table 6.4** Documents issued in the amateur radiocommunications service and status of the radio operator certification for the mobile service, in 2016

	Regional divisions				Total
	Bucharest	Cluj	Iasi	Timisoara	
Radio amateurs					
Radio amateur authorisations (new and extended) issued in 2016	626	402	346	510	1,884
Radio amateur certificates issued in 2016	63	18	66	39	186
(Ordinary and extraordinary) examination sessions for radio amateur certificates in 2016	5	2	4	4	15
Radio amateur authorisations in force at the end of 2016	1,568	687	711	683	3,649
Radio amateur certificates in force at the end of 2016	2,071	3,062	2,736	2,424	10,293
Certification of radio operators in the land mobile service					
Certificates issued in the land mobile service, in 2016	612	171	335	100	1,218
(Ordinary and extraordinary) examination sessions for radio operator certificates in the land mobile service, in 2016	5	10	6	9	30
Certificates in the land mobile service in force at the end of 2016	4,539	1,196	1,515	1,081	8,331

## 6.3 Management of numbering and of technical resources

ANCOM offers the providers of publicly available electronic communications services and the providers of public electronic communications networks numbering or associated technical resources for providing services or operating networks. Numbering and technical resources are managed taking into account the following objectives: compliance with the principle of fair treatment for all the providers, assignment of adequate numbering or associated technical resources for all categories of publicly available electronic communications services, and rational and effective use of the numbering resources and of the associated technical resources.

### 6.3.1 Management of numbering resources

#### 6.3.1.1 Assignment of numbering resources

In 2016, ANCOM registered 30 applications for the assignment of numbering resources, issuing 29 licences.

Moreover, ANCOM settled 3 applications for the renewal of licences with a validity term until 2016.

The analysis of the applications submitted during 2016 shows that:

- **4** applications were submitted by providers requiring numbering resources for the first time, resulting in the issuance of **4** licences.
- **26** applications referred to the allotment of additional numbering resources to the previously allotted ones, resulting in the issuance of **25** licences.

Following the settlement of the applications above, the volume of numbering resources allocated in 2016 corresponding to various NNP numbering domains is presented below:

**Table 6.5** Numbering resources allocated by blocks

NNP domains		Allocated numbers
<b>0Z=02</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		-
<b>0Z=02</b> 7-digit geographic numbers intended for local interest services		90
<b>0Z=03</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		570,000
<b>0Z=03</b> 7-digit geographic numbers for local interest services		90
<b>0Z=03</b> non-geographic numbers (location-independent)		50,000
<b>0Z=07</b> mobile non-geographic numbers		600,000
<b>0Z=08</b> non-geographic numbers for various services	<b>0800</b>	7,000
	<b>0801</b>	-
	<b>0805</b>	-
	<b>0808</b>	2,000
	<b>0870</b>	-
<b>0Z=09</b> non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services	<b>0900</b>	-
	<b>0903</b>	1,000
	<b>0906</b>	1,000

**Table 6.6** Numbering resources released by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

Categories	Released numbers / codes
<b>10xy codes</b>	-
<b>16xy codes</b>	-
<b>116xyz national numbers</b>	1
<b>118xyz national numbers</b>	-
<b>19vx national numbers</b>	2

### 6.3.1.2 Numbering resources vacated upon the amendment or cessation of a LURN

During 2016, certain numbering resources were vacated due to: 1) requests from holders for partial or full waiver of the LURN, 2) requests for the transfer of the numbering resources, in the cases of cessation of the right to provide the electronic communications services for which the respective numbering resources were granted, and 3) expiry of LURN validity.

Thus, with a view to settling the full or partial waiver requests submitted by the LURN holders, ANCOM issued 4 decisions on the full or partial cessation of the right to use the numbering resources (2 partial waiver cases for two holders and 2 full waiver cases for another two LURN holders).

Furthermore, there were 6 cases of cessation of the right to provide the publicly available electronic communications services for which the numbering resources had been granted, settled by 6 decisions of full recalling of the LURN. As well, ANCOM withdrew the numbering resources in 6 cases by 6 decisions of total recalling for 5 LURN holders whose licences expired.

There was also a case of cessation of the right to use the numbering resources granted under the LURN upon the holder's transfer of these resources to another provider.

The following numbering resources were hence vacated:

**Table 6.7** Numbering resources vacated by blocks

NNP domain		Numbers vacated
<b>0Z=02</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		-
<b>0Z=02</b> 7-digit geographic numbers		-
<b>0Z=03</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		1,180,000
<b>0Z=03</b> 7-digit geographic numbers		-
<b>0Z=03</b> non-geographic numbers (location-independent)		50,000
<b>0Z=07</b> non-geographic mobile numbers		100,000
<b>0Z=08</b> non-geographic numbers for various services	<b>0800</b>	5,000
	<b>0801</b>	-
	<b>0805</b>	1,000
	<b>0808</b>	3,000
	<b>0870</b>	-
<b>0Z=09</b> non-geographic for Premium Rate services	<b>0900</b>	2,000
	<b>0903</b>	3,000
	<b>0906</b>	2,000

**Table 6.8** Numbering resources vacated by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

Categories	Vacated numbers/codes
<b>10xy codes</b>	-
<b>16xy codes</b>	2
<b>116xyz national numbers</b>	-
<b>118xyz national numbers</b>	1
<b>19vx national numbers</b>	-

### Transfers of numbering resources

**Two transfer requests** were submitted in 2016, of which one was settled and the other one was rejected because the assignor had standing debts. Thus, 3 new licences were granted and one full recalling decision was issued.

At end-2016, there were **67** LURN holders.

**Table 6.9** Overview of the LURN holders by categories of numbering resources held

<b>10-digit geographic numbers starting with 02</b>	9
<b>7-digit geographic numbers starting with 02</b>	10
<b>10-digit geographic numbers starting with 03</b>	42
<b>7-digit geographic numbers starting with 03</b>	10
<b>Location-independent numbers starting with 037</b>	42
<b>Non-geographic mobile numbers starting with 07</b>	9
<b>Non-geographic numbers for various services starting with 08:</b>	
• freephone access (starting with 0800)	35
• shared cost services (starting with 0801)	5
• bursty traffic services (starting with 0805)	7
• indirect access to services (starting with 0808)	19
• access to data transmission and internet access services (starting with 0870)	6
<b>Non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services starting with 09:</b>	
• entertainment, games and contests (starting with 0900)	15
• miscellaneous (general, business, marketing, useful info etc.), entertainment, games and contests (starting with 0903)	15
• adult entertainment (starting with 0906)	13
<b>Two-step dialling carrier selection codes within the 10xy range</b>	4
<b>One-step dialling carrier selection codes and carrier preselection codes within the 16xy range</b>	15
<b>National short numbers for the provision of directory enquiry services within the 118xyz range</b>	5
<b>National short numbers for the provision of European harmonised services within the 116xyz range</b>	2
<b>National short numbers for the provision of national public interest services within the 19vx range</b>	3

Total amount of NNP resources allocated between 2003 and 2016:

**Table 6.10** Numbering resources allocated by blocks

NNP domain		Allocated numbers
<b>0Z=02</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		11,410,000
<b>0Z=02</b> 7-digit geographic numbers		3,560
<b>0Z=03</b> 10-digit geographic numbers		12,316,000
<b>0Z=03</b> 7-digit geographic numbers		460
<b>0Z=03</b> non-geographic numbers (location-independent)		3,420,000
<b>0Z=07</b> non-geographic mobile numbers		63,300,000
<b>0Z=08</b>	<b>0800</b>	143,000
	<b>0801</b>	104,000
	<b>0805</b>	8,000
	<b>0808</b>	122,000
	<b>0870</b>	55,000
<b>0Z=09</b>	<b>0900</b>	25,000
	<b>0903</b>	25,000
	<b>0906</b>	23,000

**Table 6.11** Numbering resources allocated by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes) by 31 December 2016

Categories	Allocated numbers/codes
<b>10xy codes</b>	4
<b>16xy codes</b>	15
<b>116xyz national numbers</b>	3
<b>118xyz national numbers</b>	9
<b>19vx national numbers</b>	7

## 6.3.2 Management of technical resources

### 6.3.2.1 Management of the right to use SS7 national and international signalling point codes

ANCOM issued in 2016 six individual decisions for the allocation of SS7 national and international signalling point codes (NSPC and ISPC). Through these decisions, a total amount of 5 NSPC blocks (respectively 40 codes) and 1 ISPC code were allocated.

As well, 9 individual decisions on the cessation of the right to use NSPCs and ISPCs were issued. These decisions revoked the right of use for 6 NSPC blocks (respectively 48 codes) and 3 ISPCs.

The overall status of the national NSPC and ISPC allotments at end-2016 was as follows:

- **61** providers were allotted NSPCs;
- **20** providers were allotted ISPCs.



**Table 6.12** NSPC and ISPC allotments

Domain	Total no. of blocks allocated to Romania	Total no. of codes allocated to Romania	Total no. of blocks allotted by ANCOM	Total no. of codes allotted by ANCOM
ISPC	8	64	-	51
NSPC	-	-	268	2,144

### 6.3.2.2 Management of the right to use mobile network codes

The providers of public mobile networks use Mobile Network Codes (MNC) to establish the international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI).

In 2016 ANCOM issued 2 decisions granting the right to use MNC for 2 providers and one decision on the cessation of the right to use MNC for one provider.

**Table 6.13** MNC allotments as of 31 December 2016

Domain	No. of providers	Total MNCs allotted by ANCOM
MNC	11	13

### 6.3.2.3 Management of the right to use network identification codes

The network identification code (NIC) is a 17xy code that identifies the originating network of the call, and is used when the interconnection between the originating network and the terminating network is achieved by switched transit, through a third party's services.

In 2016 ANCOM issued 2 decisions allotting 2 NICs and 4 decisions withdrawing the right to use NIC.

**Table 6.14** NIC allotments

Domain	No. of providers	Total NICs allotted by ANCOM
NIC	34	34

### 6.3.2.4 Management of the right to use routing numbers

Routing numbers (RN) are allotted to the providers of publicly available telephone services that are acceptor providers in the number portability process. Based on the network structure, a RN can identify either the acceptor provider or a switch in the acceptor provider's network.

In 2016 ANCOM issued 15 decisions granting the right to use 19 RNs and 7 decisions withdrawing the right to use 11 RNs.

**Table 6.15** RN allotments

Domain	No. of providers	Total RNs allotted by ANCOM
RN	66	271

## 7 ■ Monitoring, control and equipment market surveillance



### 7.1 Radio spectrum monitoring

The monitoring of the radio spectrum with non-governmental use pursues the following objectives: resolve the cases of harmful interferences in the spectrum, uphold the processes of efficient spectrum management, respectively surveillance and control of the compliance with the obligations under the licences for the use of radio frequencies/emission licences and under the frequency assignment/technical authorisations, and identify breaches of the international and/or bilateral spectrum agreements by the providers/operators from the neighbouring countries.

ANCOM uses the data gathered following the spectrum monitoring activity to identify and track the unauthorised emissions, verify the compliance with the technical parameters specified in the authorisation documents, determine the actual spectrum occupancy on frequency bands by comparison with the theoretical occupancy under the authorisation documents.

The results of the analysis of data gathered during the monitoring activity are materialised in:

- recommendations in view of eliminating the interferences;
- identification and tracking of unauthorised emissions; provision of this information to the ANCOM control units in view of the legal proceedings;
- identification of the frequencies or frequency bands which pose a high risk of congestion or which already experience harmful interferences or international coordination issues;
- identification of the frequencies or frequency bands insufficiently used in view of their reuse or, if such is the case, of their refarming;
- identification of the transmitters which do not observe the authorised emission parameters.

ANCOM is developing a new National Spectrum Monitoring System (SNMS) which consists of:

- **24** new generation monitoring and direction detection stations to identify and track broadband emissions;
- **12** new generation monitoring stations to identify broadband emissions.

Part of the spectrum monitoring stations of the old system are also used, respectively:

- **15** transportable monitoring stations;

- **10** mobile monitoring stations (installed on special vehicles).

In addition, in order to extend the covered geographic area, the frequency band and the range of services likely to be monitored, the following systems/equipment are also used in the monitoring activity:

- a new generation goniometry and monitoring system comprising 4 special vehicles able to monitor the spectrum up to 26.5 GHz;
- a sensor-based spectrum monitoring system with geolocation capacities covering 5 cities;
- mobile receivers;
- spectrum analyzers for various uses, depending on the allotted band and service.

The ANCOM spectrum monitoring activity mainly follows the Annual Monitoring Plan (PAM), but it is also carried as a result of the monitoring campaigns or of the requests and complaints submitted during the year. In 2016, ANCOM achieved 97% of its annual monitoring plan.

The data gathered through the fixed and transportable monitoring stations were used to produce in 2016:

#### 845 monitoring reports according to PAM, of which:

- **273** reports for the sound radio broadcasting and analogue television services;
- **132** reports for the mobile terrestrial service (except mobile electronic communications);
- **51** reports for the digital terrestrial television service and for the frequency band corresponding to digital dividend 2;
- **237** reports specific to sensor-based measurements;
- **152** reports upon the request of other ANCOM compartments.

The monitoring of the frequency spectrum used by the sound radio broadcasting and analogue terrestrial television services, the mobile terrestrial service and those corresponding to the digital terrestrial television and digital dividend 2 is carried through the monitoring stations on a continuous basis or according to a schedule set under the PAM.

The general mobile monitoring, an integral part of the annual monitoring plan, was carried in the localities that were not covered by the fixed and mobile system, as well as in the border areas, a total of 129 localities and 28 border locations being monitored. These actions were materialised in:

- **215** reports for the sound radio broadcasting and analogue television services;
- **137** reports for the mobile terrestrial service (except mobile electronic communications);
- **220** reports for the digital terrestrial television service and for the frequency band corresponding to the digital dividend 2;
- **42** reports on the monitoring of emissions received in border areas and incoming from neighbouring countries;
- **18** reports upon the request of other ANCOM compartments.

The analysis of the gathered data led to the finding of **32** irregularities following which the necessary legal measures were taken. These are detailed in Chapter 7.2 below.

In order to determine the level of coverage with mobile electronic communications services in the border areas, on the national and county roads, as well as in the localities specified in the licences for the use of radio frequencies (MT-CEL), the Authority carried on-site verifications, covering more than 60,000 km using special vehicles equipped with network scanners, GPS

receivers and computers with a specialised soft for data gathering and processing. Furthermore, ANCOM determined the level of coverage with mobile electronic communications services on the covered roads, respectively on approx. 5,900 km of the main railway lines used by SNCFR.

The monitoring carried in view of determining the level of coverage with mobile electronic communications services was poll-based, according to the Annual Monitoring Plan.

#### Monitoring campaigns in 2016:

- Surveillance of the process of spectrum relocation between the mobile communications operators;
- Measurements at the border with Ukraine;
- Border measurements to identify the areas posing involuntary roaming risk;
- Verification of the existence of free to air emission of authorised FM sound radio broadcasting stations (continuous activity);
- Monitoring of the FM sound radio broadcasting emissions in the Republic of Moldova;
- Measurement of the frequency deviation parameter for the FM sound radio broadcasting emissions (continuous activity);
- Assessment of the spectrum occupancy at the northern border.

In 2016, as a result of the complaints received (**260** cases of harmful interferences), **301** sources of interferences were identified and eliminated. The table below gives an overview of these sources.

Victim of harmful interferences	Number of interference sources	Source / Cause of harmful interferences							
		Interferences within the country							Interferences incoming from across the border
		Source: non-compliant radio device	Source: compliant radio device, but used without a licence	Source: compliant and licenced device which operates by exceeding the parameters in the radio licence	Source: faulty radio equipment	Causes: faulty network or faulty frequency planning	Causes: intermodulations or other EMC problems	Other reasons	
Maritime mobile service including inland waterways (HF, VHF, UHF, EPIRB, AIS etc.)	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fixed service	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Terrestrial mobile service (PMR), professional remote controls and telemetry systems	<b>14</b>	0	8	0	0	1	2	3	0
Public mobile networks (GSM/UMTS/LTE/PMR)	<b>254</b>	161	34	0	20	7	7	5	20
Terrestrial video broadcasting in UHF band	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Terrestrial video broadcasting in VHF band	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Terrestrial audio broadcasting	<b>10</b>	0	4	2	1	2	1	0	0

Satellite broadcasting receivers	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Terrestrial and satellite navigation systems and radiolocation (civil)	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aeronautical services (communications, navigation and surveillance)	<b>5</b>	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0
Amateur radio service	<b>8</b>	2	0	0	0	0	2	3	1
SRD applications including PMSE	<b>3</b>	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0
Satellite services (MSS, FSS, excluding broadcast)	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other radio applications	<b>1</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Non-radio devices (electrical appliances)	<b>0</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total number of cases	<b>301</b>	<b>163</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>21</b>

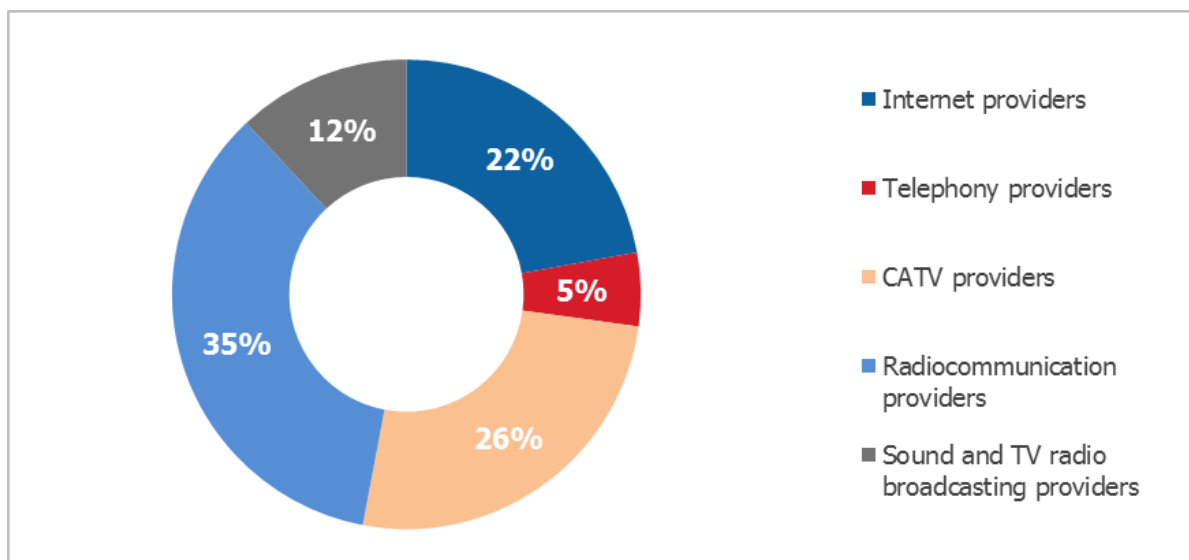
To settle the **34** complaints concerning the quality of services received in 2016, the Authority carried measurements in view of determining the level of coverage with mobile electronic communications services, measurements for monitoring the spectrum allotted to sound radio broadcasting and television services and verifications on the use of the bands allotted to the radio amateur service and of the bands exempted from the licencing regime in the case of certain categories of equipment.

In 2016, ANCOM began an ample project of replacing the morally and physically used and unfunctional stations of the old monitoring system with newer generation ones, which will be part of the new National Spectrum Monitoring System, in 23 locations of its monitoring stations.

## 7.2 Control of electronic communications networks and services providers and of postal service providers

In order to ensure the compliance with the legal provisions and regulations on the market of electronic communications and postal services, ANCOM undertook **2,869** control actions in 2016, achieving 100% of its control plan for verifying the observance by the providers of electronic communications networks and services and by the providers of postal services of their due obligations. Following these actions, 259 notifications were transmitted and 358 warnings and 65 contravention fines, totalling 1,384,350 lei, were enforced.

**Exhibit 7.1** Control actions in the electronic communications area in 2016



To verify whether the providers of radiocommunications services use the radio frequencies as laid down in Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications, approved, with amendments and completions, by Law no. 140/2012, with the subsequent amendments and completions, ANCOM conducted 907 control actions. Several cases of non-compliance with the legal provisions specified in the *Licences on the use of radio frequencies* and *Radio frequency assignment authorisations* were identified and consequently 46 notifications were transmitted. The control actions ended with the enforcement of 121 warnings and 8 contravention fines amounting to 36,000 lei. The most commonly met irregularities concerned the non-observance of the provisions in the authorisation documents (licences for the use of frequencies and frequency assignment authorisations), as well as of those referring to the radiocommunication stations.

310 control actions were conducted on the providers of television and sound radio broadcasting services (RTV), to verify the observance of the Audiovisual Law no. 504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions. The Authority gave 29 warnings following these control actions.

668 control actions were conducted on the CATV providers to check whether they observe the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications. As a result, ANCOM transmitted 138 notifications and gave 98 warnings and 38 contravention fines amounting to 235,000 lei.

During 2016 the ANCOM control staff undertook 131 control actions on the providers of fixed and mobile telephone services, transmitting 21 notifications and enforcing 39 warnings and 9 contravention fines which totaled 1,050,000 lei.

On the data transmission and internet access market, 573 control actions were aimed at verifying compliance with the provisions of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications and with the conditions under the general authorisation regime. As a result, ANCOM issued 54 notifications giving the contraveners a term for submitting a point of view. The control actions resulted in the enforcement of 56 warnings and one contravention fine of 5,000 lei.

Furthermore, 9 control actions concerning the compliance with the obligations to report statistical data were undertaken and resulted in 2 administrative fines amounting to 600 lei.

In order to ensure that the legal rules on the postal market are properly observed, ANCOM conducted 271 control actions in 2016. These resulted in the enforcement of 15 warnings and 7 fines amounting to 57,750 lei. Four of the control actions were conducted on Romanian Post National Company S.A. (CNPR), which is the designated universal service provider. Following



these controls on CNPR, ANCOM gave a warning and enforced a contravention fine which amounted to 35,000 lei. The most commonly met irregularities concerned non-compliance with the obligations imposed under the general authorisation regime.

As well, in the case of the electronic communications providers that failed to observe their obligations to report statistical data to the Authority, ANCOM issued 201 sanctioning decisions which – after the expiry of a grace period allowing the recovery of the lawful status – enforced on the providers an administrative fine per day of delay until the observance of their obligations and, as applicable, suspended the right to provide electronic communications networks and services.

### 7.3 Surveillance of the equipment market

One of ANCOM's essential roles is to enforce the national policy in the fields of radio equipment and electromagnetic compatibility, which are subject to the European Union's harmonised legislation.

Thus, the field of radio equipment and electronic communications terminal equipment was subject to the provisions of Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity (the R&TTE Directive), transposed into the national legislation by Government Decision no. 130/2015, until 13 June 2016, benefiting however from a 1-year transition period until 13 June 2017. After the date of 13 June 2016, a new Directive entered into force, Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC (the RED Directive), transposed into the national legislation by Government Decision no. 740/2016. It is important to underline that, in accordance with this normative act, "The radio equipment subject to this decision made available on the market until 13 June 2017 and complying with the essential requirements foreseen by the Government Decision no. 130/2015 on radio equipment and electronic communications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity can be made available on the market and/or put into operation."

In the electromagnetic compatibility field, the Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility, transposed by Government Decision no. 57/2015, was effective until 20 April 2016, when it was repealed and replaced by the new Directive 2014/30/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility (recast) (the EMC Directive), transposed by Government Decision no. 487/2016.

In order to observe Romania's obligations to inform and communicate deriving from the provisions of Regulation (EC) 765/2008, ANCOM drew up the ***Sectoral programme for the surveillance of the equipment market in 2016*** corresponding to the applicable European legislation, which was published on the ANCOM website and transmitted to the European Commission.

Based on the sectoral programme, ANCOM conducted **1,198 control actions** in 2016 to verify the observance of Government Decision no. 57/2015, Government Decision no. 487/2016 on electromagnetic compatibility and Government Decision no. 130/2015 on radio equipment and electronic communications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity and, subsequently, of Government Decision no. 740/2016 on the making available on the market of radio equipment. To remedy the irregularities found, ANCOM gave **205 warnings and enforced 32 contravention fines** amounting to 83,500 lei.

The R&TTE Directive and, respectively, the RED Directive admit that the use of the radio frequency spectrum is not fully harmonized throughout the European Union and hence the Member States have national regulations in place concerning its use. To comply with the aforementioned aspects, ANCOM elaborated and notified to the European Commission draft

technical regulations for radio interfaces (an objective proposed in view of implementing the Commission Decision 2014/702/EU). In this sense, it was adopted and published in the Romanian Official Journal the Decision no. 311/2016 on the radio frequencies or radio frequency bands exempted from licencing which repealed the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1.722/2011 on the radio frequencies or radio frequency bands exempted from licencing, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 825 of 22 November 2011.

Furthermore, ANCOM elaborated and used by the end of 2016 a procedure on the notification of the radio equipment operating in frequency bands whose use is not harmonised within the European Union, the EU harmonized electronic notification form being adopted, according to the agreement of the Member States achieved within TCAM.

In 2016, a number of **339 items of radio equipment** were notified through the *One Stop Notification* (OSN) electronic system -, proposed by the Commission and accessible via the *Growth E-Services Portal*, to which Romania adhered. This number is significantly lower than in 2015, when an amount of 690 items of radio equipment were notified. The system, still operational until the end of June 2017, simplifies for the interested parties the notification of the radio equipment operating in frequency bands whose use is not harmonised within the European Union.

Another system ANCOM uses in its market surveillance activity is ICSMS - *Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance*, an information system developed by the European Commission which comprises information on the non-compliant products on the European market, allowing the Member States to rapidly and efficiently exchange information and share experiences, undertake joint actions and ably coordinate their activities, thus contributing to maintaining a climate of trust and coherence in the enforcement and observance of the European legislation.

In fulfilling the due attributions derived from the Regulation (EC) 765/2008 and based on the collaboration protocol in force, ANCOM, as equipment market surveillance authority, cooperates on a permanent basis with the Customs General Directorate, the authority in charge with the control actions carried at Romania's external borders, to make sure that the equipment items made available for free circulation on the national market and, implicitly, on the Community market observe the legislation in force.

Thus, in 2016 ANCOM settled **70 notifications** received from the Customs General Directorate, during the routine verifications of the customs offices or during the border control campaigns held on various themes, the object of the notifications being mainly drones.

Another important element in the equipment field is keeping the permanent contact with the market surveillance authorities from the other EU Member States, both by direct contacts and within the specific work meetings with a view to contributing to the well-functioning of the European single market.

### **7.3.1 Laboratory for electromagnetic compatibility testing**

The Laboratory for Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Equipment Testing (LECRET), one of the most modern labs in Europe, launched in November 2014, designed according to the highest standards in the field for the types of accredited tests, is situated in the centre of Romania, in a locality considered to be an area of 'electromagnetic silence', favourable and recommended for this type of tests.

Within LECRET, ANCOM can verify whether the products on sale or in use observe the provisions of the European directives in force in its activity field. It features a flexible testing environment, which enables the performance of a wide range of tests. Currently, in this laboratory, ANCOM can verify whether the radio equipment (mobile phones, WiFi equipment etc.) existing on the Romanian market observe the essential requirement on the protection of persons' health (SAR – Specific Absorption Rate) and electromagnetic compatibility essential

requirement under Directive 2014/53/EU (RED Directive) or, as applicable, under Directive 1999/5/EC (R&TTE Directive). As well, ANCOM can verify whether the electrical and electronic equipment (household appliances, lighting devices etc.) meet the essential requirements of Directive 2014/30/EU (EMC Directive). To this end, the specialized personnel uses thorough and rigorous test methods, established in relevant standards, subsequently the results in the trial reports being analysed and interpreted so as to complement, from a technical perspective, the market surveillance and control activity.

In 2016, ANCOM prepared and obtained the accreditation of the Laboratory for a series of 12 new technical tests, the Romanian Accreditation Association – RENAR – certifying that the Laboratory fulfils the requirements of the quality system SR EN ISO/CEI 17025:2005 and can perform such activities. Among the newly accredited tests we mention the measurement of the RF output power, the measurement of the power spectral density, the measurement of the occupied band (channel width), the measurement of the outside the band unwanted emissions, the measurement of the unwanted, spurious emissions, for all WiFi equipment items operating in the 2.4 GHz, respectively 5 GHz bands. As well, the following electromagnetic compatibility tests were accredited: measurement of the disturbance power, the electromagnetic fields immunity, the immunity to conducted disturbances induced by radio frequency fields, the electrostatic discharge immunity, the fast voltage pulse trains immunity, the surge immunity, the voltage dips, short interruptions and voltage variation immunity. Furthermore, a series of joint actions took place, inter-comparative tests with specialists from similar laboratories from other EU Member States, envisaging to continue this type of collaboration in 2017.

In 2016 ANCOM participated with LECRET in the European surveillance campaign #8 on the the market of induction cooking plates for domestic use. Within this campaign, LECRET measured the conducted disturbances, the radiated disturbances and the harmonic current emissions on a number of 15 induction cooking plates gathered across the country.

## 8. Communication



### 8.1 Communication with the users – requests of access to public interest information, information campaigns

In 2016, the residential users requested information mainly on the relationship with their mobile telephony providers, whereas the business users were interested particularly in the conditions for the use of frequencies and the conditions for obtaining authorisations from ANCOM.

The Authority answered within the legal term to more than 96% of the information requests received in 2016. The full text of the 2016 Assessment Report on the implementation of Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to public interest information within ANCOM is available in Annex 1.

**Table 8.1.** Information requests received in 2016

<b>Requests received by ANCOM in 2016</b>	<b>403</b>
<b>Information requests by areas of interest*:</b>	
<b>Electronic communications:</b>	
– telephony	88
– internet access	9
– television	12
– market analyses/tariffs	40
– authorisation (general authorisation, audiovisual, endorsement)	61
– interconnection	1
– radio frequencies	33
– equipment	26
<b>Comparison tool</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Portability</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Postal services</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Other</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Not-considered requests</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Rejected requests</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Re-directed requests</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Written requests</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Requests addressed on phone</b>	<b>257</b>

<b>Requests submitted by residential users</b>	242
<b>Requests submitted by business users</b>	161
<b>Administrative complaints</b>	1
<b>Complaints in Court</b>	1
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>0</b>

\* Some requests cover several areas of interest.

The Authority makes available on its website, [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro), the *InfoCentre for consumers* section, which enables the users to access useful and updated information on the electronic communications and postal services, as well as on the rights of such services users.

Also, to ensure the users' rigorous information, during **March – May 2016**, ANCOM conducted an **online information campaign** on the existence and usefulness of the instruments created by ANCOM: ANCOM's [InfoCentre](#), [Veritel.ro](#) – the telecom offer comparison tool, [Netograf.ro](#) – the application for testing the quality of the internet service, [Portabilitate.ro](#) – the portal with information about porting telephone numbers. The campaign was aimed at increasing the public awareness of the instruments created by ANCOM and their confidence in using them, and thus to consider these instruments their main source of information on the electronic communications services in the Romanian market.

Furthermore, building on the end-users' main topics of interest identified during 2016, the Authority initiated a press campaign which brought to the public's attention, by means of the 21 press releases posted under the *InfoCentre* section, information on the practical aspects of purchasing and using the electronic communications and postal services.

## 8.2 Public consultation

The ANCOM's commitment to ensure decisional transparency was fulfilled by continuing to maintain in 2016 an open and transparent dialogue with the industry representatives, by means of the public consultations and of the Consultative Council, as well as of the numerous project consultations and work meetings, held at the initiative of ANCOM or of the industry.

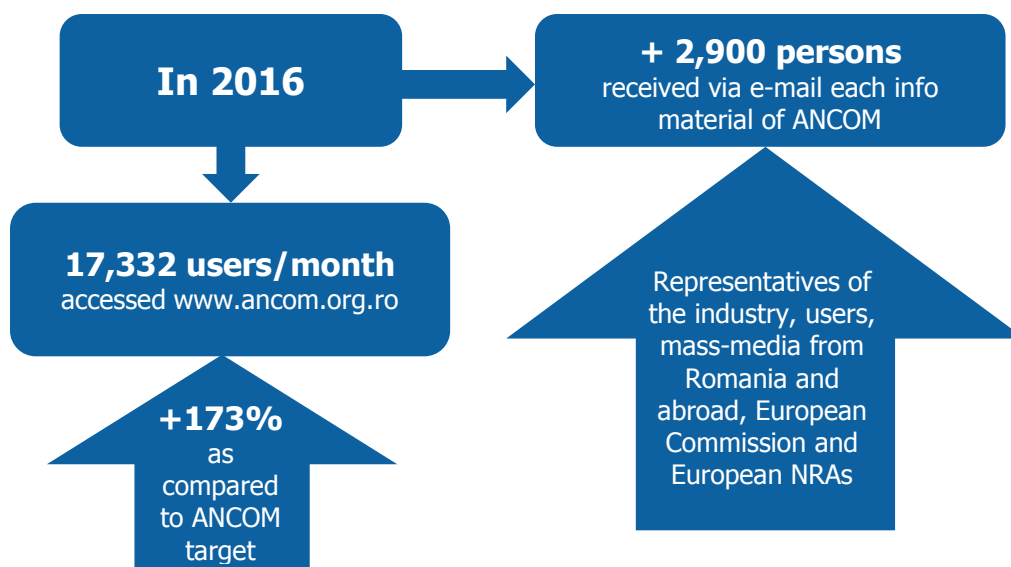
**Table 8.2.** Public consultation in 2016

Normative acts adopted in 2016	5
Individual acts communicated in 2016	1
Drafts publicly announced in 2016:	12
– on the ANCOM website	12
– posted at the ANCOM headquarters	12
– in mass-media	12
Drafts consulted but not adopted by the end of 2016	6
Non-normative drafts	5
Number of persons designated in charge of relations with civil society	3
Total number of received recommendations	70*
Total number of recommendations included in decisions	18
Number of participants in the consultations with the industry	120
Consultative Council meetings	3
Decisions issued by ANCOM, challenged in Court for non-observance of the public consultation procedure in 2016	0
Law suits against the public administration for breaking the provisions of the law on decisional transparency	0

\* includes the number of recommendations received and included in the normative acts adopted in 2016, of which 2 draft decisions were consulted in 2015 (these recommendations were not included in the 2015 transparency report)

### 8.3 Communication with the media

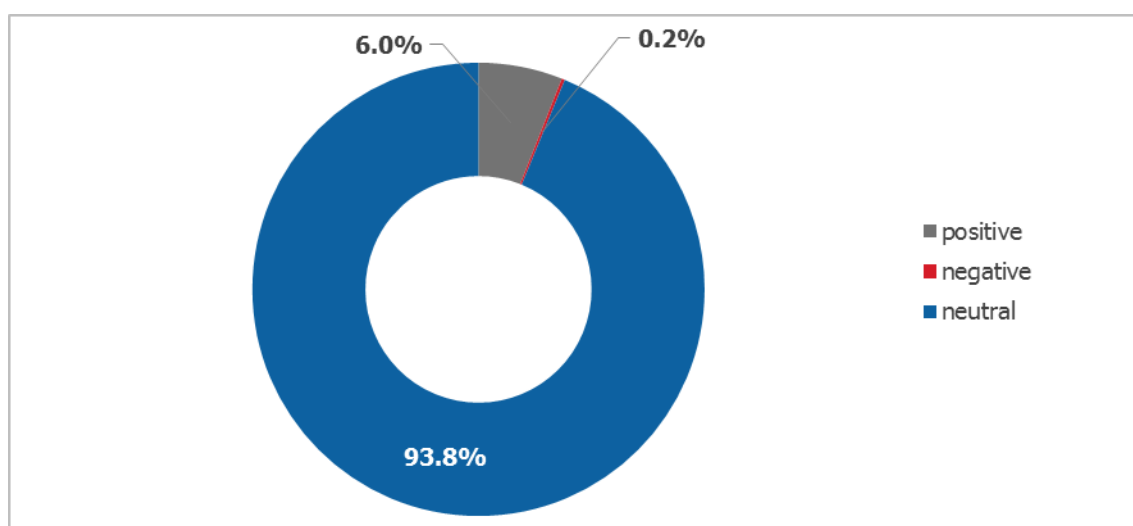
ANCOM constantly maintains an open, honest and transparent dialogue with the mass-media representatives, an important actor in the communication with the industry and the consumers, and it does so by means of its website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro), press releases and newsletters sent electronically both in Romanian and English, as well as by answering to press requests.



**Table 8.3** The Authority's activity reflected by the mass-media, January - December 2016

<b>Total no. of mentions in the media in 2016</b>	17,476
<b>Total no. of mentions in the written press</b>	609
<b>Total no. of occurrences on radio and TV</b>	273
– positive occurrences in written press / on radio / TV	53
– negative occurrences in written press / on radio / TV	2
– neutral occurrences in written press / on radio / TV	827
<b>Total no. of online occurrences</b>	16,594
<b>No. of press releases in 2016</b>	84

**Exhibit 8.1** Connotation of ANCOM occurrences in mass-media (written, radio, TV) in 2016





**Table 8.4** Information requests from the mass-media, January – December 2016

<b>Total no. of requests</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Requests by areas of interest (most frequent):</b>	
– market statistical data	<b>38</b>
– fines	<b>23</b>
– spectrum	<b>17</b>
– roaming	<b>15</b>
– InfoCentre for users	<b>12</b>
– non-compliant equipment	<b>9</b>
– portability	<b>6</b>
– postal services	<b>4</b>
– other	<b>76</b>
<b>Requests solved favourably</b>	<b>200</b>
<b>Unsolved requests</b>	-
<b>Re-directed requests</b>	-
<b>Withdrawn requests</b>	-
<b>Written requests</b>	<b>54</b>
– on paper	<b>0</b>
– electronically	<b>54</b>
<b>Requests addressed over telephone</b>	<b>146</b>
<b>Requests addressed personally</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total costs</b>	no additional resources were required
<b>Average answering timeframe</b>	<b>4.29 (h)</b>
Maximum answering timeframe	<b>48 (h)</b>
Minimum answering timeframe	<b>0 (h)</b>

## 8.4 Collaboration with other institutions

In 2016, ANCOM concluded a collaboration convention with the National Institute of Statistics aimed at regulating the means for mutual exchange of statistical data, with a view to harnessing the statistical information to the interest of both parties and to completing the national fund of statistical data. Also in 2016, a protocol of collaboration was concluded between the Government, the Senate, relevant public authorities - ANCOM included - the civil society and the business environment in view of protecting the persons with disabilities.

Furthermore, the Authority collaborates in its routine activity with other institutions, based on collaboration protocols, such as the National Consumer Protection Authority, the Competition Council, the National Audiovisual Council or the Ministry of Communications and Information Society.

## 9 ■ International relations



### 9.1 International relations - 2016 objectives

Romania's representation in international groups and entities was an important chapter in ANCOM's activity in 2016, as well. Thus, 15 of the Authority's specialists (+300% as compared to the target set for 2016) were involved in major European and international projects as chairs of working groups, drafters or members in the managing bodies of the international organisations, for the purpose of contributing to the fulfilment of the ANCOM general objectives, respectively promoting competition on the communications market, protecting the end-users' interests and consolidating the European single market. As in the previous years, the international activity continued on the global, European and regional level, while preserving the national component, by permanently cooperating with the Romanian partner institutions – the Ministry of Communications and Information Society, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.

ANCOM acted on the international level in accordance with the international foreign policy objectives established at the national level, as an autonomous public authority with regulatory power in the fields of electronic communications, postal services, and administration and management of limited resources in the electronic communications sector.

Already a tradition in the Authority's work, the 2016 annual international conference was marked by a double anniversary – 25 years of modern spectrum management and 150 years of membership to the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Such anniversaries were good occasions to look back at what has been achieved in the spectrum management field, and to present what we propose to do next, but they were also a perfect time to debate current trends and challenges, while advocating the benefits of the telecom sector for our everyday lives and the role of regulators in the increasingly complex landscape of today's telecoms.

The event's three sessions were dedicated to a retrospective look on the spectrum management activity, the participants presenting solutions which the authorities can adopt to ensure the well-functioning of essential communications in emergency situations, and respectively a debate on the efficiency of the dynamic spectrum access (DSA) as an alternative to the increasing needs of spectrum resources which both the service providers and the regulatory bodies face. Among the invited speakers there were representatives of the International Telecommunication Union, Ministry of Communications and Information Society, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Commission and operators active on the Romanian communications market. Based on the information the participants presented in the panel

dedicated to emergency situations, ANCOM selected a set of measures that proved their efficiency in other states and could be implemented in Romania too, and advanced them to the Committee for Emergency Situations.

The special guest of the ANCOM international conference which marked 150 years of ITU membership and 25 years of modern spectrum management was the ITU Secretary General, Mr. Houlin Zhao. On this occasion, Mr. Zhao met with the president of Romania, Mr. Klaus Iohannis, and with the prime-minister of Romania, Mr. Dacian Cioloș. During these meetings, topics of common interest in the telecom field, Romania's activity within the ITU, and possible future collaboration projects were approached.

## **9.2 ANCOM on a global level**

Within the ITU, the ANCOM specialists were active - during 2016 - on all the organisation's levels, from technical working groups focused on radiocommunications or standardization, to ITU Council working groups focused on discussing less technical aspects, and from seminars on specific topics to high level events where the Union's strategic decisions are made. Due to their involvement, including in the preparation of the World Radiocommunication Conferences, the ANCOM specialists are widely appreciated within the ITU for their professionalism.

In addition to the intense activity within the ITU, ANCOM continued to be actively involved in 2016 in the works of the francophone network of telecommunication regulators, FRATEL, through the participation of the ANCOM representatives to the network events as speakers. The active participation of ANCOM within FRATEL was useful not only in terms of Romania's participation in the network of French-speaking telecom regulators, but also in terms of increasing the country's visibility on European and global level, of enhancing bilateral cooperation with the network members and obtaining support for the projects and candidatures in other international bodies.

## **9.3 ANCOM on a European level**

The European dimension of ANCOM's international relations activity is, by far, the most complex and elaborate, given Romania's status as Member State of the European Union and the direct impact that the developments in the European ICT and postal sectors have on the Romanian market. As a public authority of an EU Member State, ANCOM is involved in decision-making at European level. Thus, during 2016, ANCOM continued cooperating directly with the structures of the European Commission, as well as with the Ministry of Communications and Information Society and Romania's Permanent Representation in Brussels, with a view to promoting Romania's interests through a consistent and coherent national position with regard to the EU legislative projects impacting the communications sector. Under the obligations rising from Romania's status as an EU Member State, ANCOM continued its involvement in the European specialized structures – Radio Spectrum Committee, Radio Spectrum Policy Group, Postal Directive Committee, ENISA, TCAM etc. At the same time, the ANCOM representatives fulfilled the Authority's representation obligations required by the national mechanism for the coordination of European Affairs.

In the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), ANCOM's specialists took part in all the entity's activities during 2016, contributing to the development of common regulatory practices. Thus, ANCOM's experts participated in working meetings on regulatory issues, being involved in data collection, analysis and drafting of BEREC reports. Our colleagues participated directly in the analysis of oligopoly markets in the electronic communications sector, as well as in the elaboration of the Input paper on potential regulatory implications of SDN and NFV, of the BEREC opinion on the review of the regulatory framework, of the BEREC Guidelines on net neutrality and of the BEREC opinion on the abolition of roaming charges.

ANCOM also continued to be involved in the work of the European Regulators Group for Postal Services, ERGP. Thus, the Authority directly participated in the adoption of the strategic decisions regarding the group's activity and also had a contribution on the technical level, namely to the elaboration of: the Report on comparative working methods for considering efficiency of postal operators, the Report on universal services in light of changing postal end-users' needs, the Report on the quality of service, consumer protection and complaint handling – 2015 and the Report on core indicators for monitoring the European postal market.

In 2016, ANCOM continued its involvement, where relevant for its scope of activity, in the technical structures of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) – a European organization founded in 1959 that brings together the communications and regulatory authorities from 48 European countries, among which Romania. The ANCOM specialists participated in working groups on issues regarding spectrum engineering, management of numbering resources, spectrum management, emergency communications, but also in the works of the Committee for ITU Policy (Com-ITU), being actively involved in the elaboration of the European Common Proposals on the topics of interest for WTSA-16, in the coordination of the European Positions within Study Group 3 (Economic and policy issues) of the ITU Standardization Sector and in the reporting of the SG3 work to Com-ITU. As well, the ANCOM representative presented, on behalf of CEPT, the European Common Positions and Proposals (ECPs) for WTSA-16 within the regional meeting of the Asia-Pacific region (APT).

In 2016, the Com-ITU project team for the preparation of WTDC-17 (World Telecommunication Development Conference to take place in 2017) began its activity, the ANCOM representatives being active members of this team.

Another important structure in the ANCOM's international activity is the "HCM Agreement on the coordination of frequencies between 29.7 MHz and 39.5 GHz for land mobile and fixed service", ANCOM ensuring the secretariat of the Technical Working Group for the Harmonized Calculation Method within this structure.

## 9.4 ANCOM in the region

In Central and South-Eastern Europe, ANCOM continued offering and posting up-to-date information on the regional portal [www.ceerwg.net](http://www.ceerwg.net) dedicated to informing all those interested in the latest regulatory developments in the radio spectrum field in the region.

During 2016, the Authority continued collaborating with its partner NRAs in the region based on the Memoranda of Understanding in place, and concluding new such documents with the authorities from Bulgaria and Montenegro. Besides, the collaboration with the regulatory authority from the Republic of Moldova (ANRCETI) was the most intense, both on the technical, expert level and on international issues of common interest. Thus, the two parties held bilateral meetings and participated in larger regional events.

Another important regional component of ANCOM, intensified during 2016, was the participation in the activity of the Regulators Network of the Member States of the Eastern Partnership (EaPeReg), a regional cooperation structure established in 2009, with the EU support, in order to create the necessary conditions to accelerate the political association and economic integration of partner countries in Eastern Europe within the European community. ANCOM supported this initiative including by attending working meetings, providing direct dissemination of regulatory practices and expert information through questionnaires or upon the request of EaP members interested in the Romanian experience in certain areas of electronic communications regulation. The intensification of the ANCOM participation within this project also envisaged the strategic dimension of the support given to the Republic of Moldova and to our country's Eastern neighbours within the frame of Romania's foreign policy. Thus, in November 2016, ANCOM hosted the plenary meeting of EaPeReg, where our institution was entrusted with the vice-chairmanship of this structure for 2017, whereas the chairmanship will be ensured by the regulatory authority of the Republic of Moldova.

# 10. Enhancing institutional capacity and developing human potential



## 10.1 Improving the internal/management control system

In 2016 ANCOM drew up the *Strategy for organisational development 2016-2020*, whereby it set its organisational development objectives, main action directions, and the management tools to build those actions, setting the premises for reaching the organization level *ANCOM 2.0*.

The ANCOM management continued its efforts to improve the internal/management control system, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and principles, so as to set the premises for the use of the public funds managed by the Authority in conditions of legality, regularity, effectiveness, efficiency and economy.

ANCOM's orientation towards continuous quality improvement and excellence in the fulfilment of its role and duties was confirmed in 2016 by obtaining a new certification of conformity with the requirements of international standard ISO 9001:2015.

## 10.2 Orientation towards a constructive organizational culture and development of human potential

Orientation towards a constructive organizational culture and development of the human potential are strategic priorities on the ANCOM management's agenda, people being the Authority's most valuable asset.

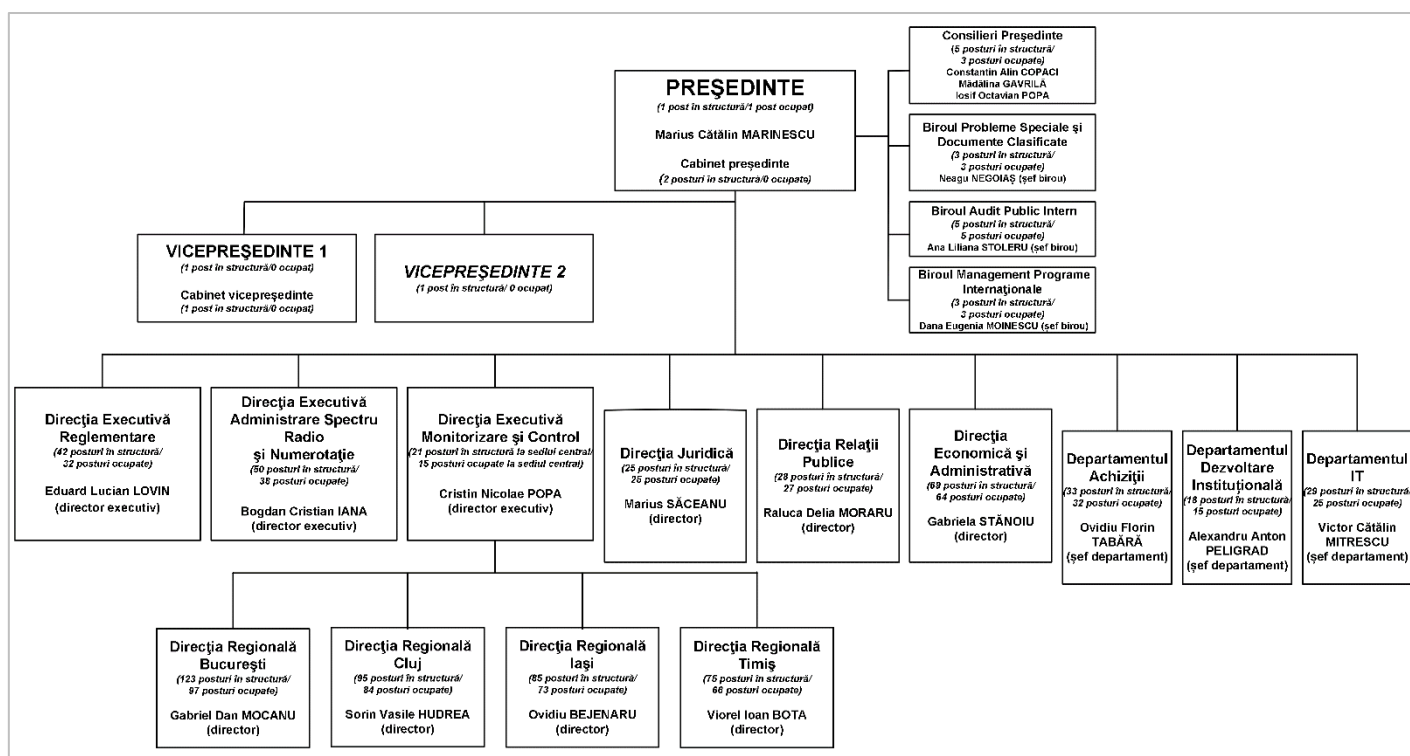
In 2016, ANCOM's efforts to improve the cultural and organizational climate continued, by implementing organizational change projects in order to increase the employee motivation, cultivate a sense of belonging to the group and improve communication and team collaboration. This year, emphasis was put on the 360° evaluation of the management styles applied in the institution, as well as on the development of the management and leadership abilities of the employees with management duties.

At end-2016, the Authority had a total of 609 employees of which 555 with higher education, as follows: 57% - technical background, 24% - economic background, 10% - legal background and 9% - other background, the average net income (various increments included) being of 7,217 lei. In 2016, ANCOM held 30 hiring competitions, the staff fluctuation



being of 3%, and respectively 2% at the management level. As well, five management positions were exercised on a temporary basis in 2016.

55% of the employees participated in training programmes, with an average duration of the training of 6.57 days/participant.



## 10.3 Professional ethics and conduct

ANCOM pursues the development and maintenance of trust-based relationships with all the groups of public involved and interested in its activity – communications end-users, communications service providers, its own employees, other state institutions, the mass-media, foreign organizations etc. Therefore, in 2016, it carried out a series of actions meant to popularize the internal Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, in order to foster an accurate and clear understanding of the organizational ethics concept.

## 10.4 Health and safety at work

Throughout 2016 ANCOM's management undertook actions necessary to protect the health of employees, to ensure their adequate information on measures and principles for a healthy life, safety and health at work. There were no work accidents.



# 11. Legislation



## 11.1 Normative decisions

During 2016, the Authority issued six normative or individual decisions regulating the market of electronic communications services:

1. Decision no. 29/2016 on the request for the compensation of the net cost of the provision of postal services within the scope of universal service in 2014;
2. Decision no. 311/2016 on radio frequencies or frequency bands exempted from the licensing regime;
3. Decision no. 497/2016 amending the Conduct Code for using internal short national numbers and SMS/MMS short codes, adopted by Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1.131/2014;
4. Decision no. 1040/2016 completing the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 562/2014 on the selection procedure for awarding licences for the use of radio frequencies in digital terrestrial television system;
5. Decision no. 1170/2016 amending and completing the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1.023/2008 on establishing communications to the National Unique System for Emergency Calls;
6. Decision no. 1171/2016 establishing the procedure for resolving disputes concerning the regime of the physical infrastructure of electronic communications networks.

## 11.2 Opinions and recommendations on legislative and regulatory projects of other institutions

Beside the aforementioned normative acts, the Authority submitted points of view and recommendations on projects initiated by other institutions, as follows:

- I. ANCOM's recommendations concerning the elaboration and implementation of measures for investments in broadband infrastructure under the National Rural Development Programme (NRDP) 2014-2020
- II. 10 points of view and endorsements:

- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council amending Regulations (EU) no. 1316/2013 and (EU) no. 283/2014 as regards the promotion of internet connectivity in local communities
- Law no. 159/2016 regarding the regime of the physical infrastructure of electronic communications, as well as for the establishment of measures reducing the installation costs for electronic communications networks
- Government Ordinance no. 27/2016 amending and completing the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 13/2013 on postal services
- Legislative proposal for establishing general requirements regarding the works on technical networks and households that affect the public streets and parking lots
- Draft Law on the ratification of the acts adopted at the Universal Postal Union Congress in Doha
- Proposal of the European Commission COM(2016) 399 – proposal for a regulation amending Regulation (EU) no. 531/2012 as regards rules for wholesale roaming markets
- Draft Government Decision approving the Rules for building electronic communications infrastructures
- Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on cross-border parcel delivery services – COM(2016) 285 final
- Draft Government Emergency Ordinance amending and completing Law no. 350/2001 on territory and urban planning and Law no. 50/1991 on authorising the execution of construction works
- Draft Law completing Law no. 154/2012 regarding the regime of the electronic communications networks infrastructure

## 12. Disputes in court



In 2016, ANCOM was a party in 94 cases before the courts of law, 27 of which were settled by final decision, the Authority winning 26 of these settled disputes.

**Table 12.1.** Disputes before courts of law in which ANCOM is a party, by domains of interest

Disputes by domains of interest	
Regulatory decisions	3
Dispute settling decisions	1
Payment obligations to ANCOM	10
Contravention/administrative sanctioning	35
Work disputes	4
Insolvency	25
Other	16

# 13. Financial data



## Balance sheet as of 31.12.2016

code 01

- lei -

No.	INDICATORS	Row code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
A	B	C	1	2
1.	<b>ASSETS</b>	<b>01</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
2.	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>02</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
3.	<b>Intangible fixed assets</b> (ac. 2030000+2050000+2060000+2080100+2080200+2330000-2800300-2800500-2800800-2900400-2900500-2900800-2930100*)	<b>03</b>	6,057,323	4,658,414
4.	<b>Technical installations, transport means, animals, plantations, furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets</b> (ac.2130100+2130200+2130300+2130400+2140000+2310000 - 2810300-2810400-2910300-2910400-2930200*)	<b>04</b>	134,498,447	125,398,093
5.	<b>Land and buildings</b> (ac.2110100+2110200+2120101+2120102+2120201+2120301+2120401+2120501+2120601+2120901+2310000-2810100-2810200-2910100-2910200-2930200*)	<b>05</b>	76,347,262	80,542,236
6.	<b>Other non-financial assets</b> (ac.2150000)	<b>06</b>		
7.	<b>Non-current financial assets (long-term investments) - over 1 year</b> (ac.2600100+2600200+2600300+2650000+2670201+2670202+ +2670203+2670204+2670205+2670208-2960101-2960102-2960103 - 2960200), of which:	<b>07</b>	39,154	39,119
8.	<b>Participation titles</b> (2600100+2600200+2600300-2960101-2960102-2960103)	<b>08</b>		
9.	<b>Non-current debts – amounts to be received after more than 1 year</b> (ac. 4110201+4110208+4130200+4280202+4610201+4610209-4910200- 4960200), of which:	<b>09</b>		
10.	Non-current commercial debts - amounts to be received after more than 1 year (ac. 4110201+4110208+4130200+ 4610201- 4910200- 4960200)	<b>10</b>		
11.	<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (rows 03+04+05+06+07+09)</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>216,942,186</b>	<b>210,637,862</b>
12.	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>

13.	<b>Stocks</b> (ac. 3010000+3020100+3020200+3020300+3020400+3020500+3020600+3020700+3020800+3020900+3030100+3030200+3040100+3040200+3050100+3050200+3070000+3090000+3310000+3320000+3410000+3450000+3460000+3470000+3490000+3510100+3510200+3540100+3540500+3540600+3560000+3570000+3580000+3590000+3610000+3710000+3810000+/-3480000+/-3780000-3910000-3920100-3920200-3930000-3940100-3940500-3940600-3950100-3950200-3950300-3950400-3950600-3950700-3950800-3960000-3970000-3980000-4420803)	<b>19</b>	7,528,569	7,727,715
14.	<b>Current debts - amounts to be received in less than 1 year</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>X</b>
15.	<b>Debts from commercial operations, prepayments and other offsets</b> (ac.2320000+2340000+4090101+4090102+4110101+4110108+4130100+4180000+4250000+4280102+4610101+4610109+4730109**+4810101+4810102+4810103+4810200+4810300+4810900+4820000+4830000+4890101+4890301-4910100-4960100+5120800), of which:	<b>21</b>	343,014	424,586
16.	<b>Offsets regarding the conclusion of the state budget execution of the current year (ac. 4890101+4890301)</b>	<b>21.1</b>		
17.	<b>Commercial debts and prepayments</b> (ac.2320000+2340000+4090101+4090102+4110101+4110108+4130100+4180000+4610101-4910100-4960100), of which:	<b>22</b>	207,503	199,537
18.	<b>Prepayments granted</b> (ac.2320000+2340000+4090101+4090102)	<b>22.1</b>		
19.	<b>Budgetary debts</b> (ac.4310100**+4310200**+4310300**+4310400**+4310500**+4310700**+4370100**+4370200**+4370300**+4420400+4420800**+4420802+4440000**+4460000**+4460100**+4460200**+4480200+4610102+4610104+4630000+4640000+4650100+4650200+4660401+4660402+4660500+4660900+4810101**+4810102**+4810103**+4810900**+4820000**-4970000), of which:	<b>23</b>	97,353,321	100,399,063
20.	Debts of the general consolidated budget (ac.4630000+4640000+4650100+4650200+4660401+4660402+4660500+4660900-4970000)	<b>24</b>		
21.	<b>Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds</b> (ac.4500100+4500300+4500501+4500502+4500503+4500504+4500505+4500700+4510100+4510300+4510500+4530100+4540100+4540301+4540302+4540501+4540502+4540503+4540504+4550100+4550301+4550302+4550303+4560100+4560303+4560309+4570100+4570201+4570202+4570203+4570205+4570206+4570209+4570301+4570302+4570309+4580100+4580301+4580302+4610103+4730103**+4740000+4760000), of which:	<b>25</b>	30,814	30,814
22.	<b>Amounts to be received from the European Commission / other donors</b> (ac.4500100+4500300+4500501+4500502+4500503+4500504+4500505+4500700)	<b>26</b>		
23.	<b>Short-term loans granted</b> (ac.2670101+2670102+2670103+2670104+2670105+2670108+2670601+2670602+2670603+2670604+2670605+2670609+4680101+4680102+4680103+4680104+4680105+4680106+4680107+4680108+4680109+4690103+4690105+4690106+4690108+4690109)	<b>27</b>		
24.	<b>Total current debts</b> (rows 21+23+25+27)	<b>30</b>	97,727,149	100,854,463
25.	<b>Short-term investments</b> (ac.5050000-5950000)	<b>31</b>		
26.	<b>Accounts in treasury and credit institutions:</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
27.	<b>Accounts in treasury, cash in lei</b> (ac.5100000+5120101+5120501+5130101+5130301+5130302+5140101+5140301+5140302+5150101+5150103+5150301+5150500+5150600+5160101+5160301+5160302+5170101+5170301+5170302+5200100+5210100+5210300+5230000+5250101+5250102+5250301+5250302+5250400+5260000+5270000+5280000+5290101+5290201+5290301+5290400+5290901+5310101+ 5500101+5520000+5550101+5550400+5570101+5580101+5580201+5590101+5600101+5600300+5600401+5610100+5610300+5620101+5620300+5620401+5710100+5710300+5710400+5740101+5740102+5740301+5740302+5740400+5750100+5750300+5750400-7700000)	<b>33</b>	579,330,299	777,502,184

28.	<b>Receivable interest, other valuables, treasury prepayments</b> (ac.5180701+5320100+5320200+5320300+5320400+5320500+5320600+5320800+5420100)	<b>33.1</b>	3,679	6,837
29.	deposits	<b>34</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
30.	<b>Accounts in credit institutions, BNR, cash in foreign currency</b> (ac.5110101+5110102+5120102+5120402+5120502+5130102+5130202+5140102+5140202+5150102+5150202+5150302+5160102+5160202+5170102+5170202+5290102+5290202+5290302+5290902+5310402+5410102+5410202+5500102+5550102+5550202+5570202+5580102+5580202+5580302+5580303+ 5590102+5590202+5600102+5600103+5600402+5610102+5610103+5620102+5620103+ 5620402)	<b>35</b>	87,795	93,369
31.	<b>Receivable interest, treasury prepayments</b> (ac.5180702+5420200)	<b>35.1</b>	12,669	0
32.	deposits	<b>36</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
33.	<b>Total liquid assets and other values</b> (rows 33+33.1+35+35.1)	<b>40</b>	579,434,442	777,602,390
34.	<b>Liquid assets accounts of the Central Treasury and other territorial treasuries</b> (ac.5120600+5120700+5120901+5120902+5121000+5240100+5240200+5240300+5550101+5550102+5550103-7700000)	<b>41</b>		
35.	<b>Receivable interest, other values, treasury prepayments</b> (ac. 5320400+5180701+5180702)	<b>41.1</b>		
36.	<b>Expenditures in advance</b> (ac. 4710000)	<b>42</b>	483,425	412,093
37.	<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b> (rows 19+30+31+40+41+41.1+42)	<b>45</b>	685,173,585	886,596,661
38.	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> (rows 15+45)	<b>46</b>	902,115,771	1,097,234,523
39.	<b>DEBTS</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
40.	<b>NON-CURRENT DEBTS – amounts to be paid after more than 1 year</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
41.	<b>Non-current payables – amounts to be paid after more than 1 year</b> (ac.2690200+4010200+4030200+4040200+4050200+4280201+4620201+4620209+5090000) of which:	<b>52</b>		
42.	Commercial debts (ac. 4010200+4030200+4040200+4050200+4620201)	<b>53</b>		
43.	<b>Long-term loans</b> (ac.1610200+1620200+1630200+1640200+1650200+1660201+1660202+1660203+1660204+1670201+1670202+1670203+1670208+1670209-1690200)	<b>54</b>	7,979,672	2,853,427
44.	<b>Provisions</b> (ac. 1510201+1510202+1510203+1510204+1510208)	<b>55</b>		
45.	<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT DEBTS</b> (rows 52+54+55)	<b>58</b>	7,979,672	2,853,427
46.	<b>CURRENT DEBTS – amounts to be paid within less than 1 year</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
47.	<b>Commercial debts, prepayments and other offsets</b> (ac.2690100+4010100+4030100+4040100+4050100+4080000+4190000+4620101+4620109+4730109+4810101+4810102+4810103+4810200+4810300+4810900+4820000+4830000+4890201+5090000+5120800), of which:	<b>60</b>	1,942,438	2,156,579
48.	<b>Offsets regarding the conclusion of the state budget execution of the current year</b> (ac.4890201)	<b>60.1</b>	X	
49.	<b>Commercial debts and prepayments</b> (ac.4010100+4030100+4040100+4050100+4080000+4190000+4620101), of which:	<b>61</b>	1,796,859	1,626,626
50.	Prepayments received (ct.4190000)	<b>61.1</b>		
51.	<b>Debts to budgets</b> (ac.4310100+4310200+4310300+4310400+4310500+4310700+4370100+4370200+4370300+4400000+4410000+4420300+4420801+4440000+4460000+4460100+4460200+4480100+4550501+4550502+4550503+4620109+4670100+4670200+4670300+4670400+4670500+ 4670900+4730109+4810900+4820000) of which:	<b>62</b>	3,057,826	2,871,072
52.	<b>Debts of public institutions to budgets</b>	<b>63</b>	x	x
53.	<b>Social contributions</b> (ac.4310100+4310200+4310300+4310400+4310500+4310700+4370100+4370200+4370300)	<b>63.1</b>	1,915,731	2,075,885
54.	Amounts owed to the budget from non-refundable external funds (ac. 4550501+4550502+4550503)	<b>64</b>		



55.	<b>Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds, other debts to other international bodies</b> (ac.4500200+4500400+4500600+4510200+4510401+4540402+4540409+4510601+4510602+4510603+4510605+4510606+4510609+4520100+4520200+4530200+4540200+4540401+4540402+4540601+4540602+4540603+4550200+4550401+4550402+4550403+4550404+4550409+4560400+4580401+4580402+4580501+4580502+4590000+4620103+4730103+4760000)	<b>65</b>		
56.	of which: amounts owed to the European Commission / other donors (ac. 4500200+4500400+4500600+4590000+4620103)	<b>66</b>		
57.	<b>Short-term loans - amounts to be paid within less than 1 year</b> (ac.5180601+5180603+5180604+5180605+5180606+5180608+5180609+5180800+5190101+5190102+5190103+5190104+5190105+5190106+5190107+5190108+5190109+5190110+5190180+5190190)	<b>70</b>		
58.	<b>Long-term loans - amounts to be paid during the current financial year</b> (ac.1610100+1620100+1630100+1640100+1650100+1660101+1660102+1660103+1660104+1670101+1670102+1670103+1670108+1670109+1680100+1680200+1680300+1680400+1680500+1680701+1680702+1680703+1680708+1680709-1690100)	<b>71</b>	4,934,104	5,425,601
59.	<b>Employees' salaries</b> (ac. 4210000+4230000+4260000+4270100+4270300+4280101)	<b>72</b>	3,435,435	3,647,914
60.	<b>Other rights of other categories of persons (pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants)</b> (ac.4220100+4220200+4240000+4260000+4270200+4270300+4290000+4380000), of which:	<b>73</b>		
61.	<b>Pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants</b>	<b>73.1</b>	x	x
62.	<b>Revenues in advance</b> (ac. 4720000)	<b>74</b>	17,471	7,170
63.	<b>Provisions</b> (ac. 1510101+1510102+1510103+1510104+1510108)	<b>75</b>		
64.	<b>TOTAL CURRENT DEBTS</b> (rows 60+62+65+70+71+72+73+74+75)	<b>78</b>	13,387,274	14,108,336
65.	<b>TOTAL DEBTS</b> (rows 58+78)	<b>79</b>	21,366,946	16,961,763
66.	<b>NET ASSETS = TOTAL ASSETS - TOTAL DEBTS = OWN CAPITALS</b> (row 80= rows 46 – 79=row 90)	<b>80</b>	<b>880,748,825</b>	<b>1,080,272,760</b>
67.	<b>OWN CAPITALS</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>x</b>	<b>x</b>
68.	<b>Reserves, funds</b> (ac. 1000000+1010000+1020101+1020102+1030000+1040101+1040102+1050100+1050200+1050300+1050400+1050500+1060000+1320000+1330000+1390100)	<b>84</b>	19,970,790	27,733,023
69.	<b>Reported result</b> (ac. 1170000 - credit item)	<b>85</b>	676,976,807	861,434,761
70.	<b>Reported result</b> (ac. 1170000 - debit item)	<b>86</b>		
71.	<b>Patrimony result of the financial year</b> (ac. 1210000 - credit item)	<b>87</b>	183,801,228	191,104,976
72.	<b>Patrimony result of the financial year</b> (ac. 1210000 - debit item)	<b>88</b>	0	0
73.	<b>TOTAL OWN CAPITALS</b> (rows 84+85-86+87-88)	<b>90</b>	<b>880,748,825</b>	<b>1,080,272,760</b>

**Execution account of the public institutions budget - expenditures**  
as of 31.12.2016

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INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7= 5-6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTAL EXPENSES (01+70+79+83)</b>	<b>85.10.</b>	0	398,744,000	398,744,000	169,332,683	169,332,683	152,954,660	16,378,023	161,782,689
<b>CURRENT EXPENSES (10+20+30+40+50+51+55+56+57+58+59+65)</b>	<b>01</b>	0	231,203,000	231,203,000	142,047,511	142,047,511	129,078,036	12,969,475	129,262,215

<b>TITLE I PERSONNEL EXPENSES (code 10.01+10.02+ 10.03)</b>	<b>10</b>	0	93,337,000	93,337,000	90,760,378	90,760,378	84,134,153	6,626,225	84,459,852
<b>Cash wage expenses (code 10.01.01 la 10.01.16 + 10.01.30)</b>	<b>10.01</b>	0	71,542,000	73,873,843	73,073,043	73,073,043	67,880,430	5,192,613	68,229,213
Basic wages	10.01.01	0	64,137,000	64,137,000	64,137,000	64,137,000	58,989,796	5,147,204	59,329,909
Other bonuses	10.01.06	0	90,000	90,000	73,319	73,319	71,819	1,500	68,876
Prize fund	10.01.08	0	5,130,000	7,461,843	7,461,843	7,461,843	7,461,843	0	7,461,843
Vacation bonus	10.01.09	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Management indemnity	10.01.13	0	1,465,000	1,465,000	1,027,653	1,027,653	1,009,744	17,909	1,003,254
Other cash wage rights	10.01.30	0	720,000	720,000	373,228	373,228	347,228	26,000	365,331
<b>Wage expenses in-kind (code 10.02.01 to 10.02.06 + 10.02.30)</b>	<b>10.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,558,000</b>	<b>1,700,000</b>	<b>1,274,704</b>	<b>1,274,704</b>	<b>1,274,704</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,241,316</b>
Lunch tickets	10.02.01	0	1,700,000	1,700,000	1,274,704	1,274,704	1,274,704	0	1,241,316
Vacation vouchers	10.02.06	0	2.858.000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Contributions (code 10.03.01 to 10.03.06)</b>	<b>10.03</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17,237,000</b>	<b>17,763,157</b>	<b>16,412,631</b>	<b>16,412,631</b>	<b>14,979,019</b>	<b>1,433,612</b>	<b>14,989,323</b>
Contributions to state social insurance	10.03.01	0	11,630,000	11,998,431	11,174,321	11,174,321	10,224,321	950,000	10,299,913
Contributions to unemployment insurance	10.03.02	0	369,000	380,659	380,659	380,659	341,407	39,252	344,551
Contributions to social health insurance	10.03.03	0	3,828,000	3,949,256	3,949,256	3,949,256	3,605,826	343,430	3,631,259
Contributions to labour accidents and professional diseases	10.03.04	0	158,000	162,990	162,990	162,990	148,060	14,930	149,088
Contributions for vacations and indemnities	10.03.06	0	1,252,000	1,271,821	745,405	745,405	659,405	86,000	564,512
<b>TITLE II GOODS AND SERVICES (code 20.01 to 20.07 + 20.09. to 20.16 + 20.18 to 20.25 + 20.27+20.28+ 20.30. to 20.36)</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>53,696,000</b>	<b>52,346,000</b>	<b>36,438,311</b>	<b>36,438,311</b>	<b>30,345,061</b>	<b>6,093,250</b>	<b>29,936,042</b>
<b>Goods and services (code 20.01.01 to 20.01.09 + 20.01.30.)</b>	<b>20.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>27,651,000</b>	<b>26,301,000</b>	<b>18,949,939</b>	<b>18,949,939</b>	<b>14,984,591</b>	<b>3,965,348</b>	<b>14,763,985</b>
Office furniture	20.01.01	0	526,000	526,000	201,211	201,211	201,211	0	207,648
Cleaning materials	20.01.02	0	184,000	184,000	112,300	112,300	111,681	619	115,444
Heating, electricity and motive power	20.01.03	0	3,115,000	3,115,000	2,079,935	2,079,935	1,363,276	716,659	1,331,326
Water, sewerage and waste	20.01.04	0	203,000	203,000	109,599	109,599	97,960	11,639	96,504
Fuel and lubricants	20.01.05	0	1,606,000	1,606,000	1,070,172	1,070,172	851,172	219,000	846,361
Spare parts	20.01.06	0	236,000	236,000	41,080	41,080	41,080	0	34,277
Transport	20.01.07	0	20,000	20,000	0	0	0	0	0
Post, telecommunication, radio, TV, Internet	20.01.08	0	2,380,000	2,380,000	1,948,474	1,948,474	1,612,515	335,959	1,544,537

Materials and services with functional character	20.01.09	0	7,485,000	6,635,000	5,347,772	5,347,772	4,025,574	1,322,198	3,951,672
Other goods and services for maintenance and operation services	20.01.30	0	11,896,000	11,396,000	8,039,396	8,039,396	6,680,122	1,359,274	6,636,216
<b>Current repairs</b>	<b>20.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,706,000</b>	<b>1,706,000</b>	<b>777,671</b>	<b>777,671</b>	<b>665,470</b>	<b>112,201</b>	<b>652,693</b>
<b>Goods such as inventory objects (code 20.05.01 + 20.05.03 + 20.05.30)</b>	<b>20.05</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,199,000</b>	<b>1,199,000</b>	<b>520,803</b>	<b>520,803</b>	<b>506,086</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>399,294</b>
Uniforms and equipment	20.05.01.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44,598
Other inventory objects	20.05.30	0	1,199,000	1,199,000	520,803	520,803	506,086	14,717	354,696
<b>Delegations, secondments, transfers (code 20.06.01 + 20.06. 02)</b>	<b>20.06</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,574,000</b>	<b>2,574,000</b>	<b>1,879,989</b>	<b>1,879,989</b>	<b>1,796,301</b>	<b>83,688</b>	<b>1,757,944</b>
Internal delegations, secondments, transfers	20.06.01	0	1,574,000	1,574,000	1,157,883	1,157,883	1,129,962	27,921	1,134,417
Delegations abroad	20.06.02	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	722,106	722,106	666,339	55,767	623,527
<b>Books, publications and documentary materials</b>	<b>20.11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>105,000</b>	<b>50,656</b>	<b>50,656</b>	<b>45,087</b>	<b>5,569</b>	<b>39,155</b>
<b>Consultancy and expertise</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>5,276,000</b>	<b>5,276,000</b>	<b>2,416,144</b>	<b>2,416,144</b>	<b>1,416,733</b>	<b>999,411</b>	<b>1,422,653</b>
<b>Professional training</b>	<b>20.13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>970,000</b>	<b>970,000</b>	<b>894,349</b>	<b>894,349</b>	<b>892,859</b>	<b>1,490</b>	<b>888,338</b>
<b>Workplace safety</b>	<b>20.14</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>219,000</b>	<b>178,835</b>	<b>178,835</b>	<b>166,547</b>	<b>12,288</b>	<b>101,278</b>
<b>Allowances and other costs generated by loans (code 20.24.01 to 20.24.04)</b>	<b>20.24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>8,633</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,490</b>
Allowances and other costs generated by external loans	20.24.01	0	20,000	20,000	8,633	8,633	8,633	0	8,490
<b>Legal and extra-legal expenses derived from representing state interests, according to the legal provisions</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>714,000</b>	<b>714,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Other expenses (code 20.30.01 to 20.30.04 + 20.30.06 to 20.30.09 + 20.30.30)</b>	<b>20.30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13,262,000</b>	<b>13,262,000</b>	<b>10,761,292</b>	<b>10,761,292</b>	<b>9,862,754</b>	<b>898,538</b>	<b>9,902,212</b>
Advertisement and publicity	20.30.01	0	160,000	160,000	106,800	106,800	106,800	0	106,800
Protocol and representation	20.30.02	0	1,815,000	1,815,000	868.328	868,328	754,724	113,604	767,528
Non-life insurances	20.30.03	0	1,700,000	1,700,000	1.043.390	1,043,390	961,568	81,822	991,067
Rents	20.30.04	0	9,057,000	9,057,000	8.421.920	8,421,920	7,743,037	678,883	7,738,566
Forced execution of budgetary debts	20.30.09	0	31,000	31,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses with goods and services	20.30.30	0	499,000	499,000	320,854	320,854	296,625	24,229	298,251
Other expenses	20.30.30.02	0	499,000	499,000	320,854	320,854	296,625	24,229	298,251
<b>TITLE III INTERESTS (code</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,160</b>

<b>30.01+30.02+30.03+30.04)</b>									
<b>Interest related to the internal public debt (code 30.02.01 to 30.02.05)</b>	<b>30.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>122,000</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>114,506</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>114,160</b>
Interest related to the external debts contracted by the credit principals	30.02.02	0	122,000	122,000	114,506	114,506	114,506	0	114,160
<b>TITLE VI TRANSFERS BETWEEN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIONS BODIES (code 51.01+51.02)</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000,000</b>	<b>80,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
<b>Current transfers (code 51.01.01 to 51.01.28 + 51.01.30 to 51.01.32 + 51.01.34 to 51.01.59 + 51.01.62)</b>	<b>51.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000,000</b>	<b>80,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10,000,000</b>
Transfers to public institutions	51.01.01	0	80,000,000	80,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000
<b>TITLE VII OTHER TRANSFERS (code 55.01 to 55.04)</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>1,422,000</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,355,461</b>
<b>B. Current transfers abroad (to international organisations) (code 55.02.01 to 55.02.06)</b>	<b>55.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>72,000</b>	<b>1,422,000</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>1,366,191</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,355,461</b>
Contributions and dues to international bodies	55.02.01	0	72,000	1,422,000	1,366,191	1,366,191	1,366,191	0	1,355,461
<b>TITLE VIII PROJECTS FINANCED FROM POST-ACCESSION NON-REFUNDABLE EXTERNAL FUNDS (code 56.01 to 56.31 + 56.35 to 59.40)</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>285,172</b>
<b>European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programmes (code 56.01.01 to 56.01.06)</b>	<b>56.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>285,172</b>
National financing	56.01.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,024
Non-refundable external financing	56.01.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183,953
Non-eligible expenses	56.01.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,195
<b>TITLE IX. SOCIAL WELFARE (code 57.01+57.02+57.03)</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,526,000</b>	<b>3,526,000</b>	<b>3,368,125</b>	<b>3,368,125</b>	<b>3,118,125</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>3,111,528</b>
<b>Social aid (code 57.02.01 + 57.02.04)</b>	<b>57.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,526,000</b>	<b>3,526,000</b>	<b>3,368,125</b>	<b>3,368,125</b>	<b>3,118,125</b>	<b>250,000</b>	<b>3,111,528</b>
Cash social aid	57.02.01	0	3,526,000	3,526,000	3,368,125	3,368,125	3,118,125	250,000	3,111,528
<b>TITLE XI OTHER EXPENSES (code 59.01 to 59.28 + 59.30 to 59.38)</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

<b>Civil compensations</b>	<b>59.17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CAPITAL EXPENSES (code 71+72+75)</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>19,079,499</b>	<b>3,408,548</b>	<b>32,485,118</b>
<b>TITLE XIII NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (code 71.01 to 71.03)</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>19,079,499</b>	<b>3,408,548</b>	<b>32,485,118</b>
<b>Fixed assets (code 71.01.01 to 71.01.04 + 71.01.30)</b>	<b>71.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>162,734,000</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>22,488,047</b>	<b>19,079,499</b>	<b>3,408,548</b>	<b>32,485,118</b>
Constructions	71.01.01	0	9,316,000	9,316,000	4,014,010	4,014,010	1,300,698	2,713,312	1,983,481
Cars, equipment and means of transport	71.01.02	0	134,420,000	134,420,000	17,079,579	17,079,579	16,859,687	219,892	27,801,313
Furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets	71.01.03	0	1,823,000	1,823,000	104,218	104,218	96,874	7,344	669,222
Other fixed assets	71.01.30	0	17,175,000	17,175,000	1,290,240	1,290,240	822,240	468,000	2,031,102
<b>FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (code 80+81)</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>4.797.125</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,356</b>
<b>TITLE XVII LOAN REPAYMENTS (code 81.01 to 81.03)</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>4.797.125</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,356</b>
<b>Repayment of external debts (code 81.01.01 + 81.01.02 + 81.01.05 + 81.01.06+ 81.01.07)</b>	<b>81.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,807,000</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>4.797.125</b>	<b>4,797,125</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35,356</b>
Repayment of external debts contracted by the credit principals	81.01.01	0	4,807,000	4,807,000	4,797,125	4.797.125	4,797,125	0	35,356
<b>TITLUL XX RESERVES, SURPLUS / DEFICIT</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197,958,373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>92.01</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>197,958,373</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

## Execution account of the public institution budget – Incomes

as of 31.12.2016

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Indicators	Code	Initial budgetary provisions	Final budgetary provisions	Rights acknowledged			Payments received	Liquidation through other means than payments received	Payments to be received
				Total, of which:	previous years	current year			
A	B	1	2	3=4+5	4	5	6	7	8=3-6-7
<b>Total incomes</b>		<b>398,744,000</b>	<b>398,744,000</b>	<b>452,541,088</b>	<b>97,353,321</b>	<b>355,187,767</b>	<b>350,913,033</b>	<b>1,145,301</b>	<b>100,482,754</b>
<b>Other taxes on goods and services</b>	<b>12.10</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>2,752,067</b>	<b>2,752,067</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,752,067</b>
Incomes from the share of the turnover achieved in the electronic communications sector	12.10.08	1,000	1,000	2,752,067	2,752,067	0	0	0	2,752,067

<b>Property incomes</b>	<b>30.10.</b>	<b>341,700,000</b>	<b>341,700,000</b>	<b>444,289,785</b>	<b>90,654,418</b>	<b>353,635,367</b>	<b>349,818,575</b>	<b>467,061</b>	<b>94,004,149</b>
Tariffs for the use of spectrum and numbering resources	30.10.14.	341,700,000	341,700,000	444,289,785	90,654,418	353,635,367	349,818,575	467,061	94,004,149
<b>Incomes from interests</b>	<b>31.10</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>500,000</b>	<b>670,367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>670,367</b>	<b>670,367</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Other incomes from interests	31.10.03	500,000	500,000	670,367	0	670,367	670,367	0	0
Incomes from administrative fees, permit issuance	<b>34.10.</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>1,669,815</b>	<b>1,668,753</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>21,512</b>	<b>40,990</b>	<b>1,607,313</b>
Monitoring tariffs	34.10.03.	10.000	10.000	1.669.815	1.668.753	1,062	21,512	40,990	1,607,313
<b>Fines, penalties and confiscations</b>	<b>35.10.</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>2,791,285</b>	<b>2,277,885</b>	<b>513,400</b>	<b>118,501</b>	<b>637,250</b>	<b>2,035,534</b>
Incomes from fines and other sanctions enforced acc. to the legal provisions	35.10.01	15,000	15,000	2,791,285	2,277,885	513,400	118,501	637,250	2,035,534
Incomes from fines and other sanctions enforced by other specialized institutions	35.10.01.02	15,000	15,000	2,791,285	2,277,885	513,400	118,501	637,250	2,035,534
<b>Various incomes</b>	<b>36.10</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>150,000</b>	<b>364,310</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>364,310</b>	<b>280,619</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>83,691</b>
Incomes from the occurrence of insured risks	36.10.04.	50,000	50,000	114,242	0	114,242	97,104	0	17,138
Amounts from the budgetary financing of previous years	36.10.32	0	0	48,181	0	48,181	48,181	0	0
Other incomes	36.10.50	100,000	100,000	201,887	0	201,887	135,334	0	66,553
<b>Incomes from the sale of goods</b>	<b>39.10</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>3,459</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Incomes from the sale of goods belonging to public institutions	39.10.01	1,000	1,000	3,459	198	3,261	3,459	0	0
<b>Payments received from loan reimbursement</b>	<b>40.10</b>	<b>56,335,000</b>	<b>56,335,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Amounts used from the surplus of the previous year for expenditures	40.10.15	56,335,000	56,335,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts used by other institutions from the surplus of the previous year	40.10.15.03	56,335,000	56,335,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subsidies form the state budget</b>	<b>42.10</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
Subsidies form the state budget to entirely or partially self-financed public institutions for projects financed from post-accession non-refundable external funds	42.10.39	6,000	6,000	0	0	0	0	0	0



<b>Amounts received from EU/other donors on account of payments made and pre-financing</b>	<b>45.10</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
European Regional Development (ERDF) Programme	45.10.01	26,000	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts received on account of payments made in the previous years	45.10.01.02	26,000	26,000	0	0	0	0	0	0

# 14. Information on public acquisitions



ANCOM's public acquisition procedures follow the provisions of the normative acts regulating this field.

In 2016, the Authority organised 36 open tenders, 14 calls for tenders/simplified procedures and 14 negotiations without prior publication, 14 acquisitions being achieved through the electronic system. A public acquisition process ran on average 4 months through the open tender procedure, 2 months through request of tender/simplified procedure, respectively 2 weeks through negotiation without prior publication.

Six complaints were submitted with the National Council for Solving Complaints in relation to the public acquisitions procedure carried by ANCOM and 6 procedures were cancelled or under cancellation in 2016.

**Table 14.1.** List of acquisition contracts concluded in 2016

No.	Object of the contract	Amount without VAT	Public acquisition procedure used	Winner
1.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 1 – Bucharest, 4 Lucian Blaga Street, block M 110, section I, sector 3	40,859.11 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
2.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 2 – Bucharest, Sector 2, 258 Fundeni Street (DRB)	52,204.33 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
3.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 3 – Nufaru commune, Victoria village, Dealul Beiu Street, Tulcea County (DRB)	81,424.50 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
4.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 4 – Bragadiru, Prelungirea Ghencea Street (DRB)	67,599.54 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
5.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 5 – Constanta, DN39, Constanta-Mangalia, KM5, Constanta County (DRB)	108,196.20 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.

<b>6.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 6 – Stefanesti town, Izvorani village, Tocaia point, Arges County	57,371.73 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>7.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 7 – Sanpetru Commune, Dealul Lempes, Brasov County (DRB)	80,292.44 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>8.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 8 – Bucov Commune, Chitorani village, Prahova County (DRB)	63,821.99 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>9.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 9 – Deva, Dealul Plaiului, Hunedoara County (DRT)	61,812.93 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>10.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 10 – Remetea Mare Commune, Ianova village, Timiş County (DRT)	54,435.58 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>11.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 11 – Fantanele commune, Arad County (DRT)	61,702.38 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>12.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 12 – Bucovat commune, Carligei village, Dolj County (DRT)	75,660.56 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>13.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 13 – Ungureni commune, Botesti village, Bacau County (DRI)	87,619.46 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>14.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 14 – Mironeasa commune, Schitul Hadambu village, Iasi County(DRI)	106,952.26 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>15.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 15 – Ipotesti commune, Ipotesti village, Suceava County (DRI)	81,722.60 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>16.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 16 – Vanatori, Odaia Manolache village, Galati county (DRI)	105,985.57 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>17.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 17 – Gura Raului commune, Dealul Valari, Sibiu County (DRC)	103,955.14 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>18.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 18 – Feleacu commune, Dealul Feleacu, Cluj County (DRC)	57,688.40 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>19.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 19 – Sanmartin commune, Cordau village, Bihor County (DRC)	80,421.26 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
<b>20.</b>	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 20 – Sintana de Mures commune, Mures county (DRC)	66,389.80 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.

21.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 21 – Zalău, Dealul Meses, Salaj County (DRC)	56,740.12 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
22.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 22 – Satu Mare, Odobescu Street, Satu Mare County (DRC)	65,248.63 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
23.	"Works of modification of the infrastructure and installation of monitoring stations" – LOT NO. 23 – Santimbru commune, Santimbru Bai village, Harghita County (DRC)	92,285.60 Lei	Call for tender (on lots)	SIMTEL TEAM S.R.L.
24.	Equipment for testing the quality of mobile telephony services – 5 (five) pieces, server for making automatic calls in view of testing voice quality (voice-call server) - 1 (one) piece and server for testing the quality of data connections and video signal (streaming) – 1 (one) piece	2,435,710 Lei	Open tender	Association CELESTA COMEXIM S.R.L. and VECTOR TECHNOLOGIES LTD
25.	PC tablets	94,600 Lei	Call for tender	PRAGMA COMPUTERS S.R.L.
26.	Upgrade of VoIP communication and collaboration system (CPV code: 32522000-8) and provision of corresponding services, including ANCOM staff training	1,734,200 Lei	Open tender with electronic tender in the final stage	Cronus eBusiness S.R.L.
27.	Licences "Instant Replacement" and "Energize Updates" for the three Barracuda equipment items in ANCOM's property (CPV code:48219100-7)	182,580 Lei	Call for tender	Pragma Computers S.R.L.
28.	5 (five) pieces of RF amplifiers in the 20 MHz – 18 GHz frequency band (CPV code: 32343000-9)	287,995 Lei	Call for tender - with electronic tender in the final stage	ROMTEK ELECTRONICS S.R.L.
29.	Integrated security solution for the information system in view of ISO 27001 certification (CPV code: 30211300-4)	2,559,369 Lei	Open tender - with electronic tender in the final stage	Q'NET INTERNATIONAL S.R.L.
30.	Upgrade of ESMD monitoring receivers (4 pieces) (CPV code: 38433300-2)	283,944 Lei	Open tender	ROHDE & SCHWARZ ROMANIA S.R.L.
31.	Services for the implementation of a software solution for management of IT processes (ITIL) (CPV code: 72265000-0)	360,192 Lei	Open tender	SOLVIT NETWORKS S.R.L.
32.	32 vehicles	2,130,976 Lei	Online open tender on lots - with electronic tender in the final stage	Renault Commercial Roumanie S.R.L.
33.	6 vehicles	399,533.40 Lei	Online open tender on lots - with electronic tender in the final stage	Renault Commercial Roumanie S.R.L.
34.	Radio monitoring and goniometry equipment for setting up a mobile radio monitoring and goniometry system	175,082.20 Lei	Call for tender	Rohde&Schwarz Romania S.R.L.
35.	Power generators with 10 kVA automatic start	466,004 Lei	Online open tender - with electronic tender in the final stage	Endress Group Romania S.R.L.
36.	Five antenna kits	650,174 Lei	Online open tender - with electronic tender in the final stage	Celesta Comexim S.R.L.
37.	Analysers for real time and offline extended analysis of complex signals	2,269,450 Lei	open tender -online-	COMTEST S.R.L.
38.	System of analysis (parametric) of the indicators of use of the information system	390,000 Lei	open tender (+electronic tender) -online-	SYNOTECH GLOBAL SERVICES ROMANIA S.R.L.
39.	Building of garages and parking lots Iasi Regional Division	913,897.27 Lei	Call for tender	Association of: CONPLAST RO S.R.L. (leader) and TEC TELECOM S.R.L. (associate)

40.	Video extension - headquarters	74,950 Lei	Open tender	PRODENERGO SERVICE S.R.L.
41.	Video surveillance system County Office Mehedinti	5,778 Lei	Call for tender	VIGILENT SECURITY TEHNIC S.R.L.
42.	Network storage devices	57,952 Lei	Call for tender	CHROME COMPUTERS S.R.L.
43.	Headquarters building system County Office Ialomita	585,975 Lei	Excepted acquisition	STOICA LIVIU GABRIEL & STOICA PETRUTA CRISTINA
44.	Provision of consultancy services for the verification of the status of costs, revenues and engaged capital incurred in the provision of services within the scope of universal service standing behind the request for the compensation of the net cost of the provision of universal service in 2015, and support consultancy services for the decision on the compensation of the net cost (amount and means of compensation)-Lot 1	73,200 Euros	Open tender	Association KPMG ADVISORY S.R.L. and KPMG ROMANIA S.R.L.
45.	Provision of consultancy services for bringing up to date the value of the average weighed cost of capital, identifying and setting the technical and economic conditions for access, and for developing a cost calculation model for the network and services offered by the designated universal service provider-Lot 2	112,200 Euros	Open tender	Association KPMG ADVISORY S.R.L. and KPMG ROMANIA S.R.L.
46.	Provision of repair and calibration services for the VIAVI (JDSU) equipment in ANCOM's ownership	Max. 206,460 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	TELECOM INSTRUMENTS S.R.L.
47.	Provision of repair and calibration services for the Rohde&Schwarz equipment, provision of services of technical verification of integration, cabling and connectics under the projects RADIS, SIMON and "Mobile laboratory for authorisation services", provision of services of maintenance of the Rohde&Schwarz monitoring stations (STM, STMG, SMG) and of the corresponding regional centres, as well as provision of services of assistance in the installation/dismission (relocation) of the Rohde&Schwarz monitoring stations (STM, STMG, SMG)	Max. 1,317,747.60 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	ROHDE & SCHWARZ Romania S.R.L.
48.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 1	Max. 22,000 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.
49.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 2	Max. 4,700 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.
50.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 3	Max. 21,000 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.
51.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 4	Max. 11,300 Lei	Open tender	MERIDIAN NORD S.R.L.
52.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 5	Max. 12,000 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.
53.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 6	Max. 19,000 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.
54.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 7	Max. 45,000 Lei	Open tender	STAR M 98 S.R.L.

55.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 9	Max. 9,000 Lei	Open tender	MERIDIAN NORD S.R.L.
56.	Provision of exchange parts and accessories, as well as provision of services of maintenance and repair for the vehicles owned by ANCOM-Lot 10	Max. 10,400 Lei	Open tender	SERVICE AUTO SERUS S.R.L
57.	Integrated services of maintenance, support and warranty for the security system in IT&C rooms – Headquarters – Framework-agreement 36 months	62,820 Lei	Call for tender	PRODENERGO SERVICE S.R.L.
58.	RCA-type new similar services of mandatory civil liability insurance for prejudice caused in accidents by vehicles for 46 (forty-six) vehicles	18,441.28 Lei	Negotiation without prior publication	ASIGURAREA ROMÂNEASCĂ-ASIROM VIENNA INSURANCE GROUP S.A.
59.	Supply of electricity – Lot 1	411,088.25 Lei	Open tender	RCS&RDS S.A.
60.	Supply of electricity – Lot 3	128,088.45 Lei	Open tender	RCS&RDS S.A.
61.	Supply of electricity – Lot 4	92,134.10	Open tender	RCS&RDS S.A.
62.	Supply of PC video monitors – Lot 1	13,470.03 Lei	Call for tender	CHROME COMPUTERS S.R.L.
63.	Supply of MI-FI routers – Lot 2	1,105.02 Lei	Call for tender	ELSACO SOLUTIONS S.R.L.
64.	Supply of BLU-RAY Writer optical units – Lot 3	2,872 Lei	Call for tender	SHAROLT GROUP S.R.L.
65.	Supply of IPAD HDMI adaptors – Lot 4	5,950 Lei	Call for tender	PRAGMA COMPUTERS S.R.L.
66.	Supply of graphic tablets – Lot 5	3,870 Lei	Call for tender	SHAROLT GROUP S.R.L.
67.	Supply of headphones – Lot 6	1,878.33 Lei	Call for tender	ELSACO SOLUTIONS S.R.L.
68.	Supply of mouses – Lot 7	1,949.59 Lei	Call for tender	ELSACO SOLUTIONS S.R.L.
69.	Supply of keyboards – Lot 8	938.98 Lei	Call for tender	ELSACO SOLUTIONS S.R.L.
70.	Supply of KVM Over IP devices – Lot 9	83,550 Lei	Call for tender	EXPERTISSA HQ S.R.L.
71.	Supply of wireless remote controls – Lot 10	912 Lei	Call for tender	PRAGMA COMPUTERS S.R.L.
72.	Supply of 2TB LAN External HDDs – Lot 1	3,055.50 Lei	Call for tender	CHROME COMPUTERS S.R.L.
73.	Supply of 2 TB portable HDDs – Lot 2	15,372.50 Lei	Call for tender	CHROME COMPUTERS S.R.L.
74.	Supply of Memory sticks 64GB – Lot 3	10,444.50 Lei	Call for tender	CORSAR ONLINE S.R.L.
75.	Supply of HDD case with encryption + HDD 1TB – Lot 4	542 Lei	Call for tender	PRODUCTON S.R.L.
76.	CASCO-type new similar insurance services for vehicles	27,666.42 Lei	Negotiation without prior publication	Asigurarea Românească – ASIROM Vienna Insurance Group S.A.
77.	Maintenance services for the central database (CDB)	341,280 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	UTI GRUP S.A.
78.	Provision of repair and calibration services for the Anritsu equipment owned by ANCOM	60,539.40 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	ROMKATEL S.R.L.
79.	Provision of repair and calibration services for the Bird Technologies Group and Aeroflex equipment owned by ANCOM	339,413.58 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	CELESTA COMEXIM S.R.L.
80.	Telephony (voice) services for the operation of RADIS Rohde&Schwarz system in view of verifying the technical parameters of the mobile telephone network	1,568 euro	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	ORANGE ROMANIA S.A.
81.	Telephony (voice and data) services for the operation of RADIS Rohde&Schwarz system in view of verifying the technical parameters of the mobile telephone network	320 euro	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	RCS&RDS S.A.
82.	Telephony (voice and data) services for the operation of RADIS Rohde&Schwarz system in view of verifying the technical parameters of the mobile telephone network	407.60 euro	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	TELEKOM ROMANIA MOBILE COMMUNICATIONS S.A.
83.	Telephony (voice and data) services for the operation of RADIS Rohde&Schwarz system in view of	5,336 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	VODAFONE ROMANIA S.A.



	verifying the technical parameters of the mobile telephone network			
84.	Services of maintenance in optimum status of the printers, copy machines, fax machines and scanners – Framework-agreement 48 months.	2,003,328 Lei	Open tender	ETA2U S.R.L.
85.	Consultancy services for a study on the evaluation of a countrywide applicable technical framework for building fibre optic electronic communications networks in the context of the development of broadband electronic communications in Romania	66,400 Lei	Call for tender	VEGACOMP CONSULTING S.R.L.
86.	Services of insurance for equipment, buildings/technical constructions, goods and CASCO vehicles	539,497.54 Lei	Open tender	Asigurarea Românească – ASIROM Vienna Insurance Group S.A.
87.	Services of maintenance and repair for the security systems	175,000 Lei	Simplified procedure	Centrul pentru servicii de radiocomunicații S.R.L.
88.	RCA insurance services for a trailer	229.50 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	Asigurarea Românească – ASIROM Vienna Insurance Group S.A.
89.	New similar insurance services for electronic equipment	2,699.45 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	Asigurarea Românească – ASIROM Vienna Insurance Group S.A.
90.	New similar insurance services for electronic equipment, buildings/technical constructions, goods and CASCO vehicles for the 01.01-30.04.2017 period	210,425.70 Lei	Negotiation without the prior publication of a tender notice	Asigurarea Românească – ASIROM Vienna Insurance Group S.A.
91.	White spaces and Broadcast Training programme	32,400 euro	Social services procurement	ROMKATEL S.R.L.
92.	Event organization services: the 84 <sup>th</sup> meeting of the working group on frequency management (WG FM) within the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)	160,750 Lei	Social services procurement	GRAND HOTEL S.R.L.
93.	Services of event organization: International Conference "Riding the (RADIO) waves of change"	135,565.76 Lei	Social services procurement	BUCURESTI TURISM S.A.
94.	Services of organization of ANCOM's General Meeting	217,533.34 Lei	Social services procurement	DANCO PRO COMMUNICATION S.R.L.
95.	Cleaning services for the offices of Bucharest Regional Division and County Offices	165,000 Lei	Open tender	Terra Clean Services S.R.L.
96.	Exchange parts and accessories, as well as services of maintenance and repairs for out-of-warranty Dacia vehicles (lot 1)	15,000 Lei	Open tender	Star M 98 S.R.L.
97.	Exchange parts and accessories, as well as services of maintenance and repairs for out-of-warranty Nissan vehicles (lot 2)	15,720 Lei	Open tender	Service Ciclop S.A.
98.	Exchange parts and accessories, as well as services of maintenance and repairs for out-of-warranty Dacia vehicles	39,000 Lei	Open tender	Meridian Sud Invest S.R.L.
99.	Office cleaning services	45,485.16 Lei	Open tender	TERRA CLEAN SERVICE S.R.L.
100.	Car service L1 Dacia Logan MCV	3,900 Lei	Open tender	BRAS S.R.L.
101.	Car service L2 Volkswagen Sharan	14,350 Lei	Open tender	SC ANDE MOTORS S.R.L.
102.	Car service L3 OPEL ASTRA	8,350 Lei	Open tender	SC ANDE MOTORS S.R.L.
103.	Car service L4 Mercedes	19,250 Lei	Open tender	CASA AUTO S.R.L.
104.	Car service L5 NISSAN NAVARA	9,500 Lei	Open tender	SC CAREMIL IMPEX S.R.L.
105.	Car service L6 Renault Master	4,650 Lei	Open tender	BRAS S.R.L.

<b>106.</b>	Car service L7 TOYOTA LANDCRUISER	16,810 Lei	Open tender	SC ANDE MOTORS S.R.L.
<b>107.</b>	Car service L8 Dacia DUSTER warranty	5,695 Lei	Open tender	BRAS S.R.L.
<b>108.</b>	Car service L9 NISSAN PATHFINDER warranty	7,545 Lei	Open tender	SC CAREMIL IMPEX S.R.L.
<b>109.</b>	Car service L10 Dacia Logan 1.5 warranty	4,950 Lei	Open tender	BRAS S.R.L.
<b>110.</b>	Services of maintenance and repair for the alarm and anti-burglar systems	10,000 Lei	Call for tender	CANEL S.A.
<b>111.</b>	Car service for out-of-warranty vehicles	34,533.34 Lei	Open tender	DACIA SERVICE CLUJ FELEAC S.A.
<b>112.</b>	Car service for out-of-warranty vehicles	93,333.33 Lei	Open tender	AUTOSPORT SYSTEMS S.R.L.
<b>113.</b>	Cleaning services at the ANCOM Cluj Regional Division offices	74,134.10 Lei	Open tender	TERRA CLEAN SERVICE SRL
<b>114.</b>	Security services for monitoring sites ANCOM Cluj Regional Division	312,872.40 Lei	Excepted services	CAMELEON SYSTEMS S.R.L.
<b>115.</b>	Cleaning services County Office AR	3,896 Lei	Open tender	Stejarul Vesel S.R.L.
<b>116.</b>	Cleaning services County Office GJ DJ MH HD	14,288 Lei	Open tender	Ugard S.R.L.
<b>117.</b>	Cleaning services County Office OJ CS	5,040 Lei	Open tender	Diatours S.R.L.
<b>118.</b>	Car service Dacia Duster	26,700 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>119.</b>	Car service Dacia Logan	24,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>120.</b>	Car service Dacia Logan MCV	12,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>121.</b>	Car service Nissan	4,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>122.</b>	Car service Opel Astra	8,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>123.</b>	Car service Renault Master	8,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>124.</b>	Car service Toyota	5,400 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.
<b>125.</b>	Car service VW	8,000 Lei	Open tender	Autoglobus 2000 S.R.L.

# 15. Priorities for 2017



Among ANCOM's priorities for 2017, special importance is placed on the actions envisaging the effective enforcement of the new infrastructure law – Law 159/2016, aiming at reducing the costs of rolling out broadband networks in Romania.

ANCOM will continue the national inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements, will set up a single point of information on the location, track, type and current use of the physical infrastructure, will set the maximum tariffs for exercising the right of access on the public property, will assess the costs of the physical infrastructures in view of establishing, for certain types, guiding access tariffs and, in collaboration with MCSI and MDRAP, will elaborate and publish the technical rules on the design and building of physical infrastructures and electronic communications networks. Also in view of the Infrastructure Law implementation, the Authority plans to amend in 2017 the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1644/2014 establishing the format and the means for submitting the information on the development and geographic location of the public electronic communications networks and associated infrastructure elements, an action that was initially planned for 2016.

In order to enhance competition in the area of access to the communications networks, in 2017 ANCOM will review the relevant markets of the services of analogue transmission via terrestrial radio electric systems of the public television and radio broadcasting services, will review the tariffs of interconnection-related services provided at an interconnection point and will set the harmonized technical requirements, associated to the IP-based interconnection for the provision of the call termination service. In 2017, ANCOM will also amend the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1201/2011 on establishing the quality indicators for the provision of the internet access service and the publication of the due parameters, initially scheduled for 2016.

As well, to stimulate the demand, the Authority will assess the opportunity to reduce the level of the tariffs for number porting.

In 2017, the Authority will organize a public consultation on the allotment of additional radio spectrum for broadband communications in the 450 MHz, 700 MHz, 800 MHz, 1500 MHz, 2600 MHz and 3.4 – 3.8 GHz bands, able to support the efficient development of networks in the context of the mobile internet uptake.

In addition to holding a new auction for awarding national, regional and local multiplexes for terrestrial digital television, in 2017 the Authority will verify the coverage obligations specified in the licences by means of which the national and regional multiplexes were awarded in previous auctions.

As for the postal market, the Authority has several projects, which envisage the access to the public postal network of CNPR and the access conditions for the alternative providers, and the CNPR activity in its capacity as a universal service provider. As well, the Authority will consult and publish the Regulatory strategy in the postal sector 2017-2020, an action initially planned for the last quarter of 2016.

Among the monitoring and control campaigns to be conducted by the Authority, in 2017 will see a campaign for determining the coverage with mobile telephony signal of national and county roads, a campaign for verifying the compliance of the operators providing pre-paid publicly available electronic communications services with their obligations, as well as a campaign for verifying the contracts concluded by the providers of electronic communications services with the end-users.

# 16. Terms and abbreviations

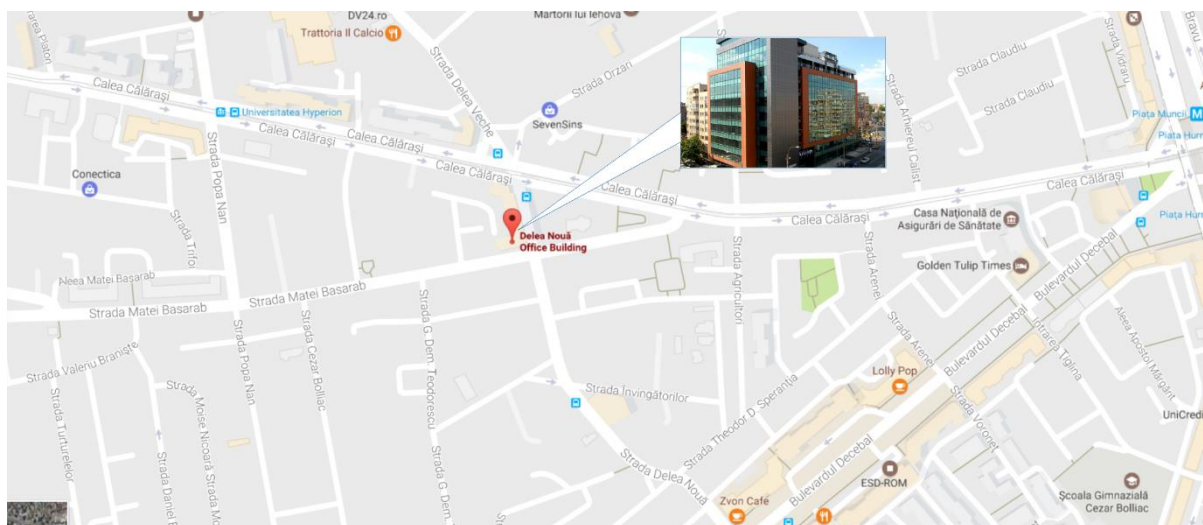


AML	Advanced Mobile Location
ANCOM	National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications
ANPC	National Consumer Protection Authority
ATIS	Automatic Transmitter Identification System
BEREC	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications
CATV	Cable TV
CBD	Central Database
CEPT	Conference of the European Administrations for Post and Telecommunications
CNA	National Audiovisual Council
CNFR	National Radio Frequency Center of the Republic of Moldova
CNPR	Romanian Post National Company
DAB	Digital Audio Broadcasting
DSNG	Digital Satellite News Gathering
DTH	Direct-to-home
EaPeReg	Regulators Network of the Member States of the Eastern Partnership
EC	European Commission
ENISA	European Union Agency for Network and Information Security
ERGP	European Regulators Group for Postal Services
FRATEL	Francophone Network of Telecommunication Regulators
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress Safety System
GNSS	Global Navigation Satellite System
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICCJ	High Court of Cassation and Justice
IMO	International Maritime Organization
INS	National Institute of Statistics
IPTV	Internet Protocol Television
ISPC	International Signalling Point Codes
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LECRET	Laboratory for Electromagnetic Compatibility and Radio Equipment Testing
LURN	Licence for the use of numbering resources
MARS	Maritime Mobile Access and Retrieval System
MCSI	Ministry of Communications and Information Society
MMDS	Multipoint Multichannel Distribution System
MSS	Mobile Satellite Service

MNC	Mobile Network Codes
MVNO	Mobile virtual network operator
NIC	Network Identification Codes
NNP	National Numbering Plan
NSPC	National Signalling Point Codes
NTFA	National Table for Frequency Allocation
PAM	Annual Monitoring Plan
PAMR	Public access mobile radiocommunications
PMR	Professional mobile radiocommunications
RN	Routing Numbers
SMS	Short Message Service
S-PCS	Satellite Personal Communications Services
SNMS	National Spectrum Monitoring System
SNR	Radiocommunications National Company
SNUAU	Unique National System for Emergency Calls
SRR	Romanian Radio Broadcasting Company
STS	Special Telecommunications Service
T-DAB	Terrestrial Digital Audio Broadcasting
TUS	Tariff for the use of spectrum
UHF	Ultra-high frequency
UPU	Universal Postal Union
VHF	Very high frequency
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal



# 17. Contact



## **National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM)**

2 Delea Noua Street, Sector 3, postal code 030925 Bucharest, Romania

telephone: +40 372 845 400

fax: +40 372 845 402

e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

[www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro)

### **Public Relations**

telephone: +40 372 845 845

fax: +40 372 845 404

e-mail: [relatii\\_cu\\_publicul@ancom.org.ro](mailto:relatii_cu_publicul@ancom.org.ro)

### **Mass-media Relations**

telephone: +40 372 845 417

fax: +40 372 845 404

e-mail: [pr@ancom.org.ro](mailto:pr@ancom.org.ro)

### **Regulation Executive Division**

telephone: +40 372 845 491

fax: +40 372 845 410

### **Executive Division for Radio Spectrum and Numbering Management**

telephone: +40 372 845 304

fax: +40 372 845 724

### **Monitoring and Control Executive Division**

telephone: +40 372 845 493

fax: +40 372 845 356

## **ANCOM Regional Divisions:**

### **Bucharest Regional Division**

Address: Bucharest 031072, 4 Lucian Blaga Street, block M 110, section I, sector 3

telephone: +40 372 845 001

fax: +40 21 323 31 97

e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

**Cluj Regional Division**

Address: Cluj-Napoca 400217, 28 Campeni Street, Cluj County  
telephone: +40 372 845 853  
fax: +40 264 484 077  
e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

**Iasi Regional Division**

Address: Iasi 700376, 34A Moara de Vant Lane, Iasi County  
telephone: +40 372 845 214  
fax: +40 232 219 338  
e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

**Timis Regional Division**

Address: Timisoara 300342, 24 Horia Street, Timis County  
telephone: +40 372 845 871  
fax: +40 256 471 699  
e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

## Assessment Report on the implementation of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions, within the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM), for the year 2016

The undersigned, Alina ANTONESCU, being in charge of the 2016 implementation within ANCOM of Law no. 544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions, hereby present this internal assessment report completed upon the enforcement of procedures for access to public interest information, deeming that the Authority's specific activity was:

- ☒ Very good  
☐ Good  
☐ Satisfactory  
☐ Unsatisfactory

This assessment is based on the following criteria and results for 2016:

### I. Resources and process

**1.** How do you assess the human resources available for the activity of providing public interest information?

- ☒ Sufficient  
☐ Insufficient

**2.** How you consider the material resources available for the activity of providing public interest information?

- ☒ Sufficient  
☐ Insufficient

**3.** How do you deem collaboration with the speciality divisions of your institution in providing access to public interest information?

- ☐ Very good  
☒ Good  
☐ Satisfactory  
☐ Unsatisfactory

### II. Results

**A)** Information published *ex officio*

**1.** How has your institution posted the items of information/documents communicated *ex officio*, according to Article 5 of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions?

- ☒ on the Authority's website  
☐ at the Authority's headquarters  
☐ in the mass media  
☒ in the Romanian Official Journal  
☐ some other way: \_\_.

**2.** Do you consider that the items of information were posted in a sufficiently visible spot for the interested entities?

- ☒ Yes

☐ No

**3.** What are the solutions for enhancing the visibility of the published items of information applied by your institution?

ANCOM's website, [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro), has constantly been promoted both by information campaigns dedicated to various target-audiences (users, electronic communications service providers, postal service providers etc.), and by means of press releases and newsletters in Romanian and English and of the answers to requests for information addressed by the public or by media representatives.

For example, during March – May 2016, ANCOM conducted an on-line information campaign for the end-users, on the existence and usefulness of the instruments created by ANCOM: ANCOM's InfoCentre (a section dedicated to the users on ANCOM's website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro)), Veritel.ro – the application for comparing telecom offers, Netograf.ro – the application for testing the internet service quality, Portabilitate.ro – the portal with information on porting telephone numbers. The campaign was aimed at raising awareness of the instruments created by ANCOM for the users and at encouraging the latter to trust and to use them as a main information source for the communications services on the Romanian market.

Moreover, in 2016, ANCOM opened new channels of communications with the public, over online networking platforms, respectively an official ANCOM account on Facebook and a Twitter account.

**4.** Has your institution published, *ex officio*, sets of data in addition to the minimum ones, provided by law?

☒ Yes, namely:

ANCOM has published and permanently updates a series of details corresponding to the activity domains within the institution's regulatory scope, as follows:

- Information designed for electronic communications service providers (e.g., sections *Electronic Communications*, *Limited Resources* and *Studies and Statistics* on the website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro))
- Information designed for postal service providers (sections *Postal services* and *Studies and Statistics* on the website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro)),
- Information intended to help communications services users: section *InfoCentre for consumers* on the website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro), information published on [www.portabilitate.ro](http://www.portabilitate.ro); furthermore, ANCOM developed applications such as [www.veritel.ro](http://www.veritel.ro), offering the end-users information on the telephony and the internet access providers' offers, including the possibility to compare them, respectively [www.netograf.ro](http://www.netograf.ro), providing information on the quality of the internet access service and the possibility to measure several parameters of the connection used.

☐ No

**5.** Is such information published in an open format?

☐ Yes

☒ No

**6.** What are the internal measures you intend to implement in order to publish as many sets of data as possible in open format?

ANCOM collects data from the communications services providers with a view to processing them in pursuit of its specific attributions (regulation, control, etc.). For the year 2017, we intend to analyse what sets of data could be made publicly available in an open format, as well as what types of formats could be used therefor, taking into account the *Guide on Open Data Publishing*. An example thereon could be one of the actions in ANCOM's 2017 Action Plan, regarding the

consultation on granting third parties' access to some information on the ported numbers (portability CDB).

## B) Information provided upon request

1. Total number of requests for public interest information	by requester		by manner of submission		
	from natural persons	from legal persons	on paper	on electronic support	orally
403 <sup>1</sup>	242	161	9	137	257
by area of interest					
I) spending public funds (contracts, investment, expenses etc.)			1		
II) manner of fulfilling the public institution's attributions			2		
III) normative acts, regulations			0		
IV) activity of the institution's leaders			0		
V) information on the enforcement of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions			0		
VI) Other:					
1) Electronic communications					
Telephony			88		
Internet access services			9		
Television			12		
Market analysis/tariffs			40		
Authorisation (general, audio-visual, endorsement)			61		
Interconnection			1		
Radio frequencies			33		
Equipment			26		
2) Tariff comparison tool			1		
3) Infrastructure			0		
4) Portability (information on porting term)			58		
5) Postal services (providers, authorisation, market analyses/tariffs)			24		
6) Other (website, legislation)			57		

2. Total number of favourably solved requests	Answering term				Communication		
	redirected to other institutions within 5 days	favourably solved within 10 days	favourably solved within 30 days	the answering term has been exceeded	in electronic format	on paper	orally
402	0	386	2	14	136	9	257
by area of interest							
I) spending public funds (contracts, investment, expenses etc.)					1		
II) manner of fulfilling the public institution's attributions					2		
III) normative acts, regulations					0		
IV) activity of the institution's leaders					0		
V) information on the enforcement of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions					0		
VI) Other:							
1) Electronic communications							
Telephony					88		
Internet access services					9		
Television					12		
Market analysis/tariffs					40		
Authorisation (general, audio-visual, endorsement)					61		

<sup>1</sup> Certain requests regard several areas of interest.

Interconnection	1
Radio frequencies	33
Equipment	26
2) Tariff comparison tool	1
3) Infrastructure	0
4) Portability (information on porting term)	58
5) Postal services (providers, authorisation, market analyses/tariffs)	24
6) Other (website, legislation)	56

**3.** Specify the main reasons for delaying certain answers beyond the term provided by law:

**3.1** delays during the endorsement receiving process;

**3.2** delays in receiving information from the speciality compartments dealing with such information.

**4.** Measures taken for settling these delays

**4.1** enhanced monitoring on the endorsement circuit of the public information requests; starting from the beginning of 2017, an application has been implemented to enable the easy tracking of the documents issued/received by ANCOM;

**4.2** permanent communication with the speciality departments, while constantly reminding them the provisions of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions, as well as the provisions of its enforcement guidelines.

<b>5. Total number of rejected requests</b>	Reason of rejection		
	excepted under the law	non-existent information	Other reasons: see indent 5.1
1 (partially rejected)	0	0	1
by area of interest			
I) spending public funds (contracts, investment, expenses etc.)			0
II) manner of fulfilling the public institution's attributions			0
III) normative acts, regulations			0
IV) activity of the institution's leaders			0
V) information on the enforcement of Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions			0
VI) Other:			
1) Electronic communications			
a) Telephony			0
b) Internet access services			0
c) Television			0
d) Market analysis/tariffs			0
e) Authorisation (general, audio-visual, endorsement)			0
f) Interconnection			0
g) Radio frequencies			0
h) Equipment			0
2) Tariff comparison tool			0
3) Infrastructure			0
4) Portability (information on porting term)			0
5) Postal services (providers, authorisation, market analyses/tariffs)			0
6) Other (website, legislation)			1

**5.1** Information requested and not provided due to exemption under the law: (enumerate names of documents/information requested):

*1. An electronic communications provider's answer regarding a complaint submitted to the Authority.*

ANCOM communicated the complainant selected information, as deemed relevant for the respective case, quoting from the respondent provider's answer, without sending a copy of it, as such.

## 6. Administrative complaints and complaints filed with the court

<b>6.1</b> Number of administrative complaints regarding the public institution, based on Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions				<b>6.2</b> Number of complaints filed with the court regarding the public institution, based on Law no.544/2001 on the free access to public interest information, with the subsequent amendments and completions			
Favourably solved	Rejected	Solving in progress	Total	Favourably solved	Rejected	Solving in progress	Total
0	1	0	1	1	0	0	1

## 7. Management of the process of communicating public interest information

<b>7.1.</b> Costs			
Total operational costs for the department	Amounts charged on the copying service	Copying fee (lei/page)	Document based on which the copying fee has been established
825.916, 13 lei	0	0	-

### 7.2. Increasing the effectiveness of access to public interest information

a) Does your institution own an information point/virtual library where it publishes public interest data?

☒ Yes

☐ No

b) Enumerate the issues that – in your opinion - should be improved in your institution in order to increase the effectiveness of the process of ensuring access to public interest information:

In my opinion, collaboration with ANCOM's departments holding public interest information should be improved. Therefor, enhancing internal communication actions could be useful, i.e. actions aimed at explaining the people in ANCOM's departments the provisions of legislation on the free access to public interest information, including the risks of failure to communicate or of failure to communicate public interest information within the due term, as well as the benefits of smooth communication with the public.

c) Enumerate the measures taken for enhancing the process of ensuring access to public interest information:

- permanently developing and updating the website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro), where public interest information provided *ex officio* is posted;
- opening the Facebook and Twitter accounts, as new channels of communication with the public;
- ensure sufficient and qualified personnel to answer the public interest information addressed directly to ANCOM;
- updating the application for the registration of public interest information;
- implementing an application enabling a rapid flow of documents and their better traceability;
- permanently monitoring this process in order to identify occurring failures and to take the necessary correction measures, including by reviewing internal procedures.

Drawn up by  
Alina ANTONESCU  
Head of Information and Complaints Unit





**National Authority for  
Management and Regulation in  
Communications of Romania**

2 Delea Noua Street, Bucharest 3,  
030925 Romania

phone: +40 372 845 400

fax: +40 372 845 402

e-mail: [ancom@ancom.org.ro](mailto:ancom@ancom.org.ro)

web: [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro)