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EMERGENCY ORDINANCE no. 111/2011

on electronic communications, approved with amendments and completions
by Law 140/2012, with the subsequent amendments and completions

- *unofficially consolidated text including the legal provisions in force as of 4 July 2019* -

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Preliminary mentions:

- the provisions in red font are no longer in force;
- the provisions highlighted in grey are in force starting from the date mentioned in the subsequent texts in blue font

CHAPTER I
General provisions

Article 1. – (1) This Emergency Ordinance aims to:

a) establish the general regulatory framework for the activities related to electronic communications networks and services, the authorisation regime for such activities, as well as the specific measures intended for fostering competition in the market of electronic communications networks and services;

b) establish the regulatory framework for the relations between the operators, between the providers of electronic communications services and between the operators and the providers of electronic communications services with regard to the access to the public electronic communications networks and associated facilities and services;

c) lay down the rights and obligations of the operators and of the persons requesting the interconnection or access to the networks installed, operated, controlled or made available by them or to the facilities or services associated to these networks;

d) set out the regulatory framework for the relations between the providers of electronic communications networks and services, on the one hand, and the end-users, on the other hand;

e) ensure the end-users' right to access the services within the scope of universal service.

(2) This Emergency Ordinance mainly regulates:

- a) the rights and obligations of the providers of electronic communications networks and services;
- b) the regime of limited resources;
- c) the end-users' rights;
- d) the universal service;
- e) the obligations of the providers of electronic communications networks and services with significant market power.

Article 2. – In exercising the duties provided for in this Emergency Ordinance, the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications, hereinafter referred to as *ANCOM* or the *regulatory authority*, shall pursue the objectives laid down in the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009 on the establishment of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

Article 3. – (1) The provisions of this Emergency Ordinance shall not apply to the provision of electronic communications networks and services by the public institutions or authorities within the national defence, public order and national safety system, according to the legal competences granted in this regard, as well as to the electronic communications networks and services intended for Romania's diplomatic representations from abroad, which observe certain specific regulations.

(2) The provision of certain public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services to the public institutions or authorities within the national defence, public order and national safety system, as end-users, shall be achieved under the conditions of this emergency ordinance.

Article 4. – (1) For the purposes of this emergency ordinance, the following definitions shall apply:

1. *general authorisation* – the legal framework ensuring rights for the provision of electronic communications networks and services and laying down sector specific obligations that may apply to all or to specific types of electronic communications networks or services;

2. *user* – any natural person or legal entity using or requesting a publicly available electronic communications service;

3. *subscriber* – any natural person or legal entity who or which is party to a contract for the provision of certain publicly available electronic communications services offered by a provider of such services, irrespective of whether the payment is made prior or after the provision of the service;

4. *end-user* – any user not providing public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services;

5. *consumer* – any natural person who uses or requests a publicly available electronic communications service for purposes which are outside his/her business or profession;

6. *electronic communications network* – transmission systems and, where applicable, switching or routing equipment and other resources, including network elements which are not active, which permit the conveyance of signals by wire, radio, optical or other electromagnetic means, including satellite electronic communications networks, fixed (circuit- and packet-switched, including Internet) and mobile terrestrial networks, electricity cable systems, to the extent that they are used for the purpose of transmitting signals, networks used for radio and television broadcasting, and cable television networks, irrespective of the type of information conveyed;

7. *provision of an electronic communications network* – the establishment, operation, control or making available of an electronic communications network;

8. *provider of electronic communications networks* – a person whose business consists wholly or partly in the provision of an electronic communications network under the conditions of the general authorisation regime;

9. *electronic communications service* – a service normally provided for remuneration which consists wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals on electronic communications networks, including telecommunications services and transmission services in networks used for broadcasting, but exclude services providing, or exercising editorial control over, content transmitted using electronic communications networks and services; it does not include information society services, as defined in Article 1 item 1 of Law no. 365/2002 on

electronic commerce, republished, which do not consist wholly or mainly in the conveyance of signals over electronic communications networks;

10. *public electronic communications network* – an electronic communications network used wholly or mainly for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services;

11. *interference* – the effect of an unwanted energy which appears at the reception point in an electronic communications network using the radio frequency spectrum, caused by an emission or a radiation or induction phenomenon that obstructs the functioning of the network and may lead to the misinterpretation or loss of information which otherwise could have been received in the absence of such an unwanted energy;

12. *harmful interference* – the interference which endangers or seriously degrades the functioning parameters of a radio navigation service or of other radiocommunication services, including safety services, or which seriously degrades, obstructs, or repeatedly interrupts a radiocommunication service operating in accordance with the international, Community or national legal provisions;

13. *admissible interference* – the noticed or calculated interference which corresponds to the criteria provided in the international, Community or national legal provisions;

14. *allocation of a frequency band* – designation of a given frequency band in the National Table for Frequency Band Allocation, hereinafter referred to as the *NTFA*, for use by one or several terrestrial or space radiocommunication services or by the radio astronomy service, under determined conditions;

15. *allotment of a radio frequency or channel* – the nomination of the user or of the category of users of a radio frequency or channel, in a specific geographic area and under determined conditions;

16. *assignment of a radio frequency or channel* – the authorisation of a radiocommunication station to use a radio frequency or channel under determined conditions;

17. *radio frequency spectrum/ radio spectrum* – the part of the electromagnetic spectrum consisting of radio waves whose frequencies range between 9 kHz and 3,000 GHz;

18. *radio frequencies with non-governmental use* – radio frequencies intended, according to the NTFA, exclusively to be used to provide electronic communications networks and services in the meaning of the provisions herein;

19. *radio frequencies with governmental use* – radio frequencies intended, according to the NTFA, exclusively to be used for governmental purposes by the competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system;

20. *radio frequencies with shared non-governmental/governmental use* – radio frequencies intended, according to the NTFA, to be shared between the non-governmental and the governmental users;

21. *radiocommunications* – electronic communications achieved by means of the radio frequency spectrum;

22. *radiocommunication service* – an electronic communications service made available exclusively by means of radio frequencies;

23. *transnational market* – market identified by the European Commission covering the Community or a substantial part thereof, exceeding the territory of a Member State;

24. *associated facilities* – those services, physical infrastructures or other facilities or elements associated with an electronic communications network or an electronic communications service which enable and/or support the provision of services via that network or service, or which have the potential to do so, and include, among others, buildings and entries to buildings, building wiring, antennae, towers and other supporting constructions, ducts, conduits, masts, manholes and cabinets;

25. *associated services* – those services associated with an electronic communications network or an electronic communications service which enable or support the provision of services via that network or service or which have the potential to do so, and include, among others, number translation or systems offering equivalent functionality, conditional access systems, electronic programme guides and identity, location and presence services;

26. *conditional access systems* – any technical measure or arrangement whereby access to a protected radio or television broadcasting service in intelligible form is made conditional upon subscription or other form of prior individual authorisation;

27. *operator* – a person establishing, operating, controlling or making available to third parties a public electronic communications network or associated facilities or a person authorised therefor;

28. *access* – the making available of facilities or services to a third party, under defined conditions, on either an exclusive or non-exclusive basis, for the purpose of providing electronic communications services, including when they are used for the delivery of information society services or audiovisual programme retransmission services; the access covers, among others:

a) access to network elements and associated facilities, which may involve the connection of equipment, by fixed or non-fixed means, including access to the local loop and to facilities and services necessary to provide services over the local loop;

b) access to the physical infrastructure, including buildings, ducts and masts;

c) access to relevant software systems, including operational support systems;

d) access to information systems or databases for pre-ordering, provisioning, ordering, maintenance and repair requests, as well as billing;

e) access to number translation or systems offering equivalent functionality;

f) access to fixed and mobile networks, in particular for roaming;

g) access to conditional access systems for digital television services;

h) access to virtual network services.

29. *interconnection* – the physical and logical linking between the public electronic communications networks achieved in order to allow the communication between the users of the networks or the access to services; services may be provided by the parties involved or by other parties that have access to the respective network; interconnection is a specific type of access implemented between the operators of public communications networks;

30. *wide-screen television service* – a television service which consists wholly or partially of programmes produced and edited to be displayed in a full height wide-screen format. The 16:9 format is the reference format for wide-screen television services;

31. *local loop* – the physical circuit connecting the network termination point to the main distribution frame or the equivalent facility in the fixed public network;

32. *local sub-loop* – the part of the local loop connecting the termination point of the electronic communications network to a concentration point or a specified intermediate access point in the fixed public electronic communications network;

33. *full access to the local loop or sub-loop* – the use by the beneficiary of the full capacity of a local loop or sub-loop, without changing the ownership of the local loop or sub-loop;

34. *shared access to the local loop or sub-loop* – the use by the beneficiary of a specified part from the capacity of the local loop or sub-loop, such as a part of the frequency or of an equivalent, without disturbing the service initially offered and without changing the ownership of the local loop or sub-loop;

35. *co-location* – the provision of the physical site and of the technical resources necessary for installation and connection, for the proper functioning of the relevant equipment belonging to the beneficiary of this type of access;

36. *publicly available telephone service* – service available to the public for originating or receiving, directly or indirectly, national calls or national and international calls through a number or numbers from a national or international numbering plan;

37. *call* – the connection established through a publicly available electronic communications service allowing bidirectional communication;

38. *public pay telephone* – the telephone made available to the public for the use of which the means of payment may include coins, credit or debit cards, prepaid cards, including cards for use with dialling codes;

39. *geographic number* – a number from the national numbering plan where part of its digit structure contains geographic significance used for routing calls to the physical location of the network termination point;

40. *network termination point* – the physical point at which a subscriber is provided with access to a public electronic communications network; in the case of networks involving switching or routing, the termination point is identified by means of a specific network address which may be linked to a subscriber number or name;

41. *non-geographic number* – a number from the national numbering plan which is not a geographic number; the non-geographic numbers are, inter alia, the numbers allotted to

the electronic communications services provided at mobile locations, the freephone numbers and the Premium Rate numbers;

42. *number portability* – a subscriber's possibility to retain, upon request, his/her telephone number assigned from the national numbering plan when the respective subscriber changes the provider of electronic communications services;

43. *universal service* – the minimum set of services established herein, of specified quality, available to all end-users, at an affordable price, irrespective of their geographic position;

44. *universal service obligations* – specific obligations imposed on a provider of electronic communications networks or services which concern the provision of networks and services in a certain geographic area, including, where applicable, the charging of common tariffs by geographical averaging or the provision of specific tariff options for persons on low incomes or with special social needs;

45. *universal service provider* – the provider of electronic communications networks or services on which ANCOM imposed universal service obligations;

46. ~~*distance contract* – a contract for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or services of access and connection to public electronic communications networks, concluded with the end-users, which makes exclusive use of one or several distance communication means, up to and at the moment of the contract conclusion;~~

46. *distance contract* – a contract for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or services of access and connection to public electronic communications networks, as well as for the supply of terminal equipment related to the service provision, concluded with legal person end-users, without the two parties being physically present at the same time, which makes exclusive use of one or several distance communication means, up to and at the moment of the contract conclusion.

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (1) of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

47. *distance communication means* – any means which, without the simultaneous physical presence of the two parties, may be used for the conclusion of a contract between those parties for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of access and connection to public electronic communications networks;

48. *abuse* – any practice involving the use of a public electronic communications network or of a publicly available electronic communications service which represents a breach of the legislation in the electronic communications field or of other legal provisions, or which generates a significant discomfort to the end-users;

49. *encoding* – an operation whereby the initial signal is transformed at the moment of transmission and can only be reset at reception if the encoding algorithm is known;

50. *decoding* – an operation whereby the initial signal is reset due to the awareness of the encoding algorithm;

51. *placing on the market* – the action of making available, for the first time, against payment or free of charge, an equipment intended for the consumers to receive digital television signals, in view of distribution and/or use;

52. *advanced digital television equipment* – device used to connect to the television receiver or to the receiver integrated in the digital television receiver, able to receive interactive digital television services;

53. *application program interface (API)* – a software interface between applications, made available by broadcasters or service providers, and the resources from the advanced digital television equipment for services of television and radio programme broadcasting in digital format;

54. *contract concluded outside the points of sale* - a contract for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or of services of access and connection to the public electronic communications networks, as well as for the supply of certain terminal equipment related to the service provision, concluded between a provider and a legal person end-user, in one of the following situations:

a) concluded in the simultaneous physical presence of the provider and of the end-user, in a space that is not the provider's point of sale;

b) concluded following an offer received from the end-user under the same circumstances as those provided at letter a);

c) concluded at the provider's point of sale or by any other distance communication means, immediately after the end-user has been personally and individually approached, in another place than the provider's point of sale, in the simultaneous physical presence of the latter and of the end-user;

d) concluded during a visit organised by the provider aimed at or resulting in promoting or selling products or services to the end-user.

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 1 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~(2) Within the purpose of the present Emergency Ordinance, the relevant definitions under Article 3 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2008 on the organisation and functioning of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 160/2008, under Article 2 of Law no. 506/2004 on the processing of personal data and protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector, with the subsequent amendments and completions, under Article 1 of Law no. 365/2002, republished, respectively under Article 1 of the Audiovisual Law no. 504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions shall also apply.~~

(2) Within the purpose of the present Emergency Ordinance, the relevant definitions under Article 3 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2008 on the organisation and functioning of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 160/2008, under Article 2 of Law no. 506/2004 on the processing of personal data and protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector, with the subsequent amendments and completions, under Article 1 of Law no. 365/2002 on electronic commerce, republished, with the subsequent amendments, respectively under Article 1 of the Audiovisual Law no. 504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, as well as the relevant definitions in the consumer protection legislation regarding the consumers' rights at the contract conclusion, shall also apply.

(paragraph amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 3 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

CHAPTER II

Authorisation for providing electronic communications networks and services

Article 5. – The provision of electronic communications networks and services is free and is done under the terms of the general authorisation regime, in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

Article 6. – (1) In order to keep an official record of the providers, any person who intends to provide electronic communications networks or services has the obligation to send a notification to ANCOM, under the form specified in paragraph (3), except for the cases described in Article 7.

(2) The foreign persons who provide publicly available cross-border electronic communications services to the end-users located on the national territory shall send ANCOM the notification provided for in paragraph (1).

(3) ANCOM shall establish and update the standard notification form, comprising the information which any person who intends to provide electronic communications networks or services has the obligation to communicate in order to benefit from the general authorisation. This information is grouped in the following categories:

- a) data necessary for identifying and efficiently communicating with the provider;
- b) description of the types of networks or services the person concerned intends to provide;
- c) estimated date for starting the provision.

(4) The person who made the notification according to paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be authorised to provide the types of networks or services the respective person indicated in the notification, with the corresponding rights and obligations deriving from the general authorisation.

(5) Any modification of the data provided for in paragraph (3) shall be notified to ANCOM within 10 days.

(6) The persons who were withdrawn the right to provide electronic communications networks or services shall be revoked the right to use radio frequencies, numbering resources or other categories of technical resources, where applicable, and may no longer benefit from the general authorisation for a 3-year period since the withdrawal of the right.

Article 7. – (1) The persons who intend to provide electronic communications networks or services exclusively for their own needs shall not have the obligation to send the notification under Article 6.

(2) The persons under paragraph (1) shall be applied the rights and obligations provided for in the general authorisation, as well as the provisions relating to the withdrawal of the right to provide electronic communications networks or services or of the right to use radio frequencies.

(3) The persons who request access or interconnection from the providers of electronic communications networks and services from Romania shall not be subject to the general authorisation procedure referred to in Article 6, if they do not provide services or do not operate networks on the national territory.

(4) ANCOM may establish other types of electronic communications networks or services for which the persons intending to provide them shall not need to send the notification under Article 6.

Article 8. – (1) ANCOM shall elaborate and update the general authorisation for the types of networks and services, establishing the conditions under which these may be provided and thus determining the rights and obligations incumbent on the providers of each type of network or service.

(2) The conditions set according to paragraph (1) shall be objectively justified in relation to the type of network or service concerned, non-discriminatory, proportionate and transparent. These may concern:

- a) financial contributions for supporting the universal service;
- b) payment of the annual monitoring tariff, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X;
- c) service interoperability and network interconnection;

d) accessibility for the end-users to the numbering resources from the National Numbering Plan, from the European Telephony Numbering Space, to the free international universal numbers and, where economically and technically feasible, to the numbering resources from the national numbering plans of other Member States of the European Union, as well as any other conditions imposed pursuant to the provisions herein;

e) requirements related to the environment protection, urban planning and territory arrangement, as well as requirements and conditions related to the granting of the right of way, either public or private, co-location or shared use of the infrastructure, including, where applicable, the financial or technical guarantees necessary to ensure the proper execution of the infrastructure works;

f) obligations referring to the transmission of programme services through electronic communications networks, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the audiovisual field;

g) personal data processing and privacy protection in the electronic communications field, pursuant to the national relevant legislation;

h) protection of the end-users in the electronic communications field and conditions for ensuring the accessibility of electronic communications services for the disabled end-users;

i) restrictions as to the transmission of the illegal and harmful content, in accordance with the legal provisions applicable in the electronic commerce and audiovisual fields;

j) information which must be provided pursuant to Article 6 paragraph (3) and Article 120;

k) legal interception of communications by the authorities and institutions entitled therefor, including the bearing by the providers of electronic communications networks or services of the due costs, and ensuring of confidentiality by own means, accredited under the terms of the normative acts in force;

l) provision of electronic communications networks and services in situations generated by natural calamities or an extremely serious sinister, in view of ensuring the communications between specialised intervention agencies and the other public authorities involved in handling the created situation, including the conditions of use of the electronic communications networks and services for the public authorities' communication of warnings concerning imminent threats and for the limitation of the consequences of major catastrophes;

m) measures for limiting the effects of the electromagnetic fields generated by the electronic communications networks, according to the law;

n) obligations on the granting of access, other than those provided for in Articles 100 to 105;

o) keeping the integrity of the public electronic communications networks, including by conditions that would prevent the occurrence of harmful interferences between electronic communications networks or services;

p) ensuring the security of the public electronic communications networks against unauthorised access;

q) conditions on the use of radio frequencies submitted exclusively to the general authorisation regime, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23, paragraph (3);

r) measures meant to ensure the compliance with the technical standards or specifications, according to Article 8 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments;

s) transparency obligations imposed on the providers of electronic communications services referring to ensuring end-to-end connectivity, in order to attain the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments, including any conditions which restrict the access or use of certain services or applications, in circumstances where such conditions are allowed by the legal framework, and, where justified and proportionate, referring to ensuring the regulatory authority's access to the information required to verify the observance of these obligations.

Article 9. – (1) ANCOM shall amend the general authorisation, in compliance with the principles of objectivity and proportionality, only upon undergoing the consultation procedure specified in Article 135 and only in the following situations:

a) this decision is necessary in order to observe the obligations deriving from an international agreement in which Romania is a party;

b) the circumstances in which the general authorisation was granted have changed.

(2) ANCOM shall revoke the general authorisation, in compliance with the principles of objectivity and proportionality, only in the following situations:

a) this decision is necessary in order to observe the obligations deriving from an international agreement in which Romania is a party;

b) in view of protecting the public interest, when the circumstances in which the general authorisation was granted have changed.

(3) The revoking of the general authorisation in the cases mentioned in paragraph (2) shall be done only upon undergoing the consultation procedure specified in Article 135.

Article 10. – (1) The persons authorised according to Article 6 to provide electronic communications networks or services shall benefit from the right of way under the conditions stipulated by the legislation in force.

(2) The persons authorised according to Article 6 to provide public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services shall also benefit from the following rights:

a) the right to negotiate and conclude access or interconnection agreements with any other authorised providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services, in keeping with Articles 11 and 12;

b) the right to be designated as a universal service provider, under the conditions contained herein.

(3) Upon request or *ex officio*, ANCOM shall issue within 7 days a standard certificate stating that the respective person has sent a notification in accordance with Article 6 and laying down the conditions under which this person benefits from the right of way and the right to negotiate access and interconnection agreements.

Article 11. – The access and interconnection agreements shall be concluded, under the law, in line with the principles of contractual freedom and negotiation in good faith of the technical and commercial conditions of these agreements, in compliance with the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance.

Article 12. – (1) In order to ensure the provision and interoperability of the publicly available electronic communications services, any operator of a public electronic communications network shall have:

a) the right to negotiate an interconnection agreement with any other operator of a public electronic communications network, for the purpose of providing publicly available electronic communications services, including electronic communications services available to users through another public communications network interconnected with the network of either provider;

b) the obligation to negotiate an interconnection agreement with a third party authorised under the conditions of this Emergency Ordinance, upon the latter's request, for the purpose of providing publicly available electronic communications services, including electronic communications services available to users over another public communications network interconnected with the network of either provider.

(2) The operators shall offer access and interconnection in accordance with the obligations set by the regulatory authority pursuant to the provisions of Articles 100 or 105.

(3) The public electronic communications networks installed for providing digital television services shall fulfil the technical requirements in view of ensuring the provision of the television services or programmes on a wide-screen.

(4) The operators receiving and retransmitting wide-format television services or programmes shall keep the respective format.

(5) The information obtained before, during or after the completion of the negotiations for an access or interconnection agreement shall be used exclusively in the scope it was provided for and the confidentiality of the transmitted or stored information shall be observed in all cases. This information may not be disclosed to any third party, in particular to other departments, subsidiaries, secondary headquarters or partners of the provider offering access or interconnection, who would thus obtain a competitive advantage, except for the information requested by the regulatory authority pursuant to the provisions under Chapter IX.

Article 13. – (1) The granting of certain special or exclusive rights concerning the installation or the provision of electronic communications networks or the provision of publicly available electronic communications services, including as regards the use of radio frequencies, shall be forbidden, except for the cases when the provisions of Article 26 paragraph (5) apply.

~~(2) As for the projects of installation of public electronic communications networks achieved with the participation or support of the central or local public administration~~

~~authorities or those totally or partly financed from public funds, for the purpose of providing publicly available electronic communications services, which prevent, restrict or distort the competition in the electronic communications sector or which may have such an effect, the providers of electronic communications networks or services shall benefit from open access to these networks for at least 7 years, in compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, proportionality and objectivity.~~

(2) As for the projects of installation of public electronic communications networks achieved with the participation or support of the central or local public administration authorities or those totally or partly financed from public funds, for the purpose of providing publicly available electronic communications services, which prevent, restrict or distort the competition in the electronic communications sector or which may have such an effect, the providers of electronic communications networks or services shall benefit from open access to these networks, in compliance with the principles of non-discrimination, proportionality and objectivity.

(paragraph amended on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 1. of Law no. 159/2016)

(3) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall not apply to the projects of installation of public electronic communications networks carried out by the public institutions or authorities within the national defence, public order and national safety system, according to the legal competences granted therefor.

~~(4) The technical and economic conditions under which the publicly available electronic communications services and the access to the electronic communications networks in the case under paragraph (2) are provided shall be decided with the assent of ANCOM.~~

(4) The technical and economic conditions under which the publicly available electronic communications services and the access to the electronic communications networks in the case under paragraph (2), as well as any other amendments or completions of these conditions will be submitted to ANCOM for approval, which is issued by its president's decision within 90 days from the date of registering the document containing the proposed technical and economic conditions.

(paragraph amended on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 1. of Law no. 159/2016)

(5) ANCOM shall supervise the observance of the technical and economic conditions set in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4).

~~(6) Any interested person may challenge before the competent administrative court the administrative act which established the implementation of certain projects of installation of electronic communications networks, under the conditions of paragraph (2), in the absence of the ANCOM assent provided for in paragraph (4).~~

(6) The administrative acts establishing any operation conditions for the public electronic communications networks involved in the projects under the conditions of paragraph (2) shall produce no legal effects in the absence of the ANCOM approval provided for in paragraph (4).

(paragraph amended on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 1. of Law no. 159/2016)

(7) The providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services which benefit from special or exclusive rights for providing services in other economy sectors, in Romania or in another Member State of the European Union, shall have the following obligations:

a) keep separate accounting for the activities associated with the provision of electronic communications networks or services, similarly as if these activities were carried out by distinct entities, so as to identify with the applied calculation basis and the assignment methodologies all those elements which contribute to composing the costs and revenues related to the activities associated with the provision of electronic communications networks or services, including a detailed description of the fixed assets and of the structural expenses;

b) make a structural separation for the activities associated with the provision of electronic communications networks or services.

(8) The provisions of paragraph (7) letter a) shall not apply to the providers whose annual revenues obtained from activities related to the provision of electronic communications networks or services in Romania and/or in other Member States of the European Union are smaller than the equivalent in RON of 50 million euros, according to an average exchange rate of the period when the revenues were registered, communicated by the National Bank of Romania.

(9) The providers of public electronic communications networks or the providers of publicly available electronic communications services that are not subject to the requirements

of the commercial company law and do not fulfil the criteria applicable to the small and medium enterprises established by accounting rules harmonised with the requirements of the European Union legislation shall prepare financial statements, shall submit them for approval to an independent financial auditor, under the law, and shall publish them. This requirement shall also apply to the separate financial statements made pursuant to paragraph (7) letter a).

Article 13¹. – (1) In the case of projects for the installation of public electronic communications networks carried out or in progress under Article 13 (2), the central or local public administration authorities that take part in or support the carrying out of such projects or finance them shall send ANCOM the technical and economic conditions regarding the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or for access to the public electronic communications networks, in pursuit of Article 13 (4), within 30 days from the date of receiving such a request from ANCOM.

(2) In case of the central or local public authorities' breach of the provisions of paragraph (1), or of failure to implement within 90 days ANCOM's approval issued in accordance with Article 13 (4) for the projects provided under paragraph (1), ANCOM will establish and impose - by its President's Decision – on the person or entities implementing the respective projects for the installation of public electronic communications networks the technical and economic conditions regarding the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or for access to the public electronic communications networks.

(3) Within 60 days from the date of communicating ANCOM President's Decision provided in paragraph (2), the entities implementing the projects under paragraph (1) shall bring the contracts for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services or the contracts for access to the respective public electronic communications networks in line with the technical and economic access conditions established by ANCOM.

(article introduced on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 2. of Law no. 159/2016)

CHAPTER III

Legal regime of the limited resources necessary for the provision of electronic communications networks and services

Section 1

Administration and management of limited resources

Article 14. – (1) ANCOM administrates at a national level the limited resources necessary for the provision of electronic communications networks and services, such as radio frequencies, numbering resources and other associated technical resources.

(2) ANCOM manages at a national level the numbering resources and other associated technical resources.

(3) The numbering resources provided in the National Numbering Plan and the radio frequencies are limited resources owned by the state.

(4) The administration and management of the limited resources shall be achieved based on the principles of objectivity, transparency, non-discrimination and proportionality.

Article 15. – The signs susceptible of graphic representation depicting numbering resources provided in the National Numbering Plan and associated technical resources may not make the object of protection of the industrial ownership right for the publicly available electronic communications services.

Section 2

Radio frequencies

Article 16. – (1) The radio frequencies shall be used in line with the provisions of the NTFA, with the regulations in force in the electronic communications field, with the international agreements in which Romania is a party, including the regulations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union or by the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

(2) The NTFA shall be adopted by Government decision, at the proposition of ANCOM, after receiving the assent of the Radiocommunication Interdepartmental Commission for the allocations involving radio frequency bands with governmental use or those with shared governmental/non-governmental use.

(3) ANCOM shall ensure, under the law, the administration and coordination at a national level of the activity of radio spectrum management in accordance with the NTFA and the international agreements in which Romania is a party, including with the regulations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union and by the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

Article 17. – (1) The authorities competent to manage the radio frequencies are:

a) ANCOM, for the radio frequencies in the bands allocated for non-governmental use and, under the conditions of Article 19, for the radio frequencies in the bands allocated for shared governmental/non-governmental use;

b) the competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system, for the radio frequencies in the bands allocated for governmental use; in the case of the radio spectrum used for defence purposes, managed exclusively by, or shared with, the Ministry of National Defence, the governmental term “military” shall be used in the NTFA;

(2) The authorities under paragraph (1) have the obligation to ensure the mutual exchange of information concerning the allocation of frequencies in the radio frequency bands with shared non-governmental/governmental use, in accordance with the provisions of Law no. 182/2002 on the protection of classified information, with the subsequent amendments and completions. These authorities shall collaborate with a view to identify and trace the unauthorised emissions and the harmful interferences, for the purpose of ensuring the radio-electric protection of all authorised radiocommunication stations using radio frequencies according to the law.

(3) In view of efficiently using the frequency bands designated according to the NTFA for governmental use or for shared governmental/non-governmental use and of ensuring the electromagnetic compatibility of the owned radio-electric equipment, the competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system may elaborate internal orders and guidelines.

Article 18. – (1) The competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system have the right to use the frequency bands designated according to the NTFA for governmental use or for shared governmental/non-governmental use, to the extent this is necessary for fulfilling the attributions conferred by the law.

(2) The competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system have the right to use for limited time periods the radio frequency bands, to the extent this is necessary for fulfilling the special attributions provided for by Law no. 51/1991 on Romania's national safety.

(3) The use of radio frequencies under the conditions of paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be free of charge, without the need to obtain a licence, in compliance with the following conditions:

a) the observance of the technical and operational requirements necessary to avoid the occurrence of harmful interferences and to limit the effects of the electromagnetic fields;

b) the observance of the obligations deriving from the international agreements in which Romania is a party, including of the regulations adopted by the International Telecommunication Union or by the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

Article 19. – The ANCOM activity of administration and coordination at a national level of the radio spectrum management shall be supported, for the allocations involving radio frequency bands with governmental use or with shared governmental/non-governmental use, by the Radiocommunication Interdepartmental Commission, set up by a Government decision which establishes the structure, the attributions and the functioning of the Commission.

Article 20. – (1) The radio frequency spectrum may be used with any available technology for each type of application established by the NTFA and in compliance with the requirements under the European Union legislation.

(2) By way of exception from the provisions of paragraph (1), ANCOM may decide, thoroughly justified, proportionate and non-discriminatory restrictions regarding the use of certain technologies in certain radio frequency bands, in particular when this is necessary to:

- a) avoid harmful interferences;
- b) limit the effects of the electromagnetic fields;
- c) ensure the technical quality of the service;
- d) ensure the maximisation of the shared use of the radio frequencies;
- e) safeguard efficient use of the spectrum;
- f) ensure the fulfilment of a general interest objective.

(3) The radio frequency spectrum may be used to provide any electronic communications service, established by the NTFA and pursuant to the requirements of the European Union legislation.

(4) By way of exception from the provisions of paragraph (3), in specific radio frequency bands, ANCOM may establish, on a thoroughly justified basis, proportionate and non-discriminatory restrictions as to the provision of certain electronic communications services, including in view of observing the requirements under the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union.

(5) In order to ensure the fulfilment of the general interest objective, the measures adopted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (4) shall be justified; these could concern without limitation:

- a) life safety;
- b) promotion of social, regional or territorial cohesion;
- c) prevention of inefficient use of the radio frequencies; or
- d) promotion of cultural and linguistic diversity and media pluralism, for instance by providing television or radio programme services.

(6) In view of ensuring the compliance with the principles stated in paragraphs (1) and (3), ANCOM shall periodically analyse the restrictions imposed in accordance with the provisions of paragraphs (2) or (4), as the case may be, and shall publish the results of this analysis.

(7) The regulatory authority may adopt the measures provided for in paragraphs (2) and (4) after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135.

Article 21. – (1) ANCOM may forbid, upon the reasoned request of the competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system, for a limited

period, the partial or total use of a certain frequency band or of a certain frequency where national safety, public order or national defence imposes such a measure, as well as where certain commitments assumed through international agreements need to be observed.

(2) The procedure on the interdiction of partial or total use of a certain frequency band or of a certain frequency shall be elaborated by ANCOM, with the consent of the Radiocommunication Interdepartmental Commission, and shall be approved by decision of the ANCOM president.

(3) The competent institutions within the national defence, public order and national safety system may require the providers of electronic communications networks and services, in extraordinary cases and for a limited period, to modify certain technical parameters of the radio broadcasting, in view of fulfilling certain special attributions specified in Law no. 51/1991.

(4) The situations under paragraph (3) shall be communicated to ANCOM at once, in accordance with Law no. 182/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

Article 22. – ~~(1) Placing on the market and putting in operation — on the Romanian territory of equipment defined in Directive 1999/5/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 March 1999 on radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment and the mutual recognition of their conformity and in Directive 2004/108/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 15 December 2004 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to electromagnetic compatibility, and repealing Directive 89/336/EEC, are allowed in the conditions established by Government decision.~~

(1) Placing on the market and putting into operation radio equipment and electronic communications terminal equipment, on the Romanian territory, shall be allowed under the terms set by Government decision.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article, item 1 of Law no. 140/2012)

(1¹) The requirements and conditions regarding the electromagnetic compatibility of electrical and electronic equipment shall be established by Government decision.

(paragraph introduced on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article, item 2 of Law no. 140/2012)

(2) The regulatory authority shall establish the technical rules for the radio interfaces defining the requirements that the equipment under paragraph (1) must meet in order to be used.

Article 23. – (1) The radio frequencies may be used only upon obtaining a licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded under conditions that would ensure the efficient use of the limited resource, the prevention of the occurrence of harmful interferences on the networks operated by other persons using the radio spectrum under the law, the ensuring of the technical quality of the service provided or the fulfilment of other general interest objectives.

(2) The regulatory authority shall award for individual use, by allocation or assignment, radio frequencies in the bands provided in the NTFA, in accordance with the procedure established by decision of the ANCOM president, and shall permanently keep the record of their use.

(3) ANCOM may set, by president's decision, certain categories of frequencies whose use is allowed without needing to obtain a licence for the use of radio frequencies, if this is technically possible, as well as when the risk of occurrence of harmful interferences is low, imposing therewith the harmonised conditions for their use.

(4) In the situation presented in paragraph (3), in the case of certain radio frequency bands intended for the provision of electronic communications networks and services, the regulatory authority may decide to subject the use to the general authorisation regime in reference to the access and conditions of use.

Article 24. – (1) The licence for the use of radio frequencies is the administrative act whereby ANCOM grants to a provider authorised pursuant to Chapter II the right to use one or several radio frequencies in order to provide electronic communications networks or services, with the observance of certain technical parameters and for a limited period of time.

(2) The licence for the use of radio frequencies shall set the conditions in which its holder may exercise the right specified in paragraph (1). These conditions must be objectively justified in relation to the type of network or service concerned, non-discriminatory, proportionate and transparent. They may envisage:

a) the designation of the type of network or service or of the technology for which the right to use the frequencies was granted, including, if applicable, the exclusive use of a frequency for transmitting a certain audiovisual media service, pursuant to the legislation in the audiovisual field;

b) the effective, rational and efficient use of frequencies, including, if applicable, requirements of quality for the provided service and of territory coverage;

c) terms for the effective use of frequencies;

d) technical and operational requirements necessary to prevent the occurrence of harmful interferences and limit the effects of the electromagnetic fields, where these requirements differ from the ones included in the general authorisation;

e) the time of period for which the right of use is granted, under the reserve of the NTFA amendment; the licence validity term is adequate for the electronic communications service concerned, considering the pursued objective, and takes into account an adequate period necessary for amortizing the investment;

f) the possibility and conditions referring to the transfer of the right of use;

g) the tariff for the use of spectrum, set in accordance with the provisions of Article 30;

h) any obligations undertaken by the provider in question during a competitive or comparative selection procedure;

i) obligations deriving from international agreements on frequency use;

j) obligations deriving from the experimental or occasional use of radio frequencies.

(3) The licence for the use of radio frequencies may be amended at the ANCOM initiative, in keeping with the competences incumbent according to the legislation in force, in the situations imposed by:

a) the observance of the conditions on the effective, rational and efficient use of radio frequencies;

b) the prevention of harmful interferences;

c) the implementation of the objectives of European harmonisation and international cooperation concerning the use of radio frequencies;

d) the observance of the international agreements in which Romania is a party relating to the use of radio frequencies;

e) the resolution of the cases of limited radio frequency availability, in certain geographic areas and under specified technical conditions, in the radio frequency bands designated for the type of application intended for the provision of the network covered by the licence;

f) the implementation of the strategy for the development of electronic communications and management of radio spectrum;

g) the amendment of the NTFA.

(4) In the situation described in paragraph (3), ANCOM shall notify the holder of the licence for the use of radio frequencies on the changes that need to be done and shall give the holder a reasonable term for implementing them, proportionate to the qualitative or quantitative nature of the respective changes.

Article 25. – (1) The number of licences that are to be granted in a radio frequency band may be limited when needing to ensure the efficient use of the radio spectrum or prevent the occurrence of harmful interferences.

(2) The number of licences for the use of radio frequencies may be limited only in compliance with the following conditions:

a) ANCOM considers the need that the measure brings the users a maximum of benefits and facilitates the enhancement of competition;

b) ANCOM gives all interested parties, including users and consumers, the possibility to express their opinions concerning the measure;

c) any decision limiting the number of licences and the explanatory reasons shall be made public.

(3) In order to appreciate whether the limitation of the number of licences is still justified, ANCOM shall analyse the decision, adopted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1), when it deems opportune or upon receiving a reasoned request from a person directly affected by the limitation measure.

(4) Where ANCOM deems that new rights for the use of radio frequencies meet the required awarding conditions, the regulatory authority has the obligation to bring this into the public attention and launch the invitation to submit applications.

Article 26. – (1) The licences for the use of radio frequencies shall be awarded by means of an open, objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate procedure within 6 weeks from the reception of a complete application, alongside all the documents necessary therefor, except for the licences awarded under the conditions of paragraphs (2) and (5).

(2) As for the licences for the use of radio frequencies which meet the conditions stated in Article 25, ANCOM shall award the usage right by competitive or comparative selection, based on an objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate procedure, which does not effect in the restriction, prevention or distortion of competition, within 8 months from receiving a request therefor. The competitive or comparative selection procedure may also be used as a means to grant the usage right in other cases established by ANCOM.

(3) The terms provided in paragraphs (1) and (2) may be amended by ANCOM if this is necessary for observing an international agreement in which Romania is a party referring to the use of radio frequency spectrum or of orbital positions.

~~(4) ANCOM may, within a procedure for awarding the licence for the use of radio frequencies, in compliance with the principles under paragraph (2), out of reasons related to promoting competition in the electronic communications field, with the prior consultation of the Competition Council, decide to exclude certain persons from the selection procedure. The regulatory authority shall justify the measure and shall take the decision only after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135.~~

(4) ANCOM may, within a procedure for awarding the licence for the use of radio frequencies, in compliance with the principles under paragraph (2), out of reasons related to promoting competition in the electronic communications field, with the prior consultation of the Competition Council, decide to preclude the participation of certain persons in the selection procedure. The regulatory authority shall justify the measure and shall take the decision only after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article item 3 of Law no. 140/2012)

(5) In thoroughly justified cases, by way of exception from the provisions of paragraph (2), the radio frequencies may be granted by direct award, with the assent of the National Audiovisual Council, to the radio-broadcasters providing public radio and television

programmes only in the situation where the measure is necessary to attain certain general interest objectives. The awarding of radio frequencies in the conditions of this paragraph must be objectively justified, transparent and proportionate.

(6) Before the time limit set for the submission of offers, the regulatory authority has the right to cancel a selection procedure already begun. The decision to cancel the selection procedure must be objectively justified or represent the consequence of certain conditions which could not be known at the initiation of the selection procedure. ANCOM shall communicate, within 30 days, the reasons for cancelling the selection procedure and shall return, upon request, the purchasing costs of the documentation elaborated for the selection procedure.

Article 27. – (1) The right to use the radio frequencies may be withdrawn, totally or partially, in the following circumstances:

a) the rights conferred by the licence are not exercised for the purpose for which they were granted in the term set according to Article 24 paragraph (2) letter c);

b) the measure is necessary in view of implementing the objectives of European harmonisation and international cooperation concerning the use of radio frequencies;

c) the measure is necessary in view of observing the international agreements in which Romania is a party referring to the use of radio frequencies;

d) the measure is necessary in view of implementing the electronic communications development strategy and the radio spectrum management policy;

e) where the exercise of the usage right is interrupted for more than six months, out of reasons imputable to the holder, and the direct effect is the limitation of the ANCOM possibility to award other usage rights under certain conditions;

f) in order to avoid the radio spectrum hoarding by not using the limited resource at the level of allocation through licences, when this measure is necessary to ensure an effective market competition or to remove certain market entry barriers which result in the restriction, prevention or distortion of competition.

(2) The right to use radio frequencies in the cases provided for in paragraph (1) letters b) to d) may be withdrawn only after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135.

(3) In the case mentioned in paragraph (1) letter f), previously to taking the measure of withdrawing the usage right, ANCOM may allow the transfer of the right to use radio frequencies, in a determined timeframe, under conditions ensuring that competition is safeguarded.

(4) If the timeframe under paragraph (3) is not observed, ANCOM may decide to withdraw the usage rights only after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135.

Article 28. – ~~(1) The granting of the licences for the use radio frequencies by means of competitive or comparative selection procedures shall be bound by the payment to the state budget of a licence fee, the amount of which shall be set, separately for each case, by Government decision initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government, upon ANCOM's proposal.~~

~~(1) The granting of the licences for the use radio frequencies by means of competitive or comparative selection procedures shall be bound by the payment to the state budget of a licence fee; the amount and the conditions concerning the payment shall be set, separately for each case, by Government decision initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government, upon ANCOM's proposal.~~

~~(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article item 4 of Law no. 140/2012)~~

~~(1) The granting of the licences for the use radio frequencies by means of competitive or comparative selection procedures shall be carried out as follows:~~

~~a) for licences in the frequency bands 703-733 MHz/758-788 MHz (2x30 MHz), 738-753 MHz (1x15 MHz), 880-915 MHz/925-960 MHz (2x35 MHz), there shall be set a minimum value amounting to 4% from the turnover of the year preceding the licence extension, achieved on the level of the NACE category where the electronic communications activity is classified, multiplied by the number of years for which the licence is issued;~~

~~b) for licences in the frequency bands 791-821 MHz/832-862 MHz (2x30 MHz), 1920/2110-2170 MHz (2x60 MHz), 3400-3800 MHz (400 MHz), there shall be set a minimum value amounting to 2% from the turnover of the preceding year, achieved on the level of the~~

~~NACE category where the electronic communications activity is classified, multiplied by the number of years for which the licence is issued.~~

~~(paragraph amended on 29 December 2018 according to the provisions of Article 77 indent 1 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018)~~

(1) The granting of frequency usage licences by means of competitive or comparative procedures shall be bound by the payment of a licence fee to the state budget; the amount of the fee for a licence granted by competitive selection procedure – respectively the minimum licence fee in this case – and the conditions concerning the payment shall be set, separately for each case, by Government decision initiated by ANCOM and they will aim, among others, the efficient assignment and use of the usage rights and – where possible - they will take into account the costs that may be incurred in fulfilling the authorisation conditions imposed in pursuit of public policy objectives.

~~(paragraph amended on 04 July 2019 according to the provisions of Article I indent 1 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)~~

~~(2) The competitive selection is the procedure of awarding the licence for the use of radio frequencies whereby the usage right is granted to the winner of an auction, due to the bidding of a maximum value for the licence fee, having as a start point the minimal value set according to paragraph (1), while ensuring the fulfilment of certain pre-qualification criteria of a technical, administrative or financial nature, as the case may be.~~

~~(paragraph repealed on 29 December 2018 according to the provisions of Article 77 indent 2 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018)~~

(3) A comparative selection is a procedure of awarding the licence for the use of radio frequencies by which the radio frequency usage right is awarded to the first ranked, after an assessment of the submitted tenders, based on a set of pre-established criteria of a technical, administrative or financial nature, as the case may be.

(3¹) A competitive selection is a procedure of awarding one or several licence/licences for the use of frequencies by which the radio frequency usage right is awarded to the winner/winners of an auction who - having fulfilled all the pre-established criteria of a technical, administrative or financial nature, as the case may be,- submit the highest bid for the licence fee, starting from a minimum value set by the Government Decision provided under paragraph (1).

(paragraph introduced on 04 July 2019 according to the provisions of Article I indent 2 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)

(4) The detailed regulation on conducting the competitive or comparative selection procedures are adopted by decision of the president of ANCOM.

Article 29. – (1) The costs determined by the change of destination or the refarming of the frequency bands due to the awarding of licences for the use of radio frequencies by means of selection procedures shall be borne from the amount of the licence fee mentioned in Article 28 paragraph (1), as well as from other financing sources which may be established by Government decision.

(2) The compensation of the costs under paragraph (1) shall be set, in each case, by Government decision, initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government upon the ANCOM proposal.

(3) The procedures and the methodologies for determining and assessing the costs under paragraph (1) shall be set by decision of the ANCOM president.

Article 30. – (1) Holders of the licences for the use of radio frequencies shall owe to ANCOM an annual tariff for the use of spectrum. The actual amount of this tariff shall be calculated based on the allotments or assignments of radio frequencies performed by means of, or based on, the licence for the use of radio frequencies.

(2) The tariff for the use of spectrum under paragraph (1), set by decision of the ANCOM president, shall ensure the optimum use of the radio frequencies and shall be objectively justified, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate to the purpose for which it is intended.

Article 31. – (1) The right to use radio frequencies awarded following comparative or competitive selection procedures shall be granted for maximum 10 years.

(2) By way of exception from the provisions of paragraph (1), in view of observing the principles stated in Article 24 paragraph (2) letter e), the right to use radio frequencies may be granted for up to 15 years.

~~(3) The validity term of the licences for the use of radio frequencies awarded based on special normative acts, may be renewed by ANCOM for periods at most equal to the initial one, if this measure does not restrict, prevent or distort competition.~~

(3) The validity term of the licences for the use of radio frequencies, including those awarded based on special normative acts, may be renewed by ANCOM for periods at most equal to the initial one, if this measure does not restrict, prevent or distort competition.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article item 5 of Law no. 140/2012)

(4) When extending the validity of the licence for the use of radio frequencies, the regulatory authority may review the conditions considered at the initial award of the licence.

(5) In the case presented in paragraph (4), ANCOM shall inform the licence holder on the changes which must be done and shall give the respective holder sufficient time to implement them, proportionally to the qualitative or quantitative nature of the changes.

~~(6) The extension of the validity of the licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded by selection procedure shall be bound by the payment to the state budget of a licence fee; the amount and the conditions concerning the payment shall be established, individually, by Government Decision initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government upon ANCOM's proposal.~~

~~(6) The extension of the validity of the licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded by selection procedure shall be bound by the payment to the state budget of a licence fee; the amount and the conditions concerning the payment shall be established, individually, by Government Decision initiated by the General Secretariat of the Government upon ANCOM's proposal.~~

~~(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article, indent 5 of Law no. 140/2012)~~

~~(6) — The extension of the validity of the licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded by selection procedure shall be bound by the payment to the state budget of a licence fee amounting to 4% from the turnover of the year preceding the licence extension, achieved on the level of the NACE category where the electronic communications activity is classified, multiplied by the number of years for which the licence is issued.~~

~~(paragraph repealed on 26 December 2018 according to Article 77, indent 3 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018)~~

(6) The extension of the validity of the licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded by selection procedure shall be subject to the provisions of this emergency ordinance and shall be bound by the payment of a licence fee to the state budget, set considering the objectives under Art. 28 (1); the amount and the conditions of the payment, itemized by frequency band, shall be set by Government Decision initiated by ANCOM.

~~(paragraph amended on 04 July 2019 according to Article 1, indent 6 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)~~

~~(7) – The licences in progress on the date of entry into force of this emergency ordinance are not concerned by the review in paragraph (4), but may be renewed according to the conditions in paragraphs (3) – (6).~~

~~(paragraph repealed on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article, indent 6 of Law no. 140/2012)~~

Article 32. – (1) The radio frequencies shall be used in the amateur service without the prerequisite of obtaining a licence for the use of radio frequencies.

(2) Only authorised persons, hereinafter referred to as radioamateurs, may operate in the amateur service, in frequency bands assigned through the NTFA to this radiocommunication service, for non-commercial activities and for personal purposes, for individual training, technical studies and intercommunication.

(3) ANCOM shall ensure the certification and authorisation of radioamateurs, as well as the way in which they are to use the radio frequencies according to the terms and conditions established by decision of the ANCOM president.

Article 33. – (1) The radiocommunication stations in the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services and in the radiotelephone service on inland waterways may be operated only by the persons who hold the necessary knowledge level for operating such stations.

(2) The radiocommunication stations in the land mobile service, except for the radiocommunication stations composing the mobile public networks, may be operated only by the persons who hold the necessary knowledge level for operating such stations.

(3) ANCOM shall ensure the certification of the personnel referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) under the terms and conditions established by decision of the ANCOM president.

Article 34. – As for the radio frequencies necessary for the communication needs of the embassies and diplomatic missions of other states in Romania, the procedure on the obtainment of the usage right and the conditions associated to this right shall be set by decision of the ANCOM president, with the approval of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in compliance with the European harmonised procedures and the international agreements in which Romania is a party.

Article 35. – (1) The holder of the licence for the use of radio frequencies awarded for the provision of a public electronic communications network may transfer the usage right conferred by the licence to another person authorised under the conditions of Article 6.

(2) The licence for the use of radio frequencies may be transferred in its integrality, only with the prior consent of ANCOM, with all the deriving obligations, as well as with the observance of the conditions provided in the licence regarding its transfer. Any agreement concerning the transfer of the licence, concluded without the prior consent, shall be null and void.

(3) ANCOM may establish certain radio frequency bands in the case of which the usage right may be partially transferred.

(4) Prior to the right transfer, ANCOM may request the transferee to fulfil certain conditions leading to the observance of the objectives considered at the initial granting of the right.

(5) The transfer of the radio frequency usage right under the conditions of paragraphs (2) to (4) shall not restrict, prevent or distort competition and, where the frequency use is harmonised at the European Union level, shall not lead to the change of the usage destination of the frequencies covered by the licence in a way which would contravene to the harmonised use.

(6) The transfer of the radio frequency usage right shall be made publicly available by ANCOM.

Article 36. – ANCOM shall set the administrative procedure for the award, amendment, cessation, extension and transfer of the right to use radio frequencies, as well as of the corresponding rights and obligations regarding the use of radio frequencies.

Section 3

Numbering resources and associated technical resources

Article 37. – (1) ANCOM shall adopt the National Numbering Plan.

(2) The National Numbering Plan sets the rules on the administration and management at a national level of the numbering resources used for the provision of publicly available electronic communications services, in accordance with the international agreements in which Romania is a party.

(3) The National Numbering Plan may be amended in order to fulfil the obligations resulted from the international agreements in which Romania is a party, to ensure the sufficient availability of the numbering resources or to adjust to the evolution of services.

(4) The providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to implement, on their own expense, the amendments brought to the National Numbering Plan.

(5) The measures specified in paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be adopted with the observance of the public consultation procedure described in Article 135.

(6) The National Numbering Plan and any amendments thereto shall be published, subject only to limitations imposed on the grounds of national security, under the law.

Article 38. – (1) ANCOM shall ensure that proper numbering resources are made available for all the categories of publicly available electronic communications services.

(2) The right to use numbering resources shall be granted to the providers of publicly available electronic communications services that meet the conditions established by ANCOM.

(3) ANCOM may establish certain categories of numbering resources for which the usage right shall be granted to the providers of public electronic communications networks as well.

(4) The single emergency call number 112 is allotted to the administrator of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls.

(5) The secondary regulations may designate certain numbers in view of ensuring other services necessary to satisfy the public interest, which may be allotted to certain public authorities.

Article 39. – (1) The administration and management of the numbering resources shall observe the principle of equal treatment applied to all the providers of publicly available electronic communications services or to the providers of public electronic communications networks, as the case may be.

(2) The providers of publicly available electronic communications services that were granted the usage right for certain numbers or number blocks shall apply the principle of non-discrimination and transparency to other providers of electronic communications services, as regards the number sequences used to give access to their services.

Article 40. – (1) The use of the numbering resources shall only be allowed upon obtaining a licence granted, according to the law, under conditions that ensure their efficient use.

(2) ANCOM shall set the administrative procedure for the award, amendment, extension, cessation, and transfer of the right to use numbering resources, as well as of the corresponding rights and obligations regarding the use of the numbering resources.

(3) The providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to observe the National Numbering Plan and the conditions on the use of the numbering resources.

Article 41. – (1) The licence for the use of numbering resources is the administrative act whereby ANCOM grants to a provider the right to use certain numbers under the National Numbering Plan for the latter to provide electronic communications services, for a limited period of time.

(2) The licence for the use of numbering resources sets the conditions in which its holder may exercise the right provided in paragraph (1). These conditions must be objectively justified in relation to the service in question, non-discriminatory, proportionate and transparent.

(3) The conditions on the use of numbering resources may envisage:

a) the designation of the service for which the right to use numbering resources was granted, including any requirements related to the provision of that service, as well as the charging principles or the maximum tariffs which may be applied for the calls to certain numbers or number blocks, in view of ensuring the protection of the end-users' interests;

b) the effective, rational and efficient use of the numbering resources;

c) number portability requirements;

d) obligations relating to the services of subscriber directories and directory enquiry;

e) the period of time for which the usage right is granted, under the reserve of the amendment of the National Numbering Plan;

f) the transfer or reassignment of the numbering resources;

g) the tariff for the use of numbering resources, fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 43;

h) any obligations assumed by the provider in question during a competitive or comparative selection procedure;

i) obligations deriving from international agreements in which Romania is a party regarding the use of the numbering resources.

(4) The conditions on the use of numbering resources shall be amended in justified cases and in compliance with the public consultation procedure described in Article 135.

Article 42. – (1) The licences for the use of numbering resources shall be granted by means of an open, objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate procedure, within 3 weeks from receiving a complete application, alongside all the necessary documents in this sense, in the case of the numbering resources whose destination was set by the National Numbering Plan, except for the licences that are granted by a competitive or comparative selection procedure, for which the term is maximum 6 weeks.

(2) ANCOM may decide, on a reasoned basis, that the allotment of certain numbering resources be made following alternative procedures, in compliance with the terms and principles stated in paragraph (1).

(3) ANCOM shall grant licences for the use of numbering resources whenever it receives a justified application therefor, taking into consideration the nature of the service concerned, the need to obtain the respective numbering resources, the observance of the conditions on the use of numbering resources and the ensuring of their efficient use, as well as the need to satisfy the requests of numbering resources on a long run.

(4) After consulting the interested parties, according to the law, ANCOM may decide to grant certain categories of numbers with special economic value by means of competitive or comparative selection procedures.

Article 43. – (1) ANCOM may require the holders of licences for the use of numbering resources to pay a tariff for the use of these resources.

(2) The tariffs under paragraph (1) must ensure the optimum use of the numbering resources, must be objectively justified, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate to the purpose for which they are intended.

Article 44. – (1) The numbering resources under the licence may be transferred, totally or partially, to a third party, only with the prior consent of ANCOM and only upon all the obligations deriving from the right to use numbering resources are assumed, as well as with the observance of the conditions under the licence with regard to their transfer.

(2) Any agreement on the transfer of the right to use numbering resources concluded without the observance of the provisions under paragraph (1) shall be null and void.

(3) The transfer of the right to use numbering resources shall not restrict, prevent or distort competition.

(4) The transfer of the right to use numbering resources shall be made publicly available by ANCOM.

Article 45. – (1) The right to use the technical resources necessary to provide publicly available electronic communications services or to operate public electronic communications networks shall be granted exclusively by ANCOM.

(2) The regulatory authority shall establish the procedure for the award, amendment, cessation and transfer of the right to use the identification, signalling and routing codes, without limitation to these, as well as the rights and obligations of the holders of the right to use these technical resources.

CHAPTER IV

Security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services

Article 46. – (1) The providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services shall take all necessary technical and organisational measures to appropriately manage the risks posed to security of networks and services.

(2) Having regard to the state of the art, the measures referred to in paragraph (1) shall ensure a level of security appropriate to the risk presented and shall be taken to prevent or minimise the impact of security incidents on users and interconnected networks.

(3) The providers of public electronic communications shall take all appropriate steps to guarantee the integrity of their networks and to ensure the continuity of supply of services provided over these networks.

(4) Where applicable, the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services shall collaborate in order to implement the measures mentioned under this Article.

Article 47. – (1) The providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services shall notify ANCOM in the shortest time possible of any breach of security or loss of integrity which has had a significant impact on the provision of networks or services.

(2) ANCOM may inform the public on the existence of the case specified in paragraph (1) or may require the providers to do so, where it determines that disclosure of the breach is in the public interest.

(3) Where deeming it necessary, ANCOM shall inform the national regulatory authorities for communications in other Member States of the European Union and the European Network and Information Security Agency on the breach of security of networks and services or on the loss of network integrity.

(4) ANCOM shall annually submit a summary report to the European Commission and to the European Network and Information Security Agency on the notifications received according to paragraph (1) and the action taken in those cases.

Article 48. – ANCOM may establish the modality of implementation of the provisions of Articles 46 and 47, in compliance with the public consultation procedure under Article 135.

Article 49. – (1) In view of applying the provisions of this Chapter, ANCOM may require the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services to:

a) provide all the information necessary to assess the security and integrity of their networks and services, including the applicable internal security policies;

b) submit to a security audit carried out by an independent body or by another competent authority and to make the results thereof available to ANCOM. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the provider.

(2) ANCOM may verify and assess the measures established by providers to guarantee the security and integrity of their networks and services. It may also verify and assess the observance of these measures in the cases where the security of networks and services has been breached or where network integrity has been lost, and may impose measures in this regard.

CHAPTER V

End-users' rights

Section 1

Contracts

Article 50. – (1) Contracts concluded by consumers to benefit from access and connection to public electronic communications networks or from publicly available electronic communications services may be concluded for an initial period of maximum 24 months.

(2) Consumers shall also be offered the possibility to conclude contracts in order to benefit from the services provided in paragraph (1) for maximum 12 months.

~~(3) Upon request, other end-users may conclude contracts under the terms of paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 51.~~

(3) Upon request, other end-users may conclude contracts under the terms of paragraphs (1) and (2).

(paragraph amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 4 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

(4) The provisions of Government Ordinance no. 21/1992 on consumer protection, republished, with the subsequent amendments and completions, as well as the other normative acts in the consumer protection field shall correspondingly apply to the contracts regulated by this section.

§1

General framework

Article 51. – (1) ~~Contracts concluded by consumers to benefit from services of access and connection to public electronic communications networks or from publicly available electronic communications services shall specify in a clear, comprehensive and easily accessible form, at least the following minimum clauses, regarding:~~ Contracts concluded by end-users to

benefit from services of access and connection to public electronic communications networks or from publicly available electronic communications services shall specify in a clear, comprehensive and easily accessible form, at least the following minimum clauses, regarding:

(introductory part amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 6 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

a) the provider's identification data;

b) the services provided;

c) in the case of the contracts concluded for the provision of publicly available telephone services, the subscriber's option as to whether or not to include his/her personal data in databases in view of the provision of directory enquiry services or subscriber directories, as well as, if the subscriber chooses to be included in the subscriber directory, the data concerned;

~~d) prices and tariffs for each service or product contracted along with the service, the manner of their implementation, the means by which up-to-date information on all applicable tariffs can be obtained, payment methods, as well as whether there are any cost differences due to the various payment methods;~~

d) prices and tariffs for each service or service bundle purchased, as well as, if applicable, the price of each product contracted along with the service, the means by which up-to-date information on all applicable tariffs can be obtained, payment methods, as well as whether there are any cost differences due to the various payment methods;

(letter amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 7 of Law no. 140/2012)

e) the duration of the contract, the conditions for renewal and termination of services and of the contract, as well as the conditions in which service provision is suspended;

f) the applicable compensations and their granting procedure if the contracted service quality levels and other contractual terms are not met;

g) the means of initiating the dispute resolution procedure established in Article 118;

h) the type of action the providers may take in reaction to security or integrity incidents, threats and vulnerabilities.

(2) The clause under paragraph (1) letter b) shall establish, among others:

a) whether or not access to the single emergency call number 112 is offered and caller location information is being provided in order to ensure emergency services, and any limitations on the access to the single emergency call number 112, according to the provisions of Article 70;

b) information on any other conditions limiting the access to, or use of, certain services and applications;

c) the minimum service quality levels offered, including at least the time for the initial connection to the network and/or services offered by the provider, the time in which faults are resolved, the time in which complaints are settled, as well as, if applicable, the minimum level of other quality parameters set by ANCOM;

d) information on the procedures put in place to measure and shape traffic so as to avoid filling or overfilling a network link, as well as information on how these procedures could impact on service quality;

e) the types of maintenance services offered and customer support services provided, as well as the means of contacting these services;

f) if such is the case, any restrictions imposed by the provider on the use of terminal equipment supplied.

(3) The clause under paragraph (1) letter e) shall include, when applicable:

~~a) the minimum contract duration or the minimum service usage period required to benefit from promotional terms or advantages;~~

a) any minimum usage or duration required to benefit from promotional terms or advantages;

(letter amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 8 of Law no. 140/2012)

b) any charges related to ensuring number portability and other identifiers;

c) any charges due by subscribers on termination of the contract, including, if applicable, any cost recovery with respect to the purchased terminal equipment;

~~(4) The contracts under paragraph (1), except for those concerning the services provided by means of prepaid cards or other assimilated payment means, shall be concluded in writing, on paper or another durable, visible and easily readable support, with a font of at least 12p size or, as the case may be, by distance communication means, with the observance of the conditions under the law. With regard to the contracts concluded in writing, the background colour of the paper must contrast with the used font.~~

(4) The contracts under paragraph (1), except for those concerning the services provided by means of prepaid cards or other assimilated payment means, shall be concluded in writing, with a legible font, of at least 10p size, on paper or on another durable, visible and easily readable support or, if the end-user agrees, in electronic form or, as the case may be, by

distance communication means, with the observance of the conditions under the law. With regard to the contracts concluded in writing, the background colour of the paper must contrast with the used font.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to Article 9 of Law no. 140/2012)

(5) At the time of purchasing the services for which the payment is made in advance, the end-users shall be made available the general provision conditions, which are to comprise the information corresponding to the minimum clauses specified in paragraphs (1) to (3) and are to be provided in writing, on paper or on another durable, visible and easy-to-read support, whereas the background colour of the paper must contrast with the used font.

(6) ANCOM may require that the contracts referred to in paragraph (1) include the information provided by the relevant public authorities for this purpose on the use of electronic communications networks and services to engage in unlawful activities or to disseminate harmful content, as well as information on the means of protection against risks to personal security, privacy and personal data, mentioned in Article 60 paragraph (11) and relevant to the services provided.

~~(7) In case the concluded contract gives the provider the possibility to unilaterally modify the contract, subscribers shall be given prior notice on this intention, so that a subscriber could benefit from a term of at least 30 days to exercise the right to unilaterally terminate the contract, without penalty or damage payments, when he/she does not accept the modifications imposed by the provider.~~

(7) In all cases where the concluded contract gives the provider the possibility to unilaterally amend the contract, subscribers shall be given prior notice on this intention and on the changes to be done. Starting from the moment when the notification is received, the subscriber must benefit from a term of at least 30 days to exercise in good faith the right to withdraw from the contract, without penalty or damage payments, when he/she does not accept the amendments imposed by the provider.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole Article indent 9 of Law no. 140/2012)

(8) The notification shall be done by means which would ensure its transmission to each subscriber.

(9) Within the content of the notification, the right of the subscriber to withdraw from the contract under the terms of paragraph (7) shall be specifically provided.

(10) Where the regulatory authority deems that the providers do not properly implement the provisions of paragraphs (7) to (9), ANCOM shall establish, by president's decision, the format and the means of transmission of the notification.

§2

~~Conclusion of distance contracts~~

Conclusion of distance contracts and of contracts outside the points of sale

(title amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 5 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

NOTE: According to Article 29 (5) of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014, the provisions of this paragraph, as amended and completed by the above-mentioned normative act, shall be applied only to contracts concluded after 13 June 2014.

~~Article 52. – (1) The provisions of Government Ordinance no. 130/2000 on the protection of consumers when concluding and executing distance contracts, republished, with the subsequent amendments, shall not apply to the contracts covered by this paragraph.~~

~~(2) The provisions of this paragraph shall be supplemented by those of Law no. 365/2002, republished.~~

Article 52. – (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall apply only to distance contracts and to contracts concluded outside the points of sale by legal person end-users.

(2) By way of exception from the provisions of paragraph (1), contracts concluded outside the points of sale by legal person end-users, based on individual offers for prices or services, proposed during direct negotiations, shall not fall within the scope of Articles 56-592.

(3) The provisions of this contracts shall not apply to the contracts concluded with the providers of electronic communications services through public pay telephones, for the use of such telephones or for the use of a single connection which involves conducting a unique performance simultaneously with the contract conclusion and directly over the telephone, internet or fax, upon the end-users' request.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 7 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 53. (1) Before the conclusion of a distance contract, the end user must be informed in a timely and clear manner, in a correct and complete manner, on at least the following elements:~~

~~a) the provider's identification data, and, in the case of telephone conversations, the commercial purpose of communication;~~

~~(b) the essential characteristics of the services offered, as well as the period of validity of the offer or tariffs;~~

~~c) the value of the tariff plan, specifying the number of minutes, the credit or the data traffic included, where applicable, the extraoptions available and their value, the tariffs for calls and for minutes or the extra data traffic, as the case may be, the connection or installation tariff, as well as the contract value of the whole initial period, all taxes included;~~

~~e) the value of the tariff plan, specifying the number of minutes, the credit or the data traffic included, where applicable, the extraoptions available and their value, the tariffs for calls and for minutes or the extra data traffic, as the case may be, the connection or installation tariff, all taxes included;~~

~~(letter amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole Article item 10 of Law no. 140/2012)~~

~~d) the conditions of use of included minutes, credit or inbound traffic, as appropriate;~~

~~e) where applicable, the price of the terminal equipment offered, the arrangements for making the payment, and the manner and costs of delivery;~~

~~f) the date on which the contract is deemed to have been concluded, in accordance with paragraph (2);~~

~~g) the date of activation of the contracted service, and, in the case of delivery of terminal equipment, the date of their delivery;~~

~~(h) where applicable, the minimum contractual duration as well as the conditions for termination of the earlier contract and the applicable penalties;~~

~~i) the right to terminate the contract unilaterally and the term for exercising it;~~

~~j) the arrangements for obtaining detailed information on the supplier's commercial offer.~~

~~2) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, the date of conclusion of the distance contract is the date of receipt by the end-user of the confirmation message regarding his order.~~

Article 53. – (1) Before a distance contract, a contract concluded outside the points of sale or any similar offer produced mandatory effects on the end-user, the provider must supply to the end-user the following information, clearly and comprehensibly:

a) provider's identity, i.e. commercial identity;

b) main characteristics of the offered services, as well as the validity period of the offer or of the tariffs;

c) the postal address where the provider is established and, where applicable, the telephone number, the facsimile number and the e-mail address where the provider can be rapidly contacted and effectively communicated with and, if case requires, the postal address and identity of the provider on behalf of which the former acts;

d) where different from the address provided pursuant to letter c), the postal address where the provider performs its activity and, as the case may be, the postal address of the provider on behalf of which the former acts, to which the end-user may send the occurring complaints;

e) total the price of the terminal equipment and services with all the taxes included, or – where this price cannot be reasonably calculated in advance given the nature of the terminal equipment or services, the price calculation method and, as the case may be, all the additional charges for transport, delivery, postal fees or any other additional charges, or – where all these cannot be reasonably calculated in advance – the specification that such additional costs could be incurred by the end-user, the countervalue of the tariff plan, specifying the number of minutes, the credit or data traffic included, if applicable, the available extra-options and their price, the tariffs charged for calls and for minutes or additional data traffic, as the case may be, the connection or installation tariff, with all taxes included. In case of a contract for a non-determined period or of a contract including a subscription, the total price will include the total costs for the whole billing period. Where the price of these contracts is expressed by a fixed tariff, the total price will also include the total monthly costs. Where the total cost cannot be calculated in advance, the price calculation method must be indicated;

f) the cost of using the distance communication means for the purpose of contract conclusion – when it is calculated based on a different tariff than the flat rate;

g) the payment, delivery and execution methods, the deadline by which the provider undertakes to perform the services or to deliver the terminal equipment where the service provision includes the delivery of a terminal equipment, as well as the provider's dispute settlement procedure;

h) where there is a withdrawal right, the conditions, terms and procedures for exercising the withdrawal right, in accordance with article 58 (1);

i) where applicable, the specification that the end-user will have to bear the cost of returning the terminal equipment in case of withdrawal, including the cost of returning the terminal equipment in case it cannot be returned by mail, given its very nature;

j) where the end-user exercises the withdrawal right after submitting a request in accordance with Article 54(3) or with Article 55(8), the specification that the end-user has the obligation to pay reasonable costs to the provider, in accordance with Article 592 (3);

k) where the withdrawal right is not provided in accordance with Article 593, the specification that the end-user does not have the withdrawal right, or - as applicable - the circumstances under which the end-user loses the withdrawal right;

l) a specification regarding the existence of a legal guarantee regarding product conformity;

m) where applicable, the existence of and the conditions for granting after-sale assistance to the end-user, after-sale services and commercial guarantees;

n) existence of the relevant codes of conduct and how copies thereof can be obtained, as applicable;

o) minimum contract duration, as applicable, or, if the contract is concluded for a non-determined period or is to be extended by default, early termination conditions and the applicable penalties, as the case may be;

p) where applicable, minimum validity period of the end-user's obligations under the contract;

q) where applicable, the existence of and the relevant conditions for prepayments or any other financial guarantees to be paid or offered by the end-user, upon the provider's request;

r) where applicable, the possibility and method of recourse to an extra-judicial mechanism of submitting and settling complaints which the provider observes.

(2) The information mentioned in paragraph (1) are part of the distance contract or of the contract concluded outside the points of sale and cannot be amended only upon the contracting parties' utter agreement thereon.

(3) Where a provider fails to meet the requirements regarding the information on the additional costs, according to the provisions of paragraph (1) letter e), or on the costs incurred with returning the products, according to the provisions of paragraph (1) letter i), the end-user shall not bear the respective costs.

(4) Contractual information shall be presented in the Romanian language, in an easily comprehensible form for the end-user, without excluding the possibility of presenting it in foreign languages, as well.

(5) The information requirements provided in this emergency ordinance complete the information requirements provided in the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 49/2009 regarding the freedom of establishment of service providers and the freedom to provide services in Romania, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 68/2010, and, respectively, Law no. 365/2002, republished, with the subsequent amendments. Without prejudice to the first paragraph, if a provision regarding the content and the manner of disseminating information in the field of electronic commerce of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 49/2009, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 68/2010, contravenes a provision of this emergency ordinance, the provisions of this emergency ordinance shall prevail.

(6) Proving the compliance with the information requirements established by this Article shall lie with the provider.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 8 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 54. -- The end-user must be sent in writing, in printed form or on another durable medium available to him/her and to which he/she has access or, if the end-user so requests, in electronic format, at the latest within 5 working days from the date of the contract conclusion, the following information:~~

~~The end-user must be sent in writing, in printed form or on another durable medium available to him/her and to which he/she has access or, if the end-user agrees, in electronic form, at the latest within 5 working days from the date of the contract conclusion, the following information:~~

~~(introductory part amended on 26 July 2012, according to the sole Article indent 11 of Law no. 140/2012)~~

- ~~a) the information provided in Article 53(1)~~
- ~~b) the information provided in Article 51 paragraphs (1) – (3), additionally to that provided for in subparagraph a);~~
- ~~c) the conditions for exercising the right of unilateral termination in accordance with Article 55;~~
- ~~d) the conditions for returning the equipment, if the end-user exercises the right of unilateral termination, according to Article 55;~~
- ~~e) the address, telephone or fax number and e-mail address to which the end-user may lodge a complaint;~~
- ~~f) information on after-sales service;~~
- ~~g) the warranties offered for the delivered terminal equipment.~~

Article 54. – (1) For contracts concluded outside the points of sale, the provider sends the information provided in Article 53(1) to the legal person end-user, on paper or, where the end-user agrees, on another durable support. Such information shall be legible and laid down in a simple and comprehensible language.

(2) The provider shall make available to the end-user an original of the contract signed or the confirmation of the contract on paper or, if the end-user agrees, on another durable support.

(3) Where the end-user wishes the provision of certain services to begin during the withdrawal period provided in Article 56 (2), the provider shall request the end-user to submit such a special request on a durable support.

(4) The obligation provided in paragraph (1) needs not be observed where the original of the contract or the confirmation of the contract on paper, or, where the end-user agrees, on other durable support, which should be made available to the end-user according to the provisions of paragraph (2), contain the information provided in Article 53(1).

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 9 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 55~~ - The end user has the right to terminate the contract unilaterally, without payment of any penalties or damages and without invoking any reason, within 14 working days.

~~(2) The term stipulated in par. (1) begins to run:~~

~~a) in the case of the provision of services, from the date of conclusion of the contract or from the date of transmission of the information provided in Article 54, if this is after the conclusion of the contract, provided that the transmission is carried out within the 90-day period provided for in paragraph (3);~~

~~(b) where the supply of the service includes the supply of terminal equipment from the date of its delivery;~~

~~(3) By way of exception from par. (1), if the information provided in Article 54 have not been passed on to the end user, the end user ending the right to unilaterally terminate the distance contract without payment of any penalty or indemnity and without any reason being invoked is 90 days and begins to run from the date of conclusion of the contract, as the case may be, from the date of delivery of the terminal equipment;~~

~~(4) If, within the period stipulated in paragraph (3), the information provided in Article 54 are sent to the end user, the 14-day deadline for unilateral termination of the contract begins to run from that moment;~~

~~(5) if the end user decides to unilaterally terminate the contract under para.(1) and uses the service before exercising this right, it shall pay the services it has received in the period between the date on which the service was activated and the date of termination of the contract and, where applicable, the direct costs of returning the terminal equipment;~~

~~(6) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraph (5), where the end user exercises his right of unilateral termination under the provisions of this Article and, where applicable, returns the terminal equipment under the conditions laid down by the supplier, the latter has the obligation to repay the sums paid by the end user in advance, you would ask him to reimburse the expenses. Reimbursement will be made no more than 30 days after the unilateral termination of the contract by the end user.~~

Article 55. – (1) For distance contracts, the provider sends the information provided in Article 53(1) or makes available to the end-user the respective information in a manner suited to the distance communication means used, in a simple and comprehensible language. Where the respective information is presented on a durable support, it must be legible.

(2) If a distance contract to be concluded by electronic means involves the end-user's payment obligation, the provider shall supply the end-user, in a clearly and easily visible manner, directly, before it places the order, with the information provided in Article 53 (1) letters b), e), o) and p). The provider makes sure that the end-user explicitly admits its payment obligation, when placing an order. If, for placing the order, the end-user needs to activate a button or a similar function, the respective button or similar function is labelled in a legible manner with the unique specification "order involving a payment obligation" or a corresponding unambiguous formula, which indicates that placing the order involves the obligation to pay to the provider. If the provider breaches the provisions of this paragraph, the end-user shall have no obligation based on the respective contract or order.

(3) Commercial websites indicate, clearly and visibly, at the latest upon initiation of the ordering process, whether restrictions apply with respect to delivery and the accepted means of payment.

(4) Where a contract is concluded by a means of distance communication which allows a limited space or time for displaying information, the provider shall send by the respective means of communication, prior to contract conclusion, at least the pre-contract information regarding the main product or service characteristics, provider's identity, total price, withdrawal right, contract duration and, for contracts concluded for a non-determined period, the contract termination methods, provided in Article 53 paragraph (1) letters a), b), e), h) and o). The provider shall supply the rest of the information mentioned in Article 53 (1) to the end-user in an adequate manner, in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article.

(5) Without prejudice to paragraph (4), where a provider calls the end-user with a view to concluding a distance contract, the provider presents its identity at the beginning of the conversation with the end-user and, if applicable, presents the identity of the person on behalf of which he/she performed the telephone call and specifies the commercial purpose of the call.

(6) Where a distance contract is to be concluded by telephone, the provider must confirm the end-user's offer. The latter's engagement in the contract starts after it signs the

offer or after it gives its written consent. These confirmations must be recorded on a durable support.

(7) The provider sends the end-user the confirmation of concluding the contract, on a durable support, within a reasonable term from the moment of the distance contract conclusion and at the latest at the moment of the terminal equipment delivery or prior to starting the requested service provision. The respective confirmation includes:

a) all the information mentioned at Article 53(1), excepting when the provider has already sent the respective information to the end user, on a durable support, prior to concluding the distance contract;

b) confirmation of the end-user's prior and utter agreement, as case requires.

(8) Where the end-user wishes to provide certain services starting in the withdrawal period provided in Article 56(2), the providers requests the end-user to submit a special request therefor.

(9) The moment of a distance contract conclusion is the moment of the provider's confirmation, on a durable support, that the end-user's order has been accepted.

(10) This Article does not prejudice the provisions regarding the conclusion of contracts by electronic means and orders placed by internet, as established by Articles 7 and 9 of Law no. 365/2002, republished, with the subsequent amendments.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 10 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 56 – The burden of proof on the fulfilment of end-user information obligations, the existence of end-user consent upon the conclusion of the contract and the task of verifying or establishing the identity of the end-user with whom the distance contract is concluded shall lie with the provider of public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services.~~

Article 56. – (1) Except for the cases provided in Article 59³, an end-user benefits from a 14-day period to withdraw from a distance contract or from a contract concluded outside the points of sale, without having to justify the withdrawal decision and to bear other costs than those provided in Article 59¹ paragraph (3) and in Article 59².

(2) Without prejudice to Article 57, the withdrawal period mentioned in paragraph (1) of this article shall expire within 14 days from:

a) the contract conclusion date, for services contracts;

b) the day when the end-user or a third party different from the transporter and indicated by the end-user acquires the physical possession of the products, for sales contracts,
or:

(i) where the end-user orders multiple products with separate delivery by placing a unique order, the day when the end-user or a third party, different from the transporter and which has been indicated by the end-user, acquires the physical possession of the last product;

(ii) where a delivered product consists of several lots or pieces, the day when the end-user or a third party, other than the transporter and which has been indicated by the end-user, acquires the physical possession of the last product or piece;

(iii) in the case of contracts for the regular delivery of products over a determined period, the day when the end-user or a third party, other than the transporter and which has been indicated by the end-user, acquires the physical possession of the first product;

(3) The contracting parties fulfil their contractual obligations during the withdrawal period according to the provisions of this emergency ordinance.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 11 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 57 – (1) Except as otherwise agreed by the parties, service provision and, where applicable, delivery of the terminal equipment shall commence not later than 30 days after the date of conclusion of the contract.~~

~~2. If it cannot execute the contract in question because the service or equipment in question is not available, the supplier must inform the end-user of such unavailability and, where appropriate, repay the amounts already paid by the end-user within the not later than 30 days from the date of unavailability.~~

Article 57. – (1) Where the provider has not sent the end-user information regarding the withdrawal right according to Article 53 (1) letter h), the withdrawal period expires within 12 months from the end of the initial withdrawal period, as established in accordance with Article 56 (2).

(2) Where the provider sent the end-user the information provided in paragraph (1) of this article within 12 months from the date specified under Article 56 (2), the withdrawal period expires within 14 days from the date when the end-user receives the respective information.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 12 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 58. — (1) In the case of the provision of services or the delivery of terminal equipment without the end user's consent, it shall be exempt from any consideration.~~

~~(2) Lack of end-user response cannot be considered as consent.~~

~~(3) In the case provided for in paragraph (1), the cost of returning the terminal equipment is borne by the provider.~~

Article 58. – (1) Prior to the expiry of the withdrawal period, the end-user informs the provider regarding its decision to withdraw from the contract. To this end, the end-user can use any unambiguous statement expressing its decision to withdraw from the contract.

(2) The end-user exercised its withdrawal right in the withdrawal period mentioned in Article 56(2) and in Article 57 where the communication on exercising the withdrawal right is sent by the end-user before the expiry of the respective period.

(3) The provider can, in addition to the possibility mentioned in paragraph (1), grant the end-user the option to fill in and send, in electronic format, on the provider's website, the unambiguous statement expressing its contract withdrawal decision. In such cases, the provider communicates to the end-user, without delay, on a durable support, the confirmation of receipt of the withdrawal statement.

(4) The proof regarding the exercise of the withdrawal right in accordance with the provisions of this article is incumbent on the end-user.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 13 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~Article 59. — The following shall be regarded as means of distance communication, inter alia:~~

~~a) unaddressed printed matter;~~

~~b) addressed printed matter;~~

- ~~e) standard letter;~~
- ~~d) printed advertising with a receipt;~~
- ~~e) catalogues;~~
- ~~f) telephone with human intervention;~~
- ~~g) telephone without human intervention (automatic call, audiotext);~~
- ~~h) videotelephone (picture phone);~~
- ~~i) videotext (microordinator, TV screen with keyboard or touch screen);~~
- ~~j) electronic means;~~
- ~~k) facsimile machine (fax).~~

Article 59. – Exercising the withdrawal right brings and end to the obligations of the contracting parties, as the case may be:

- a) to enforce the distance contract or the contract concluded outside the points of sale;
- b) to conclude a distance contract or outside the points of sale, where the end-user has placed and order.

(article amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 14 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59¹. – (1) The provider returns all the amounts received from the end-user, as a payment, including, as required, the costs of delivery, without unjustified delay and, anyway, not later than 14 days from the date when it has been informed on the end-user's contract withdrawal decision, in accordance with Article 58.

(2) The provider returns the amounts mentioned in paragraph (1) using the same payment methods as the ones used by the end user for the initial transaction, excepting the case in which the end-user has agreed on another payment modality, and on the condition the end-user does not have to pay return commissions.

(3) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), the provider is not obliged to refund the additional costs where the end-user has explicitly chosen another type of delivery than the standard one offered by the provider.

(4) Except for the case when the provider has offered to recover the products itself, in respect of the sale contracts, the provider may postpone the refunding until the date of

receiving the sold products or until the moment of receiving a proof from the end-user certifying that he sent the products to the provider, taking into account the closest date.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59². – (1) Except for the case when the provider offered to recover the products itself, the end-user shall return the products or shall hand them in to the provider or to a person authorised by the provider to retrieve the products, without unjustified delay and within at most 14 days from the date on which it communicated to the provider its contract withdrawal decision in accordance with Article 58. The term is deemed met if the end-user returns the products before the expiry of the 14-day period.

(2) The end-user bears exclusively the direct costs related to the product returning, excepting the case when the provider agrees to bear the respective costs or when the provider has not informed the end-user that the respective costs must be born by the latter. In the case of contracts concluded outside the points of sale, for which the products have been delivered to the end-users' domicile at the moment of concluding the contract, the provider shall take over the products at its own expense, if the product nature prevents them to be normally returned by post.

(3) The end-user is liable exclusively as regards the decrease in the product value due to handling, different from that required in order to assess the nature, characteristics and functioning of the products. The decrease in the product value must not be discouraging for the end user's exercising its withdrawal right. Irrespective of the situation, the end-user shall not be liable for the decrease in the product value where the provider failed to inform it on the withdrawal right in accordance with the provisions of Article 53 (1) letter h).

(4) The provider must be able to prove decrease in the product value resulting apart from the handling required in order to assess the nature, characteristics and functioning of the products.

(5) When the end-user exercises its withdrawal right after sending the request in accordance with Article 54 (3) or with Article 55 (8), the end-user shall pay the provider an amount in direct proportion with the products/services actually delivered by the moment when the end-user informed the provider on exercising the withdrawal right, from the total contract

quantity. The proportional amount to be paid to the provider by the end-user shall be calculated based on the total price agreed in the contract. If the total price is an excessive one, the proportional amount shall be calculated based on the market value of the delivered products/services.

(6) The end-user shall not bear the costs for the service provision during the withdrawal period, in one of the following situations:

a) the provider failed to inform the end-user in accordance with Article 53 (1) letter h) or i);

b) the end-user has not specifically requested the provision to start during the withdrawal period, in accordance to Article 54(3) and with Article 55(8);

(7) Except for the provisions of Article 59¹(3) and of this Article, the enforcement of the withdrawal right shall not involve the liability of the end-user.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59³. – The withdrawal right provided under Articles 56-59² regarding distance contracts and contracts concluded outside the points of sale does not cover the services contracts, after the thorough provision of the services, if the enforcement started upon the utter prior agreement of the end-user and upon its confirmation of acknowledgement of the fact that its withdrawal right will be waived after the provider's carrying through the contract.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59⁴. – (1) Except for the case when the parties agreed otherwise on the moment of delivery, the provider delivers the products by transferring the physical possession or control over the products to the end-user, without unjustified delay and no later than 30 days from the contract conclusion.

(2) Where the provider has failed to fulfil its obligation to deliver the products at the moment agreed with the end-user or within the term established at paragraph (1), the end-user shall request the product delivery within an additional term, according to the

circumstances. Where the provider fails to deliver the products within the respective additional term, the end-user is entitled to the contract rescission or cancellation.

(3) Paragraph (2) shall not be applied to sale contracts where the provider refused to deliver the products or where the delivery within the agreed term is essential taking into account all the circumstances at the moment of contract conclusion or where the end-user informs the provider, prior to the contract conclusion, that the delivery prior to or at a certain date is essential. In such cases, if the provider does not deliver the products at the moment agreed with the end-user or within the term established in paragraph (1), the end-user is entitled, as applicable, to contract rescission or cancellation.

(4) By way of exception from Article no. 1.549-1.554 of the Civil Code, at the moment of the contract rescission or, as applicable, of the contract cancellation, the provider shall return – without unjustified delay – all the amounts paid under the contract by the end-user and within 7 days from the date on which the end-user communicated the provider its decision to terminate the contract.

(5) Beside the contract rescission or cancellation in accordance with paragraph (2), an end-user may use other means of appeal provided by the legislation in force.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59⁵. – (1) Where a provider operates a telephone line by means of which it can be contacted regarding the contract concluded, the end-user has no obligation to pay a tariff above the flat rate, when contacting the provider.

(2) Paragraph (1) does not prejudice the right of the communications service providers to charge these calls.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59⁶. – Before an end-user conclude a contract or accept an offer, the provider requests the utter agreement of the end-user regarding any other payment in addition to the previously accepted price for the provider's main contractual obligation. Where the provider failed to obtain the end-user's utter agreement, but inferred it using automatically introduced

options which the end-user should reject in order to avoid the additional payment, the end-user may request the refunding of the respective payment.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59⁷. – (1) In case of the provision of services or of the delivery of terminal equipment without the end-user's consent, the latter shall be exonerated from all counter-performance.

(2) The lack of an answer from the end-user cannot be deemed as consent.

(3) In the case provided in Article (1), the expenses of returning the terminal equipment shall be borne by the provider.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Article 59⁸. – In the case of the contracts where the provider delivers the products to the end-user, the risk of losing or damaging the products shall be transferred to the end-user when the latter or a third party designated by it, other than the transporter, acquires the physical possession of the products. Nevertheless, the risk is transferred to the end-user at the moment of delivering the products to the transporter, if the transporter has been mandated by the end-user to transport the products, and this option has not been offered by the provider, without prejudice to the end-user's rights as to the transporter.

(article introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) item 15 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

Section 2

Transparency

Article 60. – (1) The providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to publish transparent, comparable, adequate and up-to-date information on applicable prices and tariffs, on any charges due on termination of the contract, if applicable, and on other conditions in

respect of access to, and use of, the offered services, to enable the end-users to make well-informed decisions.

(2) The information under paragraph (1) shall concern:

- a) the provider's identification data;
- b) the services supplied;
- c) the dispute resolution mechanisms, including those made available by the providers;
- d) the ensuring of certain services within the scope of universal service, including, where applicable, the facilities and services specified in Article 84 paragraphs (3) to (12);

(3) The information under paragraph (2) letter b) shall be detailed as regards:

- a) the description of the services supplied;
- b) the tariffs for connection, access and use, maintenance and repairs, the standard tariff facilities, the special charging systems customized for a certain type of user or of needs, as well as any other tariffs, including those related to the terminal equipment;
- c) the cases, the granting procedure and the calculation of the reparations or of the amounts to be reimbursed to the end-users;
- d) the types of technical support services offered;
- e) the standard contractual terms and conditions, the minimum duration of the contract, if applicable, the conditions of cessation of the contract, as well as, where such is the case, the procedures and tariffs directly related to number portability and other identifiers.

(4) The information shall be made publicly available in a clear, accessible and comprehensible form.

(5) ANCOM may detail the categories of information referred to in paragraph (1) and may establish in relation to these additional information which must be made publicly available, as well as the means in which this information shall be published.

(6) ANCOM may offer directly or via third parties comparative information on the tariffs and conditions related to the provision of the publicly available electronic communications services.

(7) Other persons have the right to use free of charge the information published by the providers of public electronic communications networks and by the providers of publicly available electronic communications services with a view to offer comparative guides on the

tariffs and conditions related to the provision of the publicly available electronic communications services or similar applications.

(8) ANCOM may impose on the providers of public electronic communications networks and of publicly available electronic communications services the following obligations:

a) to inform their subscribers on the applicable special tariffs for access to certain numbers or services; for certain categories of services, ANCOM may require that the tariff information be provided immediately prior to connecting the call;

b) to inform their subscribers of any change to access to the single emergency call number or caller location information in the service to which they have subscribed;

c) to inform their subscribers of any change to conditions limiting access to, or use of, certain services or applications, where such conditions are permitted under the legal framework;

d) to make available to the public information on any procedures put in place to measure and shape traffic so as to avoid filling or overfilling a network link, as well as information on how these procedures could impact on service quality;

e) to inform their subscribers on their right to choose whether they wish or not to include their personal data in databases in view of the provision of directory enquiry services or subscriber directories, as well as, where the subscribers opt for inclusion, to establish the personal data to be included, in accordance with the provisions of the legislation in the field of personal data processing;

f) to regularly inform in a comprehensible and accessible manner their disabled subscribers with regard to the services or equipment intended for them.

(9) Upon its own initiative or at the request of the relevant public authorities, ANCOM may require the providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services to distribute public interest information by the same means ordinarily used in their communications with subscribers.

(10) The providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to make available to the public the information under paragraph (9) free of charge, in the conditions set by ANCOM.

(11) The requests of the relevant public authorities, specified in paragraph (9), shall be submitted to ANCOM in a standardised format and shall cover in particular:

a) the most common uses of electronic communications services to engage in unlawful activities or to disseminate harmful content, particularly where such activities may prejudice respect for the citizens' rights and freedoms, including infringements of copyright and related rights, and their legal consequences;

b) the means of protection against risks to personal security, privacy and personal data when using electronic communications services.

Article 61. – (1) ANCOM may require the providers of public electronic communications networks and on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services, after undergoing the consultation procedure described in Article 135, to publish comparable, adequate and up-to-date information on the quality of their services and on the measures taken to ensure equivalence in access for disabled end-users. At the ANCOM request, this information shall be supplied to the regulatory authority in advance of its publication.

(2) ANCOM may establish the content, form and manner in which the information under paragraph (1) shall be published, in order to ensure that the end-users, including the disabled ones, have access to comprehensive, reliable, comparable and user-friendly information.

(3) ANCOM may specify the quality parameters to be measured and any other elements necessary to assess the quality of the offered services, including possible quality certification mechanisms, taking into account the quality parameters, definitions and measurement methods provided for in Annex no. 1, where appropriate.

(4) In order to prevent the degradation of service and the hindering or slowing down of traffic over networks, ANCOM may set minimum quality of service requirements on the providers of public electronic communications networks and on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services.

(5) Before adopting the measures mentioned in paragraph (4), ANCOM shall provide the European Commission and the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications, hereinafter referred to as *BEREC*, with a summary of the grounds for action, the envisaged requirements and the proposed course of action.

(6) ANCOM may adopt the measure provided in paragraph (4), taking account of the comments and suggestions of the European Commission.

Section 3

Availability of services and equipment

Article 62. – (1) The providers of publicly available telephone services provided over fixed and mobile public electronic communications networks shall take all necessary measures in order to ensure fullest possible availability of these services, in the event of catastrophic network breakdown or in cases of force majeure.

(2) The providers of publicly available telephone services and the providers of public electronic communications networks shall take all necessary measures in order to ensure uninterrupted access to emergency calls.

(3) ANCOM may impose certain minimum measures to be taken by the providers of public electronic communications networks and by the providers of publicly available telephone services in view of properly fulfilling the obligations incumbent according to paragraphs (1) and (2).

Article 63. – (1) ANCOM shall take specific measures, where necessary, in order to ensure that the disabled end-users have access to publicly available electronic communications services adjusted to their needs and that they benefit from these services under conditions equivalent to those enjoyed by the majority of end-users.

(2) ANCOM may take specific measures in order to ensure that disabled end-users benefit from the choice of providers of publicly available electronic communications services and services available to the majority of end-users.

(3) In view of adopting and implementing specific measures for the disabled end-users, ANCOM may encourage the provision to these users of terminal equipment offering services and functions adjusted to their needs.

Article 64. – In order to promote the free circulation of information, media pluralism and cultural diversity, ANCOM may adopt measures to encourage:

a) the providers of publicly available interactive digital television services provided through interactive digital television platforms, irrespective of the transmission way, to use open application program interfaces;

b) the providers of advanced digital television equipment installed in view of receiving interactive digital television services through interactive digital television platforms to ensure the conformity with an open application program interface, in compliance with the minimum requirements included in the relevant technical specifications or standards.

Article 65. – Without prejudice to the measures which ANCOM may take pursuant to the provisions of Article 100 paragraph (2) letter c), the owners of the application program interfaces shall cooperate with the providers of interactive digital television services, making available to them, on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and against a corresponding remuneration, the information necessary for the providers to offer all the services based on the application program interfaces in a fully functional form.

Article 66. – All consumer equipment intended for the reception of conventional digital television signals, for sale, rent or otherwise made available, capable of descrambling digital television signals, must possess the capability to:

- a) allow the descrambling of these signals according to a common European scrambling algorithm as administered by a recognised European standards organisation;
- b) display signals that have been transmitted in the clear, provided that, where such equipment is rented, the renter is in compliance with the relevant rental agreement.

Article 67. – Any analogue television set with an integral screen of visible diagonal greater than 42 cm which is put on the market for sale or rent shall be fitted with at least one open interface socket, as standardised by a recognised European standards organisation, permitting simple connection of peripherals, especially additional decoders and digital receivers.

Article 68. – (1) Any digital television set with an integral screen of visible diagonal greater than 30 cm which is put on the market for sale or rent shall be fitted with at least one open interface socket, permitting simple connection of peripherals, and able to pass all the elements of a digital television signal, including information relating to interactive and conditionally accessed services.

(2) The open interface socket specified in paragraph (1) shall be standardised by a recognised European standards organisation or conforming to a standard adopted by such a body, or conforming to an industry-wide specification.

Article 69. – (1) All subscribers to publicly available telephone services have the right to be included in databases in view of the provision of directory enquiry services or subscriber directories mentioned in Article 80 and to have their information made available to the providers of directory enquiry services or of subscriber directories, in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2).

(2) The providers of publicly available electronic communications services that assign telephone numbers to subscribers have the obligation to make available all the relevant information to the providers of directory enquiry services or of subscriber directories, at their reasonable request, in a form agreed with the requester, on fair, objective, cost-oriented and non-discriminatory terms.

(3) All end-users benefiting from publicly available telephone services have the right to access the directory enquiry services.

(4) In compliance with the principles of objectivity, equitability, non-discrimination and transparency, ANCOM may impose obligations and conditions on the providers that control access of end-users for the provision of directory enquiry services in accordance with the provisions of Article 100.

(5) The end-users have the right to access directly the directory enquiry services provided in other Member States of the European Union, by voice call or SMS, under the conditions of Article 73.

(6) The provisions of this Article do not bring prejudice to the legal provisions in the field of personal data processing and privacy protection.

Article 70. – (1) All end-users of the services specified in paragraph (2), including users of public pay telephones, have the right to initiate calls to the single emergency call number 112, free of charge and without having to use any means of payment.

(2) ANCOM shall take the necessary measures to ensure that the providers of publicly available electronic communications services ensuring call origination to a number or numbers

in the National Numbering Plan provide the end-users with access to the single emergency call number 112.

(3) The calls to the single emergency call number 112 shall be appropriately answered and handled, according to the national legal framework on the organisation and functioning of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls.

(4) The providers of public electronic communications networks have the obligation to ensure call routing to the single emergency call number 112, according to the national legal framework on the organisation and functioning of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls, regardless of whether these calls are initiated on their own networks or on other public electronic communications networks. Call routing to the single emergency call number 112 shall be ensured with priority and at a level of service accepted according to the provisions of Article 21 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2008, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 160/2008.

(5) The emergency calls initiated from the terminal equipment of users found in an area outside the coverage area of their network shall be taken over by the providers of electronic communication services at mobile locations ensuring the provision of the service in that area, provided that the terminal equipment is technically compatible with the network from the respective area.

(6) The providers of publicly available electronic communications services shall take measures to ensure that access for the disabled end-users to the single emergency call number 112 is equivalent to that enjoyed by other end-users.

(7) ANCOM may establish the measures which the providers of publicly available electronic communications services must take in order to ensure the compliance with the provisions of paragraph (6).

(8) ANCOM shall take measures in view of facilitating the access of the foreign disabled end-users to emergency services whilst travelling in Romania, particularly taking into consideration the relevant standards and specifications under Article 8 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

(9) The providers under paragraph (2) shall make caller location information available free of charge to the administrator of the National Unique System for Emergency Calls, as soon as the call reaches the single emergency call number 112.

(10) ANCOM shall lay down conditions on the provision of the caller location information according to paragraph (9) so as to ensure the accuracy and reliability of this information.

(11) ANCOM shall take the necessary measures in order to ensure that citizens are adequately informed about the existence and use of the single emergency call number 112, including through initiatives specifically targeting the persons who travel in the Member States of the European Union.

Article 71. – (1) The international access code is “00”.

(2) Calls between geographic points located close one to another, on the one side and another of Romania’s border, may be achieved based on special arrangements.

(3) The providers of publicly available electronic communications services shall promptly and completely inform the end-users from the respective locations on the existence and content of the arrangements referred to in paragraph (2).

(4) The providers of publicly available telephone services allowing international calls have the obligation to convey to destination all calls made to and from the European Telephony Numbering Space, at retail rates similar to those applied for calls to and from other Member States of the European Union.

Article 72. – (1) The national short numbers in the 116(xyz) numbering range are reserved for the provision of harmonised services of social value at European level.

(2) ANCOM shall take the necessary measures to ensure the allocation and use of all the national short numbers for harmonised services of social value, in particular to ensure the use and accessibility of the 116000 number as a hotline for missing children.

(3) ANCOM shall adopt specific measures to ensure that disabled end-users are able to access the harmonised services of social value to the greatest extent possible.

(4) The measures taken pursuant to paragraph (3), in particular to facilitate the disabled end-users’ access to the numbers referred to in paragraph (1) whilst travelling in other Member States of the European Union, shall be based on compliance with the relevant standards or

specifications referred to in Article 8 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

(5) ANCOM shall take the necessary measures to ensure that citizens are properly informed about the existence and use of the national short numbers in the 116(xyz) numbering range, including through initiatives specifically targeting the persons who travel between the Member States of the European Union.

Article 73. – (1) The providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to offer their subscribers the possibility to restrict, out of commercial reasons, the access of callers from certain geographic areas outside Romania's territory to the numbers which were assigned to them.

(2) To the extent this is technically and economically feasible and except for the situation under paragraph (1), ANCOM may take all necessary measures in order to ensure that the end-users:

a) are able to access and use services provided by means of non-geographic numbers within the European Union; and

b) are able to access all numbers used across the European Union, irrespective of the technology and equipment used by the operator, including the numbers from the National Numbering Plans of other Member States of the European Union, the numbers from the European Telephony Numbering Space and the universal international freephone numbers.

(3) Upon its own initiative or, as the case may be, upon the request of the relevant authorities, ANCOM may require the providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available electronic communications services to block, on a case-by-case basis, the access to certain numbering resources or to certain services, in case of fraud or misuse.

(4) In the case under paragraph (3), ANCOM may require the providers to withhold the relevant interconnection or other service revenues.

Section 4

Ensuring additional facilities

Article 74. – (1) Without prejudice to the universal service obligations which may be imposed according to Article 84 paragraphs (3) to (12), ANCOM may require the providers of publicly available telephone services and the providers offering services of access and connection to the public electronic communications networks to ensure the facilities referred to in paragraphs (2) and (4).

(2) The obligations imposed according to paragraph (1) may concern, where technically feasible and economically viable:

a) services of dual-tone multi-frequency signalling (DTMF), according to the European standards or to the national standards which implement this standard in the Member States of the European Union;

b) services of calling-line identification, under the conditions of Article 7 of Law no. 506/2004, with the subsequent amendments.

(3) To the extent this is technically feasible, the providers of public electronic communications networks shall provide data and signals to facilitate the provision of the services under paragraph (1) among the Member States of the European Union.

(4) ANCOM may impose on the providers referred to in paragraph (1) the obligation to offer one or several of the facilities under Article 84 paragraphs (3) to (12).

(5) ANCOM may withdraw the obligations imposed according to paragraphs (1) to (4), on the entire national territory or on a share of its territory, if, upon the consultation described in Article 135, it deems that these facilities are widely accessible.

Article 75. – (1) The providers of publicly available electronic communications services shall ensure their subscribers, who were assigned numbers from the National Numbering Plan, the possibility to keep upon request these numbers, independently of the service provider, as follows:

a) at a certain geographic point, in the case of the geographic numbers;

b) at any geographic point, in the case of the non-geographic numbers.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply in the case of the transfer of numbers between the electronic communications services at fixed locations and the electronic communications services at mobile locations.

(3) ANCOM may establish the conditions related to the porting of numbers, taking into account the legal provisions referring to contracts, technical feasibility, need to maintain the continuity of the service for the subscriber and celerity of the porting process.

(4) ANCOM shall impose specific obligations to ensure that the pricing between the providers of electronic communications networks or between the providers of electronic communications services related to the provision of number portability are cost-oriented and that the charges the subscribers owe for this service, if any, do not act as a disincentive against changing the service provider.

(5) ANCOM may not impose retail tariffs for the porting of numbers in a manner that would distort competition, such as by setting specific or common retail tariffs.

(6) The subscribers who concluded an agreement to port a telephone number shall have that number activated within one working day, and the electronic communications service shall not be interrupted during the porting process for more than one working day.

(7) ANCOM shall, where necessary, take suitable measures to ensure that subscribers are protected throughout the porting process and that they are not switched to another provider against their will. The regulatory authority may inclusively establish compensations in case of delay of porting or abuse of porting.

(8) Without prejudice to the minimum contractual period, the procedure and the conditions for contract termination provided for in Article 50 may not act as a disincentive against the ensuring of the number portability service.

CHAPTER VI

Universal service

Section 1

Services within the scope of universal service

Article 76. – (1) The right of access to the universal service is the right of all end-users on the Romanian territory to benefit from the services set out in this Section, at the quality specified and at an affordable price, independently of the geographical location.

(2) Any person has the right to access the services within the scope of universal service.

Article 77. – (1) The Ministry of Communications and Information Society, hereinafter referred to as *MCSI*, adopts the policy and strategy on the implementation of universal service, in compliance with the principles of transparency, objectivity, proportionality and non-discrimination.

(2) Based on the policy and strategy referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM shall establish the conditions and the procedure applicable to designate one or several providers of electronic communications networks or services as universal service providers, so as to ensure the right of access to the universal service throughout Romania. To this end, ANCOM may designate one or several universal service providers to provide one or several services within the scope of universal service, in certain areas or on the entire territory of Romania.

(3) When establishing the conditions and the procedure referred to in paragraph (2), the regulatory authority shall seek to minimise the possible negative effects on competition, in particular in relation to the provision of services within the scope of universal service at prices or subject to terms and conditions which depart from the normal commercial conditions, whilst safeguarding the public interest.

(4) The conditions and the procedure on the designation of universal service providers shall be set up by ANCOM, in compliance with the principles of efficiency, objectivity, transparency and non-discrimination, and no provider of electronic communications networks or services shall be *a priori* excluded from being designated.

(5) The designation procedure shall ensure that the services within the scope of universal service are provided in a cost-effective manner and may be used as a means for determining the net cost of the universal service obligations in accordance with Article 86.

(6) The universal service providers may be designated for a period of up to 10 years.

(7) ANCOM shall notify in the shortest time possible to the European Commission the universal service providers and the universal service obligations imposed, as well as any other related changes.

Article 78. – (1) Without prejudice to the obligations incumbent as regards the economic concentration operations, when a universal service provider, designated in accordance with Article 77, intends to transfer, under any title, a substantial part or the totality of the assets corresponding to the access network to a distinct legal person directly or indirectly controlled by a different owner, the respective provider shall prior inform ANCOM, under the conditions established by the regulatory authority.

(2) ANCOM shall assess the effects of the transfer on the provision of the services within the scope of universal service for which the respective universal service provider was designated and may impose, amend or withdraw certain obligations so as to ensure that the universal service obligations are observed.

Article 79. – (1) ANCOM shall take all necessary measures and shall set out the conditions to ensure that the reasonable requests of the end-users for access and connection, at a fixed location, to the public electronic communications networks are met by at least one provider of electronic communications networks or services.

(2) The connection provided shall enable the end-users to make voice communications, facsimile communications and data communications, at transfer speeds that are sufficient to permit functional Internet access, taking into account prevailing technologies used by the majority of subscribers and technological feasibility.

(3) ANCOM shall take all necessary measures and shall set out the conditions to ensure that the reasonable requests of the end-users for the provision of publicly available telephone service supplied by means of the connection referred to in paragraph (1), allowing for making

and receiving national and international calls, are covered by at least one provider of electronic communications networks or services.

(4) The universal service providers designated to provide the services mentioned in paragraphs (1) and (3) shall handle the requests of all the end-users, in a specified term, under the conditions imposed by ANCOM.

Article 80. – (1) ANCOM shall designate the universal service providers that have the obligation to make available to the end-users at least one comprehensive subscriber directory, in a whether printed or electronic form or in both forms. The directory shall be updated on a regular basis, at least once a year, and its form shall be previously approved by ANCOM.

(2) ANCOM shall designate the universal service providers that have the obligation to make available to the end-users, including users of public pay telephones or of other public points of access to telephone services, at least one comprehensive directory enquiry service.

(3) The subscriber directory referred to in paragraph (1) and the directory enquiry service under paragraph (2) shall comprise information concerning the telephone numbers and the personal data of all subscribers of publicly available telephone services, in compliance with Article 11 of Law no. 506/2004, with the subsequent completions.

(4) The universal service providers making available the subscriber directories or the directory enquiry service, in conformity with paragraphs (1) to (3), shall apply the principle of non-discrimination to the treatment of information that has been provided to them.

Article 81. – (1) ANCOM may designate the universal service providers that have the obligation to ensure access to public pay telephones or other public points of access to telephone services, to meet the reasonable needs of end-users.

(2) ANCOM may impose on the universal service providers the obligation to ensure a certain number of public pay telephones or of other public points of access to telephone services, a proper geographical coverage with these facilities, a certain level of the quality of service, as well as to ensure the accessibility of these devices to disabled users, in keeping with their deficiencies.

(3) ANCOM may decide not to impose the obligations laid down in paragraphs (1) and (2) in all or part of the national territory, if it deems that the services under paragraph (1) or

other comparable services are widely available. In taking such measure, ANCOM shall observe the public consultation procedure under Article 135.

(4) The universal service providers designated to provide the services specified in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall ensure that end-users are able to make emergency calls from public pay telephones or from other public points of access to telephone services using the single European emergency call number 112, all free of charge and without having to use any means of payment.

Article 82. – (1) Except for the cases where equivalent measures have been taken to protect the disabled end-users' rights on grounds of Article 63, ANCOM shall, where appropriate, take specific measures in order to ensure the access and possibility of disabled end-users to benefit from the services specified in Articles 79 to 81, under equivalent conditions available to other end-users, including measures concerning the accessibility of certain terminal equipment.

(2) ANCOM may take the measures under paragraph (1) only upon assessing the general needs and the specific requirements, including the scope of application and the concrete form of these measures intended for disabled end-users.

(3) ANCOM may take measures to ensure that disabled end-users are able to benefit from the same service offer available to the majority of end-users.

(4) When adopting the measures referred to in paragraphs (1) and (3), ANCOM shall encourage the compliance with the relevant technical standards or specifications published in accordance with Article 8 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

Article 83. – (1) ANCOM shall monitor the evolution and level of tariffs of the services offered according to Articles 79 to 82, provided by the universal service providers or available on the market, if no universal service provider was designated for the respective services, in particular in relation to the general consumer prices and income.

(2) ANCOM may, in the light of national conditions, require that designated universal service providers provide tariff options or packages to consumers which depart from those provided under normal commercial conditions, in particular to ensure that those on low

incomes or with special social needs can access or use the services referred to in Articles 79 to 82. MCSI may set out in the strategy mentioned in Article 77 paragraph (1) the categories of persons benefiting from the tariff options or packages offered.

(3) ANCOM may require the universal service providers to apply common tariffs, including geographical averaging, throughout the national territory, in the light of specific conditions, or to comply with tariff ceilings or price caps.

(4) Besides the measures set out in paragraphs (2) and (3), ANCOM may establish additional measures to support the persons on low incomes or with special social needs.

(5) The conditions under which the end-users benefit from the tariffs provided for in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be transparent, published and applied in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination by the universal service providers which were imposed the obligation to charge such tariffs.

(6) ANCOM may require that specific tariffs or tariff schemes be modified or withdrawn, in compliance with the consultation procedure under Article 135.

Article 84. – (1) The provision by the universal service providers of services under the conditions of Articles 79 to 82 may not be bound by the offering of additional facilities or services which are not necessary for the provision of the service requested.

(2) The provisions of paragraph (1) shall not apply to the cases where the additional services or facilities have been explicitly requested by subscribers.

(3) The providers with universal service obligations imposed according to Articles 79 to 82 and Article 83 paragraph (2) shall ensure the following facilities, to enable the subscribers to monitor and control expenditure and avoid unwarranted disconnection of service:

- a) itemised billing, upon request, free of charge;
- b) selective call barring for outgoing calls, short text messages or premium rate video messages, or, where technically possible, of other similar applications of specific categories or to certain categories of numbers, upon request, free of charge;
- c) pre-payment systems;
- d) phased payment of the fees for connection to the public electronic communications network;
- e) specific measures applicable in case of non-payment of bills;

- f) tariff advice;
- g) cost control means.

(4) ANCOM may set out, in compliance with Article 6 of Law no. 506/2004, with the subsequent amendments, the minimum information which needs to be found in the itemised bill to be issued free of charge by the universal service providers according to paragraph (3) letter a), to enable the subscribers:

a) to verify and control the charges incurred for access to the public electronic communications network or for the publicly available telephone services provided;

b) to adequately monitor their usage and expenditure, and thereby exercise a reasonable degree of control over their bills.

(5) Where appropriate, additional levels of detail to those established in paragraph (4) may be offered to subscribers at reasonable tariffs or at no charge, with the prior approval of ANCOM. Calls which are free of charge to the calling subscriber, including emergency calls, are not to be identified in the calling subscriber's itemised bill.

(6) ANCOM may require the universal service providers to provide means for end-users to pay for access to the public electronic communications network or use of the publicly available telephone services on pre-paid terms.

(7) ANCOM may require the universal service providers to provide means to allow the end-users to pay for connection to the public electronic communications network on the basis of payments phased over time.

(8) ANCOM shall authorise the specific measures which the universal service providers may take in case of non-payment of telephone bills. These measures shall be published, proportionate and non-discriminatory.

(9) Except in cases of fraud, persistent late payment or non-payment of telephone bills, the measures under paragraph (8) are to ensure, as far as it is technically feasible, that any service interruption is confined to the service concerned.

(10) In all cases, the interruption of the provision, at a fixed location, of the publicly available telephone service or the disconnection from the public electronic communications network for non-payment of the telephone bill shall take place only after due warning is given to the subscriber by the provider. The disconnection from the public electronic communications

network may not take place earlier than 60 days from interruption, timeframe in which only the initiation or reception of calls that do not incur a charge to the subscriber are permitted.

(11) ANCOM may impose on universal service providers the obligation to make available to subscribers, at their request, information on alternative tariff plans, with lower prices, if these exist within certain public offers.

(12) ANCOM may impose on universal service providers the obligation to offer other cost control facilities, including the sending, free of charge, of messages to alert the end-users when an abnormal or excessive consumption pattern occurs.

(13) ANCOM may decide not to impose or to withdraw the obligations laid down in paragraphs (3) to (12) in all or part of the national territory, if these facilities are widely available.

Article 85. – (1) The universal service providers shall publish and update periodically, at least once a year, information concerning the quality of the services within the scope of universal service they provide, based on the quality of service parameters, definitions and measurement methods under Annex no. 1.

(2) ANCOM may specify additional quality of service parameters for the provision of services within the scope of universal service, among others, for the provision of certain services to disabled end-users.

(3) The universal service providers shall publish and update the information concerning their performance in relation to the parameters set out by ANCOM in accordance with paragraph (2).

(4) The universal service providers shall supply to ANCOM the information published pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (3), under the conditions established by the regulatory authority.

(5) ANCOM shall specify the content, form, terms and manner of information under paragraphs (1) and (3) to be published, in order to ensure that end-users have access to comprehensive, comparable and user-friendly information.

(6) ANCOM may set performance targets for universal service providers concerning the quality of the services within the scope of universal service they have the obligation to provide, complying with the consultation procedure under Article 135.

(7) ANCOM may verify the data on the quality of service levels or performance targets, published or set on grounds of this Article, by ordering an independent audit, paid for by the universal service provider concerned, in order to ensure the accuracy and comparability of the data made available by that provider.

Section 2

Mechanisms of financing universal service obligations

Article 86. – (1) Where the regulatory authority considers that the provision of universal service as set out in Articles 79 to 85 may represent an unfair burden to the universal service providers, ANCOM shall determine the net cost of its provision.

(2) To this end, ANCOM may resort to one of the following methods:

a) calculate the net cost incurred by the fulfilment of the obligations to provide services within the scope of universal service, pursuant to the methodology set out by ANCOM, taking into account all the commercial benefits which may be accrued by the universal service provider;

b) make use of the net cost resulted from implementing the procedure of designation of the universal service provider, established according to Article 77 paragraphs (4) and (5).

Article 87. – (1) The net cost of the universal service obligations shall be calculated as the difference between the net cost borne by a universal service provider as a result of the universal service obligations and the net cost of the same provider, in the case when it would have operated without the universal service obligations.

(2) In calculating the net cost, all relevant elements shall be taken into consideration, such as the benefits to the universal service provider, including the intangible benefits, the level of national network development and the principle of cost efficiency.

(3) The net cost calculation shall be based upon the costs attributable to:

a) elements of the universal service obligations which can only be provided at a loss or provided under cost conditions falling outside normal commercial standards;

b) specific end-users or groups of end-users who, taking into account the cost of providing a certain category of networks and services, the revenue generated and any common

tariffs imposed based upon a geographical averaging of prices, can only be served at a loss or under cost conditions falling outside normal commercial standards.

(4) The net cost of specific elements of universal service obligations shall be calculated separately and so as to avoid the double counting of any direct or indirect benefits or costs.

(5) The overall net cost of universal service obligations to any universal service provider shall be calculated as the sum of the net costs arising from the individual components of universal service obligations, taking account of any intangible benefits.

(6) The accounting information and any other information used for calculating the net cost of the universal service obligations, pursuant to this Article, shall be verified either by ANCOM or by an independent auditor, while the audit will be approved by ANCOM. The results of the cost calculation and the conclusions of the audit shall be made publicly available by ANCOM.

Article 88. – (1) Where, on the basis of the net cost calculation referred to in Articles 86 and 87, the regulatory authority finds that the provision of services within the scope of universal service is an unfair burden to the universal service provider, upon request from the universal service provider, ANCOM shall decide to compensate the net cost thus determined.

(2) ANCOM shall determine the mechanism to compensate the net cost of the universal service obligations in compliance with the principles of transparency, least distortion to competition, non-discrimination and proportionality, based upon contributions from the providers of electronic communications networks and services. For that purpose, ANCOM shall establish:

- a) the providers of electronic communications networks and the providers of electronic communications services that have the obligation to contribute to compensation;
- b) the amount of the owed contributions and the calculation basis for these contributions so as to avoid double imposition of certain categories of revenues;
- c) payment means and term;
- d) any other elements necessary for the functioning of this mechanism.

(3) ANCOM may decide not to require contributions for the compensation of the net cost of the provision of services within the scope of universal service from the providers whose turnover is below a set limit.

(4) Any contribution to the compensation of the net cost of the provision of services within the scope of universal service shall be identified separately for each provider.

(5) Only the services provided according to the provisions of Articles 79 to 85 may be financed via the compensation mechanism referred to in paragraph (2).

Article 89. – The contributions meant to compensate the net cost of the universal service obligations shall be administered by ANCOM and distinctly highlighted in the income and expenditure budget.

Article 90. – (1) ANCOM shall make public and shall notify to the European Commission the mechanism to compensate the net cost set out pursuant to Article 88.

(2) Where the net cost of the provision of services within the scope of universal services was compensated, ANCOM shall publish an annual report on this cost, the contributions of each provider of electronic communications networks and services determined according to Article 88 paragraph (2), as well as the commercial benefits which could have been accrued to the universal service provider in relation to the services within the scope of universal service it is obliged to provide.

Article 91. – (1) The contributions owed by the providers of electronic communications networks and services to compensate the net cost of the provision of services within the scope of universal service stand for budgetary debts administered by ANCOM, and the provisions of Government Ordinance no.92/2003 on the fiscal procedure code, republished, with the subsequent amendments and completions, shall correspondingly apply, except for the cases where a specific law provides otherwise.

(2) If, within 60 days from the due date of payment, the provider does not pay the contributions and its accessories, ANCOM may suspend or withdraw from that provider the right to provide electronic communications networks or services based on the general authorisation.

CHAPTER VII

Fostering market competition

Section 1

Market analysis

Article 92. – (1) ANCOM shall, taking account of the European Commission recommendation on the markets of products and services within the electronic communications sector, the characteristics of which may be such as to justify the imposition of specific obligations on the providers of electronic communications networks or services with significant market power, referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) of Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, with the subsequent amendments, hereinafter referred to as the *Framework Directive*, and of the guidelines of the European Commission for market analysis and the assessment of significant market power, specified in Article 15 paragraph (2) of the Framework Directive, identify the relevant markets in the electronic communications sector appropriate to national circumstances, in particular relevant geographic markets within the national territory.

(2) ANCOM may identify relevant markets in the electronic communications sector which are different from those enlisted in the recommendation under paragraph (1).

(3) In accordance with the guidelines under paragraph (1), ANCOM shall carry out market analyses on the relevant markets identified pursuant to paragraphs (1) or (2), to determine the competitive environment on these markets and to decide whether the specific obligations under Subparagraph 3 of Section 2 within the present Chapter or under Section 3 within the same Chapter need to be imposed, maintained, amended or withdrawn.

(4) The relevant markets in the electronic communications sector shall be identified and the market analyses on the identified markets shall be carried out in compliance with the principles of the competition law. As for market analyses, where required, ANCOM shall request the collaboration of the Competition Council.

(5) The measures on the identification of the relevant markets in the electronic communications sector pursuant to paragraphs (1) and (2) or the market analyses under paragraph (3) shall be subject to the procedures referred to in Articles 97, 98 and 135.

Article 93. – (1) Where ANCOM must decide whether certain specific obligations referred to in Subparagraph 3 of Section 2 within the present Chapter or in Section 3 within the same Chapter need to be imposed, maintained, amended or withdrawn, it shall determine on the basis of its market analysis carried out in accordance with Article 92 paragraph (3) whether a relevant market is effectively competitive.

(2) Where, following its market analysis, ANCOM concludes that a relevant market in the electronic communications sector is not effectively competitive, it shall identify the providers of electronic communications networks or services with significant market power in accordance with Article 94 or 95 and shall appropriately impose on them one or several of the obligations provided for in Article 92 paragraph (3), or it shall maintain or amend such obligations, where they already exist.

(3) Where, following its market analysis, ANCOM concludes that a relevant market in the electronic communications sector no longer presents characteristics which may justify the imposition of specific obligations on the providers of electronic communications networks or services with significant market power or that a relevant market is effectively competitive, it shall not impose any of the specific obligations referred to in Article 92 paragraph (3) or shall withdraw them, where they exist. The ANCOM President's decision withdrawing obligations imposed on a provider of electronic communications networks or services shall set an appropriate term from which the respective obligations cease, to enable the persons affected by such measure to adjust to the new conditions.

(4) In the case of transnational markets identified by the European Commission, in accordance with Article 15 paragraph (4) of the Framework Directive, which cover partially or totally the Romanian territory, ANCOM shall, jointly with the other national regulatory authorities in communications concerned, conduct the market analyses, identify the providers with significant market power and decide on any imposition, maintenance, amendment or

withdrawal of the specific obligations referred to in Article 92 paragraph (3) in a concerted manner.

(5) The measures under paragraphs (1) to (4) shall be subject to the procedures referred to in Articles 97, 98 and 135.

Article 94. – (1) A provider of electronic communications networks or services shall be deemed to have significant market power on a certain market if, either individually or jointly with others, it enjoys a position equivalent to dominance in the respective market.

(2) A *dominant position on a certain market* means the situation where a provider of electronic communications networks or services has the power to behave to an appreciable extent independently of competitors, customers and consumers.

(3) Two or several providers of electronic communications networks or services may be found to be in a joint dominant position in a relevant market if, in the absence of structural or other links between them, they operate in a relevant market which is characterised by a lack of effective competition and in which no single provider has significant market power.

(4) In order to determine if two or several providers of electronic communications networks or services have a joint significant power on a relevant market within the meaning of paragraph (3), ANCOM shall take account of the guidelines specified in Article 92 paragraph (1) and of the specific characteristics of the relevant market subjected to analysis. Out of these characteristics, ANCOM may take into consideration *inter alia*:

- a) market concentration;
- b) low elasticity of demand;
- c) similar market shares;
- d) high legal or economic barriers to entry;
- e) vertical integration with collective refusal to supply;
- f) lack of countervailing buyer power;
- g) lack of potential competition.

Article 95. – (1) Where a provider of electronic communications networks or services has significant market power on a specific market, it may also be deemed to have significant

market power on a closely related market, where the links between the two markets are such as to allow the market power held in one market to be leveraged into the other market, thereby strengthening the market power of the respective provider.

(2) In the case exposed in paragraph (1), ANCOM may impose on the provider with significant power on the second market one or several of the specific obligations laid down in Articles 106, 107, 108 or 110 and, where these obligations are not sufficient, one or several of the obligations laid down in Section 3 of this Chapter.

Article 96. – (1) ANCOM shall conduct market analyses pursuant to Article 93 and shall apply the notification procedure specified in Article 97 on these draft measures, as follows:

a) within 3 years from the adoption of the measures on the basis of the previous analysis conducted on the market concerned. Exceptionally, this term may be extended with up to 3 years, if ANCOM notifies to the European Commission a reasoned proposal of extension and the Commission does not transmit any objection within one month from notification;

b) within 2 years from the adoption of a new recommendation by the European Commission, in line with the provisions of Article 15 paragraph (1) of the Framework Directive, for the markets which have not been previously notified to the Commission.

(2) If ANCOM does not conduct the market analyses provided for in the recommendation adopted according to Article 15 paragraph (1) of the Framework Directive in the timelines specified in paragraph (1), it may request assistance from BEREC in order to complete the analysis of the relevant markets and impose the appropriate specific obligations.

(3) In the case under paragraph (2), ANCOM shall notify to the European Commission the appropriate draft measures within 6 months, pursuant to Article 97.

Article 97. – (1) Upon completion of the procedure referred to in Article 135, except for the cases depicted in the recommendation or guidelines adopted pursuant to Article 7b of the Framework Directive, where ANCOM intends to take a measure from those mentioned in Articles 92, 93, 100 or 105, which would affect the trade between the Member States of the European Union, it shall make the draft measure accessible to the European Commission, BEREC and the national regulatory authorities in communications from the other Member

States of the European Union, at the same time, alongside the reasoning on which the measure is based. The provisions of Article 121 paragraph (6) shall appropriately apply.

(2) After receiving the comments and suggestions transmitted by the European Commission, BEREC and the other national regulatory authorities in communications from the other Member States of the European Union or, otherwise, after the expiration of a one-month term from notification, ANCOM may adopt the measure under paragraph (1).

(3) Where the measure covered by paragraph (1) aims at identifying a relevant market which differs from those identified in the European Commission recommendation referred to in Article 15 paragraph (1) of the Framework Directive, or determining the competitive environment in a relevant market, in view of finding whether there are providers of electronic communications networks or services with significant market power, and where this measure would affect the trade between Member States of the European Union, and the European Commission indicated in the comments and suggestions sent to ANCOM according to paragraph (2) that it considers that the measure would create a barrier to the single market or if it has serious doubts as to its compatibility with Community law and in particular with the objectives referred to in Articles 4–6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments, ANCOM may not adopt the proposed measure for further two months.

(4) Where, in the two-month period referred to in paragraph (3), the European Commission adopts a decision requiring ANCOM to withdraw the draft measure, the regulatory authority shall amend or withdraw the draft measure within six months from the Commission's decision. When ANCOM decides to amend the draft measure, it shall undertake a new public consultation in accordance with Article 135 and shall re-notify the amended draft measure.

(5) Except for the cases covered by paragraphs (3) and (4), ANCOM may adopt the draft measure, taking the utmost account of comments of the European Commission, other national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union and BEREC, within the timeframe specified in paragraph (2). ANCOM shall communicate the adopted measure to the European Commission and BEREC.

(6) By way of exception from the provisions of paragraphs (1) to (5), when there is an urgent need to act, in order to safeguard competition and the end-users' interests, ANCOM may take provisional measures, in compliance with the principle of proportionality. ANCOM

shall, without delay, communicate those measures, with full reasons, to the European Commission, national regulatory authorities in communications from the other Member States of the European Union and BEREC.

(7) A decision to extend the timeframe for which the measures under paragraph (6) are applicable or to render them definitive shall be subject to the procedure referred to in paragraphs (1) to (5).

Article 98. – (1) Where the measure that ANCOM intends to adopt aims at imposing, amending or withdrawing a specific obligation in application of Article 93 in conjunction with Articles 100, 106 to 110 or Section 3 hereunder, the regulatory authority may not adopt the respective measure for a 3-month period if the European Commission, within the period of one month provided for by Article 97 paragraph (2), notifies the regulatory authority of its reasons for considering that the draft measure would create a barrier to the single market or its serious doubts as to its compatibility with European Union law.

(2) In the absence of such notification referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM may adopt the draft measure, taking account of any comments made by the European Commission, other national regulatory authorities in communications from the other Member States of the European Union and BEREC.

(3) Within the period of time referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM shall cooperate with the European Commission and BEREC to identify the most effective and appropriate measure in the light of the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments, whilst taking due account of the views of interested persons and the need to ensure the development of consistent regulatory practice.

(4) If BEREC shares the view of the European Commission expressed in the notification referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM shall cooperate closely with BEREC to identify the most effective and appropriate measure. Before the end of the 3-month period, ANCOM may:

- a) amend or withdraw its draft measure taking account of the European Commission's notification and of BEREC's opinion;
- b) maintain its draft measure.

(5) Within one month of the European Commission issuing a recommendation requiring the national regulatory authority to amend or withdraw the draft measure or a decision to lift its reservations indicated in accordance with paragraph (1), adopted within the one-month period from the end of the 3-month period, ANCOM shall communicate to the European Commission and BEREC the adopted final measure. This period may be extended to allow the regulatory authority to undertake the public consultation provided for by Article 135.

(6) Where ANCOM decides not to amend or withdraw the draft measure in accordance with the European Commission's recommendation under paragraph (5), it shall provide a reasoned justification therefor.

(7) ANCOM may withdraw the proposed draft measure at any stage of the procedure set out under this Article.

Section 2

Promoting wholesale competition

Article 99. – The provisions of this Section shall not apply to the access to electronic communications networks and services achieved by end-users.

Subparagraph 1

Ensuring access and interconnection

Article 100. – (1) The regulatory authority shall encourage and, where appropriate, ensure, in accordance with the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance, adequate access and interconnection, and interoperability of services, exercising its responsibility in a way that promotes economic efficiency, sustainable competition, efficient investments and innovation, and gives the maximum benefit to end-users.

(2) The measures adopted according to paragraph (1) may concern in particular the imposition of the following obligations, without prejudice to the measures that may be taken pursuant to Article 105 regarding operators with significant market power:

a) to the extent that is necessary to ensure end-to-end connectivity, obligations on operators that control access to end-users, including in justified cases the obligation to interconnect their networks;

b) in justified cases and to the extent that is necessary, obligations on operators that control access to end-users to make their services interoperable;

c) to the extent that is necessary to ensure accessibility for end-users to digital radio or television broadcasting services, obligations on operators to provide access to application program interfaces or to electronic programme guides on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms.

(3) Obligations and conditions imposed in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be objective, transparent, proportionate and non-discriminatory, and shall be implemented in accordance with the procedures referred to in Articles 97, 98 and 135.

(4) When taking a decision in accordance with this Article, the regulatory authority shall aim at ensuring equivalent access and interconnection conditions for equivalent services, as well as the impossibility to condition the conclusion of the access or interconnection agreement by the acceptance of certain terms which are not related to the object of the agreement.

Subparagraph 2

Conditional access systems and other facilities

Article 101. – Conditional access systems operated on the market shall have the necessary technical capability for cost-effective trans-control allowing the possibility for full control by electronic communications network operators at local or regional level of the services using such conditional access systems.

~~Article 102. – Providers of conditional access services, irrespective of the means of transmission used, which provide access to digital broadcasting services of radio and television programs whose access services depend on broadcasters to provide radio and television services to any group of potential consumers of such services have the obligation to offer to all broadcasters, on fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms compatible with the~~

~~principles of competition law, technical services enabling authorized users to receive radio and television broadcast digital services, via decoders managed by service providers.~~

The providers of conditional access services, irrespective of the means of transmission used, that provide access to digital television and radio services and on whose access services broadcasters depend to reach any group of potential viewers or listeners shall:

a) offer to all broadcasters, on a fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory basis, compatible with the competition law principles, technical services enabling the broadcasters' digitally-transmitted services to be received by viewers or listeners authorised by means of decoders administered by the service operators;

b) keep separate financial accounts within their internal accounting system regarding their activity as conditional access providers.

(article amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article item 12 of Law no. 140/2012)

~~Article 103. – Providers of conditional access services provided in Article 102 are required to keep separate accounts in their internal management accounting system for the activities related to the provision of conditional access services.~~

(1) When granting licences to consumer equipment manufacturers, holders of industrial property rights over conditional access products and systems shall ensure equitable, reasonable and non-discriminatory conditions.

(2) Taking into account technical and commercial factors, holders of the rights referred to in paragraph (1) shall not bind the granting of licences to elements prohibiting, deterring or discouraging the inclusion in the same equipment, of:

a) a common interface allowing connection with several other access systems, or

b) means specific to another access system, provided that the licensee complies with the relevant and reasonable conditions ensuring, as far as it is concerned, the security of transactions of conditional access system operators.

(article amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article item 13 of Law no. 140/2012)

Article 104. – (1) The regulatory authority may undertake market analyses, in accordance with Section 1 of this Chapter, in order to determine whether to maintain, amend or withdraw the conditions imposed on the conditional access providers, in line with the provisions of this Subparagraph.

(2) Where, as a result of the market analysis referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM finds that one or several conditional access providers do not have significant power on the relevant market, it may amend or withdraw the conditions imposed on those providers, only to the extent that:

a) accessibility for end-users to radio and television broadcasts and broadcasting services specified in Article 82 of Law no. 504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, would not be adversely affected by such amendment or withdrawal, and

b) this decision does not adversely affect effective competition in the markets for retail digital television and radio broadcasting services, and conditional access systems and other associated facilities, would not be adversely affected by such amendment or withdrawal.

(3) The measures under paragraph (2) shall be subject to the procedures provided for by Articles 97 and 135.

Subparagraph 3

Obligations imposed on providers with significant power on wholesale markets

Article 105. – (1) Where an operator is designated as having significant market power on a relevant wholesale market in the electronic communications sector as a result of a market analysis carried out in accordance with Section 1 of this Chapter, the regulatory authority shall impose one or several of the obligations set out in Articles 106 to 110, as appropriate.

(2) To the extent the law does not provide otherwise and without prejudice to Article 13, Article 24 paragraph (2) letter h), Articles 71, 73, 75, 100 and 101 to 104, to the legal framework concerning the right of way, to the relevant provisions of Law no. 506/2004, with the subsequent completions, or to the obligations deriving from international agreements in which Romania is a party, the regulatory authority may not impose the obligations set out in Articles 106 to 110 on operators that have not been designated as having significant market power pursuant to paragraph (1).

(3) In exceptional circumstances, when the regulatory authority intends to impose on an operator designated with significant market power according to paragraph (1) other obligations for access or interconnection than those set out in Articles 106 to 110, it shall submit to the European Commission a request in this regard. The European Commission decision authorising or rejecting the proposed measure shall be published on the ANCOM website.

(4) Obligations imposed in accordance with paragraphs (1) and (3) shall be based on the nature of the problem identified, proportionate and justified in the light of the objectives of the regulatory authority laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments. Such obligations shall only be subject to the procedures referred to in Articles 97, 98 and 135.

(5) When certain obligations need to be imposed in order to comply with international agreements, the measures imposing, amending or withdrawing such obligations for access or interconnection shall be notified to the European Commission, in line with the procedure referred to in Article 97.

Article 106. – (1) ANCOM may, in accordance with Article 105, impose on operators obligations for transparency in relation to interconnection of the public electronic communications networks or access to these networks or associated facilities, requiring operators to make public specified information, such as technical specifications, network characteristics, accounting information and prices, terms and conditions for supply and use of services, including any conditions limiting access to, or use of, services and applications, in compliance with the legal framework in force.

(2) Where an operator has obligations of non-discrimination, the regulatory authority may require that operator to publish a reference offer, which shall be sufficiently unbundled to ensure that requesters are not required to pay for facilities which are not necessary for the service requested.

(3) The reference offer shall give a sufficiently unbundled description of the services offered, according to market needs, and the associated technical and commercial conditions, including prices, corresponding to each of these services.

(4) The regulatory authority shall be able to impose changes to reference offers to give effect to obligations imposed under this Emergency Ordinance.

(5) The regulatory authority may specify the precise information to be made publicly available, the level of detail required and the manner of publication.

(6) Where an operator has obligations under Article 109 concerning network infrastructure access, the regulatory authority shall impose the obligation to publish a reference offer containing at least the elements set out in Annex no.2.

Article 107. – The regulatory authority may, in accordance with Article 105, impose on operators obligations of non-discrimination with regard to the interconnection of networks or access to these networks or to associated facilities whereby to ensure in particular that the operators:

a) apply equivalent conditions in equivalent circumstances to other persons providing equivalent services;

b) provide services and information to third parties under the same conditions and of the same quality as they provide for their own services, or those of their subsidiaries, secondary headquarters or partners.

Article 108. – (1) ANCOM may, in accordance with Article 105, impose on operators obligations for accounting separation, within their internal accounting system, in relation to specified activities related to the interconnection of networks or access to these networks or to associated facilities.

(2) In particular, the regulatory authority may require a vertically integrated operator to present distinctly its wholesale prices and its internal transfer prices *inter alia* to ensure compliance where there is a requirement for non-discrimination under Article 107 or to prevent cross-subsidy. The regulatory authority may specify the format and accounting methodology to be used in view of observing this obligation, pursuant to the legal provisions in force.

(3) In order to facilitate the verification of compliance with obligations of transparency and non-discrimination, the regulatory authority may impose on operators the obligation to provide on request accounting records, including data on revenues received from third parties, in compliance with the legal framework in force.

(4) The regulatory authority may publish the accounting information received, according to the law, with a view to promote an open and competitive market.

Article 109. – (1) The regulatory authority may, in accordance with Article 105, require the operators to allow access to, and use of, specified network elements or associated facilities, in particular in situations where it considers that denial of access or unreasonable terms and conditions having a similar effect would hinder the emergence of a sustainable competitive market at the retail level, or would not be in the end-user's interest.

(2) The obligations under paragraph (1) may require the operators, *inter alia*:

a) to give a third party access to specified network elements or associated facilities, including access to network elements which are not active and unbundled access to the local loop, to provide, among others, carrier selection or pre-selection services and subscriber line resale offer;

b) to negotiate in good faith with any third party requesting access;

c) not to withdraw access to facilities already granted;

d) to provide specified services on a wholesale basis for resale by third parties;

e) to grant open access to technical interfaces, protocols or other key technologies which are indispensable for the interoperability of services, including virtual network services;

f) to provide co-location or other forms of associated facilities sharing;

g) to provide specified services needed to ensure interoperability of end-to-end services to users, including facilities for intelligent network services or roaming on mobile networks;

h) to grant access to operational support systems or similar software systems necessary to ensure fair competition in the provision of services;

i) to interconnect networks or network facilities;

j) to provide access to associated services such as identity, location and presence services.

(3) ANCOM may attach to the obligations laid down in paragraph (1) conditions covering fairness, reasonableness and timeliness of their observance.

(4) When imposing the obligations laid down in paragraph (1), the regulatory authority shall take account in particular of the following:

a) the technical and economic viability of using or installing competing facilities, in the light of the rate of market development, taking into account the nature and type of interconnection and access involved, including the viability of other upstream access products such as access to ducts;

b) the feasibility of providing the access requested, in relation to the capacity available;

c) the initial investment by the facility owner, taking account of any public investment made and the risks involved in making the investment;

d) the need to safeguard competition in the long term, with particular attention to economically efficient infrastructure-based competition;

e) where appropriate, any relevant intellectual property rights;

f) the provision of pan-European services.

(5) When imposing obligations on an operator in accordance with the provisions of this Article, ANCOM may lay down technical or operational conditions to be met by the provider or the beneficiaries of such access to ensure normal operation of the network. Obligations to follow specific technical standards or specifications shall be established in compliance with the provisions laid down in Article 8 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

Article 110. – (1) The regulatory authority may, in accordance with the provisions of Article 105, impose obligations relating to cost recovery and price controls, including obligations for cost orientation of prices and obligations concerning cost accounting systems, for the provision of specific types of access or interconnection, in situations where a market analysis carried out according to the law indicates a lack of effective competition, which means that the operator concerned may sustain prices at an excessively high level or that the difference between the retail prices and the wholesale prices charged to the providers offering similar retail services leads to anti-competitive effects, to the detriment of end-users. To encourage investments, in particular in next generation networks, the regulatory authority shall take into account the efficient investment made by the operator concerned and allow it a reasonable rate of return on adequate capital employed, taking into account any risks specific to a particular new network investment project.

(2) Any cost recovery mechanism or pricing methodology, imposed according to paragraph (1), shall serve to promote economic efficiency and competition and maximise consumer benefits. In this regard, the regulatory authority may take account of prices charged in comparable competitive markets.

(3) Where an operator has an obligation regarding the cost orientation of its prices, the burden of proof that the respective charges are derived from costs, including a reasonable rate of return on investment, shall lie with the operator concerned. For the purpose of calculating the cost of efficient provision of services, the regulatory authority may use cost accounting methods independent of those used by the operator. The regulatory authority may require an operator to provide full justification for its prices, and may, where appropriate, require prices to be adjusted.

(4) Where implementation of a cost accounting system is mandated in order to support price controls, a description of the cost accounting system shall be made publicly available, showing at least the main categories under which costs are grouped and the rules used for the allocation of costs. Compliance with the cost accounting system shall be annually verified by a qualified independent body. The results of this verification shall be published under the conditions set out by the regulatory authority.

Article 111. – (1) In exceptional circumstances, where the regulatory authority concludes that the obligations imposed according to Articles 106 to 110 have failed to achieve effective competition and that there are important and persisting competition problems in relation to the provision of certain access services on the wholesale markets, it may, in accordance with the provisions of Article 105 paragraph (3), impose an obligation on vertically integrated operators to place activities related to the wholesale provision of relevant access services in an independently operating business entity.

(2) The business entity referred to in paragraph (1) shall supply access services to all requesters, including to other business entities within the parent company, by means of the same systems and processes and on the same timescales, terms and conditions, including those relating to price and service levels.

(3) When the regulatory authority intends to impose an obligation for functional separation, it shall submit a proposal to the European Commission that includes:

a) evidence justifying the conclusions of the regulatory authority as referred to in paragraph (1);

b) a reasoned assessment that there is no or little prospect of effective and sustainable infrastructure-based competition within a reasonable timeframe;

c) an analysis of the expected impact on the regulatory authority, on the operator, in particular on the workforce of the separated operator, on the electronic communications sector as a whole, and on incentives to invest in a sector as a whole, particularly with regard to the need to ensure social and territorial cohesion, and on other stakeholders including, in particular, the expected impact on competition and any potential entailing effects on consumers;

d) an analysis of the reasons justifying that this obligation would be the most efficient means to enforce remedies aimed at addressing the competition problems identified.

(4) The draft measure on the functional separation obligation shall include the following elements:

a) the precise nature and level of separation, specifying in particular the legal status of the separate business entity;

b) an identification of the assets of the separate business entity, and the services to be supplied by that entity;

c) the governance arrangements to ensure the independence of the staff employed by the separate business entity, and the corresponding incentive and remuneration structure;

d) rules for ensuring compliance with the obligations;

e) rules for ensuring transparency of operational procedures, in particular towards other stakeholders;

f) a monitoring programme to ensure compliance, including the publication of an annual report.

(5) Following the European Commission's decision authorising the draft measure proposed in accordance with Article 105 paragraph (3), ANCOM shall conduct a coordinated analysis of the different markets related to the access network in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 under this Chapter. On the basis of its assessment, the regulatory authority shall impose, maintain, amend or withdraw the specific obligations, in accordance with Articles 97, 98 and 135.

(6) The operator on which functional separation has been imposed may be subject to any of the obligations identified in Articles 106 to 110 in the relevant markets where it has been designated as having significant market power, or any other obligations authorised by the European Commission, pursuant to Article 105 paragraph (3).

Article 112. – (1) Without prejudice to the obligations incumbent with regard to the economic concentration operations, vertically integrated operators which have been designated as having significant market power in one or several relevant markets in the electronic communications sector, in accordance with Section 1 of this Chapter, shall inform the regulatory authority in advance and in a timely manner, in order to allow the regulatory authority to assess, according to paragraph (4), the effect of the intended transaction, when they intend to transfer their access network assets or a substantial part thereof to a separate legal entity under direct or indirect different ownership, or to establish a separate business entity in order to provide to all retail providers, including its own retail divisions, equivalent access services.

(2) Operators shall also inform as soon as possible the regulatory authority of any change of the intents communicated pursuant to paragraph (1), as well as the final outcome of the process of separation.

(3) The operator referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit to the regulatory authority all the information necessary for it to assess the impact of the intended transaction.

(4) Within 12 months from receiving the notification under paragraph (1) or the changes communicated pursuant to paragraph (2), the regulatory authority shall assess the effect of the intended transaction on the specific obligations imposed in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter. For that purpose, the regulatory authority shall conduct a coordinated analysis of the different markets related to the access network, being able to impose, maintain, amend or withdraw one or several of the obligations provided for in this Chapter, in accordance with the procedures set out in Articles 97, 98 and 135.

(5) ANCOM may require the amendment of the intended transaction, in pursuit of the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

(6) The legally or operationally separate business entity resulted upon enforcing the measures under paragraph (1), irrespective of the legal status, may be subject to any of the obligations identified in Articles 106 to 110 in the relevant markets where it has been designated as having significant power, or any other obligations authorised by the European Commission pursuant to Article 105 paragraph (3).

(7) The measures adopted by ANCOM in accordance with this Article shall take account, where appropriate, of the obligations imposed by the Competition Council within the procedure of authorisation of economic concentrations.

Section 3

Fostering retail competition

Article 113. – (1) Where, following a market analysis conducted pursuant to Section 1 under this Chapter, ANCOM concludes that on a certain retail market there is no effective competition and that the obligations imposed in accordance with Articles 106 to 110 have failed to attain the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments, it may impose on the providers with significant power in the respective market the appropriate obligations necessary to safeguard the end-users' interests and foster effective competition.

(2) The obligations imposed by ANCOM according to paragraph (1) may include:

a) forbiddance to apply excessive pricing in relation to costs involved by the provision of services;

b) forbiddance to apply predatory pricing and thus prevent market entry or hinder competition;

c) forbiddance to unreasonably favour certain end-users as opposed to others;

d) forbiddance to condition the provision of the service by the end-user's acceptance of additional services which are not related to the service requested.

(3) ANCOM may also impose on a provider with significant power on a retail market:

a) price ceilings or price caps for the provision of retail services;

b) individual price control measures;

c) orientation of tariffs based on costs or prices or tariffs charged on comparable markets.

(4) The obligations imposed pursuant to this Article shall be appropriate to the nature of the problem identified, proportionate and necessary for attaining the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

Article 114. – (1) When appropriate and necessary, ANCOM shall require the providers with obligations imposed pursuant to Article 113 to implement a cost accounting system. ANCOM may establish the format and accounting methodology to be used.

(2) Compliance with the cost accounting system shall be annually verified by a qualified independent body. The results of this verification shall be published under the conditions set out by the regulatory authority.

Article 115. – ANCOM shall not impose the obligations laid down in this Section on certain geographic markets or for certain categories of users, if it concludes that there is effective competition.

CHAPTER VIII

Dispute resolution

Article 116. – (1) In the event of a dispute arising in connection with obligations imposed by the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance, of the European Union's regulations in the electronic communications field or imposed by ANCOM pursuant to these provisions between providers of electronic communications networks or services, or between such providers and persons having the capacity as providers in other Member States of the European Union requesting or benefiting from access or interconnection on grounds of this Emergency Ordinance, the interested party may address ANCOM in view of settling the dispute in question.

(2) The interested party shall submit a written request to ANCOM, in two original copies. In view of debating the main issue of the dispute, ANCOM shall invite the parties to a meeting,

communicating the date of that meeting in a reasonable term. In close connection to the complexity of the cause, the parties may be invited to subsequent meetings. The discussions held during these meetings shall be written down and communicated to the parties.

(3) The parties may exercise their rights personally, or they may be assisted or represented. The parties' representatives shall present the documents ascertaining their quality as a representative.

(4) Where ANCOM, after analysing all the information and after hearing all the views in the respective cause, deems that the main issue of the dispute may be solved, it shall communicate to the parties a preliminary solution. Any of the parties may submit a reasoned request with a view to reconsidering the preliminary solution.

(5) When addressed in accordance with paragraph (1), ANCOM may also establish in justified situations that the patrimony prejudice effectively suffered needs to be repaired.

(6) Under exceptional circumstances, when a party may suffer serious prejudice which, in the absence of certain provisional measures, could not be properly repaired in the hypothesis of resolving the main issue in favour of the party requesting the establishment of such measures, the respective party may request ANCOM to establish certain provisional measures, in view of preventing the occurrence of prejudices or of limiting their extension. The provisional measures shall be established by the president of ANCOM, by reasoned decision. The decision solving the request for the establishment of provisional measures shall be issued within 30 days from the submission date.

(7) In resolving the disputes referred to in paragraph (1), ANCOM shall take account of the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6¹ of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

(8) The dispute shall be resolved by decision issued by the president of ANCOM within 4 months from the submission of the complaint, except for the exceptional circumstances where, depending on the complexity of the dispute or its impact on the electronic communications market, a longer time frame is required for the proper resolution of the cause.

(9) The decision resolving the dispute shall comprise at least the following elements: name and address, respectively company name and headquarters of the parties, object of the dispute, steps of the proceedings, *de facto* and *de jure* motivation of the dispute, measures taken and methods of implementation, and means of appeal.

(10) The decision resolving the dispute shall be communicated to the parties and published on the ANCOM website, having regard to the confidentiality principle.

(11) The decisions issued by the ANCOM president according to this Article are jurisdiction-administrative acts and may be appealed in contentious administrative, in accordance with Article 12 paragraph (5) of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments.

(12) The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the persons' right to bring an action before the competent courts, according to the law.

Article 117. – (1) In the event of a cross-border dispute between providers of electronic communications networks or services from Romania and such providers from another Member State of the European Union, in connection with obligations arising under the national legislations, where the dispute lies within the competence of ANCOM and of one or more national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union, the interested party may refer the dispute to ANCOM or to any of the competent national regulatory authorities in communications, in view of its resolution.

(2) Where addressed according to paragraph (1), ANCOM shall, in order to bring about a resolution of the dispute, collaborate with the authority or, as appropriate, the national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union and shall take account of the opinions expressed by these authorities, to ensure a consistent resolution of the dispute.

(3) Where deeming it necessary for the resolution of the dispute, ANCOM may request BEREC to adopt an opinion. Where such a request has been made to BEREC, the dispute shall be resolved with the taking into consideration of the opinion expressed by BEREC, without prejudice to the ANCOM competence to take provisional measures.

(4) The provisions of Article 116 paragraphs (2) to (12) shall apply as appropriate.

Article 118. – (1) End-users may address ANCOM in view of solving the disputes with the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services, arising in the application of the present Emergency Ordinance and in connection to the provisions herein referring to the exercise of the rights conferred by this

Emergency Ordinance, comprised in the contracts regulated under Chapter V Section 1, or in connection to the execution of these provisions, and which have not been solved amicably.

(2) ANCOM shall set out an optional procedure for the fair and timely resolution of the disputes referred to in paragraph (1). The procedure shall be transparent, non-discriminatory, impartial, simple and inexpensive.

(3) The dispute resolution procedure under this Article has a written character. When deeming necessary, ANCOM may convene the parties to meetings, separately or together, and the debates of these meetings shall be written down and communicated to the parties.

(4) Where, within 60 days from the lodging of a complaint according to paragraph (1), the dispute was not resolved amicably, ANCOM shall send the parties its reasonably motivated proposition for resolving the respective dispute. This proposition shall be based on the arguments and documents submitted by the parties and shall be regarded as a recommendation.

(5) ANCOM may establish a system for the reimbursement of the end-users' expenses or for their compensation for the suffered prejudice in their reports with the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services, applicable in grounded cases.

(6) Where the parties involved come from several Member States of the European Union, ANCOM shall coordinate its efforts with the relevant national regulatory authorities in communications in order to bring about a resolution of the dispute.

(7) The provisions of this Article do not prejudice the persons' right to bring the dispute before the competent courts, according to the law.

Article 119. – (1) The optional dispute resolution procedures under this Chapter shall be established by decision of the ANCOM President.

(2) The access to the dispute resolution procedures established in this Chapter is free of charge.

CHAPTER IX

Provision of information

Article 120. – ~~(1) ANCOM has the right to request from the persons that provide or have provided electronic communications networks or services or associated facilities information, including finance-related, required with a view to exercising the attributions stipulated by this Emergency Ordinance or by the special legislation in the field of electronic communications:~~

(1) ANCOM has the right to request from the persons who provide or have provided electronic communications services or associated facilities information, including finance-related, required with a view to exercising the attributions stipulated by this emergency ordinance, by the special legislation in the electronic communications field or by the legislation in the consumer protection field, in the cases when the competence of monitoring and verifying compliance with these obligations is incumbent, among others, on ANCOM.

(paragraph amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 16 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

(2) ANCOM may request the information under paragraph (1) in particular for the following purposes:

~~a) verification of compliance with the obligations stipulated by the provisions of this emergency ordinance, of the special legislation in the electronic communications field, or imposed by ANCOM in accordance with these provisions, as well as the enforcement and implementation of the European Union regulations in the electronic communications field, especially as regards the monitoring of the market and the verification of compliance with the electronic communications providers' obligations consequential to these regulations, where the competence of monitoring and verifying these obligations belongs to the national regulatory authority;~~

a) verification of compliance with the obligations stipulated by the provisions of this emergency ordinance, of the legislation in the consumer protection field, in the cases when the competence of monitoring and verifying compliance with these obligations belongs, among others, to ANCOM or of the special legislation in the electronic communications field, or

imposed by ANCOM in accordance with these provisions, as well as the enforcement and implementation of the European Union regulations in the electronic communications field, especially as regards the monitoring of the market and the verification of compliance with the electronic communications providers' obligations consequential to these regulations, where the competence of monitoring and verifying these obligations belong to the national regulatory authority;

(letter amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 16 of Government Emergency Ordinance. 34/2014)

- b) to set the annual monitoring tariff, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter X;
- c) to determine the contributions for funding the services within the scope of universal service;
- d) to designate the universal service providers and impose on them the obligations laid down in the present Emergency Ordinance;
- e) to identify the relevant markets in the electronic communications sector, make market analyses and identify the providers with significant market power, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII;
- f) to impose on the providers of electronic communications networks or services with significant market power the obligations set out by the present Emergency Ordinance;
- g) to grant the limited resources of radio spectrum and numbering or the technical resources and impose obligations with regard to their use;
- h) to resolve the disputes referred to in Chapter VIII;
- i) to make statistics necessary for ANCOM to carry out its tasks;
- j) to elaborate reports, studies and analyses in the electronic communications field;
- k) to assess the need and opportunity to issue new regulations, in accordance with the ANCOM duties;
- l) to assess the implementation of the regulations in force;
- m) to publish comparative situations on the quality and tariffs of services, in view of bringing maximum benefit to end-users;
- n) to ensure the efficient and effective use of the radio frequencies.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), ANCOM may specifically request:

a) from the providers of public electronic communications networks and from the providers of publicly available electronic communications services, information concerning future network and service developments which could have an impact on the wholesale services they make available to competitors;

b) from the providers designated as having significant power on the wholesale markets in the electronic communications sector, accounting data and information concerning the services provided on the retail markets that are associated with the wholesale markets on which they were identified by ANCOM as having significant power.

(4) ANCOM may impose on the providers of public electronic communications networks and on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services the obligation to send on a regular basis certain categories of information, in view of drawing up statistical reports on the electronic communications market.

(5) Without prejudice to the informing obligations imposed by the normative or individual acts issued by ANCOM in accordance with the provisions herein or with the provisions of the special legislation in the electronic communications field, the information under paragraph (1) shall be requested in writing and on a reasoned basis, and its amount and nature must be proportionate to the purpose for which it was requested.

(6) The persons referred to in paragraph (1) shall make the information available in the timescales and under the conditions indicated by ANCOM as appropriate.

(7) ANCOM shall publish the information which would contribute to an open and competitive market, including up-to-date information referring to the application of the rules of the European Union, in accordance with the principle of confidentiality and with the legal provisions on the free access to public interest information, specifying the conditions and procedure for accessing this information.

(8) As for the persons who provided electronic communications networks or services, ANCOM may request the information under paragraph (1) within a 3-year period from the cessation of the capacity as a provider of electronic communications networks or services.

(9) ANCOM may request the central or local public administration authorities provided in Article 13(2) all the documents and information required with a view to enforcing the provisions of Article 13 (4) and (5);

(item introduced on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 16 of Law no. 159/2016)

(10) Where the documents and information provided according to paragraph (9) require amendments or completions, the term provided under Article 13 (4) shall be suspended on the date of communicating the request for completion or clarification, until the date of ANCOM's receiving the respective clarifications or completions;

(item introduced on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 3 of Law no. 159/2016)

Article 121. – (1) ANCOM shall cooperate with the regulatory authorities in the electronic communications field from abroad, including based on certain collaboration and exchange of information agreements, in view of fulfilling the attributions laid down in the present ordinance and in the special legislation in the field, as well as in view of facilitating the performance by these authorities of their tasks under the applicable national legislation.

(2) ANCOM shall provide the national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union, at their reasoned request, with the information necessary for them to carry out their tasks according to the legislation of the European Union.

(3) ANCOM shall provide to the European Commission, upon its reasoned request, all the information necessary for it to carry out its tasks. The nature and the amount of the information shall be proportionate to the purpose for which it was requested.

(4) Where the information requested by the European Commission was previously transmitted by the providers of electronic communications networks or services in accordance with the provisions of Article 120, ANCOM shall inform the respective providers on the transmission of the information.

(5) ANCOM may address an explicit and reasoned request to the European Commission to not make the information provided in accordance with paragraph (3) available to the national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union.

(6) Where the information provided pursuant to paragraphs (2), (3) or (5) is considered confidential, in accordance with the provisions of the national legislation and of the European Union, ANCOM shall request the European Commission and the national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union to observe the confidential character.

(7) ANCOM may request the national regulatory authorities in communications from other Member States of the European Union the information necessary for it to perform its

tasks specified herein or in the special legislation in the electronic communications field, observing, where required, the confidential character of the information received.

(8) In order to periodically review the legislation of the European Union in the electronic communications field and to monitor the national systems of general authorisation and award of the right to use certain limited resources, ANCOM shall provide to the European Commission all the information requested.

Chapter X

Monitoring tariff

Article 122. – Any person having the capacity as a provider of public electronic communications networks, a provider of publicly available electronic communications services or a provider of postal services shall pay to ANCOM an annual monitoring tariff, under the conditions stated in this Chapter, since the moment of gaining the capacity as a provider and until such capacity ends.

Article 123. – ~~(1) The monitoring tariff referred to in Article 122 shall cover only the administrative expenses of ANCOM.~~

(1) The amount of the annual fee charged by ANCOM as a monitoring tariff shall be calculated as a difference between:

a) the amount of ANCOM's administrative expenses provided under paragraph (2), except those related to regulating and monitoring postal services, and

b) the revenue from other sources, minus the amounts required to cover ANCOM's activities other than the ones provided under letter a), and the amounts from the annual surplus resulting from the execution of previous years' budgets.

~~(item amended on 04 July 2019, according to Article I indent 4 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)~~

(2) ANCOM's administrative expenses are expenses related to the management, control and application of the general authorisation regime, of the rights to use the limited resources or of the obligations laid down in this Emergency Ordinance or in the special legislation in the electronic communications or postal service fields or that may be imposed by ANCOM pursuant

to these provisions, including those referring to the carrying out by ANCOM of its attributions in the field of management of limited resources, and may include, among others:

- a) costs for international cooperation, harmonisation and standardization;
- b) costs determined by the carrying out of market analyses or by the imposition of obligations on the providers with significant market power;
- c) costs generated by the universal service implementation, without reference to the compensation of the net cost determined by the provision of services within the scope of universal service;
- d) costs incurred by the monitoring of the compliance with the obligations laid down in the legal framework or imposed pursuant to this framework;
- e) costs determined by the elaboration and application of the secondary legislation in the electronic communications and postal service fields which fall within the competence of ANCOM.

Article 124. – (1) The monitoring tariff referred to in Article 122 shall be calculated as a percentage from the turnover achieved in the year preceding the year for which the tariff is owed, in the case of the persons who had the capacity as providers during the entire previous calendar year.

(2) In the case of the persons who did not have the capacity as providers during the entire previous calendar year, the monitoring tariff referred to in paragraph (1) shall be calculated as a percentage from the turnover registered in the months of the year preceding the year for which the tariff is owed, when the person in question had the capacity as a provider.

~~(3) The percentage referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be determined annually, without exceeding 0.4%, as a ratio between:~~

~~a) the administrative expenses enlisted in Article 123 paragraph (2), from which the incomes from other sources shall be deducted; and~~

~~b) the cumulated turnover of the persons mentioned under paragraphs (1) and (2).~~

~~(3) The percentage referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be determined as 3%, excepting postal and courier services.~~

~~(item amended on 29 December 2018, according to Article 77 indent 4 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018)~~

(3) The percentage referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall be determined annually, without exceeding 2%, as a ratio between:

a) the amount provided in Article 123 (2), minus the revenues from the tariff provided in Article (1) letter a) and from the monitoring tariff set in the previous years, at the end of the month preceding the one when the percentage is calculated; and

b) the cumulated turnover of the entities under paragraphs (1) and (2).

~~(item amended on 04 July 2019, according to Article I indent 5 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)~~

~~(4) In view of determining the difference mentioned under paragraph (3) letter a), the amounts of the annual surplus resulted from the execution of the previous years' budgets shall be also taken into consideration.~~

(4) By way of exception from the provisions of Article 122, the monitoring tariff calculated according to this Article shall be set only for the providers of public electronic communications networks and publicly available electronic communications services.

~~(item amended on 04 July 2019, according to Article I indent 5 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)~~

(5) In the case of the persons under paragraph (1), the amount considered for determining the monitoring tariff shall be the whole turnover presented in the annual financial statements prepared for the year preceding the year for which the monitoring tariff is owed.

(6) The turnover of the persons under paragraph (2) shall be determined by cumulating the revenues obtained in the months of the year preceding the year for which the tariff is owed, when they had the capacity as providers, taking into consideration including the month when they gained such capacity.

(7) As for the authorised natural persons, individual enterprises and family associations, the turnover shall be composed of the total gross revenues obtained in the year preceding the year for which the monitoring tariff is owed, respectively the total gross revenues obtained in the months of the year preceding the year for which the tariff is owed, when they had the capacity as providers.

Article 125. – (1) The amount of the annual monitoring tariff owed by each provider shall be determined upon applying the percentage mentioned in Article 124 paragraph (3) to the turnover referred to in Article 124 paragraphs (5), (6) or (7), as appropriate.

(2) The amount of the monitoring tariff under paragraph (1) shall be set on the date of determining the cumulated turnover under Article 124 paragraph (3) letter b), but no later than 15 September of the respective year, by decision of the ANCOM president, which is to be communicated to each provider.

Article 126. – (1) At the cessation of the capacity as a provider, regardless of its form, any provider shall pay the set monitoring tariff as follows:

a) if the capacity as a provider ceased before determining the annual monitoring tariff pursuant to Article 125 paragraph (2), the provider shall owe a monitoring tariff which stands for the multiplication result between the percentage set by ANCOM under the terms of Article 124 paragraph (3) for the previous year and the turnover achieved in the previous year or in the months of the previous year when the respective provider had such capacity, cumulated with the turnover obtained in the months when it had such capacity of the year during which the cessation takes place;

b) if the capacity as a provider ceases after determining the annual monitoring tariff pursuant to Article 125 paragraph (2), besides this tariff, the provider shall owe an additional tariff, calculated as the multiplication result between the percentage set by ANCOM under the terms of Article 124 paragraph (3) for the ongoing year and the turnover obtained in the months when it had such capacity of the year during which the cessation takes place.

(2) Within 15 days from the cessation of the capacity as a provider, the persons owing the monitoring tariff referred to in paragraph (1) shall submit to ANCOM a statement on the turnover achieved in the previous year or in the months of the previous year when they had such capacity, cumulated with the turnover achieved in the months they had the capacity as providers of the year during which the cessation takes place or, respectively, on the turnover achieved in the months in which they had this capacity of the year during which the cessation takes place, under the conditions set out by ANCOM.

~~(3) Where the persons under paragraph (1) do not communicate to ANCOM, in the timeframe specified in paragraph (2), the documents referred to in paragraph (2), ANCOM~~

~~shall require these persons to pay the monitoring tariff owed at the cessation of the capacity as a provider, by taking into consideration the last turnover available to ANCOM, multiplied by 1/12 and by the number of months of the year when they had this capacity and a monitoring tariff had not been established.~~

(3) Where the persons under paragraph (1), including those whose capacity as a provider ceased before the entry into force of this Emergency Ordinance, do not communicate to ANCOM, in the timeframe specified in paragraph (2), the documents referred to in paragraph (2), ANCOM shall require these persons to pay the monitoring tariff owed at the cessation of the capacity as a provider, by taking into consideration the last turnover available to ANCOM, multiplied by 1/12 and by the number of months of the year when they had this capacity and a monitoring tariff had not been established, excluding the month when the capacity ended, and the last percentage of the turnover set by ANCOM, with a view to calculating the monitoring tariff prior to cessation.

(paragraph amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 14 of Law no. 140/2012)

(4) The monitoring tariff owed pursuant to paragraph (1) letter a) shall be set out by decision of the ANCOM president, and the remaining amount resulted from the difference between this tariff and the prepayments established according to Article 127 paragraph (1) shall be paid in the timeframe provided for in Article 128 or, as appropriate, shall be returned by ANCOM in line with the Fiscal Procedure Code.

(5) The monitoring tariff owed pursuant to paragraph (1) letter b) shall be set out by decision of the ANCOM president and shall be paid in the timeframe specified in Article 128.

(6) The persons whose capacity as a provider of electronic communications networks or services or as a postal service provider ceased in the same year they gained this capacity shall owe a monitoring tariff standing for the multiplication result between the percentage under paragraph (1) letter a) or, as appropriate, under paragraph (1) letter b) and the turnover obtained in the months in which they had such capacity, including the month when they gained the capacity and excluding the month it ceased.

(7) The persons under paragraph (6) shall be appropriately applied the provisions of paragraphs (2) to (5).

(8) As for the providers whose capacity ceased as a result of a merger, the monitoring tariff under paragraph (1) shall be set for the absorbing or newly established companies, as the case may be.

Article 127. – (1) ANCOM may require the persons referred to in Article 122 to phase the payment of the annual monitoring tariff, as follows:

a) a share of 30% of the last monitoring tariff owed, until the 15th of March, but not less than 15 days from the communication of the ANCOM president's decision;

b) a new share of 30% of the last monitoring tariff owed, until the 15th of June, but not less than 15 days from the communication of the ANCOM president's decision.

(2) The amount of the prepayments referred to in paragraph (1) shall be set out until the 15th of February by decision of the ANCOM president.

(3) The last monitoring tariff owed, based on which the prepayments are determined, is the monitoring tariff set out pursuant to Article 125 paragraph (2), without considering the prepayments made in the respective year.

(4) The difference between the annual monitoring tariff determined pursuant to Article 125 paragraph (2) and the possible prepayments determined according to paragraph (1) shall be paid in the timeframe specified in Article 128 or, as appropriate, shall be returned by ANCOM in accordance with the Fiscal Procedure Code.

Article 128. – The target date set for the payment of the tariffs referred to in Article 126 paragraphs (4) or (5) and in Article 127 paragraph (4) shall be the 25th of the month following the month when the decision was issued, but not less than 15 days from its communication date.

Article 129. – (1) The persons referred to in Article 124 and in Article 126 paragraphs (1) and (6) may require, in view of determining the tariff, to take into consideration the revenues resulted exclusively from the provision of electronic communications networks or services or from the provision of postal services instead of the turnover, whereas the provisions of Articles 124 to 126 shall apply correspondingly.

~~(2) In view of applying the provisions of paragraph (1), the providers shall keep separate accounts with regard to the revenues obtained from the provision of electronic communications networks or services or from the provision of postal services, as the case may be. These revenues shall be certified by an independent auditor or by an accounting expert authorised under the law, under the conditions established by ANCOM.~~

(2) With a view to applying the provisions of paragraph (1), the providers shall submit to certification the revenues obtained from the provision of electronic communications networks or services or from the provision of postal services, as the case may be. These revenues shall be certified by an independent auditor under the conditions of the Government Emergency Ordinance no.75/1999 on the financial audit activity, republished, with the subsequent amendments and completions, or by an accounting expert authorised under the law.

(paragraph amended on 04 July 2019 according to Article I indent 6 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019)

(3) Where the documents stating the revenues certified according to paragraph (2) are not submitted in view of determining the monitoring tariff, the respective tariff shall be determined based on the turnover referred to in Article 124 paragraph (5).

Article 130. – (1) The persons mentioned in Article 124 paragraphs (1) and (2), except for the persons under paragraph (2), shall send ANCOM the annual financial statements containing the turnovers under the profit and loss account, necessary for determining the monitoring tariff, within 7 days from the expiration of the legal term provided for their submission to the competent bodies they are registered with, according to the legislation in force.

(2) The authorised natural persons, family associations and individual enterprises owing the monitoring tariff referred to in Article 124 shall send ANCOM the annual financial statements on the gross revenues achieved, necessary to determine the monitoring tariff, within 7 days from the expiration of the legal term provided for their submission to the competent bodies they are registered with, according to the legislation in force.

(3) The persons under Article 124 paragraph (2) shall send ANCOM, in the timeframe established in paragraph (2), the statement on the turnover achieved in the months of the

previous year when they had the capacity as providers of electronic communications networks or services or of postal services.

(4) The non-submission within the terms and under the conditions set by the legal provisions of the documents referred to in paragraph (3), necessary to determine the monitoring tariff, shall trigger its determination based on the turnover provided for in Article 124 paragraph (5).

(5) The non-submission of the documents referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall trigger the determination of the monitoring tariff by considering the last turnover made available to ANCOM.

(item introduced on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 15 of Law no. 140/2012)

Article 131. – By way of exception from the provisions of Article 122 and Article 126 paragraphs (1) and (6), the providers registering a turnover which does not exceed the equivalent in RON of 100,000 euros, at the average exchange rate registered in the period when the turnover was achieved, calculated based on the monthly average exchange rate communicated by the National Bank of Romania, shall not pay the monitoring tariff, while the provisions of Articles 122 to 130 shall apply as appropriate.

Article 132. – The procedure of implementation of the provisions of Articles 122 to 131 shall be established by decision of the ANCOM president, in compliance with the principles of objectivity, transparency and proportionality.

Chapter XI

Consultation, transparency and information

Article 133. – (1) In applying this Emergency Ordinance, ANCOM shall create, maintain, develop, and permanently update its own website, in order to ensure that the public is informed in an accessible manner with respect to:

a) the public authorities competent to exercise duties pursuant to this Emergency Ordinance and to the special legislation in the electronic communications field;

b) the ANCOM organisation, functioning, objectives and attributions, as well as the attributions of each internal structure of ANCOM;

c) the data necessary to ensure an efficient communication with the internal structures of ANCOM;

d) the national and international legislation applicable in the electronic communications field;

e) the decisions issued by the president of ANCOM applicable in the electronic communications field;

f) the legal ways of appeal against the decisions of the president of ANCOM;

g) the documents of which publication is mandatory during the consultations launched in accordance with Article 135;

h) the income and expenditure budget of ANCOM;

i) the procedure of general authorisation and granting of the right to use radio frequencies, numbering resources and technical resources;

j) the rights and obligations of the providers of electronic communications networks or services, in accordance with the general authorisation regime;

k) the rights and obligations of the holders of licences for the use of radio frequencies and of licences for the use of numbering resources;

l) the obligations imposed by ANCOM in line with the provisions of Chapter VII;

m) any other information useful for public informing, related to ANCOM's activity.

(2) ANCOM shall deploy all necessary efforts in order to ensure that information published on its website is also available in at least one international language.

Article 134. – (1) ANCOM shall communicate to the European Commission the measures adopted in the national legislation in the regulatory field covered by the Framework Directive, Directive 2002/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services, with the subsequent amendments, Directive 2002/19/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated

facilities, with the subsequent amendments, and Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to the electronic communications networks and services, with the subsequent amendments, as well as any amendments or completions to these measures.

(2) In particular, the regulatory authority shall notify to the European Commission the measures adopted on grounds of Chapter VII, as well as, in the shortest time possible, any amendment of these measures.

Article 135. – (1) ~~Except for the measures adopted pursuant to Article 97(6), Article 116 or 117, ANCOM shall observe the consultation procedure set out by this Article whenever it intends to adopt measures in the implementation of the provisions under this Emergency Ordinance that may have a significant impact on the relevant market.~~

(1) Except for the measures adopted pursuant to Article 13(4), Article 13¹(2), Article 97(6), Article 116 or 117, ANCOM shall observe the consultation procedure set out by this Article whenever it intends to adopt measures in the implementation of the provisions under this Emergency Ordinance that may have a significant impact on the relevant market.

(paragraph amended on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 indent 4 of Law no.159/2016)

(2) ANCOM shall publish on its website the text subjected to consultation, specifying: the date when the document was published, the deadline for the submission of comments, and the estimated date when ANCOM intends to adopt the measure subject to consultation. All interested persons who required for their e-mail address to be entered on the special ANCOM correspondence list shall be informed on the launch of the consultation at the latest on the date when the document is published.

(3) As soon as the text subjected to consultation is published on its website, ANCOM shall establish a period of at least 30 days during which any interested person may submit their written comments. In cases where the measures must be adopted as a matter of emergency, this period may be shorter than 30 days, but it cannot be shorter than 10 days.

(4) ANCOM shall, while observing the principle of confidentiality, publish a synthetic material on the received comments also embedding its position with respect to these comments, at the latest on the date when the adopted measure is published on its website.

Article 136. – (1) Within the consultation procedure described in Article 135, in particular when it intends to adopt measures on grounds of Chapter V, ANCOM shall analyse the points of view submitted by end-users, including disabled users, by their associations, by the National Authority for Consumer Protection, by equipment manufacturers and by providers of electronic communications networks and services in relation to the end-users' rights concerning the publicly available electronic communications services.

(2) When adopting the measures under paragraph (1), ANCOM shall appropriately envisage safeguarding the interests of the consumers of publicly available electronic communications services.

(3) Where applicable, the interested persons may develop, under the guidance of ANCOM, collaboration mechanisms which may involve consumers, users' and providers' associations, in order to improve the general quality of the services, by elaborating conduct codes and operation standards, as well as by monitoring their enforcement.

(4) ANCOM may promote, within the limits of the attributions conferred by the law, the cooperation between the providers of public electronic communications networks and of publicly available electronic communications services and the bodies ensuring the protection of the intellectual property rights and related rights as regards the use of the electronic communications services.

CHAPTER XII

Surveillance, control and sanctions

Article 137. – (1) The verification of the compliance with the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance, of the specific legislation in the electronic communications field and of the normative or individual acts issued by ANCOM in accordance with this Emergency Ordinance or the specific legislation in the electronic communications field, as well as the control of the compliance by the providers of electronic communications networks or services with their obligations deriving from the regulations of the European Union, where the competence of monitoring or verification of the compliance with these obligations by the

national regulatory authority is established, shall lie with ANCOM, which acts through its specialised personnel empowered for this purpose, hereinafter referred to as *control personnel*.

(2) The control personnel and their attributions shall be established by decision of the ANCOM president.

Article 138. – (1) The control personnel may undertake control actions, including unexpected ones, during which they may request, specifying the legal ground and the purpose therefor, any documents necessary to carry out the control, may take copies of any registers, financial-accounting and commercial documents or any other documents, in accordance with the legal provisions in force.

(2) During the control actions, the control personnel may request and receive, immediately or in a specified timeframe, any information necessary to carry out the control and may set out timescales for the provision of this information subject to the sanction laid down in Article 151 paragraph (1) letter c), in accordance with the legal provisions in force.

(3) The result of the control actions shall be written down in a control statement, except for the cases provided for in Article 144.

Article 139. – (1) Where discovering the contravention referred to in Article 142 item 10, the control personnel may order the immediate cessation of the infringement and may take any measures they deem necessary in order to ensure the observance of the legal provisions. The measures shall be appropriate and proportionate to the assessed infringement, and shall provide for a timeline within which the law offender must comply with these measures.

(2) The measures under paragraph (1) shall be written down in a statement-of-facts on the contravention and enforcement of the sanction.

Article 140. – In view of assessing the contraventions referred to in Article 142 items 1, 7, 10, 11 and 14, if the person in question refuses to submit to the control specified in Articles 137 and 138, the control personnel shall have access, under the law, to the electronic communications networks, respectively to the equipment and facilities of the electronic communications network.

Article 141. – (1) Where discovering the non-compliance by a provider of electronic communications networks or services with an obligation laid down herein or in the special legislation in the electronic communications field, in the normative or individual acts issued by ANCOM pursuant to the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance or to the special legislation in the electronic communications field or with an obligation deriving from the regulations of the European Union, when the competence of monitoring and verification of this obligation belongs to the national regulatory authority, before applying the sanction, ANCOM shall notify the provider in question on the assessed infringement and applicable sanction, giving that provider a time period to submit a point of view.

(2) The procedure of the notification referred to in paragraph (1) shall not apply:

a) in the case of non-observance of the ANCOM president's decisions issued pursuant to Article 116 or 117;

b) in the case of non-observance of the obligation to properly and completely send the information requested by ANCOM pursuant to Article 120 paragraph (2) letter a) or the information set out by the normative or individual acts issued by ANCOM;

~~e) in the case of non-observance of the measures established by ANCOM, in accordance with Article 73(3) and (4);~~

c) in the case of non-observance of the measures established by ANCOM, in accordance with Article 73 paragraphs (3) and (4), Article 139 and Article 149;

(letter amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 16 of Law no. 140/2012)

d) in the case of the contraventions referred to in Article 142 items 1, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16 and 41;

e) in the case of non-observance of the transparency obligations imposed by ANCOM in accordance with Article 106;

f) in the case of non-observance of the obligation to submit to the control provided for in Articles 137 and 138.

Article 142. – The following deeds shall be deemed contraventions:

1. provision of electronic communications networks or services by a person who has not been authorised pursuant to Article 6 for that type of activity, or during the period when the

right to provide electronic communications networks or services has been suspended or withdrawn;

2. failure to comply with the conditions set out in the general authorisation pursuant to Article 8;

3. breach of the obligation to negotiate laid down in Article 12 paragraph (1) letter b);

4. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 12 paragraphs (3) and (4);

5. breach of the non-disclosure obligation laid down in Article 12 paragraph (5);

6. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 13 paragraph (7);

7. use of the radio frequencies without obtaining the necessary licence, in accordance with the provisions of Article 23;

8. failure to comply with the conditions and obligations set out in the licences for the use of radio frequencies, granted according to Chapter III;

9. failure to comply with the conditions imposed by ANCOM pursuant to Article 23 paragraph (3);

10. causing by any person and in any way of a harmful interference;

11. use of the numbering resources without obtaining the necessary licence pursuant to the provisions of Chapter III;

12. failure to comply with the conditions and obligations on the use of numbering resources or technical resources set out or imposed by ANCOM;

13. non-observance of the provisions under Article 37 paragraph (4);

14. use of the technical resources without obtaining the right of use pursuant to Article 45 paragraph (1);

15. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 46 paragraphs (1) and (3);

16. breach of the notification obligation laid down in Article 47 paragraph (1);

17. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 50 paragraphs (1) to (3);

18. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 51 paragraphs (1) to (5) and (7) to (9);

19. non-inclusion in the contracts of the information provided by ANCOM according to Article 51 paragraph (6);

~~20. non-observance of the provisions of Article 53 (1);~~

20. non-observance of the requirement of providing information in a clear and comprehensible manner, according to the introductory part of Article 53 (1);

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 17 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~21. non-observance of the provisions of Article 54;~~

21. non-observance of the provisions of Article 53 (1) regarding pre-contractual information;

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 17 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~22. non-observance of the provisions of Article 55;~~

22. non-observance of the provisions of Article 53 (2) regarding the inclusion of pre-contractual information in the contract and the situation in which such information can be amended;

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 17 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~23. non-observance of the provisions of Article 57;~~

23. non-observance of the provisions of Article 53 (3) regarding the end-user's exoneration from bearing the additional costs where the provider does not meet the information-related requirements;

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 17 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~24. non-observance of the provisions of Article 58;~~

24. non-observance of the provisions of Article 53 (4) regarding the presentation of information in the Romanian language in an accessible format, so that it could be easily understood by the end-user;

(indent amended on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 17 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹. non-observance of the provisions of Article 54 (1) regarding information;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24². non-observance of the provisions of Article 54 (2) regarding the contract;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24³. non-observance of the provisions of Article 54 (3) regarding the request for starting the service provision;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁴. non-observance of the provisions of Article 55 (1)-(7) regarding information;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁵. non-observance of the provisions of Article 55 (8) regarding the requirement to make a special request;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁶. non-observance of the provisions of Article 56 (1)-(2) regarding the withdrawal right;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁷. non-observance of the provisions of Article 56 (3) regarding the contractual obligations during the withdrawal period;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁸. non-observance of the provisions of Article 57 regarding the information on the withdrawal right;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24⁹. non-observance of the provisions of Article 58 (3) regarding the confirmation of receipt of the withdrawal statement;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁰. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59 to end the contract parties' obligations in case of exercising the withdrawal right;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹¹. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59¹ (1) and (2) regarding the provider's obligations in case of withdrawal;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹². non-observance of the provisions of Article 59¹ (4) regarding the postponement of refunding;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹³. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59² where the end-user observed its obligations;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁴. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59⁴ regarding the delivery;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁵. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59⁵ regarding the payment of the flat rate in case of telephone communication;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁶. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59⁶ on additional payments;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁷. non-observance of the end-user's right on exoneration from all counterperformance exercised in accordance with the provisions of Article 59⁷ regarding the lack of consent;

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

24¹⁸. non-observance of the provisions of Article 59⁸ regarding the risk of losing or damaging the products.

(indent introduced on 13 June 2014 according to Article 29 (4) indent 18 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014)

~~25. breach of the obligation to make publicly available the information provided in Article 60 (1)-(3);~~

25. breach of the obligation to make publicly available the information provided at Article 60 (1)-(3) and (5), under the terms established pursuant to Article 60 (5);

(indent amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 17 of Law no. 140/2012)

26. non-observance of the provisions under Article 60 paragraph (4);

27. non-observance of the provisions under Article 60 paragraph (7);

28. breach of the obligation laid down in Article 60 paragraph (10);

29. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 62 paragraphs (1) and (2);

30. non-observance of the provisions under Article 66;

31. non-observance of the provisions under Article 67;

32. non-observance of the provisions under Article 68;

33. non-observance of the provisions under Article 69 paragraph (1);

34. non-observance of the provisions under Article 69 paragraph (2);

35. non-observance of the provisions under Article 69 paragraph (3);

36. non-observance of the provisions under Article 69 paragraph (5);

37. non-observance of the provisions under Article 70 paragraphs (1), (4) to (6) and (9);

38. non-observance of the provisions under Article 71 paragraphs (3) and (4);

39. breach of the obligation laid down in Article 73 paragraph (1);

40. breach of the obligation laid down in Article 75 paragraphs (1), (6) and (8);

- 41. breach of the obligation laid down in Article 78 paragraph (1);
- 42. non-observance of the provisions under Article 79 paragraph (4);
- 43. non-observance of the provisions under Article 80 paragraphs (3) and (4);
- 44. non-observance of the provisions under Article 81 paragraph (4);
- 45. non-observance of the provisions under Article 83 paragraph (5);
- 46. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 84 paragraphs (1), (3), (5) and (10);
- 47. breach of the obligations laid down in Article 85 paragraphs (1) and (3);
- 48. non-observance of the provisions under Article 101;

~~49. breach of the obligation provided in Article 102;~~

49. breach of the obligations provided in Article 102;

(indent amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 17 of Law no. 140/2012)

~~50. breach of the obligation provided in Article 103;~~

50. breach of the obligations provided in Article 103;

(indent amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 17 of Law no. 140/2012)

51. non-observance of the provisions under Article 112 paragraphs (1) to (3);

~~52. breach of the measures and obligations imposed based on the provisions of Article 48, Article 49 (2), Article 60 (5) and (8), Article 61 (1)-(4), Article 62 (3), Article 63, 64, Article 70 (2), (7), (8) and (10), Article 72 (3), Article 73 (2), Article 74 (1) and (4), Article 75 (3) and (7), Article 79 (1) and (3), Article 80 (1) and (2), Article 81 (1) and (2), Article 82 (1) and (3), Article 83 (2)-(4) and (6), Article 84 (4), (6)-(8), (11) and (12), Article 85 (2) and (4)-(7);~~

52. breach of the measures and obligations imposed based on the provisions of Article 48, Article 49 (2), Article 60 (8), Article 61 (1)-(4), Article 62 (3), Article 63, 64, Article 70 (2), (7), (8) and (10), Article 72 (3), Article 73 (2), Article 74 (1) and (4), Article 75 (3) and (7), Article 79 (1) and (3), Article 80 (1) and (2), Article 81 (1) and (2), Article 82 (1) and (3), Article 83 (2)-(4) and (6), Article 84 (4), (6)-(8), (11) and (12), Article 85 (2) and (4)-(7);

(indent amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 17 of Law no. 140/2012)

53. non-observance of the measures and obligations imposed pursuant to Article 69 paragraph (4), Article 75 paragraph (4), Article 78 paragraph (2), Article 100, Article 104

paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 107, Article 108 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 109 paragraphs (1) to (3) and (5), Article 110 paragraphs (1), (3) and (4), Article 111 paragraphs (1) and (2), Article 112 paragraphs (4) to (6), Article 113 paragraphs (1) to (3), Article 114;

54. non-submission of the annual financial statements according to Article 130;

55. non-observance of the obligations deriving from the regulations of the European Union in the field of electronic communications and terminal equipment, where the competence of monitoring and verification of the compliance with these obligations belongs to the national regulatory authority.

Article 143. – (1) The contraventions enlisted under Article 142 shall be sanctioned as follows:

a) with fine ranging from RON 5,000 to RON 60,000, and, in case of repeated breaches, with fine amounting up to RON 100,000;

~~b) by derogation from the provisions of Article 8 paragraph (2) letter a) of Government Ordinance no. 2/2001 on the legal regime of contraventions, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 180/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, for the persons with a turnover exceeding RON 3,000,000, with fine amounting to up to 2% of the turnover, and, in case of repeated breaches, with fine amounting to up to 5% of the turnover.~~

b) by way of derogation from the provisions of Article 8 (2) letter a) of Government Ordinance no. 2/2001 on the legal regime of contraventions, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 180/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, for the persons with a turnover exceeding RON 3,000,000, with fine amounting to up to 5% of the turnover, and, in case of repeated breaches, with fine amounting to up to 10% of the turnover.

(indent amended on 29 December 2018 according to Article 77 indent 5 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018)

(2) In view of setting a sanction, ANCOM shall take into consideration the degree of concrete social danger of the deed, the period of time in which the legal obligation was infringed, as well as the consequences of this breach on the competition, where applicable.

(3) The turnover shall be the one presented in the last annual financial statement reported by the economic operator.

(4) For the authorised natural persons, individual enterprises and family associations, the totality of gross revenues achieved by the respective economic operators shall stand for the turnover under paragraph (1) letter b).

(5) To the extent this Emergency Ordinance does not provide otherwise, the contraventions under Article 142 shall be subject to the provisions of Government Ordinance no. 2/2001, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 180/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

(6) For usage of radio frequencies without a licence or after the expiry of the licence validity, penalties shall be calculated for each day of usage without a licence starting from the day subsequent to the term when the payment is due, amounting to 0.1% per day of delay, from the turnover of the of the previous year registered on the level of the NACE category where the electronic communications activity is classified.

[\(indent introduced on 29 December 2018 according to Article 77 indent 6 of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018\)](#)

(7) By way of exception from the provisions of Article 16 (1) and of Article 28 (1) of Government Emergency Ordinance no. 2/2001, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 180/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, and of Article 22 (2) of Law no. on the measures to increase the efficiency of the payment of contravention fines, with the subsequent amendments, in the case of sanctions applied for contraventions under Article 142, the offender may pay – within 15 days of the date when the minutes on assessing the contravention and applying the sanction under Articles 144 or 145 are handed over or otherwise communicated – half of the fine, and the investigating official will mention this possibility in the minutes.

[\(indent introduced on 28 May 2019 according to Article IV indent 6 of Law no. 109/2019\)](#)

Article 144. – (1) The contraventions under Article 142 indents 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 to 33, 35 to 40, 42 to 50 and 52 shall be assessed by the control personnel of ANCOM in the statement-of-facts on the contravention and enforcement of the sanction.

(2) The sanction for the contraventions referred to in paragraph (1) shall be applied, by written resolution, by the ANCOM president.

Article 145. – (1) The contraventions under Article 142 indents 3, 6, 34, 41, 51 and 53 to 55 shall be assessed and the due sanctions shall be enforced by decision issued by the ANCOM president.

(2) The decision mentioned in paragraph (1) must comprise the following elements: the law offender's identification data, the date when the deed was committed, the description of the contravention deed and of the circumstances which can be considered when individualizing the sanction, the indication of the legal ground for establishing and sanctioning the contravention, the main sanction and the possible complementary sanctions applied, the term for payment and payment of the fine, the term for exercising the challenging rights and the competent court of law.

(3) By derogation from the provisions of Article 13 of Government Ordinance no. 2/2001, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 180/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, the application of the sanction according to paragraph (1) shall be written off within 1 year from the commission of the deed. As for the breaches which last in time or those consisting of the commission, based on the same resolution, at different time intervals, of several actions or non-actions which, each in part, feature the content of the same contravention, the prescription shall start from the assessment or from the cessation of the last committed act or deed, if this moment precedes the assessment.

(4) The decision under paragraph (1) shall be communicated to the law offender and may be challenged in contentious administrative at the Court of Appeal of Bucharest, within 30 days from communication, under the conditions of the Contentious Administrative Law no. 554/2004, with the subsequent amendments and completions, without undergoing the prior procedure provided for in Article 7 herein.

(5) Alongside the decision under paragraph (1), the law offender shall also receive the payment notification, which contains the mention on the obligation to pay the fine within 30 days from the communication of the decision.

(6) The decision under paragraph (1) shall be executory, without any other formality. The action in contentious administrative according to paragraph (4) shall suspend the execution only with regard to the payment of the fine, until the court of law reaches a definitive and irrevocable decision.

(7) The amounts resulted from the fines enforced pursuant to this Article shall be deemed an integral income to the state budget. The execution shall be made in conformity with the legal provisions on the forced execution of fiscal debts. In order to execute the sanction, ANCOM shall communicate ex officio to the specialised bodies of the National Agency of Fiscal Administration the decision referred to in paragraph (1), after the expiration of the term provided for in the payment notification or after the decision of the court resolving the action in contentious administrative remains definitive and irrevocable.

Article 146. – ANCOM may decide to enforce the contravention sanction under Article 143 paragraph (1) notwithstanding that the assessed breach has been rectified, in compliance with the period of time granted to the provider pursuant to Article 141 paragraph (1).

Article 147. – In case of serious or repeated breaches of the obligations laid down in Article 141 paragraph (1), ANCOM may suspend or withdraw from the provider in question:

- a) the right to provide electronic communications networks or services according to the general authorisation regime;
- b) the right to use the numbering resources, the technical resources or the radio frequencies.

Article 148. – (1) Where, within 45 days from the due date, the provider does not pay the monitoring tariff, the tariff for the use of spectrum or the tariff for the use of numbering resources, ANCOM may suspend or withdraw that provider's right to provide electronic communications networks or services based on the general authorisation regime or the licence for the use of the radio-electric frequencies or of the numbering resources.

(2) Where the provider does not send the documents specified in Article 130 paragraph (1) until the 10th of September of the year for which the monitoring tariff is owed, ANCOM may suspend or withdraw that provider's right to provide electronic communications networks or services based on the general authorisation regime.

Article 149. – (1) Where discovering a contravention in accordance with Articles 144 or 145, ANCOM may require:

a) the cessation of the infringement either immediately or in a reasonable timeframe, as well as any other measures necessary to ensure the cessation of the infringement and the remediation of the occurred situation. The measures shall be proper and proportionate to the committed breach and shall provide a term within which the provider must comply with them;

b) the suspension or postponement of the provision of a service or of a package of services, if the provision would significantly prejudice competition, until the cessation of the infringement of the access or interconnection obligations imposed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VII.

(2) Where the providers' non-compliance with the obligations laid down in Article 141 paragraph (1) may create serious problems of economic or operational nature to other providers of electronic communications networks or services or to the users, ANCOM may take urgent provisional measures to remedy the situation.

(3) Where the providers' non-compliance with the obligations laid down in Article 141 paragraph (1) presents a serious and imminent danger to national defence, public order, national safety or public health, ANCOM shall notify and, if necessary, shall cooperate with the judicial bodies, as well as with the competent institutions in the field of national defence and safety, public order or public health, to ensure the observance of the legal provisions. ANCOM may take urgent, proportionate and provisional measures to remedy the situation, with the consultation or at the reasoned request of these institutions, as the case may be.

(4) When deeming necessary, ANCOM may maintain the measures decided according to paragraphs (2) and (3) for a period of maximum 90 days. Where their enforcement requires a longer period of time, ANCOM may decide to extend the applicability for an additional maximum period of 90 days. The provider in question shall be granted the possibility to present its opinion and propose solutions for the definitive remediation of the situation created.

(5) The measures referred to in paragraphs (2) and (3) shall be established by decision of the ANCOM president.

Article 150. – The enforcement of the fines provided for in Article 143 paragraph (1) shall trigger the confiscation of the goods intended for, resulted from or used for committing the contraventions referred to in Article 142. The confiscated goods shall be capitalized on according to the law.

Article 151. – (1) ANCOM may enforce administrative fines amounting to RON 30,000 for each day of delay, establishing also the date from when these are calculated, to determine:

a) the correct and complete provision of the information requested by ANCOM pursuant to the provisions herein or under the special legislation in the electronic communications field, as well as of the information established in the normative or individual acts issued by ANCOM in accordance with the provisions herein or under the special legislation in the electronic communications field;

a¹) compliance with the obligation provided in Article 13¹(3);

(item introduced on 28 July 2016 according to Article 50 item 5 of Law no. 159/2016)

b) the level of public awareness under the terms of Article 47 paragraph (2), the submission to the security audit referred to in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter b) or the transmission of the results of the audit mentioned in Article 49 paragraph (1) letter b);

c) submission to the control provided for in Articles 137 and 138;

d) compliance with the transparency obligation laid down in Article 106;

~~e) compliance with the measures provided in accordance with Article 73(3) and (4), Articles 116, 117, and 149.~~

e) compliance with the measures provided in accordance with Article 73 (3) and (4), Articles 116, 117, 139 and 149.

(item amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 18 of Law no. 140/2012)

(2) The decision of the ANCOM president enforcing the sanctions referred to in paragraph (1) shall have executory title, without any other formality.

(3) The amounts resulted from the administrative fines set out in paragraph (1) shall be fully kept as own revenues, on a permanent basis, available to ANCOM, and shall be used in accordance with the provisions of the income and expenditure budget approved according to the law.

Article 152. – In exercising the duties incumbent according to the normative acts in force, ANCOM shall be actively supported, where required, by the authorities of the local public

administration, by the law enforcement bodies or by other public authorities, in view of identifying and tracing the natural or legal persons committing contravention deeds.

Article 153. – ~~Any ANCOM decision jeopardising the rights of a legal or natural person, recognised under this emergency ordinance, or ANCOM's unjustified refusal to solve the request regarding a right recognised by this emergency ordinance may be challenged in administrative contentious, in front of the competent Court.~~

Any ANCOM decision jeopardising the rights of a legal or natural person, recognised under this emergency ordinance, or ANCOM's unjustified refuse to solve the request regarding a right recognised by this emergency ordinance may be challenged in administrative contentious, in accordance with the provisions of Article 12 (5) of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

(article amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 19 of Law no. 140/2012)

CHAPTER XIII

Transitory and final provisions

Article 154. – Pursuant to the law, where appropriate, in the shortest time possible, but no later than 7 months from the entry into force of this Emergency Ordinance, ANCOM shall revise the general authorisation regime or the individual rights of use of the limited resources, in accordance with the provisions herein.

Article 155. – (1) By exception from the provisions of Article 154, the rights of use of the radio frequencies awarded before the entry into force of this Emergency Ordinance which are valid more than five years, starting from the entry into force date, may be revised, at the holder's express request, in view of observing the principles under Article 20.

(2) The request referred to in paragraph (1) may be submitted by the interested person from the date of entry into force of this Emergency Ordinance and until 25 May 2016.

(3) Based on the request referred to in paragraph (2), ANCOM shall communicate to the licence holder the extension of the new rights and shall grant the respective holder the possibility to withdraw the request within 30 days from the communication date.

(4) Where the holder withdraws the request submitted according to paragraph (3), the right to use the radio frequencies shall be exercised under the same conditions until 25 May 2016.

(5) After the date specified in paragraph (2), in view of ensuring the observance of Article 20, ANCOM shall take all necessary steps, according to the law, including those related to the amendment at its initiative of the individual rights in force, if required.

(6) ANCOM shall revise the individual rights according to this Article, to promote competition between the right holders, only for preserving the existing rights and shall not consider the granting of new usage rights.

Article 156. – Having regard to Romania's status as Member State of the European Union, the provisions of this Emergency Ordinance shall not bring prejudice to the provisions of the Competition Law no. 21/1996, republished, with the subsequent amendments and completions, nor to the competences of the Competition Council in enforcing this law, respectively in enforcing Articles 101 and 102 of the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union.

Article 157. – Annexes no. 1 and 2 are an integrant part of this Emergency Ordinance.

Article 158. – The Government Emergency Ordinance no. 22/2009 on the establishment of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 174 of 19 March 2009, approved by Law no. 113/2010, with the subsequent amendments, shall be amended and completed as follows:

1. Under Article 4, a new paragraph shall be inserted after paragraph (1), paragraph (1¹), reading as follows:

“(1¹) In its activity, ANCOM shall support the objectives of the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications, hereinafter referred to as *BEREC*, with a view to create a harmonised and consistent European regulatory framework. For this purpose, in exercising its attributions, ANCOM shall take account of the opinions and common positions adopted by BEREC.”

2. Under Article 4, paragraph (2) shall be amended and shall read as follows:

“(2) ANCOM promotes competition in the sector of electronic communications and of postal services, among others by:

a) taking measures in order to prevent and remove actions that restrict, prevent or distort competition or which may have such an effect in the field of electronic communications, including as regards the transmission of the information content, and of postal services;

b) taking all necessary steps to enable the users, including the disabled or elder users or the users with special needs, to obtain maximum benefits in terms of offer diversity, tariffs and quality of service;

c) encouraging the effective use and ensuring the efficient administration of the limited resources it manages.”

3. Paragraph (1), letter c) under Article 6 shall be repealed.

4. Paragraph (1), letter d) under Article 6 shall be amended and shall read as follows:

“d) cooperation with the foreign national regulatory authorities with similar attributions, as well as with the European Commission and BEREC, with a view to developing a coherent regulatory practice and to enforcing the European Union’s legislation in an even and concerted manner.”

5. Paragraph (2), letters d) and e) under Article 6 shall be amended and shall read as follows:

“d) ensuring the conditions for exercising the right of access to services within the scope of universal service in the field of electronic communications and postal services;

e) promoting the specific interests of disabled users, elder users and users with special social needs;”.

6. A new letter, letter g), shall be introduced under Article 6 paragraph (2), after letter f), reading as follows:

“g) promoting the end-users’ possibility to access and disseminate information or to use applications or services according to their own decisions.”

7. After Article 6, a new Article shall be introduced, Article 6¹, reading as follows:

“Article 6¹. – In view of attaining the objectives laid down in Articles 4 to 6, ANCOM shall apply the principles of objectivity, transparency, non-discrimination and proportionality in the regulatory activity, among others, by:

a) promoting predictable regulations by ensuring a consistent approach, revised at appropriate time intervals;

b) ensuring the compliance with the non-discrimination principle in the treatment applied to the providers of electronic communications networks and services or to the postal service providers found in similar situations;

c) safeguarding competition to the end-users’ benefit and promoting, where appropriate, the infrastructure-based competition;

d) promoting efficient investments and innovation in new and improved infrastructures, including by ensuring that any access obligations imposed take account of the specific risks associated to investment and allow the conclusion of cooperation agreements between investors and the persons requiring the access, in order to share the risks of the investment, while ensuring the competition on the market and the observance of the non-discrimination principle;

e) taking into consideration the different competition conditions and the different needs of the users from various geographic areas;

f) imposing regulatory *ex ante* obligations only where there is no effective or sustainable competition and loosening up or withdrawing these obligations where these conditions are met.”

8. Under Article 10 paragraph (1), indents 2 and 7 shall be amended and shall read as follows:

"2. ensures representation in international institutions and bodies in the field of regulation of electronic communications, audiovisual communications, radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment, including as regards electromagnetic compatibility, and of postal services, upholding, within these, the national policy and strategy in the field, and may conclude international agreements of technical nature in these fields;

.....
7. endorses the draft normative acts that regulate the activities in the field of electronic communications, audiovisual communications, radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment, including as regards electromagnetic compatibility, and of postal services, observing the applicable legal provisions;"

8¹. Under Article 10 paragraph (2), a new indent shall be introduced after indent 20, indent 20¹, reading as follows:

"20¹. elaborates and adopts technical rules including as regards the control of the compliance with certain obligations in the field of electronic communications, audiovisual communications, radio equipment and telecommunications terminal equipment, electromagnetic compatibility and postal services, as well as for the use of the limited resources in the electronic communications field;"

(item introduced on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 20 of Law no. 140/2012)

9. Under Article 10 paragraph (2), indent 24 shall be amended and shall read as follows:

"24. imposes specific obligations on the operators and providers of electronic communications services with significant market power, in accordance with the legal provisions in force;"

9¹. Under Article 10 paragraph (2), indent 32 shall be amended and shall read as follows:

„32. develops the regulations necessary for the establishment of communications to the National Unique System for Emergency Calls, including as regards the transmission of emergency calls by means of the eCall service;”.

(indent introduced on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 21 of Law no. 140/2012)

10. Under Article 12, a new paragraph shall be introduced after paragraph (5), paragraph (6), reading as follows:

“(6) ANCOM shall send the European Commission or BEREC, at their reasoned request, statistical information on the number of actions in Court referring to the decisions issued by ANCOM, the Court decisions, including as regards the possible temporary measures set out by the Courts and the length of the legal proceedings.”

11. Under Article 14, a new paragraph shall be introduced after paragraph (2), paragraph (2¹), reading as follows:

“(2¹) From the financing sources mentioned in paragraph (1), ANCOM may decide to contribute to the BEREC budget, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation (EC) no. 1211/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 establishing the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) and the Office.”

Article 159. – Under Article 6 of Government Ordinance no. 130/2000 on consumer protection at the conclusion and execution of distance contracts, republished in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 177 of 7 March 2008, with the subsequent amendments, letter c) shall be amended and shall read as follows:

“c) the contracts concluded by end-users for services of access and connection to the public electronic communications networks or for publicly available electronic communications services.”

Article 160. – (1) Article 50 paragraphs (1) to (3), Article 51 paragraphs (1) to (5), Articles 53 to 58 and Article 60 paragraphs (1) to (4) shall come into force within 60 days from the publication of this Emergency Ordinance.

(2) On the date this Emergency Ordinance comes into force, the following shall be repealed:

a) Government Ordinance no. 34/2002 on the access to the public electronic communications networks and to the associated infrastructure, as well as their interconnection, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 88 of 2 February 2002, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 527/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions;

b) Government Emergency Ordinance no. 79/2002 on the general regulatory framework for communications, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 457 of 27 June 2002, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 591/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions, except for the provisions of Chapter IV "Rights of way", and of the provisions of Article 55 paragraph (1) letter g) and paragraph (2);

c) Law no. 304/2003 on universal service and users' rights relating to the electronic communications networks and services, republished in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 343 of 5 May 2008;

d) Government Decision no.1208/2007 on the general conditions relating to the interoperability of the interactive digital television services, as well as of the consumers' digital television equipment, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 692 of 11 October 2007;

~~e) Government Decision no.810/2009 on the conditions referring to the systems of conditional access to the services of digital broadcasting of radio and television programmes, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 541 of 4 August 2009, excepting the provisions of Articles 5 and 8 (1) indent b) and paragraphs (2) and (3);~~

e) Government Decision no.810/2009 on the conditions referring to the systems of conditional access to the services of digital broadcasting of radio and television programmes, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 541 of 4 August 2009;

(item amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article no. 22 of Law no. 140/2012)

f) Law no. 510/2004 on the reorganisation of the Inspectorate General for Communications and Information Technology, published in the Romanian Official Journal, Part One, no. 1082 of 22 November 2004, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

(3) The measures adopted or imposed by the regulatory authority on grounds of the normative acts referred to in paragraph (2) shall remain in force until their revision pursuant to the provisions herein.

*

~~This Emergency Ordinance transposes:~~

~~–Directive 2002/20/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services (Authorisation Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;~~

~~–the provisions of Articles 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13 to 16, and 18 to 24 and of Annex II under Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;~~

~~–Directive 2002/19/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities (Access Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;~~

~~–Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;~~

~~Directive 2009/136/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/22/EC on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services, Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector and Regulation (EC) no.2006/2004 on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 337 of 18 December 2009;~~

~~Directive 2009/140/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 337 of 18 December 2009.~~

~~the provisions of Articles 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of Directive 97/7/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 May 1997 on the protection of consumers in respect of distance contracts, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 144 of 4 June 1997.~~

This Emergency Ordinance transposes:

- the provisions of Articles 1 to 10, 13 to 16, 18, 20, 21 and 24 and of Annex II under Directive 2002/21/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services (Framework Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;

- the provisions of Articles 1 to 14, 17, 20 to 30, 33, 34, 36 and 38 and of Annexes I, II, III, IV and VI under Directive 2002/22/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 7 March 2002 on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic communications networks and services (Universal Service Directive), published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 108 of 24 April 2002;

- the provisions of Article 1 indents 1 to 21, 23, 24 and 26 and of Annexes I and II under Directive 2009/136/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directive 2002/22/EC on universal service and users' rights relating to electronic

communications networks and services, Directive 2002/58/EC concerning the processing of personal data and the protection of privacy in the electronic communications sector and Regulation (EC) no.2006/2004 on cooperation between national authorities responsible for the enforcement of consumer protection laws, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 337 of 18 December 2009;

- the provisions of Article 1 indents 1 to 12, 15 to 18, 20, 22 to 24 and 28, Articles 2 and 3 and of the Annex under Directive 2009/140/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 November 2009 amending Directives 2002/21/EC on a common regulatory framework for electronic communications networks and services, 2002/19/EC on access to, and interconnection of, electronic communications networks and associated facilities, and 2002/20/EC on the authorisation of electronic communications networks and services, published in the Official Journal of the European Communities, Series L, no. 337 of 18 December 2009.

(notes amended on 26 July 2012 according to the sole article indent 23 of Law no. 140/2012)

UNOFFICIALLY CONSOLIDATED TEXT

Quality-of-service parameters, definitions and measurement methods

a) For providers ensuring access to a public electronic communications network:

PARAMETER (Note 1)	DEFINITION	MEASUREMENT METHOD
Supply time for initial connection	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Frequency of customer complaints in respect of faults	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Fault repair time	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057

b) For providers of publicly available telephone services:

PARAMETER	DEFINITION	MEASUREMENT METHOD
Call set up time (Note 2)	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Response times for directory enquiry services	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Proportion of coin or card operated public pay telephones	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Bill correctness complaints	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Unsuccessful call ratio (Note 2)	ETSI EG 202 057	ETSI EG 202 057
Version number of ETSI EG 202 057-1 is 1.3.1 (July 2008)		

NOTE 1:

Parameters should allow for performance to be analysed at a regional level, i.e. no less than level 2 in the Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) established by Eurostat.

NOTE 2:

The National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications may decide not to require up-to-date information concerning the performance for these two parameters to be kept if evidence is available to show that quality levels in these two areas is satisfactory.

UNOFFICIALLY CONSOLIDATED TEXT - 04 JULY 2019

Minimum items to be included in a reference offer for access to infrastructure facilities, including full or shared unbundled access to the local loop, at a fixed location

A. Conditions for unbundled access to the local loop

1. Network elements to which access is offered, covering in particular the following elements, alongside the associated facilities:

- a) full or shared unbundled access to the local loop;
- b) full or shared unbundled access to the local sub-loop, including, where necessary, access to the network elements which are not active in view of installing the backhaul network segment;
- c) where applicable, access to ducts in view of developing the access networks.

2. Information in respect of:

- a) the location of the physical access sites, including the street cabinets and the main and intermediate distribution frames;
- b) the availability of the local loop, local sub-loop and backhaul segment, in specific parts of the access network;
- c) where necessary, information concerning the location of the ducts and their availability.

3. Technical conditions referring to the access to, and use of, the local loop and sub-loop, including the technical characteristics of the twisted metallic pair, of the fiber optic or of other equivalent technologies, of the cable distributors and associated facilities and, where necessary, the technical conditions concerning the access to the ducts.

4. Ordering and provisioning procedures, possible usage restrictions.

B. Co-location services

1. Information on the sites where co-location can be achieved or on the location of the equipment belonging to the operator with significant power, as well as their modernisation

plans. The availability of this information may be restricted to interested parties only, in order to avoid public security concerns.

2. Co-location options at the sites indicated under indent 1, including physical co-location and, as appropriate, distant co-location and virtual co-location.

3. Equipment characteristics and restrictions, if any, on equipment that can be co-located.

4. Measures put in place by the operator to ensure the security of its locations.

5. Conditions of access in the co-location sites for the beneficiary's staff.

6. Safety standards.

7. Rules for the allocation of space where co-location space is limited.

8. Conditions for beneficiaries to inspect the locations at which physical co-location is available, or sites where co-location has been refused on grounds of lack of capacity.

C. Information systems

Conditions for access to certain systems of the operator: operational support systems, information systems or databases for pre-ordering, provisioning, ordering, maintenance, repair requests and billing.

D. Supply conditions

1. Lead time for responding to requests for supply of services and associated facilities; service minimum guaranteed levels, fault resolution, procedures to return to a normal level of service and quality-of-service parameters.

2. Standard contract terms, including, where appropriate, the compensations provided for failure to meet the lead times established in accordance with the provisions of indent 1.

3. Prices or pricing formulae for each service, function and associated facility listed in this Annex.

Overview of the legislative interventions:

On 27 December 2011 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 925 of 27 December 2011), the following enter into force:

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications, excepting its Article 50 paragraphs (1)-(3), Article 51 paragraphs (1)-(5), Articles 53-58 and Article 60 paragraphs (1)-(4)

On 25 February 2012 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 925 of 27 December 2011), the following enter into force:

- Article 50 paragraphs (1)-(3), Article 51 paragraphs (1)-(5), Articles 53-58 and Article 60 paragraphs (1)-(4) of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications

On 26 July 2012 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 505 of 23 July 2012):

- Law no. 140/2012 approving the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications enters into force
- the following are amended: Article 22 paragraph (1), Article 26 paragraph (4), Article 28 paragraph (1), Article 31 paragraphs (3) and (6), Article 51 paragraph (1) letter d), paragraph (3) letter a), paragraphs (4) and (7), Article 53 paragraph (1) letter c), Article 54 introductory part, Article 102, Article 103, Article 126 paragraph (3), Article 141 paragraph (2) letter c), Article 142 indents 25, 49, 50 and 52, Article 151 paragraph (1) letter e), Article 153, Article 160 paragraph (2) letter e) and the specifications regarding the transposition of the European provisions
- the following are introduced: Article 22 paragraph (1¹), Article 130 paragraph (5) and Article 158 indents 8¹ and 9¹
- the following are abrogated: Article 31 paragraph (7)

On 13 June 2014 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 427 of 11 June 2014),

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 34/2014 on the users' rights in agreements concluded with professionals, and on the amendment and completion of certain normative acts, enters into force

- the following are amended: Article 4 paragraph (1) indent 46 and paragraph (2), Article 50 paragraph (3), Chapter V section 1 the title of paragraph 2, Article 51 paragraph (1) introductory part, Articles 52 – 59, Article 120 paragraph (1) and paragraph (2) letter a) and Article 142 indents 20 – 24

- the following are introduced: Article 4 paragraph (1) indent 54, Articles 59¹ – 59⁸ and Article 142 indent 24¹ – 24¹⁸

On 28 July 2016 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 559 of 25 July 2016),

- 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, enters into force

- the following are amended: Article 13 paragraphs (2), (4), and (6), and Article 135 paragraph (1)

- the following are introduced: Article 13¹, Article 120 paragraphs (8) and (9) and Article 151 paragraph (1) indent a¹).

On 29 December 2018 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 1116 of 29 December 2018),

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 114/2018 regarding the setup of measures in the field of public investment and of fiscal-budgetary measures, the amendment of some normative acts and the prorogation of certain terms

- the following are amended: Article 28 (1), Article 31 (6), Article 124 (3) and Article 143 (1) letter b)

- the following are introduced: Article 143 (6)

- the following are repealed: Article 28 (2)

On 28 May 2019 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 418 of 28 May 2019),

- Law no. 109/2019 regarding the amendment and completion of some normative acts in the field of electronic communications, postal services and equipment market surveillance

- the following are introduced: Article 143 (7)

On 04 July 2019 (Romanian Official Journal, Part I, no. 552 of 04 July 2019),

- Government Emergency Ordinance no. 54/2019 regarding the setup of measures in the field of electronic communications and of electronic communications networks' physical infrastructure

- the following are amended: Article 28 (1), Article 31 (6), Article 123 (1), Article 124 (3) and (4) and of Article 129 (2)

- the following are introduced: Article 28 (3¹)

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