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REPORT
2013

ANCOM
National Authority for Management and
Regulation in Communications of Romania



ART.9

of the Rules of Organisation and Procedure of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications, approved by ANCOM President's Decision no.203/2013, subsequently amended and completed, provides the following:

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

ANCOM

The National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM) is the institution that protects the interests of the communications users in Romania, by promoting competition in the communications market, ensuring the management of scarce resources and encouraging innovation and efficient investments in infrastructure. We aim at ensuring that all the users in Romania enjoy high quality services, at fair prices, while the operators develop through innovation.

We treasure and pursue professionalism in all our actions, because we respect our profession, knowledge and partners. We act responsibly, because we understand that everything we do will impact tens of millions of users, for years.

In our regulatory activity, we observe the following principles: necessity, opportunity, proportionality, obligatory character, technological neutrality, transparency, predictability, stability and efficient use of scarce resources.

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01

ANCOGM

PREsIDENT'S

FORWARD

2013 objectives and priorities, 2014 perspectives

2013 was an important year for the Authority's activity, since it marked the kick-off of several cornerstone projects for the Romanian communications market, the implementation of which stretches out over a longer period.

On a national level, we completed the application that enables comparing telephone and Internet tariffs and we conducted the Authority's maybe most ample information campaign so far, on the Infrastructure Law.



Foreword

On the international level, the year 2013 will remain historic to ANCOM, as I held, on behalf of Romania, after more than 30 years, the chairmanship of the Council of the International Telecommunication Union, as well as other high-level positions in the international relevant structures, respectively the vice-chairmanship of the European Regulators Group for Postal Services (ERGP) and the chairmanship of Fratel, the network of communications regulators in the French-speaking countries.

Concerning the regulations chapter, we had a rich year in 2013: the Authority's experts elaborated four costing models: for fixed networks, for mobile networks, for interconnection-related services and for backhaul Ethernet services provided on Romtelecom's network. Thus, we identified the fair tariffs to be charged by the telephony operators for the wholesale services they provide to each other. The completion of these regulations in 2014, following the mandatory European consultation, is aimed at giving a fresh start to competition in the telephony market.

As regards the postal services sector, ANCOM amended the general authorisation regime and designated the universal service provider.

One of the most important projects, initiated in 2013, and provided to unfold for the next two years, is the digital switchover. In 2013, the Authority submitted to public consultation the draft decision and the Terms of Reference with a view to organising the auction for awarding the licences for the use of the radio spectrum in the digital terrestrial television system, 2014 being the year of the actual auction, while in 2015 we are committed to taking all diligence for the completion of the actual switch-over.

In 2014, ANCOM will continue its active involvement in the implementation of the infrastructure law, by starting a national inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements, which will encompass several years, and by carrying further the information campaign on the provisions of the Infrastructure Law.

In order to enhance end-user awareness, the Authority envisages reviewing ANC President's Decision no.77/2009. Moreover, the Authority will complete the control campaign conducted on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services initiated in 2013, which was aimed at verifying the inclusion of the minimum clauses in the contracts concluded with the end-users. Furthermore, ANCOM will keep offering the end-users instruments that could

help them make correct and informed choices and să corecte when choosing their provider or the tariff plan which is the most appropriate for their consumption behaviour, such as the telecom offer comparator, Veritel.ro.

As regards the efficient management of the radio spectrum, the Authority will elaborate the documentation for organising the selection procedure with a view to awarding the frequencies in the 3400 - 3800 MHz band, will adopt the Strategy for awarding the rights of use of the 410 MHz and 450 MHz bands and will elaborate the Strategy for awarding the rights of use for the radio spectrum unawarded in the 2012 auction in the 800 MHz and 2600 MHz.

Looking back on 2013, I can say that it was an year filled with achievements, that laid the grounds for projects with a major impact in the years to come.

Cătălin Marinescu
President ANCOM

“WE HELD,
ON BEHALF OF ROMANIA...
THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF
THE COUNCIL
OF THE INTERNATIONAL
TELECOMMUNICATION UNION”

02

ELECTRONIC

COMMUNICATIONS

2.1

Main regulatory measures in the electronic communications field

2.1.1 Relevant market review

In pursuit of fulfilling its statutory obligations, among which monitoring and promoting competition in the electronic communications sector, in 2013 ANCOM reviewed the **retail markets for the services of access provided at fixed locations and the wholesale markets for the services of call origination provided at fixed locations and, respectively, for the services of national switched call transit through public telephone networks**, and then set the maximum tariff for the provision of the interconnection service for the purpose of national switched call transit on the public telephone networks. Following the favourable competitive developments assessed compared to the previous analysis, ANCOM reduced the regulations for the fixed telephony services provided in the wholesale and in the retail markets.

The analysis performed by ANCOM indicated that the retail market for the access services provided at fixed locations and the wholesale market for the services of call origination provided at fixed locations tend toward effective competition within the analysis timeframe. Therefore, the Authority deregulated these markets, establishing a one-year transition period till all the obligations previously imposed on Romtelecom S.A. will have been removed.

Competition in the wholesale market of national switched call transit on the public telephone networks still reveals a series of deficiencies. The Authority's analysis showed that barriers to entry on this market, are still high, and that a significant improvement in the alternative operators' market position is hardly foreseeable within the analysis timeframe, taking into account Romtelecom's network ubiquity and the great number of interconnection agreements concluded by this company, both with the alternative fixed network operators, and with the operators of public mobile networks. Thus, based on its market share and on the structural factors analysed, Romtelecom was found to remain a provider with significant power in the market for the services of national switched call transit on the public telephone networks. Therefore, the obligations of transparency, of non-discrimination, of providing certain services and of granting access to specific network elements and to the associated infrastructure, as well as of tariff cost-orientation needed to be upheld.

2.1.2 New ceilings for a series of regulated tariffs

Applying the regulations in force on a series of markets, in 2013, ANCOM completed four costing models. Generally called long-run incremental costing (LRIC) models, these are instruments that allow the Authority to determine the real and efficient costs of the regulated service provision, while representing a source of detailed information on the functioning of networks and on the

componence of the costs of electronic communications services at wholesale level in general.

Thus, ANCOM finalised the following LRIC models in 2013: fixed network operator costing model, mobile network operator costing model, interconnection-related services costing model, as well as a costing model for the backhaul Ethernet services provided through Romtelecom's network.

Given the operators' contributions in the national public consultation conducted at the end of 2012, the costing models were additionally enriched, improved and calibrated in 2013, so that following the second national public consultation performed between 29 August and 7 October 2013, the essential model elements were preserved and certain hypotheses and entry data were adjusted, to better reflect the efficient functioning of the networks.

Due to these costing models, ANCOM could determine new tariff ceilings for a series of regulated services, as follows:

a) Leased lines – terminating segments with a transmission capacity of up to (including) 2 Mbps (using IP-MPLS support, through the transmission network) provided by Romtelecom

Table 2.1 Maximum tariffs for leased lines – terminating segments with a transmission capacity of up to (including) 2 Mbps (using IP-MPLS support, through the transmission network) provided by Romtelecom

Leased lines terminating segments with a transmission capacity of:	Maximum tariff (EUR/month)
64 Kbps	1.09
128 Kbps	1.75
192 Kbps	2.29
256 Kbps	2.76
320 Kbps	3.17
384 Kbps	3.55
512 Kbps	4.22
640 Kbps	4.80
768 Kbps	5.31
960 Kbps	5.99
1,024 Kbps	6.19
1,984 Kbps	8.36
2,048 Kbps	8.46

b) Ethernet backhaul services provided by Romtelecom

Table 2.2 Maximum tariffs for Ethernet backhaul services provided by Romtelecom

Ethernet backhaul services (on access and/or transport network)	Maximum tariffs (EUR/month)	
	1Gbps	10Gbps
Service 1: Direct link between the cabinet/container and the Beneficiary's Optical Distribution Frame (ODF), situated on the level of Romtelecom's main distribution frame (MDF), without using the transmission and/or switching network	256	533
Service 2: Shared link between the cabinet/container and the Beneficiary's Optical Distribution Frame (ODF), situated on the level of Romtelecom's main distribution frame (MDF), without using the transmission network, using the switching capacity	783	6418

Service 3:	Shared link between the cabinet/container and the Beneficiary's Optical Distribution Frame (ODF), situated on the level of Romtelecom's main distribution frame (MDF), using the local transmission network and switching capacity	3910	37692
Service 4:	Shared link between the cabinet/container and the Beneficiary's Optical Distribution Frame (ODF), situated on the level of Romtelecom's main distribution frame (MDF), using the regional transmission network and switching capacity	7861	77197
Service 5:	Shared link between the cabinet/container and the Beneficiary's Optical Distribution Frame (ODF), situated on the level of Romtelecom's main distribution frame (MDF), using the national transmission network and switching capacity	17896	177543

Table 2.3 Maximum tariffs for the segments of Ethernet backhaul services (on the transport network)

Segment of the Ethernet backhaul service (on the transport network)	Maximum tariffs (EUR/Mbps/month/segment)
Ethernet switch – PE-type router	1.8177
PE-type router – P-type router	1.9290
PE-type router – PE-type router	4.8997

c) Call termination and national transit services

The new maximum tariffs calculated by ANCOM for the services of call termination on the fixed, respectively on the mobile public telephony networks, raised major interest from the electronic communications operators and from the general public, both because it applies to 46 companies providing these services in a regulated environment, and especially because they trigger considerable consequences in the competitive arena: as natural monopolies, termination services are the "raw material" for the provision of call services to the end-users. These services are critical instruments for ensuring the healthy and sustainable sector development under competitive conditions.

Reflecting the technological progress spurred by the uptake of the Multiprotocol Label Switching technology (MPLS), ANCOM also proposed simplifying the wholesale tariff structure as regards the fixed telephony services, respectively one level for termination at fixed locations and one level for national transit.

Table 2.4 Maximum tariffs in force on 31.12.2013 and maximum tariffs proposed starting from 1.04.2014 for call termination services and national transit

Regulated services	Maximum tariffs in force on 31.12.2013 (eurocents/minute)	Maximum tariffs proposed starting from 1 April 2014 (eurocents/minute)
Termination at fixed locations (local level)	0.58	
Termination at fixed locations (regional level)	0.67	0.14
Termination at fixed locations (national level)	0.73	
Termination at mobile locations	3.07	0.96
National transit (simple)	0.05	
National transit (double)	0.16	0.18

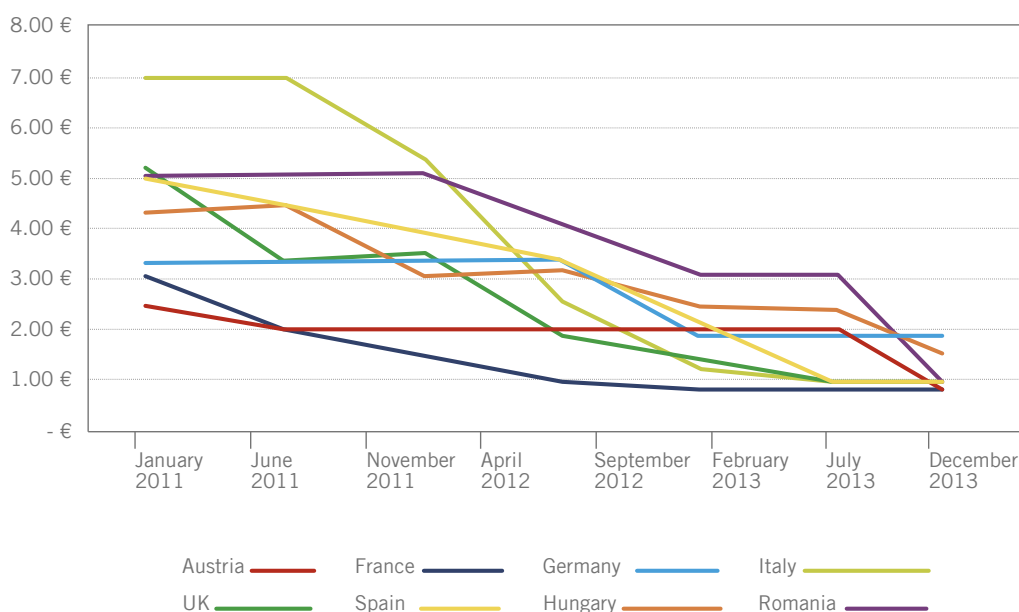
Similarly to the other regulated services, the efficient costs of the provision of termination and national transit services calculated by ANCOM accurately reflect the consumption of resources required for the provision of these services, taking into account the Romanian market circumstances as regards the economies of scale and scope, the low population density and the reduced service uptake in

rural areas, the deficiencies related to the adoption rate of new technologies and of technologic progress (3G, NGN), as well as the prevailing levels of the productions costs, including reasonable rates of return on investment.

The maximum levels of the above-mentioned tariffs for the services of call termination are applicable to all the providers identified as having significant market power, do not include the value-added tax and do not discriminate between the national and international origin of the calls. On the other hand, Romtelecom is the only operator providing national switched transit under regulated terms.

The costs of call termination at fixed locations, respectively at mobile locations, were calculated based on a methodology harmonised at European level, in accordance with the European Commission Recommendation no. 2009/396/CE, while the result implementation without using a glide path is a direct consequence of the competitive deficiencies identified in the respective service markets, as well as of the slow dynamics of the termination tariffs in Romania, compared with other Member States.

Figure 2.1 Evolution of termination tariffs at mobile locations in the states that contribute by 80% to the mobile providers' international traffic in Romania (eurocents/minute)



Source: ANCOM

Moreover, an analysis of the similar regulations adopted in the European Union reveals that the termination tariffs calculated by ANCOM fall within a range of figures relatively harmonised at the European level, as a result of applying the costing methodology recommended by the European Commission.

Since the measures for establishing new maximum tariffs for the regulated services influence the EU internal trade to a significant extent, ANCOM can adopt them, in pursuit of its statutory obligations, only upon having taken utmost account of the suggestions and comments of the European Commission and of the other national regulatory authorities in the European Union. In this respect, ANCOM's draft measures were notified at a European level at the beginning of January 2014, and entered into force on 1 April 2014.

d) Interconnection-related services

The Authority determined the list and tariffs of interconnection-related services in a competitively neutral manner, ensuring that the interconnection partners do not buy more services than they need, while the services are provided at a level efficiency standard, by all the operators.

Table 2.5 Maximum tariffs for interconnection-related services

No.	Service name	Maximum tariff	Remarks
1.	Peer configuration at point of access (PoA)	578 EUR/PoA	The tariff includes the installation of the first port in the switch and connecting the first interconnection link, irrespective of the capacity of the port or of the link
2.	Peer reconfiguration at point of access (PoA)	565 EUR/PoA	The tariff includes the reconfiguration of a port in the switch and the reconfiguration of an interconnection link, irrespective of the capacity of the port or of the link
3.	Peer removal from point of access (PoA)	175 EUR/PoA	The tariff includes uninstalling all the ports in the switch and all the interconnection links in the PoA.
4.	Port installation in switch	285 EUR/port	Tariffs applicable starting with the second port in the switch, irrespective of the port capacity.
5.	Port reconfiguration in switch	255 EUR/port	
6.	Port removal from switch	97 EUR/port	Tariff applicable for uninstalling the port, while keeping the peer in the PoA. This tariff is valid irrespective of the port capacity.
7.	Monthly rent of a 2 Mbps port	39 EUR/2 Mbps port/month	-
8.	Monthly rent of an STM1 port	333 EUR/ STM1 port/month	-
9.	Reconfiguration (reorienting) interconnection links without modifying the segment of the interconnection link between the Operator and the interconnection point (PoI)	411 EUR	Tariff applicable for the first E1 circuit in the reoriented interconnection links.
		91 EUR/E1	Tariff applicable for each of the other E1 circuits left from the reoriented interconnection links.
10.	Installing/uninstalling transmission equipment	17.8 EUR/hour	The final tariff shall be calculated based on the itemized estimate, enforcing the established tariff per hour, irrespective of the capacity of the transmission equipment. Installing the transmission equipment is applicable exclusively in the situation of interconnection at the Beneficiary's headquarters, in the situation of bidirectional configuration of the interconnection link.
11.	Connecting the interconnection link	96 EUR/link	Tariffs applicable starting with the second interconnection link, irrespective of its capacity.
12.	Reconfiguring interconnection link	90 EUR/link	
13.	Removing interconnection link	68 EUR/link	Tariff applicable for removing an interconnection link, while keeping the peer in the PoA. Tariff valid irrespective of the capacity of the interconnection link.
14.	Monthly rent per 2 Mbps interconnection link, remote interconnection (in the Beneficiary's space or at an intermediary point)	164 EUR/ 2 Mbps link/month	Tariff applicable for 2 Mbps interconnection links of maximum 50 km.
15.	Monthly rent per 2 Mbps interconnection link, interconnection in the Operator's space, in the manhole chimney	21.7 EUR/ 2 Mbps link/month	-

No.	Service name	Maximum tariff	Remarks
16.	Monthly rent per 2 Mbps interconnection link, interconnection in the Operator's building (collocation)	0.8 EUR/2 Mbps link/month	-
17.	Monthly rent per STM1 interconnection link, remote interconnection (in the Beneficiary's space or at an intermediary point)	6048 EUR/STM1 link/month	Tariff applicable for STM1 interconnection links of maximum 50 km.
18.	Monthly rent per STM1 interconnection link, interconnection in the Operator's space, in the manhole chimney	209 EUR/STM1 link/month	-
19.	Monthly rent per STM1 interconnection link, interconnection in the Operator's building (collocation)	1 EUR/STM1 link/month	-
20.	Reservation for advance ordered capacity	200 EUR/order	Fixed tariff, irrespective of the dimensions of reserved capacity. The amount paid by the Beneficiary for reserving the advance ordered capacity shall be deducted from the tariffs for installing the respective capacity. This service is applicable when the operators have previous memorandums of forecasting interconnection capacities, except for the ones performing initial interconnection.
21.	Unforecasted order, for capacity increase	407 EUR/order	Fixed additional tariffs, irrespective of the order dimension and of the number of flows, when amendments to the forecast are requested. These tariffs are applicable when the operators have previous memorandums of forecasting interconnection capacities, except for the ones performing initial interconnection. The tariffs include also the implementation of the unforecasted order.
22.	Unforecasted order, for capacity decrease	197 EUR/order	
23.	Reconnecting the previously suspended service	186 EUR/suspended service	This tariff shall be applied when a suspended service is reconnected, according to the provisions of the contract between the parties.
24.	Connection link between the equipment of two operators collocated in the Romtelecom space	225 EUR/link	Shall be applied to the operators that benefit from collocation in one space and have concluded interconnection agreements with Romtelecom based on the RIO.
25.	Monthly rent for the connection link between the equipments of two operators collocated in the Romtelecom space	0.06 EUR/link/month	
26.	Administration for transit with cascading payment	36 EUR/ month/operator	This tariff shall be applied to each operator to whom Romtelecom provides transit services with cascading payment.

2.1.3 Review of the regulations on numbering and technical resources

In 2013, ANCOM also amended the secondary legislation regulating the **use of numbering resources and of the technical resources**. The amendments and completions envisaged the National Numbering Plan (NNP), the procedure for requesting and issuing licences for the use of numbering resources, respectively the procedure for the allocation and use of technical numbering resources, the conditions of use of the national short numbers of the 19vx(y) or 118(xyz) format, as well as of the internal national short numbers and of SMS/MMS short codes.

Regarding the NNP, ANCOM adopted regulation for internal national short numbers, destined to the provision of network specific services (e.g. customer relations) and of value-added services, numbers of the format 12vx(y), 13vx(y), 14vx(y), 15vx(y), 17vx(y), 18vx(y), 83vx(y), 84vx(y), 88vx, 96vx(y) – 99vx(y). Moreover, following the development of electronic communications services provided at mobile locations, ANCOM opened a new numbering domain for mobile services, so that numbers beginning with 06 will be allocable to the providers of electronic communications services at mobile locations.

ANCOM regulated for the first time the use of internal national short numbers and of SMS/MMS short codes, establishing by decision a series of numbering resources used for the provision of value-added services and of the network-specific services, in accordance with the amendments brought to the NNP. The services with exclusive access through SMS/MMS will be provided by means of special codes whose format will be established by the providers of public electronic communications networks and by the ANCOM representatives by means of a Code of Conduct.

2.1.4 On-line reporting of certain information by the electronic communications providers

Starting from 1 July 2013, ANCOM made available to the electronic communications providers an online application by means of which they will send ANCOM certain documents, data and information, using a certified electronic signature. Through this online application, the providers send statistic indicators regarding the services they provide, annual financial reports, notifications regarding the activation of numbering or of the technical resources, the annual report for using the numbering resources, the list of localities where they actually provide electronic communications networks and services at fixed locations, copies of the interconnection and network access agreements, respectively for access on properties, the statistics on the requests for ensuring the connection and access at a fixed location to the public telephone network that could not be satisfied under commercial terms or certain documents the providers designated as having significant power on certain markets have to send to the Authority.

Furthermore, this application will be used, as a rule, also for sending documents, data or information requested by ANCOM on specific issues, according to the provisions of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011, both on a regular basis and occasionally. Nevertheless, ANCOM may establish alternative means of sending such data, such as in physical or electronic format.

2.2

Implementation of Infrastructure Law

The implementation of **Law no.154/2012 on the regime of electronic communications network infrastructure** was one of ANCOM's 2013 priorities. This normative act establishes the conditions under which access on the public or private property is performed (including in the areas under joint property in condominium buildings) for the purpose of installing, maintaining, replacing or relocating electronic communications networks or associated infrastructure elements, the manner of sharing infrastructure elements, as well as certain measures related to building electronic communications networks.

2.2.1 Analysis of and opinions on the infrastructure projects conducted with the support of the public authorities

In the first half of 2013, ANCOM issued **the opinion on the technical and economic conditions** under which the electronic communications network providers' access to "Netcity" -the Metropolitan fibre optic network for telecommunications of the Bucharest Municipality – is performed, depending on the implementation of certain measures. The measures were proposed following the analysis performed by ANCOM, which revealed that the set of technical and economic conditions for access to the Netcity network did not meet the legal requirements of non-discrimination, proportionality and objectivity.

Moreover, in 2013, ANCOM issued the opinion on the technical and economic conditions under which the providers of electronic communications networks or services may perform access to the public electronic networks and to the associated infrastructure, financed by the Ro-NET project. The Ro-NET project, elaborated and coordinated under the authority of the Ministry for the Information Society, is an intervention measure of a central public authority by means of financing from European and national funds the construction of a public electronic communications network, as well as of the associated infrastructure.

2.2.2 Elaboration of the standard contract for access on private property

The Authority elaborated and adopted, after public consultation with the industry, **the Standard contract for setting up the right of easement for performing access on private property for the purpose of installing, maintaining, replacing or relocating public electronic communications networks or associated infrastructure elements**, according to its attributions under the **Infrastructure Law**.

For installing, maintaining, replacing or relocating public electronic communications networks, the providers of public electronic communications networks cannot have access to a private property unless an agreement has been concluded thereon, in authenticated format, with the holder of the property or of the administration right, with the owners' association (for condominium buildings) or with the holders of the right of commodatum/lease/concession on

the respective building. The framework agreement elaborated by ANCOM acts as a **recommendation** and mainly aims at structuring and disseminating – for the interested parties – the rights and obligations of the providers of public electronic communications networks as regards access to private property, under the principles governing the private property right.

2.2.3 Information campaign on the implementation of Infrastructure Law

In support of the providers of electronic communications networks, of the local public localities, of building owners, as well as of the owners of infrastructure elements, ANCOM conducted an ample information campaign throughout 2013. During this campaign, the local public administration authorities, the providers of electronic communications networks, as well as other public utility providers received information notes on the provisions of the **Infrastructure Law**. As well, the Authority representatives held individual meetings with approximately 3000 local public authorities in all the counties of Romania, in order to clarify the practical aspects of the implementation of this law. To this end, the ANCOM representatives also attended the meetings organised by approximately 3,000 local public authorities, prefectures or county councils, countrywide. The Authority's website hosts a section entitled **Infrastructure Law**, structuring the legal provisions by the public category it envisages. Thus, the information are divided by several major categories: **1) providers** of public electronic communications networks, **2) public entities and holders** of the right of concession, lease or commodatum over a building in the state private/public property, **3) owners and owners' associations** and **4) infrastructure owners**. Moreover, in order to ensure the transparency of the conditions for access on public property, ANCOM created on its own website a database dedicated to these documents, which contained approximately 1,000 decisions of the local councils and of other public authorities, at the end of 2013.

2.3 Technical regulation of the Romanian electronic communications networks

2.3.1 Amending the Management Plan of the local loop and sub-loop radio spectrum

In 2013, ANCOM consulted the **Management Plan of the local loop and sub-loop radio spectrum** for Romtelecom's access network. The amendment consists of introducing the VDSL2 transmission technology in the Plan and removing the ADSL.FDD over ISDN and ADSL2+ over ISDN technologies.

Taking into account the fact that the VDSL2 technology is currently under intensive development in the Romtelecom network and is being implemented in several European countries, ANCOM deemed necessary to review the Management Plan, so that all the providers of electronic communications services who wish to offer their services using the local loop made available by Romtelecom could use this technology.

VDSL2 is a Digital Subscriber Line (DSL) broadband transmission technology, for the delivery of triple play services (digital television, Internet access, telephony) to the end-users, by means of the telephone lines currently deployed by the electronic communications providers. Compared to the ADSL2 and especially to ADSL2+ technologies, which can provide rates up to 20 Mbps, the VDSL2 technology may ensure superior data rates, of up to 100 Mbps and above, thus being able to ensure proper support for the provision new services, with high requirements as regards the data rate (e.g. video streaming HD, video on demand, HDTV, HD online games).

Thus, following the amendments to the Management Plan, Romtelecom has the obligation to review its reference offer for unbundled access to the local loop.

2.3.2 Establishing minimum security measures for the providers of public electronic communications networks and services

In 2013, ANCOM adopted Decision no.512/2013 on establishing the **minimum security measures** to be taken by the providers of public electronic communications services or of publicly available electronic communications services. Among these measures we count establishing a risk management system, an incident detection system or establishing one's own strategy for ensuring the continuity of networks and service provision in case of serious perturbations of the network or service functioning. The Authority thus aims at reducing the number of incidents, of operational interruptions, at preventing the loss, the jeopardy, the theft or the corruption of the providers' various resources, as well

as at optimising the quality of the communications services provided and at increasing their confidence in the electronic communications services.

The Decision also establishes a **national procedure of reporting security incidents with significant impact**. According to this procedure, the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services have the obligation to notify ANCOM on the occurrence of incidents that affect more than 5,000 connections, for at least 60 minutes. Following the incident analysis, ANCOM can monitor the effectiveness of the security measures adopted by the providers, as well as of their response at the moment of incident occurrence, can collect data regarding the types of menaces and vulnerabilities to be used within an in-depth analysis of network and service security, thus constituting a basis for the issuance of recommendations and best practice guidelines.

In order to establish the domains where security measures are required and to determine the procedure for reporting incidents with significant impact, ANCOM conducted, during 2012-2013, several studies regarding the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services.

In 2013, for the second consecutive year, ANCOM conducted a **Study regarding the incidents with significant impact on the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services**, within which the providers had to fill in a questionnaire aimed at quantifying and assessing the incidents that affected more than 5,000 connections for at least one hour during 2012. The study envisaged 44 providers of electronic communications networks and services, totalling more than 90% of the electronic communications market, as per the revenues registered in 2012.

The respondents reported a total number of 165 incidents that affected the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services in 2012. Thus, the most incidents reported (39%) were generated by third parties, accidentally, following damages to equipment and cables induced by construction works or by power failures. 37% of the incidents were caused by system software errors, equipment lock or faults, configuration errors, network jam, the other incidents being generated by natural elements, malicious actions and human errors. The most incidents (approximately 50%) affected the services of fixed or limited mobility telephony and the services of Internet access through permanent connections at a fixed locations. Moreover, the resources most affected by incidents were fibre optic segments (30%) and GSM access radio network equipments (23%). The average incident duration was 8.65 hours.

2.3.3 Report on the quality of the Internet access service

In 2013, as well, the Authority published the first **Report on the quality of Internet access service**, which follows – throughout 2012 - the quarterly evolution of the quality administrative parameters established by the ANCOM Decision no.1201/2011. The report was elaborated by ANCOM based on the indicators reported and published by 243 active providers of Internet services provided at fixed and mobile locations. The report also details the evolution of the parameters reported by the top 5 providers of internet services provided at fixed locations, which jointly hold a 85% market share, as well as of the mobile internet providers.

The Authority's report shows that the installation terms for the Internet access service were generally respected, the service installation duration is much shorter than the one undertaken by the providers through the contracts concluded with the end-users, the users' complaints are generally solved within the due term, but the fault repair terms often exceed the one established by contract.

2.3.4 Study on IP interconnection of communications networks

Another study conducted by ANCOM in 2013, the **Study regarding the IP interconnection of communications networks in Romania**, was aimed at assessing and quantifying the (commercial, technical etc.) problems encountered by the providers of internet access in concluding and implementing the IP interconnection agreements and was conducted based on a questionnaire addressed to the providers of electronic communications services.

The study results indicate that most respondents deem necessary increasing the presence of big operators in the national IP traffic interexchanges, since this would allow the conclusion of IP peering interconnection agreements with them (which involve the traffic flow exclusively between the interconnected providers' customers). ANCOM monitors the evolution in the IP interconnection sector in order to ensure the maintenance of fair competition in the corresponding markets of electronic communications.

2.4

General authorisation of the providers of electronic communications networks and services

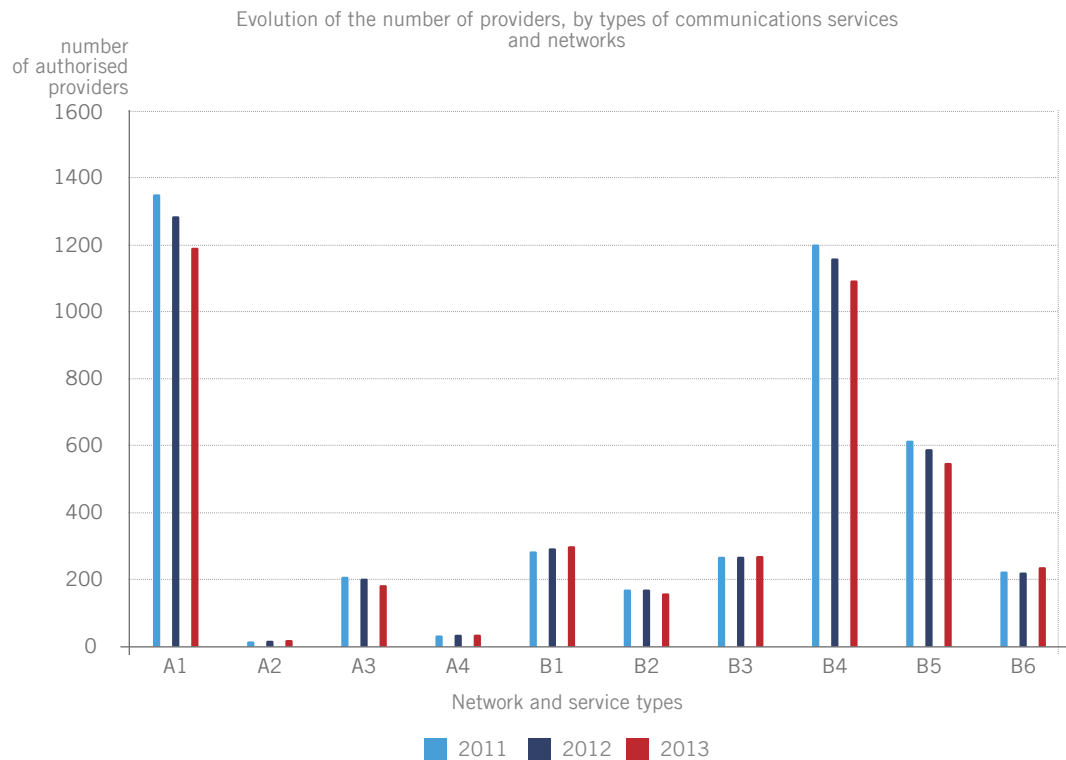
In Romania, electronic communications networks and services are provided under the general authorisation regime established by the regulatory Authority, a legal regime that lays down the rights and obligations of the providers of electronic communications networks and services.

The procedure of authorising the persons who intend to provide electronic communications networks and services, as well as the conditions under which electronic communications networks and services are provided, are established by the ANCOM President's Decision no.987/2012 on the general authorisation regime for the provision of electronic communications networks and services.

On 31 December 2013, 1,457 providers were authorised to provide public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services **and included in the Public Record of Electronic Communications Providers**, by 7.2% less compared to the 2012 level. The number of providers who had the right to provide public electronic communications networks dropped by 8%, while the number of the providers authorised to supply publicly available telephony services increased by 2.4%. A downward trend was also registered as regards the number of the persons authorised to provide internet access services – by 5.7% compared to the previous year -, while the number of the entities authorised to provide services of retransmission of linear audio-visual media programmes to the end-users dropped by 6.8%.

The comparative analysis of these data registered in 2013 reveals a strengthening of the general trend identified also in the previous years, of consolidating and stabilizing the Romanian electronic communications market. The decline witnessed in the last year is due, mainly, to the dissolving of some companies at the Trade Registry, respectively of 2.7% of all the persons authorised by the end of the previous year, and also to the absorption or takeover of networks or subscribers by other providers, while keeping up the investment effort, increasing competitiveness and offer diversification, including in the least developed areas.

Figure 2.2 Evolution of the number of providers of electronic communications networks and services (31 December 2013)



***) Types of electronic communications networks and services**

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

2.5 Protecting the end-users' interests

Within its legally provided attributions, ANCOM aims at providing for electronic communication services of fair quality and prices for all the inhabitants of Romania, along maximum benefits for them, in the conditions of a competitive market. With a view to reaching this aim, in 2013, the Authority continued the steps towards further protecting the rights and interests of the electronic communications users.

2.5.1 Veritel.ro - application for comparing telecom offers

In 2013, ANCOM made available to the end-users the application **Veritel.ro**, an instrument by which the consumers can compare all the telephony and internet offers of the operators in Romania. Following three simple steps, the users accessing www.veritel.ro can find what are the most adequate communications offers for their consumption needs: choose service category, introduce their consumption estimate and receive a list of the top 25 tariff plans that correspond to the selected criteria, ranked by price progression.

Accurate and thorough information contributes to increasing the consumers' power and their capacity to better protect their interests, while enhancing competition. Informed users, ready to choose their right of choice, place necessary pressure on the providers, thus stimulating them to offer services at increasingly competitive tariffs. Thus, consumers who make informed choices on the one hand benefit from competition and, on the other, foster it.

The Authority implemented Veritel.ro pursuant to the provisions of **Decision no. 77/2009 on the obligations of informing the end-users, incumbent on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services**. For the project „Online application for comparing the communications offers intended for the end-users”, ANCOM obtained financing from non-refundable European funds amounting to RON 886,198.32, within Operation 1 "Supporting the setting up of e-government solutions", Key Area of Intervention 2 "Developing and increasing the efficiency of electronic public services", priority Axis 3 „Information Technology and Communications of the private and public sectors” of the Sector Operational Programme „Increase of Economic Competitiveness” - co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund.

2.5.2 Number portability

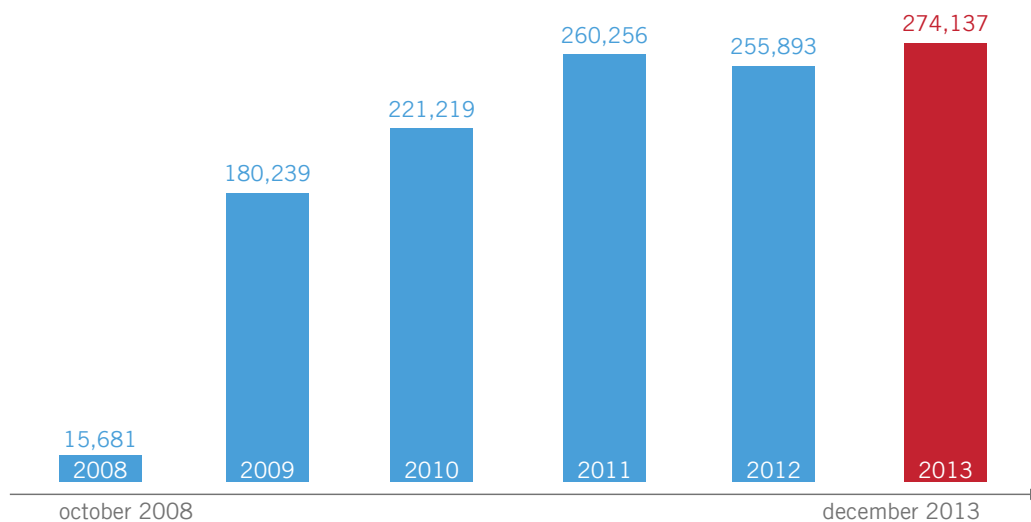
The telephone number portability, another service made available to the users by ANCOM, enables them to keep their telephone number when shifting to another service provider. The users thus have a greater freedom of choice and are given the possibility to enjoy the benefits of a competitive telephony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

2013 was the year when a record figure of 274,137 telephone numbers were ported in Romania – and the greatest monthly average was registered – 22,844

ported numbers per month. As well, December 2013 was the month with the greatest amount of ported numbers so far – 35,532.

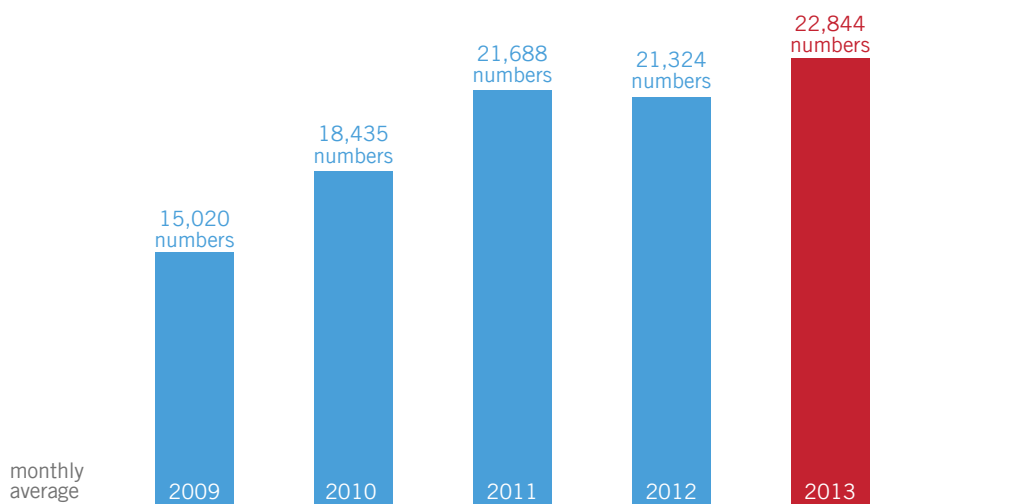
Since the introduction of number portability in October 2008 through end-2013, there were 1,207,425 ported numbers in Romania. Of these, 824,153 (68%) were mobile telephone numbers and 383,272 (32%) - fixed telephone numbers.

Figure 2.3 Yearly evolution of the trend of ported numbers since the service launch



Throughout the five years, there was an average of 15,020 ported numbers per month in 2009, 18,435 in 2010, 21,688 in 2011, 21,324 in 2012 and 22,844 in 2013.

Figure 2.4 Evolution of the monthly average of ported numbers



2.5.3 Verifying minimum contract clauses

In 2013, ANCOM started an ample **campaign for checking the contracts concluded by the electronic communications service providers with the natural persons from the perspective of the minimum clauses to be stipulated in contracts**, according to the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011 on electronic communications, approved, with amendments and completions, by Law no. 140/2012. These minimum clauses were established in order to protect the users' interest and refer, for example, to the operators' obligation to include complete information on the contracted services and their tariffs, contract duration and termination or renewal terms, minimum service quality levels, restrictions imposed by the operators with respect to the use of terminal equipments, types of measures available to the providers in case of the occurrence of a security incident or threat, as well as information regarding the traffic management procedures in order to avoid network jamming. This campaign will take place until the end of 2015, and where breaches of the regulations are assessed in the analysed contracts, the Authority will take the necessary measures for the recovery of the providers' legal status, thus ensuring the observance of the users' rights.

Moreover, ANCOM monitored the manner in which the operators conclude **distance contracts** for the provision of electronic communications services, based on the complaints received from the end-users. Distance contracts (by telephone, e-mail, fax, online application etc.) can be concluded only under certain conditions provided by the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011. For example, after a provider's presenting the offer and the user's acceptance through distance communications means, the latter must receive the information in written format, and has the right to denounce the contract, without motivation, within 14 working days from the date of the provider's sending the information.

ANCOM offers the public detailed information on the rights of the users of electronic communications services, including as regards the contracts they conclude with the providers, by means of its website, www.ancom.org.ro, in the users' section.

2.5.4 Regulating access to the emergency call service – 112

ANCOM elaborates regulations for the **112** emergency call service, with a view to ensuring the EU harmonised operation of this service in Romania. The single European emergency number 112 may be called, free of charge, both from the fixed public networks and from the mobile ones, to ensure timely communication with the dispatch centers of the emergency services (Police, Fire Brigade, Ambulance, Gendarmery) in emergency situations, in any of the European Union Member States. Access to this service must be ensured in the best conditions at the national and European level.

In 2013, ANCOM chaired at a European level the project team **Emergency Services** within the European Conference of Post and Telecom Administrations (CEPT), that worked on defining the criteria for improvement of the accuracy of a

112 caller location information, for the purpose of reducing response time. The document will enter international public consultation in the summer of 2014.

2.5.5 Access of the disabled to electronic communications services

ANCOM also envisages ensuring the access to, and the possibility of disabled end-users to benefit from electronic communications services adjusted to their needs and under equivalent conditions to those enjoyed by the other end-users.

To this end, in 2013, ANCOM monitored the implementation of the provisions of the **“Cooperation protocol for ensuring access of impaired persons to the 112 emergency call service”** signed in 2012 by representatives of the disabled’s associations, Ministry of Labour, ANCOM and the Service of Special Telecommunications. This protocol is meant to create the framework for the cooperation and exchange of information as regards the areas of interest of the signatory parties, respectively for ensuring the access of persons with psychic and sensory disabilities to the 112 emergency call service, in accordance with the specific duties and competences provided by the legislation in force for each of the signatory parties.

2.6 Universal service in the electronic communications field

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

To this end, in Romania a Universal Service Fund was established starting from 2004. It was mainly used for the universal service implementation by means of telecentres, i.e. public spaces provided with a telephone and facsimile, as well as a computer connected to the internet, where the population in remote localities could use communications services. 2013 was the seventh year in a row when the providers of public electronic communications networks and the providers of publicly available telephone services did not contribute to this fund, the amounts collected throughout them resulting from the imposition of previously issued decisions. ANCOM manages the financial resources of the Universal Service Fund, highlighting them distinctly within its income and expenditure budget.

Table 2.6 The provisions of the ANCOM budget as regards the amounts collected for the Universal Service Fund

Year	Amount provided in the budget (RON)
2004	57,941,000
2005	32,010,000
2006	39,100,000
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	1,000,000
2012	875,000
2013	0

Table 2.7 Total amount of the Universal Service Fund, based on the imposition decisions issued by ANCOM

Year	Amount, pursuant to the imposition decision (RON)
2004	59,704,957*
2005	25,899,285
2006	30,804,478
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
TOTAL	116,408,720

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

Table 2.8 Total amount of the payments received to the Universal Service Fund

Year	Amount received (RON)	
	Current year	Previous years
2004	48,321,030.80	0
2005	19,898,996.00	2,509,855.80
2006	30,155,416.50	12,052,224.29
2007	0	669,975.68
2008	0	108,133.49
2009	0	179,106.00
2010	0	214,301.32
2011	0	1,075,951.14
2012	0	562,116.34
2013	0	270,291.60
TOTAL	98,375,443.30	17,642,656.06

Table 2.9 Amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund

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

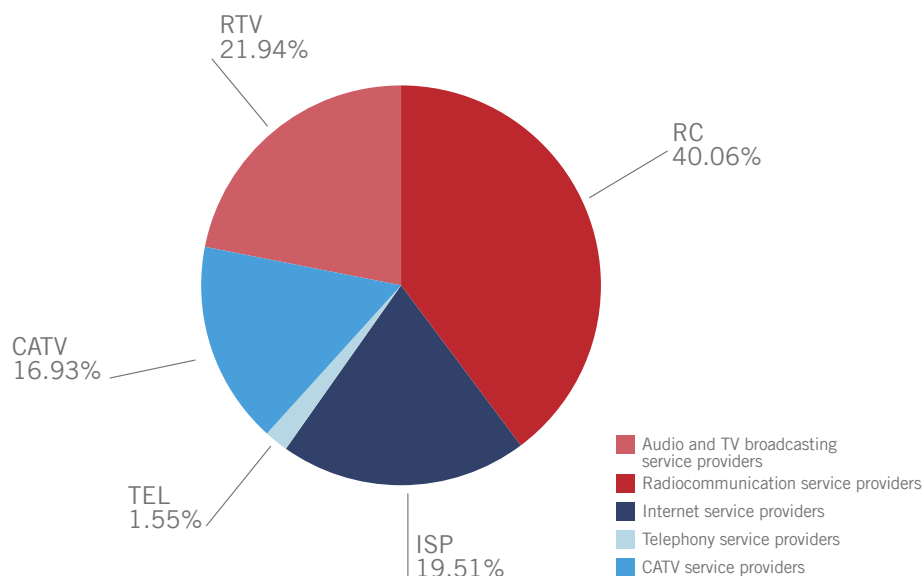
Table 2.10 Beneficiaries of the amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund

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

2.7 Control of the providers of electronic communications networks and services

With a view to ensuring the observance of the legal provisions and of the regulations in the electronic communications market, ANCOM conducted 4,453 control actions in 2013. As a result of these control actions, ANCOM transmitted 331 notifications and applied 388 warnings and 56 fines totalling RON 591,100.

Figure 2.5 Control actions in the field of electronic communications



In order to verify the use of radio frequencies by the radiocommunication service providers in accordance with the provisions of **Government Emergency Ordinance no.111/2011 on electronic communications, approved with amendments and completions by Law no. 140/2012**, ANCOM conducted **1,784 control actions**. The control personnel identified a series of cases where the providers failed to observe the legal provisions specified in the **Licences for the use of radio frequencies and in the Radio frequency assignment authorisations**. The Authority issued **60 notifications**, gave **116 warnings** and enforced **20 contravention fines** amounting to **RON 79,100**. The identified irregularities regarded mainly the non-observance of the provisions under the authorisation documents (licences for the use of frequencies and frequency assignment authorisations), as well as of those concerning the operation of the radiocommunication stations.

ANCOM conducted **977 control actions** on the providers of radio and TV (RTV) services, with a view to verifying compliance with the provisions of the **Audio-visual Law no.504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions**. Following these actions, **25 warnings** were given and **5 contravention fines** amounting to **RON 25,000** were enforced.

754 control actions were conducted on the CATV network providers, with a view to verify compliance with the provisions of **Government Emergency Ordinance no.111/2011 on electronic communications**. In order to remedy the

deficiencies identified, ANCOM sent **208 notifications** and, subsequently, applied **195 warnings and 19 contravention fines** amounting to **RON 97,000**.

The ANCOM control personnel conducted in 2013 **69 control actions** on the fixed and mobile telephony providers, which resulted in **32 notifications** on the intention to enforce a sanction. As well, the Authority gave **27 warnings** and applied **5 contravention fines** amounting to **RON 345,000**.

869 control actions were conducted in the market for data transmission and Internet access services in view of verifying compliance with the provisions of **Government Emergency Ordinance no.111/2011 on electronic communications** and with the conditions under the general authorisation regime. As a result of the assessed failures, **31 notifications** on the intention to enforce sanctions were transmitted, whereby the Authority gave the infringing providers the possibility to formulate an opinion. As well, **25 warnings** were given and **7 contravention fines** amounting to **RON 45,000** were enforced.

Furthermore, **250 providers** of electronic communications or postal services were sanctioned by warning in 2013, for failure to transmit the annual financial statements or declarations.

2.8

Settling disputes between providers

In 2013, ANCOM settled 8 disputes, most of which concerned issues related to the provision of the interconnection service, respectively the infringement of the obligation to negotiate in good faith with a view to concluding or amending an interconnection agreement.

Generally, ANCOM sustained the complaints submitted and decided to compel the respondents to observe the obligations incumbent on them under the primary or secondary legislation, the infringement of which was referred to the Authority, within the dispute resolution procedure.

In one dispute, ANCOM rejected the claim, the issue under litigation envisaged aspects regarding the billing procedure, rather than a breach of the obligations provided in Article 116 of the Government Emergency Ordinance no. 111/2011.

One of the dispute resolution decisions issued by the ANCOM president in 2013 was appealed to the Bucharest Court of Appeal, that upheld the Authority's decision.

The administrative-jurisdictional procedure for the resolution by ANCOM of the disputes between the electronic communications providers is optional and free of charge. Detailed information on the disputes settled in 2013 are available on the Authority's website under section Industry/Electronic communications/ Disputes between providers.

2.9

2013 electronic communications market

2.9.1 Fixed telephony

According to the statistical data reported by the 43 active fixed telephony providers, 2013 revealed a slight growth compared to the previous year, as regards the number of subscribers and the number of corresponding access lines (by 0.7%, up to 4.04 million subscribers, respectively by 2%, up to 4.7 million lines). An access line is, in fact, the so-called "telephone set" installed, whereas a subscriber is the legal or natural person who concludes a contract with the service provider, for one or several access lines. The fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants reached 23.6%, whereas the fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households was 51.0% on 31 December 2013.

Concerning the uptake of the fixed telephony service, compared to 2012, the traffic performed by the end-users over the fixed public networks dropped by 7%, down to 5.1 billion minutes.

In 2013, the average monthly duration of voice calls per access line was 1 hour and 30 minutes, by 7 minutes less than in 2012, while the average call duration reached 3 minutes and 14 seconds.

Table 2.11 Dynamics of the no. of access lines/subscribers to fixed telephone services¹ during 2011-2013. Fixed telephony penetration rates at the population/household level

Indicator	31.12.2011		31.12.2012		31.12.2013	
	subscribers	lines	subscribers	lines	subscribers	lines
Total no. of access lines/subscribers (million), of which:	4.04	4.68	4.01	4.65	4.04	4.74
- belonging to the alternative providers (million)	1.80	2.09	1.87	2.20	1.93	2.34
Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants (%) ²	23.2		23.1		23.6	
Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households (%) ³	51.3		50.8		51.0	

2.9.2 Mobile telephony

In the mobile telephony services segment, 2013 marked a recovery of the growing trend on the number of active users (by 0.3%), up to 22.9 million, compared to the value registered at the end of 2012 – 22.8 million.

Among these, 6.4 million were natural person subscribers, 3 million were legal person subscribers, whereas 13.5 million used active prepaid SIM cards.

¹ Through own fixed networks, respectively by access to the local loop; including lines installed for providing fixed telephony services by means of telecentres, access lines/subscribers by managed VoIP technology, "homezone/officezone" access lines/subscribers; in the calculation of the total number of access lines, ISDN lines were multiplied by the corresponding number of channels (2 channels for ISDN-BRA lines and 30 channels for ISDN-PRA lines);;

² Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants = no. of telephone lines/population of Romania*100; the population of Romania, according to the INS data: 20,121,641;

³ Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households = no. of telephone lines connected for residential users/no. of households in Romania *100; the no. of households, according to the INS data: 7,481,155;

On 31 December 2013, the penetration rate of mobile telephony services per 100 inhabitants was 113.9%⁴.

In the meantime, voice traffic on the mobile networks registered an annual growth by 3.3%, up to 63.6 billion minutes. Out of these, approximately 54 billion minutes were achieved on-net, more than 6 billion minutes were originated to other land mobile public networks, 2 billion minutes were mobile-to-fixed and 1.2 billion minutes were originated to international destinations. The average duration of a call amounted to 2 minutes and 23 seconds, while in regard of the average monthly traffic from an active SIM card, the users made calls for 3 hours and 53 minutes by approximately 4% more compared to 2012.

Concerning the SMS traffic, in 2013, approximately 17 billion SMS were sent, by 22% more compared to 2012. Among these, 93.6% were on-net. As well, in 2013, 15.2 million MMS were sent, by 2% more compared to 2012, while the traffic of 3G video calls dropped by approximately 23% compared to the same period of 2012, down to 1.2 million minutes.

In the realm of outbound international roaming services, voice traffic registered an annual increase by 18%, up to 423 million minutes (105 million of which were outgoing calls and 318 incoming calls), while the roaming SMS traffic grew by 6.5% compared to 2012, up to 112 million SMS sent. The average duration of an initiated call was 1 minute and 55 seconds, while the average duration of a received call was 2 minutes and 54 seconds.

2.9.3 Internet access services

In 2013, the number of fixed internet access connections preserved the previous years' growing trend. Thus, according to the data reported by the 793 providers of internet access services, the number of broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations reached 3.8 million, with an annual growth of 7%. The number of broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations for natural persons increased by approximately 8% in 2013, up to 3.5 million, whereas the number of broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations for legal persons registered a slight decrease by 0.2%, to 0.34 million. Compared to end-2012, the penetration rate of broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations per 100 inhabitants was 18.8%, by 1.2 percentage points higher, whereas the penetration rate per 100 households grew by 3.4 percentage points, up to 46.2%.

The gap between the number of internet access connections installed in the rural area and, respectively, in the urban area stays wide, i.e. a difference of 1.8 million connections. Thus, out of the 3.8 million connections, 1 million were installed in the rural area, while the urban area featured 2.8 million connections.

In respect of the infrastructure for access to the end-users, the most annual increased absolute values were registered by the connections using UTP/FTP cable (an increase by more than 120 thousand connections, up to 2.09 million). Connections provided over coaxial cable grew by more than 80 thousand, up to 0.54 million, whereas the number of connections using twisted metallic

⁴ Mobile telephony services penetration rate – "active" SIM cards per 100 inhabitants = no. of "active" SIM cards / population of Romania * 100; the population of Romania, according to the INS data: 20,121,641;

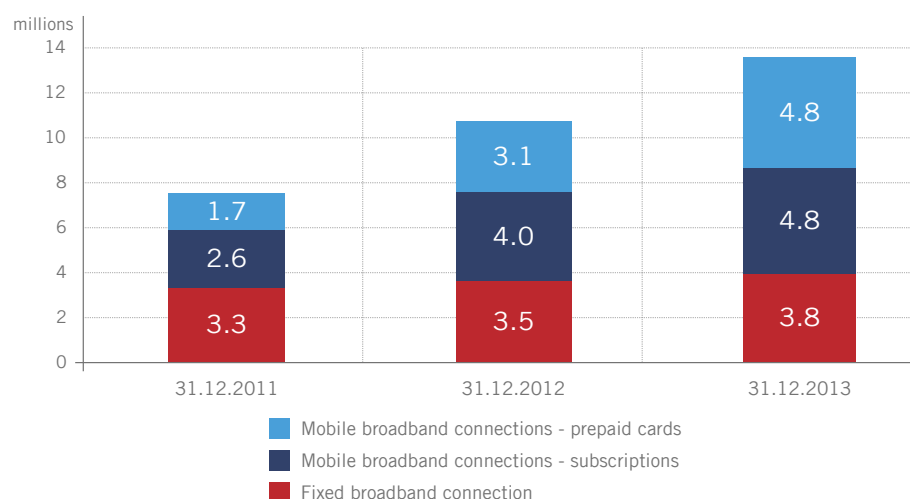
pairs grew by approximately 40 thousand, up to 1.04 million connections.

Moreover, the upsurge in the number of connections using the FTTx technology continues. Thus, at the end of 2013, out of the total broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations, 3.7 million (97% of all) used this technology. The FTTx technology uses optical fibre up to an end-user's residence or to a nearby location, in the latter situation the access being achieved by means of other supports (e.g. coaxial cable, radio, UTP/FTP cable, twisted metallic pairs), which provides for high data transfer rates.

Table 2.12 Dynamics of the number of internet access connections, by connection type, during 2011 – 2013

Indicator	31.12.2011	31.12.2012	31.12.2013		
	million	million	evol.(%)	million	evol.(%)
FIXED CONNECTIONS⁵					
Broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations ⁶	3.3	3.5	+7.9	3.8	+7.1
ACTIVE MOBILE CONNECTIONS⁷					
Active connections by HSCSD, GPRS, EDGE, CDMA, EV-DO, 3G, 4G, of which:	7.5	10.1	+35.1	13.6	+34.8
- active broadband connections by EDGE, CDMA, EV-DO, 3G, 4G	4.2	7.1	+68.3	9.6	+34.7

Figure 2.6 Structure of the number of broadband internet access connections, by connection manner, during 2011-2013



On 31 December 2013, there were 13.6 million active mobile internet access connections, 9.6 million of which ensures broadband internet access, i.e. by 35% more compared to end-2012. Out of the total number of connections, 61% were provided by means of the mobile telephone, upon payment of a subscription or extra-option dedicated to internet access, 25% were provided by means of the mobile telephone, on payment “per consumption unit”, while 14% of the connections were provided by means of dongles/cards/USB. The total number of terminals/SIM cards enabling mobile internet access by means

⁵ Includes fixed Internet access connections provided for a charge, corresponding to the number of internet service subscriptions;

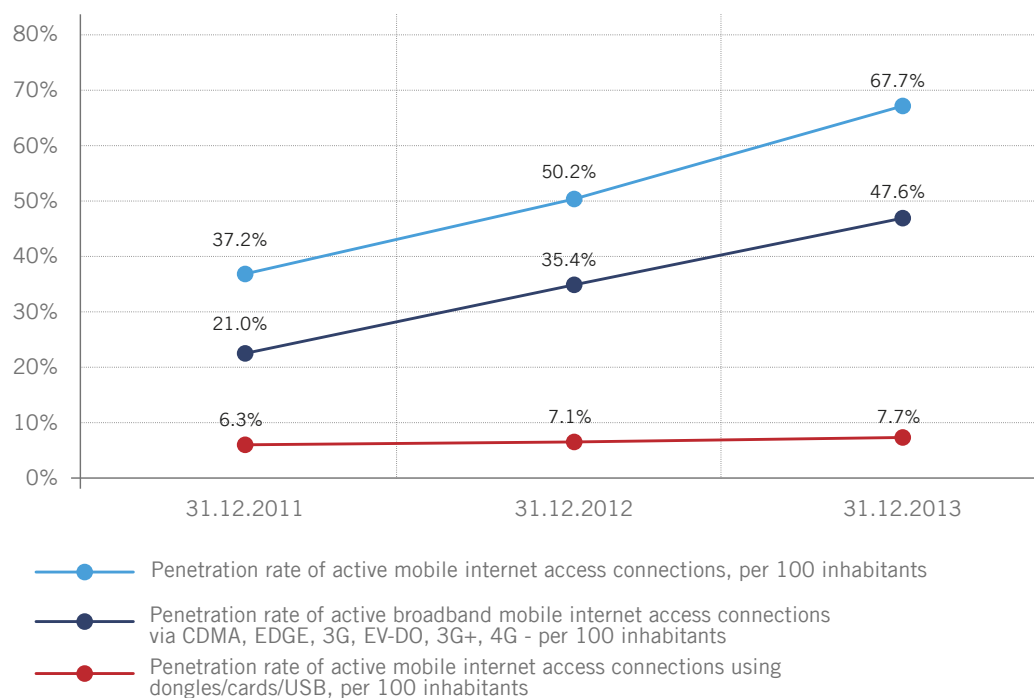
⁶ Includes fixed Internet access connections with a speed above 144 kbps;

⁷ Includes internet access connections provided for a charge, at mobile locations, corresponding to the number of subscriptions to internet services, to the number of active mobile telephony users that had paid for a data extra-option, to the number of prepaid cards for the exclusive access to the internet and, respectively, to the number of subscription/prepaid card-based users of mobile telephony that achieved chargeable data traffic/accessed at least once, for a charge, the internet access services during the reporting period, when activating, free of charge, the data option, by default or upon request;

of EV-DO, 3G/3G+, 4G technologies reached 11.1 million, by 27% more compared to end-2012.

Thus, the penetration rate of the internet access service at mobile locations (total number of connections per 100 inhabitants) increased by 17.5 percentage points in 2013, up to 67.7% per 100 inhabitants on 31 December 2013, whereas the broadband mobile connection penetration rate reached 47.6%

Figure 2.7 Evolution of penetration rates of the active internet access connections provided at mobile locations⁸, as a whole and, respectively, by manner of provision, during 2011 – 2013

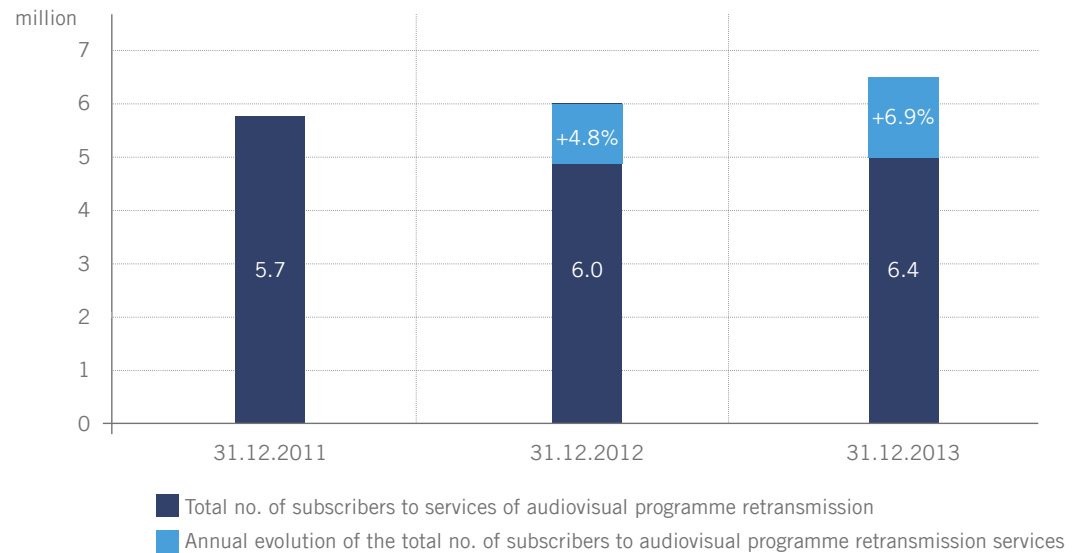


⁸ Penetration rate of broadband internet access connections per 100 inhabitants = no. of broadband internet access connections/population of Romania*100; population of Romania, based on the INS data: 20,121,641..

2.9.4 Audiovisual programme retransmission

The total number of audiovisual programme retransmission subscribers had reached, by end-2013, 6.4 million, by 5.7% up compared to end-2012.

Figure 2.8 Annual evolution of the total no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services during 2011 – 2013



The increase of the total number of audiovisual programme retransmission subscribers was mainly triggered by the rise in the augmenting number of subscribers to cable networks. Thus, in 2013, the number of subscribers through cable networks grew by 8.7% up to 4.1 million subscribers, compared to end-2012, while the number of IPTV subscribers rose, by 49%, up to 56 thousand. The number of subscribers through satellite networks (DTH) decreased, in the same period, by 0.2%, to 2.2 million subscribers.

The audiovisual programme retransmission services penetration rate, per 100 households, rose in 2013 by 4.6 percentage points, up to 85.1%.

Concerning the residence area, on 31 December 2013, 62% of all the subscribers lived in the urban area, most of them (81%) being connected to cable networks. In the rural area, the subscribers to retransmission services used to a greater extent the DTH technology for receiving audiovisual programmes (approximately 61%).

„2013 WAS THE YEAR
WHEN A RECORD FIGURE
OF TELEPHONE NUMBERS
WERE PORTED“

03

MANAGEMENT

OF SCARCCE

RESOURCES

in electronic
communications field

3.1

Main regulatory measures in the spectrum management field

3.1.1 The Position Paper on the use of the radio spectrum in the 453-457.5 MHz / 463-467.5 MHz bands

ANCOM elaborated the **Position Paper on the use of the radio spectrum in the 453-457.5 MHz / 463-467.5 MHz bands**, establishing the destination of the future use of these bands, the applicable technical regulations and the procedure of granting the rights for the use of the radio spectrum in these bands. The frequency bands under consideration in the position paper were released on 24 March 2013, following the cessation of the usage right for the radio spectrum held by S.C. TELEMobil S.A. in the 453-457.5 MHz / 463-467.5 MHz bands.

In grounding its position on the future use of these bands, ANCOM took into account the results of the public consultation held on this issue back in 2012, as well as the answers received from the operators in a consultation on the possible organisation of a selection procedure for granting the usage rights for these bands for the purpose of providing a national mobile broadband communications network.

The position paper lays down that duplex frequency bands 453 – 457.5 MHz/463 – 467.5 MHz will be designated for PMR and PAMR narrowband applications, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) within the European Conference for Post and Telecommunications (CEPT), the body in charge of the technical regulation of the radio spectrum usage at the European level.

The use of these frequency bands will allow the provision of both electronic communications networks exclusively for their own needs, and publicly available electronic communications networks and services. Based on the spectrum requirements and on the radio coverage specific needs, for reasons related to the efficient use of the spectrum resources, licences will be granted for the use of the radio spectrum for local and/or regional narrowband mobile communications networks, observing the geographic sharing criterion, while ensuring protection against harmful interference.

The services and facilities that will be provided by means of the networks to be licenced in the 453-457.5 MHz/463-467.5 MHz bands are the ones specific to PMR and PAMR, i.e.: push to talk voice services (telephony), data transmission services, simultaneous data and voice transfer, dispatch services, selective and emergency calls, call prioritization and waiting calls, group calls and dynamic administration of the user groups, the ability to provide virtual private network (VPN) services or the possibility to interconnect with other public networks in case of PAMR.

The usage rights or the use of the radio spectrum in the 453-457.5 MHz/463-467.5 MHz bands will be granted upon request, in the order of submitting the requests, as long as the radio spectrum resource is sufficient for settling the existing frequency assignment requests. Where the frequency assignment requests existing at a given moment exceed the spectrum availability and it becomes impossible to satisfy all the requests, the spectrum usage rights will be granted by a competitive or comparative selection procedure, in accordance with the relevant legislation in force.

3.1.2 The Position Paper on the use of the radio spectrum at the national level, in the 24.5-25.5 GHz/25.5-26.5 GHz bands

In the period November-December 2013, the Authority launched for public consultation and adopted the **position paper on the use of the radio spectrum at the national level, in the 24.5-25.5 GHz/25.5-26.5 GHz bands** (the 26 GHz band), establishing the principles and conditions for the use of the 26 GHz band in the fixed service, at a national level. Thus, starting from 2014, the Authority grants usage rights in the radio spectrum in these bands only for radiorelay lines. Therefore, the abovementioned document provides transitional measures regarding the main applications for which the respective band had been previously designated, i.e. multipoint FWA public networks operating in the 26 GHz band.

3.1.3 Adoption of measures on the use of the radio spectrum in the 3400-3800 MHz band

During 2013, the Authority adopted a series of the measures provided in the **Strategy Paper on the implementation and development of BWA systems at a national level in the 3400–3800 MHz band for the period 2011 – 2020**, a document that had been under public consultation in 2011.

Thus, the Authority issued Decision no.638/2013 on certain measures regarding the management of the 3400-3800 MHz band, by which it adopted measures for extending the validity of licences for the use of the radio spectrum granted at a national level in the 3410-3600 MHz band, until 31 December 2015, for the licence holders who request an extension of the validity of their rights, as well as allowing for the provision of electronic communications services also through nomadic wireless access (NWA) applications, in addition to the FWA applications already provided in the abovementioned licences.

According to this decision, the usage rights awarded through the new licences to be granted by the selection procedure in the 3400-3800 MHz band will enter into force starting from 1 January 2016.

Furthermore, during the public consultation of the draft decision, the Authority accepted the suggestions of the public operators involved for modifying the period of organising the selection procedure for the new usage rights which are to be granted in the 3400-3800 MHz band and to enable the provision of public electronic communications networks and of publicly available electronic communications services by means of broadband wireless access systems (BWA).

Therefore, in accordance with the provisions of Decision no. 638/2013, the respective selection procedure will take place during 2015, instead of 2014, as previously established (as, well, on the proposal of the public operators involved) following the 2011 consultation on the abovementioned strategy paper.

3.2 Efficient management of scarce resources – objectives and priorities in 2013

3.2.1 Radio spectrum management

Radio spectrum is a natural limited resource, required for the provision of electronic communications networks and services and therefore the effective management of this resource has a strategic importance for ensuring its optimum usage, in view of best serving the public, social and national defence interest.

The document planning the use of the radio spectrum in Romania is **the National Table for Frequency Allocation (NTFA)**, available for the interested persons on the Authority's website.

3.2.1.1 Radiocommunications in the land mobile service

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

Public cellular mobile communications

Granting the licences for the use of the radio spectrum in the 800 MHz, 900 MHz, 1800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands, for the validity period 6 April 2014 – 5 April 2029

In July 2013, ANCOM granted the licences for the use of the radio spectrum to the public operators that obtained such resources in the 791-821 MHz/832-862 MHz (800 MHz band), 880-915 MHz/925-960 MHz (900 MHz band), 1710-1785 MHz/1805-1880 MHz (1800 MHz band) and 2500-2690 MHz (2600 MHz band) bands following the competitive selection procedure organised in 2012. The licences granted to the five public operators - Cosmote Romanian Mobile Telecommunications S.A. (Cosmote), Orange Romania S.A. (Orange), RCS&RDS S.A. (RCS&RDS), Vodafone Romania S.A. (Vodafone) and 2K Telecom S.A. (2K Telecom) – are destined for the usage of the allotted radio spectrum, under the terms established by licence, for the purpose of providing public cellular mobile networks and broadband voice and data mobile communications, in the period 6 April 2014 – 5 April 2029.

The licences reflect the obligations provided in the terms of reference based on which the competitive selection was organised as regards the coverage and quality of the provided services. One of these obligations is that of ensuring, until certain deadlines, the coverage with voice services of certain areas inhabited

by at least 98% of the Romanian population, for the operators holding 2G/3G or 3G licences that acquired radio spectrum in the 800 MHz and/or 900 MHz bands, and respectively, by 30% of the population in the case of 2K Telecom, which obtained spectrum in the 2600 MHz band. Moreover, the operators must ensure the coverage with broadband data services, at a downlink speed of at least 2 Mbps, with a probability of 95% for indoor reception, for some areas inhabited by at least 60% of the population (respectively 30% for 2K Telecom), within the provided deadline.

Moreover, the operators that acquired radio spectrum in the bands under 1 GHz (800 MHz and/or 900 MHz) – Cosmote, Orange, RCS&RDS and Vodafone – have the obligation to grant priority in covering a series of localities currently unserved by broadband communications networks, so that 676 such rural localities will benefit from broadband data services with a downlink speed of at least 384 kbps, by 5 April 2016. Furthermore, the licences provide that the operators limit network unavailability to maximum 35 minutes throughout 6 luni and to ensure the observance of the quality standards for the provision of mobile communications in force.

Professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR) and public access mobile radiocommunications (PAMR)

In the field of professional mobile radiocommunications for private use, serving the internal needs of the organisations, the Authority issued in 2013:

194 new licences for the use of radio frequencies for private use radiocommunication networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR);

198 frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for providing private use radiocommunication networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR).

The specific users of professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks of private use are both small entrepreneurs and big companies operating in various sectors of the national economy which require their own radiocommunication networks: industry, manufacturing, transport and supplying of public utilities on a national level, transports, public construction and civil works, agriculture, hydrographical network management, safety and security of persons and of private property, public protection, public health, public management services etc.

In view of the provision of networks and/or services of radiocommunications in the land mobile service, the Authority also issued in 2013:

308 temporary licences for the use of the radio spectrum for providing public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services and professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks;

341 radio frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the temporary licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services and professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks.

The holders of licences for the use of radio frequencies in view of providing public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services are

public operators that provide mobile communications services to professional user categories or dedicated groups of users.

Moreover, the Authority handled the frequency assignment requests transmitted, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, by foreign diplomatic missions accredited to Bucharest, on the occasion of high-level official visits to Romania, issuing therefor **35 temporary frequency assignments** in the land mobile service, during 2013.

In ensuring the on-going management of the scarce radio spectrum resource, the Authority permanently managed the licences for the use of the radio spectrum and the frequency assignment authorisations, amending in 2013, upon the holders' requests, **419 licences** for the use of the radio spectrum for providing professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services, as well as **587 frequency assignment authorisations**, which are annexes to the licences for the use of radio frequencies.

Table 3.1 Number of licences for the use of the radio spectrum and frequency assignment authorisations amended by ANCOM

Responsible entity	Licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services amended in 2013	Frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services amended in 2013	Licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services extended in 2013	Frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for the use of radio frequencies for providing professional mobile radiocommunication (PMR) networks and public access mobile radiocommunication (PAMR) networks and services extended in 2013
ANCOM Executive Division for Radio Spectrum and Numbering Management	29	53	-	-
Bucharest Regional Division	9	36	131	135
Cluj Regional Division	23	59	54	54
Iasi Regional Division	22	74	58	59
Timis Regional Division	57	76	36	41

International coordination of radio frequencies in the land mobile service

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

Thus, during 2013, the ANCOM activities conducted pursuant to the above-mentioned objectives resulted in:

71 internal coordination actions as regards the frequency bands with governmental use or with shared governmental/non-governmental use allocated to the land mobile service;

184 international coordination actions with the communications administrations from the neighbouring countries, i.e. Hungary and Ukraine, in the land mobile service.

Furthermore, as part of the activity of international coordination of radio frequencies, ANCOM concluded bilateral technical arrangements with the radio spectrum management authorities in Hungary and Ukraine, regarding the coordination of the use of frequencies in border areas, in bands allocated to the land mobile service:

Technical Arrangement between the National Frequency Management Authorities of Ukraine and Romania on border coordination of the use of frequencies for the E-GSM and CDMA systems, concluded in Kyiv on 21 June 2013;

Technical Arrangement between the National Frequency Management Authorities of Hungary and Romania on border coordination for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the frequency band 790-862 MHz, agreed by correspondence on 3 July 2013;

Technical Arrangement between the National Frequency Management Authorities of Hungary and Romania on border coordination for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the frequency band 2500-2690 MHz, agreed by correspondence on 3 July 2013.

The technical arrangements concluded are aimed at establishing the principles, the criteria and the technical and administrative provisions required for ensuring the radio coexistence of the radiocommunication services which share the bands in question in the neighbouring countries involved, in border areas.

In 2013, the ANCOM specialists also took part in the meetings of the Technical Working Group of the HCM Agreement (TWG-HCM) and of the Working

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

3.2.1.2 Radiocommunications in the fixed service

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

In 2013, the Authority issued **Decision no. 638/2013 on certain measures regarding the management of the 3400-3800 MHz band**, adopting a series of measures, detailed above.

Applying the decision, upon the request of the licence holders, the Authority extended, on a temporary basis, the validity of the licences granted at the national level in the 3410-3600 MHz band and amended the usage terms, introducing the possibility to provide electronic communications services also by means of nomadic wireless access (NWA) data transmission applications, beside the fixed wireless applications (FWA), already provided in licences.

In September 2013 the Authority adopted as well **Decision nr. 639/2013 amending and completing Decision no. 551/2012 on establishing the spectrum usage tariff**. On this occasion, the Authority operated adjustments of the tariff for the use of spectrum resources for point-multipoint public networks operating in the 3400-3800 MHz band and for the radio relay lines with transmission frequencies above 57 GHz, diminishing the amount of the tariff for the two types of applications.

In 2013 the Authority granted the following:

7 licences for the use of radio frequencies, for permanent radio transmissions;

24 radio frequency assignment authorisations, for permanent radio transmissions.

Furthermore, during 2013, the Authority processed notifications for frequency assignments proposed by the public operator for:

2,563 radio links included in the national wireless infrastructure carrier networks (5,125 radiocommunication stations – together with as many frequency assignments registered in the National Register of Frequency Assignments). These infrastructure networks ensure the transport of the traffic generated on the cellular mobile communications public networks using various technologies: GSM900, UMTS900, DCS1800, UMTS1800, IMT-2000/UMTS (3G), as well as on the public multipoint networks for data transmissions by fixed

wireless access (FWA), nomadic wireless access (NWA) or broadband wireless access (BWA), as the case may be.

36 fixed central stations which are part of the infrastructure of the public multipoint networks for data transmissions (FWA, NWA, BWA).

Within the spectrum management work on the bands allocated to the fixed service, the Authority performed frequency assignments in 2013, as follows:

11 prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for radiorelay lines grouped in complex networks intended for voice/data transmissions;

7 prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for modulation lines corresponding to audio or television broadcasting transmitters.

3.2.1.3 Audio and TV broadcasting

In the context of postponing the digital switchover and given the need to have an up-to-date strategy to ensure the success of this transition, ANCOM got involved in the elaboration of the frequency planning and in its coordination with the neighbouring countries, bringing its technical contribution to mapping 5 national multiplexes, under the conditions of the release of the frequency spectrum from the upper UHF band for the implementation of the two “digital dividends” – spectrum resources the release of which, for mobile broadband communications was agreed at a global level.

Upon the adoption of the Government decision no. 403/2013 on the approval of the **Strategy for the transition from analogue to digital terrestrial television and the implementation of multimedia services on a national level**, the multiplex licencing procedure was initiated, by publicly consulting the terms of reference for organising the selection procedure. This procedure makes available 5 digital terrestrial television multiplexes in DVB-T2 standard with national coverage, one of them destined to broadcasting public programmes, bearing specified coverage conditions (80% of the territory, 90% of the population). The other 4 are commercial multiplexes and have less strict coverage conditions.

Despite the fact that the current European and national context imposes a focus on the transition towards digital broadcasting technologies, a large share of the Authority’s regular activity in the field consists of the management of the radio broadcasting and analogue television bands. Thus, taking into account the fact that the validity term of Licence no.1 held by the National Broadcasting Company expired in 2013, its extension under the legal provisions required the review of all the technical data of the transmission stations (175 audio broadcasting and 648 TV broadcasting stations).

Furthermore, the Authority sustained the radio broadcasters’ activity by answering to the numerous requests for amending the broadcasting parameters to improve the offered coverage and ensure the public’s access to a wide range of programmes.

Part of the activity focused on the issue of radio spectrum management for the retransmission of audiovisual programmes over the MMDS systems (Multipoint Multichannel Distribution System). Taking into account the development of fibre optic communications, this year further witnessed many operators abandoning

MMDS in the areas where fibre optic was an alternative, without minimising though the efficiency of this system in the rural, remote areas.

Out of the initial total of **435** licences for the use of frequencies for MMDS, **15** such licences were withdrawn in 2013, and **378** withdrawals were registered during 2004 – 2012, hence only **47** MMDS licences are currently valid.

The Authority issued in 2013 the following documents:

Television

- 18 new broadcasting licences
- 52 amended broadcasting licences, out of the **205** existing broadcasting licences; settled
- 139 requests for digital television coordination from other administrations solved;
- 1 agreement on amending the technical parameters; and annulled
- 45 broadcasting licences

Table 3.2 Number of new/amended technical authorisations and number of stations for which technical measurements were performed

	New technical authorisations	Amended technical authorisations	Total technical authorisations	No. of stations for which technical measurements were performed
Bucharest Regional Division	8	155	196	3
Cluj Regional Division	1	212	248	4
Iasi Regional Division	35	157	187	49
Timis Regional Division	1	8	9	1

Audio broadcasting

- 52 new broadcasting licences
- 455 amended broadcasting licences out of the **906** existing broadcasting licences;
- 559 requests for radio broadcasting coordination from other administrations solved;
- 69 agreements on amending the technical parameters; and annulled
- 70 broadcasting licences

Table 3.3 Number of new/amended technical authorisations and number of stations for which technical measurements were performed

	New technical authorisations	Amended technical authorisations	Total technical authorisations	No. of stations for which technical measurements were performed
Bucharest Regional Division	18	158	295	22
Cluj Regional Division	2	127	257	39
Iasi Regional Division	10	99	186	33
Timis Regional Division	6	76	102	26

MMDS

5 new licences for the use of frequencies and 6 new frequency assignment authorisations for providing electronic communications networks;

2 amended licences for the use of frequencies and 2 amended radio frequency assignment authorisations for providing electronic communications networks.

3.2.1.4 Radiocommunications in the fixed- and mobile- satellite services

An important segment of satellite communications is the uploading to the satellite of audio and/or TV programme broadcasting, in view of their controlled distribution (e.g.: to CATV networks or terrestrial transmitters for audio or TV broadcasting) or for the purpose of direct broadcasting to the public. At the end of 2013, ANCOM was managing **20** licences for the use of frequencies for satellite communications stations designed to uploading sound and/or TV broadcasting programmes, serving 144 radio and television programme services.

The **2 operators** of the DTH (direct-to-home) individual direct reception platforms, offering satellite television services on the Romanian market and having installed up-link stations on the Romanian territory for which they hold **licences for the use of radio frequencies** are: **RCS&RDS (*Digi TV*)** and **Romtelecom (*Dolce TV*)**.

In the case of nomadic DSNG (Digital Satellite News Gathering), stations destined to occasional, temporary transmissions towards the studio of reportages, news, cultural/sports events and of other audiovisual productions from outside the studios, ANCOM was managing, at the end of 2013, **64** frequency assignment authorisations for the **15** operators holding licences for the use of frequencies for SNG applications. Furthermore, ANCOM issued **6** temporary licences for the use of frequencies for **8** DSNG stations owned by foreign operators, used for occasional, temporary transmissions towards studios outside Romania of reportages, news, cultural/sports events and of other audiovisual productions from Romania.

At end-2013, ANCOM was managing **17** licences for the use of radio frequencies in the fixed satellite service (4 for public or private satellite networks, providing for the transmission of data, voice and Internet services, and the rest - for individual VSAT terminals) and **2,045** radio frequency assignment authorisations for HUB stations and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT) belonging to the architecture of such networks.

As well, ANCOM manages, in the fixed satellite service: one licence for the use of radio frequencies in the fixed satellite service for an ESV terminal (Earth Stations on Vessels) – a type of satellite communications terminal, operating in the fixed satellite service, installed on vessels, and used to provide broadband data communications services, intended for data transmissions in the Ka bands.

An important component of satellite communications is represented by communications in the mobile-satellite service. At the end of 2012, ANCOM was managing **4** licences for the use of frequencies for the provision to the public of Satellite Personal Communications Services (S-PCS) across Romania, held

by the following operators: **Iridium Satellite LLC** (by means of **IRIDIUM**), **Global Communications Services Romania** (by means of **THURAYA**), **Rokura** (by means of **ORBCOMM**) and **INMARSAT Global Limited** (by means of **INMARSAT**).

In 2013, ANCOM managed **10** licences for the use of frequencies, for users holding **19** mobile terminals in various INMARSAT standards.

3.2.1.5 Radiocommunications in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, including on inland waterways and maritime radionavigation

ANCOM carried out an intense activity in the field of naval radiocommunication services (covering maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, including on inland waterways and maritime radiocommunications), equally at the European and at the global level. ANCOM's active involvement in the naval radiocommunications realm, the solutions proposed and the means of solving the arisen problems, all led to the re-acknowledgement of ANCOM as an important regional player.

At a national level, the activity was steered so as to ensure a maximum effectiveness level for the security of ships and ports by proposing specific amendments to the regulations in force and by introducing the WRC-12 decisions. As well, ANCOM supported the efforts of the competent authorities in the navigation field with a view to extending the implementation of the IRIS 2 pan-European project for steering and informing navigation on the European inland waterways, by continuing the introduction of the Inland AIS (Automatic Identification System) equipment on ship stations and on shore, by allocating numerical IDs in accordance with the provisions of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU RR), as well as by introducing the electronic chart software (ECDIS).

ANCOM was also involved in supporting the projects for introducing and using additional frequencies proposed for improving the AIS satellite detection known under the generic name of AIS 3 and AIS 4 (satellite detection of message 27), respectively 5 and 6 (intergrated system – terrestrial and satellite), in increasing the efficient use of the frequencies assigned under Appendix 18 of the ITU RR. The Authority experts were also interested in reducing harmful interferences, through splitting duplex channels into two simplex channels, introducing digital communications etc.

The Authority took the necessary steps to ensure that the ships could use the required frequencies, be endowed with the proper radio equipment and that they observed the adequate procedures for effectively sending and receiving distress, security and emergency calls and messages, and search and rescue communications. Moreover, ANCOM monitored the assignation of the radio frequencies for the on-shore or coastal radio stations, so as to provide for a timely and secure response in various real situations.

This category includes ANCOM's analysis of the possibility of introducing the new NAVDAT system on the 500 kHz frequency and of improving the accuracy

of locating ships in distress by experimenting state-of-the-art technology solutions. The radio frequencies used by maritime radiocommunications in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System (GMDSS) were constantly under ANCOM's consideration. ANCOM further manifested its permanent concern for the maritime radiocommunication equipment used in the Global Maritime Distress Safety System (GMDSS).

In 2013, ANCOM issued **82** licences for the use of frequencies and **301** frequency assignment authorisations for the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, for the radiotelephone service on inland waterways, for maritime radionavigation and for ships under shipyard trials.

3.2.1.6 Radiocommunications in the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, including aeronautical radionavigation

ANCOM managed the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, including aeronautical radionavigation, ensuring that the requirements imposed by ITU RR and Annex 10 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation (ICAO) are complied with. Through its activity, ANCOM aimed at improving the use of the radio spectrum allotted to the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services by testing digital communications, managing the introduction of 8.33 kHz channel spacing in the aeronautical VHF voice band in Romania, studying the possibility to use the aeronautical HF band, to reduce the congestion of communications in the aeronautical frequency bands.

ANCOM undertook actions in order to coordinate – insofar as the spectrum management is concerned - the main participants in this important radiocommunication service for the safety and security of aircraft, passengers and goods/ luggage before and during the procedures of preparation/taking off (engine start, pushing, taxi), effective flight, landing and parking at the final parking position.

Throughout 2013, ANCOM watched that all aircrafts flying the Romanian flag observed the adequate procedures in accordance with the requirements of the ITU RR. In 2013 ANCOM issued **23** licences for the use of frequencies and **62** frequency assignment authorisations for the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services.

3.2.1.7 Alpha-numerical identification of ship stations and aircraft stations

In 2013, ANCOM managed the data base of numerical and alpha-numerical identifications and made the necessary allocations for the operation of the radio stations communicating in the maritime, aeronautical and inland waterways services accordingly to the applicable rules.

The methods of generating the numeric and alpha-numeric identities, as well as the distribution of these identities by countries are set out in the special provisions of the ITU RR.

ANCOM reports on a regular basis the identifications allocated to ship stations on the inland waterways to the European ATIS and/or MMSI database set up at a European level.

ANCOM reports on a regular basis the identifications allocated to maritime ship stations to the Maritime mobile Access and Retrieval System - MARS ITU specialised database and to the RAINWAT European Committee database, for the vessels on inland waterways.

ANCOM carefully managed the identities for the ship stations, aircraft stations, coast stations and aeronautical stations.

As well, analyses were made concerning the allocation of identifications dedicated to navigation support (AtoN – Aid to Navigation).

For ship stations, in 2013, ANCOM managed **1,172 ATIS, MMSI and call-sign identifications**.

3.2.2 Certification of radio operators in the aeronautical and maritime radiocommunication services

By certifying the operating personnel of the radiocommunications stations in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite, aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite and inland waterways services, ANCOM ensures a high competence standard for the operating personnel in command of ships and aircraft, as well as the personnel in charge of managing the ship movement and air traffic control, and the personnel of the maritime and aeronautical authorities, since radio operators are the key element in ensuring aeronautical and maritime radiocommunications, in general, and in carrying out search and rescue missions, in particular.

Holding a radio operator certificate in the aeronautical land/or ship services is a mandatory requirement for legally conducting their current activity, for the the personnel in command of ships and aircraft, the personnel in charge of managing the ship movement and air traffic control, as well as the personnel of the maritime and aeronautical authorities.

2013 witnessed a continuous development in the sector of the private operators, respectively the persons who own leisure boats or private jets and volunteer

to participate in the radio traffic carried within specialised systems and using techniques, frequencies and procedures belonging to those systems. ANCOM answered to the needs of this sector by ensuring maximum efficiency conditions throughout the certification process.

In 2013, the certification of radio operators in the aeronautical and maritime services constantly aimed at permanently maintaining the ANCOM procedures concerning the issuance of the radio operator's certificates in line with the requirements of the ITU RR, taking into account the fact that the holders of such certificates conduct operations worldwide, on ships or aircraft, irrespective of the flag under which these may be registered

2,902 radio operator's certificates for the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, as well as for the radiotelephone service on inland waterways were authorised by ANCOM.

3.2.3 Authorisation and certification in the radioamateur service, certification of radio operators in the land mobile service

The authorisation and certification activity in the radioamateur service continued in 2013 with the monitoring of the compliance with the ITU RR provisions and CEPT recommendations, in view of better integrating the Romanian radioamateurs in the international community.

At the CEPT level, ANCOM continued the activities related to defining a unitary database for the examination topics with a view to upgrade them to the new trends in the field of communications, making use of the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) experience. This process will continue in the following years.

Table 3.4 Documents issued in the amateur radiocommunications service and operator certification in the land mobile service

Regional Divisions	București	Cluj	Iași	Timișoara	Total
Radioamateurs					
1. Radioamateur authorisations issued in 2013 (new and extended):	229	71	72	77	449
2. Radioamateur certificates issued in 2013:	96	33	20	27	176
3. Sessions (ordinary and extraordinary) held for awarding radioamateur certificates in 2013:	5	2	2	3	12
4. Radioamateur authorisations in force at end-2013:	1,864	876	725	796	4,261
5. Radioamateur certificates in force at end-2013:	1,829	2,964	2,479	2,347	9,619
Certification of radio operators in the land mobile service					
1. Certificates issued in the land mobile service in 2013:	1,268	222	291	152	1,933
2. Sessions (ordinary and extraordinary) held for awarding certificates in the land mobile service in 2013:	18	9	16	6	49
3. Certificates in the land mobile service in force at end-2013:	14,711	1,384	1,348	1,676	19,122

3.2.4 Management of the numbering resources within the National Numbering Plan (NNP)

Activities related to the management of the NNP numbering resources

The 2013 activities regarding the management of the numbering resources within the NNP included:

- allotment of numbering resources;
- vacation of numbering resources upon the waiver or dissolving of some providers of public networks of publicly available electronic communications services;
- transfers of licences;
- amendments of the format of certain numbering resources previously allotted;
- amendments of licence provisions;
- amendments of the identification data of certain LURN holders.

The right to use certain numbering resources within the NNP is granted under a Licence for the use of numbering resources (LURN).

Allotment of numbering resources

In 2013, ANCOM registered **19 applications** for the allotment of numbering resources, granting **16 licences**.

The difference between the total number of applications received and the total number of LURN granted results from certain particular situations. In **two cases**, the operators did not finalise the LURN granting procedure, as the requester cancelled the request while other two requests were settled by the issuance of only one LURN.

As well, ANCOM solved 33 requests for the renewal of licences expiring in 2013.

The analysis of the applications submitted during 2013 reveals that:

5 applications were submitted by companies requiring numbering resources for the first time, and **5 licences** were issued as a result.

14 applications referred to the allotment of additional numbering resources to the previously allotted ones, and **11 licences** of this type were issued.

Following the settlement of the abovementioned applications, the volume of the numbering resources allotted in 2013 in the various domains of the NNP is as follows:

Table 3.5 Numbering resources allotted by blocks

NNP Domain	Numbers allotted	
OZ=02 10-digit geographic numbers	30,000	
OZ=02 7-digit geographic numbers intended for local interest services	10	
OZ=03 10-digit geographic numbers	830,000	
OZ=03 7-digit geographic numbers for local interest services	20	
OZ=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)	170,000	
OZ=07 non-geographic mobile numbers	200,000	
OZ=08 non-geographic numbers for various services	0800	-
	0801	-
	0805	-
	0808	-
	0870	-
OZ=09 non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services	0900	1,000
	0903	-
	0906	-

Table 3.6 Numbering resources allotted by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

Categories	Numbers/codes released
10xy codes	-
16xy codes	1
116xyz national numbers	-
118xyz national numbers	-
19vx national numbers	-

Numbering resources vacated upon the amendment or cessation of a LURN

During 2013, certain numbering resources were vacated, upon the Authority's receiving requests for partial or full waiver of the LURN from certain holders, as well as due to the cessation of the right to provide the electronic communications services for which the respective numbering resources were granted.

Thus, with a view to settling the full or partial **waiver requests** submitted by the LURN holders, in 2012 ANCOM issued **17 decisions** on the full or partial

cessation of the right to use the numbering resources.

Among these, ANCOM registered **14 partial waiver cases** for 14 holders and **3 full waiver cases** for 3 LURN holders.

Furthermore, there was **one case of cessation of the right to provide** the publicly available electronic communications services for which the numbering resources had been granted was registered, due to the initiation of the bankruptcy procedure, settled by **one decision** of full recalling of the LURN. As well, in one case, the holder no longer wished to extend the licence upon expiry.

Table 3.7 Numbering resources vacated by blocks

NNP Domain	Numbers vacated	
OZ=02 10-digit geographic numbers	-	
OZ=02 7-digit geographic numbers	-	
OZ=03 10-digit geographic numbers	609,000	
OZ=03 7-digit geographic numbers	-	
OZ=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)	10,000	
OZ=07 non-geographic mobile numbers	-	
OZ=08 non-geographic numbers for various services	0800	3,000
	0801	1,000
	0805	1,000
	0808	2,000
	0870	1,000
OZ=09 non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services	0900	3,000
	0903	3,000
	0906	2,000

Table 3.8 Numbering resources vacated by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

Categories	Vacated numbers/codes
10xy codes	10
16xy codes	4
116xyz national numbers	-
118xyz national numbers	-
19vx national numbers	-

Transfers of numbering resources, amendments to the format of the allotted resources or to the licence provisions

In 2013 ANCOM analysed **requests** for numbering resources or **issued licences**, in the case of various types of operations which do not affect the total volume of allotted numbering resources.

a) LURN transfers

7 transfer requests were submitted in 2013, of which ANCOM settled 5 and rejected 2, due to the existence of standing debts on behalf of either of the two

parties. The 5 finalised requests generated 12 new licences and 11 decisions.

b) amendments to the format of the allotted resources

Two LURN holders submitted **requests** for amending the format of the previously allotted blocks.

c) amendments to the LURN provisions

In 2013, ANCOM settled **two requests** for amending the circumstances under which the respective LURNs were granted. **One request** was also registered for amending **three LURNs** issued for one holder, as a result of the change of name of the holder's company, settled by the issuance of **three new LURNs**, as per the request.

At end-2013, there were **80 LURN** holders.

Table 3.9 Overview of the LURN holders by categories of numbering resources held

10-digit geographic numbers starting with 02	10
7-digit geographic numbers starting with 02	3
10-digit geographic numbers starting with 03	55
7-digit geographic numbers starting with 03	7
Location independent numbers starting with 037	40
Mobile non-geographic numbers starting with 07	9
Non-geographic numbers for various services starting with 08:	
freephone access (starting with 0800)	35
shared cost services (starting with 0801)	5
bursty traffic services (starting with 0805)	10
indirect access to services (starting with 0808)	24
access to data transmission and Internet access services (starting with 0870)	6
Non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate Services starting with 09:	
entertainment, games and contests (starting with 0900)	17
various information (general, business, marketing, useful etc.), entertainment, games and contests (starting with 903)	17
adult entertainment (starting with 906)	15
Two-step dialling carrier selection codes, within the 10xy range	6
One-step dialling carrier selection codes, and carrier preselection codes within the 16xy range	24
National short numbers for the provision of directory enquiry services, within the 118xyz range	6
National short numbers for the provision of European harmonised services, within the 116xyz range	2
National short numbers for the national provision of public interest services, within the 19vx range	2

Table nr. 3.10 Numbering resources allotted by blocks by 31 December 2013

NNP Domain		Allotted numbers
OZ=02 10-digit geographic numbers		11,440,000
OZ=02 7-digit geographic numbers		3,360
OZ=03 10-digit geographic numbers		14,477,000
OZ=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)		280
OZ=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)		3,340,000
OZ=07 non-geographic mobile numbers		59,300,000
OZ=08	0800	140,000
	0801	104,000
	0805	11,000
	0808	128,000
	0870	55,000
OZ=09	0900	27,000
	0903	27,000
	0906	25,000

Table 3.11 Numbering resources allotted by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes) by 31 December 2013

Categories	Numbers/codes allotted
10xy codes	6
16xy codes	24
116xyz national numbers	3
118xyz national numbers	10
19vx national numbers	5

3.2.5 Number portability management

The administrative processes related to number portability are managed by means of an information system administrated by ANCOM, called the Central Database (CDB). This system enables the providers to exchange data on the porting process, thus facilitating the porting, and stores information regarding the ported numbers so that the telephone calls could be correctly routed to the ported numbers. The information system consists of a database, which stores information in a well-established format, and of a set of functions that trigger operations on the data and ensure communication with the information systems of the electronic communications service providers, through a secured web application. Moreover, the CDB is connected to a publicly available website that ensures information regarding the ported numbers. On this website (www.portabilitate.ro) the users can find information on number portability and on the steps to be taken when they wish to port their telephone number, while a search engine can indicate whether a number has been ported and the network to which it has been ported.

Any malfunction of the CDB may have negative impact on the porting processes and, implicitly, on the provision of telephone services to the subscribers undergoing various stages of the porting process. In order to maintain a high security level, as the loading level of the CDB rises, in 2013 ANCOM continued

the process of verifying, maintaining and monitoring the CDB, in terms of both the software porting solution and the hardware infrastructure.

ANCOM has permanently monitored the porting processes, by means of the CDB, and assisted the providers in relation to the CDB operation and to the solving of specific malfunctions.

ANCOM's final goal is to render portability an accessible tool and to enable the electronic communications end-users and providers to use it as easy as possible and error-free.

3.2.6 Management of technical resources

Technical resources are those resources required for identifying the electronic communications networks or elements of the electronic communications networks in view of their operation or for the provision of electronic communications services.

Main categories of technical resources:

1. National Signalling Point Codes (NSPC);
2. International Signalling Point Codes (ISPC);
3. Mobile Network Codes (MNC);
4. Network Identification Codes (NIC);
5. Routing Numbers (RN)

ANCOM's main objectives in the field of management of technical resources in 2013 concerned making available proper technical resources for all providers of public electronic communications networks or providers of publicly available electronic communications services, ensuring the non-discriminatory access to the technical resources for all providers of public electronic communications networks or providers of publicly available electronic communications services and ensuring the rational and efficient use of the technical resources.

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

In 2013 ANCOM issued **8 individual decisions** for the allotment of SS7 national signalling point codes (NSPC). Through these decisions, a total amount of **9 NSPC blocks** (respectively 72 codes) were allotted.

As well, **7 individual decisions** revoking the right to use the national SS7 signalling point codes (NSPC) were issued. These decisions revoked the right of use for **9 NSPC blocks** (respectively 72 codes).

ANCOM also issued **one decision** assessing that a provider's name changed, therefore the rights and obligations related to 1 NSPC block (8 codes) were incumbent on the respective provider.

At the end of 2013, the overall status of the national (NSPC) and international

(ISPC) signalling points allotments was as follows:

- 62 providers were allotted NSPCs.
- 20 providers were allotted ISPCs.

Tableul 3.12 Overview of NSPC and ISPC allotments

Domain	Total no. of blocks allocated to Romania	Total no. of codes allocated to Romania	Total no. of blocks allotted by ANCOM	Total no. of codes allotted by ANCOM
ISPC	7	56	-	49
NSPC	-	-	269	2152

3.2.6.2 Management of the right to use mobile network codes

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

In 2013, ANCOM issued 2 decisions regarding the allotment of 2 MNCs.

One decision was issued assessing the change in a provider's name and the fact that the rights and obligation for 1 MNC are incumbent on this provider.

Tableul 3.13 MNC allotments as of 31.12.2013

Domain	No. of providers	Total MNCs allotted by ANCOM
MNC	10	11

3.2.6.3 Management of the right to use network identification codes

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

In 2013 **7 decisions** for the allotment of 7 NICs and **3 decisions** withdrawing the right to use a NIC, for 3 NICs, were issued.

ANCOM also issued **one decision** assessing the change in a provider's name and the fact that the rights and obligation for 1 NIC are incumbent on this provider.

Tableul 3.14 NIC allotments

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

3.2.6.4 Management of the right to use routing numbers

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

In 2013, the Authority issued 13 decisions for granting the usage right for a total number of 18 RN and 8 decisions for withdrawing the right to use the RN for a total number of 11 RNs.

One decision was issued assessing the change in a provider's name and the fact that the rights and obligation for 2 RNs are incumbent on this provider.

Tableul 3.15 RN allotments

Domain	No. of providers	Total RNs allocated by ANCOM
RN	62	251

3.2.7 Surveillance of the equipment market

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

Between September 2012 and June 2013, the ANCOM representatives took part, alongside their EU counterparts, in the 5th market surveillance campaign for the purpose of assessing the conformity of certain laptop power supplies or similar products in the European single market with the provisions of Directive 2004/108/EC on electromagnetic compatibility.

Following the technical conformity verification through laboratory tests, based on the relevant harmonised standards, ANCOM assessed that four of the tested products failed to meet the essential requirements provided by Directive 2004/108/EC. As a result, ANCOM notified the importers to take the necessary steps in order to settle the equipment non-conformity and to present the proof therefor, within 60 days. Moreover, according to the legislation in force, ANCOM recovered the costs of laboratory testing the equipment from the importers that placed the non-conforming equipment in the market. The importers were imposed to remove the non-conforming types of equipment assessed as such from the market, since they failed to remedy the non-conformities within the provided 60-day period.

Another market surveillance campaign ANCOM took part in was conducted during November 2012 – March 2013 and envisaged the conformity of WLAN equipment on the 5 GHz bands. The analysis of several cases of harmful interference on the meteorological radars in the Member States showed that these were caused by WLAN equipment operating in the 5 GHz bands and either lacked dynamic frequency selection (DFS), or – if they featured this function – the user had the possibility to switch it off. All of the devices examined by ANCOM were equipped with the DFS function, but only one had the dynamic frequency selection locked on. The importers were warned to avoid placing on

the market devices that lacked the DFS function or that allowed the user to switch off the dynamic frequency selection function.

The market surveillance campaigns conducted on the EU equipment markets are aimed at assessing whether there are differences between the approaches of the equipment market surveillance authorities in the member countries when they examine the conformity of one product type and whether Directives 2004/108/EC (EMC) and 1999/5/EC (R&TTE) offer the Member States the necessary provisions for a harmonised market surveillance activity.

ANCOM sent the final results of the campaigns to the coordination groups, to EMC-ADCO, as well as to ADCO-R&TTE and were uploaded on the European Commission website, where they are available for all the EU Member States.

With a view to observing Romania's information and communications obligations pursuant to Article 17(1) and 18(5) of (EC) Regulation no. 765/2008, ANCOM drew up the **Sectoral programme for surveillance of the equipment market for 2013** corresponding to the applicable European legislation (Directive 1999/5/EC and Directive 2004/108/EC), published it on the Authority's website and sent it to the European Commission.

Based on this sectoral programme, ANCOM conducted **882 control actions**, envisaging the economic operators that placed the equipment in the market, and issued **14 warnings** and a fine amounting to RON 7,500 for breach of the applicable legal provisions. ANCOM updated its procedure regarding the notification of radio equipment using frequency bands whose usage is not harmonised within the European Union, adopting the EU-harmonised electronic notification form, according to the agreement reached by the Member States within TCAM.

In 2013, **683 equipment notifications** were registered through the **One Stop Notification** (OSN) electronic system, proposed by the Commission and accessible via **DG Enterprise & Industry Stakeholder Portal** to which ANCOM - Romania adhered. For the interested parties, the system simplifies the notification modality for the radio equipment using frequency bands the usage of which is not EU-harmonised, as provided for in Article 6.4 of Directive 1999/5/EC.

3.2.8 Radio spectrum monitoring

The monitoring of the frequency spectrum with non-governmental use pursues the following three major objectives:

- resolve the cases of harmful interferences in the electromagnetic spectrum whether on a local, regional (border interferences) or global scale (satellite services interferences);
- uphold the process of efficient spectrum management;
- uphold the activities of surveillance and control of the compliance with the obligations under the licences for the use radio frequencies and under the frequency assignment authorisations, or under the regulations in the field of electronic communications using the radio spectrum.

The data gathered following the spectrum monitoring activity refer to:

- the actual occupancy of the frequency spectrum by comparison with the occupancy of the frequency spectrum specified in the authorisation documents;

- data on the identification of the emission parameters, identifying and tracking unauthorised transmissions;
- the deviations from the authorised values of the emission parameters for the authorised transmitters.

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

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

The ANCOM National Spectrum Monitoring System (SNMS) consists of 38 fixed and transportable monitoring stations (the transportable stations can be operated as fixed monitoring stations and relocated if necessary) and 10 mobile monitoring stations (installed on special vehicles).

In order to extend the geographical coverage, the monitored service range and the capture band, ANCOM uses additional equipment (a monitoring and goniometry system, comprising 4 mobile spectrum monitoring stations allowing for measurements up to 26.5 MHz, 12 transportable monitoring stations, 5 transportable monitoring and goniometry stations, 19 direction detection and monitoring stations and spectrum analysors).

In 2013, ANCOM monitored 351 audio and TV broadcasting frequencies and 2,118 radiotelephony frequencies, assessing 212 harmful interferences and gave 437 advices for the issuance of construction authorisations.

ANCOM's Local Offices conducted 2,581 spectrum monitoring actions using the spectrum analysors and the antennas they are equipped with.

15,000 monitoring actions were conducted with regard to the radio spectrum monitoring in 2013. ANCOM thus identified 500 cases of unauthorised radio-electric emissions or failure to observe the conditions under the broadcasting licences, technical authorisations, licences for the use of frequencies and frequency assignment authorisations, and took measures to ensure the recovery of the legal status.

The coverage of the localities, border areas and major roads with mobile telephone services was verified by choice, according to the annual monitoring plan. Measurements envisaged technical parameters specific to each technology: GSM, UMTS, CDMA etc.

To this end, ANCOM checked the signal coverage in 125 cities and on 32,790 Km of roads.

The on-the-spot verifications were made through the radio inspection integrated

system – RADIS, consisting of special vehicles that contain each: measurement terminals, 2G and 3G scanners connected to outdoor antennas, a GPS receiver and a computer with an incorporated data gathering and processing software.

The Authority conducted an ample campaign for verifying mobile radiocommunications stations transmitting in the 27 MHz citizen band. The action covered eight counties of Romania, during September – November 2013. Following the controls on vehicles equipped with such mobile stations, 21 warnings were issued to drivers who used increased transmission power, thus disturbing the communications of the other users of this band.

Throughout 2013, ANCOM carried an extensive campaign in order to verify ROMTELECOM's compliance with its obligations under the CDMA-PAMR 410 MHz licence granted in 2008, for the provision of mobile electronic communications networks and services in the 410-415/420-425 MHz bands. With a view to checking the fulfilment of these obligations, the Authority checked the signal coverage on 4,474 of the 4,975 roads the operator undertook to cover by the licence obtained, respectively in 268 of the 269 cities stipulated by licence. Following the result consolidations, ANCOM's inspectors found that 1,785 roads were not covered in the proportion provided in the licence, while in 20 of the localities measured, the radio signal coverage is below the one the operator committed to ensure. ANCOM sanctioned Romtelecom S.A. by fine amounting to RON 300,000 for failure to fully comply with the coverage obligations, as provided and agreed under Licence for the use of the radio spectrum it holds.

As well, in 2013, ANCOM conducted an on-site measurement campaign in order to verify the compliance of The National Broadcasting Company S.A. (SNR) with the obligations assumed under the licence granted for the 3600 – 3800 MHz frequency bands, during which 162 base stations were checked. Following this control campaign, SNR was assessed to have complied with the obligations assumed under the licence for the use of the radio spectrum.

“IN JULY 2013, ANCCOM
GRANTED THE LICENCES
FOR THE USE OF
THE RADIO SPECTRUM...
FOLLOWING THE
COMPETITIVE SELECTION
PROCEDURE ORGANISED
IN 2012”

049

POSTAL

SERVICES

4.1

Main regulatory measures in the postal sector

4.1.1 Decision on the conditions and the procedure for the designation of the universal service providers in the postal field

In 2013, ANCOM adopted Decision no. 541/2013 on the conditions and the procedure for the designation of the universal service providers in the postal field. Under this decision, the Authority may designate upon request or **ex officio**, for maximum 10 years, one or several universal service providers, for the entire national territory or for different parts thereof. Any provider of postal services authorised to provide the services within the scope of universal service or services deemed substitutable to these services may be designated as a universal service provider, under the terms set by ANCOM through the aforementioned decision.

Access to the universal service is the right of every person to benefit from the uninterrupted provision of basic postal services, at affordable prices for all users and at a certain quality level, in any location on the territory of Romania. The designated universal service provider/providers has/have the obligation to provide services at affordable tariffs on the entire territory for which they were designated, including in the areas which are hard to reach or with low density population, where the low amount of cleared or distributed postal items do not justify the presence of a postal provider on commercial basis.

4.1.2 Decision on the designation of the universal service provider in the postal field

In September 2013, the Authority published a notice on the intention to designate the universal service provider in the postal sector. Given that none of the submitted requests fulfilled the requirements of form and eligibility set in order to designate the universal service providers, ANCOM designated the Romanian Post National Company S.A. (CNPR) as a universal service provider in the postal field, for the provision of all the postal services within the scope of universal service during 2014 –2018, as established in the intention notice mentioned before.

As a universal service provider, CNPR will have the obligation to ensure at least one clearance from every access point and at least one delivery to each indicated address in every Romanian locality, every working day, minimum 5 days a week, with the exception of the localities characterised by exceptional geographic conditions, where the delivery/clearance frequency set by ANCOM cannot go below two days a week. In addition, CNPR will ensure the disabled persons' access to the services within the scope of universal service it has the obligation to provide under equivalent conditions to those offered to the other users.

The tariffs charged by CNPR for the provision of the postal services within the scope of universal service must be affordable, uniform, transparent, non-discriminatory and cost-oriented, bearing in mind the economic efficiency, the ensuring of the right to access the universal service and the development of the public postal network.

Should the provision of these services prove to be an unfair burden for CNPR, ANCOM may decide to compensate the net cost of the possible losses registered as a result of the universal service obligation. The compensation may be done only upon the CNPR request and is to be financed from a universal service fund administered by ANCOM. As well, CNPR will have to elaborate and transmit ANCOM the separate financial statements, prepared based on a separate accounting system developed within the company's internal accounting system.

4.1.3 Review of the general authorisation regime

In 2013 ANCOM adopted a new decision which completes and amends the general authorisation regime for the provision of postal services. This decision was necessary in order to harmonise the secondary legislation with the new provisions under the primary legislation. The main amendments concern the terms in which the providers benefit from the general authorisation regime, as well as the rights and obligations they have as postal service providers.

By amending and completing the Decision on the general authorisation regime for the provision of postal service, a new type of postal service, i.e. paper money order, was regulated at the level of the secondary legislation, whereas the direct mail service dealing with **postal items of up to 2 kg** is excluded from the scope of universal service, the cecogrammes are regarded as a distinct postal service within the scope of universal service and the document exchange service is no longer considered a postal service. These provisions were also reflected in the notification standard form.

4.2

General authorisation of postal service providers

As of 31 December 2013, the Public Record of Postal Providers was registering a total of 383 providers, rising by 4% from 2012. Of these, 362 persons had the right to provide postal services within the scope of universal service and 376 persons were authorised to provide postal services outside the scope of universal service.

The positive annual fluctuation, registered also in 2013, although small, indicates a steadiness of the postal sector. Structurally speaking, it seems that the postal providers tend to offer postal services within the scope of universal service, with characteristics and quality parameters which allow an accessible implementation and involve smaller initial investments and costs.

Figure 4.1 Evolution of postal providers by types of postal services



*) Types of postal services

A.1. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal items up to 2 kg (correspondence items, printed matter items)

A.2. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of domestic and cross-border cecogrammes

A.3. Clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal parcels up to 10 kg

A.4. Distribution of postal parcels up to 20 kg sent from outside Romania to an address located on its territory

A.5. Service for registered items dealing with postal items up to 2 kg

A.6. Service for insured items dealing with postal items up to 2 kg or postal parcels up to 10 kg, respectively postal parcels weighing between 10 and 20 kg sent from abroad to an address located in Romania

B.1. Services dealing with postal items above 2 kg (items of correspondence, printed matter items)

B.2. Direct mail service

B.3. Services dealing with domestic postal parcels weighing between 10 and 50 kg

B.4. Services dealing with postal parcels weighing between 10 and 50 kg sent from Romania to an address from abroad

B.5. Services dealing with postal parcels weighing between 20 and 50 kg sent from abroad to an address located on the territory of Romania

B.6. Pay-on-delivery

B.7. Change of destination

B.8. Special delivery

B.9. Confirmation of receipt

B.10. Express

B.11. Paper money order

4.3 Monitoring the enforcement of specific regulations in the postal field

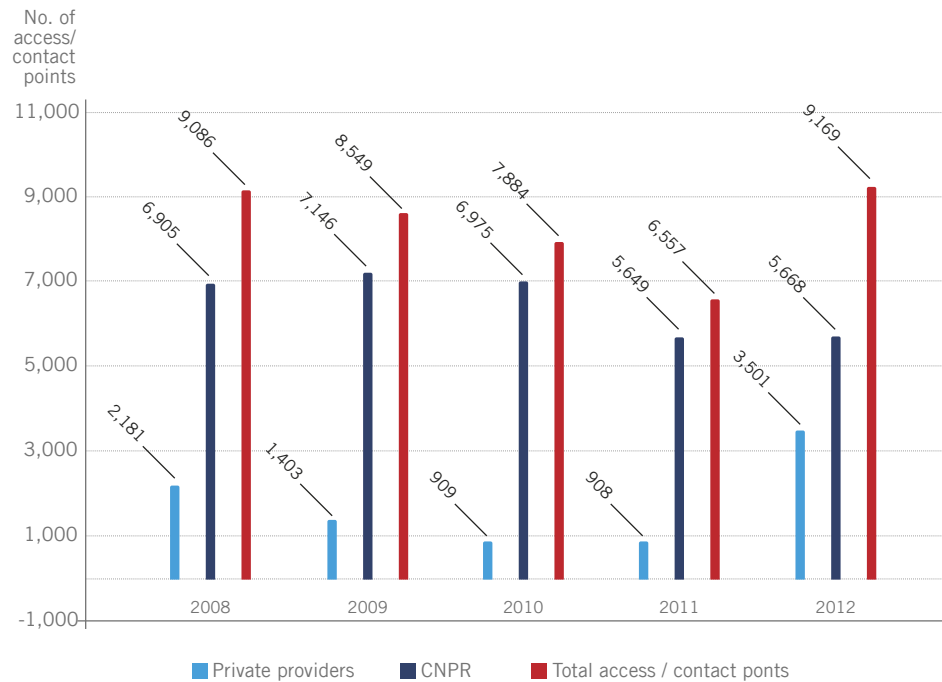
In order to ensure that the legal rules are respected by the postal market, ANCOM conducted 195 control actions in 2013, which resulted in 10 warnings and 5 fines totalling 35,500 lei.

24 control actions were conducted on the Romanian Post National Company (CNPR), in its capacity as a universal service provider. Following these controls, CNPR was sanctioned with a 15,000 lei fine.

The most frequent irregularities concerned the non-compliance with the obligations imposed under the general authorisation regime.

In 2012, the Romanian postal users had at their disposal 9,169 access and contact points served by human personnel, which stands for an average of 4 access/contact points served by human personnel per 100 Km² and 2,194 inhabitants/access or contact point.

Figure 4.2 Number of access and contact points covered by human personnel of CNPR and of the private providers, 2008 – 2012



In 2012, the postal providers registered 79,972 complaints, of which only 26,849 proved to be grounded. 8,161 complaints have been settled with the granting of compensations which amounted to 2,427,462 lei.

The ratio between the total general traffic (523,286,299 postal items) and the number of complaints shows that, in 2012, there was registered one complaint per 6,543 postal items, one grounded complaint per 19,490 postal items, one ungrounded complaint per 9,850 postal items and, on average, one of three grounded complaints was settled with compensations.

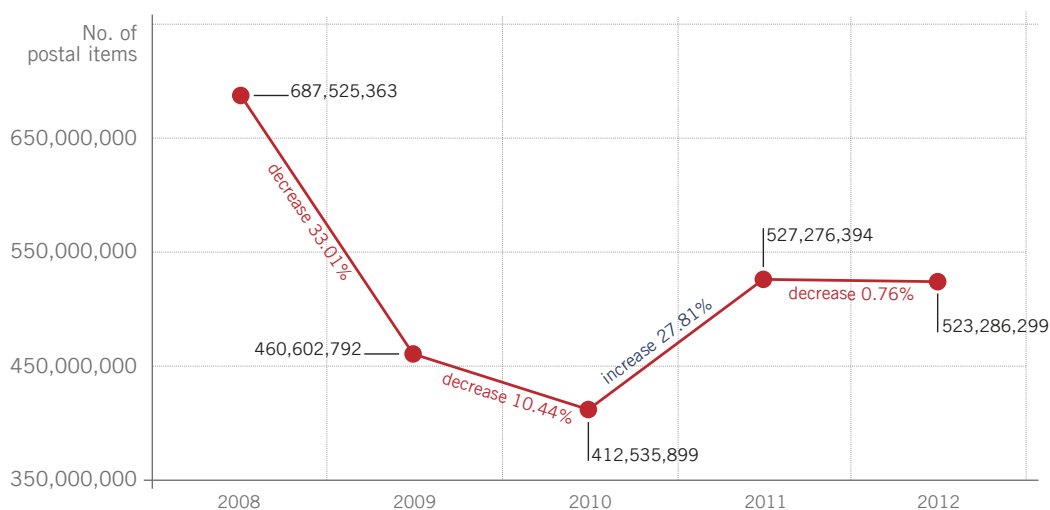
4.5 Postal market in 2012

According to the data collected by ANCOM on the evolution of the postal market in 2012, a share of 61.14% of the 368 authorised providers (respectively 227) were actively present on the market, with 172 of them working on their own behalf and 55 mandated to provide postal services on behalf and on the account of another postal provider, based on a contract.

84 natural and legal persons were authorised as postal providers in 2012, while 61 providers waived their right to provide the services they were authorised to offer, and 89 providers did not exercise their right to provide postal services.

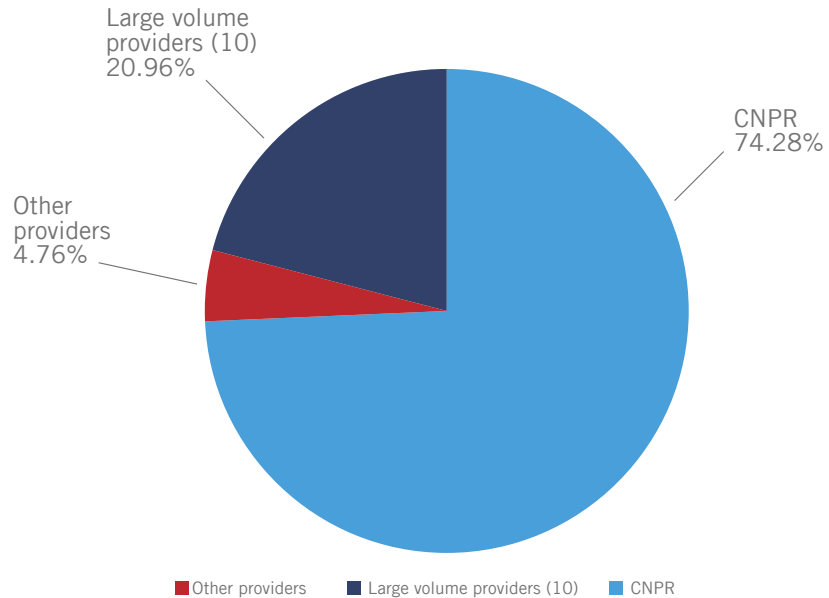
The postal market stabilized in terms of traffic in 2012: the total postal traffic amounted to 523,286,299 postal items, registering an insignificant decrease (below 1%) as compared to 2011; the domestic and cross-border traffic remained close to the level of 2011, falling slightly by 0.59%, respectively 3.43%.

Figure 4.3 Dynamics of the total postal traffic during 2008-2012



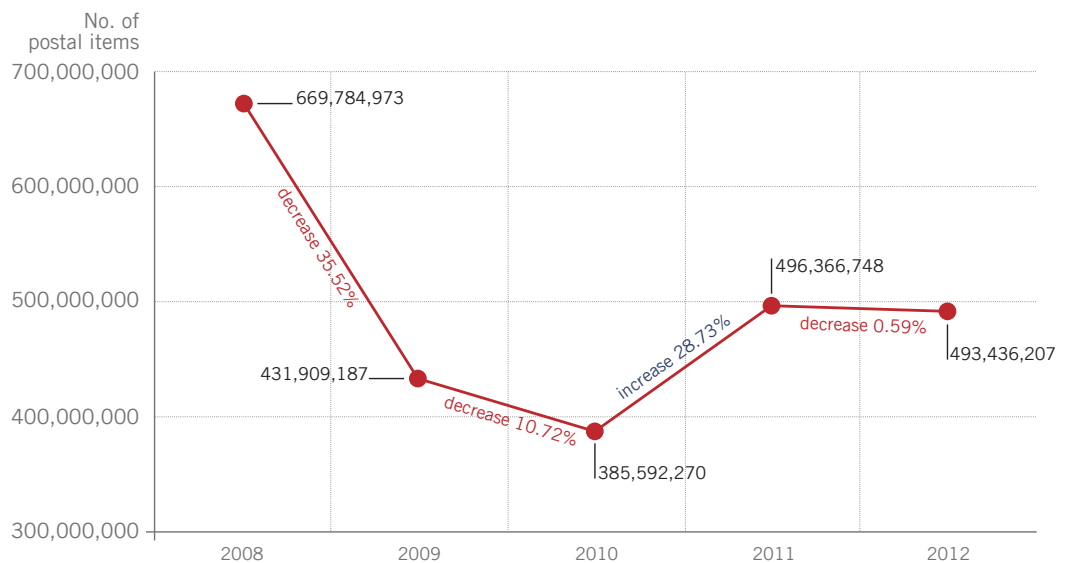
CNPR continued to process in 2012 the largest share of these items (74.28%), and its total traffic fell by 7.17% from 2011. The other providers processed 25.72% of the total traffic, meaning by 23.98% more items than in the previous year.

Figure 4.4 Distribution of postal market among postal providers in 2012



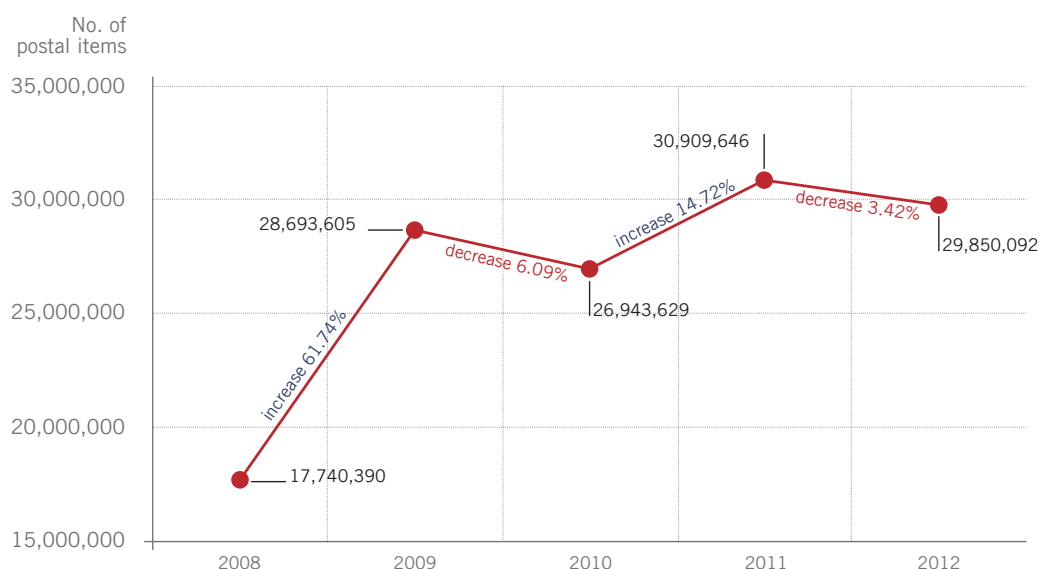
A comparable situation is noticed as far as the domestic traffic is concerned. Thus, out of the total 493,436,207 **domestic items**, CNPR processed by 6.85% less than in 2011, respectively 367,215,481 items, whereas the amount of domestic items processed by private providers 126,220,726 in 2012, rising by 23.54% as compared to 2011.

Figure 4.5 Dynamics of the total domestic traffic during 2008-2012



A total of 29,850,092 cross-border items were processed in 2012, registering a small decrease by 3.42% as compared to 2011. CNPR processed 71.9% of these items. Its market share in the cross-border segment decreased by 12.42% in 2012, whereas the private providers registered a traffic of 8,388,072 items, up by 30.98% as compared to 2011.

Figure 4.6 Dynamics of the total cross-border traffic during 2008-2012



Within the total postal items processed in Romania in 2012, 93.61% were correspondence items, printed matter items, small parcels and direct mail items weighing up to 2 kg (**letter post**). This segment maintained approximately constant as compared to 2011, with 489,865,918 items processed, 77.87% of which by CNPR.

As well, in 2012 the postal operators cleared and distributed 23,943,298 **postal parcels**, by 2.81% more than in 2011. CNPR processed 10.52% of the total parcels, the following ten large volume providers in this market segment registered together a traffic of 11,379,775 parcels (47.53%), while the remaining providers handled 10,044,990 parcels, accounting for 41.95% of the total parcel traffic.

The 2012 total Express traffic amounted to 9,477,083 items, down by 30.97% from 2011, CNPR and the private providers holding approximately equal market shares in this segment.

The traffic within the **scope of universal service** dropped by 7.76% in 2012 as compared to 2011, to 391,117,038 items, decreases being registered both at domestic and cross-border level. In this segment, CNPR processed most of the traffic (85.32%), while there were decreases in its traffic as compared to 2011 by 8.57%, and respectively in the private providers' traffic, by 2.78%.

The traffic of the universal service provider (CNPR), based on the reserved rights it benefited from in 2012 reached 262,825,024 items, accounting for more than 95% of the correspondence traffic within the scope of universal service.

The total postal traffic of services outside the **scope of universal service** maintained the growing trend as in 2012, and thus, due an increase by 28.01% as compared to 2011, it amounted to 132,169,261 items.

“AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2013
THE PUBLIC RECORD
OF POSTAL PROVIDERS
REGISTERED A TOTAL
OF 383 PROVIDERS”

05

COMMUNICATION

In 2013, the Authority's communication activity focused on informing the public on the regulations and activities related to the management and monitoring of the scarce resources under its responsibility, as well as on informing the end-users on their rights and opportunities they have in the competitive market of electronic communications and postal services.

Furthermore, in order to facilitate the **Infrastructure Law** implementation, ANCOM conducted a nationwide information campaign targeting the local authorities and the providers of electronic communications networks.

Another important side of the ANCOM communication work concerned informing the European and international organisations on its activities, as well as raising the level of awareness of the internal public in order to enhance the organisational capacity.

As regards the ensuring of the decisional transparency, ANCOM maintained in 2013 an open and permanent dialogue with the industry representatives, by means of its public consultations and Consultative Council meetings, as well as via numerous consultative sessions and project working group meetings, organised either at the ANCOM or at the industry's initiative.

In 2013, the Authority ran 17 public consultations. Within the public consultation process, 268 recommendations were received both in writing and during the seven meetings of the Consultative Council. 92 of these were deemed grounded and therefore the ANCOM draft decisions were amended or completed accordingly.

Table 5.1. Public consultation in 2013

1. Normative acts adopted in 2013	17
2. Individual acts communicated in 2013	2
3. Drafts publicly announced in 2013:	17
- on the Authority's website	17
- by posting at the Authority's headquarters	17
- in mass-media	17
4. Drafts withdrawn	4
5. Non-normative drafts	5
6. Number of persons designated to be in charge of relations with the civil society	3
7. Total number of recommendations received	268*
8. Total number of recommendations included in decisions	92*
9. Number of participants in the consultations with the industry	150
10. Meetings of the Consultative Council	7
11. Consultative sessions with the industry and working groups	8
12. Decisions issued by the Authority, challenged in court for non-observance of the public consultation procedure in 2013	0
13. Law suits against the public administration, for breaking the provisions of the law on decisional transparency	0

* includes the number of received and included recommendations on 3 draft decisions consulted in 2012 and adopted in 2013 (these recommendations were not included in the 2012 transparency report) or the consultation period of which started in 2012 and ended in 2013, and does not include comments received on 4 draft decisions, the consultation period of which ended in 2013 and which were not submitted for adoption or their consultation period ended in 2014.

The Authority continued granting in 2013 particular importance to **informing the end-users** about the rights and obligations they have in their relation with

the providers of electronic communications services. Moreover, the Authority created this year, on its website, under the **dedicated section for end-users – ANCOM Infocentre**, a category dedicated to the postal service users. Beginning with this year, the users are able to find under the ANCOM Infocentre section in-depth information on the general conditions for the provision of postal services, the requirements related to the submission of the postal items and the means for resolving the complaints in this area. This dedicated section enables the users to easily access the database with the authorised postal providers and their access points.

As well, ANCOM advertised the telecom comparison tool Veritel.ro, the online application enabling the users to identify the telephony and internet offers best suited to their needs.

Table 5.2. Information requests during 2013

Requests for information by domains of interest*	508
Electronic communications	
– telephony	47
– Internet access	13
– CATV	9
– market analyses/tariffs	44
– authorisation (general authorisation, audiovisual, endorsement)	49
– interconnection	2
– radio frequencies	28
– equipment	29
Comparison tool	2
Infrastructure	13
Portability	50
Postal services	30
Other	198
Not-considered requests	1
Rejected requests	0
Re-directed requests	2
Written requests	234
Requests addressed on telephone	274
Requests submitted by natural persons	313
Requests submitted by legal persons	195
Administrative complaints	1
Complaints in Court	0
Total costs	0

* Certain requests cover several domains of interest.

Table 5.3. Complaints received by ANCOM in 2013

Complaints*	1155
Complaints by domains of interest	
Fixed telephony	
- invoicing	16
- technical problems	22
- information	0
- contract	63
- other	10
- quality	1
- distance contract	33
Mobile telephony	
- invoicing	83
- technical problems	7
- information	13
- fraud	6

- contract	181
- other	69
- quality	34
- roaming	6
- distance contract	24
Fixed Internet access services	
- invoicing	10
- technical problems	20
- information	1
- contract	88
- other	14
- quality	22
- distance contract	15
Mobile Internet access services	
- invoicing	50
- technical problems	3
- information	6
- contract	44
- other	11
- quality	16
- roaming	3
- distance contract	20
CATV	
- invoicing	9
- technical problems	14
- information	0
- contract	77
- other	11
- quality	4
- distance contract	6
Portability	
- distinctive sound	2
- technical problems	18
- process info	2
- deadline	19
- other	54
Postal services	32
Radio spectrum	27
Pornography	12
Equipment	
- EMF	30
- terminal unlocking	7
- other	11
Infrastructure	25
Comparison tool	2
Other	113
Petitions by network/service provider	
- Cosmote RMT S.A.	134
- Orange Romania S.A.	200
- RCS & RDS S.A.	159
- Romtelecom S.A.	181
- Telemobil S.A.	14
- UPC Romania S.R.L.	24
- Vodafone Romania S.A.	142
- Romanian Post National Company S.A.	14
- Other providers of electronic communications services/networks	24
- Other providers of postal services	13
Complaints submitted by natural persons	921
Complaints submitted by legal persons	234
Not considered	24
Re-directed complaints	11

*Certain complaints refer to a number of domains of interest.

An important role in the **communication with the industry and the consumers** is played by the Authority's website and information materials in electronic format, as well as the by the continuation of ANCOM's dialogue with the media representatives, by the Authority's answers to press inquiries. The ANCOM website was accessed by 14,000 users on the average, every month. Information materials, both in Romanian and in English, were sent by e-mail to approximately 2,500 persons (Romanian and foreign representatives of the industry, of the users, of the media and representatives of the European Commission and of the European regulatory authorities).

During 2013, the mass-media representatives interested in the Authority's work received 120 press releases and submitted 228 requests for information, reflected in more than 3,903 press materials.

Table 5.4. The Authority's activity reflected by the mass-media, January – December 2013

Total number of mentions in the media in 2013	3,903
Total number of mentions in the written press	303
- positive	54
- negative	37
- neutral	212
Number of press releases in 2013	120

More than 78% of the media coverage was generated by the ANCOM sources (press releases, answers to requests for information, interviews, website, participation in events), most articles, irrespective of the source, being neutral.

Table 5.5. Information requests from the mass-media, January - December 2013

1. Total number of requests	181
2. Requests by domains of interest (the most frequent)	
- digital TV	26
- Market data	23
- Monitoring, control and fines	20
- Spectrum auction	18
- Interconnection tariffs	12
- Roaming rates	8
- Account Court's Report	7
- Neticity notice of endorsement	6
- ANCOM auctions/tenders	6
- LTE 4G	4
- Users' complaints	4
- DVB-T	3
- MVNO	3
- Providers' authorisation	3
- Veritel.ro	2
- Portability	2
- Communications infrastructure	2
- Providers' authorisation	3
- ANCOM balance sheet	2
- CNPR	2
- Internet quality parameters	1
- Security incidents	1
- Numbering	1
- Other	25
3. Solved requests	181
Unsolved requests	-
Re-directed requests	-

Withdrawn requests	-
Written requests	69
- on paper	0
- electronically	69
Requests addressed over telephone	112
Requests addressed personally	0
4. Total costs	no additional resources needed
5. Average answering timeframe	4.04 (h)
Maximum answering timeframe	35.08 (h)
Minimum answering timeframe	0 (h)



“ANGCOM MAINTAINED
IN 2013 AN OPEN AND
PERMANENT DIALOGUE
WITH THE INDUSTRY
REPRESENTATIVES”

06

INTERNATIONAL

RELATIONS

6.1 International relations - 2013 objectives

For ANCOM, 2013 was a year filled with international activities. ANCOM permanently envisaged maintaining the collaboration with the Romanian partner institutions – Ministry for Information Society, Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc. – on the one side, and continuing its involvement at the international level, always bearing in mind the regional component as well, on the other side. In line with its strategic objectives, the Authority's international relations objectives pursued the intensification of its involvement in the decision-making process within the international organisations in which it is part of, thus influencing the lines of action and the actual decisions to the benefit of the Romanian consumers and industry, the safeguarding and promotion of Romania's general interests by intensifying the collaboration with the similar regulatory authorities from abroad, the consolidation of its recognition as a powerful partner and a pool of expertise. Its specific objectives counted obtaining and successfully exercising the chairmanship of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) and the presidency of the French-speaking Network of the Telecommunications Regulators (FRATEL), as well as the efficacious fulfilment of the vice-chairmanship of the European Regulators Group for Postal Services (ERGP).

As a public authority of an EU Member State, ANCOM is effectively involved in the decision-making process at the European level. Thus, in 2013, ANCOM continued collaborating directly with the structures of the European Commission, on the one hand, and with the Ministry for Information Society and with the Permanent Representation of Romania in Brussels, on the other hand, with a view to promote a consistent and coherent national position with respect to the European legislative projects. Bearing in mind its obligations deriving from Romania's status as a EU Member State, ANCOM continued its involvement in the specific structures of the European Commission – Radio Spectrum Committee, Radio Spectrum Policy Group, Communications Committee, Postal Directive Committee, ENISA, TCAM etc. The ANCOM Board members also took part in the recent debates triggered by the European Commission's proposal on the single electronic communications market. At the same time, the ANCOM representatives fulfilled the specific obligations relating to the representation within the European affairs national coordination system.

A constant and traditional element of the Authority's international identity, the 2013 international conference was dedicated to a particularly important subject: The Communications Infrastructure - a topical issue in Europe. One year after the entry into force of the Infrastructure Law, ANCOM presented a synthesis of the activity undertaken in 2013 in view of its implementation. The opening speeches have been delivered by the Chief of the ITU's Strategic Planning and Membership Department and advisor to the ITU Secretary-General on matters concerning the ITU's corporate communications, external affairs, corporate strategy and membership, Ms. Doreen Bogdan-Martin, and by the Romanian Minister for Information Society, Mr. Dan Nica. The event brought together European regulators, representatives of the local public authorities from Romania and representatives of the providers of electronic communications networks and services, who attempted to identify the best solutions to enable the infrastructure access, to approach the common challenges, and to finance the communications infrastructure.

6.2 International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

The peak of the international relations activity represented in 2013 the ANCOM President's exercise of the Chairmanship of the ITU Council, on behalf of Romania. Achieving this objective, assumed at a national level ever since 2011, was possible due to the joint efforts of the three institutions involved in this process – ANCOM, the Ministry for Information Society (MSI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MAE). The ITU Council Chairmanship has a particular importance for our country as, thanks to the ITU Council Chairman, Romania became a significant pole not only at the ITU level, but also at the level of the entire UNO system. The ITU Council 2013 session discussed and approved the ITU budget for 2014 - 2015, decided on the elaboration of the Union's Strategic and Financial Plans for 2016 - 2019, decided on the way in which the internet governance issue will be approached by the ITU and treated a series of other important topics for the organisation and for the world telecommunication sector.

The ITU Council 2013 session represented for the Romanian administration the culmination of a cycle that began in 2009, with the preparations for the Plenipotentiary Conference in Guadalajara (PP-10).

In parallel, the ANCOM specialists continued their work in the study groups belonging to the three sectors of the ITU (Radiocommunication, Standardisation and Development) and in the ITU Council's working groups on topics which concerned the review of the ITU Constitution, the Union's financial and strategic plans, the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), the cyber-security or the human resources management. Furthermore, the direct collaboration and direct exchanges of experience with the homologous partners from the ITU Member States, in the ANCOM area of expertise, intensified in view of obtaining specific information and improving the technical work of the Authority.

6.3 European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT)

In 2013, ANCOM continued to be involved, in its area of expertise, in the technical structures of CEPT - a European body established in 1959 and gathering the communications administrations and the regulatory authorities in the field from 48 European states, Romania included. Particularly, ANCOM enhanced its involvement in the work of the Committee for ITU Policy (COM-ITU), which is responsible for organising the co-ordination of CEPT actions for the preparation for and during the course of the ITU major activities. Thus, the ANCOM representative took over the task of compiling the European contributions to World Telecommunication Development Conference (WTDC-14) and subsequently became one of the members of the CEPT coordination team at WTDC-14. Moreover, between 1-4 October 2013, the Authority hosted a COM-ITU meeting in Bucharest.

As well, as a recognition of its involvement in the CEPT technical activities targeted at the emergency services, ANCOM undertook in 2013 the

chairmanship of the newly established project team on emergency services (PT ES), belonging to the Numbering and Networks Working Group (WG NaN) responsible for specific issues in numbering and communications networks within the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) of CEPT.

ANCOM further held in 2013 the vice-chairmanship of the group ensuring the harmonisation of the European positions in the maritime radiocommunications and radiodetermination fields (CEPT/WGFM/MARFG), and the coordination of the work of reviewing the ERC decision ERC/DEC (99)01 harmonising the European states' position in the field of certification of the professional radio operators in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System - GMDSS.

Under the CEPT aegis, ANCOM hosted the CEPT/WGFM/MARFG meeting in September. Furthermore, as part of the complex process of preparing the European common positions for the agenda items of the 2015 World Radiocommunication Conference (WRC-15), Romania hosted the meeting of the specialised group on the WRC-15 agenda items dealing with aeronautical radiocommunications, maritime radiocommunications, radiodetermination and radioamateurs (CEPT/CPG-15/PT C). As a result of this involvement, ANCOM actively collaborated in the elaboration of a number of contributions to the ITU, ECC, International Maritime Organisation (IMO) and International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) which turned out to be reference contributions for the management of the above-mentioned radiocommunication services.

ANCOM also continued to actively participate in ETSI – European Telecommunications Standards Institute. ETSI produces standards applicable to electronic communications and information technology, including fixed, mobile, converged, broadcast and internet technologies. Membership allows ANCOM to be directly involved in the elaboration of standards in its field of activity and to take part in the European decision-making process with regard to telecommunications standardization.

6.4 Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC)

In the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), the ANCOM specialists took part in working groups dealing with the efficient regulation of next generation networks and access, the principles of cost calculation and non-discrimination operating in the context of the recent expansion of the new generation networks, the IP interconnection, the geographical segmentation of the relevant markets, the incentives granted to the users and the market forces influencing the evolution of net neutrality, the universal service, the support to disabled users, the quality of the broadband communications access networks, the international roaming or M2M (Machine-to-Machine), being involved in the collection of data, analysis and drafting of the BEREC Reports. ANCOM was also involved in the work of the working groups that are established within BEREC based upon Art. 7/7a of the Framework-Directive, ensuring experts in 6 cases a rapporteur in one case. ANCOM continued co-chairing in 2013 the expert group regarding the end-users, together with the Portuguese regulator, ANACOM. In such capacity, the ANCOM representative organised in Brussels, on 15 October, a public workshop entitled **Disabled persons' access to the electronic communications**

services, which enjoyed the presence of representatives of regulators and of the European Commission, as well as of the industry, the main purpose being that of identifying the measures which the regulators, the services providers and the equipment providers can take in order to ensure the access of disabled persons to the electronic communications services.

6.5 Network of the French-speaking Telecommunications Regulators (FRATEL)

The French-speaking Network of the Telecommunications Regulators, FRATEL, was created in 2003, ANCOM being one of the founding members, in view of promoting the information exchanges and the efforts of coordination and technical cooperation among its members on common issues related to telecom regulation. In 2013, FRATEL celebrated 10 years from the adoption of the Carte which sets the administrative framework of its creation.

As vice-chair of FRATEL, ANCOM hosted at Bucharest, between 15-16 October 2013, the eleventh plenary meeting of this body, under the heading **Quality of services: the regulator's role and objectives**. This year, the debates were carried under the general acceptance that, as the new technologies spread, the penetration rate increases and the offers diversify, while the quality of services may decrease, and this would be the point where the regulator can intervene. Around 100 participants from 22 French-speaking countries, as well as representatives of the ITU and of consultancy firms with activities in the field attended the Plenary.

The administrative session of the plenary meeting marked the election of the new steering committee, composed of the presidents of the regulatory authorities from Guinea and Togo as vice-chairs and, most importantly for Romania, of ANCOM's president, as chair of FRATEL. On this occasion, the FRATEL Action Plan for 2014 was adopted, which provides for the next meetings a theme on the spectrum management in order to respond to the future needs of the electronic communications sector.

As well, at the workshop which took place in March 2013 at Conakry (Guinea) under the theme **Measurement of the quality of the electronic communications services: approaches, tools and methodologies**, attended by representatives of 15 countries (regulatory authorities, operators, consultants, members of the academia, and the ITU responsible for Central Africa-Madagascar Region), the ANCOM representative was invited to act as moderator in one of the sessions. In the timeframe between the 2013 meetings, ANCOM continued the collaboration and exchange of experience with the FRATEL members.

6.6 European Regulators Group for Postal Services (ERGP)

The European Regulators Group for postal services, ERGP, aims at ensuring the consistent application of the regulatory framework for postal services across the EU Member States and at consolidating the internal market for postal services.

In 2012, during the Stockholm plenary meeting, the ANCOM President was elected Chair of ERGP for 2014 and consequently held the position of ERGP Vice-chair in 2013. In such capacity, on the occasion of the first 2013 ERGP plenary meeting, ANCOM organised a workshop dedicated to discussing the ERGP work programme for 2014. The workshop gave ANCOM the opportunity to put on the ERGP members' table the subject of efficiency and sustainability of the postal universal service obligations at the European level, which is also to be discussed in 2014, at Bucharest, within a workshop that will bring together the European postal stakeholders – this will be the first ERGP stakeholder dialogue workshop.

The ERGP specific work is carried by its five sub-groups, which deal with the following issues: allocation of common costs (regulatory accounting sub-group); the net cost calculation of universal service obligation (net cost calculation sub-group); end-user satisfaction and monitoring of market outcomes (end-user satisfaction sub-group); follow-up to Green Paper on cross-border parcel delivery (cross-border sub-group) and end-to-end competition and access regulation (access sub-group).

The Authority has been involved in all of these sub-groups by means of its experts and moreover co-chaired the cross-border sub-group together with the French regulatory authority (ARCEP). In this capacity, ANCOM hosted the second working meeting of the sub-group in Bucharest, between 4-5 September 2013. As well, in the end-user satisfaction sub-group, respectively the access sub-group, the ANCOM experts have been in the teams that drafted the 2013 deliverables of these sub-groups.

As future holder of the ERGP chairmanship in 2014, it is fundamentally important that ANCOM keeps getting actively involved and contributing to perpetuating the ERGP's capacity as a significant centre of knowledge and expertise on postal matters, while ensuring that the issues treated by the ERGP meet the expectations of all interested parties.

6.7 Regional activity

At the level of the Central and South-Eastern European region, maintaining as a priority the goal of contributing to the development of the regional communications market by participating in the activities of the CEE Regional Working Group (CEE RWG), ANCOM deemed opportune to intensify its activity in the group. Thus, ANCOM continued managing the portal, in its present form (www.ceerwg.net), and organised a meeting of the group on 9 May, in Bucharest, on **Sharing Experience in Spectrum Auctioning**. Following this meeting, ANCOM was designated responsible for ensuring the executive secretariat of the group, which entails consolidating the meeting agendas, maintaining the correspondence with the group members, running consultations on specific

topics, elaborating the content of different documents, developing the regional portal etc. 2013 also meant for the Authority the continuation of the cooperation with the homologous authorities from the region based upon the Memoranda of Understanding in force. Of these, the collaboration with the Authority from the Republic of Moldova (ANRCETI) was the strongest, both at the technical, expert level, and as far as the common regional issues are concerned, via not only bilateral meetings, but also under the aegis of greater regional events.

Furthermore, at the regional level, in 2013 ANCOM continued to be a reference pole in the implementation of the IRIS 2 pan-European project along transport corridor VII (inland waterways) with accent on Danube and Danube-Black Sea Channel. ANCOM cooperated with the participating countries in the development of a coherent, maximum effective system, which would ensure the security and safety of the ships, goods and passengers.

Another important regional component of the ANCOM activity was the participation in the actions of the Network of regulators from the Eastern Partnership (EaP) Member States, an initiative of the European Union dedicated to the cooperation with the states from this side of the continent.

“ANGCOM is
EFFECTIVELY INVOLVED
IN THE DECISION-MAKING
PROCESS AT
THE EUROPEAN LEVEL”

07

MANAGEMENT

AND

HUMAN RESOURCES

Improved internal/managerial control system

The ANCOM management continued, in 2013, the measures of improving the internal/managerial control system, in accordance with the requirements and principles of the applicable legislation, so as to ensure the premises for the public funds managed by the Authority to be used under conditions of legality, regularity, effectiveness, efficiency and economicality.

ANCOM's orientation towards continually improving the quality of its work and towards excellency in accomplishing its role and duties has been confirmed by the preserved certification of conformity with the international standard ISO 9001:2008.

In accordance with the organisational development strategy in the medium term, in 2013, the Authority continued its efforts of simplifying the procedures, of integrating the electronic systems in the internal processes and in the processes of interaction with its clients (providers of electronic communications services). Furthermore, a constant concern was increasing the security of the IT and communications systems within the organisation.

Developing the human potential and consolidating the organisational culture

The development of the human potential is a strategic priority of the ANCOM management, as people are the Authority's most valuable resource.

In 2013, ANCOM analysed the current organisational culture and climate in order to identify the best ways to increase the performance and create a stimulating working environment, putting the accent on encouraging the expression of the employees' professional and creative potential.

Points of reference:

629 employees, at end-2013.

88 % of the employees have higher education, by 2% more (professional advancement) compared to 2012, of which:

59% - technical background;

24% - economic background;

8% - legal background;

9% - other background.

56% of the employees took part in professional training programmes;

4.3 – average number of training days per employee.

Professional ethics and conduct

ANCOM aims at developing and maintaining trust-based relationships with all the categories of public involved and interested in its activity – communications services end-users, communications services providers, employees, other state bodies, mass-media, international organisations etc. Therefore, in 2013, the Authority conducted a series of actions meant to internally advertising the Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct and to ensure a proper and clear understanding of the concept of ethics within an organisation.

Occupational health and safety

Throughout 2013, the ANCOM management took all the necessary steps for protecting the employees' health, and for adequately informing them on the measures and principles for a healthy life, as well as on occupational health and safety. There were no labour accidents.

“... PEOPLE ARE THE
AUTHORITY'S MOST
VALUABLE RESOURCE”

08

FINANCIALL

DATA

Balance sheet as of 31.12.2013

code 01		- lei -		
No.	INDICATORS	Row Code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
A	B	C	1	2
A	ASSETS	01		
I.	NON-CURRENT ASSETS	02		
1.	Intangible fixed assets (accounts 203+205+206+208+233-280-290-293*)	03	13,260,151	7,455,363
2.	Technical installations, transport means, animals, plantations, furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets (accounts 213+214+231-281-291-293*)	04	95,385,922	118,477,543
3.	Land and buildings (accounts 211+212+231-281-291-293*)	05	62,024,809	72,506,685
4.	Other non-financial assets (account 215)	06	0	0
5.	Non-current financial assets (long-term investments) - over 1 year (accounts 260+265+2671 +2672+2673+2675+2676+2678+2679-296) of which	07	39,279	39,279
	Participation titles (260-296)	08	0	0
6.	Non-current debts – amounts to be received after more than 1 year (accounts 4112+4118+4282+4612- 4912- 4962) of which:	09	0	0
	Non-current commercial debts - amounts to be received after more than 1 year (accounts 4112+4118+4612- 4912- 4962)	10	0	0
7.	TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS (rows 03+04+05+06+07+09)	15	170,710,161	198,478,870
	CURRENT ASSETS	18	x	x
1.	Stocks (accounts 301+302+303+304+305+307+309+331+332+341+345+346+347 + 349+351+354+356+357+358+359+361+371+381+/-348+/-378-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398)	19	6,071,341	6,584,776
2.	Current debts - amounts to be received in less than 1 year	20	x	X
	Debts from commercial operations, prepayments and other offsets (accounts 232+234+409+4111+4118+413+418+425+4282+4611+473**+481+482+483-4911-4961+5128) of which:	21	70,300,897	85,271,513
	Commercial debts and prepayments (accounts 232+234+409+4111+4118+413+418+4611-4911-4961) of which:	22	70,275,923	85,247,532
	Prepayments granted (accounts 232+234+409)	22.1	x	x
	Budgetary debts (accounts 431**+437**+4424+4428**+444**+446**+4482+461+463+ 464+465+4664+4665+4669+481+482-497) of which:	23	940,497	109,791
	Debts of the general consolidated budget (accounts 463+464+465+4664+4665+4669-497)	24	0	0
	Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds (accounts 4501+4503+4505+4507+4511+4513+4515+4531+4541+4543+ 4545+4 551+4553+4561+4563+4571+4572+4573+4581+4583+ 461 + 473**+474+476) of which:	25	109,518	730,836
	Amounts to be received from the European Commission (accounts 4501+4503+4505+4507)	26	0	0
	Short-term loans granted (accounts 2671+2672+2673+2675+2676+2678+2679+4681+4682+4683+ 4684+46 85+4686+4687+4688+4689+469)	27		
	Total current debts (rows 21+23+25+27)	30	71,350,912	86,112,140
3.	Short-term investments (accounts 505-595)	31		
4.	Accounts in treasury and credit institutions:	32	x	x
	Accounts in treasury, cash, other values, treasury prepayments (accounts 510+5121+5125+5131+5141+5151+5153+5161+5171+5201+5211+5212+ 52 13+523+5251+5252+5253+526+527+528+ 5291+ 5292+5293+5294+5299+5311+ 550+551+552+555+557+5581+5582+ 5591+5601+5602+561+562+5711+5712+571 3+5714+5741+5742+5743+5744) of which:	33	318,267,545	271,763,235
	Receivable interest, other valuables, treasury prepayments (accounts 5187+532+542) deposits (accounts 5153+5187+5222+550+5602+5714+5744)	33.1	144,679	138,953
		34	x	x

Accounts in credit institutions, cash, treasury prepayments			
(accounts 5112+5121+5124+5125+5131+5132+5141+5142+5151+5152+ 5153+ 5161+ 5162+5171+5172+5314+5411+5412+550+5583+ 5592+5601+5602) of which:	35	65,809	74,246
Receivable interest, treasury prepayments (accounts 5187+542)	35.1		
deposits (accounts 5153+5187+5602)	36	x	x
Total liquid assets (rows 33+33.1+35+35.1)	40	318,478,033	271,976,434
5. Liquid assets accounts of the Central Treasury	41		
(accounts 5126+5127+5187+5201+5202+5203+5241+5242+5243)			
Receivable interest (5187)	41.1		
6. Expenditures in advance (account 471)	42	8,980,910	248,787
7. TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	45	404,881,196	364,922,137
(rows 19+30+31+40+41+41.1+42)			
8. TOTAL ASSETS (rows 15+45)	46	575,591,357	563,401,007
B. DEBTS	50	x	X
NON-CURRENT DEBTS – amounts to be paid after more than 1 year	51	x	x
1. Non-current payables – amounts to be paid after more than 1 year	52	0	0
(accounts 269+401+403+4042+405+4622+509) of which:			
Commercial debts (accounts 401+403+4042+405+4622)	53	0	0
2. Long-term loans	54	17,770,169	13,790,162
(accounts 1612+1622+1632+1642+1652+1661+1662+1672+168-169)			
3. Provisions (account 151)	55		
TOTAL NON-CURRENT DEBTS	58	17,770,169	13,790,162
(rows 52+54+55)			
CURRENT DEBTS – amounts to be paid within less than 1 year	59	x	x
Commercial debts, prepayments and other offsets	60	4,787,841	21,661,071
(accounts 401+403+4041+405+408+419+4621+473+481+482+483+ 269+509+5128) of which:			
Commercial debts and prepayments (accounts 401+403+4041+405+408+419+4621)	61	4,787,841	21,661,071
Prepayments received (account 419)	61.1	x	x
2. Debts to budgets	62	2,372,134	2,177,130
(accounts 431+437+440+441+4423+4428+444+446+4481+4555+4671+ 4672 +4673+4674+4675+4679+473+481+482) of which:			
Debts of public institutions to budgets	63	x	x
(accounts 431+437+4423+4428+444+446+4481)			
Social contributions (accounts 431+437)	63.1	1,799,663	1,579,962
Amounts owed to the budget from non-refundable external funds (account 4555)	64		
3. Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds, other debts to other international bodies	65		
(accounts 4502+4504+4506+4512+4514+4516+4521+4522+4532+4542+ 4544+4546+4552+4554+4564+4584+4585+459+462+473+475)			
of which: amounts owed to the European Commission	66		
(accounts 4502+4504+4506+459+462)			
4. Short-term loans - amounts to be paid within less than 1 year	70		
(accounts 5186+5191+5192++5193+5194+5195+5196+5197+5198)			
5. Long-term loans - amounts to be paid during the current financial year	71	24,069,064	3,438,037
(accounts 1611+1621+1631+1641+1651+1661+1662+1671+168-169)			
6. Employees' salaries	72	2,936,422	3,089,628
(accounts 421+423+426+4271+4273+4281)			
7. Other rights of other categories of persons (pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants)	73		
(accounts 422+424+426+4272+4273+429+438)			
Pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants (accounts 422+424+429)	73.1	x	x
8. Revenues in advance (account 472)	74		12,181
9. Provisions (account 151)	75		
10. TOTAL CURRENT DEBTS	78	34,165,461	30,378,047
(rows 60+62+65+70+71+72+73+74+75)			
11. TOTAL DEBTS (rows 58+78)	79	51,935,630	44,168,209
12. NET ASSETS = TOTAL ASSETS - TOTAL DEBTS = OWN CAPITALS	80	523,655,727	519,232,798
(row 80= rows 46 – 79= row 90)			
C. OWN CAPITALS	83	x	x
Reserves, funds	84	27,470,802	27,990,914
(accounts 100+101+102+103+104+105+106+131+132+133+135+136+137+ 1391+1392+1393+1394+1396+1399)			
2. Reported result (account 117-credit items)	85	549,953,840	396,137,042
3. Reported result (account 117-debit item)	86		
4. Patrimony result of the financial year (account 121 - credit item)	87		95,104,842
5. Patrimony result of the financial year (account 121 – debit item)	88	53,768,915	0
6. TOTAL OWN CAPITALS	90	523,655,727	519,232,798
(rows 84+85-86+87-88)			

Execution account of the budget of public institutions - expenditures as of 31.12.2012

INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
			A	B					
TOTAL EXPENSES (01+70+79+84)	85.10.	33,548,000	340,640,000	340,640,000	249,713,972	271,995,583	228,672,086	43,323,497	207,112,594
CURRENT EXPENSES (10+20+30+40+50+51+55+56+57+59+65)	01	9,728,000	198,769,000	198,769,000	162,437,719	162,437,719	155,129,585	7,308,134	154,621,798
TITLE I PERSONNEL EXPENSES (code 10.01+10.02+10.03)	10	0	73,457,000	73,457,000	71,172,849	71,172,849	68,964,830	2,208,019	68,834,072
Cash wage expenses (code 10.01.01 to 10.01.16 + 10.01.30)	10.01	0	55,527,000	55,527,000	54,521,564	54,521,564	53,066,952	1,454,612	53,111,466
Basic wages	10.01.01	0	47,516,000	47,516,000	47,516,000	47,516,000	46,176,154	1,339,846	46,205,222
Other bonuses	10.01.06	0	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,850,000	2,752,408	97,592	2,804,615
Prize fund	10.01.08	0	3,800,000	3,800,000	3,242,521	3,242,521	3,242,521	0	3,242,521
Management indemnity	10.01.13	0	407,000	407,000	221,455	221,455	221,455	0	217,917
Other cash wage rights	10.01.30	0	954,000	954,000	691,588	691,588	674,414	17,174	641,191
Wage expenses in kind (code 10.02.01 la 10.02.06 + 10.02.30)	10.02	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,210,334	1,210,334	1,210,334	0	1,183,079
Lunch tickets	10.02.01	0	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,210,334	1,210,334	1,210,334	0	1,183,079
Contributions (code 10.03.01 to 10.03.06)	10.03	0	16,530,000	16,530,000	15,440,951	15,440,951	14,687,544	753,407	14,539,527
Contributions to state social insurance	10.03.01	0	12,160,000	12,160,000	11,599,890	11,599,890	11,062,462	537,428	10,956,749
Contributions to unemployment insurance	10.03.02	0	286,000	286,000	279,133	279,133	264,426	14,707	264,355
Contributions to social health insurance	10.03.03	0	2,973,000	2,973,000	2,939,871	2,939,871	2,771,126	168,745	2,773,219
Contributions to labour accidents and professional diseases	10.03.04	0	120,000	120,000	108,394	108,394	102,250	6,144	104,461
Contributions for vacations and indemnities	10.03.06	0	991,000	991,000	513,663	513,663	487,280	26,383	440,743
TITLE II GOODS AND SERVICES (code 20.01 to 20.06 + 20.09. to 20.16 + 20.18 la 20.25 + 20.27+20.28+20.30. to 20.36)	20	0	54,768,000	54,768,000	33,953,077	33,953,077	28,889,760	5,063,317	29,054,969
Goods and services (code 20.01.01 to 20.01.09 + 20.01.30.)	20.01	0	24,510,000	24,510,000	16,413,879	16,413,879	12,133,279	4,280,600	12,406,949
Office furniture	20.01.01	0	510,000	510,000	218,200	218,200	218,200	0	280,572
Cleaning materials	20.01.02	0	159,000	159,000	94,207	94,207	94,207	0	81,407
Heating, electricity and motive power	20.01.03	0	2,437,000	2,437,000	2,064,061	2,064,061	1,881,614	182,447	1,875,170
Water, sewerage and waste	20.01.04	0	150,000	150,000	96,526	96,526	87,801	8,725	88,184
Fuel and lubricants	20.01.05	0	2,014,000	2,014,000	1,450,537	1,450,537	1,171,777	278,760	1,176,167
Spare parts	20.01.06	0	193,000	193,000	80,385	80,385	80,385	0	94,934
Post, telecommunications, radio, TV, Internet	20.01.08	0	2,326,000	2,326,000	1,927,410	1,927,410	1,555,609	371,801	1,551,580
Materials and services with functional character	20.01.09	0	7,067,000	7,067,000	4,629,510	4,629,510	2,342,301	2,287,209	2,409,197
Other goods and services for maintenance and operation services	20.01.30	0	9,654,000	9,654,000	5,853,043	5,853,043	4,701,385	1,151,658	4,849,738
Current repairs	20.02	0	1,739,000	1,739,000	722,262	722,262	583,073	139,189	577,290
Goods such as inventory object (code 20.05.01 + 20.05.03+ 20.05.30)	20.05	0	307,000	307,000	199,586	199,586	199,586	0	23,541
Bed clothes and accessories	20.05.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	193
Other inventory objects	20.05.30	0	307,000	307,000	199,586	199,586	199,586	0	23,348
Delegations, secondments, transfers (code 20.06.01+20.06. 02)	20.06	0	3,088,000	3,088,000	1,809,615	1,809,615	1,808,338	1,277	1,793,181
Internal delegations, secondments, transfers	20.06.01	0	1,648,000	1,648,000	743,634	743,634	743,634	0	743,528
Abroad delegations	20.06.02	0	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,065,981	1,065,981	1,064,704	1,277	1,049,653
Books, publications and documentary materials	20.11	0	112,000	112,000	52,343	52,343	49,571	2,772	27,269
Consultancy and expertise	20.12	0	9,330,000	9,330,000	3,883,625	3,883,625	3,610,928	272,697	3,718,597

Professional training	20.13	0	1,000,000	1,000,000	695,470	695,470	685,150	10,320	684,668
Workplace safety	20.14	0	258,000	258,000	182,222	182,222	133,097	49,125	129,682
Allowances and other costs generated by loans (code 20.24.01 to 20.24.04)	20.24	0	23,000	23,000	18,720	18,720	18,720	0	18,594
Allowances and other costs generated by external loans	20.24.01	0	23,000	23,000	18,720	18,720	18,720	0	18,594
Legal and extra-legal expenses derived from representing state interests, according to the legal provisions	20.25	0	510,000	510,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses (code 20.30.01 to 20.30.04 + 20.30.06 la 20.30.09 + 20.30.30)	20.30	0	13,891,000	13,891,000	9,975,355	9,975,355	9,668,018	307,337	9,675,198
Advertisement and publicity	20.30.01	0	813,000	813,000	0	0	0	0	0
Protocol and representation	20.30.02	0	1,964,000	1,964,000	786,624	786,624	512,732	273,892	535,288
Non-life insurances	20.30.03	0	600,000	600,000	424,370	424,370	424,370	0	412,275
Rents	20.30.04	0	9,935,000	9,935,000	8,587,116	8,587,116	8,553,671	33,445	8,549,513
Forced execution of budgetary debts	20.30.09	0	10,000	10,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses with goods and services	20.30.30	0	569,000	569,000	177,245	177,245	177,245	0	178,122
TITLE III INTERESTS (code 30.01+30.02+30.03+30.04)	30	0	12,055,000	12,055,000	10,582,313	10,582,313	10,582,313	0	11,066,045
Interest related to the internal public debt (code 30.02.01 to 30.02.05)	30.02	0	12,055,000	12,055,000	10,582,313	10,582,313	10,582,313	0	11,066,045
Interest related to the external debts contracted by the credit principals	30.02.02	0	12,055,000	12,055,000	10,582,313	10,582,313	10,582,313	0	11,066,045
TITLE VI TRANSFERS BETWEEN BODIES OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (code 51.01+51.02)	51	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,050,293	8,050,293	8,050,293	0	8,050,293
Current transfers (code 51.01.01 to 51.01.28 + 51.01.30 la 51.01.32 + 51.01.34 to 51.01.58)	51.01	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,050,293	8,050,293	8,050,293	0	8,050,293
Transfers to public institutions	51.01.01	0	9,000,000	9,000,000	8,050,293	8,050,293	8,050,293	0	8,050,293
TITLE VII OTHER TRANSFERS (code 55.01 to 55.04)	55	0	985,000	985,000	887,913	887,913	887,913	0	895,153
B. Current transfers to abroad (to international organisations) (code 55.02.01 to 55.02.05)	55.02	0	985,000	985,000	887,913	887,913	887,913	0	895,153
Contributions and dues to international bodies	55.02.01	0	985,000	985,000	887,913	887,913	887,913	0	895,153
TITLE VIII PROJECTS FINANCED FROM POST-ACCESSION NON-REFUNDABLE EXTERNAL FUNDS (code 56.01 to 56.31 + 56.35 la 59.39)	56	9,728,000	11,651,000	11,651,000	1,469,185	1,469,185	1,469,185	0	427,677
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programmes (code 56.01.01 to 56.01.04)	56.01	9,728,000	11,651,000	11,651,000	1,469,185	1,469,185	1,469,185	0	427,677
National financing	56.01.01	1,558,000	1,781,000	1,781,000	149,243	149,243	149,243	0	69,023
Non-refundable external financing	56.01.02	6,225,000	7,113,000	7,113,000	596,508	596,508	596,508	0	275,878
Non-eligible expenses	56.01.03	1,945,000	2,757,000	2,757,000	723,434	723,434	723,434	0	82,776
TITLE IX. SOCIAL WELFARE (code 57.01+57.02)	57	0	1,503,000	1,503,000	1,029,542	1,029,542	992,744	36,798	1,001,042
Social aid (code 57.02.01 + 57.02.04)	57.02	0	1,503,000	1,503,000	1,029,542	1,029,542	992,744	36,798	1,001,042
Cash social aid	57.02.01	0	1,503,000	1,503,000	1,029,542	1,029,542	992,744	36,798	1,001,042
TITLE X OTHER EXPENSES (code 59.01 to 59.28 + 59.30 to 59.36)	59	0	35,350,000	35,350,000	35,292,547	35,292,547	35,292,547	0	35,292,547
Civil compensations	59.17	0	50,000	50,000	0	0	0	0	0
Compensations for the release of the radio frequency bands	59.36	0	35,300,000	35,300,000	35,292,547	35,292,547	35,292,547	0	35,292,547
CAPITAL EXPENSES (code 71+72+75)	70	23,820,000	124,371,000	124,371,000	72,303,892	94,585,503	58,570,140	36,015,363	49,680,433
TITLE XII NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (code 71.01 to 71.03)	71	23,820,000	124,371,000	124,371,000	72,303,892	94,585,503	58,570,140	36,015,363	49,680,433
Fixed assets (code 71.01.01 to 71.01.04 + 71.01.30)	71.01	23,820,000	124,371,000	124,371,000	72,303,892	94,585,503	58,570,140	36,015,363	49,680,433
Constructions	71.01.01	3,720,000	31,109,000	31,109,000	22,051,206	22,051,206	11,716,373	10,334,833	2,319,539
Cars, equipment and means of transport	71.01.02	6,480,000	75,937,000	75,937,000	45,688,411	65,167,264	42,781,648	22,385,616	40,076,648
Furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets	71.01.03	0	2,190,000	2,190,000	1,388,132	1,388,132	1,388,132	0	652,341
Other fixed assets	71.01.30	13,620,000	15,135,000	15,135,000	3,176,143	5,978,901	2,683,987	3,294,914	6,631,905
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (code 80+81)	79	0	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,380,420	15,380,420	15,380,420	0	2,810,363

TITLE XVI LOAN REPAYMENTS (code 81.01+ 81.03)	81	0	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,380,420	15,380,420	15,380,420	0	2,810,363
Repayment of external debts (code 81.01.01 + 81.01.02 + 81.01.05 + 81.01.06+ 81.01.07)	81.01	0	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,380,420	15,380,420	15,380,420	0	2,810,363
Repayment of external debts contracted by the credit principals	81.01.01	0	17,500,000	17,500,000	15,380,420	15,380,420	15,380,420	0	2,810,363
TITLE XVII PAYMENTS MADE IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS AND RECOVERED IN THE CURRENT YEAR (code 85)	85	0	0	0	(408,059)	(408,059)	(408,059)	0	0
Payments made in the previous years and recovered in the current year	85.01	0	0	0	(408,059)	(408,059)	(408,059)	0	0
TITLE XVIII RESERVES, SURPLUS-DEFICIT	90	0	(101,308,000)	(101,308,000)	0	0	54,305,962	0	0
Surplus	92.01	0	0	0	0	0	54,305,962	0	0
Deficit	93.01	0	(101,308,000)	(101,308,000)	0	0	0	0	0

Execution account of the public institution budget – Incomes as of 31.12.2013

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Indicators	Code	Rights acknowledged					Payments received	Liqui- dation through other means than payments received	Payments to be received
		Initial budgetary provisions	Final budgetary provisions	Total, of which:	previous years	current year			
A	B	1	2	3=4+5	4	5	6	7	8=3-6-7
Total revenues		239,332,000	239,332,000	369,256,319	70,409,397	298,846,922	282,978,048	217,297	86,060,974
Other taxes on goods and services	12.10	200,000	200,000	5,335,375	5,335,375	0	270,992	0	5,064,383
Incomes from the share of the turnover achieved in the electronic communications sector	12.10.08	200,000	200,000	5,335,375	5,335,375	0	270,992	0	5,064,383
Incomes from service provision and other activities	33.10	234,012,000	234,012,000	357,630,944	64,005,843	293,625,101	278,806,120	213,103	78,611,721
Incomes from service provision	33.10.08	234,012,000	234,012,000	357,630,944	64,005,843	293,625,101	278,806,120	213,103	78,611,721
Incomes from interests	31.10	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,568,614	135,368	3,433,246	3,455,316	0	113,298
Other incomes from interests	31.10.03	5,000,000	5,000,000	3,568,614	135,368	3,433,246	3,455,316	0	113,298
Various incomes	36.10	10,000	10,000	1,880,655	932,811	947,844	339,917	0	1,540,738
Other incomes	36.10.50	10,000	10,000	1,880,655	932,811	947,844	339,917	0	1,540,738
Incomes from the capitalization of certain goods	39.10	0	0	379	0	379	378	1	0
Incomes from the capitalization of certain goods belonging to the public institutions	39.10.01	0	0	379	0	379	378	1	0
Subsidies from the state budget	42.10	0	0	154,456	0	154,456	19,359	770	134,327
Subsidies from the state budget to public institutions financed entirely or partially from own revenues for projects financed from post-accession non-refundable external funds	42.10.39	0	0	154,456	0	154,456	19,359	770	134,327
Amounts received from the EU on account of the payments made	45.10	110,000	110,000	685,896	0	685,896	85,966	3,423	596,507
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programmes	45.10.01	110,000	110,000	685,896	0	685,896	85,966	3,423	596,507
Amounts received on account of the payments made in the current year	45.10.01.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amounts received on account of the payments made in the previous years	45.10.01.02	110,000	110,000	685,896	0	685,896	85,966	3,423	596,507

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TERMS AND

ABBREVIATIONS

ANCOM	National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications
AOMR	Association of Mobile Operators from Romania
BEREC	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications
BWA	Broadband Wireless Access Systems
CATV	Cable TV
CE	European Commission
CEE Regional Working Group	Central Eastern Europe Regional Working Group
CEPT	Conference of the European Administrations for Post and Telecommunications
CNA	National Audiovisual Council
CNPR	Romanian Post National Company
CoCom	Communications Committee
DSNG	Digital Satellite News Gathering
DTH	Direct-to-home
ERG	European Regulators Group
GMDSS	Global Maritime Distress Safety System
GMPCS	Global Mobile Personal Communications by Satellite
HDTV	High Definition Television
IARU	International Amateur Radio Union
ICCJ	High Court of Cassation and Justice
NIC	Network Identification Codes
INS	National Statistics Institute
IRG	Independent Regulators Group
ISPC	International Signalling Point Codes
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LURN	Licence for the use of numbering resources
MSI	Ministry of Information Society
MHP	Multimedia Home Platform
MMDS	Multipoint Multichannel Distribution System
MNC	Mobile Network Codes
NSPC	National Signalling Point Codes
RIO	Reference Interconnection Offer

PAMR	Public Access Mobile Radiocommunications
PMR	Professional Mobile Radiocommunications
NNP	National Numbering Plan
PVR	Personal Video Recorder
RAINWAT	Regional Arrangement for INland WATerways
RN	Routing Numbers
RSC	Radio Spectrum Committee
RSPG	Radio Spectrum Policy Group
S-PCN	Satellite-Personal Communication Networks
S-PCS	Satellite Personal Communications Services
SNR	Radiocommunications National Company – S.A.
SNUAU	Unique National System for Emergency Calls
NTFA	National Table for Frequency Allocation
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VPN	Virtual Private Networks
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal

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LIST OF ANCOGM

DECISIONS

adopted in 2013

1. Decision no. 1154/2013 on the identification of the relevant market for the services of switched call transit
2. Decision no.1159/2013 on the conditions for elaborating and auditing separate financial statements by the National Company Romanian Post S.A..
3. Decision no.1158/2013 on the designation of the Romanian Post National Company S.A. as a universal service provider in the postal services field
4. Decision no. 639/2013 on amendments and completions to the ANCOM President's Decision no. 551/2012 establishing the spectrum usage tariff
5. Decision no. 638/2013 on certain measures regarding the management of the 3400-3800 MHz band
6. Decision no. 541/2013 on the conditions and procedure for the designation of the universal service providers in the postal sector
7. Decision no. 512/2013 on establishing the minimum security requirements to be taken by the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services and on reporting incidents with significant impact on the provision of electronic communications networks or services
8. Decision no.513/2013 amending and completing the Decision of the president of the National Regulatory Authority for Communications and Information Technology no.2858/2007 on the general authorisation regime for the provision of postal services
9. Decision no. 378/2013 amending the Decision of the president of the National Regulatory Authority for Communications and Information Technology no.321/2008 on the allotment and use of national short numbers for European harmonised services
10. Decision no. 380/2013 on the allotment and use of technical resources
11. Decision no. 379/2013 on the allocation and use of short national numbers for services of public interest at national level or for services of general interest
12. Decision no. 377/2013 on the use of internal short national numbers and of SMS/MMS short codes
13. Decision no. 376/2013 on the procedure of request and issuance of the licences for the use of numbering resources
14. Decision no. 375/2013 on the National Numbering Plan
15. Decision no. 333/2013 on the reporting of certain statistical data by the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services

16. Decision no. 336/2013 on the means for submitting certain documents, data or information to the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications and on amending the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Communications no. 77/2009 on the obligations of informing the end-users, incumbent on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services
17. Decision no. 117/2013 amending the Decision of the president of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 459/2010 on the allocation and use of national short numbers for services of public interest at national level

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