

# ANNUAL REPORT



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

The National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications (ANCOM) is the body that protects the interests of the communications users in Romania, by promoting competition in the communications market, ensuring the management of scarce resources and encouraging innovation and efficient investments in infrastructure. Through our activity, we aim at ensuring that all the users in Romania benefit from quality communications services, at fair prices, and that the operators develop based on innovation.

The ANCOM team treasures and pursues professionalism in all their actions; the Authority's employees respect their profession, knowledge and partners. We act responsibly and understand that everything we do will impact tens of millions of users, for years.



### The principles guiding ANCOM in its regulatory activity are:

- NECESSITY
- OPPORTUNITY
- PROPORTIONALITY
- OBLIGATIVITY
- TECHNOLOGICAL NEUTRALITY**
- TRANSPARENCY
- PREDICTABILITY
- CERTAINTY
- EFFICIENT USE OF RESOURCES

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## 1. ANCOM President's foreword

2014 was a busy and productive year in the electronic communications and postal services sectors, when ANCOM continued delivering predictable and high-quality administration and regulation public services, to the end-users' benefit, for promoting competition and fostering efficient investment in infrastructure.

In the Romanian electronic communications sector, the service uptake and investment kept growing, given the climate of sustainable, infrastructure-based competition. Competition, investment and innovation paved the way to better quality services, provided for truly competitive tariffs to the citizens and enterprises of Romania. In 2014, Romania registered one of the widest coverages with ultrafast fixed internet (above 100 Mbps) in Europe and the highest consumption of mobile telephony services/user in the EEA. We stayed on top of the world rankings of internet speed available in big cities, new radio spectrum resources (awarded in the 2012 auction) were released and enabled widening the coverage with LTE services to almost 50% of the population, while the current performance of postal services allow for a return on the investment placed in networks during the economic downturn.

As previously, the regulations adopted in 2014 were aimed at stimulating the sector competitiveness and efficiency, as well as service-based competition, envisaging sustainable development. In the realm of electronic communications, we introduced new efficiency standards in providing natural monopoly services (call termination services), we reviewed the tariff ceilings for a series of regulated services and we kept investing in user empowering tools, launching **Netograf.ro**, an application for monitoring the quality of the internet service, as a complement of **Veritel.ro**, the tariff comparison tool. In the postal sector, competitive pressure drove to implementing universal service obligations in a more efficient and sustainable manner.

Furthermore, in 2014 we witnessed the first national roaming agreement with significant impact in the market, as well as a significant rise in the attractiveness of number portability, once with the revival of competition and of consistent network

**Cătălin Marinescu,**  
ANCOM president

investments. Nevertheless, although ANCOM does not have statutory instruments for direct intervention in this area, we are facing the fact that unfortunately not all the population categories use the internet in Romania, which should trigger concerted measures, at a national level.

**Moreover, in 2014, ANCOM continued fulfilling its role in the process of transition to digital terrestrial television, so that the analogue switch-off be possible by 17 June 2015, according to the international arrangements. Therefore, we organised again the selection procedure for awarding the DTV multiplexes.**

I want to mention one more project, since it is a breakthrough not only for ANCOM, but for the whole country: we finished the construction and inaugurated, in 2014, the electromagnetic compatibility testing laboratory at Prejmer, county of Braşov. Here one can test radio equipment, electrical and electronic devices on the Romanian market and beyond – from telephones, electrical household appliances or lamps to medical, scientific and industrial equipment. We have one of the most modern laboratories of this kind in the world, where we can directly check whether the products on sale or in use observe the provisions regarding electromagnetic compatibility, the protection of the health and safety of the user.

There would be a lot more to say about our work in 2014, but for a more detailed view of ANCOM's activities in this year, I invite you to read this report.





## 2. Electronic Communications

The Romanian electronic communications market is one of the most competitive in the European Union, with an infrastructure-based competition, featuring low tariffs, service diversity and quality, and rising penetration rates, with growth perspectives in all the segments, especially in those involving the implementation and development of new technologies, such as, for example, the LTE/4G technology. ANCOM monitors this market permanently, in order to make sure that it stays competitive and that it ensures equal conditions for all the players to invest, innovate and develop.

### 2.1 Main regulatory measures in the electronic communications field

#### 2.1.1 New ceilings for a series of regulated tariffs

Starting from 1 April 2014, in Romania, the new maximum tariffs regulated by ANCOM enter into force for the interconnection services with a view to call termination at fixed and mobile locations, imposed on the operators in România identified as having significant market power. The maximum tariff for call termination at fixed locations is 0.14 eurocents/minute, down from 0.67 eurocents/minute, while the maximum tariff for call termination at mobile locations is 0.96 eurocents/minute, down from 3.07 eurocents/minute. These tariffs are symmetrical for all the regulated operators and are not differentiated by the technology used, by the time interval or by the domestic/cross-border origin of calls.

Furthermore, in 2014 new tariff ceilings<sup>1</sup> entered into force for the interconnection-ancillary services required for fixed and mobile call termination, offered by the communications providers with significant market power.

The regulatory measures regarding the termination tariffs and the ancillary services adopted in 2014 carry through the procedures initiated in 2012 and pursued in 2013 with a view to developing and finishing long-run incremental costing models (LRIC), based on a European harmonised methodology, in accordance with Commission Recommendation no. 2009/396/EC. At the beginning of 2014, the measures were notified to the European Commission and then adopted by the issuance of individual decisions for all the operators identified as having significant market power.

Moreover, in 2004, a series of tariffs entered into force for services provided by Telekom Romania Communications (former Romtelecom) on a number of relevant wholesale markets where it was identified as having significant market power and that are subject to the cost-orientation obligation: interconnection services in view of national

switched call transit<sup>2</sup>, leased line-terminating segments with a transmission capacity of up to (including) 2 Mbps provided by means of the transmission network<sup>3</sup> and Ethernet backhaul services provided by means of the access network. These tariffs were also established by means of the costing models elaborated by ANCOM and reflect the efficient costs of the service provision.

The calculation and imposition of maximum, cost-oriented tariffs, is one of the Authority's instruments which can be imposed on the providers with significant power on the relevant markets of services, for the purpose of maximising the users' benefits, promoting competition and stimulating efficient investment in infrastructure.

#### 2.1.2 Relevant market review

In pursuit of fulfilling the Authority's statutory obligations, among which monitoring and promoting competition in the electronic communications sector, following the review of the wholesale market for the services of national switched call transit through public telephone networks, ANCOM President's Decision no. 1/2014 designated Telekom Romania Communications (former Romtelecom) as a provider with significant power on the market of national switched call transit on the public telephone networks, thus maintaining this operator's obligations of transparency, non-discrimination, provision of certain services, and granting access to specific infrastructure elements and associated facilities, as well as cost-orienting the tariffs.

Starting from 1 April 2014, the maximum tariff that can be charged by Telekom Romania Communications (former Romtelecom) for the service of interconnection in view of national switched call transit is the one provided under Article 3 of the ANCOM President's Decision no. 366/2014, respectively 0.18 eurocents/minute.

<sup>1</sup> [http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links\\_files/Servicii\\_auxiliare\\_de\\_interconectare.pdf](http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links_files/Servicii_auxiliare_de_interconectare.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> [http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links\\_files/Tranzit\\_national\\_comutat\\_al\\_apelurilor.pdf](http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links_files/Tranzit_national_comutat_al_apelurilor.pdf)

<sup>3</sup> [http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links\\_files/Servicii\\_de\\_interconectare\\_pentru\\_lunii\\_inchiriate.pdf](http://www.ancom.org.ro/uploads/links_files/Servicii_de_interconectare_pentru_lunii_inchiriate.pdf)

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**2.1.3 Regulations regarding numbering and technical resources**

**2.1.3.1. The Code of Conduct for using internal national short numbers and SMS/MMS short codes**

In 2014, ANCOM adopted the Code of Conduct completing and detailing the regulatory framework on the usage of internal national short numbers and SMS/MMS short codes and establishing specific rights and obligations for the electronic communications providers involved and conditions for assignment to third parties.

Moreover, taking into account the fact that these resources can be used in order to offer value-added services, for premium tariffs, this Code lays down a set of rules meant to ensure the protection of the users accessing these services, both as regards the advertising content, and at the initiation/along the provision, of the service, stipulating ways of blocking access to such services and instruments for protecting underage users.

**2.1.3.2. Public consultation on the future usage of the telephone numbers, given the technological developments in the field**

In October 2014, ANCOM launched a public consultation aimed at finding the opinion of all the stakeholders (end-users, network

**2.2 Implementation of Infrastructure Law**

In 2014, ANCOM continued the implementation of Law no.154/2012 on the regime of electronic communications networks infrastructure. 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 Initiating the multi-annual project for performing a national inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements**

In 2014, ANCOM initiated the project of an inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated

operators, service providers, public institutions) regarding the impact of technological evolution in the electronic communications sector on the administration and management of numbering resources. The public consultation tackled significant changes that may occur and have an impact in the average or medium run, such as removing the geographical significance of telephone numbers for services provided at fixed locations, unifying the numbers for the provision of services at fixed locations and those for the provision of services at mobile locations, providing more flexible conditions for the use of mobile numbers, or the opportunity of dedicating a distinct domain of numbering resources for Machine-to-Machine communications (M2M). The results of the consultation are to be published by the end of 2015.

**2.1.3.3. Report on the harmonised social services provided via 116xyz numbers**

Numbers of the 116xyz format have been reserved by regulations adopted at the level of EU Member States for the provision of harmonised social services.

The availability and accessibility of these numbers for the end-users in our country was the subject of a report published by ANCOM in February 2014. The conducted analysis highlights the free-of-charge character of calls and the high accessibility of services, given the financial support from the electronic communications operators and a service awareness level similar to the average one in the EU.

infrastructure elements provided by Law no.154/2012 on the electronic communications network infrastructure, by establishing the format and the manner of sending information on the development and geographic location of public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements.

The Authority started by grounding and elaborating a draft decision on the format and manner of collecting the data for an inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements. This step was carried out by means of an information collecting campaign, based on a questionnaire, on the existing situation of the electronic communications networks providers as regards the availability and usage of GIS systems, as well as the capacity and possibilities of transmitting the data to ANCOM. Following the consolidation of responses, ANCOM issued Decision no. 1644/2014 on establishing the format and the manner of transmitting information on the development and geographic location of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements, which entered into force on 1 January 2015.

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According to the Decision provisions, the providers will send the Authority information on the network segments, switches, CATV distribution stations and some routing equipments they operate, as well as on the associated cabinets, manhole chimneys, ducts, pillars and associated masts etc.

Based on such information, the Authority will make an inventory of the public electronic communications networks and of the associated infrastructure elements, laid down on a digital GIS (Geographical Information System) map. Thus, one could obtain reports and assessments of the coverage with public electronic communications networks of the localities in Romania, as well as an inventory of the available infrastructure elements. ANCOM will use this instrument with a view to generating reports and assessments on the status of networks and of the associated facilities, in order to identify the regions where infrastructure investments need additional enhancing, as well as for ensuring the shared use of infrastructure elements.

For the beginning, the providers of public electronic communications networks by means of whom telephony and internet services are provided at fixed locations over a number of more than 100,000 connections at a national



level, as well as the providers of public cellular mobile networks will send ANCOM geo-spatial information on the infrastructure elements of their own networks and on the associated facilities installed only in Bucharest. For the rest of the national territory, these providers will have the obligation to send ANCOM information in a less detailed format, without geographic coordinates (latitude, longitude), but subsequently the GIS format is to be generalised.

The providers of fixed telephony or internet networks operating less than 100,000 connections will also have the obligation to send the Authority the above-mentioned information, in a less detailed format.

The first batch of such information must be reported by 1 January 2016 for the data available as of 1 January 2015, subsequently being updated by 1 July of each year, with data available as of 31 December of the previous year. Such information will be sent by means of an online application made available by ANCOM, under security conditions, and validated by a certified electronic signature.

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

According to Law no.154/2012 on the regime of electronic communications network infrastructure, local authorities have the obligation to request, from

ANCOM, the advice of conformity on the technical and economic conditions for access to the projects of electronic communications network infrastructure conducted with the participation, support or financing of the central or local public administration. The advice of conformity is an instrument by which ANCOM aims at ensuring a coherent and equitable framework for access to the communications infrastructure, for all the providers who so request, in compliance

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with the legal requirements of non-discrimination, proportionality and objectivity.

At the end of 2014, ANCOM issued and communicated, to the Timisoara City Hall, the advice of conformity on the technical and economic conditions under which the providers of electronic communications networks or services may perform access to the communications infrastructure built on the technical and economic terms for the electronic communications providers' access to the communications infrastructure deployed within the project "Refurbishment of the public sites in the Old Town of Timisoara Municipality". The Advice of conformity provides the implementation of certain measures meant to ensure the full conformity of the project with the legal provisions in force.

Thus, ANCOM requested the Timisoara City Hall to amend and complete the *Regulation on the electronic communications networks' access to the municipal infrastructure (underground ducts)* by adding rules regarding the fair distribution of the capacity available in the underground ducts so as to ensure their efficient use and equitable access for all the requesters, to remove the restriction regarding the installation of one specified type of physical means, i.e. optical fibre, as well as to include the right of the providers who conclude contracts for access to the municipal ducts to share their own infrastructure/network with other electronic communications networks providers.

Moreover, following the analysis of the access conditions proposed by the Timisoara City Hall, the Authority deemed necessary that the City Hall establish a reasonable term for the requesters to exercise their right of access with a view to installing their networks in the underground ducts.

The Timisoara City Hall developed and coordinated the project "Refurbishment of the public sites in the Old Town of Timisoara Municipality", aimed at refurbishing and modernizing the whole technical and urban utility infrastructure and public areas in the Cetate historic quarter of the Timisoara municipality and elaborated, and requested ANCOM to issue its Advice on, the *Regulation on the electronic communications networks' access to the municipal infrastructure (underground ducts) built within the the project "Refurbishment of the public sites in the Old Town of Timisoara Municipality"*.

The project includes building - in the area of four markets and ten streets in the Timisoara Old Town - a network of underground ducts designed for the installation of electronic communications networks belonging to electronic communications providers, to local public administration, as well as to other institutions. By the end of 2020, all the providers of electronic communications networks will benefit from free access to the respective ducts.

## 2.3. Technical regulation of the Romanian electronic communications networks

### 2.3.1 Report on Network Neutrality

In anul 2014, ANCOM published the Report on network neutrality, aimed at informing the interested persons on the concept of network neutrality and on offering details on the technical aspects defining such a topical issue on the European level. The debate on the network neutrality envisages mainly how the open character of the Internet network can be preserved, while ensuring the highest quality of the internet access service for all the users, supporting innovation in the field and observing fundamental rights such as the freedom of expression and the freedom to undertake a commercial activity, given the exponential growth of the internet traffic, which generates important investments and costs.

Although there is no generally valid definition of network neutrality, in the vision of the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC) this concept is based on the principle according to which all the electronic communications transmitted by means of a network must be treated equally, irrespective of their content, of the applications or of the technology, the service, the equipment (device) used, of

the "sender" sau of the "addressee", where these notions define the service/content/application provider and the end-user.

The report envisages offering an image as comprehensive as possible on the neutrality concept, offering an overview on issues such as transparency, service quality and traffic management, including traffic jam and degradation. The users can choose the best suited offer taking into account exhaustive information on the service they intend to purchase, including information regarding the possible limitations of the service or the traffic management applied by the providers.

### 2.3.2 Report on the incidents that affected the security and integrity electronic communications networks and services in 2013

According to the report conducted and published by ANCOM in 2014, 253 incidents with significant impact affected the security and integrity of the Romanian electronic

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communications networks and services in 2013. The majority of the connections affected by these incidents were mobile telephony connections (about 10 million), followed by mobile Internet and mobile data transmissions (more than 7.5 million connections), fixed telephony (over 2.3 million), fixed Internet and fixed data transmissions, as well as audiovisual programme retransmission (less than 1 million).

According to the data reported to ANCOM by the providers, an incident with significant impact affected on average approx. 80,000 connections, and 80% of the incidents were discovered as they occurred. An incident lasted on average 5 hours, whereas the total duration of the incidents reported for 2013 amounts to 1,218 hours.

The ANCOM Report was drawn up based on the information reported by the providers for 2013, following the entry into force of Decision no. 512/2013, which imposed on the providers the obligation to notify ANCOM on the existence of an incident with significant impact on the security and integrity of the electronic communications networks and services, namely those incidents which affect more than 5,000 connections for at least one hour.

### 2.3.3 The Handbook for reporting incidents with a significant impact on the provision of electronic communications networks and services

ANCOM published, in 2014, the *Handbook for reporting incidents with a significant impact on the provision of electronic communications networks and services, in order to facilitate the enforcement of the mechanism for reporting incidents with significant impact on the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services, established by ANCOM President's Decision no. 512/2013.*

## 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 authorisation procedure for the persons who intend to provide electronic communications networks or services as well as the terms of provision are set out by the ANCOM President's Decision no.987/2012 on the general authorisation regime for the provision of electronic communications networks and services.

The Handbook is intended for the providers of public electronic communications networks or of publicly available electronic communications services that have the obligation to report to ANCOM all the incidents with significant impact on the security and integrity of electronic communications networks and services.

By means of this Handbook, the Authority clarifies issues regarding the detail level and the data required with a view to a complete and accurate reporting. Thus, the Handbook further details issues regarding the identification and location of resources or equipment affected by the reported security incident, the geographical area affected by the incident, the duration of the incident and its impact on emergency calls.

### 2.3.4 Report on the administrative quality parameters of the internet access service in 2013

In 2014, ANCOM published the second *Report on the quality of the internet access service*, giving a quarterly overview – throughout 2013 - of the administrative quality parameters established by ANCOM's Decision no.1201/20112013. The report was elaborated by ANCOM based on the indicators reported and published by the internet access service providers. The report also details the evolution of the parameters reported by the first 5 largest fixed internet providers, holding together a market quota of over 85%, as well as by the mobile internet providers.

The Report reveals that the terms for installing the internet access service were generally observed, the average service installation duration being in most cases shorter than the one assumed in the contracts concluded with the end-users, the complaints received from the end-users were generally settled within the due term, whereas the fault repair term often exceeded the ones provided in contracts.

On 31 December 2014, the Public Record of Electronic Communications Providers indicated **1,377 providers of public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services**, by 5.5% less compared to the 2013 level. The number of providers who had the right to provide public electronic communications networks dropped by 5.9%, while the number of the providers authorised to supply publicly available telephony services significantly increased, by 14.2%. An important decrease was registered in the number of the entities authorised to provide services of retransmission of liner audio-visual media programmes

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to the end-users – by 13.4%, whereas the numbers of entities authorised to offer internet access services witnessed a minor regress, by only 1% compared to the previous year.

The comparative analysis of these data registered in 2014 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 is due, mainly, to the dissolving of some authorised entities registered with the Trade Registry - respectively of 1.5% -, to the sanctions of withdrawal of the right to provide public electronic communications networks or publicly available electronic communications services enforced by the Authority to 1.5% of all the providers following their breach of the obligations as providers, as well as to the extension of the coverage of some networks towards certain market niches.

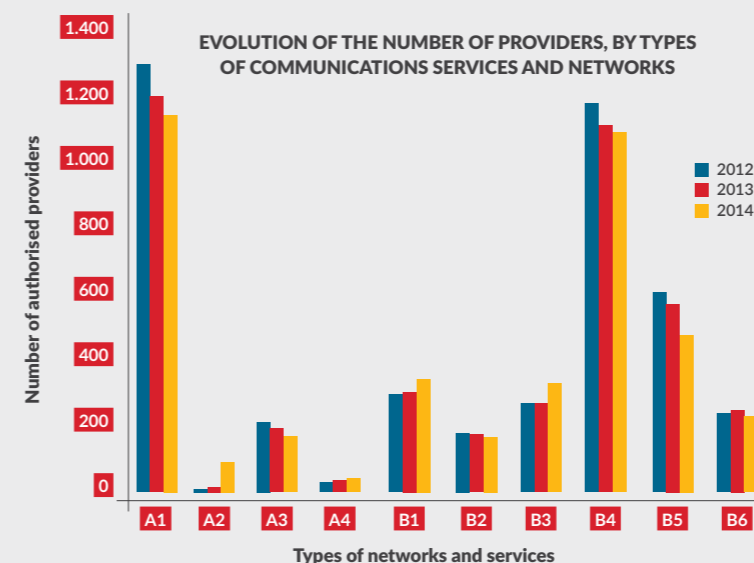
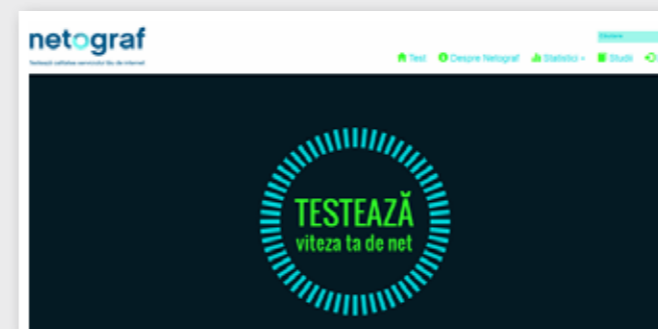


Fig. 2.1 Evolution of the number of providers of public electronic communications networks and publicly available electronic communications services (31 December 2014)

- \* TYPES OF NETWORKS AND COMMUNICATIONS 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

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



In 2014, ANCOM launched **Netograf.ro**, the application for testing and monitoring the quality of the internet access service available to the Romanian users. By means of this application, the users will be able to measure the data transfer rate, delay, jitter and packet loss ratio compared to those in the operator's commercial offer.

**Netograf.ro** is aimed at testing the quality of the connection between the end-user's terminal equipment and a test server situated in an internet interexchange hub. For testing these parameters, a user must select the provider, the offer type they benefit from and the connection type. The authorised providers of internet access services have the obligation to introduce the technical details of their active commercial offers in the application, by means of a web interface. This application stands out from other similar instruments due to the fact that, based on the tests performed by the users and on the offers introduced, it will also calculate the average values of the technical quality parameters offered by a certain provider.

The application for testing the quality parameters of the Internet access service is one of the steps taken by ANCOM in order to facilitate the access of the Internet users to comparable, adequate and updated information, in addition to the imposition of the providers' obligation to include in the contracts the parameters measured by means of **Netograf.ro**

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and to publish a series of other administrative parameters on their websites.

Using **Netograf.ro**, ANCOM may have a pro-active approach as regards the identification of the possible degradations of the Internet access service. By comparing the offers of the Internet access services, as well as the evolution in time of the service quality parameters, ANCOM can elaborate studies and reports regarding the quality of the Internet access service and can assess the necessity of regulatory interventions in the market.

**2.5.2 Veritel.ro - an application for comparing telecom offers**



In 2014, **Veritel.ro** – the application for comparing telecom offers developed by ANCOM - continued offering the users the possibility to check the extent to which the offer of their provider of telephony and internet services is best suited for their consumption needs. **Veritel.ro** can be accessed very simply, in just three steps: the users choose the service category, introduce their consumption estimates and obtain a list of the first 25 tariff plans, ranked by price. Once with the search results the users can find various other details, such as the minimum contract duration, penalties applicable for early termination or information regarding the existing promotional offers.

According to ANCOM's data, in 2014, an average user of mobile telephony and mobile internet configured on **Veritel.ro** achieved – per month - 100 MB of internet traffic, sends 60 national SMS (of which, 57 on-net and 3 off-net) and uses on average 202 call minutes on-net (of which, 201 to mobile and 1 to fixed networks) and 30 call minutes off-net (of which, 23

to mobile and 7 to fixed networks). As well, an average fixed telephony user configured on veritel.ro achieved – monthly - 58 minutes on-net (50 to the fixed networks and 8 to the mobile networks) and 34 off-net minutes (19 fixed-to-fixed and 15 fixed-to-mobile).

Veritel.ro is an independent and non-commercial tool developed by the Romanian Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications for the users of telecom services in Romania. By means of this application, those interested in buying a telephony or an internet service can identify the best offer for their needs from the multitude of offers available in the market. Access to this application is free of charge and is not restricted, the users acquiring instant access to all the public offers of all the communications operators in Romania.

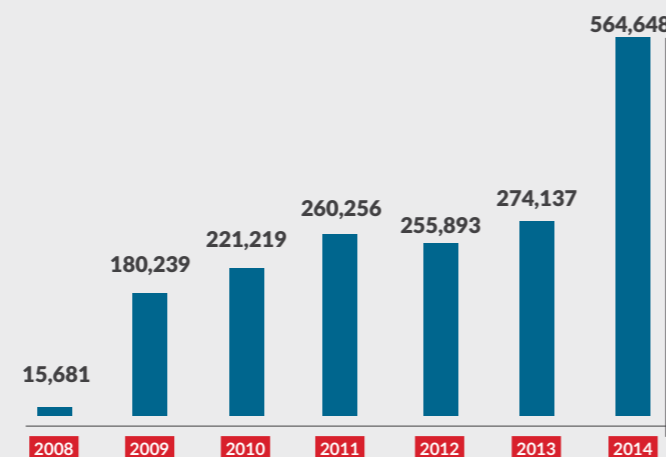
**2.5.3 Number portability**

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

2014 was the year with the most telephone numbers ported in Romania, so far – 564,648 – and with the greatest monthly average of ported numbers – 47,054 per month. As well, December 2014 was the month with the greatest amount of ported numbers so far – 96,098.

Since the introduction of number portability, in October 2008, through end-2014, 1,772,073 were ported numbers in Romania. Of these, 1,304,091 (74%) were mobile telephone numbers and 467,982 (26%) – fixed telephony numbers.

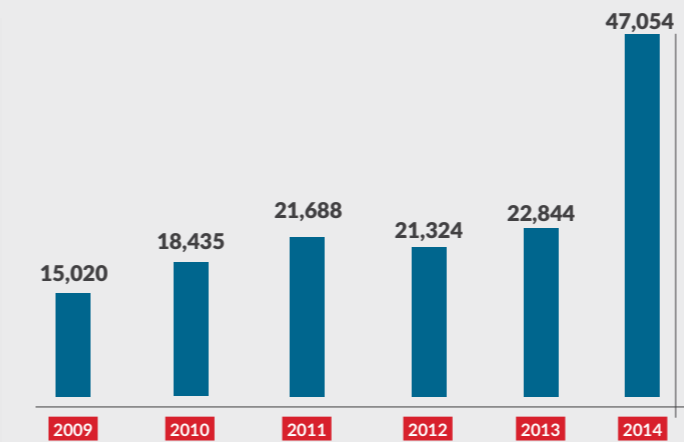
**Fig. 2.2 Yearly evolution of the trend of ported numbers since the service launch**



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Throughout the six 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, 22,844 in 2013 and 47,054 in 2014.

**Fig. 2.3 Evolution of the monthly average of ported numbers**



**2.5.4 Regulation of access to the emergency 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.

During 2013-2014, ANCOM chaired, at a European level, the project team Emergency Services within the European Conference of Post and Telecom Administrations (CEPT), that made a report on defining the criteria for improvement of the accuracy of a 112 caller location information, for the purpose of reducing response time. The document was completed and published in 2014 and is available online at the following address: <http://www.erodocdb.dk/docs/doc98/official/pdf/eccrep225.pdf>

On the occasion of the 112 Day (11 February 2015), the European Commission highlighted that the above-mentioned report was a document providing some conclusions regarding the steps to be taken for improving the accuracy and certainty of the caller location information, especially for calls from the mobile networks.

**2.5.5 Access of the disabled to electronic communications services**

In 2014, ANCOM consulted with the interested public a set of measures meant to ensure the access of disabled end-users to telephony and internet access services adjusted to their needs and under equivalent conditions to those enjoyed by the other end-users. ANCOM's draft decision provides that the end-users with sight, hearing and/or speech impairments could benefit from internet and telephony offers that include consumption resources optimised based on their specific needs.

The Authority initiated the draft decision following a set of meetings with the representatives of the relevant associations and based on the results of a questionnaire addressed to the providers of electronic communications services and to the interested associations, indicating the fact that the offers of the electronic communications service providers, though diversified as tariff plans, do not fully meet the specific needs of the disabled.

**2.5.6 Distance contracts and contracts concluded outside the providers' points of sale**

Starting 2014, following the adoption of the *Government Emergency Ordinance no.34/2014 on the consumers' rights in contracts concluded with the professionals, as well as for the amendment and completion of certain normative acts*, the users of communications services benefit from enhanced protection in case of concluding distance contracts or contracts outside the providers' points of sale.

The new legal framework envisages both ensuring a higher amount of information for the users during contract conclusion, and clarifying the modalities of obtaining their consent and of exercising the right of withdrawal from such a contract.

ANCOM has, jointly with the National Authority for Consumer Protection, the competence to verify and sanction the manner in which the providers of electronic communications services observe the consumers' rights regarding the conclusion of distance contracts, respectively of contracts outside the providers' points of sale.

Moreover, the competence to verify the manner in which distance contracts or contracts outside the providers' points of sale were concluded by the users which are legal entities is exclusively incumbent on ANCOM.

**2.5.7 Enhance the transparency of telecom offers**

In 2014, ANCOM consulted with the public a new decision laying down a series of new obligations on informing the



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end-users, for the providers of telephone, internet and television services, with a view to increasing the degree of transparency of telecom offers and to facilitating the users' better understanding of the usage terms for the services they purchase.

ANCOM's draft decision, which will replace Decision no. 77/2009 on the obligations to inform the end-users, incumbent on the providers of publicly available electronic communications services, provides enriching or detailing certain information in the telecom offers that is essential for the end-users, so that these could make informed choices, adapted to their real communication needs.

The main improvement brought by the ANCOM Decision is extending the obligation to inform the end-users incumbent on the providers of internet and television services, besides the providers of electronic communications services, envisaged by the current transparency obligations.

ANCOM's proposal to adopt new measures regarding end-users' information was determined by the legislative amendments occurred on the national and European level after the adoption of Authority's Decision no. 77/2009, as well as by the complaints received from the end-users and by the market developments, which make some of the provisions of Decision no. 77/2009 to become obsolete or insufficient.



### 2.5.8 Checking minimum contract clauses

In 2014, ANCOM continued the 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, with the subsequent amendments and completions.

Thus, ANCOM checked the contracts of the most important players in the Romanian electronic communications market, considered by the number of subscribers. The most frequent breaches concerned the lack of information on the applicable damage payments and on the procedure of granting such damages, for not observing both service quality levels and other contract clauses – such as the incorrect formulation of the clauses regarding the users' right to terminate a contract, where it has been unilaterally amended.

Following these findings, for the providers' legal status to be recovered, ANCOM decided that both the contracts checked during the control action and the framework-contracts, based on which future contracts with the end-users were to be concluded, should be amended.

This campaign will take place until the end of 2016, and where breaches of the regulations are assessed, the Authority will take the necessary measures for the recovery of the providers' legal status, thus ensuring the observance of the users' rights.

### 2.5.9 Solving users' complaints

Throughout 2014, ANCOM received 1,684 complaints from the communications users, by 46% more compared to 2013. Almost half of the complaints concerned issues regarding the contacts concluded in writing or at a distance with the operators, while the complaints regarding service quality doubled, compared to 2013.

The rise in the number of petitions could be determined by the wide range and the complexity of the offers in the market of electronic communications services, as well as by the fact that the users are better informed and aware of their rights. Moreover, the information steps taken by ANCOM in 2014 drew attention both on the electronic communications field, and on the Authority's attributions, driving more users to directly approach our institution.

Out of the 1,684 petitions received by ANCOM, 1,302 were addressed by physical persons, the rest of 382 being sent by legal entities. In 2014, 31 petitions were not considered, on grounds of the legal provisions in force, and 16 were redirected to other institutions.

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## COMPLAINTS BY DOMAINS OF INTEREST\* 1.684

Table 2.1 Complaints received by ANCOM in 2014

FIXED TELEPHONY		MOBILE INTERNET ACCESS SERVICES		TELEVISION	
Invoicing	16	Invoicing	26	Invoicing	14
Technical problems	23	Technical problems	7	Technical problems	13
Information	1	Information	2	Information	1
Contract	77	Contract	39	Contract	80
Distance contract	33	Distance contract	8	Distance contract	20
Quality	3	Quality	28	Quality	9
Other	6	Roaming	6	Other	18
MOBILE TELEPHONY		Other	14	PORTABILITY	
Invoicing	106			Distinctive sound	1
Technical problems	17			Technical problems	30
Information	18			Information regarding the process	18
Fraud	3			Deadline	34
Contract	317			Other	114
Distance contract	71			POSTAL SERVICES 92	
Quality	102			RADIO SPECTRUM 42	
Roaming	23			PORNOGRAPHY 7	
Other	140			EQUIPMENT	
FIXED INTERNET ACCESS SERVICES				EMF	33
Invoicing	13			Terminal unlocking	12
Technical problems	35			Other	34
Information	2			INFRASTRUCTURE 34	
Contract	92			TARIFF COMPARISON TOOL 4	
Distance contract	26			OTHER 135	
Quality	36				
Other	23				



\*Certain complaints refer to several domains of interest

## PETITIONS BY NETWORK/SERVICE PROVIDER

Table 2.2 Petitions by network/service provider received by ANCOM during 2014

Orange Romania S.A.	203
RCS & RDS S.A.	300
Telekom Romania Communications S.A. (former Romtelecom S.A.)	196
Telekom Romania Mobile Communications S.A. (former Cosmote RMT S.A.)	246
Telemobil S.A.	-
UPC Romania S.R.L.	45
Vodafone Romania S.A.	334
Other providers of electronic communications networks and services	40
The National Company Romanian Post S.A.	20
Other providers of postal services	72

\*Certain petitions refer to several domains of interest

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## 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.

2014 was the eighth 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 2.3 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
2014	300,000

**Table 2.4 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
2014	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>116,408,720</b>

\*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 2.5 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
2014	0	210,000.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>98,375,443.30</b>	<b>17,642,656.06</b>

**Table 2.6 Amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund**

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

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**Table 2.7 Beneficiaries of the amounts paid from the Universal Service Fund**

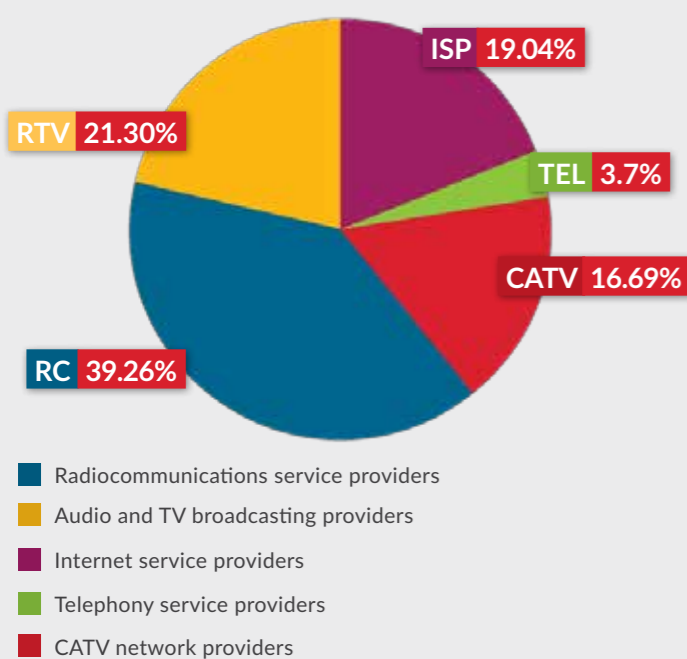
YEAR	BENEFICIARY	AMOUNT (RON)	REASON
2004	-	0	-
2005	Orange Romania S.A.	447,436.00	Telecentres
	Romtelecom S.A.	20,279,214.08	Subscription subsidies
	RCS & RDS S.A.	79,92	Subscription subsidies
2006	Vodafone Romania S.A.	374,444.00	Telecentres
	Orange Romania S.A.	102,772.00	Telecentres
	Euroweb Romania 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 Romania S.A.	378,217.60	Telecentres
	Vodafone Romania S.A.	959,617.00	Telecentres
	Radiocommunications National Company S.A. (SNR)	2,187,872.68	Telecentres
2008	Rartel S.A.	108,234.00	Telecentres
	Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	1,226,607.04	Telecentres
	Orange Romania 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 Romania 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 Romania S.A.	462,092.20	Telecentres
	Radiocommunications National Company S.A.	188,753.73	Telecentres
2013	-	0	-
2014	-	0	-

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## 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 3,996 control actions in 2014. As a result of these control actions, the Authority transmitted 304 notifications and applied 374 warnings and 79 fines, totalling RON 388,000.

Fig 2.4 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 1,569 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 **84 notifications**, gave **159 warnings** and enforced **11 contravention fines** amounting to RON **23,600**. 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 **851 control actions** on the providers of radio and TV (RTV) services, with a view to verifying compliance with the provisions of the *Audiovisual Law*

no.504/2002, with the subsequent amendments and completions. Following these control actions, **43 warnings were given and 10 contravention fines** amounting to RON **50,000** were enforced.

**677** control actions were conducted on the CATV network providers, with a view to verifying compliance with the provisions of *Government Emergency Ordinance no.111/2011 on electronic communications*. In order to remedy the deficiencies identified, ANCOM sent **130 notifications** and, subsequently, applied **90 warnings** and **46 contravention fines** amounting to RON **254,400**.

In 2014, the ANCOM control personnel conducted **148 control actions** on the fixed and mobile telephony providers<sup>4</sup>, resulting in **77 notifications** on the intention to enforce a sanction. As well, the Authority gave **68 warnings** and applied **9 contravention fines** amounting to RON **45,000**.

**761** control actions were conducted in the market for data transmission and Internet access services with a view to 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, **13 notifications** on the intention to enforce sanctions were transmitted, whereby the Authority gave the infringing providers the possibility to formulate an opinion. As well, **14 warnings** were given and **3 contravention fines** amounting to RON **15,000** were enforced.

During 2014, ANCOM's Executive Division Monitoring and Control conducted several campaigns for checking the electronic communications service providers that amended their data with the National Trade Registry Office without notifying ANCOM or that failed to send the Authority, according to the legal obligations, reports on the statistical data or on the revenues and investment, for the year 2013. Thus, 469 decisions for suspension or withdrawal and administrative fines for the providers' breach of the information obligations were enforced.

Furthermore, throughout 2014, ANCOM conducted an ample verification campaign on the providers who had the obligation to report accurately and completely, by 10 February 2014, the localities where they actually provided networks or services between 1 July and 31 December 2013, by filling in and sending the table in Annex 1 of ANCOM President's Decision no. 987/2012 on the general authorisation regime for the provision of electronic communications networks and services. Following this campaign, **70 notifications** were

<sup>4</sup> Part of control actions are encompassed within the control campaigns envisaging the providers which had the obligation to correctly and completely report, to ANCOM, until 10 February 2014, the localities where they actually provided networks or services between 1 July and 31 December 2013.

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issued, by which the Authority granted a 5-day deadline for those in breach of their obligations to send an opinion on their contravention and decided enforcing **9 contravention fines**

amounting RON **45,000** and **61 warnings** (of which, 52 plain warnings and 9 warnings imposing steps with a view to the recovery of the legal status).

## 2.8 Settling disputes between providers

In 2014, ANCOM settled 3 disputes, most of which concerned the infringement of the obligation to negotiate in good faith with a view to concluding an agreement on amending the terms of providing the interconnection service, to ensuring the users' access to green numbers and to regulating the termination and transit tariffs.

ANCOM admitted to one of the complaints submitted and decided that the respondent shall negotiate in good faith the terms of concluding an agreement with a view to ensuring

the access of the respondent's users to the plaintiff's green numbers.

The administrative-jurisdictional procedure for ANCOM's settling the disputes between the electronic communications providers is optional and free of charge. Detailed information on the disputes settled in 2014 are available on the Authority's website under section Industry/Electronic communications/Disputes between providers.

## 2.9 Electronic communications market in 2014

### 2.9.1 Fixed telephony

At the end of 2014, the fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants dropped to 22.9%, whereas the fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households, to 49.9%.

In the **fixed telephony** segment, we witness a constant decrease. During 2014, the downward evolution was registered both in the total number of access lines (-3%, down to 4.57 million), and in the total number of subscribers (-2%, down to 3.96 million), as well as in the traffic achieved by these subscribers.

The **voice** traffic achieved through the fixed public networks reached 4.53 billion minutes in 2014, i.e. an annual decrease by 10.6%. The only segment which registered growth was the international traffic (+4%, up to 323 million minutes), while fixed-to-fixed traffic decreased by 13.5% (down to 3 billion minutes), while fixed-to-mobile traffic, respectively by 6.3% (down to 1.2 billion minutes).

In 2014, the average monthly traffic originated from an access line was 1 hour and 22 minutes, 8 minutes less than in 2013, the average call duration being 3 minutes and 14 seconds.

Table 2.8 Dynamics of the number of access lines/subscribers to fixed telephony services<sup>5</sup> during 2012 - 2014. Fixed telephony penetration rates at the population/household level.

INDICATOR	31.12.2012	31.12.2013	31.12.2014
	SUBSCR.   LINES	SUBSCR.   LINES	SUBSCR.   LINES
<b>Total no. of access lines/subscribers (million), of which:</b>	4.01   4.65	4.04   4.71	3.96   4.57
• belonging to the alternative providers (million)	1.87   2.20	1.93   2.32	1.90   2.25
<i>Annual evolution of the number of access lines/subscribers (%)</i>	-   -	+0.7   +1.4	-2.0   -3.1
<b>Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants (%)<sup>6</sup></b>	23.1	23.5	22.9
<b>Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 households (%)<sup>7</sup></b>	50.8	51.0	49.9

<sup>5</sup> 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);

<sup>6</sup> Fixed telephony penetration rate per 100 inhabitants = no. of telephone lines/population of Romania\*100; the population of Romania, according to the INS data: 20,095,996 at 01.01.2012, 20,020,074 at 01.01.2013, respectively 19,947,311 at 01.01.2014;

<sup>7</sup> 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;

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2.9.2 Mobile telephony

In 2014, mobile telephony users in Romania achieved a traffic of 67 billion voice minutes - by 5.3% more compared to 2013. Statistical data show that the traffic initiated on the mobile telephone networks grew in almost all the call segments - of which: international traffic (+76%) and, respectively, off-net mobile traffic (+40%). One of the important factors for the off-net mobile traffic growth is represented by the attractive offers on the retail market, as a result of ANCOM's intervention on the wholesale market, by regulating the maximum value of mobile call termination, from 1 April 2014. Mobile-to-fixed traffic increased by 3%, whereas on-net traffic slightly decreased, by 0.4%.

Approximately 19.5 billion text messages were sent in 2014, by 15% more than 2013, 90% of these being on-net.

In 2014, the total number of active users of mobile telephony services reached 22.9 million, approximately

similarly to end-2013. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that the number of mobile telephony subscribers increased by 4.9% (up to 9.8 million), while active prepaid card users decreased by 3.4% (up to 13.1 million).

The mobile penetration rate per 100 habitants reached 114.9% by end-2014.

In 2014, the average mobile call duration increased to 2 minutes and 26 seconds, whereas the average voice traffic achieved by an active user was 4 hours and 6 minutes per month, by 13 minutes more than in 2013. On average, a user sent 72 SMS per month, by 10 more than the monthly average of 2013.

Concerning roaming services, in the context of entering a new stage of lowering the regulated tariffs for roaming calls within the EU starting 1 July 2014, voice traffic witnessed an annual growth by 53%, up to 647 million minutes (of which, 196 million - outgoing and 451

Table 2.9 Dynamics of the total number of "users" ("active" SIM cards) during 2012 - 2014. Mobile telephony penetration rates.

INDICATOR	31.12.2012		31.12.2013		31.12.2014	
	million		mil.	annual evolution (%)	mil.	annual evolution (%)
Total number of users (subscribers and "valid" prepaid card users) <sup>8</sup> , of which:	25.5		25.5	-0.2	25.2	-1.3
Total number of "active" users (subscribers and "active" prepaid card users) <sup>9</sup> , of which:	22.8		22.9	+0.33	22.9	+0.01
• Subscribers, of which:	9.3		9.4	+0.5	9.8	+4.9
• Residential subscribers	6.4		6.4	+0.05	6.9	+8.4
• Business subscribers	2.9		3.0	+1.5	2.9	-2.5
• "Valid" prepaid card users, of which:	16.2		16.1	-0.6	15.3	-4.9
• "Active" prepaid card users	13.5		13.5	+0.2	13.1	-3.4
Penetration rate of "valid" SIM cards, per 100 inhabitants <sup>10</sup> (%)	127.0		127.2		126.1	
Penetration rate of "active" SIM cards, per 100 inhabitants <sup>11</sup> (%)	113.6		114.5		114.9	

<sup>8</sup> "Valid" prepaid cards represents the number of SIM cards (corresponding to prepaid cards), valid at the end of the reporting period;  
<sup>9</sup> "Valid" prepaid cards represents the number of SIM cards (corresponding to prepaid cards), valid at the end of the reporting period, excluding the number of SIM cards by means of which no chargeable traffic (initiating/receiving calls/SMS services/MMS services/mobile Internet access services was achieved by the end of the reporting period;  
<sup>10</sup> "Valid" SIM cards penetration rate per 100 inhabitants = no. of "valid" SIM cards / population of Romania\*100; population of Romania, based on data estimated by NSI (National Institute of Statistics): 20,095,996 la 01.01.2012, 20,020,074 la 01.01.2013, respectiv 19,947,311 la 01.01.2014;  
<sup>11</sup> "Active" SIM cards penetration rate per 100 inhabitants = no. de "active"/ SIM cards/ population of Romania\*100; population of Romania, based on data estimated by NSI: 20,095,996 la 01.01.2012, 20,020,074 la 01.01.2013, respectiv 19,947,311 la 01.01.2014;

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million - incoming), whereas the traffic of outgoing roaming SMS grew by 10% year-on-year, up to 123 million messages. The average duration of an outgoing roaming call was 2 minute and 24 seconds, while that of an incoming roaming call was 3 minutes and 16 seconds. The consumption of roaming data services rose significantly, approximately 6 times, from 34 thousand GB in 2013 to 202 thousand GB in 2014.

2.9.3 Internet access service

In Romania, the broadband internet continued spreading rapidly throughout 2014, mobile broadband connections amounting to 12 million, growing by 25% year-on-year, while fixed broadband connections amounted to 4 million, growing by 6% year-on-year.

Out of the 12 million mobile broadband Internet access connections, 10.7 million use 3G and 3G+ technology and 709 thousand use 4G technology, all these connections generating a total traffic of more than 46 thousand terabytes. On average, a monthly traffic of 0.26 gigabytes was registered through a mobile broadband connection.

Subscription-based mobile broadband Internet access

connections exceeded the connections by means of prepaid cards. Thus, out of the 12 million connections, 6.4 million were subscription-based cards and 5.6 million were achieved by means of prepaid cards.

The growth of the total number of connections also led to an increase of the mobile broadband penetration rate, up to 60.2%, a 12 percentage points increase as compared to the end of 2013, respectively 25 percentage points increase as compared to end-2012.

Fixed broadband connections registered an annual growth by 5.8%, reaching 4 million connections, generating a total annual traffic of 3.6 million terabytes. In 2014, the monthly average traffic per user amounted to 76.1 gigabytes.

Within the total fixed broadband Internet access connections, more than 91% have been installed for residential users and only 0.4 million for business users. As well, 73% of the total fixed Internet connections have been installed in urban area. Nevertheless, the steeper rising trend in the number of fixed connections installed in the rural area compared to the urban one was further noticed in 2014. Thus, out of the total 4 million connections, 2.9 million were installed in the urban area (+4.2%), while the rural area registered an increase of 10.2% connections



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during 2014, up to 1.1 million connections. Moreover, the penetration rate of fixed broadband Internet access connections per 100 habitants amounted to 20.1%.

As regards the last mile infrastructure in the case of the fixed broadband internet, moderate increases have been registered in 2014 in terms of main support types and therefore the structure of the fixed internet access connections remained almost unchanged: approx. 2.3 million were UTP/FTP cable connections (58% of the total connections), the xDSL connections reached 1 million (25.9% of the total connections), whereas the coaxial cable connections remained at the 0.5 million level (11.6% of the total connections).

Half of the fixed internet connections (i.e. almost 2 million) enable transfer rates of more than 100Mbps, whereas 24% of the total fixed connections enable transfer rates between 10 and 30 Mbps, 15% - transfer rates between 2 and 10 Mbps and 11% - between 30 and 100 Mbps.

Fig 2.5 Structure of the number of broadband internet access connections, by connection type: 2012 - 2014

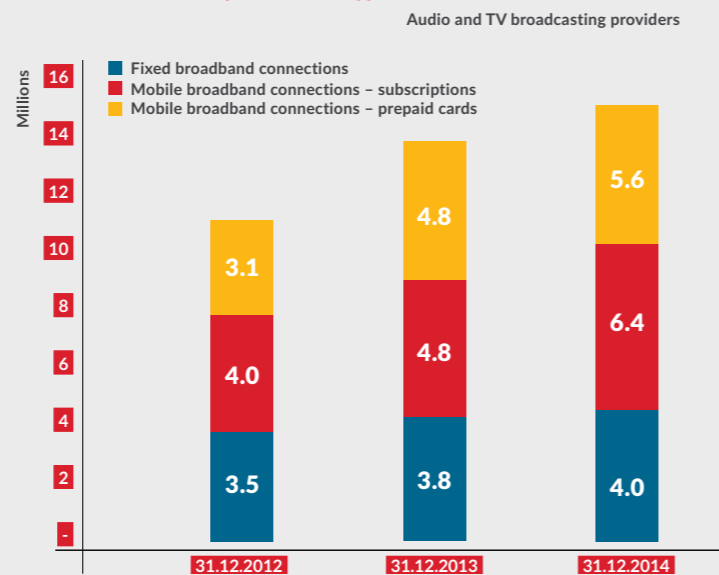


Table 2.10 Dynamics of the number of internet access connections, by connection type: 2012 - 2014

INDICATOR	31.12.2012		31.12.2013		31.12.2014	
	million		million	annual evolution (%)	million	annual evolution (%)
<b>FIXED CONNECTIONS</b> <sup>12</sup>						
Broadband internet access connections provided at fixed locations <sup>13</sup>	3.5		3.8	+7.0	4.0	+5.8
<b>ACTIVE MOBILE CONNECTIONS</b> <sup>14</sup>						
Active connections by HSCSD, GPRS, EDGE, CDMA, EV-DO, 3G, 4G, of which:	10.1		13.6	+34.8	16.2	+18.8
• active broadband connections by EDGE, CDMA, EV-DO, 3G, 4G	7.1		9.6	+34.7	12.0	+25.2



<sup>12</sup> Includes fixed Internet access connections provided for a charge, corresponding to the number of internet service subscriptions;  
<sup>13</sup> Includes fixed Internet access connections with a speed above 144 kbps; Fixed Internet access connections itemized by "best-effort" speed (the maximum speed which may be reached at a given time), specified in the contracts concluded with the end-users, namely, the operators reported the connections for which the channel bandwidth is not guaranteed, but varies due to endogenous or exogenous factors (number of users, traffic achieved, atmospheric conditions etc.); where the contracts concluded with the end-users for the symmetrical band connections specify only the guaranteed speed, the respective connections were reported depending upon it;  
<sup>14</sup> 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;

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2.9.4 Audio-visual programme retransmission

In 2014, the total number of subscribers to paid audio-visual programme retransmission services increased by 5.9%, up to 6.9 million, compared to 6.5 million - at the end of 2013. Therefore, the penetration rate at the household level reached

92%, according to the data the providers reported to ANCOM.

Most of the subscribers to retransmission services continue to receive TV programmes by means of cable networks. There were 4.38 million such subscribers at the end of 2014 (+6.3% compared to 2013), while 2.46 million subscribers received TV programmes via DTH

Table 2.11 Dynamics of the number of subscribers to audio-visual programme retransmission services - overall level and itemised by reception support, respectively, dynamics of the corresponding penetration rates: 2012 - 2014

INDICATOR	31.12.2012		31.12.2013		31.12.2014	
	million		million	annual evolution (%)	million	annual evolution (%)
<b>Total no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services, of which:</b>	6.02		6.53	+8.4	6.91	+5.9
• No. of subscribers to retransmission services provided on cable networks	3.79		4.12	+8.8	4.38	+6.3
• No. of subscribers provided on satellite networks (DTH) <sup>15</sup> :	2.19		2.35	+7.1	2.46	+4.7
• No. of subscribers provided over the IP technology (IPTV)	0.037		0.054	+43.6	0.066	+23.5
<b>The penetration of the audiovisual programme retransmission services per households<sup>16</sup> (%)</b>	80.5		87.2		92.4	
• The penetration of the audiovisual programme retransmission services per households provided on cable networks <sup>17</sup> (%)	50.7		55.1		58.6	
• The penetration rate of the audiovisual retransmission services provided on satellite networks per households (DTH) <sup>18</sup> (%)	29.3		31.4		32.9	
• The penetration rate of the audiovisual retransmission services provided over the IP technology (IPTV) networks per households <sup>19</sup> (%)	0.50		0.72		0.88	

satellite networks (+4.7% compared to 2013), whereas 68 thousand subscribers received these programmes through IP technology (+22.1% compared to 2013).

subscriptions. In rural areas, most of the subscribers, i.e. 61%, receive TV programmes by means of DTH satellite networks.

At the end of 2014, 60% of all the subscribers lived in urban areas, most of these - 80% - using cable

<sup>15</sup> Inactive subscribers to DTH services based on prepaid cards were taken into consideration, for a maximum 90 days period;  
<sup>16</sup> The penetration rate of the audiovisual programme retransmission services per 100 households = total no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services/no. of households in Romania\*100; no. of households in Romania, based on NSI data: 7,481,155;  
<sup>17</sup> The penetration rate of the audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided on cable networks, per 100 households = no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided on cable networks/no. of households in Romania\*100; no. of households in Romania, based on NSI data: 7,481,155;  
<sup>18</sup> The penetration rate of the audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided on satellite networks, per 100 households = no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided on satellite networks/no. of households in Romania\*100; no. of households in Romania, based on NSI data: 7,481,155;  
<sup>19</sup> The penetration rate of the audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided over the IP technology, per 100 households = no. of subscribers to audiovisual programme retransmission services, provided over the IP technology /no. of households in Romania\*100; no. of households in Romania, based on NSI data: 7,481,155;

### 2.9.5 Integrated services, value-added services and other communications services

The number of electronic communications services users (2-play, 3-play, 4-play, 5-play) increased by 35.6% in

2014, from 2.9 million to 3.9 million, most of them being residential users (3.56 million).

In 2014, the traffic of calls to value-added services and other services in the retail market registered a slight decrease in the fixed networks, on most segments, whereas in the case of the mobile networks, there were both up- and downturns.



**Table 2.12 Traffic volumes from calls to value-added services and other services in the retail market, by means of the fixed public networks in Romania, by call destination. Evolution between 2012 and 2014.**

TRAFFIC OF CALLS FROM THE FIXED PUBLIC NETWORKS	2012	2013		2014	
	million minutes	million minutes	annual evolution (%)	million minutes	annual evolution (%)
<b>Traffic to national non-geographic numbers in the OZ = 08 domain (for various services), of which:</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>+2.1</b>	<b>34.6</b>	<b>-2.5</b>
a) traffic to numbers in the 0800 sub-domain	33.6	34.4	+2.3	33.8	-1.9
b) traffic to numbers in the 0801 sub-domain	1.1	1.1	-6.1	0.8	-21.5
<b>Traffic to national non-geographic numbers in the OZ = 09 domain (for Premium Rate services)</b>	<b>52.6</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>67.7</b>	<b>+33.0</b>
<b>Voice traffic to national short numbers allocated for other services, of which:</b>	<b>43.7</b>	<b>40.6</b>	<b>-7.1</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>+9.6</b>
a) traffic to the single emergency number 112	2.1	1.8	-13.0	1.6	-10.4
b) traffic to 116(xyz) numbers	0.02	0.01	-55.6	0.01	-26.6
c) traffic to 118(xyz) numbers	4.5	3.0	-33.0	2.6	-12.2
d) traffic to 19vx or 19vxy numbers	36.7	32.9	-10.4	31.5	-4.4
e) traffic to internal national short numbers	0.4	2.9	+594.3	8.8	+204.6

**Table 2.13 Traffic volume from calls to value-added services and other services in the retail market, by means of the mobile public networks in Romania, by call destination. Evolution between 2012 and 2014.**

TRAFFIC OF CALLS FROM THE PUBLIC MOBILE NETWORKS	2012	2013		2014	
	million minutes	million minutes	annual evolution (%)	million minutes	annual evolution (%)
<b>Traffic to national non-geographic numbers in the 0800 sub-domain</b>	<b>34.7</b>	<b>46.2</b>	<b>+32.9</b>	<b>51.8</b>	<b>+12.2</b>
<b>Traffic to national non-geographic numbers OZ = 09 (for Premium Rate services)</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>-12.3</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>-14.6</b>
<b>Voice traffic to national short numbers allotted for other services, of which:</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>+6.6</b>	<b>24.4</b>	<b>+18.9</b>
a) traffic to the single emergency number 112	11.2	8.6	-23.3	10.7	+24.6
b) traffic to 116(xyz) numbers	0.3	0.2	-41.0	0.2	+0.5
c) traffic to 118(xyz) numbers	1.6	1.1	-31.2	1.1	+0.2
d) traffic to 19vx or 19vxy numbers	6.2	6.5	+5.7	7.8	+19.4
e) traffic to internal national short numbers	-	4.1	-	4.6	+11.2

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## 3. Management of scarce resources in the electronic communications field

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, the social and the national defence interest.

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

### 3.1 Main regulatory measures in the spectrum management field

#### 3.1.1 Preparing the digital switch-over

In Romania, the switch-over process from analogue to digital terrestrial television must end on 17 June 2015, according to the Geneva 2006 Agreement, in which Romania is a party, and to the Strategy approved by the Romanian government. On 17 June 2015, all analogue terrestrial broadcasting will be switched off and replaced by the digital terrestrial broadcasting of TV programmes and related multimedia services. In order to implement digital terrestrial television, ANCOM's role is to allocate digital terrestrial television multiplexes.

According to the Strategy elaborated by the Ministry of Information Society in 2013, ANCOM auctioned out five terrestrial digital television multiplexes, four in UHF and one in VHF, in the DVB-T2 standard. The auction started at the end of March 2014, and on June 10, the ANCOM Commission announced the end of the tender. By means of a competitive selection procedure, three national multiplexes were awarded to the SNR, this company winning the free to air multiplex and two other multiplexes in the UHF band, for EUR 1,020,002, i.e. the licence fee.

By means of the first multiplex in UHF (MUX 1), free-to-air, the SNR will have the obligation to broadcast, under transparent, competitive and non-discriminatory conditions, the public and private television stations that are currently broadcast in analogue terrestrial system, in accordance with the provisions of the Audiovisual Law. Moreover, this multiplex will have to ensure a coverage, in fixed reception, of 90% of the population and of 80% of the territory by 31 December 2016

For the other multiplexes won, the SNR will have the obligation to launch in operation - by 1 May 2017 - at least 36 emission stations for each of the networks corresponding to these multiplexes, installed one in each allocation area.

For awarding the two national digital television multiplexes unawarded in the previous auction, as well as 40 regional and 19 local multiplexes, the Authority has prepared a new competitive selection procedure launched on 2 December, 2014.

The winners of the regional multiplexes will be able to start the provision of commercial television broadcasting services after 17 June 2015, and by 1 May 2017, they will have to launch into operation at least one transmitter in each assignment area.

The winners will be able to use the national and regional multiplexes for a 10-year period, between 17 June 2015 and 17 June 2025.

#### 3.1.2 The Position Paper on the use of the national radio spectrum in the 1880-1900 MHz bands

In order to ensure a good planning of the use of the radio spectrum, on June 2014, the Authority adopted the Position Paper on the national use of radio spectrum in the 1880-1900 MHz band. In fact, this represents the strategy of the use of DECT band (digital enhanced cordless telecommunications).

Following a public consultation on the abovementioned Position Paper, conducted in 2014, the Authority established that the DECT band should become nationally available. The Position Paper establishes the principles and conditions for the use of the frequency band, exclusively designated for fixed/ mobile radiocommunications systems in DECT technology, at a national level. The Position Paper only refers to point-to-multipoint (PMP) wireless access public networks in DECT technology (which operates under licence), for ensuring the wireless local loop (WLL) to the end-users. It does not refer to applications based on this technology exempt from licensing.

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The main measure provided in the Position Paper represents the awarding of new usage rights in the 1880-1900 MHz band for PMP public wireless networks in DECT technology, which is reflected in the radio spectrum assignment for the entire DECT band, starting 2014, non-exclusive allocation in each county (Bucharest is to be considered together with Ilfov county), but at purely local level.

The Position Paper refers to a mechanism for establishing the operators' options regarding the geographical areas (localities and counties) where they wish to be awarded new usage rights in the DECT band. This mechanism has two stages for the centralization of the operators' options, in order to ensure flexibility in expressing options and removing administrative barriers as much as possible (organization of selection procedures for certain localities, which may prove unnecessary for further analysis and iterations).

Thus, in the first stage, the providers of electronic communications networks and services interested in installing and using one/several point-to-multipoint (PMP) radiocommunication network(s) in DECT technology, in areas located in one or several counties, must submit firm requests for the issuance of licences for the use of radio frequencies, for the assignment of the DECT band in the localities of interest. Then, the Authority publishes the final aggregated table containing the options expressed by the operators, by counties and localities.

Further, the providers may change their initial options, over a limited period, if they wish so, exclusively in the case of those localities for which the preliminary aggregation revealed that two or several options were expressed.

Afterwards, the Authority publishes the final aggregated table containing the options expressed by the operators, by counties and localities and issues the licences of the use of radio frequencies for the DECT band.

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Starting 2014, DECT licences are granted by direct award, under the formal licensing requests (submitted by applicants within the mechanism for establishing the operators' options to install and operate PMP wireless access public networks in DECT band), only for the localities where there is one option, while a comparative selection procedure is to be organised in the case of the localities with two or more options.

The mechanism for establishing the operators' options to install and operate PMP wireless access public networks in DECT band is repeated periodically, each year in April and October. The condition initiating the mechanism is that an interested operator should submit at least one firm request to the Authority before 1 Aprilie, and 1 October, respectively.

#### 3.1.3 Consultation on the awarding of the frequency usage rights in the 791-796 MHz/832-837 MHz and 2530-2570 MHz/2650-2690 MHz sub-bands

On January 2014, the Authority launched a public consultation on the granting of the usage rights of spectrum resources in the 800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands, unawarded following the 2012 spectrum auction.

Following the auction organised by ANCOM in 2012, one 2 x 5 MHz block in the 800 MHz band, in the sub-band pairs 791-796 MHz/832-837 MHz, and 8 blocks of 2 x 5 MHz in the 2600 MHz FDD band, in the sub-band pairs 2530-2570 MHz/2650-2690 MHz, remained vacant.

The public consultation aimed at probing the market interest for acquiring usage rights in the above mentioned sub-bands as well as the intentions of the operators active on the market or of potential new-entrants as regards their participation in a future competitive selection procedure aimed at awarding the available frequency spectrum.

The Authority elaborated a questionnaire addressed to all the providers potentially interested in expressing their opinions on: the necessity and opportunity of organising a competitive selection procedure, in 2014-2015, with a view to awarding the frequency blocks available in 800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands, the intent to participate in such a selection procedure, procedure and conditions for awarding the usage rights of frequencies and the time horizon for this.

The opinions and intentions expressed on the occasion of this consultation will serve for grounding the ANCOM decision on awarding the available

frequency blocks in the 800 MHz, respectively 2600 MHz allotted for the provision of broadband mobile communications services.

All three operators who submitted responses to the public consultation firmly expressed lack of interest for the unawarded spectrum in the 800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands, considering that it is premature to organize a new selection procedure for the spectrum allocation between 2014-2015, especially while maintaining the same conditions as the previous auction in terms of starting prices and limiting the amount of spectrum. The respondents would be interested in participating in a selection procedure for new spectrum usage rights only after 2015, when an additional amount of spectrum below 1 GHz will be available (the 700 MHz band - the "digital dividend 2"). Following the responses received in the public consultation, ANCOM concluded that there is no interest in the market to acquire new rights to use frequencies in sub-bands envisaged in the period 2014-2015 and decided to launch a new public consultation after the World Radiocommunication Conference 2015 (WRC-15), when the allocation of the 694-790 MHz band for land mobile service will be decided at an international level.

#### 3.1.4 The future use of the 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz bands

In October 2014, ANCOM published a questionnaire regarding the future use of the 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz bands in Romania, in order to find the opinions of the providers and other interested parties on the various relevant technical aspects related to this issue, such as the optimum type of channel arrangement to be used in Romania for the 3400-3600 MHz band and to assess the need of granting licences valid both at a national and at a county level, in the two frequency bands.

Ever since 2011, the Authority presented its intentions related to the 3400-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz bands, elaborating the Strategy Document on the Implementation and Development of BWA systems at a national level, in the 3400-3800 MHz frequency band, for the period 2011-2020. However, ANCOM could not adopt the Strategy at the time.

Following the public consultation, ANCOM decided that, before adopting the Strategy Document, additional analysis and discussions are required on the technical aspects within it, which are linked to the a draft decision of the Electronic Communications Committee (ECC) of the European Conference of

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Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT), under consideration in the summer of 2011, a project which aimed to adopt a new channel arrangement for the 3400-3800 MHz band, based on technical principles that are completely different from the channel arrangement in force at the time, considered in the document submitted to public consultation in the summer of 2011.

Subsequently, at the end of 2011, ECC adopted ECC/DEC/(11)06 Decision, which harmonized only the channel arrangement for the 3.6 - 3.8 GHz band (TDD), preserving two channel arrangement variants, FDD (frequency division duplex) and TDD (time division duplex), for the 3.4 - 3.6 GHz band, for which there is a higher interest than for the 3.6 - 3.8 GHz band, for which a harmonized channel arrangement was identified. However, in the respective decision, CEPT/ECC stated that it would reconsider this sensitive subject by the end of 2013, in an attempt to identify a harmonized solution for the 3.4 to 3.6 GHz band.

The European Commission (EC) has also noted the deadlock occurred and issued a mandate to CEPT on the 3.4 - 3.8 GHz band, requesting mainly an increase in the harmonization of technical regulations applicable to this band, while creating technical the conditions for the introduction of advanced technologies in that band. The EC mandate also established that the results of the analysis carried out by CEPT should be submitted to the EC by the end of 2013, as well.

As a result of these efforts at European level, it became obvious that the adoption of the above mentioned strategy had to be postponed until the stabilization of the technical regulations at the pan-European (CEPT) level for the 3.4 to 3.8 GHz band, as the channel arrangement is an essential element for grounding the refarming of the respective band, for elaborating a coherent Strategy for the use of this band and hence for successfully accomplishing of a full authorization process for the respective band.

Within CEPT, Decision ECC/DEC/(11)06 was amended in March 2014. In May 2014, EC issued Decision no.2014/276/EU on amending Decision 2008/411/EC on the harmonisation of the 3400 - 3800 MHz band for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the Community. Although both decisions still allow two channel arrangements (based on FDD and, respectively, TDD technology), the arrangement based on TDD technology in the 3400-3600 MHz band is preferred. However, the possibility to implement the channel arrangement based on FDD

technology is recognized as an alternative. In addition, the EC decision specifies certain conditions for choosing the FDD technology by Member States. However, these conditions are formulated in a sufficiently general manner as to be applicable in the Romanian context. This situation led to the need to develop the above mentioned questionnaire, the Authority receiving answers from the interested parties during October-November 2014.

By means of this questionnaire, the Authority informed the interested parties that the selection procedure on granting new usage rights for the radio spectrum in the 3410-3600 MHz and 3600-3800 MHz bands would be competitive - not comparative, as proposed in the public consultation of 2011. Since then, ANCOM adopted this decision on the basis of its 2012 experience, when it organized an auction for granting the usage rights, in four frequency bands, for 4G communications networks.

In the questionnaire, ANCOM recalled two important results following a public consultation of 2013, as regards the use of 3400-3800 MHz band, i.e. the selection procedure to be organised in this band would take place in 2015, and the new usage rights would come into force in January 2016.

Having processed and analysed the data obtained from the public consultation procedure in the electronic communications market, by means of the mentioned questionnaire, Authority established, among others, the following measures:

- the channel arrangement to be used in Romania in 3.4-3.6 GHz band is FDD, starting 1 January 2016, in accordance with EC Decision no. 2014/276/EU;
- the winners of the future selection procedure for granting new rights for using the radio spectrum shall receive from the Authority only licenses with frequency sub-band allocations at national level, both in the 3410-3600 MHz band and in the 3600-3800 MHz band.

Upon processing the answers to the questionnaire, the Authority will update the Strategy on the use of the 3.4-3.8 GHz band, elaborated in 2011, and will adopt it following public consultation, in the first part of 2015. At the end of 2014, there were seven licences in force in the 3400-3600 MHz radio frequency band, all of them being issued for the nationwide provision of public electronic communications networks and services by means of the Fixed Wireless Access (FWA) and Nomadic Wireless Access (NWA) applications, and one licence in the 3600-3800 MHz band, for the nationwide provision of public electronic communications networks and services by means of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) applications.



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**3.1.5 Identifying new frequency bands and implementing new technologies and regulatory provisions in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite service and aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services**

During 2014, ANCOM intensely acted towards implementing the assignment decisions and amendments and the regulations approved by WRC-12. Thus, one can mention the introduction of digital communications in Appendix 18 of the Radio Regulations of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU RR), the separation of duplex VHF channels into simplex VHF channels, with a view to reducing radio traffic congestion in crowded areas such as ports and mixed river-sea areas, the identification of additional spectrum for Man-Over-Board equipment and future applications.

Moreover, both in the CEPT and in the ITU, ANCOM took an active part in the preparation and development of the VHF Digital Exchange System concept, a

revolutionary system in maritime radiocommunications in the VHF band, combining both a terrestrial and a satellite component. ANCOM supports the CEPT preliminary position on this concept by allocating frequency bands for maritime mobile-satellite service, with secondary status, for both downlink and uplink, while ensuring the protection of existing terrestrial and radioastronomy services.

Regarding the aeronautic mobile and aeronautic mobile-satellite services, ANCOM actively participated in the elaboration of the ITU Resolution entitled "Global Flight Tracking". The loss of Malaysia Airlines' MH370 flight, led to global actions related to the uninterrupted traceability of an aircraft in flight, regardless of the area, and established a mandate for the ITU to settle the problem as regards the allocation of dedicated frequency bands and establishing associated regulatory provisions. Following the resolution adopted by the ITU, the WRC-15 agenda was completed by including a new item entitled "Global flight tracking for civil aviation".

ANCOM took an active part in studies performed within CEPT and ITU, and, in collaboration with ICAO, hopes that an efficient system, that prevents the occurrence of future events such as the abovementioned one, will be achieved.

**3.2 Efficient management of scarce resources**

**3.2.1 Radio spectrum management**

**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 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.

**3.2.1.1.1 Public cellular mobile communications**

On 6 April 2014, the licences for the use of the radio spectrum awarded 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, came into force. 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 awarded radio spectrum, under the terms established by licence, for the purpose of providing public cellular mobile networks and broadband voice and data mobile communications, until 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

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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 months and to ensure the observance of the quality standards for the provision of mobile communications in force.



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#### 3.2.1.1.2 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 2014:

- 142 new licences for the use of radio frequencies for private use radiocommunication networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR);
- 146 frequency assignment authorisations, which are annexes to the licences for providing private use radiocommunication networks – professional mobile radiocommunications (PMR);
- 457 frequency assignment realized through PMR authorized network stations.

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 2014:

- 287 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;
- 314 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 52 temporary frequency assignments in the land mobile service, during 2014.

The Authority permanently managed the licences for the use of the radio spectrum and the frequency assignment authorisations:

**Table 3.1 Number of licences for the use of the radio spectrum and frequency assignment authorisations amended by ANCOM in 2014**

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 2014	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 2014	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 2014	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 2014
ANCOM Executive Division for Radio Spectrum and Numbering Management	50	58	-	-
Bucharest Regional Division	132	162	-	-
Cluj Regional Division	17	45	41	58
Iasi Regional Division	11	57	33	38
Timis Regional Division	8	89	50	65

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#### 3.2.1.1.3 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 2014, the ANCOM activity of international coordination of the spectrum use in the land mobile service resulted in:

- **212 international coordination** actions as regards the frequency assignments with the communications administrations from the neighbouring countries, i.e. Hungary and Ukraine, in frequency bands allocated to the land mobile service.

As regards the international coordination of the frequency bands usage with governmental use or with shared governmental/non-governmental, in 2014, **135 internal coordination** actions with governmental institutions regulating the spectrum management were realized.

In 2014, ANCOM conducted an important activity in the international coordination for the use of radio frequencies by preparing the conclusion and participating in bilateral/multilateral technical agreements with the administrations of the neighbouring countries on the coordination of frequencies use in the bands allocated to the land mobile service.

Thus, ANCOM participated in drafting, negotiating final tests and taking the necessary steps for the conclusion of two technical bilateral agreements between the frequency management authorities of Romania and Moldova on the coordination of frequencies in border areas in the 800 MHz and 2600 MHz bands:

- Technical Arrangement between the National Frequency Management Authorities of Moldova and Romania on border coordination of the use of frequencies for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the frequency band 790-862 MHz
- Technical Arrangement between the National Frequency Management Authorities of Moldova and Romania on border coordination for terrestrial systems capable of providing electronic communications services in the frequency band 2500-2690 MHz

ANCOM also elaborated and submitted to the interested parties, for consultation, the draft trilateral technical agreement on the coordination of the use of frequencies in the 380-385 MHz / 390-395 MHz bands in border areas, which is intended to be concluded with communications administrations of Bulgaria and Serbia.

Moreover, the Authority participated in the preparation of the final technical multilateral agreements between the national frequency management authorities in Austria, Croatia, Hungary, Romania, Serbia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia on the coordination of the frequency usage in the 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands in border areas for mobile broadband systems (UMTS, LTE, WiMAX), and in the negotiation and conclusion of the agreements in the multilateral expert meeting which took place in Budapest from 27-28 May 2014.

The ANCOM representatives also took part in the plenary meeting of the communications administrations which signed the HCM Agreement concluded between the authorities from Austria, Belgium, the Czech Republic, Germany, France, Hungary, the Netherlands, Croatia, Italy, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Poland, Romania, the Slovak republic, Slovenia and Switzerland, regarding the coordination of the 29.7 MHz and 43.5 GHz bands for the land mobile service and the fixed service which took place in Budapest, in 4-6 November 2014, for reviewing the HCM Agreement and signing its reviewed version.

The technical arrangements on the coordination for the use of radio frequencies in various bands with the communications administration from the neighbouring countries are aimed at establishing the principles, the technical criteria and the procedure for the coordination of frequencies in border areas, mandatory for ensuring the radio coexistence of the radiocommunications systems operating in the same bands in the neighbouring countries involved, in border areas.

The conclusion of such technical arrangements is needed for ensuring the conditions for the efficient use of radio spectrum in two neighbouring countries, in border areas, and guaranteeing protection, from harmful interferences, of the mobile terrestrial radiocommunications networks which function on the territory of the involved neighbouring countries.

During 2014, 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.

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#### 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 2014, the Authority enforced the *Position Paper on the national use of radio spectrum in the 24.5-25.5 GHz/25.5-26.5 GHz band (the strategy for the use of 26 GHz band)*, adopted at the end of 2013. Details about the document may be found in section 3.1.2 of the Authority's 2013 Annual Report.



Thus, the Authority awarded spectrum usage rights in this frequency bands only for radiorelay lines, which came into force since 2014 (while the FWA the point-multipoint (PMP) wireless access public networks (fixed wireless access – the fixed wireless access directly to the end-user) in these bands

can operate until 31 December 2015 on a transitory basis). In this respect, the Authority issued three licences for the use of radio frequencies in fixed service in the 26 GHz band for radiorelay lines (for FWA active operators, upon their request). Through these licences, there were awarded the same 2x21 MHz bandwidth frequency sub-bands, previously held by the respective operators, and there were established the localities where base stations for FWA networks still function until the abovementioned deadline, as well as the radio channel of 28 MHz bandwidth duplex blocks allotted for this purpose.

In order to ensure a logical sequence of the solutions included in the strategy for the use of 26 GHz band, in January 2014, ANCOM adopted the **Decision no. 64/2014 amending and completing Decision no. 551/2012 on establishing the spectrum usage tariff**. On this occasion, the Authority operated adjustments which reflected the approach established in the abovementioned strategy, on the tariff for the use of spectrum resources for PMP FWA wireless access public networks operating in the 24.5 to 26.5 GHz frequency band (which still function for a transitory period until 31 December 2015). Thus, the tariffs for county PMP FWA networks were eliminated and the tariff values for PMP FWA local networks were recalculated. Taking into consideration that those channels allotted at the local level on a transitory basis, according to the Position paper, have a duplex 28 MHz bandwidth, and the existing values of the tariffs applicable to the channels at local level were settled for duplex channels of 14 MHz, ANCOM doubled the existing values in order to obtain new tariffs for duplex 28 MHz bandwidth allotted locally.

During 2014, the Authority also implemented the measures stipulated in the Position Paper on the national use of radio spectrum in the 1880-1900 MHz band (the strategy of the use of DECT band), details about this document being found in section 3.1.2 of this Report. Once the *Position Paper adopted (June 2014)*, ANCOM started the procedure for establishing the operators' options regarding the geographical areas (localities and counties) where they wish to be awarded new usage rights in the DECT band.

Thus, the providers of electronic communications networks and services interested in installing and using one/several point-to-multipoint (PMP) radiocommunication network(s) in DECT technology, in localities situated in one or several counties, had the obligation to submit to ANCOM, firm requests for the issuance of licences for the use of the radio spectrum, with a view to being assigned DECT frequency blocks in the envisaged localities, by – including - 26 June 2014. In accordance with the provisions in the Position paper, ANCOM published the final aggregated table containing the options expressed by the operators, by counties and localities.

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Since only one operator (the one that previously held licences for DECT networks, to expire on 30 June 2014) expressed interest for this band, a second stage of the option validation mechanism is no longer required, as there are no multiple options and submitted requests for one locality. Therefore, the preliminary aggregated table has become final.

In 2014, three licences for operating in DECT technology (municipality of Bucharest and Ilfov county, Galati and Tulcea) for the existing operator were issued, which explore DECT networks in Bucharest and 32 localities (two municipalities, four towns and 26 villages) located in the respective counties.

During the elaboration of the strategy of the use of DECT band, ANCOM found that the current tariff grid for DECT networks is very brief and breaches the principles and objectives outlined in the abovementioned strategy. Consequently, in June 2014, ANCOM adopted the **Decision nr. 852/2014 amending and completing Decision no. 551/2012 on establishing the spectrum usage tariff**. On this occasion, among other measures, the Authority reorganized and extended the current tariff grid for DECT, without amending the already included tariffs. Thus, ANCOM has diversified its content, using a tariff classification reported at county level – similar to the tariff schemes established for other types of public network PMP wireless access radiocommunications (a general category including DECT networks) that operate in other frequency bands (3.4-3.6 GHz and 24.5 to 26.5 GHz). The tariff amounts newly introduced for DECT bands had been adjusted so that to implement the principles and objectives in the above-mentioned Position Paper and to reflect the approach outlined in this document.

#### In 2014 the Authority granted the following:

- 8 licences for the use of radio frequencies for radiorelay lines, for permanent radio transmissions;
- 56 radio frequency assignment authorisations, for 28 radio-relays destined to ensure the feeder links for sound radiobroadcasting transmitters;
- 1 licence for the use of radio frequencies and 1 radio frequency assignment authorization for temporary and occasional radio transmission;

#### Furthermore, during 2014, the Authority processed notifications for frequency assignments proposed by the public operator for:

- 2,584 radio-relay links in the national wireless carrier networks (5,168 authorizations, 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, 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.



- 44 fixed central stations which are part of the infrastructure of the public point-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 2014, as follows:

- 9 prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for radio-relay lines grouped in complex networks intended for voice/data transmissions;
- 5 prior agreements, containing frequency assignments for feeder links corresponding to audio or television broadcasting transmitters.

#### 3.2.1.3 Audio and TV broadcasting

2014 is a milestone for the Authority in the audiovisual field, being the year of the auction for awarding the DTT licences.

Initiated in March 2014, the licencing procedure made available to the interested parties 5 digital terrestrial television

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multiplexes in the 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 others are commercial multiplexes and have less strict coverage conditions. In June, ANCOM designated the SNR as action winner, being awarded with three available multiplexes, for EUR 1,020,002.

In December, the Authority launched the auction for the 2 unawarded national multiplexes, 40 regional multiplexes and 19 local multiplexes.

Part of this activity in 2014 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 some 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 49 licences for the use of frequencies for MMDS available at the beginning of the year, 5 new licences were awarded in 2014, 23 licences were cancelled upon

request, 3 licences expired without requesting extension. Thus, at end-2014, only 28 MMDS licences were valid.

In 2014, the Authority managed the following documents:

#### Digital terrestrial television

- 3 licences issued for the use of the radio spectrum for digital multiplexes;
- 127 assignment authorizations for the stations in Multiplex no.1 (for public broadcasting);

#### Analogue television

- 171 licences for local stations, 7 for public broadcasting (819 transmitters);
- 72 amended broadcasting licences;
- 42 cancelled licences.

#### Sound broadcasting

- 549 broadcasting licences were issued or amended, of which:
  - 94 new broadcasting licences
  - 455 amended broadcasting licences including prolongation
- 6 new broadcasting licences which also allow digital transmission in HD Radio system (Iasi, Cluj-Napoca, Pitesti, Baia Mare, Constanta, Ploiesti). In total 8 broadcasting licences for HD Radio (Bucharest and Craiova awarded in 2012) + 2 temporary agreements for Oradea and Timisoara
- 80 cancelled broadcasting licences

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

	NEW TECHNICAL AUTHORISATIONS	AMENDED TECHNICAL AUTHORISATIONS	TOTAL TECHNICAL AUTHORISATIONS	NO. OF STATIONS FOR WHICH TECHNICAL MEASUREMENTS WERE PERFORMED
Bucharest Regional Division	7	143	290	27
Cluj Regional Division	14	40	242	5
Iasi Regional Division	23	31	54	27
Timis Regional Division	3	148	151	6

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	1	31	197	1
Cluj Regional Division	21	112	258	47
Iasi Regional Division	16	144	160	42
Timis Regional Division	13	88	101	34

As regards the international coordination for the use of frequencies during 2014, 743 requests from neighboring countries were analyzed and solved, both through BRIFIC (UIT - BR International Frequency Information Circular (Terrestrial Services)), and by direct mail:

- BRIFIC (Hungary, Poland, Turkey, Ukraine, Moldavia, Slovak Republic, Bosnia and Hertegovina) – 498 stations (231 audio broadcasting, 267 DVB-T digital terrestrial broadcasting)
- Direct mail (Hungary, Ukraine, Moldavia, Poland, Slovak Republic) – 245 stations (16 audio broadcasting, 177 DVB-T, 52 T-DAB).

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#### 3.2.1.4 Specialized radiocommunications

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

###### I. RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS IN THE FIXED SATELLITE SERVICE

An important segment of this radiocommunications service, with significant impact on the end-user, is represented by the conveyance of sound radio broadcasting and/or television programmes towards the satellite, in view of their controlled distribution 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 2014, ANCOM was managing **21 licences for the use of frequencies for satellite communications stations designed to uploading sound and/or TV broadcasting programmes**, serving 145 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 Telekom Romania Communications (former 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 2014, 56 frequency assignment authorisations for the 15 operators holding licences for the use of frequencies for SNG applications. Furthermore, ANCOM issued 3 temporary licences for the use of frequencies for 4 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.

Another important segment within the radiocommunications service is public or private satellite networks, providing for the transmission of data, voice and Internet services. At end-2014, ANCOM was managing **18 licences for the use of radio frequencies in the fixed satellite service** (4 for satellite networks, and the rest for individual VSAT terminals) and **2,035 radio frequency assignment authorisations for HUB stations and Very Small Aperture Terminals (VSAT)** which are part in the architecture of such networks.

Globalization, the need for uninterrupted access to the Internet at higher speed, regardless of location (on land, ships or aircraft), the development of innovative Internet applications constantly lead to new radiocommunication services and the installation

of terminals through which data, voice, Internet both on vessels (ESV) and on aircraft (AES) are transmitted. During 2014, the 2nd license for the use of frequencies for ESV terminals (Earth Stations on Vessels) was issued. This type of satellite communications terminal, operating in the fixed satellite service, is installed on vessels and used to provide broadband data communications services.

Globally, in the recent years, new satellite networks in the Ka bands (17.0-30.0 GHz) have been launched. The Ka bands satellite normally uses narrow beams which increases the efficiency of the usage spectrum and allows the use of increasingly smaller terminal antennas. Increasing the efficiency also allows broadband communications at lower and lower costs compared to systems operating in Ku bands. During 2014, **the second licence for the use of frequencies** in view of providing satellite services was issued. This licence was destined to data transmissions in Ka bands for **INMARSAT Global Limited (by means of INMARSAT)**. The first licence was issued in 2012 for **Skylogic SPA (Eutelsat network)**.

In the coming years we expect requests for the authorization of **ESOMP** stations (Earth Stations on Mobile Platforms) operating in Ka bands. These are terminals with small and directional antenna used for broadband communications, which can be mounted on aircraft, vessels, land vehicles or portable platforms used both in motion and temporarily, at fixed locations. These terminals mounted on vessels or aircraft can be operated in both national airspace and territorial waters and in international airspace or international waters.

###### II. RADIOCOMMUNICATIONS IN THE MOBILE-SATELLITE SERVICE

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

During 2014, ANCOM was managing **10 licences for the use of frequencies for users holding 20 mobile terminals in various INMARSAT standards**.

By their very nature, satellite communications transcend national borders and, consequently, they may be addressed by international and regional regulations, in addition to national regulations. In order to facilitate the development of a competitive internal market for satellite mobile services (MMS), throughout the European Community and to gradually ensure the coverage in all Member States, the European Commission has set up a community procedure for selecting mobile satellite operators using the 2 GHz band which comprises radio frequencies from 1980

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MHz to 2010 MHz for Earth-to-space communications and from 2170 MHz to 2200 MHz for space-to-Earth communications. **Inmarsat Ventures Limited** and **Solaris Mobile Limited** were the two winners at European level. In 2014, ANCOM offered the first licence for the provision of satellite personal mobile communications services (satellite component) to Inmarsat Ventures Limited.

The introduction of new systems providing mobile satellite services (mobile satellite services - MSS) contribute to the development of the internal market and enhance competition by increasing the availability of pan-European services and connectivity between end users, as well as encouraging efficient investment. MSS constitutes an innovative alternative platform for various types of pan-European telecommunications and broadcasting/multicasting services systems regardless of the location of end users, such as high-speed Internet/intranet access, mobile multimedia and public protection and disaster relief. These services improve especially the rural areas coverage, thus bridging the digital divide at the geographical level, strengthening cultural diversity and media pluralism and contributing, at the same time, to the competitiveness of information and communication technology industries in Europe.

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

Throughout 2014, 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**.

The maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, including for the vessels on inland waterways, implies the existence of a complex of radio station types, such as: **on-shore or coastal radio stations, aircraft and aeronautic stations**.

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 in the national legislation. As well, ANCOM supported the efforts of the competent authorities in the navigation field with a view to extending the implementation of the **IRIS** pan-European project for steering and informing navigation on the European inland waterways in Romania (the RORIS system), 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).

**AIS** (Automatic Identification System) is an automatic identification system of ship stations using alphanumeric identifications established by the ITU RR. Globally, the International Telecommunication Union has defined and harmonized two VHF frequencies generically called **AIS 1** and **AIS 2**. The whole system uses digital communications with SOTDMA digital modulation.

Beside ensuring a perfect electronic visibility both between vessels and between vessels and on-shore stations, the system also allows complex, **primary radar correlated with secondary radar information location**.

ANCOM has been activating in the field of complex development of new maritime communications systems and, through cooperation with other communications administrations across the globe interested in maritime radio communication participated and still participates in activities related to the development and implementation of:

- VHF and HF digital communications;
- Assignment of AIS 3&4 channels;
- Assignment of AIS 5&6 channels;
- Introduction of "AIS by satellite-Message 27" detection;
- Development of VDES-VHF Data Exchange System concept;
- NAVDAT (maritime information) on the 500 kHz historical frequency;
- The assignment of 160.900 MHz band for Man-Over-Board equipment and future and experimental developments.

As well, in the field of maritime navigation, an intense campaign for introducing devices generically called **AtoN** (Aid-to-Navigation) has started. These are ultraspecialized equipments that are installed on the navigation buoys routing through maritime radiocommunications providing real support for seafarers, particularly in navigation hazardous areas (sandbanks, shallow depth), straits, passages or channels of access to areas of mixed navigation (river-sea). A special feature of these types of radio aids to navigation routing is the ability to generate the so-called **"virtual"** buoys, that is the radio buoys that are "present" on the AIS equipment display, which does not exist in reality, allowing the generation of **"electronic navigation lines"**. In 2014, **56** AtoN were installed and authorized on the maritime Danube and **5** additional AtoN in the open sea, for the buoying of the Sulina channel entrance.

ANCOM always envisaged maintaining a position that could ensure balanced access to the providers of maritime radio equipments. It also paid special attention to compliance with the provisions of the **R&TTE** Directive of the European Commission regarding maritime communication equipments.

Necessary measures were proposed in order to ensure that vessels have adequate radio equipment and follow proper procedures for transmission and reception with maximum

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efficiency of distress, emergency and safety communications, as well as those related to search and rescue operations.

The equipment of on-shore or coast stations in accordance with the applicable requests at international level was supervised. This includes increasing the scale and location of vessels in distress by experimenting new solutions from the technological point of view (e.g. VHF goniometry).

The rapid development of maritime communications as well as the industry's desire to provide the personnel embarked on cargo/container ships, and on cruise ships (increasingly larger and more sophisticated) with new radiocommunication services has led to developing the concept of providing communication services on board through specialized terminals integrated in dedicated systems for the provision of data communications, voice and Internet on board ships on international voyages.

It should be noted that, in fact, ANCOM constantly performed **spectrum portfolio** management, that is of all existing licenses and authorizations, not only the new ones. This portfolio management involves various actions such as additions/removals/name changes, changes in emission parameters (bandwidth/satellite changes/frequency modifications), transfers, changes to licenses / authorizations, validity extension etc

Among the great ship owners and spectrum users in the ANCOM portfolio are the Romanian Naval Authority together with the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre (MRCC) and the Vessel Traffic Management Information Center (VTMIS), National Company of Naval Radiocommunications RADIONAV, Grup Servicii Petroliere, River Administration of the Lower Danube Galati, the River Shipping Company NAVROM, Midia Marine Terminal, as well as a large number of private ship owners.

Moreover, ANCOM paid attention to ship stations for new constructions, more precisely for those ships built in shipyards in Romania and operating "home" and "high" tests in real conditions and therefore their authorization during the tests is needed. The validity of these experimental authorizations is additionally limited to the period of displaying the Romanian flag, bearing in mind that all authorized vessels were made for export.

In 2014, ANCOM analyzed and issued **39** experimental licences and **44** frequency assignment authorisations for **shipyard trial stations**.

As well, in 2014, ANCOM analyzed and issued **54 licences for the use of frequencies and 150 frequency assignment authorisations** for the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, for the radiotelephone service on inland waterways and for maritime radionavigation.

#### 3.2.1.4.3 Radiocommunications in the aeronautic mobile and aeronautic mobile-satellite services, including aeronautic radionavigation

In 2014, ANCOM continued managing the aeronautic mobile and aeronautic mobile-satellite services, including aeronautic 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 aeronautic mobile service 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 aeronautic VHF band, to reduce the congestion of communications in the aeronautic frequency bands.

ANCOM undertook actions in order to coordinate – inasfar as the spectrum management is concerned - the main participants in this radiocommunication service important for the safety and security of aircraft, passengers and goods/ luggage before leaving the terminal and during the procedures of preparation/taking off (engine start, pushing, taxi), effective flight, landing and parking at the final parking position. Moreover, the Authority has prepared to participate in European introduction of the concept **SES** - Single European Sky.

An important part of the activity was marked by the aeronautic radionavigation, which includes **VOR** systems (**VHF** radionavigation and flight route setting equipment), **ILS-GL** and **ILS-LOC/LLZ** (landing guidance equipments), **MB/NDB** (radio locator beacons) and **DME** (electronic distance measuring equipment). All these equipments can be found in one form or another both on board of aircraft and on ground.

ANCOM is actively involved in the correct spectrum management allocated to these specialized equipments, together with specialists from the Romanian Civil Aviation Authority, permanently taking into account that any error caused by radio interference may endanger human lives.

During 2014, ANCOM worked closely with CEPT administrations, but also with other regional organizations in order to define a new agenda item for WRC-15, namely "Global flight tracking for civil aviation" (GFT).

Among the most important users of the aeronautic radio spectrum in the ANCOM portfolio we count TAROM Company, Fly Level Company, Henri Coanda International Airport Otopeni, Aurel Vlaicu Baneasa International Airport, Romanian Administration of Air Traffic Services, Aeroclubul Romaniei, Regional Airport Services, Globe Ground, Menzies etc., and a large number of private airline operators.

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It should be noted that, for these radiocommunications services, as well, ANCOM constantly performed **spectrum portfolio** management, that is the management of all existing licenses and authorizations, not only of the new ones. This portfolio management involves various actions such as additions/removals/name changes, changes in emission parameters (bandwidth/satellite changes/ frequency modifications), transfers, changes licenses/ authorizations, validity extension etc.

In 2014, ANCOM analyzed and issued **15** licences for the use of frequencies and **38** frequency assignment authorisations for the aeronautic mobile and aeronautic mobile-satellite services.

#### 3.2.1.4.4 Alpha-numerical identification of ship stations and aircraft stations



In 2014, ANCOM efficiently 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.

The methods of generating the numeric and alpha-numeric identities, as well as the distribution of these identities by countries are set out both in the special provisions of the **ITU RR and in the ITU-R M.585-6 Recommendation**. ANCOM reports on a regular basis the identifications allocated to maritime ship stations to the Maritime mobile Access and Retrieval System - MARS ITU.

ANCOM also reports on a regular basis the identifications allocated to ship stations on the inland waterways to the **ATIS** (Automatic Transmitter Identification System) and **Inland-MMSI** (Mobile Maritime Service Identification) databases set up at an European level, being managed by the Belgian administration (BIPT).

As well, analyses were made concerning the allocation of identifications dedicated to virtual means of navigation support. For ship stations, in 2014, ANCOM managed **1,254 ATIS, MMSI and call-sign identifications**.

#### 3.2.2 Certification of radio operators in the aeronautic and maritime radiocommunication services

By certifying the operating personnel of the radiocommunications stations in the maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite, aeronautic mobile and aeronautic 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 **the centers for managing the ship movement and air traffic control**, and the personnel of the maritime and aeronautic authorities, since radio operators ensure aeronautic and maritime radiocommunications, in general, and in carrying out search and rescue missions, in particular.

Holding a radio operator certificate in the aeronautic and/or maritime 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 aeronautic authorities.

During 2014, ANCOM continued the guidance of the persons who own leisure boats or private jets and volunteer to participate in the radio traffic achieved by means of specialised systems.

The reference elements permanently maintained as target in 2014 were:

- ensuring **open and fair** access of candidates for various types of radio certificates;
- permanent alignment** of the procedures concerning the issuance of the radio operator's certificates in line with the requirements of the ITU Radio Regulations, taking into account the fact that the holders of such certificates conduct operations on ships or aircraft under a wide variety of pavilions;
- continuous assessment of the **examiners** from the delegated examination centers.

During 2014, ANCOM continued organising training sessions for the holders of radio operator certificates designated in the examination commissions of the certified examination centres, corresponding to each radiocommunications service it manages.

As well, ANCOM authorised **3,073 radio operators** were authorized for the aeronautical mobile and aeronautical mobile-satellite services, maritime mobile and maritime mobile-satellite services, as well as for the radiocommunications on inland waterways.

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#### 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 2014 with the monitoring of the compliance with the ITU RR provisions and CEPT recommendations, with a view to better integrating the Romanian radioamateurs in the international community. At the CEPT level, ANCOM continued the activities related to

expanding the recognition of the radioamateur authorizations and certificates issued according to curricula internationally harmonised at the CEPT level by including countries outside Europe. Moreover, ANCOM continued the discussions related to defining a unitary database of radioamateur examination topics with a view to updating them with the new trends in the field of communications, also using the IARU (International Amateur Radio Union) experience.

The documents issued in the amateur radiocommunications service and in the operator certification in the land mobile service are listed below:

REGIONAL DIVISIONS	BUCHAREST	CLUJ	IASI	TIMISOARA	TOTAL
<b>RADIOAMATEURS</b>					
1. Radioamateur authorisations issued in 2014 (new and extended):	263	85	173	42	563
2. Radioamateur certificates issued in 2014:	127	59	119	16	321
3. Sessions (ordinary and extraordinary) held for awarding radioamateur certificates in 2014:	5	4	4	2	15
4. Radioamateur authorisations in force at end-2014:	2,559	875	716	762	4,912
5. Radioamateur certificates in force at end-2014:	1,955	3,023	2,598	2,363	9,939

<b>CERTIFICATION OF RADIO OPERATORS IN THE LAND MOBILE SERVICE</b>					
1. Certificates issued in the land mobile service in 2014:	1,056	223	238	128	1,645
2. Sessions (ordinary and extraordinary) held for awarding certificates in the land mobile service in 2014:	11	10	11	5	37
3. Certificates in the land mobile service in force at end-2014:	4,609	1,178	1,429	1,702	8,918

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

The 2014 activities regarding the management of the numbering resources within the NNP included:

- allotment of numbering resources;
- vacation of numbering resources following requests for waiver or cessation of the right to provide electronic communications services or publicly available electronic communications services;
- transfers of licences;
- 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).

##### 3.2.4.1 Allotment of numbering resources

In 2014, ANCOM registered **23 applications** for the allotment of numbering resources, issuing **19 licences**. The difference between the total number of applications received and the total number of issued LURN is due to the fact that 4 of the 23 applications were rejected.

The analysis of the applications submitted during 2014 reveals that:

- 8 applications were submitted by providers requiring numbering resources for the **first time**, resulting in the issuance of **6 licences**.
- **15 applications** referred to the allotment of additional numbering resources to the previously allotted ones, resulting in the issuance of **13 licences**.

Following the settlement of the abovementioned

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applications, the volume of the numbering resources allotted in 2014 in the various domains of the NNP is as follows:

Table 3.4 Numbering resources allotted by blocks

NNP DOMAIN	ALLOTTED NUMBERS
OZ=02 10-digit geographic numbers	-
OZ=02 7-digit geographic numbers intended for local interest services	40
OZ=03 10-digit geographic numbers	40,000
OZ=03 7-digit geographic numbers for local interest services	50
OZ=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)	60,000
OZ=07 mobile non-geographic numbers	1,300,000
OZ=08 non-geographic numbers for various services	0800 2,000 0801 - 0805 - 0808 1,000 0870 -
OZ=09 non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services	0900 2,000,000 0903 2,000 0906 2,000

Table 3.5 Numbering resources allotted by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

CATEGORIES	NUMBERS/ CODES ALLOTTED
10xy codes	-
16xy codes	2
116xyz national numbers	-
118xyz national numbers	-
19vx national numbers	-

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

During 2014, 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, as well as in case of withdrawal of numbering resources for non-activation or not sending the report for the use of numbering resources.

Thus, with a view to settling the full or partial **waiver requests** submitted by the LURN holders, in 2014 ANCOM issued **17 decisions** on the full or partial cessation of the right to use the numbering resources.

Among these, ANCOM registered **8 partial waiver** cases for 7 holders and **4 full waiver** cases for 4 LURN holders.

Furthermore, **there were three cases of cessation of the right to provide the publicly available electronic communications services** for which the numbering resources had been granted, one due to the initiation of a bankruptcy procedure and the other two due to the holders' requests, settled by **three decisions** on the full waiver of the LURN.

Also, **there were two cases of withdrawal of the numbering resources** by ANCOM, by two decisions of full waiver for two LURN holders, for not using the numbering resources, respectively for failure to submit the annual report on the use of the allotted numbering resources. Thus, the following numbering resources have been released.

Table 3.6 Numbering resources vacated by blocks

NNP DOMAIN	NUMBERS VACATED
OZ=02 10-digit geographic numbers	40,000
OZ=02 7-digit geographic numbers	-
OZ=03 10-digit geographic numbers	1,251,000
OZ=03 7-digit geographic numbers	-
OZ=07 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)	40,000
OZ=07 mobile non-geographic numbers	100,000
OZ=08 non-geographic numbers for various services	0800 1,000 0801 - 0805 2,000 0808 4,000 0870 -
OZ=09 non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate services	0900 1,000 0903 1,000 0906 1,000

Table 3.7 Numbering resources vacated by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes)

CATEGORIES	NUMBERS/ CODES VACATED
10xy codes	1
16xy codes	5
116xyz national numbers	-
118xyz national numbers	-
19vx national numbers	-

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#### 3.2.4.3 Transfers of numbering resources, amendments to the licence provisions

In 2014, 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

One **transfer request** was submitted in 2014, finalised by 2 new licences and 2 decisions.

##### b) amendments to the LURN provisions

In 2014, ANCOM settled one request for amending the circumstances under which the respective LURNs were initially granted by issuance 2 new LURN. **Two requests** were also registered for **amending 23 LURNs** issued for two holders, as a result of the change of name of the holder's company, settled by the issuance of **23 new LURNs**, as per the request.

At end-2014, there were **76 LURN** holders.



**Table 3.8 Overview of the LURN holders by categories of numbering resources held**

<b>10-digit geographic numbers starting with 02</b>	8
<b>7-digit geographic numbers starting with 02</b>	5
<b>10-digit geographic numbers starting with 03</b>	49
<b>7-digit geographic numbers starting with 03</b>	8
<b>Location independent numbers starting with 037</b>	41
<b>Mobile non-geographic numbers starting with 07</b>	9
<b>Non-geographic numbers for various services starting with 08:</b>	
• freephone access (starting with 0800)	36
• shared cost services (starting with 0801)	5
• bursty traffic services (starting with 0805)	8
• indirect access to services (starting with 0808)	22
• access to data transmission and Internet access services (starting with 0870)	6
<b>Non-geographic numbers for Premium Rate Services starting with 09:</b>	
• entertainment, games and contests (starting with 0900)	18
• various information (general, business, marketing, useful etc.), entertainment, games and contests (starting with 0903)	18
• adult entertainment (starting with 0906)	16
<b>Two-step dialling carrier selection codes, within the 10xy range</b>	6
<b>One-step dialling carrier selection codes, and carrier preselection codes within the 16xy range</b>	21
<b>National short numbers for the provision of directory enquiry services, within the 118xyz range</b>	6
<b>National short numbers for the provision of European harmonised services, within the 116xyz range</b>	2
<b>National short numbers for the national provision of public interest services, within the 19vx range</b>	2

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The total amount of NNP numbering resources allotted between 2003-2014:

**Table nr. 3.9 Numbering resources allotted by blocks**

NNP DOMAIN	ALLOTTED NUMBERS
0Z=02 10-digit geographic numbers	11,400,000
0Z=02 7-digit geographic numbers	3,400
0Z=03 10-digit geographic numbers	13,266,000
0Z=03 7-digit geographic numbers	330
0Z=03 non-geographic numbers (location-independent)	3,360,000
0Z=07 non-geographic mobile numbers	60,500,000
0Z=08	
<b>0800</b>	141,000
<b>0801</b>	104,000
<b>0805</b>	9,000
<b>0808</b>	125,000
<b>0870</b>	55,000
0Z=09	
<b>0900</b>	28,000
<b>0903</b>	28,000
<b>0906</b>	26,000

**Table 3.10 Numbering resources allotted by unit (national short numbers and carrier selection codes) by 31 December 2014:**

CATEGORIES	NUMBERS/ CODES ALLOTTED
10xy codes	5
16xy codes	21
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, i.e. 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](http://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.

A malfunction of the CDB may have a 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 2014 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 certain 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 easily 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 with a view to their operation or to 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 2014 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



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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 2014, ANCOM issued **7 individual decisions** for the allotment of SS7 national signalling point codes (NSPC) and international (ISPC). Through these decisions, a total amount of **4 NSPC blocks** (respectively 32 codes) and 4 ISPC codes were allotted.

**Tabel 3.11 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	-	53
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

**Tabel 3.12 MNC allotments as of 31.12.2013**

DOMAIN	NO. OF PROVIDERS	TOTAL MNCs ALLOTTED BY ANCOM
MNC	12	13

#### 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

**Tabel 3.13 NIC allotments**

DOMAIN	NO. OF PROVIDERS	TOTAL NICs ALLOTTED BY ANCOM
NIC	35	35

#### 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

**Tabel 3.14 RN allotments**

DOMAIN	NO. OF PROVIDERS	TOTAL RNS ALLOCATED BY ANCOM
RN	61	262

As well, **4 individual decisions** revoking the right to use the national SS7 signalling point codes (NSPC) were issued. These decisions revoked the right of use for 4 NSPC blocks (respectively 32 codes).

ANCOM issued 4 decisions assessing that two providers' names changed.

At the end of 2014, the overall status of the national (NSPC) and international (ISPC) signalling points allotments was as follows:

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

international mobile subscriber identity (IMSI). In 2014, ANCOM issued 2 decisions regarding the allotment of 2 MNCs for 2 providers. Two decisions were issued as a result of the change in two provider's names.

and the terminating network is achieved by switched transit, through a third party's services. In 2014, ANCOM issued **4 decisions** for the allotment of 4 NIC and **3 decisions** withdrawing the right to use a NIC for 3 NICs.

acceptor provider or a switch in the acceptor provider's network. In 2014, the Authority issued **13 decisions** for granting the usage right for a total number of 16 RN and **5 decisions** for withdrawing the right to use the RN for a total number of 5 RNs. Four decisions were issued as a result of the change in two provider's names.

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#### 3.2.7 Radio spectrum monitoring

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

- solve the cases of harmful interference in the radio spectrum on a local, regional (cross-border interferences) or global level (satellite service 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 in order to assist to an efficient spectrum allocation;
- measuring 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:

- measures in view of removing the harmful interferences;
- identification and tracking of 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 that are insufficiently used, in view of their reuse or, if such is the case, of their re-farming;
- 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 GHz, 12 transportable monitoring stations, 5 transportable monitoring and goniometry stations, 19 direction detection and monitoring stations and spectrum analysors).

In 2014, ANCOM monitored 3,187 frequencies by means of fixed and transportable stations:



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- 544 for sound broadcasting;
- 434 (217 TV channels) for analogue television;
- 2,209 for land mobile service (PMR/ PAMR land mobile radiocommunications).

ANCOM's Local Offices conducted 2,667 spectrum monitoring actions using the spectrum analysors and the antennas they are equipped with. Their activity regarding spectrum monitoring consists of:

- surveillance of the compliance with the conditions stipulated in the emission licences for the sound broadcasting and analogue television,
- measuring the land and analogue broadcasting parameters,
- verifying the spectral occupancy rate for land mobile service (PMR/ PAMR land mobile radiocommunications),
- identification of the harmful interferences sources,
- performing measurement campaigns upon request,
- preparation of monitoring reports,

- sanctions applying when deviations from the regulations in force are assessed.

13,457 monitoring actions were conducted with regard to the radio spectrum monitoring in 2014. ANCOM thus identified 658 cases of failure to observe the conditions from: the broadcasting licences, the technical authorisations, the licences for the use of frequencies and from the frequency assignment authorisations, as well as unauthorised radioelectric emissions.

The harmful interferences affected the following services:

- Fixed service,
- Land mobile service (radiocommunications: public mobile and PMR/ PAMR land mobile),
- Aeronautic mobile service,
- Radiodetermination service (meteorological radars),
- Radioamateur service (radioamateurs),
- Sound and TV analogue broadcasting services.

Table 3.16 Harmful interferences that affected public mobile networks

Operator	No. of interferences	Technology & band (MHz)		Technology & band (MHz)		Technology & band (MHz)		Technology & band (MHz)		Technology & band (MHz)		Technology & band (MHz)	
		GSM 900		E-GSM 900		UMTS 900		GSM/UMTS 900		UMTS 2100		LTE 2600	
		County	No.	County	No.	County	No.	County	No.	County	No.	County	No.
Vodafone	55	MS, CJ	2			VL, BV, DB, BH, BC, BT, AR	10	SJ, AB, VS, GL, AR, CS, GJ	10	B, IF, PH, BN, GL, TM	18		
Orange	40	B, BV, AG, CT, IF, PH, CJ, MS, BN, AR, DJ	31							B, AG, IF, GL, TM	8	B	1
Cosmote (Telekom)	17	MS, SV	2	B, AG, CL, CJ	10					IF, BN, CJ, BH	5		
RCS&RDS	13					SM	1			B, BV, CT, SM, BH, BC, CS	12		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

During 2014, the Authority conducted several monitoring campaigns:

- Monitoring campaign at Ukraine's border in view of coordination with this country in E-GSM band;
- Campaign for verifying the migration of mobile operators in the new frequency bands (900 and 1800 MHz);
- Monitoring campaign in border areas;

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, LTE etc.

To this end, ANCOM checked the signal coverage in 84 localities and on 28,183 Km of roads.

The on-the-spot verifications were made through the radio inspection integrated system – RADIS, consisting of special vehicles equipped with: measurement terminals, GSM, UMTS, CDMA, LTE scanners connected to outdoor antennas, a GPS receiver and a computer with an incorporated data gathering and processing software.

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## 4. 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, domains which are subject to the European Union harmonised legislation.

In the first semester of 2014, ANCOM took part in the 6th market surveillance campaign conducted on the EU level for the purpose of assessing the conformity of certain solar panel inverters 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 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 proof therefor.

The information on the non-conforming equipment was introduced in the ICSMS integrated system (Integrated Communication System for Market Surveillance) developed by the European Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of Regulation (EC) no. 765/2008.

During 2014, ANCOM undertook further control and verification operations - among which the settlement of the cases of harmful interference generated by the public illumination systems that affected the operation of the electronic communications networks used for the retransmission of audio-visual programme services in the localities of Timisesti and Bunesti and the withdrawal from the market, the prohibition to sell and use 3G GSM GP-2008D jammers introduced in the Romanian market by the company OFERTESHOP GROUP S.R.L. by Order of the Minister of Information Society no. 431/2014.

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 2014 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 sectorial programme, ANCOM conducted **983 control actions**, on the economic operators that placed the equipment in the market, and **issued 8 warnings and 3 fines** amounting to RON **23,000** for breach of the applicable legal provisions.

ANCOM updated its procedure regarding the notification of the 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 2014, **678 equipment** notifications were registered through the One Stop Notification (OSN) electronic system, proposed by the Commission and accessible via Growth E-Services 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.

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### 4.1 Electromagnetic Compatibility Laboratory

In November 2014, ANCOM inaugurated the laboratory for electromagnetic compatibility tests at Prejmer, in the county of Brasov, where one could test radio, electric and electronic equipment in the Romanian market - from telephones, electric household appliances or lamps to medical, scientific and industrial equipment. The laboratory will enable measuring, among others, harmonic current emissions, voltage fluctuations, radiated disturbances, the specific absorption rate and the disturbing voltage.



ANCOM's laboratory is endowed with the latest technology, shielded rooms and an outstanding semi-anechoic chamber where the electromagnetic emissions of our daily electric and electronic appliances will be

measured and immunity tests for their operation under various conditions will be performed.

In this laboratory, ANCOM will be able to directly check whether the products on sale or in use observe the provisions of the European directives in force regarding electromagnetic compatibility, the protection of the health and safety of the user and any other person. These measurements will be conducted according to ANCOM's annual control plan or upon receiving complaints or petitions from the communications networks and services providers as the laboratory is designed exclusively for measurements required in the market control activity. It will not be used for measurements on demand.

The electromagnetic compatibility testing laboratory is one of the Authority's most important projects in the recent years, the investment amounting to more than RON **14.6 million**, i.e. EUR **3.28 million**. With a view to establishing this laboratory, specific design and construction works were required, including special equipment provision, installation and integration, as well as training the 12 ANCOM engineers who will perform the testing. The contract for setting up the laboratory was awarded by public tender to the consortium made up of S.C. COMTEST S.R.L. and S.C. THERMO FIX S.R.L.

The entry of electric and electronic appliances on the European market is free and no prior certification or homologation is required. Nevertheless, manufacturers have the obligation to verify product conformity in accredited laboratories and to make available, to the authorities in the European countries where they distribute their products, sufficient proof of the respective product compliance with the essential requirements provided by the law.

In Romania, ANCOM watches the conformity of these products with the Directive for Electromagnetic Compatibility and with the R&TTE (Radio and Telecommunications Terminal Equipment) Directive by verifying the accompanying documents: declaration of conformity, CE marking and test reports on compliance with the essential requirements provided by the regulations in force (on electromagnetic compatibility, the protection of the health and safety of the user and any other person, as well as on the efficient use of spectrum, for radio equipment). Where, following administrative verifications, some products are suspected of non-conformity, the compliance of the respective products with the essential requirements is verified by laboratory testing. If the testing reveals that the products are non-conforming, ANCOM requests the manufacturer or the importer to bring the product in conformity with the said requirements. ANCOM can enforce contravention fines, as well.

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## 5. Postal services

The postal market preserved its attractiveness in 2013, when, over half a billion postal items (564,258,934, an increase by 7.8%) were processed in Romania: items of correspondence, printed matter, parcels, etc. One can remark a substantial increase in the total traffic of the alternative providers, by 33%, due to the increase in both the number of cross-border items processed by these providers and in the number of domestic items.

### 5.1 Main regulatory measures in the postal sector

#### 5.1.1 Decision on establishing the conditions and the procedure for assessing the degree of compliance with the minimum quality requirements in the delivery of domestic postal items

During 2014, ANCOM adopted Decision no. 583/2014 establishing the conditions and the procedure for assessing the degree of compliance with the minimum quality requirements in the delivery of domestic postal items. The universal service provider must make annual quality measurements for the following services: the clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of items of correspondence and printed matter, weighing up to (including) 2 kg, the clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of postal parcels weighing up to (including) 10 kg and the clearance, sorting, transport and delivery of cecogrammes.

The annual evaluation of compliance with minimum quality requirements for items of correspondence must be performed by an independent monitoring body, according to the ANCOM President's Decision 583/2014 corroborated with the provisions of the technical standard *SR EN 13850: 2013 - Postal services - Quality service - Measurement of the transit time from the entry in the clearance system to the final destination*, the implementation of this standard being mandatory in all Member States. For postal services dealing with printed matter, postal parcels and cecogrammes, CNPR must perform quality measurements based on its own methodology.

However, according to ANCOM President's Decision 583/2014 corroborated with the technical standard *SR EN 13850:2013*, the universal service provider must conclude a contract with an independent audit body, for performing an audit in the manner of conducting the necessary measurements in order to assess compliance with minimum quality requirements on regarding the movement time of domestic items of correspondence of the fastest standard category.

#### 5.1.2 Decision on reporting certain statistical data by the providers of postal services

In April 2014, Decision 582/2014 entered into force, amending the ANC President's Decision no. 127/2009 on the reporting of statistical data by the postal service providers.

One of the most important changes in ANCOM's procedure of collecting statistical data is merging the two statistical data reporting forms existing before the amendment decision. So, starting with the reporting year 2015, all providers must fill in identical statistical data forms, i.e. there are no differences between the universal service provider and other postal service providers.

When reporting statistical data for the year 2014, the providers must additionally report a number of indicators regarding the revenues generated exclusively from the provision of postal services classified by service category, the postal traffic for money order on paper support or complaints on each provider's relationship with the end users who access the services provided by the supplier concerned.

#### 5.1.3 Decision on the conditions and procedure for designating universal service providers in the postal sector

In 2014, ANCOM issued Decision no. 668/2014 amending and completing the Decision of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications President's Decision no. 541/2013 on the conditions and procedure for designating universal service providers in the postal sector, including the decision governing the funding mechanism to determine the net cost of the provision services within the scope of universal service. This decision optimized the procedural steps and terms defined by Decision no. 541/2013, in order to adopt a uniform approach on the whole process of compensating the net cost and for a better harmonization with the provisions of the primary legal framework.

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Thus, for more flexibility and for ensuring greater predictability among the participants in the process of compensating the net cost, the authority decided merging all the activities related to the process of compensating the net cost into a single term - 135 days. This term includes all the activities devoted to the Authority's analysis of the demand for compensation of the universal service provider, to setting the net cost and to assessing the unfair burden, as well as the activities related to the establishment and implementation of a net cost funding mechanism, if applicable. Another change made by amending Decision no. 541/2013 concerns the possible suspension of the term for processing the application for the compensation of the net cost when the documents and information provided to ANCOM by the universal service provider with a view to compensating the net cost does not fully reflect the minimum elements required, until ANCOM receives all necessary information. Thus, a 5-day term has been imposed to allow the universal service provider to submit the data requested by ANCOM with a view to analyzing the demand for the compensation of the net cost.

### 5.1.4 The decision on the application for the compensation of the net cost for the provision of postal services within within the scope of universal service in 2013

In 2014, ANCOM conducted and completed a laborious analysis process of the demand for compensation of the net cost of providing postal services within the universal service domain in 2013 submitted by the National Company "Romanian Post" - S.A., as designated universal service provider, as well as of the evaluation of the unfair burden, in order to establish the opportunity of the net cost compensation. This process represented **the first exercise on the calculation and assessment of the net cost conducted on the postal market in Romania.**

The net cost of universal service obligations is calculated as the difference between the net cost of CNPR as a result of universal service obligations (baseline scenario) and the net cost of CNPR in case it would operate without universal service obligations (alternative scenario), taking into account all relevant factors, including intangible benefits and commercial advantages of the universal service provider, the existence of a reasonable profit margin and boosting cost-effectiveness. Thus, in accordance with the regulations in force, the Authority conducted a detailed analysis of all the information made available by CNPR, of the data and assumptions used to develop the baseline scenario and the alternative scenario, and checked in detail the data, assumptions and calculation methodology used by CNPR. When needed, on the basis of alternative sources of

information, ANCOM adjusted the data, assumptions and actual calculations of parameter, so that the final amount resulting from this complex process reflects with maximum possible accuracy the value of the net cost of providing services within the scope of universal service in 2013. Thus, **the net cost CNPR registered in 2013** as a result of the obligations arising of its designation as a universal service provider, including intangible benefits, was calculated as RON **21,006,093.**



Considering the existing legal framework for postal services, the net cost associated with the provision of universal services may be compensated given that this cost represents an unfair burden. ANCOM evaluated the extent to which the net cost was an unfair burden for CNPR in 2013, based on the experience of other European countries who evaluated this aspect, as well as on the analysis of the financial and competitive status of CNPR in the context of the postal market in Romania and of the market conditions of the alternative providers of postal services. Thus, following the evaluation, ANCOM identified the relevant criteria and approaches in assessing the unfair burden on the universal service provider in Romania, establishing an optimal combination for this postal market, namely: **breakeven and materiality thresholds.** Using this mix of evaluation criteria, ANCOM found that **the net cost for 2013 was not an unfair burden** for CNPR, since the provider registered a profit - within the segment of services within the scope of universal service - above the threshold of profitability reasonably determined by the Authority.

All the elements of the complex analysis conducted by ANCOM for net cost calculation and for the assessment of the unfair burden were the subject of a national public consultation and were debated in a Consultative Council at the end of 2014, the whole process resulting in the adoption of Decision No. 1658/2014 by which the Authority decided not to compensate the net cost incurred by CNPR with the provision of services within the scope of universal postal service in 2013.

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## 5.2. General authorisation of postal service providers

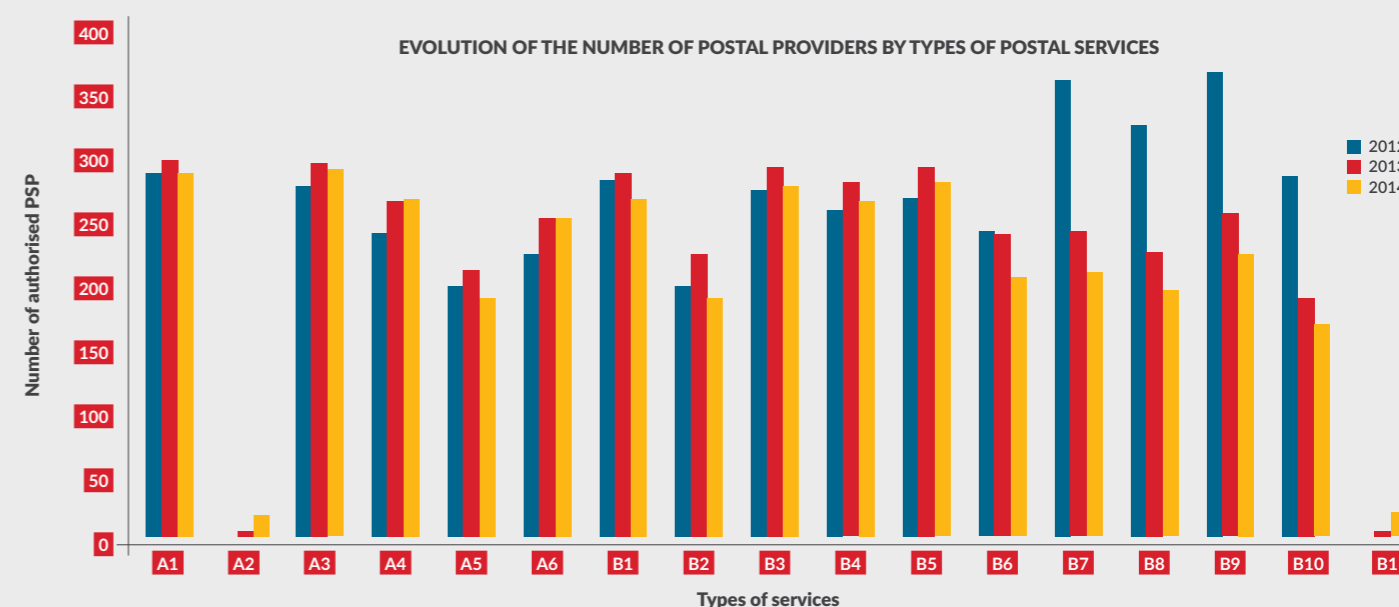
The provision of postal services in Romania is performed under general authorization regime adopted by the regulatory authority by ANRCTI President's Decision nr. 2.858/2007, as amended by ANCOM President's Decision no. 891/2009 and, subsequently, by ANCOM President's Decision no. 513/2013, a legal regime that establishes the procedure for the authorization of persons who intend to provide postal services and the conditions in which postal services may be provided.

On 31 December 2014, the Public Register of postal services providers registered a total of 371 postal service providers, down 2.7% from the level recorded in 2013. Of these, 353

persons were entitled provide postal services within the scope of universal service, down 2.5% compared to 2013 and 365 people had the right to provide postal services outside the scope of universal service, down 3% compared to 2013.

But the modest reductions achieved are only apparently negative, being caused mainly by the authorized persons' cessation of activity with the Trade Register (an estimated 2.2%), and by the penalties of withdrawing the right to provide postal services decided as a result of the infringement of the obligations incumbent as a postal service provider (1% of all the providers), a situation that indicates opportunities for access and development in the postal market.

Fig 5.1 Evolution of the number 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

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- 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

### 5.3 Monitoring the enforcement of specific regulations in the postal field

In order to ensure that the legal provisions are respected in the postal market, ANCOM conducted 1,367 control actions in 2014, resulting in one notification **121 warnings and 14 fines** totalling RON **62,500**.

516 control actions were conducted on the National Company Romanian Post (CNPR), in its capacity as a universal service

provider. Following these controls, CNPR was sanctioned with 14 warnings and a fine of RON 5,000.

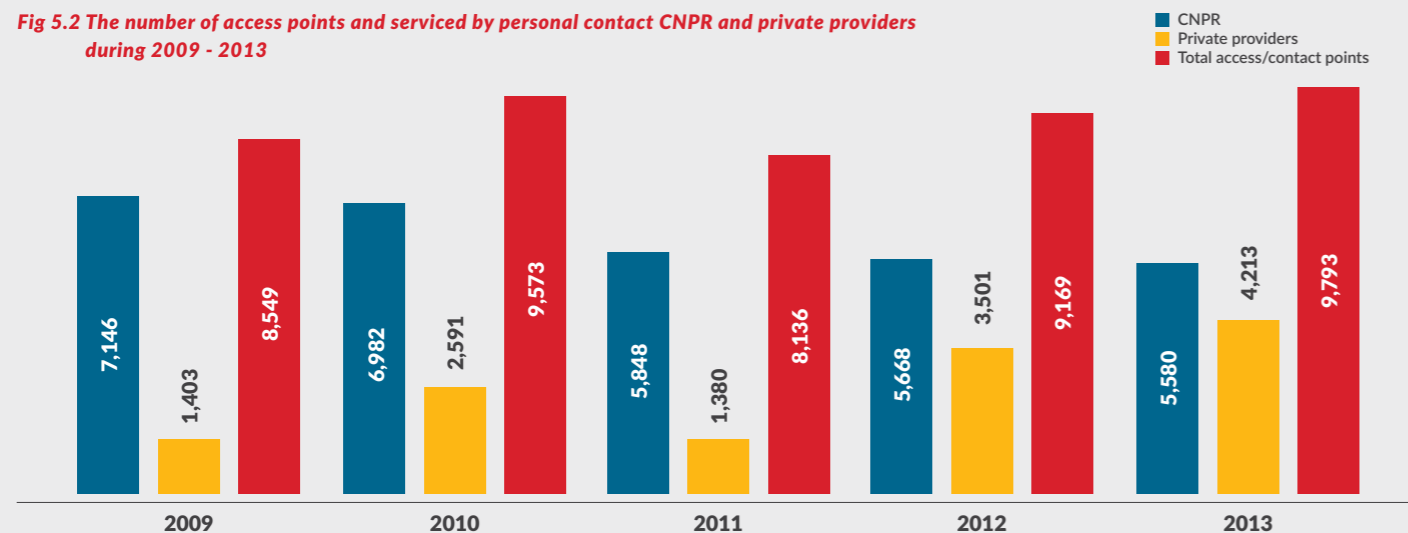
The most frequent irregularities concerned the non-compliance with the obligations imposed under the general authorisation regime.

### 5.4 Protection of the postal services users

In 2013, the Romanian postal users had at their disposal **9,793** access and contact points served by human personnel, which stands for an average of 2,21

access/contact points served by human personnel per 1 Km<sup>2</sup> and 2,171 inhabitants/access or contact point.

Fig 5.2 The number of access points and serviced by personal contact CNPR and private providers during 2009 - 2013



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In 2013, the postal service providers received 124,006 complains from the users, only 24,815 of which were found to be substantiated. 9,518 complaints were solved by damage compensation, amounting RON 2,587,435.

Considered in proportion to the number of complaint, the overall general traffic (564,258,934 postal items) reveals that, in 2013, there was one complaint per 4,550 postal items, one substantiated claim per 22,739 postal items, one unsubstantiated claim per

5,689 postal items and that, on average, one in three substantiated complaints was solved by damage compensation.

The Authority received and solved during last year, 92 complaints regarding the quality of postal services, most of them on the delayed receipt of postal items. Also, some user complaints concerned damaged parcels and delayed reception of the payment for goods shipped by the cash on delivery service.

### 5.5 Postal market in 2013

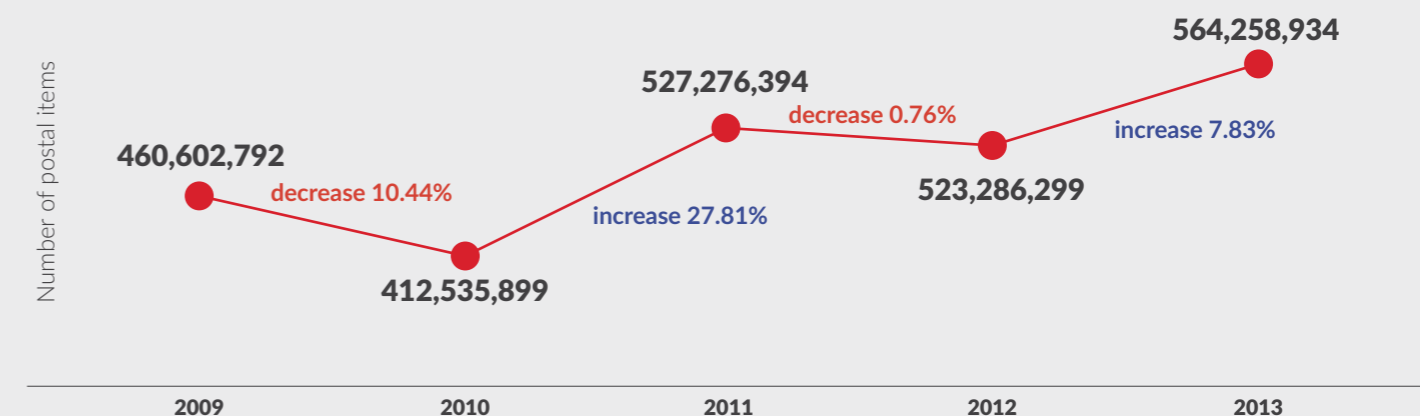
According to the data collected by ANCOM on the evolution of the postal market in 2013, and published in 2014, a share of 62.14% of the 383 authorised providers (respectively 238) were actively present on the market, with 184 of them working on their own behalf and 54 mandated to provide postal services on behalf and on the account of another postal provider, based on a contract.

In 2013, 54 individuals and businesses were approved as providers of postal services, while 38 providers waived their right to provide services for which they were authorized and 95 providers have not exercised the right to provide postal services.

Total postal traffic increased by 7.8%, while the activity of alternative providers has increased. In 2013, in Romania, over half a billion postal items (items of correspondence, printed matter, parcels, etc.) - 564,258,934 - were processed, of which 530,106,224 were domestic items and 34,152,710 cross-border items. Both domestic traffic and cross-border traffic registered increases in 2013, by 7.4% and respectively 14.4%.



Fig 5.3 Dynamics of the total postal traffic during 2009-2013

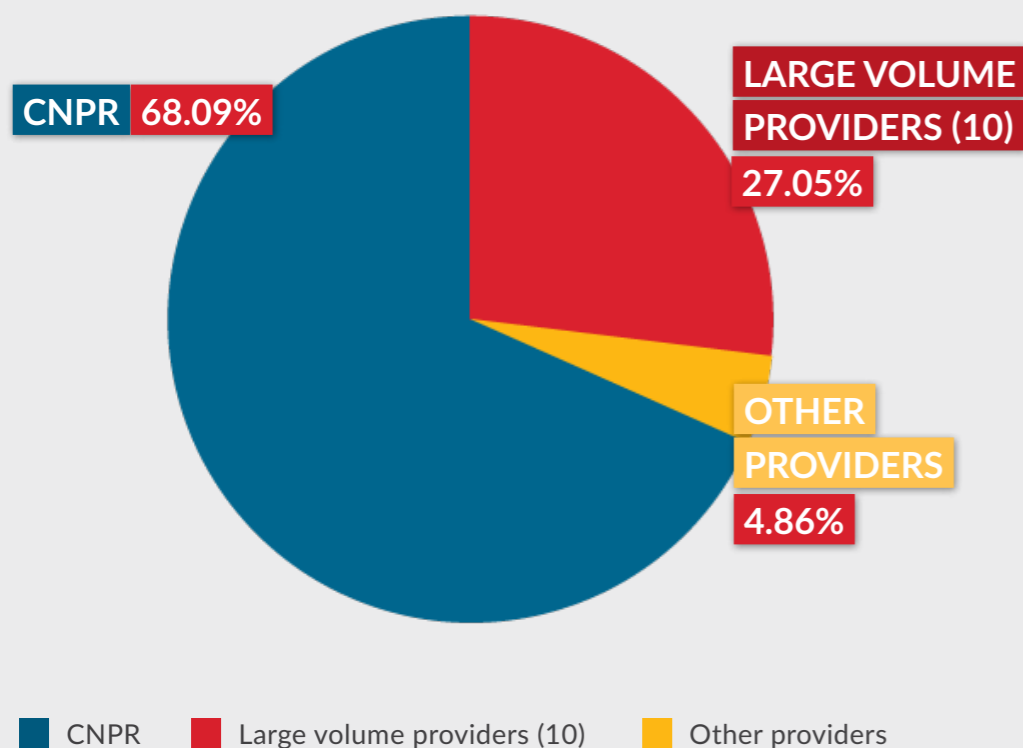


In 2013, the total CNPR traffic continued the previous decline, both internally and internationally, while total traffic of alternative providers recorded the highest level ever, by over 33% more than in

2012 - 180,027,493 items. Alternative providers processed by 61.3% more cross-border items and by 31.9% more domestic items compared with 2012.

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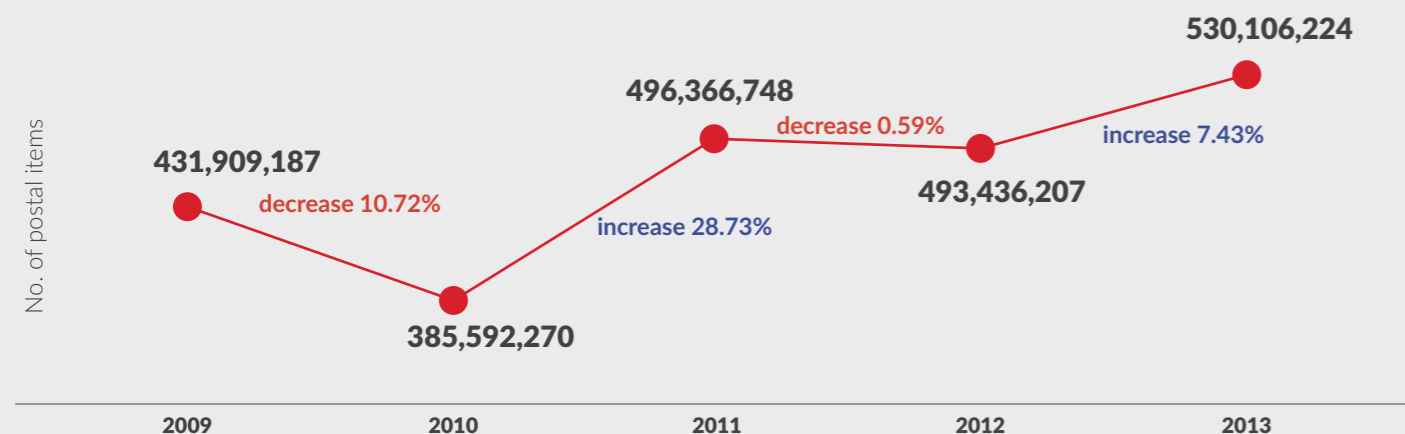
Fig 5.4 Distribution postal market among the postal service providers, in 2013



In 2013, the total domestic traffic grew by 7.43% compared to 2012, reaching 530,106,224 items. Of the total domestic

traffic, CNPR processed 363,613,300 items, i.e. a percentage of 68.59%, the rest being achieved by alternative providers.

Fig 5.5 Dynamics of total domestic traffic: 2009-2013

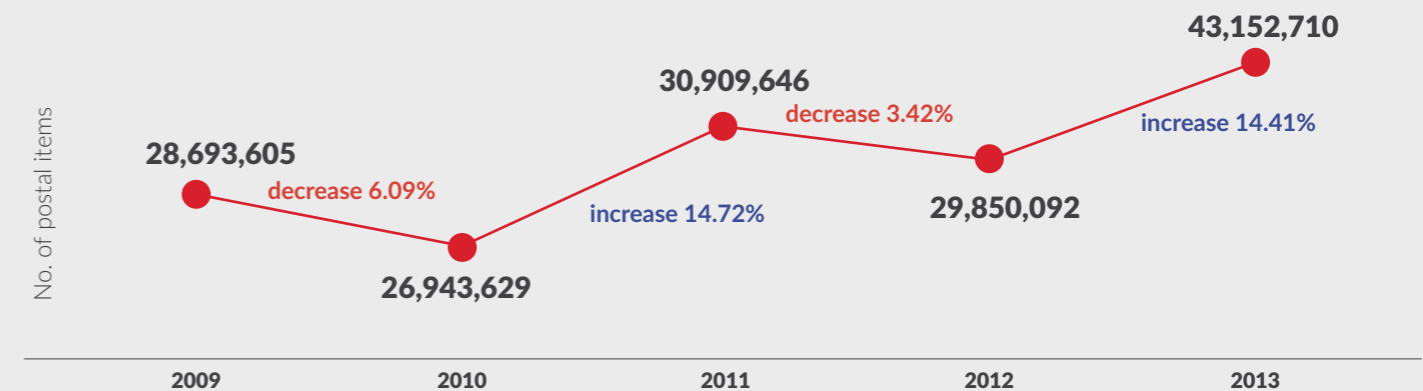


In 2013, 34,152,710 cross-border items were processed, i.e. an increase by 14.4% over 2012. Of this, CNPR processed 20,618,141 items, i.e. 60.3%. The next ten large-volume providers in this market

segment achieved a traffic of 11,873,202 items, representing 34.7% of total cross-border traffic and other providers achieved 4.8% - i.e. 1,661,367 items.

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Fig 5.6 Dynamics of total cross-border traffic in 2009-2013



From the total number of postal items processed in Romania in 2013, 92.6% were correspondence items, printed matter, small parcels and direct mail, weighing up to 2 kg (letter post). This segment increased by 6.7% compared to 2012, out of the 522,927,587 postal items, CNPR processing 72%.

For parcel delivery, both domestic and cross-border, Romanians prefer to use the services of alternative providers, CNPR holding a market share of only 11.4% in this segment. In 2013, there were collected and distributed 26,868,229 postal parcels, by 12.22% more than in 2012.

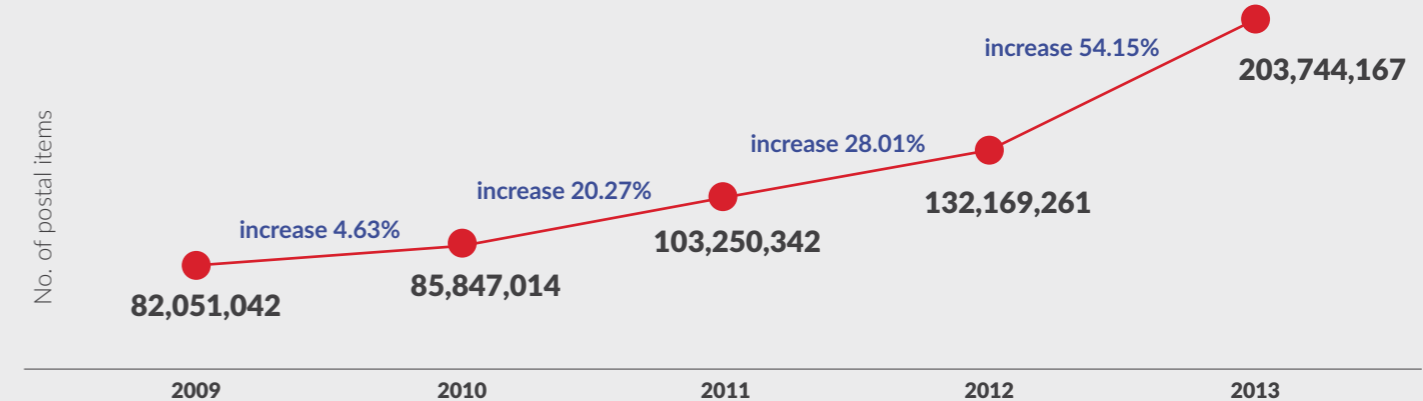
Regarding Express services, they also experienced a significant traffic increase in 2013, by 52.6% compared to the previous year, the total postal traffic in this case registering 14,463,118 items.

Postal items traffic within the **universal service** continued to fall in 2013, by 7.8% compared to 2012, to 360,514,767 items. Although CNPR continued processing 76.4% of the items within the universal service, its traffic decreased by 17.4%, while the alternative providers' traffic increased by 48%.

Total postal traffic for the postal services **outside the universal service area** corresponding to 2013 was **203,744,167** postal items, representing a rate of 36.11% of the total postal traffic in 2013.

Analyzing the dynamics of total traffic outside the universal service area, one can remark that in the past five years it registered an upward trend, with substantial increases by over 20%, in the period 2010 - 2012 and over 50%, in 2013.

Fig 5.7 Dynamics of total postal traffic outside universal service area in the period 2009 - 2013



The total domestic traffic outside the universal service area in the past five years followed the same upward trend, as the total traffic in this market segment registered a growth by over 50% in 2013, almost the highest volume of traffic (198,859,957) in these 5 years.

Total cross-border traffic outside the universal service area in the period 2009 - 2013 was characterized by alternative increases and decreases, in 2012 registering the highest traffic (5,977,463 items) in five years, while in 2013, it has decreased by 18.29% compared to 2012 (4,884,210 items).

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## 6. Communication

### 6.1 Communication with the public - access to public information, information campaigns

In 2014, ANCOM granted special importance to inform the end-users about the rights and obligations they have in relation to the electronic communications service providers.

Additionally, in order to facilitate user access to practical information on electronic communications services and on postal services, as well as to the user applications developed by ANCOM, the homepage of the website [www.ancom.org.ro](http://www.ancom.org.ro) was redesigned to ensure access to the ANCOM **InfoCentre**, to **Veritel.ro** – the online tariff comparison tool, to **Netograf.ro** – the application for measuring the technical quality parameters of the internet access service and to **Portabilitate.ro** – a portal with information about porting telephone numbers.



Tabel 6.1. Information requests during 2014

REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION BY DOMAINS OF INTEREST*	704
<b>Electronic communications</b>	
telephony	126
Internet access	18
television	8
market analyses/tariffs	65
authorisation (general authorisation, audiovisual, endorsement)	112
interconnection	1
radio frequencies	37
equipment	38
Comparison tool	0
Infrastructure	9
Portability	104
Postal services	23
Other	174
Not-considered requests	0
Rejected requests	0
Re-directed requests	2
Written requests	217
Requests addressed on telephone	487
Requests submitted by natural persons	430
Requests submitted by legal persons	274
Administrative complaints	0
Complaints in Court	0
Total costs	0

\* Some requests cover several domains of interest.

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### 6.2 Public consultation

In order to ensure decisional transparency, ANCOM continued in 2014 an open and permanent dialogue with the industry representatives, both through the public consultation process and in the Consultative Council, and also during the numerous consultation and project work meetings organized upon the initiative of ANCOM or of the industry.

Thus, the Authority held 18 public consultations in 2014. In the process of public consultation, ANCOM received a total of over 250 recommendations, both in writing and during the five meetings of the Consultative Council. More than 80 of the comments received were considered grounded and led to amending or completing the draft decisions.

Tabel 6.2. Public consultation in 2014

1. Normative acts adopted in 2014	8
2. Individual acts communicated in 2014	59
3. Drafts publicly announced in 2014:	11
on the Authority's website	11
by posting, at the Authority's headquarters	11
in mass-media	11
4. Number of projects consulted but not adopted until the end of 2014	2
5. Non-normative drafts	6
6. Number of persons designated in charge of relations with the civil society	3
7. Total number of recommendations received	280*
8. Total number of recommendations included in decisions	81
9. Number of participants in the consultations with the industry	150
10. Meetings of the Consultative Council	5
11. Decisions issued by the Authority, challenged in court for non-observance of the public consultation procedure in 2014	0
12. 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 2013, adopted in 2014 (these recommendations were not included in the 2012 or 2013 transparency report).





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### 6.3 Communication with mass-media

An important role in the process of **communication with the industry and with the consumers** is played by ANCOM's website and by the informative materials submitted by the Authority in electronic format, as well as by maintaining an open dialogue with the media representatives through press responses to the requests. The Authority's web page has been accessed on average by nearly 17,000 users each month.

The Authority's information materials, available in Romanian and English, were sent by e-mail to approximately 2,600 people (representatives of the industry, of the users, of the mass-media in Romania and abroad, of the European

**Tabel 6.3 The Authority's activity reflected by the mass-media, January - December 2014**

Total number of mentions in the media in 2014	6.424
Total number of mentions in the written press	308
positive	103
negative	34
neutral	171
Number of press releases in 2014	76



Commission and of the regulatory authorities in Europe).

The media representatives interested in the work of the Authority received, during 2014, a total of 76 press releases and submitted 222 requests for information, which were reflected in over 6,400 press materials about the Authority's work.

**Tabel 6.4 Information requests from the mass-media, January - December 2014**

TOTAL NUMBER OF REQUESTS	222
<b>REQUESTS BY DOMAINS OF INTEREST (THE MOST FREQUENT)</b>	
• Digital TV	27
• 112	16
• Roaming rates	16
• Market data	15
• Interconnection tariffs	15
• Users	12
• ANCOM laboratory	11
• ANCOM balance	11
• Monitoring, control and fines	10
• Netograf	7
• Communication infrastructure	7
• Portability	6
• Netcity	5
• ANCOM auctions	4
• 4G LTE	4
• MVNO	4
• Veritel	4
• Electromagnetic compatibility	4
• Spectrum	3
• CNPR	3
• Security incidents	3
• Numbering	2
• Internet quality parameters	1
• Others	31
Solved requests	222
Unsolved requests	-
Re-directed requests	-
Withdrawn requests	-
Written requests	73
• on paper	0
• electronically	73
Requests addressed over telephone	149
Requests addressed personally	0
Total costs	no additional resources needed
Average answering timeframe	1,32 (h)
Maximum answering timeframe	24 (h)
Minimum answering timeframe	0 (h)

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## 7. International Relations

### 7.1 International relations - 2014 objectives

From the international relations perspective, 2014 was an ambitious year for ANCOM, as well as a year of consolidating the initiatives launched in previous years, a year in which the international relations activity continued taking place at a global, European and regional level, while preserving the national cooperation component, by permanently collaborating with the partner institutions in Romania – the Ministry for Information Society, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs etc.

On the international level, ANCOM acted according to the international foreign policy objectives established on the national level, as an autonomous public authority with regulatory powers in the electronic communications and postal services fields and with attributions regarding the administration and management of limited resources in the electronic communications sector.

Already a tradition in the Authority's work, the international conference of 2014 was dedicated to

consumers, presenting the main information tools available to the users of communication services and analyzing the ways in which regulators can support the users to obtain the information they need to protect their rights. The conference was opened by Houlin Zhao, the Deputy Secretary-General of the International Telecommunication Union (ITU), who stressed the importance the ITU attaches to communications users, highlighting the fact that all the Union's endeavors keep in high regard the end-users' interests and finding those methods through which they hold all the information they need to make the best decisions on telecom services and by the Romanian Minister for Information Society, Răzvan Cotovelea. The event brought together representatives from the European Commission and associations for users of telecom services and also telecom regulatory authorities from countries such as Belgium, Croatia, France, Italy, UK and Sweden.

### 7.2 ANCOM a global level

On a global level, 2014 was the year of the ITU Plenipotentiary Conference, the most important event in the field, held every four years. Romania's objective in the Conference, assumed at the government level, was the reelection of our country in the ITU Council for the sixth consecutive term, as a representative of region C. With the wide exposure due to Mr. Marius Catalin Marinescu's exercising of the ITU Council presidency in 2013 and to the excellent cooperation between the institutions that joined forces to achieve this goal - ANCOM, the Ministry of Information (MSI) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), Romania won another term in the ITU Council for the period 2015-2018. During the Conference, in addition to electing the ITU leadership for the next four years, the Strategic and Financial Plans were adopted and important decisions were made for the future of the organization and of the ICT sector.

During 2014, the ANCOM specialists continued working in both study groups of the three ITU divisions (Radiocommunications, Standardization and Development) and in the ITU Council working groups on issues that concern the Union's strategic and financial plans, the implementation of the results of the World Conference on the Information Society (WSIS), cybersecurity or human resource management. Furthermore, ANCOM intensified their direct collaboration and experience exchanges with

their counterparts in other EU member states, on areas where ANCOM is responsible for obtaining specialized information and improving the Authority's technical activities.

In addition to the intense activity carried out within the ITU, 2014 was marked by ANCOM's sustained and active involvement in the francophone network of telecommunications regulators, FRATEL, whose presidency ANCOM held during October 2013 - October 2014, the Authority's representatives participating in network events as speakers, moderators or guests of honor and representing FRATEL in relation to other international organizations in the field. ANCOM led FRATEL's 2014 Steering Committee meetings, where decisions on the action plan for the following year, the topic of the subsequent debates and the management of the organization are taken. ANCOM's active participation within FRATEL was useful not only in terms of Romania's representation in the network of the telecom regulators from the French-speaking countries, but also in terms of increasing the Authority's visibility on the European and international level, of enhancing bilateral cooperation with the network members and obtaining support for its representatives' projects and candidatures in other international bodies.

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### 7.3 ANCOM on European level

The European dimension of ANCOM's international relations activity is, by far, the most complex and elaborate, given Romania's status as a member of the European Union and the direct impact that the developments in the European ICT sector have on the Romanian market. As a public authority of a Member State of the European Union, ANCOM is involved in decision-making at European level. Thus, in 2014, ANCOM continued to cooperate directly with the structures of the European Commission, with the Ministry for Information Society and with Romania's Permanent Representation in Brussels, with a view to promoting national interests by a consistent and coherent national position towards the EU legislative projects. Under the obligations rising from Romania's status as a member of the European Union, ANCOM continued its involvement in the European specialized structures – the Radio Spectrum Committee, the Radio Spectrum Policy Group, the Communications Committee, the Postal Directive Committee, ENISA, TCAM etc. Meanwhile, ANCOM met the representation obligations required by the national mechanism for the coordination of European affairs.

In the Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications (BEREC), the main structure for coordinating communications regulation in Europe, ANCOM specialists participated in all the entity's activities during 2014, contributing to the development of common regulatory practices. Thus, ANCOM's experts participated in working meetings on regulatory issues, being involved in data collection, analysis and drafting BEREC reports. One of the most important documents of BEREC in 2014, in which ANCOM's specialist was among the project responsables, was BEREC's Opinion on the European Commission Recommendation on relevant markets. Other topics in which ANCOM's specialists had a high degree of involvement and responsibility were BEREC's reports on: the analysis and regulation of oligopoly, equivalent access for disabled users, review the scope of universal service and a regulatory accounting report.

ANCOM's continued its involvement in the work of the European Regulators Group on postal services, ERGP, whose presidency was held by the Authority in 2014. In this capacity, ANCOM organized a seminar devoted to a debate on ERGP's future actions, in order to discover new areas of interest and strategic directions to guide the ERGP work in 2015. This seminar was organized after ANCOM previously held the 2013 seminar with the same objectives, when the ERGP members were consulted on the way forward in the 2014, the action plan and the meeting topics being prepared by ANCOM, in collaboration with the ERGP Secretariat and the heads of the ERGP sub-groups.

While presiding the ERGP, ANCOM was the architect of a first ever initiative for ERGP and for the European postal sector. Thus, in November 2014, Bucharest hosted the first seminar dedicated to a dialogue with the industry, in which more than 150 representatives from more than 30 regulatory authorities in Europe and from the top players in the postal services discussed the prospects and sustainability of the universal postal service at the European level. ANCOM's specialists participated also in the work of the ERGP sub-groups, undertaking specific tasks as part of the drafting teams for the ERGP reports that were elaborated during 2014.

In 2014, ANCOM continued its involvement, in areas within its scope of responsibility, in the technical structures of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations (CEPT) – a European organization founded in 1959 that brings together the communications and regulatory authorities from 48 European countries, Romania being one of the members. ANCOM's specialists participated in working groups on issues regarding spectrum engineering, numbering resources management, spectrum management, emergency communications etc. Among the ANCOM's results in this organization, we count the review of Decision ERC/DEC (99) 01, which harmonizes the European examination syllabus of candidates for general radio operator certificate and the restricted radio operator in the Global Maritime Distress and Safety System - GMDSS, an activity coordinated by ANCOM's specialist, Aurelian Sorinel Calinciuc. Moreover, ANCOM's representative Florin Dragomir has coordinated the project team on matters related to emergency services (PT ES), who produced a report containing a series of recommendations for the implementation of the provisions relating to the accuracy and reliability of 112 caller location information.

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

Moreover, in 2014, ANCOM continued its active participation in ETSI – The European Telecommunications Standards Institute. ETSI develops standards applicable to electronic communications and information technology, including technologies for fixed, mobile, convergent, broadcasting and internet networks. Membership in this organization allows ANCOM to be directly involved in developing standards and to take part in the European decision-making process on standardization in telecommunications.

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### 7.4 ANCOM on regional level



ANCOM's priority in the region of Central and South-Eastern Europe remained contributing to the development of the communications market in the region by engaging in the CEE RWG regional group more intensively. Thus, in 2014 ANCOM continued administrating the group portal, in its in-house version ([www.ceerwg.net](http://www.ceerwg.net)), and organised a Group meeting on 26 and 27 May, in Bucharest. ANCOM continued ensuring the group's Executive Secretariat, which includes preparing meeting agendas, correspondence with the CEE RWG members, consultations on topics of interest, content development, development of the regional portal, designed both for regional collaboration and communication among Group members and for informing the interested public on the topics discussed and debated in the CEE RWG.

During 2014, the Authority continued collaborating with their counterparts in the region on the basis of the Memorandums of Understanding in place. Among these, the cooperation with the

communications authority of the Republic of Moldova (ANRCETI) was the most intense, both on the technical, expert level and on regional issues of common interest. Thus, the two parties had bilateral meetings and participated in larger regional events.

Another important regional component of ANCOM's activity, intensified during 2014, was the participation in events organised by the the Regulators Network of the Member States of the Eastern Partnership (EaP), a regional cooperation structure founded in 2009, with the EU support, in order to create the necessary conditions to accelerate political association and economic integration of partner countries in Eastern Europe within the European community. ANCOM supported this initiative by attending working meetings, providing direct dissemination of regulatory practices and expert information through questionnaires, for the benefit of EaP members interested in the Romanian experience in certain areas of electronic communications regulation.

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## 8. Human resources and management

### 8.1 Improving the internal/management control system

In 2014, ANCOM's management continued its efforts to improve the system of internal/management control, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions and principles, so as to set the premises for the public funds managed by the Authority to be used in conditions of legality, regularity, effectiveness, efficiency and economy.

ANCOM's orientation toward continuous quality improvement and excellence in the fulfilment of its role and functions was confirmed by maintaining the certification of

conformity with the requirements of international standard ISO 9001:2008, achieved this year.

In accordance with the organizational development strategy for the medium term, in 2014, ANCOM continued its efforts to simplify procedures, integrate the information systems in conducting the internal processes and in the interaction with its customers (communication service providers). As well, a constant concern has been to increase the security of the IT and communication systems within the organization.

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

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

In 2014, continuing the analysis of the the cultural and organizational climate conducted in the previous year, ANCOM began implementing 5 organizational change projects in order to increase employee motivation, cultivate a sense of belonging to the group and improve communication and team collaboration.

The topics of these projects targeted the review of the current professional performance evaluation system, developing communication skills and teamwork, facilitating the exchange of knowledge and experience within ANCOM, and the use of meetings as means to

facilitate communication between departments and organizing work by projects.

#### HIGHLIGHTS:

- > 617 employees at the end of 2014.
- > 88% of employees have higher education, of which:
  - 58% - technical studies;
  - 24% - economic studies;
  - 10% - legal studies;
  - 8% - other high education.
- > 60% of employees participated in training programs, the average duration of the training being 8 days/participant.

### 8.3 Ethics and Professional Conduct

ANCOM intends to develop and maintain relationships based on trust with all the groups involved and interested in its public activity – end-users of communications services, communications service providers, its own employees, other state institutions, the media,

foreign organizations etc. Therefore, in 2014, the Authority carried out a series of actions with a view to popularizing the internal Code of Ethics and Professional Conduct, in order to accurately and clearly understand the concept of ethics in the organization.

### 8.4 Health and safety at work

Throughout 2014 ANCOM's management undertook actions necessary to protect the health of employees, their adequate information on measures and principles

for a healthy life, safety and health at work.

There were no work accidents.

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## 9. Financial data

### Balance sheet as of 31.12.2014

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	<b>ASSETS</b>	01	x	x
I.	<b>NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b>	02	x	x
1.	<b>Intangible fixed assets</b> (ac.2030000+2050000+2060000+2080100+2080200+2330000-2800300-2800500-2800800-2900400-2900500-2900800-2930100*)	03	7,455,363	2,757,192
2.	<b>Technical installations, transport means, animals, plantations, furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets</b> (ac.2130100+2130200+2130300+2130400+2140000+2310000-2810300-2810400-2910300-2910400-2930200*)	04	118,477,543	124,068,866
3.	<b>Land and buildings</b> (ac.2110100+2110200+2120000+2310000-2810100-2810200-2910100-2910200-2930200*)	05	72,506,685	78,802,391
4.	<b>Other non-financial assets</b> (ac.2150000)	06	0	0
5.	<b>Non-current financial assets (long-term investments) - over 1 year</b> (ac.2600100+2600200+2600300+2650000+2670201+2670202+2670203+2670204+2670205+2670208-2960101-2960102-2960103 - 2960200), din care:	07	39,279	39,154
	<b>Participation titles</b> (2600100+2600200+2600300-2960101-2960102-2960103)	08	0	0
6.	<b>Non-current debts - amounts to be received after more than 1 year</b> (ac.4110201+4110208+4130200+4280202+4610201+4610209-4910200-4960200), din care:	09	0	0
	<b>Non-current commercial debts - amounts to be received after more than 1 year</b> (ac.4110201+4110208+4130200+4610201-4910200-4960200)	10	0	0
7.	<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS</b> (rows 03+04+05+06+07+09)	15	198,478,870	205,667,603
	<b>CURRENT ASSETS</b>	18	x	x
1.	<b>Stocks</b> (ac.3010000+3020100+3020200+3020300+3020400+3020500+3020600+3020700+3020800+3020900+3030100+3030200+3040100+3040200+3050100+3050200+3070000+3090000+3310000+3320000+3410000+3450000+3460000+3470000+3490000+3510100+3510200+3540100+3540500+3540600+3560000+3570000+3580000+3590000+3610000+3710000+3810000+/-3480000+/-3780000-3910000-3920100-3920200-3930000-3940100-3940500-3940600-3950100-3950200-3950300-3950400-3950600-3950700-3950800-3960000-3970000-3980000)	19	6,584,776	6,569,197
2.	<b>Current debts - amounts to be received in less than 1 year</b>	20	x	x
	<b>Debts from commercial operations, prepayments and other offsets</b> (ac.2320000+2340000+4090101+4090102+4110101+4110108+4130100+4180000+4250000+4280102+4610101+4610109+4730109**+4810101+4810102+4810103+4810200+4810300+4810900+4820000+4830000+4890000-4910101-4960100+5120800), of which:	21	85,271,513	1,795,838

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No.	INDICATORS	Row Code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
	<b>Commercial debts and prepayments</b> (ac.2320000+2340000+4090101+4090102+4110101+4110108+4130100+4180000+4610101-4910100-4960100), of which:	22	85,247,532	1,669,379
	<b>PREPAYMENTS GRANTED</b>	22.1	x	x
	<b>Budgetary debts</b> (ac.4310100**+4310200**+4310300**+4310400**+4310500**+4310700**+4370100**+4370200**+4370300**+4420400+4420800**+4440000**+4460000**+4480200+4610102+4630000+4640000+4650100+4650200+4660401+4660402+4660500+4660900+4810101**+4810102**+4810103**+4810900**+4820000**-4970000), of which:	23	109,791	101,370,083
	<b>Debts of the general consolidated budget</b> (ac.4630000+4640000+4650100+4650200+4660401+4660402+4660500+4660900-4970000)	24	0	0
	<b>Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds</b> (ac.4500100+4500300+4500501+4500502+4500503+4500504+4500505+4500700+4510100+4510300+4510500+4530100+4540100+4540301+4540302+4540501+4540502+4540503+4540504+4550100+4550301+4550302+4550303+4560100+4560303+4560309+4570100+4570201+4570202+4570203+4570205+4570206+4570209+4570301+4570302+4570309+4580100+4580301+4580302+4610103+4730103**+4740000+4760000), of which:	25	730,836	0
	<b>Amounts to be received from the European Commission / other donors</b> (ac.4500100+4500300+4500501+4500502+4500503+4500504+4500505+4500700)	26	0	0
	<b>Short-term loans granted</b> (ac.2670101+2670102+2670103+2670104+2670105+2670108+2670601+2670602+2670603+2670604+2670605+2670609+4680101+4680102+4680103+4680104+4680105+4680106+4680107+4680108+4680109+4690103+4690105+4690106+4690108+4690109)	27		
	<b>Total current debts</b> (rows 21+23+25+27)	30	86,112,140	103,165,921
3.	<b>Short-term investments</b> (ac.5050000-5950000)	31		
4.	<b>Accounts in treasury and credit institutions</b>	32	x	x
	<b>Accounts in treasury, cash</b> (ac.5100000+5120101+5120501+5130101+5130301+5130302+5140101+5140301+5140302+5150101+5150103+5150301+5150500+5150600+5160101+5160301+5160302+5170101+5170301+5170302+5200100+5210100+5210300+5230000+5250101+5250102+5250301+5250302+5250400+5260000+5270000+5280000+5290101+5290201+5290301+5290400+5290901+5310101+5500101+5520000+5550101+5550400+5570101+5580101+5580201+5590101+5600101+5600300+5600401+5610100+5610300+5620100+5620300+5620401+5710100+5710300+5710400+5740101+5740102+5740301+5740302+5740400+5750100+5750300+5750400-7700000)	33	271,763,235	404,633,249

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No.	INDICATORS	Row Code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
	<b>Receivable interest, other valuables, treasury prepayments</b> (ac.5180701+5320100+5320200+5320300+5320400+5320500+5320600+5320800+5420100)	33.1	138,953	37,708
	<b>DEPOSITS</b>	34	x	x
	<b>Accounts in credit institutions, BNR, foreign currency cash</b> (ac. 5110101+5110102+5120102+5120402+5120502+5130102+5130202+5140102+5140202+5150102+5150202+5150302+5160102+ 5160202+5170102+5170202+5290102+5290202+5290302+ 5290902+5310402+5410102+5410202+5500102+5550102+5550202+5570202+5580102+5580202+5580302+5580302+5580303+ 5590102+5590202+5600102+5600103+5600402+5620402)	35	74,246	71,045
	<b>Receivable interest, treasury prepayments</b> (ac.5180702+5420200)	35.1		8,964
	<b>DEPOSITS</b>	36	x	x
	<b>Total liquid assets and other valuables</b> (rows 33+33.1+35+35.1)	40	271,976,434	404,750,966
5.	<b>Liquid assets accounts of the Central Treasury and of the Local Treasuries</b> (ac.5120600+5120700+5120901+5120902+5121000+5240100+ 5240200+5240300+5550101+5550102+5550103-7700000)	41		
	<b>Receivable interest</b> (5180701+5180702)	41.1		
6.	<b>Expenditures in advance</b> (ac.4710000)	42	248,787	283,233
7.	<b>TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS</b> (rows19+30+31+40+41+41.1+42)	45	364,922,137	514,769,317
8.	<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b> (rows 15+45)	46	563,401,007	720,436,920
B.	<b>DEBTS</b>	50	x	x
	<b>NON-CURRENT DEBTS - amounts to be paid after more than 1 year</b> sume ce urmează a fi plătite după o perioadă mai mare de un an	51	x	x
1.	<b>Non-current payables - amounts to be paid after more than 1 year</b> (ac.2690200+4010200+4030200+4040200+4050200+4280201+ 4620201+4620209+5090000) of which:	52	0	0
	<b>Commercial debts</b> (ac. 4010200+4030200+4040200+4050200+ 4620201)	53	0	0
2.	<b>Long-term loans</b> (ac.1610200+1620200+1630200+1640200+1650200+1660201+1660202+1660203+1660204+1670201+1670202+1670203+ 1670208+1670209-1690200)	54	13,790,162	11,478,774
3.	<b>Provisions</b> (ac. 1510201+1510202+1510203+1510204+1510208)	55		
	<b>TOTAL NON-CURRENT DEBTS</b> (rows52+54+55)	58	13,790,162	11,478,774
	<b>CURRENT DEBTS</b> amounts to be paid within less than 1 year	59	x	x

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No.	INDICATORS	Row Code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
1.	<b>Commercial debts, prepayments and other offsets</b> (ac.2690100+4010100+4030100+4040100+4050100+4080000 + 4190000+4620101+4620109+4730109+4810101+4810102 + 4810103+4810200+4810300+4810900+4820000+4830000+ 4890000+5090000+5120800), of which:	60	21,661,071	1,572,338
	<b>Commercial debts and prepayments</b> (ac.4010100+4030100+4040100+4050100+4080000+4190000+4620101), of which:	61	21,661,071	1,435,840
	<b>PREPAYMENTS RECEIVED</b>	61.1	x	x
2.	<b>Debts to budgets</b> (ac.4310100+4310200+4310300+4310400+4310500+4310700+ 4370100+4370200+4370300+44000000+4410000+4420300+4420800+4440000+4460000+4480100+4550501+4550502+4550503+4670100+4670200+4670300+4670400+4670500+4670900+ 4730109+4810900+4820000) of which:	62	2,177,130	3,057,952
	<b>Debts of public institutions to budgets</b>	63	x	x
	<b>Social contributions</b> (ac.4310100+4310200+4310300+4310400+4310500+4310700+ 4370100+4370200+4370300)	63.1	1,579,962	1,790,533
	<b>Amounts owed to the budget from non-refundable external funds</b> (ac. 4550501+4550502+4550503)	64		
3.	<b>Debts from operations with non-refundable external funds and budget funds, other debts to other international bodies</b> (ac.4500200+4500400+4500600+4510200+4510401+4540402+ 4540409+4510601+4510602+4510603+4510605+4510606+4510609+4520100+4520200+4530200+4540200+4540401+4540402+4540601+4540602+4540603+4550200+4550401+4550402+4550403+4550404+4560400+4580401+4580402+4580501+4580502+4590000+4620103+4730103 +4760000)	65		
	<b>Of which: amounts owed to the European Commission / other donors</b> (ac. 4500200+4500400+4500600+4590000+4620103)	66		
4.	<b>Short-term loans - amounts to be paid within less than 1 year</b> (ac. 5180601+5180603+5180604+5180605+5180606+5180608+5180609+5180800+5190101+5190102+5190103+5190104+5190105+5190106+5190107+5190108+5190109+5190110+5190180+5190190) 70	70		
5.	<b>Long-term loans - amounts to be paid during the current financial year</b> (ac. 1610100+1620100+1630100+1640100+1650100+1660101+1660102+1660103+1660104+1670101+1670102+1670103+1670108+)	71	3,438,037	4,140,276
6.	<b>Employees' salaries</b> (ac. 4210000+4230000+4260000+4270100+4270300+4280101)	72	3,089,628	3,187,417
7.	<b>Other rights of another categories of persons (pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants)</b> (ac. 4220100+4220200+4240000+4260000+4270200+4270300+4290000+4380000), of which:	73		
	<b>Pensions, unemployment indemnities, grants</b>	73.1	x	x
8.	<b>Revenues in advance</b> (ac. 4720000)	74	12,181	12,862
9.	<b>Provisions</b> (ac. 1510101+1510102+1510103+1510104+1510108)	75		

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No.	INDICATORS	Row Code	Balance account at the beginning of the year	Balance account at the end of the year
10.	<b>TOTAL CURRENT DEBTS</b> (rows 60+62+65+70+71+72+73+74+75)	78	30,378,047	11,970,845
11.	<b>TOTAL DEBTS</b> (rows 58+78)	79	44,168,209	23,449,619
12.	<b>NET ASSETS = TOTAL ASSETS - TOTAL DEBTS = OWN CAPITALS</b> (rows 80 = rd. 46 - 79 = rd. 90)	80	519,232,798	696,987,301
C.	<b>OWN CAPITALS</b>	83	x	x
1.	<b>Reserves, funds</b> (ac. 1000000+1010000+1020000+1030000+1040000+1050100+1050200+1050300+1050400+1050500+1060000+132000+1330000+1390100)	84	27,990,914	26,306,087
2.	<b>Reported result</b> (ac. 117-credit items)	85	396,137,042	492,898,746
3.	<b>Reported result</b> (ac. 117-debit item)	86		
4.	<b>Patrimony result of the financial year</b> (ac. 121 - credit item)	87	95,104,842	177,782,468
5.	<b>Patrimony result of the financial year</b> (ac. 121 - debit item)	88	0	0
6.	<b>TOTAL own capitals</b> (rows 84+85-86+87-88)	90	519,232,798	696,987,301

## Execution account of the public institution budget – expenses as of 31.12.2014

INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
A	B	1	2	3	4	5	6	7=5-6	8
TOTAL EXPENSES (01+70+79+84)	85.10.	21,357,000	312,865,000	312,865,000	222,422,446	228,176,741	185,269,537	42,907,204	157,333,000
CURRENT EXPENSES (10+20+30+40+50+51+55+56+ 57+59+65)	01	0	147,846,000	147,846,000	124,736,682	124,736,682	116,813,471	7,923,211	117,524,082
TITLE I PERSONNEL EXPENSES (code 10.01+10.02+10.03)	10	0	79,076,000	79,076,000	77,027,337	77,027,337	74,168,784	2,858,553	74,392,485
Cash wage expenses (code 10.01.01 to 10.01.16 + 10.01.30)	10.01	0	59,915,000	59,915,000	59,536,392	59,536,392	57,762,595	1,773,797	58,027,294
Basic wages	10.01.01	0	49,854,000	50,504,000	50,504,000	50,504,000	48,856,977	1,647,023	49,143,941
Other bonuses	10.01.06	0	3,545,000	2,695,000	2,645,278	2,645,278	2,608,272	37,006	2,525,770

## 9. Financial data

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INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
Prize fund	10.01.08	0	3,969,000	3,969,000	3,969,000	3,969,000	3,969,000	0	3,969,000
Vacation bonus	10.01.09	0	1,419,000	1,419,000	1,355,715	1,355,715	1,328,649	27,066	1,346,715
Management indemnity	10.01.13	0	435,000	435,000	282,811	282,811	282,785	26	279,454
Other cash wage rights	10.01.30	0	693,000	893,000	779,588	779,588	716,912	62,676	762,414
Wage expenses in kind (code 10.02.01 to 10.02.06 + 10.02.30)	10.02	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,198,152	1,198,152	1,198,152	0	1,181,345
Lunch tickets	10.02.01	0	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,198,152	1,198,152	1,198,152	0	1,181,345
Contributions (code 10.03.01 to 10.03.06)	10.03	0	17,661,000	17,661,000	16,292,793	16,292,793	15,208,037	1,084,756	15,183,846
Contributions to state social insurance	10.03.01	0	12,900,000	12,900,000	11,954,634	11,954,634	11,192,763	761,871	11,184,128
Contributions to unemployment insurance	10.03.02	0	320,000	320,000	313,840	313,840	290,190	23,650	292,972
Contributions to social health insurance	10.03.03	0	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,061,801	238,199	3,091,547
Contributions to labour accidents and professional diseases	10.03.04	0	150,000	150,000	136,013	136,013	125,691	10,322	126,912
Contributions for vacations and indemnities	10.03.06	0	991,000	991,000	588,306	588,306	537,592	50,714	488,287
TITLE II GOODS AND SERVICES (code 20.01 to 20.07 + 20.09. to 20.16 + 20.18 to 20.25 + 20.27+20.28+20.30. to 20.36)	20	0	55,681,000	54,931,000	34,209,058	34,209,058	29,296,601	4,912,457	29,466,042
Goods and services (code 20.01.01 to 20.01.09 + 20.01.30.)	20.01	0	26,217,000	26,217,000	18,978,212	18,978,212	15,231,753	3,746,459	14,996,472
Office furniture	20.01.01	0	456,000	456,000	232,715	232,715	232,715	0	276,250
Cleaning materials	20.01.02	0	161,000	161,000	107,886	107,886	107,886	0	89,693
Heating, electricity and motive power	20.01.03	0	2,635,000	2,635,000	1,853,187	1,853,187	1,641,958	211,229	1,487,499
Water, sewerage and waste	20.01.04	0	172,000	172,000	100,314	100,314	86,743	13,571	103,105
Fuel and lubricants	20.01.05	0	2,014,000	2,014,000	1,649,854	1,649,854	1,244,049	405,805	1,237,511
Spare parts	20.01.06	0	207,000	207,000	142,355	142,355	142,355	0	163,863
Post, telecommunications, radio, TV, Internet	20.01.08	0	2,433,000	2,433,000	2,300,089	2,300,089	1,579,126	720,963	1,439,642
Materials and services with functional character	20.01.09	0	8,676,000	8,676,000	6,336,219	6,336,219	5,074,858	1,261,361	5,313,202
Other goods and services for maintenance and operation services	20.01.30	0	9,463,000	9,463,000	6,255,593	6,255,593	5,122,063	1,133,530	4,885,707

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INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
Current repairs	20.02	0	1,807,000	1,807,000	829,105	829,105	493,877	335,228	496,545
Goods such as inventory object (code 20.05.01 + 20.05.03 + 20.05.30)	20.05	0	355,000	355,000	212,857	212,857	212,857	0	156,868
Bed clothes and accessories	20.05.01.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46,109
Other inventory objects	20.05.30	0	355,000	355,000	212,857	212,857	212,857	0	110,759
Delegations, secondments, transfers (code 20.06.01+20.06. 02)	20.06	0	3,307,000	3,307,000	2,446,587	2,446,587	2,434,377	12,210	2,428,575
Internal delegations, secondments, transfers	20.06.01	0	1,678,000	1,678,000	1,006,789	1,006,789	999,485	7,304	1,007,035
Abroad delegations	20.06.02	0	1,629,000	1,629,000	1,439,798	1,439,798	1,434,892	4,906	1,421,540
Books, publications and documentary materials	20.11	0	120,000	120,000	9,459	9,459	9,459	0	204
Consultancy and expertise	20.12	0	7,917,000	7,357,000	1,831,612	1,831,612	1,115,503	716,109	1,058,893
Professional training	20.13	0	800,000	1,300,000	1,066,819	1,066,819	1,063,162	3,657	1,060,794
Workplace safety	20.14	0	263,000	263,000	179,088	179,088	163,919	15,169	109,867
Allowances and other costs generated by loans (code 20.24.01 to 20.24.04)	20.24	0	20,000	20,000	7,381	7,381	7,381	0	7,263
Allowances and other costs generated by external loans	20.24.01	0	20,000	20,000	7,381	7,381	7,381	0	7,263
Legal and extra-legal expenses derived from representing state interests, according to the legal provisions	20.25	0	588,000	588,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses (code 20.30.01 to 20.30.04 + 20.30.06 to 20.30.09 + 20.30.30)	20.30	0	14,287,000	13,597,000	8,647,938	8,647,938	8,564,313	83,625	9,150,561
Advertisement and publicity	20.30.01	0	2,208,000	1,458,000	0	0	0	0	0
Protocol and representation	20.30.02	0	2,165,000	2,165,000	603,055	603,055	601,456	1,599	586,900
Non-life insurances	20.30.03	0	700,000	760,000	616,871	616,871	601,562	15,309	565,789
Rents	20.30.04	0	8,556,000	8,556,000	7,276,431	7,276,431	7,209,714	66,717	7,837,295
Forced execution of budgetary debts	20.30.09	0	23,000	23,000	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenses with goods and services	20.30.30	0	635,000	635,000	151,581	151,581	151,581	0	160,577

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INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
TITLE III INTERESTS (code 30.01+30.02+30.03+30.04)	30	0	160,000	160,000	95,458	95,458	95,458	0	93,986
Interest related to the internal public debt (code 30.02.01 to 30.02.05)	30.02	0	160,000	160,000	95,458	95,458	95,458	0	93,986
Interest related to the external debts contracted by the credit principals	30.02.02	0	160,000	160,000	95,458	95,458	95,458	0	93,986
TITLE VI TRANSFERS BETWEEN BODIES OF THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION (code 51.01+51.02)	51	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000
Current transfers (code 51.01.01 to 51.01.28 + 51.01.30 to 51.01.32 + 51.01.34 to 51.01.59 + 51.01.62)	51.01	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000
Transfers to public institutions	51.01.01	0	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	0	10,000,000
TITLE VII OTHER TRANSFERS (code 55.01 la 55.04)	55	0	989,000	989,000	900,920	900,920	900,920	0	889,689
B. Current transfers to abroad (to international organisations) (code 55.02.01 to 55.02.05)	55.02	0	989,000	989,000	900,920	900,920	900,920	0	889,689
Contributions and dues to international bodies	55.02.01	0	989,000	989,000	900,920	900,920	900,920	0	889,689
TITLE VIII PROJECTS FINANCED FROM POST-ACCESSION NON-REFUNDABLE EXTERNAL FUNDS (code 56.01 to 56.31 + 56.35 to 59.40)	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282,740
European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) programmes (code 56.01.01 to 56.01.04)	56.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	282,740
National financing	56.01.01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45,631
Non-refundable external financing	56.01.02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	182,385
Non-eligible expenses	56.01.03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	54,724
TITLE IX SOCIAL WELFARE (code 57.01+57.02)	57	0	1,940,000	2,690,000	2,503,909	2,503,909	2,351,708	152,201	2,399,140
Social aid (code 57.02.01 + 57.02.04)	57.02	0	1,940,000	2,690,000	2,503,909	2,503,909	2,351,708	152,201	2,399,140
Cash social aid	57.02.01	0	1,940,000	2,690,000	2,503,909	2,503,909	2,351,708	152,201	2,399,140
CAPITAL EXPENSES (code 71+72+75)	70	21,357,000	160,719,000	160,719,000	94,236,408	99,990,703	65,006,710	34,983,993	37,876,146
TITLE XIII NON-FINANCIAL ASSETS (code 71.01 to 71.03)	71	21,357,000	160,719,000	160,719,000	94,236,408	99,990,703	65,006,710	34,983,993	37,876,146

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INDICATORS	Indicator code	Engagement credits	Budgetary credits		Budgetary engagements	Legal engagements	Payments	Legal engagements to be paid	Effective expenditure
			Initial	Final					
Fixed assets (code 71.01.01 to 71.01.04 + 71.01.30)	71.01	21,357,000	160,719,000	160,719,000	94,236,408	99,990,703	65,006,710	34,983,993	37,876,146
Constructions	71.01.01	0	22,979,000	22,979,000	11,730,481	11,730,481	11,104,589	625,892	4,537,298
Cars, equipment and means of transport	71.01.02	6,480,000	106,782,000	106,782,000	80,061,854	80,061,854	53,034,346	27,027,508	27,455,191
Furniture, bureaucratic and other tangible assets	71.01.03	0	899,000	899,000	0	0	0	0	469,809
Other fixed assets	71.01.30	14,877,000	30,059,000	30,059,000	2,444,073	8,198,368	867,775	7,330,593	5,413,848
FINANCIAL OPERATIONS (code 80+81)	79	0	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,598,636	3,598,636	3,598,636	0	1,932,772
TITLE XVII LOAN REPAYMENTS (code 81.01 to 81.03)	81	0	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,598,636	3,598,636	3,598,636	0	1,932,772
Repayment of external debts (code 81.01.01 + 81.01.02 + 81.01.05 + 81.01.06 + 81.01.07)	81.01	0	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,598,636	3,598,636	3,598,636	0	1,932,772
Repayment of external debts contracted by the credit principals	81.01.01	0	4,300,000	4,300,000	3,598,636	3,598,636	3,598,636	0	1,932,772
PAYMENTS MADE IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS AND RECOVERED IN THE CURRENT YEAR (code 85)	84	0	0	0	(149,280)	(149,280)	(149,280)	0	0
TITLE XIX PAYMENTS MADE IN THE PREVIOUS YEARS AND RECOVERED IN THE CURRENT YEAR (code 85)	85	0	0	0	(149,280)	(149,280)	(149,280)	0	0
Payments made in previous years and recovered in the current year (code 85.01.03+85.01.04+85.01.05)	85.01	0	0	0	(149,280)	(149,280)	(149,280)	0	0
Payments made in previous years and recovered in the current year related to current expenditures and financial operations of other public institutions	85.01.03	0	0	0	(149,280)	(149,280)	(149,280)	0	0
TITLE XX RESERVES, SURPLUS / DEFICIT	90	0	(3,678,000)	(3,678,000)	0	0	132,856,016	0	0
Surplus	92.01	0	0	0	0	0	132,856,016	0	0
Deficit	93.01	0	(3,678,000)	(3,678,000)	0	0	0	0	0

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## Execution account of the public institution budget – Revenue as of 31.12.2014

INDICATORS	Code	Initial budgetary provisions	Final budgetary provisions	Rights acknowledged	previous years	current year	Payments received	Liquidation through other means than payments received	Payments to be received
				Total, of which:					
A	B	1	2	3=4+5	4	5	6	7	8=3-6-7
Total revenue		309,187,000	309,187,000	421,464,869	86,060,974	335,403,895	318,125,553	353,586	102,985,730
Other taxes on goods and services	12.10	300,000	300,000	5,064,383	5,064,383	0	210,000	0	4,854,383
Revenue from the share of the turnover achieved in the electronic communications sector	12.10.08	300,000	300,000	5,064,383	5,064,383	0	210,000	0	4,854,383
Property revenue	30.10	307,135,000	307,135,000	408,564,235	76,500,867	332,063,368	315,973,485	318,451	92,272,299
Rates for use of spectrum and numbering resources	30.10.14	307,135,000	307,135,000	408,564,235	76,500,867	332,063,368	315,973,485	318,451	92,272,299
Interest revenues	31.10	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,031,817	113,298	918,519	1,011,305	0	20,512
Other interest revenues	31.10.03	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,031,817	113,298	918,519	1,011,305	0	20,512
Revenue from administrative fees, permit releases	34.10	0	0	2,191,400	2,110,854	80,546	39,382	30,687	2,121,331
Monitoring rates	34.10.03	0	0	2,191,400	2,110,854	80,546	39,382	30,687	2,121,331
Fines, penalties and confiscations	35.10	20,000	20,000	2,080,293	1,540,693	539,600	19,000	0	2,061,293
Other fines, penalties and confiscations	35.10.50	20,000	20,000	2,080,293	1,540,693	539,600	19,000	0	2,061,293
Other revenues	36.10	0	0	1,800,815	45	1,800,770	144,903	0	1,655,912
Revenue from production of insured risks	36.10.04	0	0	5,462	0	5,462	5,462	0	0
Other revenues	36.10.50	0	0	1,795,353	45	1,795,308	139,441	0	1,655,912
Revenues from the sale of goods	39.10	0	0	1,092	0	1,092	1,078	14	0
Other revenues from the sale of goods	39.10.50	0	0	1,092	0	1,092	1,078	14	0
Subsidies from the state budget	42.10	135,000	135,000	134,327	134,327	0	133,512	815	0
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	135,000	135,000	134,327	134,327	0	133,512	815	0
Amounts received from the EU on account of the payments made European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) Programmes	45.10	597,000	597,000	596,507	596,507	0	592,888	3,619	0
Amounts received on account of the payments made in the current year	45.10.01	597,000	597,000	596,507	596,507	0	592,888	3,619	0
Amounts received on account of the payments made in the previous years	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	597,000	597,000	596,507	596,507	0	592,888	3,619	0



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## 10. List of the ANCOM Regulatory Decisions adopted in 2014

1. Decision no. 1/2014 on the designation of SC Romtelecom S.A. as a provider with significant power in the market for switched national transit of calls in public telephone networks
2. Decision no. 332/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on A1 Telecom Network ISP
3. Decision no. 333/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Adisam Telecom
4. Decision no. 334/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Advanced Business Solutions International
5. Decision no. 335/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on sarcina Aeroglobal
6. Decision no. 336/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Alizee Telecom Network
7. Decision no. 337/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Aqualogic
8. Decision no. 338/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Canal S
9. Decision no. 339/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Cellebral
10. Decision no. 340/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Combridge
11. Decision no. 341/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Connet-RO
12. Decision no. 342/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Contact Telecom
13. Decision no. 343/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Cosmote Romanian Mobile Telecommunications
14. Decision no. 344/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Digicom Systems
15. Decision no. 345/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Digital Cable Systems
16. Decision no. 346/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Dotro Telecom
17. Decision no. 347/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Euroweb Romania
18. Decision no. 348/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on GBA Network Group
19. Decision no. 349/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on GTS Telecom
20. Decision no. 350/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Idilis
21. Decision no. 351/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Ines Group

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22. Decision no. 352/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Internet Telecom
23. Decision no. 353/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Interpoint
24. Decision no. 354/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Intersat
25. Decision no. 355/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Iristel Romania
26. Decision no. 356/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Media Sat
27. Decision no. 357/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Necc Telecom Romania
28. Decision no. 358/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Net Connect Internet
29. Decision no. 359/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Nextgen Communications
30. Decision no. 360/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Nobel Romania
31. Decision no. 361/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Orange Romania
32. Decision no. 362/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Prime Telecom
33. Decision no. 363/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Rartel
34. Decision no. 364/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on RCS & RDS
35. Decision no. 365/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Real Network and Telecommunications
36. Decision no. 366/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Romtelecom
37. Decision no. 367/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Telcor Communications
38. Decision no. 368/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Telefonet Comm Tech
39. Decision no. 369/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Telemobil
40. Decision no. 370/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Trans Tel Services
41. Decision no. 371/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on UPC Romania
42. Decision no. 372/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Vialtex Prodcum
43. Decision no. 373/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Vialtex Prodcum

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services based on costing models, incumbent on Vitanic RO

44. Decision no. 374/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Vodafone Romania

45. Decision no. 375/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Voxility

46. Decision no. 376/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Voxline Communication

47. Decision no. 377/2014 on setting wholesale tariffs for certain electronic communications services based on costing models, incumbent on Societatea Națională de Radiocomunicații

48. Decision no. 562/2014 on the selection procedure for granting licenses for the use of radio frequencies in digital terrestrial television

49. Decision no. 64/2014 amending the Decision of the President of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 551/2012 on the establishment of spectrum utilization fee

50. Decision 583/2014 on establishing the conditions and procedure for assessing the fulfillment of minimum quality requirements for domestic postal delivery imposed by decision of the President of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 1158/2013 designating Romanian Post SA as the universal service provider in the postal services field

51. Decision no. 582/2014 on amending the National Authority for Communications President's Decision no. 127/2009 on reporting statistical data by the postal service providers

52. Decision no. 668/2014 on amending and supplementing the Decision of the President of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 541/2013 on the conditions and procedure for designating universal service providers in the postal sector

53. Decision no. 852/2014 on amending and supplementing the Decision of the President

of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 551/2012 on the establishment of spectrum usage fee

54. Decision 1131/2014 on the adoption of the Code of Conduct for internal use of national short numbers and short codes SMS / MMS

55. Decision No 1405/2014 on amending and supplementing the Decision of the President of the National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications no. 562/2014 on the selection procedure for granting licenses for the use of radio frequencies in digital terrestrial television

56. Decision 1644/2014 to establish the format and manner of transmission of information on the development and geographical location of public electronic communications networks and associated infrastructure elements

57. Decision no. 1658/2014 on the application for compensation of the net cost of providing postal services within the universal service in 2013



International Relations	Management and HumanResources	Financial Data	List of the ANCOM regulatory decisions adopted in 2014	Terms and abbreviations	Contact
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## 11. Terms and Abbreviations

ANCOM	National Authority for Management and Regulation in Communications
BEREC	Body of European Regulators for Electronic Communications
BWA	Broadband Wireless Access Systems
CATV	Cable TV
CE	European Commission
CEE RWG	Central Eastern Europe Regional Working Group
CEPT	Conference of the European Administrations for Post and Telecommunications
CNPR	Romanian Post National Company
DTH	Direct-to-home
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
INS	National Statistics Institute
ISPC	International Signalling Point Codes
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
LURN	Licence for the use of numbering resources
MSI	Ministry of Information Society
MMDS	Multipoint Multichannel Distribution System
MNC	Mobile Network Codes
NIC	Network Identification Codes
NNP	National Numbering Plan
NSPC	National Signalling Point Codes
NTFA	National Table for Frequency Allocation
PAMR	Public Access Mobile Radiocommunications
PMR	Professional Mobile Radiocommunications
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.
VoIP	Voice over Internet Protocol
VSAT	Very Small Aperture Terminal

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