

COMPATIBILITY TABLE

<p>Regulation (EU) 2024/1309 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2024 on measures to reduce the cost of deploying gigabit electronic communications networks, amending Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 and repealing Directive 2014/61/EU (Gigabit Infrastructure Act), CELEX number 32024R1309, Official Journal of the European Union, series L, no. 1309, dated 8.5.2024, p. 1</p>		<p>Albanian Legislation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Draft Law “On Measures to reduce the cost of deploying Very High-Capacity Electronic Communications Networks - Gigabit Infrastructure Act” Law no 54/2024 “On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania” <p>The overall degree of approximation with the national legislation: F - full compliance P - partial compliance N - non compliance</p>				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Article	Text	Reference	Article	Content	Conformity	Remarks
<i>This column indicates only the number of the article of the EU acquis instrument or the paragraph or subparagraph.</i>	<i>This column contains the text of the article corresponding to the number in the first column. If necessary, each article may be divided into paragraphs or subparagraphs, placing each on a separate line.</i>	<i>If there is more than one legal act that has it, then they are and the corresponding number is noted in this order at the end (*).</i>	<i>This column indicates the article number of the national act.</i>	<i>This column indicates the text of the article, or parts of the article, to which the number in the fourth column corresponds and which has approximated the requirements of the article of the EU acquis in the second column.</i>	<i>This column indicates the degree of approximation for each specific article.</i>	<i>This column provides information on the degree of approximation. When approximation is not complete, the reasons and deadlines for when full approximation will be made are provided.</i>
Article 1	<p align="center">Article 1 Subject matter and scope</p> <p>1. This Regulation aims to facilitate and stimulate the roll-out of very high capacity networks (VHCNs) by promoting the joint use of existing physical infrastructure and by enabling a more efficient deployment of new physical infrastructure so that such networks can be rolled out faster and at a lower cost.</p> <p>2. If any provision of this Regulation conflicts with a provision of Directive 2002/77/EC, (EU) 2018/1972 or (EU) 2022/2555, the relevant provision of those Directives shall prevail.</p> <p>3. This Regulation sets minimum requirements for achieving the aims set out in paragraph 1. Member States may maintain or introduce measures in conformity with Union law which are stricter or</p>	1	Article 1, 2	<p align="center">Article 1 Purpose</p> <p>1. This law aims to facilitate and promote the construction of very high-capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN), by promoting the shared use of existing physical infrastructure and a more efficient development of new physical infrastructure, through the faster and lower cost construction of these networks.</p> <p>2. This law sets out the minimum requirements for achieving the goal set out in point 1 of this article.</p> <p align="center">Article 2 Scope of application</p> <p>This law applies to operators/undertakers operating in the field of electronic communications,</p>	F	

	<p>governed by public law or is subject to management supervision by those authorities or bodies; or has an administrative, managerial or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by state, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law;</p> <p>(3) "public sector body" means a state, regional or local authority, a body governed by public law or an association formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law;</p> <p>(4) "physical infrastructure" means:</p> <p>(a) any element of a network that is intended to host other elements of a network without becoming an active element of the network itself, such as pipes, masts, ducts, inspection chambers, manholes, cabinets, antenna installations, towers and poles, as well as buildings including their rooftops and parts of their facades or entries to buildings, and any other asset, including street furniture such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards and toll frames, as well as bus and tramway stops and metro and railway stations;</p> <p>(b) where not part of a network and owned or controlled by public sector bodies: buildings including their rooftops and parts of their facades or entries to buildings, and any other asset, including street furniture such as light poles, street signs, traffic lights, billboards and toll frames, as well as bus and tramway stops and metro and railway stations.</p> <p>Cables, including dark fibre, as well as elements of networks used for the provision of water intended for human consumption as defined in Article 2, point (1), of Directive (EU) 2020/2184 of the European Parliament and of the Council (1) are not physical infrastructure within the meaning of this Regulation;</p> <p>(5) 'civil works' means every outcome of building or civil engineering works taken as a whole that is sufficient in itself to fulfil an economic or technical function and entails one or more elements of a physical infrastructure;</p> <p>(6) 'in-building physical infrastructure' means physical infrastructure or installations at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to host wired and/or wireless access networks, where such access networks are capable of delivering electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;</p>			<p>b) it has legal personality;</p> <p>c) it is financed, in whole or in part, by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law or is subject to management supervision by such authorities or bodies; or it has an administrative, management or supervisory board, more than half of whose members are appointed by the State, regional or local authorities or by other bodies governed by public law;</p> <p>3. "Public sector body" means a State, regional or local authority, a body governed by public law or an association formed by one or more such authorities or one or more such bodies governed by public law;</p> <p>4. "Physical infrastructure" means:</p> <p>a) any element of a network which is intended to host other elements of a network, without itself becoming an active element of it, such as pipes, ducts/pipes, manholes, cabinets, antenna installations, towers and masts, as well as buildings including their roofs and parts of the facades or entrances to buildings and any other asset, including road equipment such as lighting poles, road signs, traffic lights, advertising signs, toll booths, as well as bus, tram and metro and railway stations;</p> <p>b) when they are not part of a network and are owned or controlled by public sector bodies: buildings, including their roofs and parts of the facades or entrances of buildings, and any other assets, including road equipment, such as lampposts, road signs, traffic lights, advertising and toll booths, as well as bus and tram stops and metro and railway stations.</p> <p>Cables, including unused "dark fiber" fibers, as well as other network elements, used for the supply of drinking water, are not considered physical infrastructure, according to this law.</p> <p>5. "Civil works" is any result of construction works or civil engineering works taken as a whole, which, in itself, is sufficient to fulfill a technical or economic function and which includes the installation of one or more elements of physical infrastructure.</p> <p>6. "Physical infrastructure in the building" means the physical infrastructure or installations at the end-user's premises, including elements under common ownership, hosting wired or wireless networks, access to which has the capability to deliver electronic communications services and connect the building's access point to the network's termination point.</p>		
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	<p>(7) 'in-building fibre wiring' means optical fibre cables at the end user's location, including elements under joint ownership, intended to deliver electronic communications services and connecting the building access point with the network termination point;</p> <p>(8) 'fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure' means in-building physical infrastructure intended to host optical fibre elements;</p> <p>(9) 'major renovation works' means civil works at the end user's location that encompass structural modifications of the entire in-building physical infrastructure or a significant part thereof and that require, in accordance with national law, a building permit;</p> <p>(10) 'permit' means an explicit or implicit decision or set of decisions taken simultaneously or successively by one or more competent authorities that are required under national law for an undertaking to carry out building or civil works necessary for the deployment of elements of VHCNs;</p> <p>(11) 'access point' means a physical point, located inside or outside the building, accessible to undertakings that provide or that are authorised to provide public electronic communications networks, where connection to the fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure is made available;</p> <p>(12) 'rights of way' means rights referred to in Article 43(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, granted to an operator to install facilities on, over or under public or private property to deploy VHCNs and associated facilities.</p>			<p>7. "Fiber installations within the building" means optical fibre cables at the end-user's premises, including elements under common ownership, intended to provide electronic communications services and connecting the building's access point to the network's termination point;</p> <p>8. "Fiber-ready building infrastructure" means the physical infrastructure within the building, intended to host optical fibre elements.</p> <p>9. "Major renovation works" means civil works at the end-user's premises which involve structural modifications to all or a significant part of the physical infrastructure within the building and which require a building permit under applicable national legislation;</p> <p>10. "Permit" means an explicit or implicit decision or several decisions taken simultaneously or successively by one or more competent authorities, which are required under the legislation in force for an undertaker to carry out construction or civil works necessary for the deployment of VHCN elements;</p> <p>11. "Building access point" is a physical point, located inside or outside the building, accessible by undertakers providing or authorized to provide public communications networks, and where the connection of the physical infrastructure within the building ready for fibre is made.</p> <p>12. "Right of way" means the rights referred to in Article 57 of Law No. 54/2024 "On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania", granted to an operator for the installation on, over or under public or private property of elements for the development of a very high capacity network (VHCN) and associated facilities.</p> <p>13. "Regulatory authority" is the Electronic and Postal Communications Authority (AKEP) which functions as an independent regulatory body for electronic communications according to the provisions of Law No. 54/2024, "On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania".</p> <p>14. "Planning authority" is the authority competent for issuing construction permits, according to the provisions of the law on territorial planning and development.</p> <p>15. "Responsible authorities" are the bodies and institutions of the state administration, charged with fulfilling the regulatory obligations arising from this law, within their competences.</p>		
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Article 3	<p align="center">Article 3 Access to existing physical infrastructure</p> <p>1 Network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall meet, upon written request of an operator, all reasonable requests for access to that physical infrastructure under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall meet all such reasonable requests also under non-discriminatory terms and conditions. Such written requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure for which the access is requested, including a specific time frame. Member States may specify detailed requirements relating to the administrative aspects of the requests.</p> <p>2. Upon request of an operator, legal persons who are primarily active as tenants of land, or</p>	1	Articles 4,5,6,7,8	<p align="center">Article 4 Right to access existing physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. Any operator shall have the right to request access to the existing infrastructure of a network operator and a public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure, with a view to reaching an access agreement for the deployment of elements of very high capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN) or their associated facilities.</p> <p>2. Any operator shall have the right to provide access to its physical infrastructure for the deployment of networks other than electronic communications networks or their associated facilities.</p> <p>3. A network operator or a public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure shall, upon receipt of a written request from an operator, meet all reasonable requests for access to its physical infrastructure, on fair and reasonable terms and</p>	F	

	<p>as holders of rights over land, other than property rights, on which facilities are planned to be or have been installed with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs, or who manage lease contracts on behalf of land owners, and operators shall negotiate access to such land in good faith, including on the price, which where appropriate shall reflect market conditions, in accordance with national contract law.</p> <p>Operators and legal persons referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph shall inform the national regulatory authority of the conclusion of agreements reached in accordance with the first subparagraph, including the agreed price.</p> <p>3. Member States may provide guidance on the terms and conditions, including the price, in order to facilitate the conclusion of such agreements. Member States may provide that owners of private commercial buildings which are not owned or controlled by a network operator are to meet, upon the written request of an operator, reasonable requests for access to those buildings, including their rooftops, with a view to installing elements of VHCNs or associated facilities under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, and at a price reflecting market conditions. Prior to such a request from the access seeker all of the following conditions shall be met:</p> <p>(a) the building is located in a rural or remote area as defined by Member States;</p> <p>(b) there is no VHCN of the same type – fixed or mobile – as that the access seeker intends to deploy available in the area for which the request for access is made, and there is no plan to deploy such a network according to the information collected via the single information point available at the date of the request,</p> <p>(c) there is no physical infrastructure in the area for which the request for access is made that is owned or controlled by network operators or public sector bodies and is technically suitable to host elements of VHCNs.</p> <p>Member States may determine a list of categories of commercial buildings that may</p>			<p>conditions, for the deployment of elements of very high capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN) or their associated facilities.</p> <p>4. Public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure shall meet reasonable access requests under point 3 of this Article on non-discriminatory terms and conditions.</p> <p>5. Each network operator shall assess the feasibility of meeting the request for access to its physical infrastructure, in accordance with applicable law. The assessment shall be made on the basis of fair treatment, including price, for the purpose of developing elements of high-speed electronic communications networks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 5 Requirement for access to existing physical infrastructure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The request for access, according to Article 4 of this Law, shall be made in writing to the network operator or to the public body that owns or controls the physical infrastructure. 2. In the request for access, the requesting operator shall specify the elements of the network for which access is requested, including the time period for which access is requested. The request shall be accompanied by the documentation required and published by the network operator or the public body for this purpose, according to the provisions of this Law. 3. The network operator and the public sector bodies or legal entity where the request for access has been submitted must respond to the requesting operator on the possibilities of granting or not granting access to its physical infrastructure, no later than one month from the date of its receipt. 4. Upon receipt of a request for access from a network operator, legal entities that are tenants or holders of rights other than ownership rights over the property/land where facilities are planned to be installed or have been installed for the purpose of developing elements of very high capacity networks (VHCN), or entities that manage lease contracts on behalf of landowners and operators, shall negotiate in good faith for access to this property/land, including a price 		
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	<p>be exempt from the obligation to meet such an access request, for reasons of public security, defence, safety and health. That list and the criteria to be applied to identify those categories shall be published via a single information point.</p> <p>4. When determining fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including prices, for granting access, and in order to avoid excessive prices, network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall, where relevant, take into account at least the following:</p> <p>(a) existing contracts and commercial terms and conditions agreed between operators seeking access and network operators or public sector bodies granting access to physical infrastructure;</p> <p>(b) the need to ensure that the access provider has a fair opportunity to recover the costs it incurs in order to provide access to its physical infrastructure, taking into account specific national conditions, business models, and any tariff structures put in place to provide a fair opportunity for cost recovery; in the case of electronic communications networks, any remedies imposed by a national regulatory authority are also to be taken into account;</p> <p>(c) any additional maintenance and adaptation costs resulting from providing access to the relevant physical infrastructure;</p> <p>(d) the impact of the requested access on the access provider's business plan, including investments in the physical infrastructure to which the access has been requested;</p> <p>(e) in the specific case of access to physical infrastructure of operators, any relevant guidance pursuant to paragraph 13, and in particular:</p> <p>(i) the economic viability of those investments based on their risk profile;</p> <p>(ii) the need for a fair return on investment and for any time schedule for such return on investment;</p> <p>(iii) any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and return on investment;</p> <p>(iv) any depreciation of the network assets at the time of the access request;</p>			<p>that reflects market conditions, where appropriate in accordance with the legislation in force on contracts.</p> <p>5. Operators and/or legal entities as defined in point 4 of this Article shall inform the regulatory authority of the achievement of the access agreement, also informing about the access price.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 6 Fair and reasonable conditions of access</p> <p>1. Network operators and public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure shall provide access on fair and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including the price of access.</p> <p>2. In determining fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including the price for granting access, with a view to avoiding excessively high prices, network operators and public sector bodies shall take into account:</p> <p>a) existing contracts and commercial terms agreed between the operator requesting access and the network operator or public sector body granting access to the physical infrastructure;</p> <p>b) the need to ensure that the access provider has a fair opportunity to recover the costs of providing access to its physical infrastructure, taking into account specific national conditions, business models and any tariff structures established to provide a fair opportunity to recover costs; in the case of electronic communications networks, also taking into account any regulatory measures imposed by the regulatory authority;</p> <p>c) any additional costs for maintenance and adaptation resulting from the provision of access to the relevant physical infrastructure;</p> <p>ç) the impact of the requested access on the business plan of the access provider, including investments in the physical infrastructure for which access is requested;</p> <p>d) in the specific case of access to the physical infrastructure of operators, any relevant guidance from the regulatory authority in accordance with BEREC practices, in particular on:</p> <p>i) the economic viability of such investments based on their risk profile;</p> <p>ii) the need for a fair return on investment and the timeframe for a fair return on investment;</p>		
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	<p>(v) any business case underpinning the investment at the time it was made, in particular investment in the physical infrastructure used for the provision of connectivity; and</p> <p>(vi) any possibility previously offered to the access seeker to co-invest in the deployment of the physical infrastructure, notably pursuant to Article 76 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, or to co-deploy alongside it;</p> <p>(f) when considering the operators' need for a fair return on investment which reflects the relevant market conditions, their different business models, in particular in the case of undertakings that primarily provide associated facilities and offer physical access to more than one undertaking that provides, or that is authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks.</p> <p>5. Network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure on the basis of one or more of the following grounds:</p> <p>(a) the physical infrastructure to which access has been requested is not technically suitable to host any of the elements of VHCN referred to in paragraph 1;</p> <p>(b) there is a lack of availability of space to host the elements of VHCNs or associated facilities referred to in paragraph 1, including after taking into account the future need for space of the access provider that is sufficiently demonstrated, such as by referring to publicly available investments plans or to a consistently applied percentage for the capacity reserved for future needs, compared to the entire capacity of the physical infrastructure;</p> <p>(c) the existence of justified reasons regarding safety, national security and public health;</p> <p>(d) the existence of duly justified reasons regarding the integrity and security of any network, in particular national critical infrastructure;</p> <p>e) the existence of a duly justified risk of serious interferences of the planned electronic communications services with the provision of other services over the same physical infrastructure;</p> <p>(f) the availability of viable alternative means of passive wholesale physical access to electronic communications networks, suitable for the provision of VHCNs, and offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, that are provided by the same network operator or, in the specific case</p>			<p>iii) any impact of access on downstream competition and consequently on prices and the return on investment;</p> <p>iv) any depreciation of network assets at the time of the request for access;</p> <p>v) any business case supporting the investment at the time it was made, in particular the investment in the physical infrastructure used to provide the connection; and</p> <p>vi) any previous opportunities offered to the access applicant for co-investment or co-use in the deployment of physical infrastructure, in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 54/2024 on electronic communications;</p> <p>e) the need for a fair return on investment that reflects the relevant market conditions, and the different business models of the operator, in particular in the case of undertakings that mainly provide ancillary facilities and physical access to more than one operator.</p> <p>3. In any case, the exercise of the right of access to physical infrastructure for the purpose of constructing or deploying elements of high capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN), shall not prejudice the property rights of the owner of the physical infrastructure where the network operator or public sector body is not the owner, and the property rights of any third party, such as landowners and private property owners, or the rights of tenants, where applicable.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 7 Refusal of access to physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. Network operators and public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure may refuse access for one or more of the following reasons:</p> <p>a) the physical infrastructure is not technically suitable to host any of the elements of high capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN);</p> <p>b) there is no free space to host elements of high capacity electronic communications networks, or their associated facilities, including the network operator's own space needs for future developments, which must be justified by the network operator;</p> <p>c) there are justified reasons for security and public health issues;</p>		
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	<p>of rural or remote areas where a network is operated on a wholesale-only basis and owned or controlled by public sector bodies, that are provided by the operator of such network.</p> <p>6. Member States may provide that the network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure may refuse access to specific physical infrastructure where there are viable alternative means of non-discriminatory open wholesale active access to VHCNs that are provided by the same network operator or by the same public body, provided that both of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) such alternative means of wholesale access is offered under fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price;</p> <p>(b) the deployment project of the requesting operator addresses the same coverage area and there is no other fibre network connecting end-user premises serving the coverage area. This paragraph shall apply only to those Member States where such or an equivalent refusal possibility is applied on 11 May 2024, in accordance with national law complying with Union law.</p> <p>7. In the event of a refusal to provide access as referred to paragraphs 5 and 6, the network operator or the public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall communicate to the access seeker, in writing, the specific and detailed reasons for such refusal no later than one month from the date of the receipt of the complete request for access, except for national critical infrastructure as defined in national law, for which specific and detailed reasons shall not be required in the communication of refusal to the access seeker.</p> <p>8. Member States may establish or designate a body to coordinate access requests to physical infrastructure owned or controlled by public sector bodies, provide legal and technical advice through the negotiation of access terms and conditions, and facilitate the provision of information via a single information point as referred to in Article 12.</p> <p>9. Physical infrastructure which is already subject to access obligations imposed by national regulatory authorities pursuant to Directive (EU) 2018/1972 or resulting from the application of Union State aid rules shall not be subject to the obligations set out in paragraphs 1, 4, and 5 for as long as such access obligations are in place.</p>			<p>c) there are justified reasons for the integrity and security of any network, in particular the security of national critical infrastructure;</p> <p>d) the risk of harmful interference of the planned electronic communications services with those of other services provided over the same physical infrastructure;</p> <p>e) the availability of viable alternative means of access to the physical network infrastructure at wholesale level, provided by the network operator, and suitable for the provision of high capacity electronic communications networks VHCN, provided that such access is provided on fair and reasonable terms, by the same network operator, or in specific cases in rural and remote areas, where a network is operated on a wholesale basis only and is owned or controlled by public sector bodies, which have been provided by the operator of this network;</p> <p>f) the infringement of the economic interests and principles of fair competition of the network operator.</p> <p>2. In the event of refusal of access, the network operator or the public sector bodies owning or controlling the physical infrastructure, as the case may be, shall inform the access applicant in writing of the specific reasons for the refusal no later than one month from the receipt of the completed request for access. In the case of refusal of access to critical infrastructures, defined as such under applicable legislation, the network operator or public sector body is not obliged to provide detailed reasons for the refusal of the request.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 8 Coordinated implementation of access requirements</p> <p>1. In order to coordinate requests for access to physical infrastructure owned or controlled by public sector bodies, and at the request of an operator requesting access, AKEP shall cooperate with the responsible minister.</p> <p>2. The regulatory authority, in cooperation with the responsible ministry, shall take measures to facilitate the provision of information on the conditions for providing access to existing physical infrastructures through a single information point.</p>		
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	<p>10. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure or certain categories of physical infrastructure may not apply paragraphs 1, 4 and 5 to that physical infrastructure or those categories of physical infrastructure for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or environmental value or for reasons of public security, defence, safety and health. Member States or, as appropriate, regional and local authorities shall identify such physical infrastructure or categories of physical infrastructure in their territories based on duly justified and proportionate reasons. The list of categories of physical infrastructure and the criteria applied to identify them shall be made available via a single information point.</p> <p>11. Operators shall have the right to offer access to their physical infrastructure for the purpose of deploying networks other than electronic communications networks or associated facilities.</p> <p>12. Notwithstanding paragraph 3, this Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the physical infrastructure where the network operator or the public sector body is not the owner, and to the right to property of any other third party, such as landowners and private property owners, or, where applicable, the rights of tenants.</p> <p>13. After consulting stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, and taking into account well-established principles and the distinct situation across Member States, the Commission may, in close cooperation with BEREC, provide guidance on the application of this Article.</p>			<p>3. Physical infrastructure which is subject to access obligations imposed by AKEP, pursuant to Law No. 54/2024, on electronic communications, or which result from the application of state aid rules under the legislation in force, shall not be subject to the obligations set out in Articles 4, 6 and 7 of this Law, for as long as these access obligations are in force.</p> <p>4. Public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure or certain categories of physical infrastructure may not apply Articles 4, 6 and 7 of this Law to physical infrastructure or categories of physical infrastructure for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or environmental value, or for reasons of public safety, defence, national security and health.</p> <p>5. The responsible public sector authorities at central and local level shall identify the physical infrastructure or categories of physical infrastructure referred to in point 4 of this Article in their territories based on justified and proportionate reasons. The list of categories of physical infrastructure and the criteria applied for their identification shall be made available to applicants through a single information point.</p> <p>6. The Minister, in cooperation with AKEP and other responsible authorities, shall issue guidelines for the implementation of this Article in accordance with EU practice and BEREC guidelines.</p>		
Article 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 4 Transparency on physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. In order to be able to request access to physical infrastructure in accordance with Article 3, an operator shall have the right to access, upon request, the following minimum information on existing physical infrastructure, in electronic format via a single information point: (a) georeferenced location and route; (b) type and current use of the infrastructure; (c) a contact point.</p>	1	Article 9,10	<p style="text-align: center;">GUARANTEEING TRANSPARENCY FOR PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 9 Minimum information requirement for physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. Every operator of public high-capacity electronic communications networks, for the purpose of accessing the physical infrastructure of an existing network, shall have the right of access to the minimum information on the existing physical infrastructure of a network operator, upon request, in accordance with this law.</p>	F	

	<p>Such minimum information shall be accessible, under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms and in any event no later than 10 working days after the date of submission of the request for access to information. In duly justified cases that deadline may be extended once by five working days. Operators requesting access shall be informed of any extension of the deadline via a single information point.</p> <p>Any operator requesting access to information pursuant to this Article shall specify the geographical area in which it envisages deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities.</p> <p>Access to the minimum information may be limited or refused provided that it is necessary to ensure the security of certain buildings owned or controlled by public sector bodies, the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, the security of national critical infrastructure, public health or safety, or for reasons of confidentiality or operating and business secrets.</p> <p>2. In addition to the minimum information referred to in paragraph 1, first subparagraph, Member States may require information on existing physical infrastructure such as information on the occupation level of the physical infrastructure.</p> <p>3. Network operators and public sector bodies shall make available at least the minimum information referred to in paragraph 1 and, where applicable, the additional information referred to in paragraph 2 via a single information point and in electronic format, and shall promptly make available any update to that information. In the event that network operators or public sector bodies do not comply with this paragraph, the competent authorities may request the missing information referred in paragraph 1 be made available in electronic format via a single information point, within 10 working days of the date of receipt of such request, without prejudice to the possibility for Member States to impose penalties on network operators and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure for not complying with that obligation.</p> <p>4. For a transitional period of the shortest time possible and of no longer than twelve months, Member States may exempt municipalities with fewer than 3 500 inhabitants from the obligation referred to in paragraph 3. Member States shall set out a roadmap with deadlines for making minimum</p>			<p>2. The minimum information on the physical infrastructure shall contain, at least, data on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the location and routing of the network, if there is physical infrastructure in this area and what its termination points are; b) the type and current use of the infrastructure; c) a point of contact of the network operator. <p>3. The minimum information under point 2 of this article shall be made accessible under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent conditions and in any case no later than ten working days from the receipt of the request for access to the information. In justified cases, this deadline may be extended by five working days. Requesting operators shall be informed of the extension of the deadline through the single information point.</p> <p>4. The request for information, pursuant to point 1 of this Article, shall specify the area in which the elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks will be developed. The request for minimum information may also include information on expected developments or civil works envisaged for the development of the existing network.</p> <p>5. The granting of access to minimum information may be limited only, if necessary, for the purpose of the security of networks and their integrity, national security, public health security, confidentiality or trade secrets, as provided for in the legislation in force.</p> <p>6. In addition to the minimum information referred to in point 2 of this Article, network operators may request information on existing physical infrastructure, such as information on the level of use of the physical infrastructure.</p> <p>7. Network operators and public sector bodies shall make available at least the minimum information referred to in point 2 of this Article and, where applicable, the additional information referred to in point 6 of this Article through a single information point and in electronic format. Any update of this information shall be made available to the requesting operator without delay.</p> <p>8. In the event that network operators or public sector bodies do not comply with the requirements under point 2 of this Article, the regulatory authority shall require the entity in question to make the information available in</p>		
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	<p>information referred to in paragraph 1 available via a single information point in electronic format. Those exceptions and the roadmaps shall be published via a single information point. During that transitional period, those municipalities shall ensure that the available information is accessible to operators.</p> <p>5. Network operators and public sector bodies shall meet reasonable requests for on-site surveys of specific elements of their physical infrastructure upon specific written request of an operator. Such requests shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure concerned with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities. On-site surveys of the specified elements of the physical infrastructure shall be granted under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms within one month of the date of receipt of the request, subject to the limitations set out in paragraph 1, fourth subparagraph. Member States may specify detailed requirements relating to the administrative aspects of the requests.</p> <p>6. Member States may identify, based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, the national critical infrastructure as defined in national law, or parts thereof, that shall not be subject to the obligations laid down in paragraphs 1, 3 and 5.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 1, 3 and 5 shall not apply where:</p> <p>(a) physical infrastructure is not technically suitable for the deployment of VHCNs or associated facilities’ ;</p> <p>(b) the obligation to provide information about certain existing types of physical infrastructure pursuant to paragraph 1, first subparagraph, would be disproportionate, on the basis of a cost-benefit analysis conducted by Member States and a consultation with stakeholders; or</p> <p>(c) physical infrastructure is not subject to access obligations in accordance with Article 3(10). The justification, criteria and conditions for applying any such exceptions shall be published via a single information point and notified to the Commission.</p> <p>8. Operators that obtain access to information pursuant to this Article shall take appropriate measures to ensure respect for confidentiality as well as operating and business secrets. To that end, they shall keep the information confidential and use it only for the purpose of deploying their networks.</p>			<p>electronic format through the single information point, within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the regulatory authority's request.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 10 On-site verification</p> <p>1. The public electronic communications network operator, after receiving a positive response from the network operator or the public sector body, pursuant to point 3, Article 5, of this Law, has the right to submit a written request to the network operator or, as the case may be, to the public sector body, for an on-site verification of specific elements of its physical infrastructure.</p> <p>2. Network operators and public sector bodies shall comply with reasonable requests for an on-site survey of specific elements of their physical infrastructure upon specific written request of an operator.</p> <p>3. The written request shall specify the elements of the physical infrastructure in question for the purpose of deploying VHCN network elements or associated facilities. The completion of the request for on-site verification and the specified elements of the physical infrastructure shall be carried out in compliance with the principles of proportionality, under non-discriminatory and transparent conditions, no later than 1 month from the date of receipt of the written request, subject to the limitations set out in point 5 of Article 9 of this Law.</p> <p>4. The provisions of Article 9 of this Law regarding the minimum information under points 2 and 7 of Article 9 of this Law, as well as point 2 of this Article, shall not apply in cases where:</p> <p>a) the physical infrastructure is not technically suitable for the deployment of VHCN networks or associated facilities;</p> <p>b) the obligation to provide information regarding certain existing types of physical infrastructure under paragraph 1, first subparagraph, would be disproportionate, based on a cost-benefit analysis carried out by the regulatory authority and a consultation with interested parties; or</p> <p>c) the physical infrastructure is not subject to access obligations in accordance with point 4 of Article 8 of this Law.</p>		
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Article 5	<p align="center">Article 5 Coordination of civil works</p> <p>1. Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators shall have the right to negotiate agreements on the coordination of civil works, including on the apportioning of costs, with operators with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities.</p> <p>2. When performing, or planning to perform, directly or indirectly, civil works which are fully or partially financed by public means, public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators shall meet any reasonable written request to coordinate those civil works under transparent and non-discriminatory terms made by operators with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities. Member States may specify detailed requirements relating to the administrative aspects of the request. Requests to coordinate civil works shall be met, provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the coordination of civil works will not entail any unrecoverable additional costs, including those caused by additional delays, for the network operator or public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure that initially envisaged the civil works in question, without prejudice to the possibility of the parties concerned agreeing on apportioning the costs;</p> <p>(b) the network operator or public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure</p>	1	Article 11, 12, 13	<p align="center">COORDINATION OF CIVIL WORKS</p> <p align="center">Article 11 Coordination of civil works</p> <p>1. Public sector bodies that own or control physical infrastructure and network operators shall have the right to negotiate and conclude agreements for the coordination of civil works, including proportionate costs, with electronic communications network operators, for the purpose of developing elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN) or associated facilities.</p> <p>2. Any public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure and network operators, which carry out or plan to carry out, by itself or with third parties, civil works, financed in whole or in part with public funds, shall comply with any reasonable written request, pursuant to Article 12 of this Law, for the coordination of civil works, on transparent and non-discriminatory terms, made by operators, for the purpose of developing elements of high capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN).</p> <p align="center">Article 12 Request for coordination of civil works</p> <p>1. The request for coordination of civil works, according to Article 11 of this Law, is considered reasonable when it meets the following conditions:</p> <p>a) it does not entail additional costs or delays for the commencement of civil works and does not jeopardize the performance of the works, according to the terms of the construction permit for the</p>	F	

	<p>initially envisaging the civil works remains in control over the coordination of the works;</p> <p>(c) the request is submitted as soon as possible and, when a permit is necessary for the civil works, at least one month before the submission of the final project to the permit-granting authorities.</p> <p>3. Member States may provide that requests to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking that provides, or is authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks to an undertaking owned or controlled by public sector bodies and providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks, may be deemed to be unreasonable in the event that the civil works contribute to the deployment of VHCNs, provided that those VHCNs are located in rural or remote areas, are owned or controlled by public sector bodies, and are operated on a wholesale-only basis.</p> <p>4. A request to coordinate civil works made by an undertaking that provides, or that is authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks to an undertaking that provides or is authorised to provide public electronic communications networks may be deemed to be unreasonable where both of the following conditions are met:</p> <p>(a) the request concerns an area which has been subject to either of the following:</p> <p>(i) a forecast of the reach of broadband networks, including VHCNs pursuant to Article 22(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;</p> <p>(ii) an invitation to declare the intention to deploy VHCNs pursuant to Article 22(3) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972;</p> <p>(iii) a public consultation in applying Union State aid rules;</p> <p>(b) the requesting undertaking failed to express its intention to deploy VHCNs in the area referred to in point (a) in any of the most recent procedures among those listed in that point covering the period during which the request for coordination is made.</p> <p>If a request to coordinate is considered unreasonable on the basis of the first subparagraph, the undertaking providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks that refused the coordination of civil works shall deploy physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity to accommodate possible future reasonable needs for third-party access.</p>			<p>network operator or the public sector body that owns or controls the physical infrastructure from the initial costs for the civil works in question without prejudice to the possibility of the interested parties to agree on the sharing of costs;</p> <p>b) it does not impede the supervision of the civil works coordinated by the network operator or the public sector body that has commenced or initiated the civil works;</p> <p>c) the request for coordination is made as soon as possible, but in any case, no later than one month from the submission of the final project to the planning authority competent for granting the construction permit;</p> <p>ç) it does not prejudice the objectives and functionality of the network operator's investment;</p> <p>d) does not compromise the integrity and security of the network and is in accordance with the provisions of the legislation regulating the field of activity of the network operator.</p> <p>2. The request for the coordination of civil works must be submitted as soon as possible, upon receipt of information on the commencement of civil works by a network operator, but, in any case, no later than 30 days before the submission of the final project to the planning authority competent for granting the permit for civil works, according to the law on territorial planning and development and the sub-legal acts implementing it.</p> <p>3. If the agreement on the coordination of civil works, according to point 1, of Article 11, is not reached within 15 days from the date of receipt of the formal request for negotiations, each party has the right to address the authority responsible, according to the provisions of Article 40 of this law.</p> <p>4. The authority responsible for resolving disputes, pursuant to point 3 of this Article, shall be based on the principle of proportionality and shall decide on the resolution of disputes, setting fair and non-discriminatory conditions.</p> <p>5. The authority responsible shall deal with the request referred to in point 3 of this Article within a very short period and, in any case, no later than 30 days from the date of receipt of the complete request. The parties to the proceedings shall have the right to address the matter to the court, in the event of failure to respond by the authority responsible and shall have the right to appeal to the court any decision of the responsible authority, in</p>		
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	<p>5. Member States may identify, based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, the types of civil works considered to be limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, or related to national critical infrastructure that could be exempt from the obligation to coordinate civil works pursuant to paragraph 2. The justification, criteria and conditions for applying exceptions to such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point.</p> <p>Member States may decide that public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators shall not apply paragraphs 2 and 4 to types of civil works that relate to national critical infrastructure or for reasons of national security identified by Member States pursuant to first subparagraph of this paragraph.</p> <p>Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators may decide not to apply paragraphs 2 and 4 to types of works that are identified by Member States as limited in scope pursuant to the first subparagraph of this paragraph.</p> <p>6. By 12 November 2025, after consulting stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors, as appropriate, and after taking into account well-established principles and the specific situations of each Member State, BEREC shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, provide guidelines on the application of this Article, in particular concerning:</p> <p>(a) apportioning the costs associated with the coordination of civil works as referred to in paragraph 1;</p> <p>(b) the criteria that the dispute settlement bodies should follow when settling disputes falling within the scope of this Article; and</p> <p>(c) the criteria for ensuring sufficient capacity to accommodate foreseeable future reasonable needs if coordination of civil works is refused pursuant to paragraph 4.</p>			<p>accordance with the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedures and special laws.</p> <p>6. The obligations provided for in this Article shall not apply to civil works that are not of particular importance, based on the value, quantity and duration of the works, or in the case of works for critical national infrastructure as well as in the case of unreasonable requests under Article 13 of this Law. The refusal to coordinate civil works, in such cases, must be justified, giving the interested parties the opportunity to express their opinion within a reasonable period of time, but not less than 15 days.</p> <p>7. If a request for coordination is considered unreasonable under the provisions of Article 13 of this Law, the undertaking providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks that has refused the coordination of civil works shall establish physical infrastructure with sufficient capacity to accommodate reasonably possible future needs for access by third parties.</p> <p>8. The rules for the distribution of costs related to the coordination of civil works shall be adopted by decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the responsible minister, according to the type and category of works, in accordance with the principles of transparency, proportionality and cost orientation.</p> <p>9. The criteria for ensuring sufficient capacity to meet reasonably foreseeable future needs if the coordination of civil works is refused in accordance with point 7 of this article, shall be adopted by AKEP regulations in accordance with EU practice and BEREC guidelines.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 13 Unreasonable demands</p> <p>1. A request for the coordination of civil works submitted by an undertaking providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks to an undertaking owned or controlled by a public sector body providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks may be considered unreasonable where the civil works relate to the deployment of VHCN networks, in rural or remote areas and which are owned or controlled by public sector bodies and operated only on a wholesale basis.</p>		
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				<p>2. A request for the coordination of civil works submitted by an undertaking providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks to an undertaking owned or controlled by a public sector body providing, or authorised to provide, public electronic communications networks may be considered unreasonable where both of the following conditions are met simultaneously:</p> <p>a) the request concerns an area where:</p> <p>i. there are provisions for the deployment of broadband networks, including VHCN networks as defined in point 1, Article 43, of Law No. 54/2024 “On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania”</p> <p>ii. planning for the development of VHCN networks has been declared as defined in point 6, Article 43, of Law No. 54/2024 “On electronic communications in the Republic of Albania” or,</p> <p>iii. there is a public consultation process for the implementation of state aid in the area;</p> <p>b) the applicant undertaking fails to express its intention to develop VHCN networks in the area referred to in point a), in any of the most recent procedures referred to in point a), and covering the period during which the request for coordination is made</p>		
Article 6	<p align="center">Article 6 Transparency on planned civil works</p> <p>1. In order to enable the negotiation of agreements on coordination of civil works referred to in Article 5, any network operator and public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall make available in electronic format via a single information point the following minimum information:</p> <p>(a) the georeferenced location and the type of works;</p> <p>(b) the elements of physical infrastructure involved;</p> <p>(c) the estimated date for starting the works and their duration;</p> <p>(d) the estimated date for submitting the final project to the competent authorities for granting permits, where applicable;</p> <p>(e) a contact point.</p> <p>The network operator and public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure shall ensure that the information referred to in the first subparagraph for planned civil works related to its</p>	1	Article 14, 15	<p align="center">Article 14 Transparency of planned civil works</p> <p>1. For the purpose of coordinating civil works, pursuant to Article 11 of this Law, each network operator and public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure shall make available, upon written request from an operator of high-speed public electronic communications networks, minimum information regarding planned or ongoing civil works, when they relate to its physical infrastructure, for which a permit has been granted, when the procedure for granting the permit is pending or when the application to the competent authorities for granting the permits will be made within 6 months.</p> <p>2. The minimum information shall contain:</p> <p>a) the location and type of works;</p> <p>b) the elements of the physical infrastructure involved;</p> <p>c) the expected date for the commencement of the works and their duration;</p>	F	

	<p>physical infrastructure, is correct, and up to date and made available promptly, via a single information point, as soon as the information is available to the network operator for its civil works envisaged in the following six months and, in any event and where a permit is envisaged, not later than two months before the first submission of the application for a permit to the competent authorities.</p> <p>Operators shall have the right to access the minimum information referred to in the first subparagraph in electronic format, upon reasoned request, via a single information point, specifying the area in which the requesting operator envisages deploying elements of VHCNs or associated facilities. Within 10 working days of the date of receipt of the request to access information, the requested information shall be made available under proportionate, non-discriminatory and transparent terms. In duly justified cases, that deadline may be extended once by five working days. Access to the minimum information may be limited or refused only where necessary to ensure the security of the networks and their integrity, national security, the security of critical infrastructure, public health or safety, or for reasons of confidentiality or operating and business secrets.</p> <p>2. Member States may identify, based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, the types of civil works considered to be limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size or duration, or related to national critical infrastructure, as well as the emergencies or the reasons of national security that would justify not being subject to the obligation to make the minimum information available pursuant to paragraph 1. The justification, criteria and conditions for applying exceptions to such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point.</p> <p>Member States may decide that public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators shall not apply paragraph 1 to types of civil works that relate to national critical infrastructure or for reasons of national security identified by Member States pursuant to first subparagraph of this paragraph.</p> <p>Public sector bodies owning or controlling physical infrastructure and network operators may decide not to apply paragraph 1 to information on types of</p>			<p>c) the expected date for the submission of the final project to the competent authority for granting the permit, where applicable.</p> <p>d) the point of contact.</p> <p>3. The network operator or the public sector body owning or controlling the physical infrastructure in question shall ensure that this information is correct and regularly updated through the single information point as soon as the information is available to the network operator for its civil works in the following six months and in any case and where a permit is envisaged, no later than two months before the first submission of the application for a permit to the competent planning authority.</p> <p>4. The application of an undertaking of high-speed public communications networks shall specify the area in which the elements of the high-speed electronic communications networks are to be deployed. The information on the network elements shall be limited to the data necessary for the purpose of coordinating the civil works, without prejudice to the confidentiality and trade secrets of the network operator. Within 10 working days from the date of receipt of the written request, the information under point 2 of this article shall be made available to the requesting operator, under proportionate, non-discriminatory, transparent conditions and in accordance with the legislation in force. In justified cases, the deadline for providing the information may be extended by five working days.</p> <p>5. Access to the minimum information may be limited for network development projects or related civil works, only in cases where it is necessary for the security and integrity of the network, national security, public health security, confidentiality and trade secrets.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 15 Construction of public infrastructure</p> <p>1. Any state body or public entity that plans to carry out construction or excavation works in public transport infrastructure, 90 days before the planned date of commencement of works, shall make public the projects, in accordance with the legislation in force on the right to information, through the official website and the single information point, in the centralized information system, specifying the deadline within which interested undertakers may</p>		
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	<p>civil works that are limited in scope as well as for the emergency reasons identified by Member States pursuant to first subparagraph of this paragraph.</p>			<p>submit a request to obtain the right of way on this surface or for the coordination of civil works, for the purpose of:</p> <p>a) construction of cable pipelines; b) access to existing cable pipelines; c) extension of electronic communications lines.</p> <p>2. If the undertaker submits a request for granting the right of way within the deadline notified, according to point 1, of this article, then the rules of this law on the right of way on state property shall apply.</p> <p>3. In any case, the planning of new constructions in the public transport infrastructure must be accompanied by provisions for the construction of cable pipelines for electronic communication networks. The inclusion of provisions for the spaces necessary for the construction of cable pipelines in the construction of public transport infrastructure is subject to the rules and procedures of the law in force on territorial planning and development, as well as the by-laws in its implementation.</p> <p>4. The competent bodies, for the approval of work permits under the legislation in force on territorial planning and development, ensure the fulfillment of the obligation set out in this article, cooperating, when deemed necessary, with the responsible authority.</p> <p>4. The competent bodies, under the legislation in force on territorial planning and development, shall forward to the responsible authority information regarding the provisions for the spaces necessary for the construction of cable pipelines, as well as the existence of these spaces, when the works have been completed, with the aim of publishing the information at the single information point.</p> <p>5. The lack of provision for the necessary spaces for the construction of cable pipelines in the construction of public transport infrastructure, according to point 4 of this articles, constitutes a reason for pending the works</p>		
<p>Article 7</p>	<p>Article 7 Procedure for granting permits and rights of way</p> <p>1. Competent authorities shall not unduly restrict or hinder the deployment of any element of VHCNs or associated facilities. Member States shall make their best efforts to facilitate that any rules governing the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits and rights of way, required for</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Article 16; Articles 18 to 29;</p>	<p>Article 16 Granting of permits</p> <p>1. Planning authorities competent for granting permits shall not unduly restrict or impede the deployment of elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks (VHCN) or their associated facilities. 2. Information regarding the conditions and procedures applicable to the granting of permits for</p>	<p>F</p>	

	<p>the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities are consistent across the national territory.</p> <p>2. Competent authorities shall make available, via a single information point in electronic format, all information on the conditions and procedures applicable for granting permits, and rights of way, which are granted via administrative procedures, including any information on exemptions on some or all permits or rights of way required under Union or national law and ways to submit applications in electronic format and retrieve information on the status of the application.</p> <p>3. Any operator shall have the right to submit, via a single information point in electronic format, applications for all necessary permits or renewals thereof, or rights of way and to retrieve information about the status of its application. Member States may specify detailed procedures to retrieve that information.</p> <p>4. The competent authorities may, within 15 working days of its receipt, reject applications for permits, including for rights of way, for which the minimum information has not been made available via a single information point pursuant to Article 6(1), first subparagraph, by the same operator which applies for that permit.</p> <p>5. The competent authorities shall grant or refuse permits, other than rights of way, within 4 months of the date of receipt of a complete permit application.</p> <p>The competent authorities shall determine the completeness of the application for permits or rights of way within 20 working days of receipt of the application. Competent authorities shall invite the applicant to provide any missing information within that period. The determination by the competent authority that the permit application is complete shall not result in any suspension or interruption of the overall four-month period for the examination of the permit application, starting from the date of receipt of the complete application.</p> <p>The first and second subparagraphs shall be without prejudice to other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or national law in compliance with Union law and without prejudice to rules that grant</p>			<p>civil works necessary for the development of elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks shall be provided through the electronic system by the competent authorities determined under the legislation in force on territorial development and planning.</p> <p>3. The information pursuant to point 2 of this Article shall include the list of competent authorities under the relevant procedure, the specific rules applied under the procedures for granting permits and establishing the right of way, the information required with the application for a permit, the deadlines for granting the permit, the means of appeal, any applicable fees, and the cases of exemption from the obligation to obtain a permit in accordance with the legislation on territorial development and planning.</p> <p>4. The procedures for applying for and approving permits for the performance of civil works, which are necessary for the development of elements of electronic communications networks, including those with high capacity, shall be determined in the legislation on territorial planning and development.</p> <p>5. The planning authorities shall publish any rules governing the conditions and procedures applicable to the granting of permits and rights of way required for the deployment of elements of VHCN networks or associated facilities.</p> <p>6. The construction of electronic communications networks shall be carried out in compliance with the rules on technical conditions and standards for electronic communications networks approved by AKEP.</p> <p>7. The planning authorities, competent for granting permits, shall grant or refuse permits within the time limits, in accordance with the legislation on territorial planning and development, in any case no later than four months from the submission of the completed application.</p> <p>8. The competent authorities may reject applications for permits within 15 working days of receipt where the minimum information required for the permit has not been made available.</p> <p>9. Within 20 working days of receipt of the application, the planning authorities competent for granting permits shall notify the applicant of the completion of the application for permit and, where applicable, of the right of way, requesting him to submit any missing information within that period.</p> <p>10. Any rejection of an application for permits shall</p>		
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	<p>the applicant additional rights or aim to ensure the fastest possible granting of permits.</p> <p>Member States shall set out and publish, in advance, via a single information point, the grounds on which the competent authority can, in exceptional and duly substantiated cases, acting on its own motion, extend the deadlines referred to in the first subparagraph of this paragraph and in paragraph 6. Any extension shall be the shortest possible and shall not exceed four months, except where required to meet other specific deadlines or obligations laid down for the proper conduct of the procedure that are applicable to the permit-granting procedure, including appeal proceedings, in accordance with Union law or with national law in compliance with Union law.</p> <p>An extension shall not be requested in order to obtain missing information which the competent authority has failed to request from the applicant pursuant to the second subparagraph.</p> <p>Any refusal of a permit or a right of way shall be duly substantiated on the basis of objective, transparent, non-discriminatory and proportionate criteria.</p> <p>6. By way of derogation from Article 43(1), point (a), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, where rights of way on, over or under public, or where applicable, private property, with the prior authorisation of the owner or in accordance with national law, are required for the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities in addition to permits, competent authorities shall grant such rights of way within the four-month period or the deadline set by national law, whichever is shorter, from the date of receipt of the complete application except in the case of expropriation.</p> <p>7. Competent authorities may renew the permit granted to an operator for civil works necessary for the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities where for objectively justified reasons the civil works could not start or be concluded before the expiration of the validity of the permit. The renewal of the permit shall be granted without additional procedural requirements for the operators.</p> <p>8. Member States may, inter alia, require permits for the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities on buildings or sites of architectural, historical, religious or environmental value protected in accordance with national law or</p>			<p>be justified, based on the criteria of transparency, objectivity, non-discrimination and proportionality.</p> <p>11. The operator of public electronic communications networks who has suffered damage because of failure to comply with the applicable deadlines under this Article shall be entitled to claim compensation for the damage caused, in accordance with the legislation in force.</p> <p>12. The operator of public electronic communications networks whose application for a permit has been refused has the right to appeal the decision of the competent planning authority to the court.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VI PROPERTY RIGHTS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 18 Property Rights of Electronic Communications Entrepreneurs</p> <p>1. For the construction of high-capacity electronic communications networks, undertakers may exercise one or more of the following rights over public or private property:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) the right of way; b) the right of temporary use; c) the right of expropriation, in accordance with the legislation on expropriations. <p>2. In protected natural areas, the rights provided for in point 1 of this article are granted with the prior approval of the authority responsible for environmental protection, in accordance with the legislation in force on protected areas. For areas under the administration of local government units, the prior approval of the relevant local unit is required.</p> <p>3. When the rights under point 1 of this article are exercised, the damages caused to the owner or user of the service property are reimbursed by the undertaker, in accordance with the Civil Code and the legislation on expropriations and temporary use of private property for the public interest.</p> <p>4. In the event of termination of the rights specified in point 1 of this article, the undertaker is obliged to return the used property to its previous condition.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 19 Right of way</p>		
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	<p>where necessary for public safety, security of critical infrastructure or environmental reasons.</p> <p>9. Permits, other than rights of way, required for the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities shall not be subject to any fees or charges going beyond administrative costs as provided for, mutatis mutandis, in Article 16 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.</p> <p>10. The Commission shall monitor the application of this Article in Member States. To that end, Member States shall report every three years to the Commission on the status of implementation of this Article and on whether the conditions listed therein have been met.</p> <p>11. The procedure established in this Article shall apply without prejudice to Article 57 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972.</p> <p>12. This Article shall be without prejudice to the possibility of Member States to introduce further provisions for competent authorities to speed up the permit-granting procedure.</p>		<p>1. The right of way for the construction of electronic communications networks on the property of third parties is granted to electronic communications undertakers based on the provisions of the Civil Code of the Republic of Albania and the legislation in force, guaranteeing the use of the property, in accordance with the standards and rules of use and technical security of electronic communications networks.</p> <p>2. In accordance with the right of way, the undertaker who offers or is authorized to offer public communications networks may perform, on the property of a third party, the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) to install and maintain the electronic communications network above ground, below ground, above water or under water; b) to build and maintain line support structures, construction equipment and other line objects, as well as additional accessories; c) to install cable lines in buildings and other structures; ç) to put into operation the systems listed in letters “a”, “b” and “c” of this point; d) remove trees, bushes, their branches and roots located within the security zone of electronic communications networks, which affect the security of their operation, while respecting the provisions of the legislation in force on environmental protection. <p>3. If the undertaker is equipped with special instruments of permits and development control, in accordance with the law on territorial planning and development, as well as the by-laws in its implementation, then the right of passage shall be presumed to be granted with these instruments and shall not be applied for a special passage permit.</p> <p>4. The procedures for ensuring the right of passage shall not apply in cases where it affects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the security and integrity of the network and property; b) national security; c) public health safety <p style="text-align: center;">Article 20 Right of temporary use</p> <p>1. Electronic communications networks, as well as their supporting structures, may be constructed or deployed, operated and maintained on the property of third parties, on the basis of the right of temporary use, in accordance with the provisions of specific legislation in force.</p> <p>2. The right of temporary use is regulated in accordance with the legislation on expropriations and temporary use of private property for the public interest.</p>		
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			<p>1. In the case of an application for the construction of a new network, which extends to the property of the local self-government, the application for the right of way and for obtaining a permit for the construction of the network or its elements shall be considered simultaneously.</p> <p>2. The municipality publishes the rules and procedures for the application for the right of way for electronic communications networks, as well as for construction permits.</p> <p>3. The rules must be objective, transparent, non-discriminatory, guaranteeing equal treatment of undertakers and respect for the principles of competition..</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 2 Central Government</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 27 Request for Right of Way</p> <p>1. The request for the right of way shall be submitted to the entity owning the road, when the network will be extended to state roads, or to the relevant authority representing the owner of state property, when the network or parts thereof are located in state-owned buildings, as the case may be.</p> <p>2. The Authority is the body responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) reviewing the request and making decisions to accept or refuse to grant the right of way; b) resolving disputes regarding the rights of way, as well as their premature termination; c) supervising the exercise of the right of way; ç) implementing the regulatory framework established by this law, the by-laws issued on the basis of or in implementation thereof and the development policies determined by the Council of Ministers, as well as proposing legislation related to them; d) any other issue, as provided for in this law and the legislation in force. <p>3. Upon receipt of the request for the right of way, the authority shall forward it for review to the responsible structure, which, within 5 days, shall prepare the complete file, with the materials attached to the request, prepare an explanatory report on the request, as well as on the fulfillment of the legal criteria for obtaining the right of way and forward them to the head of the authority.</p> <p>4. In exercising its activity, the authority shall be guided by the principles of objectivity, transparency</p>		
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			<p>and non-discrimination. The authority shall respond to the approval or rejection of the request no later than 20 days from its submission.</p> <p>5. In case of rejection of the request, the authority shall issue a reasoned decision on the reasons for the rejection.</p> <p>6. Regarding the decision of the authority, the undertaker has the right to address the minister, to exercise the rights provided for in Article 20 of this law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Section 3 Right of way to private property</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 28 General rules</p> <p>1. The undertaker has the right to exercise the right of way on private property, according to the legislation in force, except in cases where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the public interest is violated; b) the use of the property, according to its intended purpose, cannot be realized or is easily limited in a sustainable manner by such use; c) there is a right of way over the property, which is exercised by another undertaker, and the joint use of the property is not possible or practicable, or the undertaker, who is exercising the right of way, has no obligation to allow the joint use; ç) the unique characteristics and values of the property are violated by the exercise of the right of way. <p>2. The right of way by the owner of the servient property must be offered under equal, transparent and non-discriminatory conditions.</p> <p>3. If there are other infrastructure networks on the servient property, the undertaker must guarantee that they are not violated. Any damage caused by the exercise of the right of way shall be compensated by the undertaker or network operator who caused it.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 29 Acquisition of the right of way by agreement</p> <p>1. The right of way over private property is obtained by agreement with the property owner.</p> <p>2. The undertaker, who, in exercising the right of way, has the right to build an electronic communications network, must notify, in writing, the property owner.</p>		
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				<p>regarding the planned constructions, as well as conclude an agreement with him.</p> <p>3. At the time of the proposal to conclude the agreement, the undertaker shall notify the owner of the type of works to be carried out, including the project for the implementation of these works.</p>		
Article 8	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 8 Absence of a decision on the application for permit</p> <p>1. In the absence of a decision from the competent authority within the applicable deadline referred to in Article 7(5), the permit shall be deemed to be granted upon expiry of that deadline. The first subparagraph shall apply provided that the permit-granting procedure does not concern rights of way. Upon request, the operator or any affected party shall be entitled to receive written confirmation from the competent authority that, where applicable, the permit has been implicitly granted. Member States shall ensure that any third party affected has the right to intervene in the administrative procedure and to challenge the decision granting the permit.</p> <p>2. Member States may derogate from paragraph 1 of this Article where at least one of the following remedies is available for the relevant permit-granting procedure: (a) the operator which suffered damage as a result of non-compliance by the competent authority with the applicable deadline set out in accordance with Article 7(5) is entitled to claim compensation for damage, in accordance with national law; (b) the operator may refer the case to a court or to a supervising authority.</p> <p>3. In the event of a derogation pursuant to paragraph 2 of this Article, the Member State concerned shall ensure that, upon expiry of the deadline set in accordance with Article 7(5) and without prejudice to the right of the operator to immediately seek remedies in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article, the competent authority, or any other body determined by that Member State, shall invite the applicant, without undue delay, upon request of the operator, or on its own motion, to a meeting to facilitate the adoption of a decision on the permit application. The meeting shall be</p>		<p>Article 16, pg. 11,12</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 16 Granting of permits</p> <p>.....</p> <p>11. The operator of public electronic communications networks who has suffered damage because of failure to comply with the applicable deadlines under this Article shall be entitled to claim compensation for the damage caused, in accordance with the legislation in force.</p> <p>12. The operator of public electronic communications networks whose application for a permit has been refused has the right to appeal the decision of the competent planning authority to the court.</p>	P		

	<p>convened by the competent authority no later than two months after the submission of the request. Without undue delay after the meeting, the competent authority shall provide the written account of the discussion, including the views of the parties involved and indicating to the operator a date when a decision on the permit application is to be issued.</p>					
<p>Article 9</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 9</p> <p>Exemptions from permit-granting procedures</p> <p>1. Civil works which consist of any of the following shall not be subject to any permit-granting procedure within the meaning of Article 7, unless such a permit is required in accordance with other Union legal acts:</p> <p>(a) repair and maintenance works which are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size, impact and duration;</p> <p>(b) limited technical upgrades of existing works or installations, with limited impact;</p> <p>(c) small-scale civil works that are limited in scope, such as in terms of value, size, impact or duration required for the deployment of VHCNs.</p> <p>2. Based on duly justified and proportionate reasons, Member States shall identify the types of civil works to which paragraph 1 applies. Information on such types of civil works shall be published via a single information point.</p> <p>3. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 and subject to the procedure laid down in paragraph 2, competent authorities may require permits for the deployment of elements of VHCNs or associated facilities in the following situations:</p> <p>(a) for physical infrastructure or certain categories of physical infrastructure protected for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or environmental value, or otherwise protected in accordance with national law; or</p> <p>(b) where necessary for reasons of public security, defence, safety, environmental or public health reasons, or to protect the security of critical infrastructure.</p> <p>4. Member States may require operators which plan to carry out civil works covered by this Article to notify the competent authorities, before the start of the works, of their intention to commence the civil works.</p> <p>This notification shall not entail more than a declaration by the operator of its intention to start</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Article 17</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 17</p> <p>Exemption from construction permit procedures</p> <p>1. The following civil works for electronic communications networks shall not be subject to construction permit procedures within the meaning of Article 18 of this Law, unless the legislation in force in the field of construction provides otherwise:</p> <p>a) repair and maintenance work of electronic communications elements or networks limited in nature/scope and in terms of value, size, impact and duration.</p> <p>b) works for the update/upgrade of existing technical systems or installations with limited impact.</p> <p>c) civil works for minor interventions that are limited in nature/scope, in terms of value, size, impact and duration for the extension of high-capacity electronic communications networks, VHCN.</p> <p>2. The types of civil works to which point 1 of this Article applies shall be determined by the instruction of the minister responsible in consultation with the competent planning authorities and AKEP. Information on the types of civil works subject to point 1 shall be published through the single information point.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of points 1 and 2 of this Article, the competent planning authorities may require permission for the deployment of elements of VHCN networks or associated facilities in the following cases:</p> <p>a) for physical infrastructure or certain categories of physical infrastructure in areas protected for reasons of architectural, historical, religious or environmental value, or protected in accordance with applicable legislation; or</p> <p>b) where necessary for reasons of public safety, security, safety, the environment or public health, or to protect the safety of critical infrastructure.</p>	<p>F</p>	

	<p>the civil works and the submission of minimum information which is required to allow competent authorities to assess whether those works are covered by the derogation set out in paragraph 3. That minimum information shall include at least the date when the civil works are expected to start, their duration, contact details of the person responsible for undertaking the works and the area concerned by the works.</p>			<p>4. Operators planning to carry out civil works under this Article shall, before the commencement of the works, notify the competent authorities of their intention to commence civil works.</p> <p>5. The notification referred to in point 4 of this Article shall include a declaration by the operator and the minimum information necessary for the competent authorities to assess whether the works are exempted under this Article. The minimum information shall include at least the date on which the civil works are expected to commence, their duration, the contact details of the person responsible for carrying out the work and the area affected by the works.</p>		
Article 10	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 10 In-building physical infrastructure and fibre wiring</p> <p>1. All newly constructed buildings and buildings undergoing major renovation works, including elements under joint ownership, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after 12 February 2026, shall be equipped with a fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure and in-building fibre wiring, including connections up to the physical point where the end user connects to the public network.</p> <p>2. All newly constructed multi-dwelling buildings or multi-dwelling buildings undergoing major renovation works, for which applications for building permits have been submitted after 12 February 2026, shall be equipped with an access point.</p> <p>3. By 12 February 2026, all buildings, including elements thereof under joint ownership, undergoing major renovations as defined in Article 2, point (10), of Directive 2010/31/EU, shall be equipped with a fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, and in-building fibre wiring, including connections up to the physical point where the end user connects to the public network, if that does not disproportionately increase the costs of the renovation works and if it is technically feasible. All multi-dwelling buildings undergoing such major renovations shall also be equipped with an access point.</p> <p>4. By 12 November 2025, Member States shall, in consultation with interested parties and on the basis of industry best practices, adopt the relevant</p>	1	Article 30,31,32	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER VIII MANDATORY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR VHCN NETWORKS</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 30 Mandatory infrastructure in new constructions</p> <p>1. New buildings must contain the infrastructure and equipment necessary for the extension of the electronic communications network and the connection of the internal electronic communications network with the external network, up to the location of the end user. All new constructions and constructions subject to major renovations, including co-ownership elements, for which the application for a construction permit is submitted after July 1, 2028, must be equipped with ready-made physical infrastructure with fiber and cable up to the user's end point for high-speed communications.</p> <p>2. The inclusion of the infrastructure designs and equipment necessary for the extension of the electronic communications network and the connection of the internal network with the external one is subject to the rules and procedures of the legislation in force on territorial planning and development and constitutes a condition for the approval of the construction permit. This obligation also applies in cases of approval of permits for reconstruction, repair, restoration works in a business or residential building.</p> <p>3. The design and construction of electronic communications infrastructure must meet all the requirements of the law on electronic</p>	F	

	<p>standards or technical specifications that are necessary for the implementation of paragraphs 1, 2 and 3. Those standards or technical specifications shall easily allow ordinary maintenance activities for the individual fibre wirings used by each operator to provide VHCN services and shall set at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the building access point specifications and fibre interface specifications; (b) cable specifications; (c) socket specifications; (d) specifications of conduits or micro-ducts; (e) technical specifications needed to prevent interference with electrical cabling; (f) the minimum bend radius; (g) technical specifications for the cabling installation. <p>5. Member States shall ensure compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in paragraph 4. To demonstrate such compliance, Member States shall set up procedures which could include on-site inspection of the buildings or a representative sample of them.</p> <p>6. Buildings equipped in accordance with this Article shall be eligible, on a voluntary basis and following the procedures set up by Member States, to receive a 'fibre-ready' label, where Member States have chosen to introduce such a label.</p> <p>7. Paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 shall not apply to certain categories of buildings, where compliance with those paragraphs is disproportionate, in terms of costs for individual or joint owners based on objective elements. Member States shall identify such categories of buildings based on duly justified and proportionate reasons.</p> <p>8. Member States shall identify, on the basis of duly substantiated and proportionate reasons, the types of buildings, such as specific categories of monuments, historic buildings, military buildings and buildings used for national security purposes, as defined in national law, that are to be exempt from the obligations provided for in paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 or to which these obligations are to apply with proper technical adaptations. Information on such categories of buildings shall be published via a single information point.</p>			<p>communications and ensure the secrecy of communications, security, and non-interference of cable infrastructures.</p> <p>4. Every natural or legal person, when submitting a request for the performance of construction or development works to the competent authorities, according to the legislation in force on territorial planning and development, must ensure that the submitted documentation also includes data on the design of the equipment of new buildings with the infrastructure and equipment necessary for the extension of the electronic communications network.</p> <p>5. Failure to submit a plan for the infrastructure of the electronic communications network, according to the provisions of this article, constitutes a reason for the rejection of the request for the performance of construction. A request rejected for this reason may be resubmitted upon compliance with these requirements.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 31</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Access point for infrastructure in the building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All new multi-dwelling buildings or multi-dwelling buildings undergoing major renovation works, for which the application for a building permit has been submitted one year after the entry into force of this Law, shall be equipped with an access point in the building. 2. Two years from the date of entry into force of this Law, all buildings, including their elements under common ownership, undergoing major renovations, shall be equipped with a physical infrastructure within the building ready for fibre optics, and fibre optic installations within the building, including connections up to the physical point where the end user connects to the public network, if this does not disproportionately increase the costs of the renovation works and if it is technically feasible. All multi-dwelling buildings undergoing such major renovations shall also be equipped with an access point in the building. 3. The competent planning authority, at the time of approval of the building permit, shall ensure that all multi-purpose buildings, multi-apartment buildings or multi-business 		
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				<p>structures are equipped with access points for high-capacity communications network infrastructure. This obligation applies in cases of approval of permits for reconstructions, repairs or reconstruction, which require a building permit, according to the legislation in force.</p> <p>4. By decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the responsible minister, exemptions from the obligations provided for in points 1 and 2 of this article may be established for categories of buildings, in separate, single dwellings, or for major renovation works, in cases where the fulfillment of these obligations is not proportional to the costs for individuals or co-owners, or for types of buildings such as: special categories of monuments, historical buildings, holiday homes, military buildings, other buildings used for the purposes of common national security.</p> <p>5. The exemptions established by the decision of the Council of Ministers, pursuant to point 4 of this article, must be justified and consulted, in advance, with the interested parties, who are given the opportunity to give their opinions on these exemptions, in accordance with the law on public notification and consultation.</p> <p>6. The rules and requirements for the internal infrastructure of buildings and the administration of the access point in the building, for high-capacity electronic communications networks, are determined by the decision of the Council of Ministers, upon the proposal of the minister responsible.</p> <p>7. Failure to comply with the requirements for mandatory infrastructure under Article 30 of this law as well as for the access point to the building is punishable by a fine as provided for in Article 39 of this law.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 32 Standards for infrastructure and access points in buildings</p> <p>1. The regulatory authority, in consultation with interested parties and based on industry's best practices, shall adopt the relevant technical specifications necessary for the implementation of the requirements of this</p>		
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				<p>law relating to the infrastructure of electronic communications networks and the access point in buildings.</p> <p>2. The standards or technical specifications shall easily allow for routine maintenance activities for individual fibre installations used by each operator to provide VHCN services and shall specify at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the specifications of the building access point and the specifications of the fibre optic interface; b) cable specifications; c) socket specifications; d) specifications of the ducts or micro-ducts; e) technical specifications necessary to prevent interference with electrical cables; f) the minimum bend radius of optic fibre; g) the technical specifications for the installation of the cables. <p>3. To ensure compliance with the standards or technical specifications referred to in point 2 of this Article, the regulatory authority shall cooperate with the competent authorities for the on-site inspection of buildings or a representative sample thereof.</p> <p>4. Buildings equipped with building access points in accordance with this Law and on a voluntary basis shall apply to AKEP to obtain the "Fiber Ready" label. The "Fiber Ready" label shall be placed on buildings that have met the requirements under Articles 30 and 31 of this Law in accordance with the approved standards and technical specifications.</p>		
Article 11	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 11 Access to in-building physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. Subject to paragraph 3, and without prejudice to property rights, any provider of public electronic communications networks shall have the right to roll out its network at its own costs up to the access point.</p> <p>2. Subject to paragraph 3, any provider of public electronic communications networks shall have the right to access any existing in-building physical infrastructure with a view to deploying elements of VHCNs if duplication is technically impossible or economically inefficient.</p> <p>3. Any holder of a right to use the access point and the in-building physical infrastructure shall meet all reasonable written requests for access to the access</p>	1	Article 33	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 33 Access to in building physical infrastructure</p> <p>1. Every undertaker, according to the provisions of Article 20 of this Law, has the right to build, at his own expense, his network up to the point of access to the physical infrastructure in the building.</p> <p>2. Every undertaker, according to the provisions of Article 20 of this Law, has the right to access the existing physical infrastructure in the building, for the purpose of providing a high-speed electronic communications network, if duplication is technically impossible or economically inefficient.</p> <p>3. Every entity that administers the access point and the physical infrastructure of the building, according to the legislation in force on the administration of condominiums in residential</p>	F	

	<p>point and the in-building physical infrastructure from providers of public electronic communications networks under fair, reasonable and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate. Member States may specify detailed requirements relating to administrative aspects of the request.</p> <p>4. In the absence of available fibre-ready in-building physical infrastructure, any provider of public electronic communications networks shall have the right to terminate its network at the premises of the subscriber, subject to the agreement of the owner and/or the subscriber, in accordance with national law, using the existing in-building physical infrastructure, to the extent that it is available and accessible under paragraph 3, and provided that it minimises the impact on the private property of third parties.</p> <p>5. This Article shall be without prejudice to the right to property of the owner of the access point or the in-building physical infrastructure where the holder of a right to use that infrastructure or access point is not the owner thereof, and to the right to property of other third parties, such as land owners and building owners.</p> <p>6. By 12 November 2025, after consulting stakeholders, the national dispute settlement bodies and other competent Union bodies or agencies in the relevant sectors as appropriate, and taking into account well-established principles and the distinct situation across Member States, BEREC shall, in close cooperation with the Commission, publish guidelines on the terms and conditions of access to in-building physical infrastructure, including on the application of fair and reasonable terms and conditions, and the criteria that the national dispute settlement bodies should follow when settling disputes.</p>			<p>buildings, must meet the requests for access to the physical infrastructure of the building, made by the operators of the public communications network, under fair and non-discriminatory terms and conditions, including, where appropriate, the price for use. The terms and conditions of the right of use are determined in an agreement between the parties.</p> <p>4. If the access agreement referred to in point 3 of this article is not reached within 30 days from the date of the access request, the electronic communications undertaking has the right to address AKEP. For the resolution of the dispute, AKEP cooperates with the minister and the relevant local government unit, in accordance with the legislation in force.</p> <p>5. In the absence of ready-made infrastructure in the building for high-speed services, each public communications network operator has the right to build its network up to the user's premises, on the basis of an agreement with him, provided that the construction of the network up to its end point has minimal impact on the private property of third parties.</p> <p>6. This article does not affect the property rights of the owner of the building, when the holder of a right to use the infrastructure or access point is not the owner of the building and does not affect the property rights of other third parties, such as landowners and building owners.</p> <p>7. For damages that may be caused because of the exercise of the rights provided for in this article, the landowner or building owner has the right to request appropriate financial compensation from the operator, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Code and applicable legislation.</p> <p>8. Any action by the developer of a new building, or the administrator of a condominium building, that restricts the right of access, pursuant to the provisions of this article, of an undertaker who offers or is authorized to offer electronic communications networks and/or services, or the right of any user residing in the building, to choose the electronic communications undertakes, is prohibited and punishable by a fine pursuant to the provisions of Article 39 of this law.</p> <p>9. Within one year from the entry into force of this law, after consultation with interested parties and with the responsible authorities at central and local level in the field of common property administration as well as with AKEP, the</p>		
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				responsible minister shall adopt guidelines on the terms and conditions of access to the physical infrastructure within the building, including the implementation of fair and reasonable terms and conditions, as well as the criteria to be followed by the competent bodies during the resolution of disputes.		
Article 12	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 12 Digitalisation of single information points</p> <p>1. Single information points shall make appropriate digital tools available, such as in the form of web portals, databases, digital platforms or digital applications, to enable the online exercise of all the rights and the compliance with all the obligations set out in this Regulation.</p> <p>2. Member States may interconnect, or fully or partially integrate, several existing or newly developed digital tools supporting the single information points referred to in paragraph 1, as appropriate, in order to avoid duplication of digital tools.</p> <p>3. Member States shall set out a single national digital entry point, consisting of a common user interface to ensure seamless access to the digitalised single information points.</p> <p>4. Member States shall ensure adequate technical, financial and human resources to support the roll-out and the digitalisation of single information points.</p>	1	Nenet 34, 35, 36	<p style="text-align: center;">CHAPTER IX DIGITALIZATION OF SINGLE POINTS OF INFORMATION</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 34</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Obligation to create and maintain data for the network</p> <p>1. Each operator of public electronic communications networks shall create, maintain and update a register with detailed information on the infrastructure and electronic communications network owned by it.</p> <p>2. The standardized format and content of the register, in accordance with the requirements of this law, shall be determined by AKEP and integrated into the centralized information system for electronic communications networks.</p> <p>3. The information included in the register shall be forwarded to AKEP for publication on its official website.</p> <p>4. Operators shall be obliged to report to AKEP all changes in the information submitted during the notification, within 30 days of their occurrence.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 35 Centralized Information System for Electronic Communications Networks</p> <p>1. AKEP is the institution responsible for establishing and administering the Centralized Information System for electronic communications networks, which interacts with other information systems for physical infrastructures under this law.</p> <p>2. The Centralized Information System includes the electronic register, with the data submitted by undertakers, according to the provisions of Article 34 of this law, and is updated with new information received from undertakers.</p> <p>3. AKEP also requests information from state bodies or public entities that own state property,</p>	F	

			<p>which constitute infrastructure suitable for the expansion of the electronic communications network, and publishes it.</p> <p>4. AKEP's official website includes, but is not limited to, information related to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) notices of construction in infrastructure, suitable for the expansion of electronic communications networks; b) data on all infrastructures suitable for the expansion of electronic communications networks; c) the procedures and conditions applicable to access and use of the infrastructure described in this article; ç) the procedures and conditions for benefiting from the rules of shared use; d) the development of public consultation procedures; dh) the decisions of the responsible authorities, according to the provisions of this law; e) the relevant applicable tariffs; ë) any other information, related to the construction of electronic communications networks, that is deemed necessary for publication by AKEP. <p>5. Undertakers who have obtained rights of way are obliged to submit updated information, related to the networks and infrastructure owned by them, whenever requested by AKEP. The requested information includes all the elements necessary to be included in the Centralized Information System.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 36 Access to the Centralized Information System</p> <p>1. The Centralized Information System is based on the principles of transparency, information dissemination, reciprocity and proportionality. The system shall be open for access to information for electronic communications undertakings and other interested entities, in accordance with the rules adopted for the functioning of the system.</p> <p>2. More detailed rules for entities authorized to access the system shall be determined by AKEP regulations.</p> <p>3. Within two years from the entry into force of this law, AKEP shall take measures to ensure the interoperability of the centralized information system with other systems in compliance with the requirements of point 1, Article 35, of the law.</p>		
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<p>Article 13</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 13 Dispute settlement</p> <p>1. Without prejudice to the possibility to refer a case to a court, any party shall be entitled to refer to the competent national dispute settlement body established pursuant to Article 14 a dispute that may arise:</p> <p>(a) where access to existing infrastructure is refused or agreement on specific terms and conditions, including price, has not been reached within one month of the date of receipt of the request for access under Article 3;</p> <p>(b) in connection to the rights and obligations set out in Articles 4 and 6, including where the information requested is not provided within the applicable deadlines;</p> <p>(c) where an agreement on the coordination of civil works pursuant to Article 5(2) has not been reached within one month of the date of receipt of the formal request to coordinate civil works; or</p> <p>(d) where an agreement on access to in-building physical infrastructure referred to in Article 11(2) or (3) has not been reached within one month of the date of receipt of the formal request for access.</p> <p>Member States may provide that, in the event of disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (a) and (d), where the entity from which the operator requested access is at the same time the entity entitled to grant the right of way to the property on, in or under which the subject of the access request is located, the competent national dispute settlement body may also resolve disputes regarding the right of way.</p> <p>2. Taking full account of the principle of proportionality and the principles established in the relevant Commission guidance or BEREC guidelines, the national dispute settlement body referred to in paragraph 1 shall issue a binding decision to resolve the dispute:</p> <p>(a) within four months of the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1, point (a);</p> <p>(b) within one month of the date of the receipt of the dispute settlement request, with respect to disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (b), (c) and (d).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Article 38</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 38 Dispute Resolution</p> <p>1. Each party has the right to address the Electronic and Postal Communications Authority (AKEP) for the resolution of the dispute, in the following cases:</p> <p>a) when access to the physical infrastructure is refused, no response is given, or no agreement is reached on the terms and conditions, including the price, within one month from the date of receipt of the request for access;</p> <p>b) the rights and obligations for transparency and provision of information in accordance with the requirements of the law;</p> <p>c) when the agreement for the coordination of civil works is not reached within one month from the date of receipt of the request for this purpose;</p> <p>ç) when the agreement for access to the physical infrastructure in the building is not reached within one month from the date of receipt of the request for this purpose.</p> <p>2. AKEP, in the exercise of its powers, shall take a decision, based on the principle of proportionality and the legislation in force, within:</p> <p>a) four months from the submission of the request for disputes related to the refusal of access to the infrastructure;</p> <p>b) one month for other disputes.</p> <p>These deadlines may be extended only in exceptional cases and based on a reasonable decision.</p> <p>3. AKEP, when necessary, may determine fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including the access price, ensuring:</p> <p>a) fair coverage of costs;</p> <p>b) a reasonable profit</p> <p>c) respect for fair and effective competition.</p> <p>4. In cases where the dispute involves operators of other regulated sectors, AKEP shall cooperate and consult with the relevant regulatory authorities under the special laws in force, which determine the activity of the responsible authority.</p> <p>5. In the case of disputes arising under Articles 30, 31 and 33 of this Law on access to infrastructure in buildings and the access point in the building, AKEP shall cooperate with the authorities responsible under the law in force for the administration of condominiums in buildings.</p>	<p>F</p>	
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	<p>Those deadlines may be extended only in duly justified exceptional circumstances.</p> <p>3. As regards disputes referred to in paragraph 1, points (a), (c) and (d), the decision of the national dispute settlement body may consist in setting fair and reasonable terms and conditions, including price, where appropriate.</p> <p>4. The dispute settlement bodies shall publish their decisions, while respecting the principles of confidentiality and protection of business secrets. The single information point shall ensure access to the decisions published by the dispute settlement bodies.</p> <p>Where the dispute relates to access to the infrastructure of an operator and the national dispute settlement body is the national regulatory authority, the objectives set out in Article 3 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall be taken into account, where appropriate.</p> <p>5. This Article complements and is without prejudice to the judicial remedies and procedures in compliance with Article 47 of the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union.</p>			<p>6. The rules and procedures for the examination of disputes in the implementation of this law shall be approved by Decision of the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>7. This provision shall not affect the right of the parties to address the court, in accordance with the legislation in force. The parties to the process have the right to address the matter in court, in case of non-response by the regulatory authority, and have the right to appeal to the court any decision of the authority for the resolution of the dispute, in accordance with the provisions of the Code of Administrative Procedures and special laws.</p>		
Article 14	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 14 Competent bodies</p> <p>1. Member States shall establish or designate one or more competent bodies to carry out the tasks assigned to the national dispute settlement body in accordance with Article 13(1) (the ‘national dispute settlement body’).</p> <p>2. The national dispute settlement body shall be legally distinct from, and functionally independent of, any network operator and any public sector body owning or controlling physical infrastructure involved in the dispute. Member States that retain ownership or control of network operators shall ensure effective structural separation of the functions related to the national dispute settlement procedures and those of the single information point from activities associated with ownership or control.</p> <p>National dispute settlement bodies shall act independently and objectively, and shall not seek or take instructions from any other body when deciding on the disputes submitted to them. This shall not prevent supervision in accordance with national law. Only competent appeal bodies shall</p>	1	Article 37	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 37 Competent bodies</p> <p>1. The Regulatory Authority for Electronic and Postal Communications, AKEP, is the regulatory body responsible for taking decisions at the request of an operator, and in the implementation of this law on the rights and obligations of the network operator and the public sector body that provides physical infrastructure according to the definitions of this law.</p> <p>2. AKEP is the independent regulatory authority that exercises regulatory tasks within the scope of competence defined in this law, and the law on electronic communications and postal services and takes independent regulatory decisions on an objective, transparent, proportional, non-discriminatory basis according to the definitions in the law on electronic communications.</p> <p>3. In implementing the provisions of this law, AKEP cooperates with other responsible authorities and regulatory bodies that have in their field of competence according to special laws, the regulation of the activity of other network operators</p>	F	

	<p>have the power to suspend or overturn decisions of the national dispute settlement bodies.</p> <p>3. The national dispute settlement body may charge fees to cover the costs of carrying out the tasks assigned to it.</p> <p>4. All parties concerned by a dispute shall cooperate fully with the national dispute settlement body.</p> <p>5. The functions of a single information point referred to in Articles 3 to 10, 12 and 13 shall be performed by one or more competent bodies appointed by Member States at national, regional or local level, as appropriate. In order to cover the costs of carrying out those functions, fees may be charged for the use of the single information points.</p> <p>6. Paragraph 2, first subparagraph, shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to the competent bodies performing the functions of a single information point.</p> <p>7. The competent bodies shall exercise their powers impartially, transparently and in a timely manner. Member States shall ensure that they shall have adequate technical, financial and human resources to carry out the tasks assigned to them.</p> <p>8. Member States shall publish the tasks to be undertaken by each competent body via a single information point, in particular where those tasks are assigned to more than one competent body or where the assigned tasks have changed. Where appropriate, the competent bodies shall consult and cooperate with each other on matters of common interest.</p> <p>9. Member States shall notify to the Commission the identity of each competent body, in accordance with this Article, for carrying out a function under this Regulation, and their respective responsibilities and any modification thereof, before such designation or modification enters into force.</p> <p>10. Any decision taken by a competent body shall be subject to an appeal, in accordance with national law, before a fully independent appeal body, including a body of judicial character. Article 31 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 shall apply <i>mutatis mutandis</i> to any appeal pursuant to this paragraph. The right to appeal in accordance with the first subparagraph shall be without prejudice to the right of the parties to bring the dispute before the national competent court.</p>			<p>that have physical infrastructure suitable for the deployment of elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks. AKEP cooperates with the institutions responsible for implementing the administration of co-ownership to resolve disputes related to access to infrastructure in buildings.</p> <p>4. The responsible authorities under point 3 of this article shall cooperate with AKEP for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) providing accurate and timely information and technical and regulatory opinions as appropriate; b) appointing a contact point for ongoing communications with AKEP regarding the implementation of this law; c) periodically exchanging information on regulatory and important issues related to the relevant sector and physical infrastructures under this law; <p>5. Cooperation under this article shall not affect the autonomy or independence of decision-making of the regulatory bodies or responsible institutions in question that exercise their powers under special laws.</p>		
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<p>Article 15</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 15 Penalties</p> <p>Member States shall lay down rules on penalties applicable to infringements of this Regulation and of any binding decision adopted pursuant to this Regulation by the competent bodies referred to in Article 14 and shall take all measures necessary to ensure that they are implemented. The penalties provided for shall be appropriate, effective, proportionate and dissuasive.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Article 39, 40</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 39 Penalties</p> <p>1. The following violations, when they do not constitute a criminal offense, constitute administrative offenses and are punishable by a penalty as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) when the network operator or public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure under this law, refuses without reason a request for access to its infrastructure, for the purpose of building elements of high-capacity electronic communications networks, contrary to the provisions of this law, in the amount of ALL 100,000 to ALL 200,000; b) when the network operator or public sector body that owns or controls physical infrastructure under this law, does not provide the minimum information on its physical infrastructure, and does not enable on-site verification, according to the provisions of Articles 9 and 10 of this law, in the amount of ALL 200,000 to ALL 400,000; c) when the network operator or the public sector body carrying out civil works does not fulfill the obligations related to the coordination of civil works, according to Article 12 of this Law, in the amount of 300,000 to 500,000 ALL; ç) when the obligations arising from the provisions of Article 15 of this Law are not fulfilled, in the amount of 100,000 to 500,000 ALL. d) when the electronic communications undertaker does not fulfill the obligation to create the register with the relevant information, according to the provisions of Article 34 of this Law, in the amount of 200,000 to 400,000 ALL; dh) when the obligations arising from the provisions of Articles 31 and 33 of this Law are not fulfilled, in the amount of 100,000 to 500,000 ALL; <p>2. In imposing penalties, according to this article, the following shall be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the fact of the violation; b) the importance and duration of the offense; c) the circumstances of the commission of the offense; ç) whether the offender has been administratively convicted before; d) the consequences resulting from the action or inaction. <p>3. A fine is an executive title, imposed by the</p>	<p>F</p>	
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				<p>responsible authority, which supervises the activity of the entity that committed the violation. As a rule, more than one fine cannot be applied for the same administrative violation. Fines must be effective, proportionate and justified. The fine is collected by the authority that imposes it and paid into the State Budget.</p> <p>4. The procedure for ascertaining, imposing and executing fines is carried out in accordance with the legislation in force on administrative offenses.</p> <p>.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Article 40 Appeal</p> <p>1. An appeal against a fine, according to this law, shall be filed, initially with the authority that imposed the fine, within 15 days from the date of its issuance.</p> <p>2. An appeal may be filed with the relevant court against the decisions of the authority, according to point 1 of this article, within 30 days from the date of the decision.</p>		
Article 16	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 16 Report and monitoring</p> <p>1. By 12 May 2028, the Commission shall present a report to the European Parliament and to the Council on the implementation of this Regulation. The report shall include a summary of the impact of the measures set out in this Regulation and an assessment of the progress towards achieving its objectives, including whether and how this Regulation could further contribute to achieving the connectivity targets set out in the Decision (EU) 2022/2481.</p> <p>The report shall include developments related to the scope of this Regulation that have a potential impact on the progress towards a fast and extensive deployment of VHCN, in rural, insular and remote areas, such as islands and mountainous and scarcely populated regions, as well as on the evolution of the market for tower infrastructure, and the take-up of various backhauling solutions including satellite backhauling in digital highspeed connectivity.</p> <p>2. To that end, the Commission may request information from Member States that shall be submitted without undue delay. In particular, by 12 November 2025, Member States shall, in close</p>			Not relevant	N	Not relevant

	cooperation with the Commission, through the Communications Committee set up under Article 118 of Directive (EU) 2018/1972, set out indicators to adequately monitor the application of this Regulation and the mechanism to ensure a periodic data gathering and reporting to the Commission thereof.					
Article 17	<p>Article 17</p> <p>Amendments to Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 Regulation (EU) 2015/2120 is amended as follows:</p> <p>(1) in Article 2, the following points are added:</p> <p>‘(5) “number-independent interpersonal communications service” means number-independent interpersonal communications service as defined in Article 2, point (7), of Directive (EU) 2018/1972 of the European Parliament and of the Council (*1);</p> <p>(6) “domestic communications” means any number-based interpersonal communications service originating in the Member State of the consumer’s domestic provider and terminating at any fixed or mobile number of the national numbering plan of the same Member State;</p> <p>(7) “intra-EU communications” means any number-based interpersonal communications service originating in the Member State of the consumer’s domestic provider and terminating at any fixed or mobile number of the national numbering plan of another Member State.</p> <p>(2) in Article 5a, the following paragraphs are added:</p> <p>‘7.From 1 January 2029, providers shall not apply different retail prices to consumers for domestic communications and intra-EU communications, provided that technical rules on safeguards, such as sustainability, fair use and anti-fraud measures, are adopted. By 30 June 2028, the Commission shall, after consulting BEREC, adopt an implementing act laying down those technical rules in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 5b.</p> <p>8. From 1 January 2025, providers may on a voluntary basis comply with the obligation not to apply different retail prices laid down in paragraph 7. Those providers shall be exempt from the obligations laid down in paragraph 1, subject to a fair use policy, with a view to bringing the</p>	2	<p>Article 4, pg. 62/b</p> <p>Article 186, 187, 189</p>		P	<p>This article of EU Regulation is partially aligned in Article 4 and Articles 186,187,189 of Law no 54/2024 on electronic communications.</p>

	<p>benefits of equal retail prices for domestic and intra-EU communications to consumers earlier. To that end, the Commission shall adopt an implementing act on fair use, based on typical usage patterns, and anti-fraud measures by 31 December 2024, after consulting BEREC. That implementing act shall be adopted in accordance with the examination procedure referred to in Article 5b(2).</p> <p>9. By 30 June 2027, after consulting BEREC, the Commission shall review this Article, and based on the assessment of its impact, the Commission may, if appropriate, decide to submit a legislative proposal in order to amend it.</p> <p>10. The assessment referred to in paragraph 9 shall include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the evolution of the wholesale costs related to the provision of intra-EU communications; (b) the evolution of competition in the market for the provision of number-based interpersonal communications services and the trend of the retail prices of intra-EU communications within the different Member States; (c) the evolution of consumer preferences and choice of special offers and bundles not charged on the basis of actual consumption of intra-EU communications; (d) the possible impact on the national markets for the provision of number-based interpersonal communications services and in particular on the retail prices charged to consumers at large, taking into account the costs of providing intra-EU communications, and the potential impact of the measures on revenues for the providers and, if possible, investment capacity of the providers, in view in particular of the future roll-out of networks in line with the connectivity targets set out in Decision (EU) 2022/2481 where additional charges for intra-EU communications are not already applied; (e) the extent of the usage, availability and competitiveness of number-independent interpersonal communications services or any alternatives to intra-EU communications; (f) the evolution of tariff plans as regards the intra-EU communications, and in particular, the extent to which the implementation of the measures provided for in paragraph 8, has produced results in the direction of the elimination of retail price differences for consumers between domestic and intra-EU communications. 					
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	<p>11. In order to carry out the assessment referred to in paragraph 9, BEREC shall collect relevant information from national regulatory authorities on a regular basis. Where applicable, national regulatory authorities may provide such data in coordination with other competent authorities. The data collected by BEREC pursuant to this paragraph shall be notified to the Commission at least once a year. The Commission shall make them public. To ensure that BEREC can carry out its obligations under this paragraph, providers shall be obliged to cooperate by providing the requested data, including confidential data, to the relevant national authorities.’ ;</p> <p>(3) the following article is inserted:</p> <p><i>‘Article 5b</i> Committee procedure</p> <p>1. To fulfil its obligations under Article 5a of this Regulation, the Commission shall be assisted by the Communications Committee established by Article 118(1) of Directive (EU) 2018/1972. That committee shall be a committee within the meaning of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011.</p> <p>2. Where reference is made to this Article, Article 5 of Regulation (EU) No 182/2011 shall apply.’ ;</p> <p>(4) in Article 10(5), the date ‘14 May 2024’ is replaced by the date ‘30 June 2032’ .</p>					
<p>Article 18</p>	<p>Article 18 Repeal</p> <p>1. Directive 2014/61/EU is repealed with effect from ►C1 12 November 2025 ◄ .</p> <p>2. By way of derogation from paragraph 1 of this Article, where the provisions of this Regulation replacing the provisions of Directive 2014/61/EU apply from a later date, the following corresponding provisions of that Directive shall remain in force until that same date, as set out below:</p> <p>(a) Article 4(2) and (3) Article 4(4), first sentence, Article 6(1), (2), (3) and (5), and Article 7(1) and (2), of that Directive shall remain in force until 12 May 2026;</p> <p>(b) Article 8(1) to (4) of that Directive shall remain in force until 12 February 2026.</p> <p>3. References to the repealed Directive shall be construed as references to this Regulation and read</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>Article 42</p>	<p>Article 42</p> <p>Law no. 120/2016 “On deployment of electronic communications networks with high speed and ensuring the right of way” repealed.</p>	<p>F</p>	<p>Law no 120/2016 has transposed the Directive 2014/61/EU which was replaced by EU Regulation 2024/1309/EU</p>

	in accordance with the correlation table in the Annex.					
Article 19	<p style="text-align: center;">Article 19 Entry into force and application</p> <p>1. This Regulation shall enter into force on the third day following that of its publication in the <i>Official Journal of the European Union</i>.</p> <p>2. It shall apply from 12 November 2025.</p> <p>3. By way of derogation from paragraph 2 of this Article:</p> <p>(a) Article 5(6) and Article 11(6) shall apply from 11 May 2024;</p> <p>(b) Article 17 shall apply from 15 May 2024.</p> <p>(c) Article 10(1), (2) and (3) shall apply from 12 February 2026;</p> <p>(d) Article 4(3), Article 6(1), Article 7(2) and (3) and Article 12(1), (2) and (3) shall apply from 12 May 2026;</p> <p>This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.</p>					