

## CONCLUSION

In 2009 as well, the activity of the CRC was oriented toward the application of European and international regulations and the best practices with a view to guarantee the rights of end users and ensure high quality services in line with the dynamic development of the market and technology innovations.

In 2009 as well, the CRC continued to define, analyze and evaluate undertakings with significant impact on each market and impose specific obligations on these undertakings aiming at ensuring a competitive market environment, all being an activity it launched in 2008.

Experts of the Commission took part in the drafting and amendment of many legislative and subordinate legislative acts, in the preparation and procedural representation in tens of cases before the Supreme Administration Court and other regional and administrative courts. It prepared projects on penalty decrees and resolutions for the termination of administrative punitive proceedings. Reviewed and undertaken were actions on hundreds of claims of citizens, related to problems and irregularities in the receipt of electronic communication services.

The CRC ensured conditions for optimal and efficient management of the radio frequency spectrum. In 2009 as well, the Commission followed the set in its Regulatory Policy for RFS Management for Civil Needs objectives, mechanisms and approaches for management. With the amendments and supplements of many sub legislative acts, concerning RFS management, the CRC continued to ensure terms for harmonized, efficient and with no harmful radio interference use of the RFS and, depending on national peculiarities, to apply the decisions and recommendations of the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunications Administrations.

A key CRC priority in 2009 continued to be the establishment of the oversight activity (monitoring and control over RFS, inspection, development and technical support of the national system for RFS monitoring and measuring control systems) as a regulatory mechanism for ensuring the non-discrimination between the undertakings, where special attention was paid to the control functions for the observance of the imperatives of the Law on Electronic Communications, the Law on Postal Services and the Law for the Electronic Document and Electronic Signature.

The CRC continued to actively strengthen the interaction with the national regulators of the EU member states and with the European Commission, as well as to reinforce its position in the European and international structures during decision making and drafting of common positions. It followed and took active part in the process of improvement of the regulatory framework both on national and European level. In the meantime, the deepening of cooperation and interaction with the neighboring countries aimed at achieving a leading role for the CRC in the region. The Commission took part in the activity of the governmental and specialized organizations in the field of communications on international and European level and implemented regular exchange of information and experience with the EC and the national regulators of EU member states for further efficient application of the European regulatory framework. The CRC continued to actively participate in the general assembly of the Independent Regulators Group and in the plenary sessions of the European Regulators Group, in the work of the Contact network as well as on level project teams to I/ERG. CRC experts took part in international and regional conferences, fori and seminars. It maintained active correspondence with representatives of the European Commission by submitting regular information about the CRC regulatory activities in priority fields such as market analysis, number portability, efficient spectrum management, transition to terrestrial digital TV radio broadcasting, etc.

In 2009, the CRC continued to follow the development of the “number portability” within the mobile networks, a service launched in April. July 2009 saw the start of the “number

portability” service for geographic numbers, which stimulated competition among undertakings. In the sector of fixed phone services, the number portability was reviewed as an important instrument through which the competitive environment could be influenced since the undertakings facing the potential possibility to lose subscribership would strive toward enhancing the quality of their service offer and to improve the terms, with price cuts included.

Among the main priorities in the CRC work in 2010 were the harmonization of the national legislation in the field of electronic communications, postal services, electronic document and signature with the European regulatory framework, the finalization of the implementation and optimization of number portability, the solution of issues with regions with insufficient number resource and analysis of the need to prepare a new National Numbering Plan, harmonization of the National Plan for radio frequency spectrum allocation with the European frequency allocations, both with regard to radio services and users, limitation to the required levels of radio interference during the use of the radio frequency spectrum.

The CRC priorities with regard to the digitization originate from the the Council of Ministers Plan for implementation of digital video broadcasting - terrestrial (DVB-T) in the Republic of Bulgaria, which was endorsed in early 2008. The plan creates conditions for a staged digitization, which will end in 2015- it is envisaged that by the end of 2012 all transmitters for terrestrial analogue TV and radio broadcasting stop broadcasting and till 2015 a full population coverage in the receipt of digitally transmitted TV channels on our territory achieved.