



# Integration of Ukraine and Moldova into RLAH

*THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION*

*DG CNECT*

# General context



# Legal context

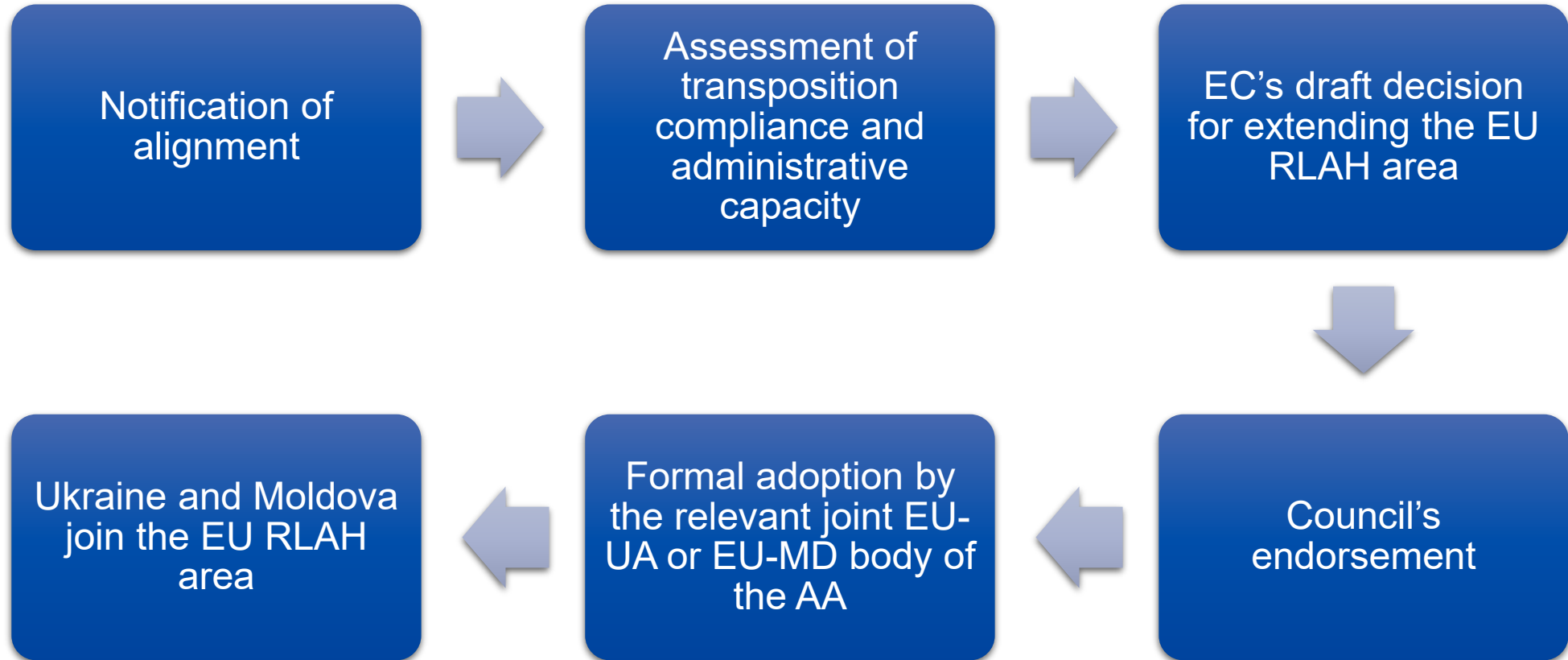
The EU – Ukraine Association Agreement +  
The EU – Moldova Association Agreement

provide the possibility of Ukraine and Moldova, respectively, to enter the EU internal market ahead of accession in several sectors, including for the roaming.

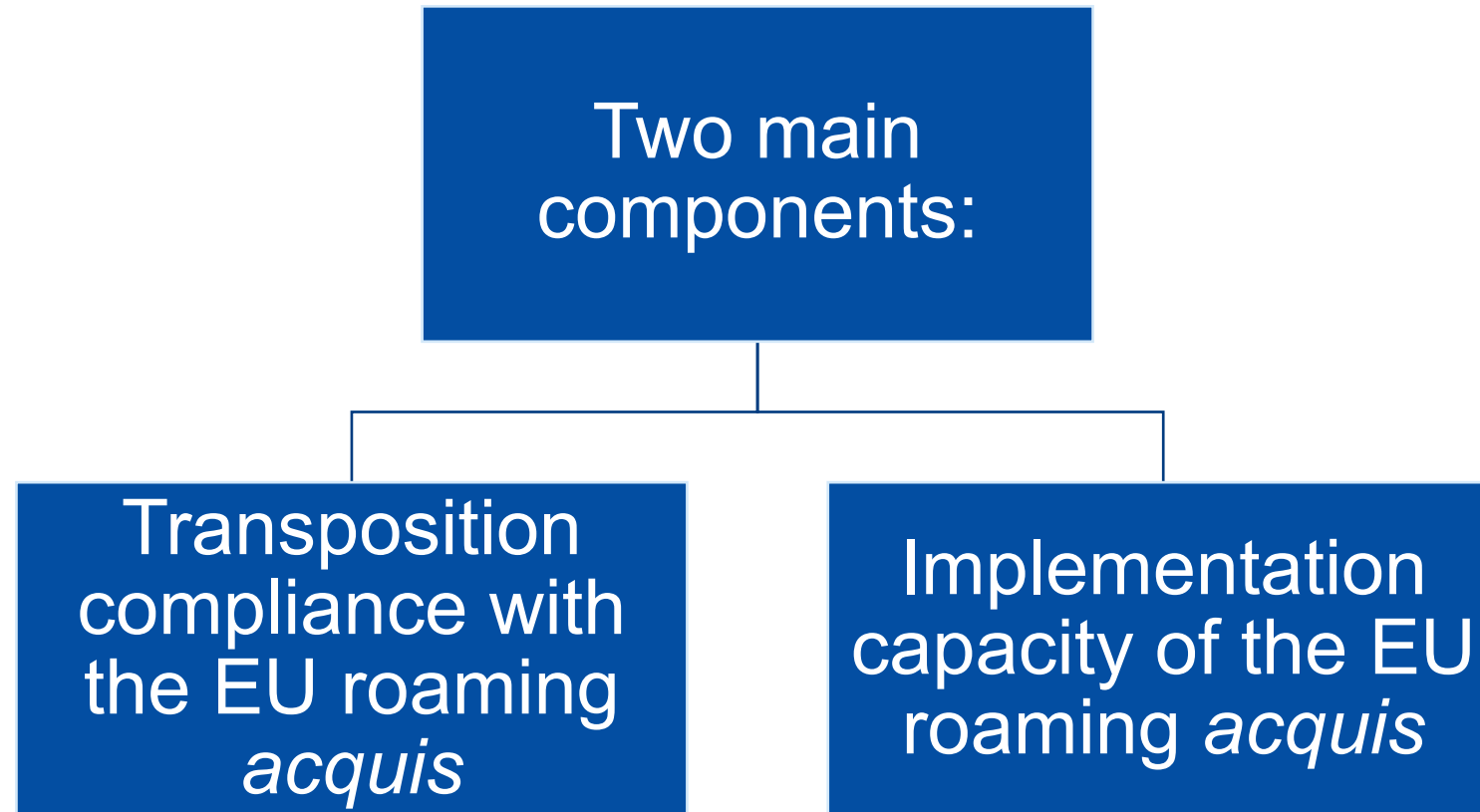
A merit-based process which essentially relies on:

- (i) The technical assessment of transposition compliance and implementation capacity by the European Commission and
- (ii) The political endorsement by the Council of the European Union.

# Overview of the process



# The Commission's assessment



# The EU roaming *acquis*

Directive (EU) 2018/1972 (i.e., the Code/EECC)

Regulation (EU) 2022/612 (i.e., the Roaming Regulation)

Commission Implementing Regulation (EU) 2016/2286 (i.e., the Fair Use Policy Regulation)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/654 (i.e., the Termination Rates Regulation)

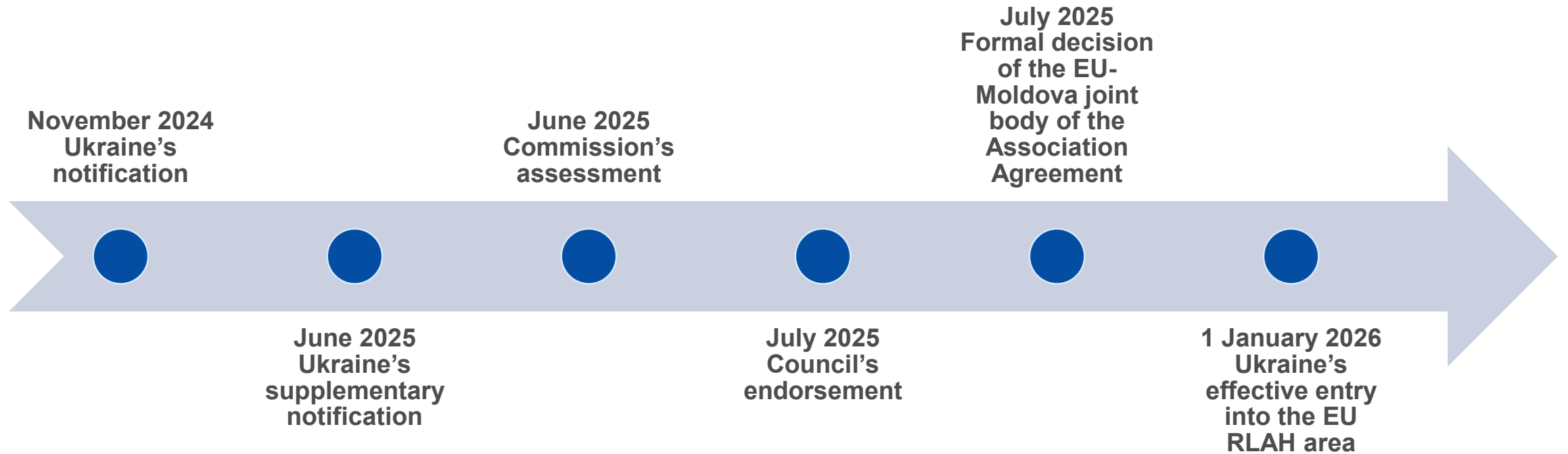
Regulation (EU) 2018/1971 (i.e., the BEREC Regulation)

# Assessment of the implementation capacity

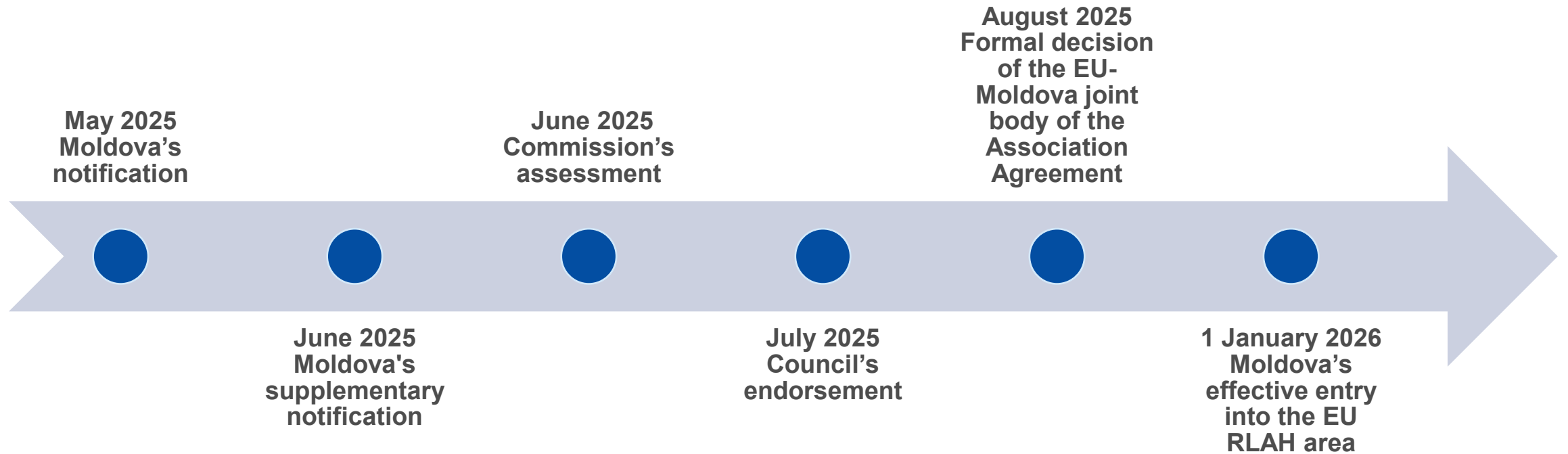
Four essential elements of assessment:

- **Designation of a responsible authority** for monitoring of all roaming-relevant rules and enforcement, in case of non-compliance.
- **The legal ability of the responsible authority to duly act** in achieving its monitoring and enforcement tasks, especially by having the power to investigate reasonable indications of non-compliance situations and the power to apply financial penalties or other remedy measures, as needed.
- **The effectiveness of the sanction regime, coupled with the undertakings' right of appeal before a court.**
- **The participation of the responsible authority in BEREC's monitoring system** regarding the implementation of roaming rules.

# Ukraine's timeline of the RLAH decision



# Moldova's timeline of the RLAH decision



# Legal effects of the RLAH decisions

All provisions of the EU roaming acquis referring to the EU Member States or their nationals will be read as referring to the EU Member States and Ukraine or Moldova, as the case may be, or to their nationals.

All rights and obligations roaming providers in the EU are bound to apply between each other will be extended in relation to roaming providers in Ukraine or Moldova, as the case may be.

These legal effects **do not extend** to the relationships between Ukraine and Moldova, nor between their nationals or roaming providers. Moreover, the legal effects do not extend between the EEA EFTA countries and Ukraine and Moldova, respectively.

# Thank you



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