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Telecommunications Act

2003 no. 81 March 26

The course of the case in Altí

Entered into force on 25 July 2003, however, see the provisions of Article 76. EEA Agreement: XI. Annex to Directive 1999/5 / EC, Regulation 2887/2000, Directives 2002/19 / EC, 2002/20 / EC, 2002/21 / EC, 2002/22 / EC, 2002/58 / EC and 2002/77 / EC. *Edited by:* [L. 129/2004](#) (entered into force on 31 December 2005). [Act 78/2005](#) (entered into force on 9 June 2005). [L. 74/2006](#) (entered into force on 30 June 2006). [L. 39/2007](#) (entered into force on 31 March 2007). [Act No. 143/2007](#) (entered into force on 29 December 2007). [L. 82/2008](#) (entered into force on 1 June 2008, published in Stjtið. June 19, 2008). [Act 88/2008](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2009, except for [Act VII](#), which entered into force on 21 June 2008). [L. 118/2008](#) (entered into force on 1 October 2008). [L. 145/2009](#) (entered into force on 31 December 2009). [Act No. 146/2010](#) (entered into force on 29 December 2010). [L. 162/2010](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2011). [Act 34/2011](#) (entered into force on 19 April 2011). [L. 38/2011](#) (entered into force on 21 April 2011; *EEA Agreement*: Annex X (Directive 89/552 / EEC). [L. 126/2011](#) (entered into force on 30 September 2011). [L. 163/2011](#) (entered into force 30. des. 2011). [L. 62/2012](#) (entered into force on 29 June 2012). [L. 115/2015](#) (entered into force on 16 December 2015). [Act 41/2018](#) (entered into force on 1 July 2018). [Act 47/2018](#) (entered into force on 26 May 2018). [Act 53/2018](#) (entered into force on 22 June 2018). [L. 72/2018](#) (entered into force on 27 June 2018). [Act 90/2018](#) (entered into force on 15 July 2018; *EEA Agreement*: Annex XI, Regulation [2016/679](#)). [Act 78/2019](#) (entered into force Sept. 1 2020). [Act 125/2019](#) (entered into force on 1 January 2020; *EEA Agreement*: Annex XI to Directive [2014/61](#) / EU). [L. 21/2020](#) (entered into force on 21 March 2020).

If this Act mentions a minister or ministry without specifying a subject area separately or referred to, refers to the **Minister of Transport and Local Government** or the **Minister of Transport and Communications the Ministry of Local Government** which administers this Act. Information on the subject areas of ministries according to The presidential decree can be found [here](#).

Chapter I. Objectives and scope. Electronic Communications Board.

Article 1 Objectives and scope.

This Act applies to electronic communications, electronic communications services and electronic communications networks.

The purpose of the law is to ensure efficient and secure electronic communications in this country and to promote effective competition electronic communications market.

The Icelandic state shall ensure, as far as possible, that all Icelanders are offered access to it electronic communications services, as further laid down in this Act.

Telecommunications that are solely invitations or transmissions with threads within the premises of a home, business or of institutions, such as hospitals, hotels, schools and factories, are not subject to this Act.

This Act does not apply to material transmitted on electronic communications networks.

Article 2 Electronic Communications Board.

[The Minister] „is in charge of electronic communications.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall supervise electronic communications within the jurisdiction of the Icelandic state and have monitoring the implementation of this Act.

[The Minister submits to the Althingi every [at least three] „years a proposal for a parliamentary resolution „on an electronic communications plan where the market shall aim for the next [fifteen] „years. In the electronic communications plan shall be made account for the state and prospects of telecommunications in the country, and assess and take into account the needs of society for improved communications. The goals of the government to be aimed at shall be defined and thus laid the foundation the development of Icelandic society. The objectives shall be to promote accessible and easy, cost-effective and efficient, secure and environmentally friendly communications. Electronic communications plans may be used to examine electronic communications holistic in relation to other aspects of communication, such as electronic communication and communication-based communication postal services.

The electronic communications plan shall emphasize that:

1. achieve extensive co-operation between the market, consumers, public institutions and ministries telecommunications and related field policies,
 2. strengthen competition in the electronic communications market and increase Iceland's competitiveness,
 3. ensure the security of public electronic communications networks within the country and Iceland's connections with the outside world,
 4. achieve efficient use of capital and maximize the positive impact of electronic communications technology on economic growth;
 5. achieve harmonized priorities and policies, and priorities shall be based on an assessment of need;
- for improvements in the country as a whole and in individual parts of the country,
6. promote job creation, the promotion of quality of life and positive rural development.

[The electronic communications plan shall also include an action plan for the next five years. The action plan shall do account for fundraising and spending on individual projects as appropriate. Before the action plan is prepared, the Minister submits a financial framework to the Electronic Communications Council.

The Minister appoints an electronic communications council which makes a proposal to the Minister for an electronic communications plan for five years action plan, policy and priorities, with the emphasis of the Minister. The Electronic Communications Council has two members representatives of the Minister and one of them shall be the chairman, together with the directors of the Post and Telecom Administration and National Registry of Iceland. The Telecommunications Council also includes a representative of the ministry's office in charge telecommunications. The term of office of the Electronic Communications Council is limited to the term of office of the appointing Minister.

When preparing an electronic communications plan, care shall be taken in consultation with stakeholders. At the same time, it should be given to the public opportunity to express their views and comments in an open consultation process.] „

[„L. 126/2011, Article 372. „Act 53/2018, Article 6. „Augl. A 89/2005.](#)

II. chapter. Glossary.

Article 3

The meaning of words in this Act is as follows:

- [1. *Access point*: Material site inside or outside a building that is accessible telecommunications companies where a connection to an indoor telecommunication cable that is ready for high-speed connection is made accessible.] „
- [2.] „*Access*: To provide another electronic communications undertaking with access to an electronic communications network, facilities or electronic communications services in accordance with established terms for the purpose of providing electronic communications services.
- [3.] „*Public telephone service*: A service open to the public that communicates nationally and internationally calls for user equipment connected to a fixed internet connection point.
- [4.] „*Public telephone* : A telephone that is open to the public for use against payment.
- [5.] „*Public telephone network*: An electronic communications *network* used to offer public telephone services. The Internet

enables transfer between Internet connection points, both by voice and other types of communication, such as fax and data.

[6.] „*Public electronic communications network*: An *electronic communications network* that is used in whole or in part to offer public electronic communications services.

[7.] „*Universal service*: Delimited aspects of telecommunications of a certain minimum quality offered to all users at an affordable price, regardless of their geographical location.

[8.] „*Subscriber*: An individual or legal entity that is a party to a contract with the seller of a general electronic communications services for the delivery of such services.

[9.] *„Broadband television service:* Television service consisting in whole or in part program material produced to be shown in widescreen form with a full-height image.

[10. *Physical infrastructure: An Internet* element that is intended to host other elements of the Internet without having to active elements in the network, such as pipes, masts, pipes, wells for surveillance, manholes, junction boxes, buildings or entrances to buildings, antenna equipment, towers and columns. However, there are cables, there on including black fiber, as well as network components used to supply drinking water, as it is defined in Icelandic rules on drinking water, not material infrastructure within the meaning of this Act.] »

[11.] *„European tariff:* A tariff that does not exceed the maximum fee according to Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on roaming on public mobile networks within the Community.] »

[12.] *„Fixed preselection:* An option offered to subscribers in telephone service and gives them the opportunity to select to direct certain categories of calls to a specific pre-selected service provider without the need to use the prefix of the service provider in question.

[13.] *„Electronic communications undertaking:* An individual or legal entity that has notified the Post and Telecom Administration of the planned operation of an electronic communications service or electronic communications network.

[14.] *„Electronic communications undertakings with [significant market power]:* » Electronic communications undertakings fjarskiptastofnun has defined with [significant market power.] »

[15.] *„Telecommunication network :* Transmission system and where applicable to exchanges, routers and other resources that do it is possible to transmit signals by wire, wirelessly, by light waves, power distribution systems, high voltage lines or with other electromagnetic methods, including networks for audio and television and cable television.

[16.] *„Telecommunication infrastructure:* All kinds of devices, parts, cables, equipment and the like is intended to establish or operate telecommunications, whether for transmission or reception.

[17.] *„Telecommunication services:* Services which in part or in whole consist of directing signals via electronic communications networks, [including e-mail services and Internet access]. »

[18.] *„Telecommunications:* Any kind of transmission and reception of symbols, signals, writing, images and sounds or any wiring, by wireless distribution or other electromagnetic systems.

[19.] *„Application links:* Software links between applications made available by radio stations or service providers, and resources in advanced digital television equipment for digital television and radio service.

[20.] *„Prefix:* A number that a user must dial before a phone number to access service provider.

[21. *High-speed telecommunication network :* A telecommunication network that can provide high-speed access services with at least 30 megabits speed per second.] »

[22.] *„Local loop:* A copper line that connects an internet connection point in the subscriber's premises to a connection box or corresponding facilities in the public telephone network.

[23. *Indoor telecommunication cables :* Material infrastructure or equipment, including components of a common ownership, which is at the end user's site intended to host fixed and / or wireless access networks where such access networks are capable of providing electronic communications services and connecting access points of the building at the internet connection point.

24. *High-speed indoor telecommunication cable:* Indoor telecommunication cable is to host elements of high-speed telecommunications networks or facilitate their delivery.] »

[25.] »[*Important infrastructure:* Important infrastructure as defined in the Act on Network and Internet Security information systems of important infrastructure.] »

[26.] »[*Network and information system:* Network and information system as defined in the Act on Network Security and information systems of important infrastructure.] »

[27.] *„Internet access service:* Electronic communications service that is accessible to all and provides access to the Internet and thus a connection to almost all endpoints of the Internet, regardless of that network technology and terminal equipment used.] »

[28.] *„Internet connection point :* Substantive connection point where the subscriber is granted access to public electronic communications network.

[29.] «... »

[30.] »[*Post and Telecom Administration Network Security Team or Network Security Team:* Security and Response Team according to the Act on the Post and Telecom Administration.] »

[31.] *„User:* An individual or legal entity that uses or applies to use public service electronic communications services.

[[32.] *Usable internet service*: Functionality, quality and technical features that internet service should provide have a minimum so that the service can benefit users in daily life. Minimum efficiency, quality and the technical characteristics of Internet services are further specified in the Minister's Regulation.] »

[33.] *Numbers and addresses*: A series of symbols used to identify individual subscribers to electronic communications infrastructure.

[[34.] *Essential information infrastructure* : The information system of the important social infrastructure that ensure national security, the public interest and a wide range of resources in developed and technologically advanced society. This is the equipment and software necessary for the operation and operation of the system and the information stored there or about the system. The National Commissioner of Police defines essential information infrastructure.] »

[35.] *Roaming call in a mobile network*: A call from a mobile phone that a roaming customer makes from a mobile network operator in this country and ends in the mobile network of the operator in another state or is received by roaming customers starting in a public telephone network in another state and ending in the operator's mobile network here and there.] »

[36.] *Roaming services*: Call services, SMS services, MMS services and others data transmission service in a mobile network that originates with customers in the mobile network of an operator in this country and ends in the mobile network of an operator in another state or is received by a customer starting with a general telephone network in another state and ends in the mobile network of the operator in this country.] »

[37.] *Co-location*: Access to space and technical services necessary to establish appropriate right holder's equipment for good and connect it.

[38.] *Merger*: The definition of a merger is governed by competition law.

[39.] *Interconnection*: Material and logical connection of electronic communications networks that enables users to own communicate with other users or gain access to services provided by another electronic communications company. No it matters whether the service is provided by the network owners or other parties who may have access to the electronic communications network.

[40.] *Harmful disturbance*: A disturbance that endangers, severely degrades, obstructs or repeatedly disturbs wireless telecommunication services

[41.] *Conditional access system*: Any technical measure or arrangement that provides access to a closed audio or television services.

[42.] *Value-added services*: Services where value-added elements are added to electronic communications services.

[43.] *Premium*: A fee for value-added services that is higher than the general call fee.

[[44.] »... »]

[[45.] *Wireless telecommunications equipment*: Electrical or electronic products intended to *transmit* receive or receive high-frequency waves for wireless communication or location determination, or electric or electronic products that must be added to accessories, such as antennas, in order to emit or receive high frequency waves for wireless communications or location determination.] »

[46.] *Advanced digital TV equipment*: Access box connected to TV set or digital a television set that can receive digital interactive television services.

[47. *Security of network and information systems*: Security of network and information systems according to the definition in the Act on security of network and information systems of important infrastructure.] »

[[48.] *Security event*: The status of a system, service or network that indicates a possible breach of security policy or a failure of a security measure, or an unprecedented situation which may important for safety.

[49.] *Security incident* : An incident that is indicated by one or more undesirable or unexpected security incidents that are likely to jeopardize operations and threaten information security [and incidents within the meaning of the Act on the Security of Network and Information Systems of Important Infrastructure]. »]

Act 125/2019, Article 15, L. 118/2008, Art., Act No. 78/2005, Article 12, Act No. 39/2007, Article 1, L. 78/2019, Article 30. Since they laws were published in the Official Journal. 5 July 2019 and until they came into force on 1 September. In 2020, five new definitions were added the article with L. 125/2019, Article 15, which entered into force on 1 January. 2020. Changes according to L. 78/2019, Article 30, are entered into the article of law as it was when those laws were published. L. 62/2012, Art. L. 41/2018, 1. gr. It says in point b that after 37. törl. a new item is inserted, but after a change in the article according to Art. L. 72/2018, Article 2, that item has become item 38. and is the new number is then placed after them in the correct alphabetical order. L. 72/2018, Art. L. 145/2009, Art.

III. chapter. Authorization for electronic communications activities.

Article 4 Sources.

Electronic communications companies have a general authorization to operate electronic communications networks and electronic communications services. This source covers individuals and legal entities established within the European Economic Area and beyond Member States of the World Trade Organization, as determined by [the Minister] „by regulation. „

An electronic communications company that offers electronic communications networks, electronic communications services or related facilities electronic communications networks and services, it shall notify the Post and Telecom Administration before commencing operations and provide information necessary for the registration of the electronic communications company in question and its activities.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall keep a list of all electronic communications companies that have announced that they will operate on the basis of a general authorization. At the request of an electronic communications undertaking, the Post and Telecom Administration shall within one week of receiving the request, the agency will issue a confirmation that the company has applied registrations.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr. „Rg. 734/2000 .](#)

Article 5 *Minimum rights attached to a general authorization.*

Electronic communications companies that have a general authorization according to Article 4 have the right to operate an electronic communications network or electronic communications services and to submit applications for authorization to set up facilities according to Article 69

General authorization provides companies that offer or intend to offer general electronic communications services and public electronic communications network the right to negotiate interconnection and, where applicable, access to or interconnection with other electronic communications companies

A general authorization also gives the right to be considered as a universal service provider.

Article 6 *Conditions of general authorization.*

The Post and Telecom Administration shall set rules 1. on general authorizations. Conditions must be objective and clear and non-discrimination in the granting of permits.

Conditions can be one or more of the following:

- a. to be paid [equalization fee] „according to Article 22,
- b. to ensure the reciprocal operation of services and interconnection of networks in accordance with Article 24,
- c. that subscribers of electronic communications companies be guaranteed access to numbers,
- d. environmental protection and planning requirements, public access requirements or owner countries, conditions related to co-location and sharing of facilities, financial or technical guarantees necessary to ensure the correct implementation of the project,
- e. ... „
- f. on the protection of personal data and privacy,
- g. on consumer protection in the field of electronic communications,
- h. on restrictions on the transmission of illegal content and restrictions on harmful content TV content,
- i. that the necessary information for registration and supervision be provided,
- j. to authorize the competent authorities to intervene in electronic communications networks in accordance with the provisions of processing and processing of personal data,
- k. to ensure communication between rescue teams and authorities and radio broadcasts to the public immediately catastrophes and disasters occur,
- l. on measures to limit the risk to the public of electromagnetic fields arising from electronic communications networks,
- m. on access obligations other than those described in VII. chapter,
- n. on maintaining the integrity of public electronic communications networks, including the conditions for prevention electromagnetic interference between electronic communications networks or services,
- o. on the security of public networks against illegal access,
- p. on the use of frequencies when such use is not subject to an individual allocation of rights to use frequencies,
- q. on measures taken to ensure that standards or requirements pursuant to Art. Article 59

The Post and Telecom Administration may, in addition, set conditions concerning the operational security of networks, a guarantee of network complexity and interoperability of different services. To ensure the security of the country's telecommunications around the world, the Post and Telecom Administration can make it a condition that electronic communications companies that operate telephone or data transmission connections abroad use more than one way and the companies take measures to do so to transfer telephone and data transmission services abroad from a broken or disconnected route to another usable route within the time limits set by the Agency.

The Post and Telecom Administration may impose the condition that the owners of an electronic communications undertaking with [significant market power] „does not reduce the company's finances or take other unusual measures that significantly reduce from the company's ability to fulfill obligations under this Act.

The Post and Telecom Administration may impose special obligations on companies that operate electronic communications networks or

electronic communications services, in accordance with the provisions of this Act on access, interconnection and universal service.

[Telecommunications undertakings shall provide the competent authorities, free of charge, with access to interception of telephone calls and other legal data collection in their electronic communications networks or services.

Electronic communications companies that have significant market power in access and call origination in general telephone or mobile phone networks must comply with the normal and reasonable requests of others

electronic communications undertakings for access to equipment to fulfill the obligation pursuant to Art. Paragraph 6 Fees for access shall be based on costs, including the normal return on restricted capital. No access agreement reached a party may refer the matter to the Post and Telecom Administration, which shall decide whether access shall be granted and what price.] »

„Rgl. 345/2005. „L. 47/2018, Article 28. „L. 62/2012, Article 3.„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „L. 78/2005, Art.

IV. chapter. Allocation of frequencies and numbers.

Article 7 *Rights to use frequencies and numbers.*

[Telecommunication frequencies within Icelandic territory and numbers from the Icelandic numbering system are resources under the control of the Icelandic state. The allocation of frequencies and numbers includes a temporary authorization for conditional use that does not lead to property rights or permanent rights of use and disposal.] »

When the rights to use certain frequencies and numbers do not fall under paragraph 2 (p). Article 6 shall Post and an electronic communications institution, upon receipt of an application, allocates such rights to electronic communications undertakings that operate or use electronic communications network or services according to a general authorization. Rights may also be allocated for the use of frequencies to radio stations following an open and transparent non-discriminatory procedure, provided that such allocation serves government objectives. In addition, rights to use frequencies may be allocated to operating entities wireless telecommunications equipment for personal use. Rights under this article are bound by name and is extradition not permitted.

[The Post and Telecom Administration shall publish information on all rights to use the frequencies and numbers and their right holders. Frequency authorizations granted for own use may be excluded from publication, as well as information on frequencies that are reasonable and reasonable to keep secret due to important security, the financial or commercial interests of the right holder.] »

„Act No. 34/2011, Article 2.

Article 8 *Merger and division of companies.*

If an electronic communications undertaking that has the right to use frequencies participates in a merger, Póst- og fjarskiptastofnun revokes its rights to use frequencies in whole or in part or changes the conditions rights if there is a risk that competition or efficient utilization of the frequency spectrum will be hampered or preconditions for the granting of frequency rights are otherwise significantly altered or broken.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall be notified of a merger pursuant to Art. Paragraph 1 no later than one week after that an agreement on it has been concluded or a takeover bid has been publicly announced or that a specific party has reached control of a company. The Post and Telecom Administration shall notify the companies in question within thirty days from the receipt of a satisfactory notification if it considers it necessary to consider the matter. Decision on revocation or change of rights shall take place no later than three months after the notification by the Post and Telecom Administration.

If a company neglects the notification obligation according to Art. Paragraph 1 can Post and Telecom Administration take the matter into consideration and decide when the institution becomes aware of the merger in question.

Procedures shall be in accordance with this paragraph.

If a company that has the right to use frequencies is divided into two or more companies, Póst- og fjarskiptastofnun is authorized to transfer the rights to use frequencies, or part of them, to a company that will be created by the division. Such authorization is subject to the condition that there is no risk of competition or cost-effectiveness the utilization of the frequency spectrum will be hampered and that the new company is considered to have the ability to meet them conditions attached to the rights.

Provisions 1–3 mgr. also apply to the rights to use numbers as appropriate.

Article 9 *Restrictions on the allocation of rights.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may limit the number of allocations of rights to use certain frequencies

when necessary to ensure the efficient use of frequencies. [When making decisions to limit the number of rights or extend the validity of rights in a frequency band where the number of rights is limited shall be emphasis on the interests of users and stimulating competition, in addition to which incentives and risks must be taken into account investments, and all stakeholders, including users, should be given the opportunity to comment restrictions on rights before the Post and Telecom Administration makes its decision, which shall be published together justification.] The method used for allocating rights shall be introduced and applications advertised. The Post and Telecom Administration shall periodically review restrictions that have been set, e.g. at the request of the electronic communications companies involved. If additional rights to use frequencies can be granted shall be advertised for applications.

[„Act No. 34/2011, Article 3.](#)

Article 10 *Conditions for the use of frequencies and numbers.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may set the following conditions for the use of frequencies:

- a. that the allocation of frequencies covers only certain services or types of networks or technologies, including, where applicable on, the allocation of exclusive rights for shipments with special content or for certain images or audio services,
- b. that the use of frequencies is efficient,
- c. that the equipment and operation of an electronic communications undertaking cause harmful interference and electromagnetic radiation which the public can suffer as little as possible,
- d. that the period of validity shall be limited in respect of the services in question; the period of validity shall be included subject to change in frequency plan,
- e. that usage fees shall be determined to the extent necessary to ensure the most efficient use of frequencies,
- f. that the commitments entered into in the tender are fulfilled,
- g. that obligations under international conventions on the use of frequencies are taken into account.

The Post and Telecom Administration may also set the following conditions for the allocation of numbers:

- a. the allocation of rights to use numbers valid only for certain services,
- b. on the availability of the service,
- c. that the use of numbers is efficient and effective,
- d. to offer number portability,
- e. that general telephone directory information is provided,
- f. that the period of validity of the rights is limited; the period of validity shall be subject to change numbering plan,
- g. that the licensee pays usage fees,
- h. that the commitments entered into in the tender are fulfilled,
- i. that obligations under international conventions on the use of numbers are taken into account.

Article 11 *Procedure for granting rights to use frequencies and numbers.*

[The Post and Telecom Administration shall decide on the right to use frequencies and numbers as soon as possible after receipt of the application. A decision must be made within three weeks in the case of a number intended for a specific use according to the numbering scheme and within six weeks if frequencies are present intended for specific use in the frequency structure.

An application for the right to use frequencies shall be processed without delay if it concerns only an insignificant part of the defined frequency range and allocation thus does not have a significant effect on its supply or a negative effect on competition.

The Post and Telecom Administration is now receiving an application for frequencies to provide general electronic communications services or to

radio, which does not fall under the second paragraph, in which case the institution shall examine the possible will by means of an advertisement others to receive an allocation in the frequency range in question. If there is an interest in receiving an allocation for the person in question frequency division, a decision may be made that the allocation will take place by auction or auction according to Art. 6 or 7. mgr. where applicable.

Applicants for rights may be required to provide adequate information

ownership, financial position and planned activities, as well as other information deemed necessary to evaluate their applications. The Post and Telecom Administration may set special conditions regarding the applicant's eligibility for telecommunications and radio frequencies to be allocated, such as the financial capacity to the construction and operation of an electronic communications network intended to use the frequencies applied for, technically the ability and experience of the applicant to operate public telecommunications services and that the applicant has not violated seriously or repeatedly against the provisions of this Act or significantly breach the terms of previous allocations frequency rights.

Restrictions on cultural and television frequencies may be restricted perspectives, such as to promote general cultural development and strengthen the Icelandic language. It is also possible to restrict the allocation of frequencies if the allocation may impede effective competition media market.

Tenders may be issued for the allocation of rights to use numbers and frequencies. Tenders shall normally be open but Tenders may be closed following an open pre-selection. The Post and Telecom Administration handles conducting tenders and determining the terms in the prospectus. The prospectus shall contain all necessary information so that the tenderer can submit a tender for rights. In the prospectus for the tender for frequencies shall include information on the minimum service area, the demarcation of the frequency range that tender, how many rights are available, period of validity of rights, whether the rights will be limited to specific service or technology, the suitability of the tenderers, other terms regarding the tender itself and the use and utilization thereof tender range offered. Clear information must be provided on the evaluation of tenders. It is not allowed to park submit a deviating bid unless it is specifically permitted in the prospectus. The number may be limited bids from each tenderer or related parties and the participation of parties may also be restricted already have rights in a comparable frequency band.

The Minister may decide that the allocation shall take place after the auction. A decision on an auction shall be made state whether rights should be subject to conditions that serve societal purposes, for example, that certain services will be offered in a specific distribution area. The Post and Telecom Administration decides on the terms of the auction otherwise. The Post and Telecom Administration handles the implementation of auctions and the allocation of rights after completion auction. The Post and Telecom Administration may entrust other qualified parties with certain aspects of the implementation auction. The terms of the auction shall specify exactly the frequencies or numbers offered, the period of validity of the rights, whether the rights will be limited to a specific service or technology, payment arrangements, minimum requirements for tenderers, other terms regarding the auction itself and its use; and utilization of the frequency range or numbers offered. The terms may, among other things, prescribe a participation fee to cover the cost of preparing and conducting an auction. It can be decided a minimum bid which shall not exceed the fifteen-fold annual fee for the frequencies in question or number as determined in the Act on the Post and Telecom Administration. A discount on the minimum bid can be decided for frequency rights, for example against the obligation of onerous conditions, such as distribution and quality service. The party's expulsion from the auction and fines may be decided if bids are not met or are violated. auction terms and they can amount to up to a simple annual fee for the rights being offered, or the the difference between an unsolicited bid and the payment received for the rights at the end of the auction. It can be stipulated that a guarantee is provided for the payment of bids and fines. The number of bids may be limited

to each tenderer or related parties and the participation of parties who already have may also be restricted rights in a comparable number or frequency range.

When allocating rights, the Post and Telecom Administration may decide in advance the amount and arrangements for daily fines imposed on electronic communications undertakings which do not fulfill the obligations set out in the rights provided for. Daily fines according to this provision can amount to up to ISK 500,000. a day.

If it is decided to hold an auction or auctions when allocating numbers, it may be extended procedural deadline according to Paragraph 1 about three weeks. If it is decided to hold an auction or auctions during the allotment frequencies, it is also permitted to extend the procedural deadline according to Art. Paragraph 1, but not longer than about eight months.

Further provisions shall be made on the procedure for granting rights to use frequencies in a regulation¹ by the Minister sets. The regulation shall, among other things, stipulate in more detail the implementation and terms of auctions and auctions.] »

[.Rg. 1047/2011 . Rg. 305/2019 . Act No. 34/2011, Article 4.](#)

Article 12 *[Amendments and revocation of rights.*

In special circumstances, such as due to changes in legislation, the Post and Telecom Administration may change the conditions in general authorizations and conditions for the allocation of rights.

Rights to use frequencies and numbers may be revoked in the public interest if important grounds for the rights change or fail, for example due to international conventions to which Iceland is a party.

The proposed changes and withdrawals shall be communicated to stakeholders, including users reasonable notice which, however, shall not be less than one month.

If the period of validity of rights to use frequencies or numbers is extended, the Post and Telecom Administration may make changes to the terms of the rights or add conditions.] »

[„Act No. 34/2011, Article 5.](#)

Article 13 *Information about sources and rights.*

The Post and Telecom Administration shall issue the necessary information on rights, conditions, procedures, fees and decisions on general authorizations. If part of this information is in the custody of another government authority, The Post and Telecom Administration publishes an overview of such information and where it can be found.

Article 14 *[Frequency spectrum arrangement.] »*

[The Post and Telecom Administration shall, in accordance with international conventions to that effect, promote as the most efficient use of the frequency spectrum and that harmful interference with the reception of wireless signals is least. The Agency shall plan the use of the different parts of the spectrum, record the structure and publish it publicly, and provide information on the organization as needed. The Agency may make decisions the international organizations of which Iceland is a member, regarding the organization and utilization of the frequency spectrum will be binding here land and shall then be referred to in the frequency plan published by the Agency.] »

[The Minister] » may in a regulation 3 set further rules on the planning and allocation of frequencies, equally to electronic communications companies as users.

[„Act No. 34/2011, Article 6,„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 1047/2011. Rg. 305/2019.](#)

Article 15 *Organization of numbers and addresses.*

The Post and Telecom Administration shall maintain the organization of numbers that can be used for any kind electronic communications services, including network code for networks. Information on numbering and all changes to it shall be made public.

[The Post and Telecom Administration monitors a common number base for browsing numbers and implementation of number portability. Code base structure, such as code registrations and marking of number sequences, look-up and sharing possibilities and the creation of common work processes on number transmission, is subject to the approval of the Post and Telecom Administration.] »

The Post and Telecom Administration shall set rules 2 on numbers, number series and addresses.

[The Minister] » may issue a regulation on the role of the Post and Telecom Administration in issuing addresses.

[„Act No. 62/2012, Article 4,„Rgl. 590/2015, Coll. rgl. 1289/2016.„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.](#)

Chapter V. Markets.

Article 16 *Definition of markets.*

The Post and Telecom Administration shall define the service or product market and the geographical market in accordance with the principles of competition law and obligations under the European Convention the economic area. The [Competition Authority] » shall be consulted where appropriate.

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 2.](#)

Article 17 *Conducting market analysis.*

With reference to Article 16, the Post and Telecom Administration shall analyze the relevant market with regard to obligations under the Agreement on the European Economic Area. Where applicable the analysis in collaboration with [the Competition Authority]. »

The market analysis shall be the basis for a decision on whether the Post and Telecom Administration shall impose, maintain, change or cancel obligations on companies with [significant market power] » according to Art. Article 18 If competition is considered active, no obligations shall be imposed on companies in those markets. If there is no active competition the relevant market shall designate a company with [significant market power] » in that market in accordance with Article 18 Those obligations may be imposed under this Act or obligations may be maintained or changed which have already been imposed.

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 2,„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#)

Article 18 *[Significant market power.] »*

A company is considered to have [significant market power] » if it alone or with others has it economic strength in a particular market to be able to hinder active competition and it can to significantly operate without regard to competitors, customers and consumers.

When a company alone or with others has [significant market power] » in a particular market it can also be considered to have [significant market power] » in a related market if the relationship between

the markets are such that a company can use its market power in the other market to increase its market power over the others.

[The Minister] „may issue a regulation „on a further breakdown of markets pursuant to Art. Article 16, on the analysis of market conditions and on the criteria to be used in assessing whether a company, one or more together, has [significant market power] „under this Article.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 741/2009.„Coll. 206/2018.](#)

VI. chapter. About universal service and specific electronic communications services.

Article 19 *Right to universal service.*

All users shall be entitled to universal service, regardless of location, with the exceptions specified in the second and fourth paragraphs.

If deemed necessary to ensure adequate electronic communications services on reasonable terms and conditions service will not be possible if only business considerations are taken into account fjarskiptastofnun recommends that an electronic communications undertaking that operates a public electronic communications network or electronic communications services shall provide universal service in their area of operation. The Post and Telecom Administration may in special In some cases, the service provider is exempted from this provision.

[Universal services include telephone services and services for the disabled or users with special needs social needs and data transfer services that ensure usable internet services.

Types of universal service are not limited to specific technologies.] „The Post and Telecom Administration shall still rather ensure that users have access to at least one phonebook with all phone numbers and information service for all telephone numbers. The Post and Telecom Administration may impose obligations electronic communications companies to set up and operate public telephones and can determine their location.

If an electronic communications company does not see itself able to provide a universal service to a specific party according to Art. Paragraph 1, such as due distance, cost or other inconvenience, a dispute about refusal shall be referred to the Post and electronic communications institution for a decision.

... „

[„L. 72/2018, Article 3.](#)

Article 20 *Duty to provide universal service.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may entrust one or more electronic communications companies to offer universal service, cf. 19. Art., in certain areas or by type of service.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall monitor the tariff [universal service provider] „and may decide maximum price. ... „

[The Minister] „issues a regulation „on universal service.

[„L. 72/2018, Article 4.„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 1356/2007.](#)

Article 21 *Funding for universal service.*

[If an electronic communications undertaking considers that the universal service that it is obliged to provide, cf. Article 20, is operated at a loss and therefore an unfair burden on the company, it can apply to the Post and Telecom Administration to have it financial contributions ensure a reasonable remuneration for the activities in question. [The Agency evaluates the application universal service provider and the calculation of the cost of universal service shall, among other things, take into account market benefits of providing the service.] „Further provisions on the calculation of the cost of universal service shall be provided for in a regulation. on universal service, cf. Article 20] „

The Post and Telecom Administration now receives a request for financial contributions according to Art. Paragraph 1, and will not be considered to the service will be secured in another more cost-effective way, but at the same time it is considered that the service is unavoidable and will not be abolished, in which case the institution shall determine the cost of universal service obligations.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall demand that the designated electronic communications company provide accurate information what the operating loss of the business is and how it is broken down.

The Post and Telecom Administration may, when assessing financial contributions, require the reports of certified public accountants or entrust such a party with carrying out an audit of the operating results of the relevant operating division. Post and Telecom Administration may require access to the electronic communications undertaking's accounts when estimating the cost of universal service.

Financial contributions shall, as a rule, be based on one year at a time. Now either party considers the preconditions for the decision on financial contributions has changed significantly and each of them may then demand a review of the contribution its period of validity.

If part of the activities of an electronic communications undertaking is subject to financial contributions in accordance with this provision, the person shall part of the operation will then be separated from the other activities of the electronic communications company in terms of accounting. [Eph

such a separation does not exist, the Post and Telecom Administration shall reject the electronic communications undertaking's application for financial contribution.] »

[„L. 72/2018, 5. gr.„Act No. 78/2005, Article 3. „Act No. 39/2007, Article 3.](#)

Article 22 Compensation fee.

In order to cover the payment of financial contributions in accordance with this chapter, a compensation fee shall be collected which flows into the [Treasury]. »[The Minister shall, on the basis of an appropriation in the budget, determine the allocation to of the universal service equalization fund, which amounts to at least the budget estimate for income from the equalization fee.] »

The equalization fee shall be levied on electronic communications companies that operate electronic communications networks or services in proportion to

the book turnover of this activity. Book turnover refers to operating income as an electronic communications company has of the activities in question in this country.

The equalization fee according to this Act shall amount to [0.10%] »of the book turnover according to Art. Paragraph 2. Shall financial need for universal service reviewed annually by the Post and Telecom Administration and its conclusion an audit together with a proposal for a changed fee ratio, if necessary, submitted to [the Minister]. »There will be expenses higher than the equalization fees for the year, the difference in the liabilities of the following year shall be charged. Price

if the amount of compensation fees is higher than the amount of expenses in the fee year, the surplus shall be carried forward to the next year.

The compensatory fee may be deducted from the payer's income in the operating year in which its base was formed.

[The levying and collection, including prepayment, of the equalization fee is subject to the provisions [VIII.– XIV. section of Act no. 90/2003](#), but with regard to sanctions, special reference is made to XII. chapter of that law.] »

The Post and Telecom Administration shall annually publish information on the calculation of costs due universal service obligation, a detailed list of individual company payments [on equalization fee.] »and a report on the benefits that the agency believes that electronic communications companies that provide universal service have had.

[The Minister] »sets in a regulation »on universal service further instructions on financial contributions and equalization fees in electronic communications services, including the calculation of the cost of operating public electronic communications networks or providing general electronic communications services and on the calculation of operating losses.

[„L. 47/2018, Article 29.„L. 145/2009, Art. The reduction in the equalization fee percentage applies retroactively from 1 January 2009 according to Art. brbák. sl „L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Act No. 78/2005, Article 4. „Rg. 1356/2007 . Rg. 1227/2019 , Coll . 34/2020.](#)

Article 23 Special electronic communications services.

If the [Minister] »requests that construction, operation or services that are in the public interest be invested in, for safety reasons, for environmental reasons or according to regional considerations, and may not be expected to be profitable, even though it is not a universal service, and [the electronic communications fund] » shall be entrusted with concluding such an agreement with electronic communications undertaking [as appropriate]. »

Costs that can be traced to decisions [of the Minister] »according to Art. Paragraph 1 shall normally be paid [from electronic communications fund or, as the case may be] »from the Treasury, as provided for in the budget.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„L. 62/2012, 5. gr. „L. 72/2018, Article 6.](#)

VII. chapter. Interconnection of networks and services and access to them.

Article 24 [Interconnection of networks and control of electronic communications traffic.] »

Electronic communications undertakings that operate public electronic communications networks or public electronic communications services shall have the right and they have an obligation to negotiate the interconnection of networks and services.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall endeavor to ensure access and interconnection and interactivity of services satisfactory and cost-effective.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall take measures to prevent restrictions that hinder companies in concluding interconnection agreements.

If the Post and Telecom Administration believes that interconnection can cause a risk of operational disruptions in the other interconnected networks, the Agency may prescribe that the networks shall not be interconnected.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall publish information on obligations imposed electronic communications undertakings according to this chapter together with information on the relevant product or service market and geographic market. That information shall be accessible to all interests should be safeguarded, as they are not considered confidential.

[The interconnection agreement and the agreement on access to networks shall mention the control of electronic communications traffic which the parties reserve the right to operate in public electronic communications networks and the control shall fulfill the conditions for necessity and proportionality. Such agreements on interconnection and access shall be sent to the Post and Telecom Administration

no later than one week after their signing.] »

[„Act No. 41/2018, Article 2.](#)

Article 25 *Access to facilities.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may oblige an electronic communications company to negotiate co-location or otherwise type of shared use, including cable trays or pipes, buildings or masts, as referred to in paragraphs 2 to 4. mgr.

When an electronic communications undertaking has the right to install or bury electronic communications infrastructure on pastures, the general public or landowners, or may expropriate land, cf. Article 70, the Post and fjarskiptastofnun encourages the shared use of facilities or land, including shared accommodation. No other electronic communications undertakings do not have access to comparable facilities for environmental, health or From a security point of view, the Post and Telecom Administration may prescribe the sharing of facilities or land. Such decisions should only be made after public presentation and after receiving stakeholder feedback.

The decision of the Post and Telecom Administration may include instructions on the division of costs for facilities or land.

In special cases, in the case of special geographical facilities or when environmental considerations justify shared use, the Post and Telecom Administration may prescribe it even if the provisions of the second paragraph. does not apply.

Article 26 *Communication of electronic communications companies.*

Electronic communications undertakings which obtain information from another undertaking when concluding access agreements or interconnection or after the conclusion of contracts, the information shall only be used for the purpose for which it is intended were granted and shall be kept confidential at all levels. The information may not be passed on to others among other divisions of a company, subsidiaries or partners.

Article 27 *Obligations to electronic communications companies.*

When an electronic communications company is considered to have [significant market power] », the Post and Telecom Administration may impose obligations on transparency, non-discrimination, accounting separation, open access to special network facilities, tariff monitoring and cost accounting as needed for the purpose of enhancing functionscompetition.

[If the Post and Telecom Administration, following a market analysis according to Art. Article 17 to wholesale obligations or pre-selection or pre-selection measures will not have the desired effect on promoting effective competition and ensure the interests of users of electronic communications services, the Agency may impose retail obligations companies with significant market power. Such obligations may include imposing obligations on companies a ceiling on retail prices, cost-related tariffs and cost accounting, that prices are based on prices comparable markets, a ban on discrimination between users and a ban on binding difference types of telecommunications services in one complete package will harm competition.] »

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „L. 118/2008, Art.](#)

Article 28 *Access to networks and services.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may prescribe that electronic communications undertakings with [significant market power] comply with normal and reasonable requests for open access to public electronic communications networks, network components and related facilities with certain terms set by the institution, cf. however, the third paragraph.

Among other things, electronic communications companies may be required to:

- a. provides access to individual parts of networks or facilities, including separate access to local loops,
- b. offer certain wholesale services resold by third parties,
- c. open access to technical interfaces, protocols or other technology necessary to ensure interactive or virtual network services,

- d. offer co-location or shared use, including shared use of cable ducts, buildings or masts,
- e. offer services that ensure the interoperability of services with users, including IoT services or roaming in mobile networks,

f. offer access to operating systems or similar software to ensure competition in supply service,

g. network interconnection or network facilities,

h. provides access to virtual networks,

i. provides access to other essential facilities.

When deciding to impose obligations according to Art. Paragraph 1 the Post and Telecom Administration shall take into account whether it is:

a. technically and financially viable to use or set up your own competitive facilities with regard to of market developments and the nature and nature of the interconnection and access in question,

b. feasible to provide the proposed access,

c. justifiable in view of the initial investment of the owner of the facility and the risk taken with the investment,

d. for the benefit of competition in the long run,

e. unfortunate with regard to the protection of intellectual property rights,

f. conducive to increasing the supply of services.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#)

Article 29 Transparency.

In order to increase the transparency of interconnection or access to the facilities of an electronic communications undertaking, the Post and fjarskiptastofnun obligated electronic communications undertaking with [significant market power] „to make public certain information, such as accounting information, technical specifications, information on network characteristics, terms and conditions and conditions for delivery and use and price list. An exemption from the publication of information may be granted if electronic communications undertakings may demonstrate that they have important financial or business interests fair and natural to keep secret.

When an electronic communications undertaking is required to observe non-discrimination, the Post and Telecom Administration may oblige it to: issue a reference offer containing a detailed description of the interconnection or access, together with terms and conditions, including tariffs. The Agency may prescribe changes to reference offer.

The Post and Telecom Administration may set rules² on what shall be content interconnection agreements and reference offers.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#) „Rgl. 94/2002.

Article 30 Equality.

The Post and Telecom Administration can impose these obligations on electronic communications companies with [significant market power] „that it could be non-discriminatory when accepting interconnection or access. Such obligations shall in particular ensure that electronic communications undertakings impose the same terms on other companies that provide electronic communications service trade and provide services and information on the same terms and with the same quality as it provides its own service departments, subsidiaries or partners.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#)

Article 31 Accounting separation.

The Post and Telecom Administration may impose obligations on electronic communications undertakings with [significant market power] „on accounting separation between activities related to interconnection or access and other activities so that it will be possible to divide all income and expenses into business units that can be connected different services. In addition, the agency may require it from a company that operates both electronic communications networks and electronic communications services that its wholesale price and prices within the company are transparent, among other things to prevent for unfair subsidies. The Post and Telecom Administration can decide which accounting methods to use shall.

To ensure transparency and non-discrimination, the Post and Telecom Administration may demand to be delivered accounting data, including information on third-party revenue.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#)

Article 32 Tariff monitoring.

When a market analysis indicates that a lack of effective competition results in electronic communications undertakings with [significant market power] „require excessive charges or that there is an unreasonably small difference between wholesale and retail prices, the Post and Telecom Administration may impose obligations on electronic communications companies on the cost reference of tariffs and obligations on cost accounting for certain types of interconnection or access. The investments of the electronic communications undertaking and the reasonable return on restricted capital shall be taken into account, taking into account the risk involved in the investment.

When an obligation is imposed on an electronic communications company that the tariff is based on costs together with a reasonable profit the burden of proof rests on the company.

The Post and Telecom Administration may require electronic communications undertakings to make a cost model for calculating price.

The Post and Telecom Administration may, when calculating costs, take into account the operation of comparable services which is considered to be economically operated, based on tariffs in comparable competitive markets and used cost analysis methods that are independent of the electronic communications undertaking's methods.

[The Minister] „may issue a regulation „on the implementation of accounting separation in operations electronic communications companies according to Article 31, including division by networks and services, and on further arrangements cost analysis according to this article, including on valuation methods, depreciation, required rate of return and making cost models.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 564/2011.](#)

Article 33 *Access to leased lines.*

If there is no active competition in the market for leased lines or certain types of them, the Post and fjarskiptastofnun ensure that at least one electronic communications company with [significant market power] „offers wholesale or retail leased lines of the type that the Agency deems necessary electronic communications market.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12.](#)

Article 34 *Access to local loops.*

Electronic communications undertakings with [significant market power] „in public electronic communications networks and telephone services shall comply with all legitimate and reasonable requests from electronic communications undertakings access to local loops and facilities related to such access. Fees for access and facilities shall be based on costs, including the normal return on restricted capital. Electronic communications company with [significantmarket power] „shall publish a reference offer for access to local loops and related facilities. Mail and fjarskiptastofnun may demand changes to the reference offer, including prices. The Post and Telecom Administration ismay set rules2 „on what the content of the reference offer shall be.

Requests for access to local loops shall be rejected only on the basis of objective criteria, necessityto maintain the integrity of networks or for technical reasons. No agreement can be reached on accessparty referred the matter to the Post and Telecom Administration.

[The Minister] „may issue a regulation „on disaggregated access to local loops.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „Rgl. 993/2009. „L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 199/2002 .](#)

Article 35 *[Maximum wholesale and retail prices for roaming calls in mobile networks.*

Electronic communications companies that provide roaming services in this country shall ensure that wholesale and retail prices for [roaming services] „in a mobile network originating or ending within the European Economic Area is not higher than the maximum price applicable there.

[The Minister] „issues a regulation „on [roaming services] „in public mobile phone networks, where, among other things, to provide for the following:

- a. Maximum wholesale price for roaming calls in mobile networks.
- b. Maximum retail price for roaming calls in mobile networks.
- c. Maximum price [in wholesale and retail] „for SMS, MMS services and other data transmission services in mobile networks.
- d. European tariff.
- e. Transparency of retail and European tariffs.
- f. Reference exchange rates and settlement methods that electronic communications companies are obliged to use when changing currencies for roaming services in mobile networks.
- g. Obligations of electronic communications companies to comply with the wishes of roaming customers for switching between roaming tariffs.
- h. The obligation for electronic communications companies to provide information on relevant roaming charges.
- [i. Rules on time measurements and charges for roaming calls.
- j. Charging for receiving voicemail messages in roaming services.
- k. Obligation of electronic communications companies to provide personal information to their roaming customers prices and other related data transfer services in roaming.
- l. Obligation of telecommunications companies to enable their roaming customers to monitor their data transmission usage on the basis of price and quantity and give them the option to choose the top limit forsuch services over a period of time.] „

Article 36 *Separation of concession activities from electronic communications activities.*

Electronic communications companies or groups of companies that operate public electronic communications networks or provide public services electronic communications services and enjoy private or special rights in a field other than electronic communications shall hold its telecommunications activities financially separate from other activities as if they were unrelated companies case. Care shall be taken to ensure that competitive operations are not subsidized by patented activities or protected activities.

This provision applies regardless of [market power] company.

... »

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „Act 125/2019, Article 15.](#)

VIII. chapter. Terms and tariffs.

Article 37 *Terms of business.*

Subscribers to electronic communications services in the retail market shall have the right to have electronic communications companies repair them. a contract which shall contain at least the following items:

- a. the name and address of the service provider,
- b. the service to be provided, the quality of the service and the time the initial connection will take,
- c. maintenance services offered,
- d. detailed information on prices and tariffs and how to get the latest information on appropriate fees and maintenance fees,

- e. the term of the agreement, the terms of its renewal and termination,
- f. damages and reimbursement arrangements if the service is not in accordance with the contract,
- g. how to initiate litigation to resolve disputes between subscribers and an electronic communications undertaking.

[A contract may not stipulate a longer term for subscribers than six months. After that time is the subscriber may terminate the contract with one month's notice. The subscriber decides to move the business to another electronic communications undertaking shall be ensured that the service transfer proceeds smoothly. Mail and fjarskiptastofnun may set further rules l on service transmission.] »

Subscribers in the retail market shall have the right to terminate contracts without notice payment of damages when they are notified of a proposed change in the terms of the contract. Subscribers in the retail market shall be given at least one month's notice period before changes take effect and they shall also be informed of their right to terminate the contract without prejudice to their will do not accept the new terms.

An electronic communications undertaking shall, before the entry into force of new or changed terms or tariffs, send to Póst- og electronic communications institution terms or tariffs for information in the form decided by the institution. The agency is may demand changes in the terms or tariffs of a company if their content is deemed to be in breach of law that.

Electronic communications companies shall publish business terms and tariffs for all their services in an accessible manner high.

[An electronic communications company that offers Internet services is obliged to make its subscribers, them free of charge and if they so wish, it is visible when they are paying for data transfer from abroad.] »

[Telecommunications companies are obliged to inform their users about the costs of calling from their voice and mobile phone networks to the networks of other electronic communications companies in this country. Such information shall updated as needed.] »

[„Rgl. 617/2010. „Act No. 39/2007, Article 4.„Act No. 78/2005, Article 6. „L. 118/2008, Art.](#)

Article 38 *Subscriber accounts, etc.*

Subscribers [voice and mobile phone services] » have the right to receive bills for their electronic communications use itemized... » and universal service subscribers shall be entitled to such invoices without payment for.

Electronic communications companies may offer subscribers detailed invoices for a reasonable fee.

Free calls, including calls for social work counseling, may not be itemized on the invoice, provided that those who provide such advice have notified electronic communications companies of their activities its in advance. When compiling itemized accounts, account shall be taken of [the Act on Personal Data Protection and Processing personal information]. »

[The Minister] „ may issue a regulation „ on the handling of information necessary for preparation invoices, their breakdown and complaint procedures.

If calls are subject to a surcharge, the service provider must always state at the beginning of the call the amount of the charge. The subscriber shall have the option of locking calls to numbers where a surcharge is charged. Further provisions shall be made on telephone calls and other value-added services in [voice and mobile phone networks] „with a surcharge in a regulation. „

The Post and Telecom Administration is authorized to grant an exemption from the obligation to provide information on surcharges pursuant to Art. Paragraph 5 [„L. 118/2008, 5. gr. „Act No. 39/2007, Article 5.„L. 90/2018, Article 54. „L. 162/2010, 239. gr.„Rg. 526/2011. „Rg. 780/2010, sbr. 689/2016.](#)

Article 39 *Subscriber defaults.*

[Voice and mobile phone services] „may be blocked due to non-delivery of calls other than those

a surcharge, provided that the subscriber has been given a written warning at least one month before closing. The first month after closing, however, it must be possible to call the subscriber. The subscriber must also be able to contact the emergency number 112 for the same period of time. If an attempt has been made to evade charging the illegal high or attempted to transfer the charge to an unrelated party, an electronic communications undertaking may close the person in question service without warning.

[„Act No. 118/2008, Article 6.](#)

Article 40 *Limitation of Liability.*

Electronic communications companies may, in their business terms, disclaim liability for damages that can be attributed to disconnection, interruption of telecommunications or other disruptions that may occur in operations of the electronic communications network, whether this can be traced to line failures, failures at stations or other reasons. Limitation of liability is, however, conditional on the damage not being traced to large-scale employee mistakes of the company.

Article 41 *[Quality of service and online neutrality.] „*

The Post and Telecom Administration may issue rules „ on the quality of electronic communications services and presentation information published so that users have access to detailed, comparable and easy-to-understand information.

[Electronic communications undertakings shall take measures to promote improved protection, functionality and quality of IP-electronic communications services. Is the Post and Telecom Administration authorized to set rules „on such measures where further prescribed:

- a. minimum basic services and different levels of service,
- [b. the technical conditions of the service and its minimum quality,
- c. requirements for the provision of information by electronic communications undertakings, measurement methods and tests of quality of service], „
- [d.] „provisions in service agreements,
- [e.] „methods that facilitate assessment of service quality and price comparison,
- [f.] „appropriate measures for e-mail and other IP telecommunications services;
- [g.] „protection and management of IP telecommunications networks and IP traffic,
- [h.] „protection of user connections,
- [i.] „process of handling security incidents and reforms.] „

[Users shall have the right to access, share, use and offer information and content services, using equipment of their choice, regardless of their location or an electronic communications undertaking or the origin or destination of the information, content and services provided through the Internet access. Clause 1. sentence does not, however, apply to the use or access to material or services that violate other laws or court ruling.

An electronic communications undertaking that provides access to Internet services shall treat all electronic communications traffic equally, without discrimination, restriction or interruption and regardless of the sender or recipient, the material downloaded or communicated, the services used or offered and the equipment used.

Notwithstanding the fourth paragraph. an electronic communications undertaking may apply traffic control to network traffic if the control necessary, transparent, modest and non-discriminatory.

The Minister shall issue a regulation⁵ on the implementation of net neutrality, including the following:

- a. the permissible purpose of traffic control,
- b. conditions for the application of traffic control,
- c. conditions for the provision of network services based on a specific network arrangement,
- d. protection of personal data in the application of traffic control,
- e. the provision of information by electronic communications companies to subscribers in business terms,

f. the provision of information by electronic communications companies to the Post and Telecom Administration and its monitoring measures, e.g. audits of the implementation of net neutrality.] »

[„Act No. 41/2018, Article 3.„Rgl. 220/2010. „Rgl. 1223/2007. „Act No. 39/2007, Article 6.„Rg. 1128/2018 .](#)

IX. chapter. Protection of personal data and privacy.

Article 42 Telecommunication data.

Data on the electronic communications traffic of users stored and processed by an electronic communications undertaking shall be deleted or made anonymous when they are no longer needed for the processing of a certain electronic transmission.

Data on electronic communications use that are necessary for invoicing for subscribers and settlement for interconnection can be stored until an account can no longer be challenged or expires.

[Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2. electronic communications undertakings, for the purpose of [criminal] investigations „and public safety, maintain a minimum record of data on users' electronic communications traffic for six months.

The minimum registration shall ensure that an electronic communications undertaking can disclose which of its customers was user of a specific phone number, IP address or username, as well as informing of all connections

the user has done, their dates, who was connected to and the amount of data transfer to that person

user. An electronic communications undertaking shall ensure the storage of the above data and may not be used or delivered

the information in question other than the police or the prosecuting authority in accordance with the provisions of the third paragraph. Article 47 It should be deleted the traffic data after this time, provided that it is not needed on the basis of the second paragraph] »

With the subscriber's consent, an electronic communications company may process data in accordance with Art. Paragraph 1 because of marketing of electronic communications services or the provision of value-added services to the extent that necessary for such services or marketing. Consent may be revoked at any time.

The service provider shall inform subscribers in advance of what data on electronic communications usage is included processing and how long processing will take.

The processing of data according to this article shall be carried out only by those who are under the control of electronic communications companies and take care of the preparation of invoices or management of electronic communications traffic, user inquiries, disclosure of misconduct, marketing of electronic communications services or value-added services and the processing shall be limited to that which is necessary for the benefit of such activities.

[Electronic communications undertakings shall establish procedures for the processing of personal data and the deletion of data in accordance with the provisions of this Article and conditions that the Data Protection Authority may set.] »

[„L. 88/2008, 234. gr.„Act No. 78/2005, Article 7.](#)

Article 43 Equipment location information.

Therefore, information on the location of equipment in public telecommunications networks or general electronic communications services that it is not possible to connect them to individual users or after receiving them their consent.

[Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph. electronic communications undertakings shall, without the consent of the user, send, free of charge, information under this Article, to the extent technically feasible, to companies and institutions that provide emergency services and are officially recognized as such, including law enforcement, ambulance and firefighters. The use of the information is only permitted for the purpose of locating emergency calls.] »

The Post and Telecom Administration sets rules on the provision of information and its processing.

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 7.](#)

Article 44 Automatic call transfer.

All subscribers of electronic communications services shall have the option, in a simple manner and without payment for, to stop the automatic ringing of third parties in their equipment.

Article 45 Subscriber lists.

Subscribers to electronic communications services shall have the right to be registered in public numbers and address files and view information recorded about them. Subscribers are required to be unregistered telephone directory database and you may not charge them for it.

Before personal information about subscribers is recorded in printed or electronic records subscribers, they shall have access to the information. Personal information recorded in print and electronic files and in telephone service information services shall be limited to the information provided is required to identify the subscriber unless the subscriber has unequivocally authorized otherwise. An electronic communications undertaking must comply with the subscriber's request that information be indicated in the register registered for it may not be used for the purpose of direct marketing or that the address is omitted in part or in full.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall ensure that all users have at least one telephone directory that has information on all phone numbers. The Post and Telecom Administration shall also ensure that at least one telephone information service is open to all users with information on all telephone numbers subject to the provisions of the first paragraph. For this purpose, the Post and Telecom Administration may impose appropriate obligations on companies [significant market power]. »

The Post and Telecom Administration may oblige all electronic communications companies that assign telephone numbers to subscribers to comply with requests to provide the relevant information in a form agreed upon by the Parties, including computerized form, and on reasonable terms based on cost as well as reasonable levy. The information may not be used for purposes other than publishing telephone directories or for telephone number information services.

[In other respects, the Post and Telecom Administration sets rules on the registration of users who have been assigned numbers in fixed line and mobile networks. For non - registered mobile phone cards the agency may set rules for their registration in cooperation with the Emergency Line, the police and mobile operators in order to promote greater security in the use of mobile phones.] »

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12. „Act No. 78/2005, Article 8.](#)

Article 46 Unsolicited communications.

Use of automated paging systems, faxes or e-mails, [including any form of electronic message (SMS) and MMS)], »for direct marketing is only allowed when the subscriber has given his consent for forward.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph. may use an e-mail address for the sale of goods or services for direct marketing of your own products or services if customers are given the opportunity to object to such use of e-mail addresses free of charge when registering, as well as each time messages are sent if the customer has not initially denied such use.

In other respects than those laid down in the first and second paragraphs. are unsolicited communications in the form of direct marketing not permitted to those subscribers who do not wish to receive them.

It is not permitted to send an e-mail as part of direct marketing with its name and address currently marketing is not clearly stated.

[Those who use general voice and mobile phone services as part of marketing shall respect the meaning of telephone directory indicating that the subscriber in question does not want such telephone calls to his telephone number. The subscriber has the right to be informed of the source of the information from which the call is made fundamentals.] »

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 8.](#)

Article 47 Security and confidentiality.

Telecommunications undertakings providing public telecommunications services shall take appropriate measures to:

ensure the security of the service in consultation with the operators of electronic communications networks, if applicable. [Protect information that go through electronic communications networks in exchange for them being lost, damaged or changed accidentally or by unauthorized persons receiving access to them.] »If there is a special risk that the secrecy of telecommunications on a specific network will be breached, the service provider informs subscribers about the danger.

[Electronic communications undertakings shall document the organization of information security by establishing a security policy, risk assessment and determine safety measures based on it. The Post and Telecom Administration sets rules »on protection of information in public electronic communications networks, which further lays down the requirements are for the organization of information security. The rules shall stipulate, among other things:

- a. how to document information security organization,
- b. compliance with certain standards,
- c. implementation of internal control,

- d. the main safety precautions to be taken,
- e. safety breach notifications,
- f. control measures of the Post and Telecom Administration.

Special measures shall be taken to ensure the continuous and uninterrupted operation of public electronic communications networks.

The Post and Telecom Administration sets special rules „on the operation of public electronic communications networks. The rules shall including provides for:

- a. preparation of a written emergency plan,
- b. compliance with certain standards,
- c. real protection of public telecommunications networks,
- d. capacity and flow of traffic on public electronic communications networks,
- e. management of public electronic communications networks,
- f. email system functionality,
- g. service failure notifications,
- h. control measures of the Post and Telecom Administration.

It is not permitted to listen, record, store or intercept telecommunications in any other way unless it is done with user consent or as authorized by law.

Use of spyware, wiretapping, or other such equipment

end-user equipment to access information, collect hidden information or track

his activities are only permitted for lawful purposes and with the knowledge of the user concerned. User is the right to refuse the use of such equipment.] „

Everyone who works in electronic communications infrastructure, whether they are employees of electronic communications companies or others, is obliged, both during their work and after they have resigned, to keep secrets from unauthorized persons parties to everything that concerns the electronic communications infrastructure, whether it is the content of messages or conversations or whether communications have taken place and between each.

Unauthorized parties may not, without a prior court ruling, allow messages, other documents or logs of transmissions that go through the electronic communications facilities or listen to electronic communications conversations or record them. [Electronic communications undertakings are, however, entitled and obliged to provide the police, for the purpose of investigating [criminal cases], „information on who is the registered owner of a specific telephone number and / or the owner or user of an address (IP address).] „About the police's access to information on electronic communications shall [in other respects] „be in accordance with the Act on Treatment [criminal case]. „

No one working on telecommunications facilities, networks or services may shoot messages, data, images or other signals delivered for telecommunications transmission or assisting others in such activities.

Anyone who accidentally, mistakenly or without special permission receives telegrams, photos or others

telecommunication signals and symbols or listening to calls, you may not record any such thing or use it on any means. He must also inform the sender that information has been received incorrectly. Sign is to maintain the utmost confidentiality in such cases.

[Those who operate electronic communications services or electronic communications networks are obliged to comply with the police's recommendations on assistance in the investigation of a criminal case, provided that the recommendation is based on a court ruling or legal authority.

[Electronic communications undertakings shall establish procedures for responding to requests for police access to users' personal information.] „

Employees of an electronic communications company are bound by professional secrecy regarding all actions taken pursuant to Art. [10. paragraph] „ [The duty of confidentiality remains even if he resigns. An electronic communications undertaking shall request a security certification for the police those employees of an electronic communications company who handle connections for telephone tapping for the police. The police are in it contact may, with the written consent of the person concerned, obtain information about background and criminal record of the employee in question of the electronic communications company, such as from police records, criminal record or other public records. Before the police complete their investigation, the person to whom the investigation is directed shall made it possible to express their views. He is also entitled to reasoning if the police decide to refuse him for safety certification. The decision of the police to refuse security certification is subject to appeal to the Minister according to the provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act.] „

[For the purpose of investigating a case, the police may order an electronic communications company to immediately store computer data, including data on computer communications. Police instructions can only cover data that already available. The instructions should state what data should be stored and for how long, but the person however, the time may not exceed 90 days.] „

[The Minister may issue a regulation on the obligations of electronic communications companies regarding the storage of information and

police access to electronic communications and information pursuant to this Article.] »

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 9, Rgl. 1221/2007, Coll. rgl. 68/2020. „Rgl. 1222/2007. „L. 88/2008, 234. gr.„L. 78/2005, Art. „L. 62/2012, Article 7.„Act No. 74/2006, Article 6.](#)

[47. gr. a. Security incidents, preparedness and the role of cyber security forces.

Electronic communications undertakings shall notify the network security team without delay of any security incident or risk that threatens the network and their information systems. Notifications to a network security team according to this provision are subject to Art. 8. and Article 14 Act on the Security of Network and Information Systems of Important Infrastructure. The cyber security team shall promptly urge electronic communications companies to notify the police of security incidents are suspected of criminal conduct.

The cyber security team may notify the National Commissioner of Police of serious or widespread incidents and risks that threatens the security of network and information systems and shall, as appropriate, co-operate with the Office on defense and response.

A network security team shall assist electronic communications companies with prevention, guide them and provide prompt support response to impending danger. In the event of a widespread security incident, the cyber security team coordinates operations appropriately parties against the imminent danger of minimizing damage and constructing inactive systems.

Network security team shall identify and deal with threats, threats and incidents in network and information systems telecommunications companies and prevent and reduce the risk of security incidents as much as possible and counteract and minimize the damage that may result from such parties.

Electronic communications companies are obliged to respond immediately to the Post and Telecom Administration's recommendations on action against an imminent cyber threat, whether that threat to network and information systems such as more electronic communications companies. The same applies in the case of very serious hazards to the network and information systems of important infrastructure or public institutions, public interest or national security, provided that there is an overwhelming likelihood that electronic communications undertakings may be involved in countering a threat, risk or incident or minimize possible damage caused by it.

The Network Security Team shall endeavor to identify network threats, risks and security incidents in the field of telecommunications at an early stage. and shall issue early warnings in order to support an immediate response to the impending stop. The cyber security team shall report and disseminate information to relevant stakeholders on threats, risks and safety incidents. The cyber security team provides advice on protection and preparedness and provides information communicate to the public if necessary, as appropriate in consultation with other authorities.

A network security team shall set up a co-operation group with electronic communications companies for technical consultation and exchange of information in the field of network and information security, among other things to identify threats and coordinate responses.] »

[„Act No. 78/2019, Article 30.](#)

[47. gr. b. Agreements between cyber security forces and electronic communications companies.

If the Post and Telecom Administration deems it necessary, electronic communications undertakings and network security forces shall enters into an agreement on the installation and operation of technical monitoring services for network and information systems of the electronic communications undertaking for the purpose of identifying threats and traces of attacks, malicious code and other indications of situations that could pose a risk to the security of network and information systems electronic communications companies.

Agreements according to Paragraph 1 shall contain at least provisions concerning:

- a. equipment and networks related to the monitoring of network security forces,
- b. technical solutions used for monitoring,
- c. the type and processing of the data, including personal data collected, their processing, storage and destruction.

Electronic communications companies are obliged to host and connect to the equipment of the network security team that Póst- og fjarskiptastofnun considers necessary according to Paragraph 1 due to technical monitoring service free of charge. A network security team may receive information on the basis of an agreement on monitoring services without a court order.

It is not permitted to personalize network traffic or screen individual network packets or flows the network security team may study in the general networks of electronic communications companies. There is a cyber security team though may receive information on public network traffic without a court order, including at interconnection points and in foreign portals, provided that the information is non-personally identifiable.] »

[„Act No. 78/2019, Article 30.](#)

[47. gr. c. Access to information, confidentiality and processing of personal information.

On network security forces' access to data and information, on specific confidentiality and exemptions from such an obligation and on the processing of personal data shall, as amended, comply with the provisions of 17 and

19. – 21. gr. Act on the Security of Network and Information Systems of Important Infrastructure.] »

[„Act No. 78/2019, Article 30.](#)

[47. gr. d. Regulatory authority.

The Minister, after receiving a statement from the Data Protection Authority and the National Commissioner of Police, shall issue further instructions in Regulation „on the activities of a network security team in accordance with this Act. It shall, among other things, deal with handling notifications and classification systems for incidents, risks, information and the presentation of recommendations, as well as co-operation with the police.] „

[„Rg. 475/2013 „L. 78/2019, Article 30.](#)

Article 48 Recording calls.

The party to the call who wishes to record a call must at the beginning of the call inform the interlocutor of the intention to show.

However, a party does not have to notify specifically of the recording of a telephone call when it is unequivocally intended to call the caller who is familiar with the recording.

Notwithstanding the first paragraph, is a public institution or company to which the institutions entrust such may record conversations received when such recording is a normal part of government activities and necessary for national and public security.

The arrangement of the recording and its presentation to the public and the employees of the institution shall comply with any conditions that Privacy Policy may impose.

The processing of recordings under this Article shall be in accordance with the legal provisions on privacy and [processing] „personal information.

[„L. 90/2018, Article 54.](#)

Chapter X [Voice and mobile services.] „

[„Act No. 118/2008, Article 9.](#)

Article 49 Emergency calls.

The short number 112 shall be reserved for emergency and security services and may not be used in other purposes. Calls to the emergency number 112 are not permitted.

Article 50 Access locks.

Electronic communications undertakings entrusted with universal service shall, at the request of the subscriber, lock in certain types of calls or for calls in certain number ranges, free of charge.

Article 51 Number display.

Electronic communications companies that operate public [voice and mobile phone services] „shall offer users number publication in accordance with the provisions of the Act on Personal Data Protection [and the Processing of Personal Data]. „Post and the electronic communications institution shall set rules 3 „on the arrangement of number publication.

[„Act No. 118/2008, Article 7 „L. 90/2018, Article 54 „Rgl. 629/2008, Coll. rgl. 1068/2008, Reg. 463/2010 and Reg. 636/2011.](#)

Article 52 Number transfer.

Users of public telephone services, including mobile phone services, shall be able to hold their telephone numbers regardless of which telecommunications company provides the service. This does not apply, however number transfer between fixed networks and mobile networks.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall ensure that charges for number transmission take into account costs together with reasonable levy.

The Post and Telecom Administration may set further rules 1 „on number transmission and timing in its relationship and resolves disputes over its implementation.

[„Rgl. 617/2010.](#)

Article 53 Preselection and fixed preselection.

Companies that have [significant market power] „in connection with the public fixed telephone network shall enable their subscribers to access the services of all interconnected providers general telephone service. The arrangement of this access can be either the user's choice prefix before each call or with a fixed preset that can be bypassed individually calls by selecting the prefix.

Users' need for pre-selection or fixed pre-selection in other networks or in another way than according to Paragraph 1 shall Post and fjarskiptastofnun evaluates on the basis of market analysis. If the result of a market analysis is that competition is not active, the Agency may impose obligations in accordance with Article 27.

The Post and Telecom Administration shall ensure that charges for access and interconnection related to supply pre-selection and fixed pre-selection take into account costs as well as a reasonable mark-up.

The Post and Telecom Administration may set rules² on pre-selection and fixed pre-selection.

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 12, „Rgl. 655/2010.](#)

Article 54 *Protection of the telephone network.*

Companies offering [public voice and mobile services] „shall take the necessary measures as a target that the [public voice and mobile network and the public voice and mobile services], „including emergency services, do not break.

Users are not allowed to cause interference or disturbance in [voice or mobile networks]. „

[„L. 118/2008, 8. gr.](#)

XI. chapter. Digital radio.

Article 55 ... „

[„Act No. 38/2011, Article 65.](#)

Article 56 *Conditional access system.*

Conditional access to digital audio and television services shall comply with the „that the Post and electronic communications institution sets on the basis of obligations under the Agreement on European the economic area. They provide, inter alia, technical characteristics and obligations to provide access.

[„Rgl. 570/2006.](#)

Article 57 *Standards in interactive television services.*

The Post and Telecom Administration shall direct it to companies that operate digital interfaces television services to the public or sell advanced digital television equipment using open standards for application links in accordance with the obligations under the Agreement on the European Economic Area.

Article 58 *Requirements for digital radio in public electronic communications networks.*

Public telecommunications networks set up to distribute digital television services shall be capable on the distribution of widescreen television services and programs. Telecommunication companies that receive and distributewidescreen services or programs must maintain the widescreen format.

XII. chapter. Telecommunication equipment.

Article 59 *Telecommunication network equipment.*

Equipment of public electronic communications networks shall, as a rule, comply with the technical standards applicable to European Economic Area. The Post and Telecom Administration may in special cases prescribe use other standards, as well as recommendations from the International Telecommunication Union. Technical characteristics ofInternet access points must always comply with standards. Telecommunications companies that operate publicly electronic communications networks shall publish information on technical characteristics in network connection points. [Minister] „may set Regulation „ on further implementation of these provisions. Wireless communication networks may only be set up and used received permission from the Post and Telecom Administration. However, the Agency may issue a general wireless license electronic communications networks in certain frequency ranges when the radiated power of the transmitter is below the maximum set by the institution.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr. „Rg. 532/2001 .](#)

Article 60 *Indoor telecommunication cables.*

[Indoor telecommunication cables in buildings, including access points in telecommunication inlets, are the responsibility of the owner buildings. The location of the access point and all indoor telecommunication cables shall be in accordance with approved design documents. In multi-family houses, the access point (house box) must be sealed or locked and the internal telecommunications lines have been processed in such a way that unauthorized persons should not have access to them.

An electronic communications undertaking shall have the right to access the access point of the building in question to connect to the building's in - house telecommunication pipes and the subscriber's pipes, regardless of whether the indoor telecommunication cable is ready for high speed connection or not. The Post and Telecom Administration sets rules „on the finishing of access points (house boxes) and pipes for the purpose of ensuring the protection of electronic communications and

define access rights for electronic communications companies.

All electronic communications companies that are providers of public electronic communications networks have the right to connect their networks to access point at own expense.] »

„Rgl. 1111/2015, Coll. rgl. 421/2018. „[Act 125/2019, Article 15](#).

Article 61 [Basic requirements for wireless equipment.] »

[Wireless telecommunication equipment shall be so designed that:

- a. it ensures the health and safety of individuals and domestic animals and the inviolability of property rights,
- b. its use does not interfere with electromagnetic compatibility.

Wireless telecommunication equipment shall be designed to use efficiently and efficiently use of a radio frequency spectrum to avoid harmful interference.

Wireless telecommunication equipment within certain categories or types shall be so designed as to be fitted in accordance with the following basic requirements:

- a. the equipment is compatible with accessories, in particular harmonized chargers,
- b. the equipment is synchronized via a network with other wireless telecommunication equipment,
- c. the equipment can be connected to the interface of the relevant type in the internal market,
- d. the equipment does not cause damage to the network or its functionality or the misuse and power of the network equipment

by unacceptable curtailment of services,

- e. The device has built-in security measures to protect personal information and privacy

the privacy of the user and the subscriber is protected,

- f. the equipment is designed for special operations that ensure protection against fraud,
- g. the equipment is designed for special operations that ensure access to emergency services,
- h. the equipment is designed for special functions that make it easier for people with disabilities to use it,
- i. the equipment is designed for special operations to ensure that only software can be loaded

down to the wireless telecommunications equipment if wireless interconnection has been demonstrated the electronic communications equipment and software is in accordance with the requirements.] »

User equipment for digital television shall meet the requirements for interoperability in accordance with the rules » which The Post and Telecom Administration sets about:

- a. common scrambling algorithm and free reception,
- b. synergy of analogue and digital television sets.

[You may not manufacture or market equipment or software designed or adapted to circumvent the rights of a service provider providing conditional access services.] »

„[Act No. 41/2018, Article 4](#)..Rgl. 570/2006. „[L. 62/2012, Article 9](#).

Article 62 *Wireless transmitter*.

Transmission equipment for wireless communications may only be carried, installed or used with permission The Post and Telecom Administration. However, wireless equipment may be operated without special permission at any time only used for general telecommunications services in a specific frequency band. The Post and Telecom Administration publishes license for the use of wireless transmission equipment and the license [as a rule] »shall be temporary. Binda conditions such as transmission power, location, bandwidth, distribution area and connection to public electronic communications network. Licenses must be issued in the name of the owner of the equipment and are not transferable.

Licensee who sells wireless equipment for which he has received a license, or hands it over to others is permanently responsible for notifying the Post and Telecom Administration of a new owner. Mail and the electronic communications institution shall immediately take measures to stop the operation of wireless transmitters, incl. a radio transmitter that is not licensed and is not exempt from licensing. Do not obstruct inspectors of the Post and Telecom Administration in such operations, provided that they have presented a certificate of employment

its. ... [A license is not required for low-power equipment operating in harmonized frequency ranges such as Post and fjarskiptastofnun has announced that such equipment may be used.] »

[Sellers of licensed wireless equipment must notify the Post and Telecom Administration who the buyer is of the equipment in the form and in a manner approved by the Agency.] »

[Notwithstanding the obligation to obtain a license for wireless transmission equipment according to Art. Paragraph 1 the Post and Telecom Administration is authorized to stipulate that wireless transmitters for a specific use shall be solely dependent on notification obligation to the Agency. Authorization to use such equipment is then limited to Póst- og fjarskiptastofnun does not comment on the location of the equipment or its properties and function.

It is not permitted to use notifiable transmission equipment that has not been notified. Mail and the electronic communications institution may set rules on the notification of wireless transmission equipment, including the requirements are made to frequency holders in the frequency ranges in which such equipment operates.] »

[„Act No. 78/2005, Article 10. „Act No. 34/2011, Article 7.](#)

[62. gr. a. [Database of public electronic communications networks.] »

[The Post and Telecom Administration shall maintain a digital database on public electronic communications networks. In the database shall record information on the location and technical characteristics of public electronic communications networks, both on active and inactive system component.

It is obligatory to provide the Post and Telecom Administration with all necessary information for registration the database in the form decided by the Agency. The Post and Telecom Administration may set rules on harmonized registration of information by electronic communications companies and create a template for information collection which they shall use.] »

The Post and Telecom Administration is authorized to utilize information in the database in its activities, e.g. because of:

- a. monitoring the functionality, security and integrity of electronic communications networks,
- b. measures to detect and prevent harmful telecommunications disruptions,
- c. made maps on the distribution of electronic communications transmissions.
- [d. analysis of market failures due to state aid,
- e. analysis of competition in electronic communications markets,
- f. examination of synergy opportunities and sharing of electronic communications infrastructure.] »

The information in the database may be used in telecommunications policy-making. Mail and the electronic communications institution may grant other relevant authorities access to the database, to in part or in full, in order to work on projects and fulfill their responsibilities in the field of civil protection, health protection, planning and the environment. If there is a cost to establish such access, it shall be borne by the government that desires him.

Limited public access to the database may be opened. However, shall be public access to information in the database is subject to restrictions imposed by the Post and Telecom Administration decides, such as on information concerning important business and security interests. Mail and fjarskiptastofnun sets rules on registration and changes to information and on publication and access to information in the database.

[Public access to the database may be restricted. However, it should be limited access to information if necessary in the light of network security and reliability, national security, public health or public safety, confidentiality obligations, legitimate competitive interests and operational and trade secrets. The Minister shall be authorized to issue a regulation on access to and publication of information database and access restrictions.] »]

[„Act 125/2019, Article 15. „Act No. 34/2011, Article 8.](#)

Article 63 *Telecommunication equipment in vehicles.*

Icelandic ships, aircraft and other vehicles shall be equipped with electronic communications equipment in accordance with international conventions and regulations issued by [the Minister] ».

Telecommunication equipment in foreign ships, aircraft or other vehicles within Icelandic territory or airspace may only be used in accordance with Icelandic laws and regulations.

The Post and Telecom Administration may prohibit the use of electronic communications equipment in foreign vehicles in Icelandic jurisdiction if the use is considered contrary to Icelandic rules.

Notwithstanding the provisions of para. the Post and Telecom Administration may authorize the use of equipment as approved is for international use.

[„Rg. 53/2000. „L. 162/2010, 239. gr.](#)

Article 64 *Restriction of telecommunications due to interruptions or special actions.*

The Post and Telecom Administration may have electronic communications infrastructure and electrical equipment or parts thereof sealed or prohibited their use and, as the case may be, ordered that they be delivered for storage under a seal if the electronic communications or the electrical equipment causes harmful interference to communications or there is a risk that the security of communications will be disturbed.

It is now known that electrical equipment, appliances, wiring, pipes, pipes or the like cause harmful interruptions to operations. of the electronic communications infrastructure and the Post and Telecom Administration may then issue instructions to the owner of such a share regarding that he takes appropriate remedial action at his own expense without delay, eg removes, removes or removes the person in question an object that causes harmful interference.

If the owner neglects to carry out instructions for improvements, the Post and Telecom Administration may have the

the work at the expense of the owner. A claim for costs for this is enforceable according to Art. 5. tölul. Paragraph 1 [Article 1 Act no. 90/1989](#), on enforcement.

If necessary, the police are obliged to assist the Post and Telecom Administration in the actions specified in 1. and Paragraph 2

Upon request from the Prison and Probation Administration, the Post and Telecom Administration may grant permission for disruption wireless telecommunications within a specially demarcated area for the implementation of security and sanitation. Before granting such authorization, the Agency shall seek the opinion of electronic communications companies that provide wireless electronic communications services in the area in question.] »

[„Act No. 34/2011, Article 9.](#)

Article 65 *[Equipment compliance.*

It is not permitted to place on the market or offer on the market other wireless electronic equipment than the one that meets the basic requirements of Article 61. and has the CE marking, on the basis of conformity assessment, for confirmation.

Wireless telecommunication equipment may not be used unless its use is in accordance with its intended purpose and it meets the basic requirements of Article 61. and have the CE marking, on the basis conformity assessment, therefore, for confirmation.

The importation of user equipment for personal use or other purposes by individuals or legal entities is considered marketing in this regard.

A party that intends to market wireless equipment in frequency bands where there has been no use harmonized in the European Economic Area, the Post and Telecom Administration shall be notified of this scheme by at least four weeks notice. Information on the characteristics of the equipment shall also be sent to the Agency, including its frequency range, channel spacing, shaping method and high frequency power. If the Post and Telecom Administration considers that there is a risk because the equipment may interfere with other services in the relevant frequency band, the Agency may prohibit the sale and its use.] »

[„Act No. 41/2018, Article 5.](#)

[65. gr. a. Obligations of the operator.

Manufacturers of wireless equipment shall ensure that the wireless telecommunications equipment they place on the market satisfies the basic requirements of Article 61. and have the CE marking, on the basis of conformity assessment, for confirmation. Manufacturers are responsible for carrying out conformity assessments for wireless telecommunications equipment. The manufacturer of wireless telecommunications equipment placed on the market in this country ensures that it is included information for users in Icelandic about the intended use, main features and safety issues. Then shall follow information on the production number, manufacturer's name and registered trade name or trademark. ESB- the declaration of conformity and technical documentation must accompany the wireless telecommunications equipment. The Minister may Regulation , to stipulate that information according to Art. 3rd sentence may be in English or a Nordic language other than Finnish, as it can be assumed that the user group of the product in question understands the foreign language due to education, work or other specialization.

Importers may only place compliant wireless telecommunications equipment on the market basic requirements of Article 61 and has the CE marking, on the basis of conformity assessment, for confirmation. Skulu importers make sure that the equipment complies with the data that the manufacturer must enclose, cf. Paragraph 1 and a regulation issued by the Minister. Importers must also register their name and trade name the wireless telecommunication equipment or, if this is not possible, its packaging.

Distributors should be careful when offering wireless telecommunications equipment on the market that it complies with the essential requirements and therefore has the CE marking for confirmation. Distributor must ensure that the equipment is accompanied by the data that the manufacturer must enclose, cf. Paragraph 1 and a regulation issued by the Minister.

If the manufacturer, importer or distributor does not fulfill the obligations provided for in Articles 1 to 3. mgr. or a regulation issued by the Minister, the Post and Telecom Administration may impose an administrative fine pursuant to Art. Article 74 a.] »

[„Rg. 944/2019. „L. 41/2018, Article 6.](#)

Article 66 *[Market surveillance of wireless telecommunications equipment.*

The Post and Telecom Administration is in charge of market surveillance of wireless telecommunications equipment and operators. The institution shall, on its own initiative or following a suggestion, deal with matters concerning market surveillance of wireless telecommunications equipment and the obligations of operators. To this end, the Agency shall have unlimited access to points of sale of such equipment.

If wireless telecommunications equipment that does not meet the essential requirements of Article 61 and regulations as Minister placed, placed on the market, imported or distributed, the Agency may require its sale and / or

use will be stopped immediately, equipment will be detained or seized and operators will intervene for remedial action. The Post and Telecom Administration may also, following an assessment, limit that wireless telecommunication equipment is placed on the market, imported or distributed for related reasons public safety, public health and the public interest. The agency may also demand action on the part of the operator for remediation in such cases.

The Post and Telecom Administration may require operators to provide the Administration with a breakdown information and drawings of equipment that has been placed on the market or is planned to be placed on the market. Such information shall be treated as confidential.] »

[„Act No. 41/2018, Article 7.](#)

[66. gr. a. Regulation on the supervision of marketing and conformity of wireless electronic communications equipment.

The Minister shall issue a regulation¹ on the supervision of marketing and wireless compliance telecommunication equipment. The regulation shall, among other things, stipulate requirements made for wireless electronic communications equipment, authorizations to offer wireless equipment on the market and its use, further obligations of manufacturers, importers and distributors of wireless telecommunications equipment, wireless compliance electronic communications equipment and conformity assessment bodies, CE marking, market surveillance and co-operation between authorities.] »

[„Rg. 944/2019. „L. 41/2018, Article 8.](#)

XIII. chapter. Rights to work in electronic communications infrastructure.

Article 67 Requirements for company employees.

Electronic communications companies shall ensure that the employees of those who work on installation and maintenance telecommunications operators have received the necessary training. Electronic communications companies shall inform their employees the obligations incumbent on them under this Act. [The Minister] » may issue a regulation on qualification requirements for those working in general electronic communications infrastructure.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.](#)

Article 68 Authorizations for the operation of wireless equipment.

The Post and Telecom Administration issues certificates that allow individuals to operate certain type wireless equipment.

[Special training is not required for those who operate wireless equipment except in those cases that the device plays a safety role or when the transmission power exceeds 100 W. Certificates may be issued a radio operator who authorizes holders to operate electronic communications equipment on ships. The Minister may provide in more detail for the issuance of a certificate from a radio station warden and competency requirements in a regulation.] »

The Post and Telecom Administration can grant foreigners who stay here a limited time an exemption to operate electronic communications equipment, provided that they have the right to do so in their home country.

The Post and Telecom Administration may set further rules on the authorizations of individuals to operate telecommunication equipment.

The Post and Telecom Administration issues licenses to radio amateurs after receiving their applications and comments amateur interest groups. Foreign nationals can apply for a temporary or long-term permit time. [The Minister] » issues a regulation » on the activities of radio amateurs.

[„Act No. 118/2008, Article 11. „L. 162/2010, 239. gr. „Rg. 348/2004, Coll. „L306/2017.](#)

XIV. chapter. Installation and protection of electronic communications infrastructure.

Article 69 Access to land.

Now it is necessary for an electronic communications company to lay the lines of electronic communications infrastructure over another person's land or in the ground, over houses or other structures in the country, on them, through them or under them, and is the owner the real estate in question is then obliged to allow such, provided that full compensation is provided. Consult owners or occupiers of such properties and structures as to where pipelines are laid and care shall be taken that the interests of the owner are at least disturbed. Employees of electronic communications infrastructure shall take care to cause owners and residents no more inconvenience than is absolutely necessary.

If there is damage to human land, structures or other property during the construction of electronic communications structures or their maintenance, and will not be improved, or the construction of electronic communications infrastructure leads to limitation of the usability of the property in question, and the owner of the electronic communications infrastructure shall then compensate the damage. Not available agreement on the amount of compensation, the determination of compensation shall be in accordance with the Act on the Execution of Expropriation.

Article 70 Expropriation.

If an electronic communications undertaking is necessary to secure land, land or other property in connection with the laying or

the operation of general electronic communications infrastructure and purchase agreements will not be possible [the Minister] , after receiving the opinion of the Post and Telecom Administration, that the property or part of it is expropriated against remuneration to be assessed in accordance with the Expropriation Act. Approval of the Minister for expropriation shall, inter alia, be subject to the expropriator providing a guarantee for the payment of estimated expropriation compensation and cost of assessment. If expropriation compensation is not paid by the expropriator, the Treasury shall guarantee their payment.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr.](#)

Article 71 *Protection of electronic communications infrastructure.*

Where there are telecommunications structures, structures may not be erected, equipment installed, pipes, wiring, pipelines laid and similarly, make earth disturbances or other measures that may result in damage to electronic communications infrastructure or disruptions to their operations unless information has previously been obtained about their location and consulted the owner of the electronic communications infrastructure regarding the arrangement of the project.

Now it proves necessary for practical construction to move to or change the location of electronic communications infrastructure, and the person who carries out such implementation shall bear all costs that may result from it, directly and indirectly, except otherwise an agreement has been reached.

If a ground disturbance or other construction has led to damage to electronic communications infrastructure or operational disruptions of them, the person who caused them shall immediately notify the owner of the electronic communications infrastructure. Is the cause of damage also obliged to compensate all damages resulting from the damage, both directly and indirectly, including loss of business, unless he demonstrates that the damage was not avoided even though the utmost care was taken care of.

... »

Where telecommunication cables are located in the sea, seafarers shall exercise caution and caution. [It is forbidden to fishing with bottom-mounted or towed gears such as nets, bottom trawls and the like, in areas where telecommunication cables are located. This area shall be a quarter of a mile belton either side of the telecommunication cable. Ships are also prohibited from anchoring within the same removed from telecommunication cables.] „Now there is damage to the telecommunication cable, which is caused intentionally or negligence, and the person who has caused the damage shall compensate directly and indirectly the financial loss that results from it, unless he demonstrate that he has taken all necessary precautions to avoid damage.

When a ship is inside or outside the territorial waters during the laying or repair of electronic communications cables and is on display international marks or other marks indicating it, other vessels which see or should be able to see them signals stay no less than a quarter of a mile from the submarine. Nets and other fishing gear shall be provided the same distance. Fishing vessels shall, however, have a period of twelve hours to remove fishing gear lying in the sea.

If a buoy has been laid out for the laying or repair of [telecommunication cable] „and ships must then keep himself and his fishing gear not less than a quarter of a mile from the buoy.

If a ship has had to drop anchor or put nets or other fishing gear on the sale to get there by damaging [telecommunication cables] „on it a claim for damages from the owner of the cables, provided that the ship's management did not create the danger of negligence.

If possible, the crew shall immediately keep a record of the damage to be confirmed by the master of the ship. In addition, the owner of the [electronic communications cable] „or the owner's representative shall be notified of the event. as soon as possible.

[„Act No. 34/2011, Article 10. „Act No. 78/2005, Article 11.](#)

XV. chapter. Emergency communications.

Article 72 *Suspension of telecommunications.*

During times of war, the [Minister] „may, in accordance with a decision of the Government, order the suspension of electronic communications which are considered dangerous to the security of the state.

In emergencies, such as volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, avalanches, etc., the [Minister] „may, upon request National Commissioner of Police... „prescribes restrictions on electronic communications that may interfere with emergency and security communications. In the same way, it may be prescribed that certain electronic communications infrastructure shall be used for the purpose of rescue operations and

that new electronic communications infrastructure be installed. If consideration is possible, it will be paid from the Treasury according to assessment The Post and Telecom Administration.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr. „L. 82/2008, Article 35.](#)

XVI. chapter. Penalties, etc.

Article 73 *Authorization to suspend operations.*

Electronic communications companies that operate electronic communications networks or services according to a general authorization or have rights to use frequencies and numbers shall, at the request of the Post and Telecom Administration, provide the Administration with information according to the law on the Post and Telecom Administration which are necessary to ascertain that compliance with the conditions of general authorizations or special obligations, cf. Paragraph 5 Article 6

If the Post and Telecom Administration concludes that electronic communications companies do not comply with the terms general authorizations, conditions related to rights or special obligations, the Agency shall notify the electronic communications company about this conclusion and give the company an opportunity to express its opinion or rectify their breach within one month from the date of the notice, the shorter period of the company agrees or the Post and Telecom Administration stipulates in the case of repeated violations or long time approved by the Post and Telecom Administration.

If an electronic communications undertaking does not report its infringement within the set time limit, the Post and Telecom Administration shall intervene appropriate measures [according to Paragraph 5 Article 74] „... „An electronic communications undertaking shall be notified of a decision of the Agency together with the reasons for it and shall be given a reasonable period of time to comply decision.

... „

In the event of serious and repeated violations of the terms of the general authorization or related conditions rights or special obligations when measures to ensure compliance with the law have failed the Post and Telecom Administration may stop the network operation or services of an electronic communications undertaking or revoke rights temporarily or permanently.

The Post and Telecom Administration may, if there is evidence of a breach of the terms of a general authorization or conditions related to rights or special obligations leading to an imminent security risk; and public health or may create serious financial or operational problems for others electronic communications undertakings or users of electronic communications networks or services, take interim decisions to improve the situation before a final decision is made. The electronic communications undertaking concerned shall be terminated provisional decision provided an opportunity to express their views and propose improvements. Where applicable, the Post and Telecom Administration may confirm its preliminary decision.

[„Act No. 39/2007, Article 10.](#)

Article 74 *Penalties.*

Violations of this Act and regulations issued in accordance with it are subject to fines, but [imprisonment up to two years] „if cases are serious or violations are repeated.

Violations of negligence shall only be subject to fines.

Violation of IX. chapters of the law on the protection of personal data and privacy concern penalties such as laid down in the first paragraph. If such an offense is committed for the benefit of others, whether for their own benefit or for the benefit of others punishable by imprisonment for up to three years.

Electronic communications equipment that has been operated without authorization may be confiscated, cf. Article 69 general Penal Code, with subsequent amendments.

When an electronic communications company does not comply with the provisions of law, the conditions of general authorization, conditions special rights or individual decisions of the Post and Telecom Administration, the Administration may decide on

in accordance with the provisions of Article 73. [to cancel the company registration, revoke rights or add conditions]. „

[„Act No. 74/2006, Article 7. „Act No. 39/2007, Article 11.](#)

[74. gr. a. Administrative fines.

The Post and Telecom Administration may impose administrative fines on electronic communications undertakings that repeatedly apply illegal control of electronic communications traffic or unlawfully restricts the user's access to

download, use and share content or services on the Internet regardless of its location or of the electronic communications company and the origin or destination of the material or service, cf. 3. – 5. mgr. Article 41 Guilt can amount to up to ISK 10,000,000. When determining a fine, the seriousness of the offense and income shall be taken into account of an electronic communications undertaking of a breach when applicable.

The Post and Telecom Administration may impose a government fine on an operator who violates the provisions of the first and second paragraphs. Article 65 and Article 65. a and the provisions of a regulation issued by the Minister pursuant to Art. Article 66 a. Wea decision on the amount of an administrative fine under this paragraph shall be taken into account by the Agency the severity of the violation, how long it has lasted and whether it is a repeated violation. It should also be taken into account whether it can be assumed that the violation was committed in the interests of the company and whether it was possible may prevent the offense through management and supervision. Finally, it should be considered who is financial the strength of the regulated entity is. Government fines can range from ISK 10,000. to DKK 10,000,000. The sect shall not, however, exceed 3% of the turnover of the last calendar year for the party concerned.

Certain administrative fines are enforceable and accrue to the Treasury less the cost of billing. The due date for administrative fines is 15 days after the decision on the fine was made and calculated penalty interest from that time in the event of default on its payment.] »

[„L. 41/2018, Article 9.](#)

[74. gr. b. *Enforcement authorizations for unsolicited telecommunications.*

If the provisions of Article 46 are violated. the provisions of Article 20 shall apply. a, Article 20 b, 2nd paragraph. Article 21 c, 22. – 25. Article 25 a and [Article 27 Act on Supervision of Business Practices and Marketing, no. 57/2005](#), on procedure and the powers of the Post and Telecom Administration to carry out on-site inspections and test purchases, take action actions, impose fines and daily fines and demand injunctions.

The decisions of the Post and Telecom Administration according to Paragraph 1 will be appealed to the Appellate Committee for Electronic Communications and postal affairs.] »

[„L. 21/2020, Article 14.](#)

XVII. chapter. Entry into force, etc.

Article 75 *General regulatory authority.*

[The Minister] „sets in a regulation „further instructions on the implementation of electronic communications matters.

[„L. 162/2010, 239. gr. „Rg. 866/2000, Coll. „700/2005 „Rg. 532/2001 „Rg. 348/2004 „Rg. 741/2009, Coll. 206/2018 „Rg. 564/2011 „Rg. 1047/2011 „Rg. 50/2014, Coll. 248/2016 „Rg. 305/2019.](#)

Article 76 *Entry into force.*

This Act shall enter into force on 25 July 2003. The provisions of Article 22 enters into force on 1 January 2004 and comes into force first implemented in 2005 due to book turnover in 2004. ...

Transitional provisions.

I.

Electronic communications licenses and general authorizations that are in force at the enactment of this Act shall not be amended later than 25 July 2003 in accordance with this Act. Thereafter, the rules on general authorizations shall apply

all electronic communications undertakings together with conditions that will be set for special rights to use the frequencies and numbers where applicable.

When the implementation of para. entails less rights or increased obligations compared to the current ones authorizations, the Post and Telecom Administration may extend the period of validity of the rights and obligations to up to nine month from 25 July 2003, subject to the rights of other electronic communications companies not being infringed upon. The Post and Telecom Administration shall notify the EFTA Surveillance Authority of such a postponement.

II.

All obligations that apply to electronic communications companies that offer public electronic communications networks or services, regarding access and interconnection shall be maintained until the review of the obligations has taken place after market analysis. Obligations to which this applies are about rights and obligations to negotiate interconnection of networks and services, to offer companies interconnection without discrimination and about disclosure in this connection, the establishment of interconnection charges and cost accounting, cost differentiation accounting and financial reporting, co-location and sharing of facilities, number issues, publication of information and access to them, special internet access that is different from that offered in normal internet connection points, minimum supply of leased lines and supervision of leased line seller. Furthermore, the obligations concerning retail prices for access and use of a public telephone network, pre-selection and fixed pre-selection remain valid until then

The Post and Telecom Administration has completed a market analysis and decided on the levy, cancellation or the continued validity of such obligations.

[III.

When allocating or reallocating frequency rights on 890.1–914.9 / 935.1–959.9 MHz and 880–890 / 925–935 MHz frequency bands until 31 December 2012 shall be charged a fee of ISK 1,500,000. for each allocated MHz of frequency band. Within the same time limit, the allocation or redistribution of frequency rights shall be 1710.1–1784.9 / 1805.1–1879.9 MHz frequency band charge a fee of ISK 500,000. for each allotted MHz of frequency band. The fee is based on the frequency rights being issued for ten years. If frequency rights are allocated for a longer period, up to fifteen years, or a shorter period, at least one year, shall be paid proportionally accordingly. The fee is paid to the Treasury.] »

[„Act No. 146/2010, Article 1.](#)

[IV.

When allocating frequency rights on 791–821 / 832–862 MHz, a fee shall be charged until 31 December 2013, which amounts to ISK 3,000,000. for each allocated MHz of frequency band. The fee is based on the frequency rights being granted out to 15 years. If frequency rights are allocated over a longer or shorter period, payment shall be made proportionally accordingly with that. If rights in the frequency range are allocated by auction method, a fee shall be paid in accordance with this provision considered as a minimum bid. The fee shall accrue to the electronic communications fund.] »

[„L. 163/2011, Art.](#)

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