



Image not found or type unknown

<div class="event-subscription p-3"><!--BEGIN-OF-FILE-LIST-->Published in: <!--BEGIN-OF-FROM-NAME-->Getting the Deal Through: Dominance<!--END-OF-FROM-NAME-->
(<!--BEGIN-OF-FROM-LINK--><http://gettingthedealthrough.com/><!--END-OF-FROM-LINK-->

>
Written by:<!--BEGIN-OF-WRITTEN-BY-->Raluca Vasilache, Anca Jurcovan, Andreea

Opri?an<!--END-OF-WRITTEN-BY-->
Article link: <!--BEGIN-OF-PDF-->pdf/en/articles/D2013_Romania.pdf<!--END-OF-

PDF-->
Publisher:<!--BEGIN-OF-PUBLISHER-->Law Business Research Ltd<!--

END-OF-PUBLISHER--><!--END-OF-FILE-LIST--></div><p> </p><p> The abusive behaviour of

dominant firms is prohibited by article 6 of the Romanian Competition Law No. 21/1996 (the RCL) and

article 102 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union (TFEU).

The Romanian

legislature states as primary objectives of the antitrust law the protection and growth of competition on the

market and the support of consumers' welfare. The RCC's practice showed an increased focus on

consumers. In one case, a couple of cable TV operators were found to have been abusive for not complying

with the contracts concluded with their subscribers. Sustaining the market position of small and medium-

sized businesses, although not specifically reiterated under article 6 of the RCL, could be considered as an

objective to be protected within the context of control on abuse of a dominant position. In the recent telecom

case, the RCC severely fined the two major mobile operators for blocking access to the market of a small

operator in the early stages of market development. The case is pending before the Romanian courts. </p>

<p>To read the entire article, please download the .pdf attached.
 </p>