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- Romania seems to have the strongest position on Huawei within the region, as it signed a memorandum of understanding on 5G security with the US as the first country already in 2019. Moreover, it also drafted a law stipulating all manufacturers of technologies, equipment and software programs, which are intended for the use in the national 5G networks, need to obtain an authorization granted by the decision of the prime minister. So far Huawei's prospects for participating in the build-up of the 5G infrastructure in Romania are slim.
- Poland has drafted an amendment to the existing cybersecurity law which will enable exclusion of the vendors categorized as high-risk from the Polish market. ICT providers will be assessed based on a number of categories, including non-technical risks, some of them indirectly pointing at Huawei. Any drastic reversal of the current policy towards Huawei seems unlikely.
- Latvia ended its ambiguity on Huawei in February 2020 when it signed the joint declaration on 5G security with the US. Since then, local telecom companies aired their preference of telecom companies from Sweden and Finland. The local mobile network operators are becoming increasingly aware of the risks of cooperation with Huawei, making its participation in 5G network infrastructure in Latvia very unlikely.