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Country Report

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**Prepared By:** Monica Dobrescu

**Approved By:** Jonn Slette

**Report Highlights:**

The following report is an annual update and overview of Romanian agricultural and food legislation in 2019. As a European Union (EU) Member State (MS), Romania follows EU regulations. Post recommends that this report be read in conjunction with the EU-28 2019 FAIRS Report.

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**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by U.S. Embassy Bucharest’s Office of Agricultural Affairs for exporters of U.S.-origin food and agricultural products. While every possible care was taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate due to recent policy changes following publication, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. Post advises U.S. exporters to verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers (importers), who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. Final approval of any product is subject to the importing country’s rules and regulations as interpreted by border officials at the time of product entry.

**Abbreviations:**

ANSVSA	National Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
ANPC	National Authority for Consumers Protection
BIP	Border Inspection Post
COOL	Country of Origin Labeling
EU	European Union
GE	Genetically Engineered
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOE	Ministry of Environment
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
MS	Member State
PPP	Plant Protection Product
VAT	Value Added Tax

**Executive Summary:**

Romania acceded to the EU in 2007 and observes EU regulations, which are applied directly or transposed through national-level implementing regulations. Romania has achieved consistent annual agricultural growth (value terms), reaching nearly \$22 billion in 2018, a 13-percent increase over 2017, largely driven by field crops. 2018 agricultural and food imports expanded by eight percent to \$9 billion, of which about 80 percent were sourced from other EU MSs. Germany, Hungary, Poland, and Bulgaria were Romania's major trading partners in 2018.

The United States ranks as Romania's 16<sup>th</sup> largest agricultural and food supplier. In 2018, U.S. food and agricultural exports to Romania reached a record of nearly \$182 million, a 22-percent increase over \$149 million in 2017 to (22 percent). Food preparations, protein meals, sunflower seeds, distilled spirits, and nuts were the top U.S. food export categories. Direct U.S. exports to Romania are mainly bulk and intermediate goods. Higher-value products are often transshipped or re-exported through western EU ports of entry in the Netherlands, Italy, Germany and the United Kingdom (indirect exports).

This report outlines the major food laws, general and specific labeling requirements, pesticides and contaminants requirements as well as import procedures that apply to agricultural and food products.

**Section I. General Food Laws:**

Romania's food laws and regulations are harmonized with EU legislation. Post suggests that readers also read the [EU-28 2019 FAIRS Report](#) in conjunction with this report.

Several Government of Romania (GOR) entities share regulatory responsibilities vis-à-vis food and agricultural products, produced locally or imported, as outlined below:

**Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD)** is responsible for drafting and implementing national agricultural policy. MARD also implements and enforces EU regulations related to agriculture, food processing, land reclamation, and agricultural research.

**Ministry of Environment (MOE)** is in charge of national environmental protection policies, the green economy, biodiversity, protected natural areas, and climate change. MOE is the main environmental and risk assessment regulator, including for genetically engineered (GE) products, and for monitoring activities that may affect human health, and the environment.

**National Sanitary Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (ANSVSA)** is the main body charged with sanitary, veterinary, and food-safety activities in Romania. It regulates animal health, and food and feed safety, either produced locally or imported. ANSVSA publishes annual information on the surveillance, prevention, and control of animal diseases and for the surveillance, and control of food safety.

**Ministry of Health (MOH)** is responsible for overseeing the production and registration of drugs, food additives, and medical equipment. MOH also regulates public health as it relates to contaminants and food supplements.

**National Authority for Consumers Protection (ANPC)** protects consumer rights and interests by enforcing consumer-protection legislation, including food products. ANPC also regulates food labeling.

Major legislation governing food production, food imports, and agriculture include:

- Government Decision 106/2002 concerning food labeling with subsequent amendments;
- Government Ordinance 42/2004 regarding the organization of sanitary-veterinary and food safety activity with subsequent amendments;
- Order 35/2016 regarding the rules on surveillance, prevention, and control of animal diseases, food safety surveillance, and control program with subsequent amendments;
- Government Decision 563/2007 on protective measures against introducing into Romania organisms harmful to plants or plant products from other MSs or third countries and against their spread with subsequent amendments;
- Order 112/2017 establishing the technical regulation for monitoring and surveillance in livestock, animal and non-animal origin products;
- Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 regarding the deliberate release into the environment of genetically-modified organisms;
- Emergency Ordinance 44/2007 referring to contained use of genetically-modified micro-organisms;
- Order 438/2002 defining and listing additives permitted for use in foodstuffs, with subsequent amendments;
- Government Decision 935/2011 on the promotion of the use of biofuels amended by Government Decision 1121/2013 approving new biofuel mandates concerning the market conditions for introducing biofuels and by the Government Decision 931/2017;

- Government Ordinance 34/2000 concerning organic food, amended in 2017 through Law 262/2017, along with Order 1253/2013, regarding the registration of producers, processors, and importers of organic products, and recently amended through Law 352/2018 and Ordinance 7/2019;
- Law 321/2009 concerning food products trading, amended through Law 150/2016.

## Section II. Labeling Requirements:

### General requirements

The primary food labeling law remains Decision 106/2002, which outlines the methodology and requirements for food labeling, accompanied by its Enforcement Rules. Decision 106/2002 was amended several times since its publication, as Romania has gone through the process of transposing EU Directives. Generally, food labels cannot mislead consumers regarding product characteristics, especially regarding its nature, identity, features, composition, amount, durability or its origin, as well as the manufacturing or production methods.

Food labels must contain the following compulsory specifications in the Romanian language:

- Name of the product;
- Ingredients list (for processed products only). These ingredients must correspond to the ones specified in the technical description of the product. The vitamins and minerals must be also mentioned in the list, if added in the product;
- Net content (weight/capacity) for prepackaged products;
- Expiration date; in case the expiration date includes the day, the expression “*to be consumed, preferably, before...*” should be used, while in case only the month or month and year are printed, the expression “*to be consumed, preferably, until the end ...*” should be used
- Required storage conditions (temperature, humidity, etc.), when applicable;
- Usage instructions, in case the absence might result in improper usage;
- Place of origin or provenance if its absence would mislead consumers;
- Lot identification, which must correspond with the number written in the export documents, with few exceptions;
- Name and address of the producer/packager/ distributor registered in EU; in case of food products imported from third countries, name and address of importer/distributor registered in Romania; and
- Date of manufacturing.

In addition to the above legislation, the provisions of the [Regulation 1169/2011](#), also called ‘Food Information to Consumers’, are applicable in Romania. This regulation entered into force on December 13, 2014, except for the nutrition declaration which was applied starting with December 13, 2016.

Most Romanian language labels are applied in Romania, but exporters and importers may also agree to attach Romanian labels in the country of origin or at the EU port of entry. To avoid delays, U.S. exporters are advised to consult in advance with their Romanian customers about new or additional labeling requirements prior to shipping. For updated information on food labeling regarding allergens, minimum durability, additives and flavorings, please refer to the [EU-28 2019 FAIRS Report](#).

## Other specific labeling requirements

### a. Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) for meat and milk

In 2016, specific rules on COOL for meat and milk were adopted. According to the provisions of Law 150/2016 concerning food products, meat labels should contain the following information: animal country of origin, country or countries where the animal was born, raised, and slaughtered, health stamp/identification, and name of the commercial operator, country of the slaughter plant. Meat product labels must indicate, by percentage, any meat of Romanian origin. To date, these requirements are still not fully implemented due to concerns expressed by the EU. For the last two years, the text has been under revision by the Romanian Parliament. COOL for milk and dairy products was approved under Law 88/2016 concerning mandatory supplemental labeling for fresh milk and dairy products, which was later amended under law 192/2017, which was implemented in January 2018. See the [Romania Amends COOL on Milk and Dairy](#) GAIN report for more specific information.

### b. Biotechnology labeling

Biotech labeling legislation has not recently changed. Order No. 61/2012, which transposed [Regulation \(EC\) No 2003/1830](#), provides labeling requirements of GE-derived food products or ingredients containing GE. Animal feed, if produced from GE crops, is required to be labeled, according to Government Decision 256/2006.

### c. Organic labeling

Ordinance 34/2000 provides information on organic labeling specifications. Organic product labels should include the name and the address of the producer/processor, name of the product, ecological production method, name and mark of the inspecting authority and certifying institution, storage conditions, terms of validity, and any product-storage prohibitions along with conventional products.

### d. Fruit-based alcoholic beverages

Order 1219/2014 establishes rules on production, labeling, and marketing alcoholic beverages, not including beer and wine. It also regulates beverage flavoring and sweeteners, and which beverages may be labeled as “fermented alcoholic beverages”. If only one fruit is used during distillation fermentation, the label may indicate “fermented alcoholic beverage from” followed by the name of the fruit and fruits, in case more than one fruit was used in fermentation. The Order provides the list of the names that should not appear on the label or to be used to advertise or display the products. Storage should be separated from where wines or distilled spirits are produced, stored or packaged, unless facilities are used during different timeframes.

For updated information on labeling for nutrition claims and health claims, please refer to the [EU-28 2019 FAIRS Report](#).

## Section III. Packaging and Container Requirements:

### Packaging waste management

As MSs are required to reduce packaging waste, Romania implemented legislation concerning packaged-waste management in 2005, transposing [Directive 94/62/EC](#). Law 249/2015 concerning

packaging waste was amended in 2018 through Law 87/2018 and Emergency Ordinance 74/2018 to transpose the [EU Directive 2015/720](#) regarding reducing consumption of lightweight plastic bags. According to the provisions, as of January 1, 2019 Romania prohibited the sale of the lightweight plastic bags (below 50 microns) and very lightweight plastic carrier bags (below 15 microns).

Reporting requirements vis-à-vis quantities of recyclable waste were established by Law 211/2011, and amended under Emergency Ordinances 68/2016 and 74/2018. According to these provisions, business operators must recover some packaging materials for recycling. The law applies to food operators, producers, importers and traders, and industries dealing with packaged products, such as the canning industry, dairy industry, soft drinks industry, mineral water, wine, etc. regardless the origin, domestic or foreign.

Law 31/2019 added further requirements regarding the waste guarantee-return system. Until January 1, 2021, based on economic, social, and environmental assessments, as well as the impact on small and medium-sized enterprises, a guarantee-return system will be established for non-reusable primary packaging (glass, plastic or metal). The system will apply to sale of the following products: beer and beer mixes, mixes of alcoholic beverages, cider, other fermented beverages, juices, soft drinks, mineral waters and drinking waters of all kinds, wines and spirits.

#### **Food waste reduction**

Romania approved Law 217/2016, which obliges companies to donate or sell at reduced prices food products that are close to expiration dates. In summer 2018, provisions were further amended under Law 200/2018, which provided additional rules stating that food-sector stakeholders must prevent food waste during production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale. Law 217/2016 was set to be implemented six months after publication, but it was contested by various industry bodies, citing lack of clarity and implementation difficulties. In response, the GOR postponed enforcement until February 2019, under Government Decision 51/2019, which establishes the implementing regulations for the food waste reduction law.

#### **Section IV. Food Additives Regulations:**

Romania follows EU legislation on the additives for food processing. Order 438/2002 regarding the food additives for processed products intended for human consumption has been amended several times since its initial publication, as to reflect EU legal amendments. Most relevant updates can be found in the [EU-28 2019 FAIRS Report](#). The European Commission (EC) maintains a [list](#) of permitted additives, flavorings, processing aids, and enzymes.

#### **Section V. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:**

##### **Pesticides**

[European Parliament and Council Regulation 1107/2009](#) establishes regulations for plant protection products (PPPs). Only PPPs containing approved active substances as established in the [Commission implementing Regulation 540/2011](#) may be authorized for use in the EU. Before any PPP can be

commercialized, it must be approved in the relevant MS. Following MS approval, the PPP can be mutually recognized and authorized within the EU.

The competent authorities overseeing the National Monitoring Program for pesticide residues in Romania are the ANSVSA, MARD, and MOH. ANSVSA develops Romania's pesticide residue program in cooperation with MARD and MOH. The program establishes the number of samples for foods of plant and animal origin from MSs and third countries, the sampling locations, and the active substances subject to analysis. While ANSVSA implements the National Program for Surveillance and Control for foods of plant and animal origin, MARD is responsible for the national pesticide residue monitoring plan in fruits, vegetables, and cereals. MOH monitors and controls the pesticide residues from special nutrients foods.

Romania follows the legislation on the maximum residues levels (MRLs) established by the EU under [EU Regulation 2005/396](#) on food or feed of plant and animal origin, organized by the EU in a [database](#). Pesticide MRLs for processed or composite products are based on the MRLs of the raw agricultural ingredients.

#### **Contaminants**

EU-harmonized MRLs for contaminants are set in the Annex of [Commission Regulation 1881/2006](#).

#### **Section VI. Other Requirements, Regulations, and Registration measures**

In Romania, U.S. exporters are not required to register with the Romanian authorities. However, exports of certain U.S.-origin products must originate from EU-approved production facilities, notably products of animal origin including red meat, meat products, farmed and wild game meat, fish and seafood, eggs, milk and milk products, embryos and semen, and animal by-products. See [here specific information](#).

EU legislation requires in general product registration for novel foods, per the [EU regulation 2015/2283](#), with the subsequent implementing regulations.

##### **a. Seeds and seedling material**

Order 860/2013 and order 443/2019 on quality and phytosanitary controls for seeds and seedling-material imports and exports amended Order 34/2011. The amendments clarified definitions of 'small quantities' of plants and vegetal products and the flow of documents. In order to enter the Romanian market with seeds/seedling material, the importer must apply for an import approval, after submitting to MARD the set of documents listed below:

- Official request per the model published in order 34/2011, submitted with minimum 10 days before goods arrival at the border, in which the importer should specify the purpose of utilization and types of seeds: "*seeds from non-genetically modified varieties*", "*organic seeds*", "*seeds from genetically modified varieties*";
- Authorization for producing, processing or marketing the seeds and seedling material;



- Importation contract or a similar document which shows the species, variety, seed category, total amount, compliance with the EU rules, multiplication rights, and seed type;
- Multiplication contract;
- The consent of the author or variety owner, in case the seeds are under the framework of property rights on the Romanian territory;
- Self-declaration regarding the seeds (GE or non-GE); and
- Other documents which may be required by MARD.

The import approval issued in case the shipment complies with the current legislation is valid six months from the issuance date.

#### **b. Products derived from biotechnology**

Order 61/2012 ensures full traceability of biotech products as provided in [Regulation \(EC\) No. 2003/1830](#). According to this order, all operators involved in this area along the commercial chain must transmit and retain information about products that contain or are produced from GE products at each stage of placing them on the market. The regulation covers all products, including feed, containing or derived from GE ingredients that received a national authorization. GE animal feed and foods are regulated through Government Decision 256/2006, which transposes [Regulation \(EC\) No. 2003/1829](#).

Order 1573/2014 includes provisions regarding the official control of seeds quality through tests of non-GE varieties for the inadvertent presence of GE varieties. According to the order provisions, seed testing is conducted through methods approved by the Reference EU Laboratory for GE food and feed. The maximum percentage of inadvertent presence of GE seeds in batches of corn intended for cultivation is 0.1 percent, with zero tolerance for other crops, such as soybeans. According to the above order, batches with a higher presence percentage than maximum allowed, or containing the presence of GE seeds, are not authorized for cultivation in any degree and will not be placed on the market in Romania. Batches refused for planting on the Romanian territory will be either destroyed or re-routed.

### **Section VII. Other Specific Standards**

#### **a. Food supplements**

In Romania, food supplements are regulated by Order 1228/2005 amended by Order 972/2007. MOH and MARD are the two Romanian entities regulating food supplements. Their responsibilities are separated based on the composition of the food supplements.

In case of food supplements containing permitted vitamins and minerals only, the provisions of the [EU Directive 2002/46](#) and the [EU Regulation 2009/1170](#), transposed through Order 1069/2007 are applicable. According to the above rules, the business operators must submit a notification dossier to MH, both electronically and by mail, along with the product label. The notification procedure is not fee-based.

In case of food supplements containing permitted vitamins and minerals mixed with other substances, a notification dossier must be submitted to either the Institute for Food Bio-resources, part of MARD, or the National Institute of Public Health (Cluj Napoca, Iasi, Timisoara), part of MOH. The notification dossiers for imported food supplements must be submitted in two copies and should include the following documents:

- Notification request
- Registration certificate for the importer
- Self-declaration (Self-commitment) per the model published on the website
- Certificate of conformity and the country of origin
- Product technical sheet, including information regarding the nature of the product, active substances and their effect on the human body, toxicity, relevant literature
- Full list of ingredients (quantitative of in percentages)
- Proof of the quality of ingredients, such as bulletins of analysis for physical-chemical composition and microbiology for each ingredient or excipient
- Bulletins of physical-chemical and microbiology analysis for final product
- Bulletin of analysis or quality certificate for packaging material
- Product label in Romanian language (details regarding the information to be included on the label are posted on the website)
- Product Prospect (optional, but mandatory if the prospect is mentioned on the label)
- Sample – mandatory (the same form the product will be placed on the market).

Additional information for placing food supplements on the Romanian market is available on the website of Food Bio-resources Institute (Institutul de Bioresurse Alimentare) (English language) and at [MOH](#) (Romanian language).

#### **b. Organic food**

MARD Order 1253/2013 instructs organic traders to notify the Agricultural Office at county level, quarterly or whenever requested to do so, regarding import/export date by product, quantity, origin of country. MARD amended the Order several times since then in an effort to clarify concerns regarding organic operator registration. The Order set a five-year prohibition new registration requests, in case an inspection and certification body cancelled its previous certification as a result of a major fraud. These provisions remain valid.

[Council Regulation \(EC\) 2007/834](#) on organic production and labelling of organic products sets rules on organic production. In May 2018, EU approved [Regulation 2018/848 on organic production and labeling of organic products](#) establishing MS implementation in 2022.

Order 46/98 issued by MADR and ANSVSA in 2019 clarifies the responsibilities of each entity regarding authorizing organic food imports from third countries. According to these provisions, ANSVSA approves import documents for imported organic food from third countries.

### c. Infant food

In accordance to the provisions of law 207/2016, it is prohibited that producers or distributors conduct any advertising at any step along the supply chain for a comprehensive list of products targeting infants up to two years. The list of products includes infant formula and follow-on formula (for babies up to 2 years), and any liquid food or solid food for babies up to six months. No special offers, lottery, prizes or discounts, sample distributions. The law was scheduled to be enforced in May 2017, but the concerns raised by these provisions at the MS level determined the GOR to approve the Emergency Ordinance 35/2017 delaying the implementation of this law with three years, which is November 2019.

### d. Frozen food

Order 183/2016 refers to the information that must be provided to consumers by the suppliers of certain foods obtained from frozen foods. The order provisions apply to hotels, restaurants and institutions which use frozen goods in order to prepare the meals. "Frozen food products" concept refers to the following categories: bread and baked goods, pastry products, meat and meat products, vegetables, fruits. Suppliers of these products, as well as foodservice companies, must display the wording "*defrosted product or from defrosted product*" in a visible way, which is readable and easy to understand, either on the package label or on restaurant menus.

### e. Biocides

As the main authority responsible for biocides<sup>1</sup>, MOH issued Order 726/2015 concerning measures to conduct official and Government Decision 617/2014 that transposes the [EU Regulation 2012/528](#) regarding the commercialization of biocidal products. The decision provides, among others, information on the approval, renewal and review of approval of active substances, and the national authorization of the biocide products.

## Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names, and Intellectual Property Rights

### Trademarks

Rules on the protection of trademarks in the EU are set in EU [Directive 2015/2436](#). [Commission Implementing Regulation 2018/626](#) sets out detailed rules on application procedures. In the EU, trademarks can be registered at the national, regional or EU level. Trademarks registered at the national level are protected in one EU Member State. In case of Romania, the office responsible for applications is the [OSIM](#) office.

## Section IX. Import Procedures

Romania follows the same regime for importing animal and non-animal products originating from third countries as the EU. Depending on the type of imported agricultural or food product, specific authorities have responsibilities for clearing the shipments, namely MARD, ANSVSA, and the MOF's Customs Directorate.

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<sup>1</sup> *Biocidal products are used to control unwanted organisms that are harmful to human or animal health or to the environment, or that cause damage to human activities. Source: [https://ec.europa.eu/health/biocides/overview\\_en](https://ec.europa.eu/health/biocides/overview_en)*

Each border inspection point (BIP) is authorized to perform a certain set of checks depending on the type of commodity. Prior to shipping, U.S. exporters should verify if the commodities bound for Romania are authorized and/or if competent authorities will inspect the products (frozen, live, plant-based etc.). The same border point should be indicated on the documents accompanying the goods. The list of designated products and points for inspection is [here](#).

For animal-product imports from non-EU countries, Order 206/2006, which aligns with [EC Directive 97/78](#) on the principles governing veterinary inspections on products from third countries, [Regulation \(EC\) 2004/136](#) laying down procedures for veterinary checks and [Regulation \(EC\) No 2004/882](#) on official controls, applies. The order was amended through Order 166/2014, with the purpose to transpose [EU Directive 2013/20](#) adapting certain directives in the field of food safety, veterinary and phytosanitary policy provisions from various EU directives.

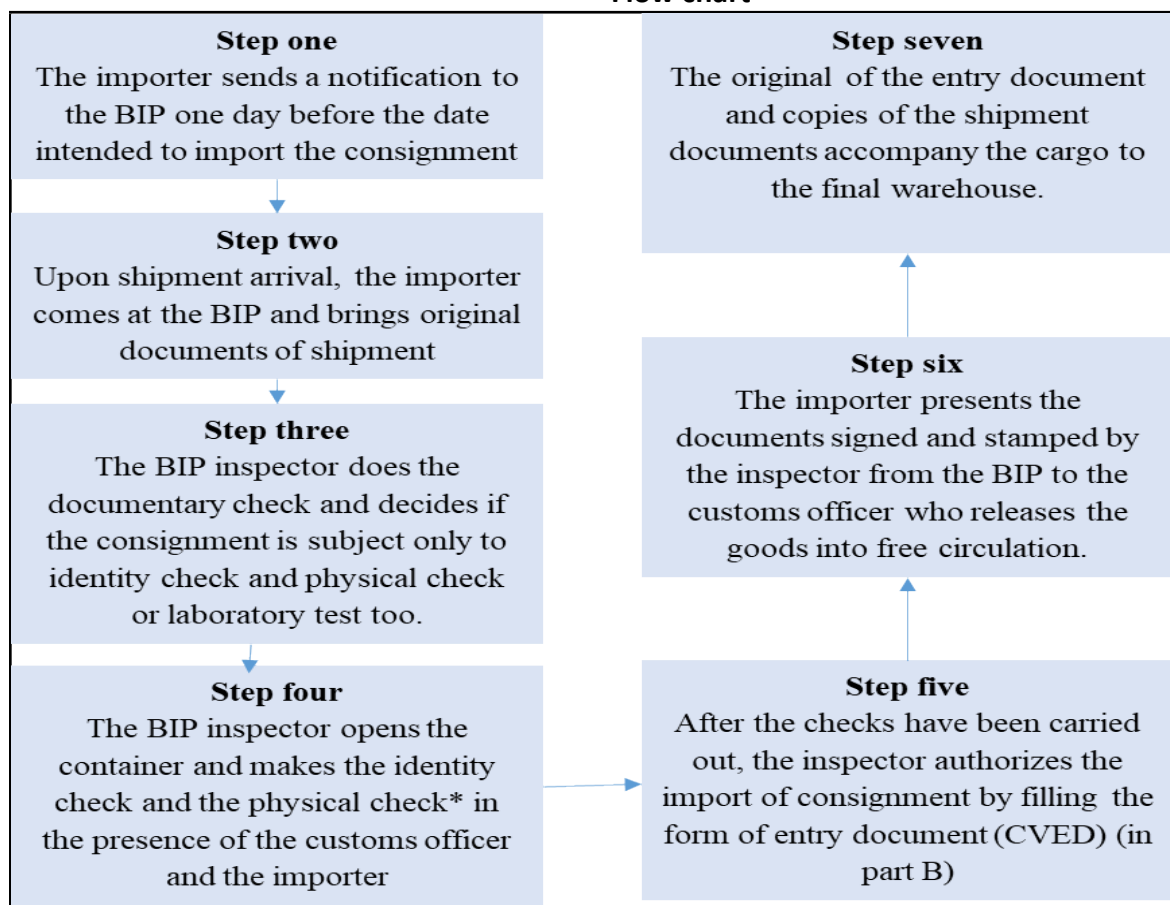
For non-animal products from non-EU countries, provisions under Order 145/2007, which transposes [Regulation \(EC\) No 2004/882](#) and [Regulation \(EC\) No 2002/178](#) applies. In case of plant imports, the provisions of the Government Decision 563/2007 transposed [EU Directive 29/2000](#) on introducing harmful organisms to plants or plant products and against their spread apply. Apart from setting the import requirements, the decision also provides the phytosanitary certificate models.

According to the above-mentioned legislation, the importer has to notify BIP in advance by submitting the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) into the Trade Control and expert System [TRACES](#) or by email, depending on the type of product. The importer must submit to the entry point in original all documents accompanying the shipments, such as health certificate, bulletin of analysis, certificate of origin and the document attesting the product quality/product conformity. The same rules apply to mail order food shipments.

#### **a. Import process**

The import process for both animal and non-animal origin products consists of several stages: pre-notification, documentary check, identity check, and physical check. The chart below outlines the steps for each stage.

Flow chart



*\* Each consignment, each individual bag, or other packaging form shall bear an identification code which shall be reproduced on the certificate.*

Guidelines for third-country imports are available on the [ANSVSA](#) website (Romanian) or on the [EU](#) website (English).

### **b. Samples**

Implementation of legislation governing sample imports varies by product. In case of some food products, local importers must provide the BIP inspectors a self-statement assuring that the samples will not be sold and that will be used for marketing purposes in Romania. In other cases, samples are treated as regular commercial shipments subject to import requirements. Therefore, it is recommended that U.S. exporters interested in shipping samples to a Romanian partner contact FAS Bucharest or the competent authorities listed at the end of the report.

### **c. Duties, taxes and excises**

Romania applies the customs regime adopted by the EU under [EU Regulation 2013/952](#). Import duties are determined by the tariff classification of goods and by the customs value. As all MSs apply the same tariffs, if the product is cleared in one MS, it may move freely to another MS. For specific rules

applied to the products subject to importation, the U.S. exporters are advised to consult the [Integrated Tariff of the Community](#).

Other taxes applicable to agricultural and food products are the value added tax (VAT) and excises. Romania's VAT rate is 9 percent for food products and agricultural inputs (such as fertilizers and pesticides), 5 percent for organic food and a standard 19 percent rate for other items. Alcoholic beverages are also subject to excise taxes upon entry. An updated list of excise levels is published by [MOF](#).

#### **Appendix I. Government Regulatory Key Agency Contacts:**

##### **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development**

Bd. Carol I nr. 2-4, sector 3

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4021 3072446; +4021 3078682

E-mail: [comunicare@madr.ro](mailto:comunicare@madr.ro); [relatii publice@madr.ro](mailto:relatii publice@madr.ro) Website: <http://www.madr.ro/en>

**Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture** – in case of imports subject to tariff quotas (for instance, beef)

Bd. Carol I 17, sector 3

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 305 4802; +40 21 305 4815

E-mail: [secretariat@apia.org.ro](mailto:secretariat@apia.org.ro) Website: <http://www.apia.org.ro>

##### **National Agency for Environment Protection**

Splaiul Independentei nr. 294, sector 6

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4021 207 1101; 021 207 1102

E-mail: [office@anpm.ro](mailto:office@anpm.ro) Website: [www.anpm.ro](http://www.anpm.ro)

##### **National Guard for Environment**

General Commissary

Bd. Unirii nr. 78, Bl. J2, sector 3

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3268970

E-mail: [gardamediu@gnm.ro](mailto:gardamediu@gnm.ro) Website: <http://www.gnm.ro/>

##### **National Sanitary-Veterinary and for Food Safety Authority**

Piata Presei Libere nr.1, Corp D1, sector 1

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 372 184977

E-mail: [office@ansvsa.ro](mailto:office@ansvsa.ro) Website: <http://www.ansvsa.ro>

**Ministry of Environment**

Libertatii Blvd. 12, Sector 5

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 4089605

E-mail: [mmediu@mmediu.ro](mailto:mmediu@mmediu.ro) Website: <http://www.mmediu.ro>

**Ministry of Health**

Str. Cristian Popisteanu nr. 1-3, sector 1,

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3072500, +40 21 3072600

Email: [relatii publice@ms.ro](mailto:relatii publice@ms.ro) Website: <http://www.ms.ro>

**National Authority for Consumers Protection**

Bd. Aviatorilor nr. 72, sector ,1

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3076793

E-mail: [cabinet@anpc.ro](mailto:cabinet@anpc.ro) Website: [www.anpc.ro](http://www.anpc.ro)

**The National Customs Authority**

Str. Alexandru Ivasiuc nr. 34-40, Bl. 5, Sector 6

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3155858, +40 21 3155859

Email: [relatiipublice@customs.ro](mailto:relatiipublice@customs.ro) Website: [www.customs.ro/en](http://www.customs.ro/en)

**The State Institute for Variety Trials and Registration**

Bd. Marasti nr.61, Sector 1

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3184380

E-mail: [office@istis.ro](mailto:office@istis.ro) Website: [www.istis.ro/en](http://www.istis.ro/en)

**National Phytosanitary Authority**

Bld. Voluntari nr. 11

Voluntari, Ilfov, Romania

Phone: +40 21 2703254 / +40 21 270 3256

E-mail: [anf@anfdf.ro](mailto:anf@anfdf.ro), [fitosanitar@anfdf.ro](mailto:fitosanitar@anfdf.ro) Website: [www.anfdf.ro](http://www.anfdf.ro)

**Patent and Trademark Office - OSIM**

Ion Ghica St. 5, Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3060800 / +4021 3060801

E-mail: [office@osim.ro](mailto:office@osim.ro) Website: [www.osim.ro/en](http://www.osim.ro/en)

**Institute of Food Bioresources**

Dinu Vintila St. 6, Sector 2,

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone (general): +40 21 2109128

Phone (food supplements notifications): +40 751 022762

**Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts:****Central Laboratory for Seeds Quality**

Sandu Aldea Street 10, Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 2228420

E-mail: [lccsms@b.astral.ro](mailto:lccsms@b.astral.ro) Website: <http://www.lccsms.bvl.ro>

**Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health**

Str. Dr. Staicovici nr. 63, Sector 5

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 374 322013 / +40374 322000

E-mail: [office@idah.ro](mailto:office@idah.ro) Website: [www.idah.ro/en](http://www.idah.ro/en)

**National Sanitary-Veterinary and for Food Safety Authority**

Official testing laboratories [List](#)

Piata Presei Libere nr.1, Corp D1, sector 1

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 372 184977

E-mail: [office@ansvsa.ro](mailto:office@ansvsa.ro) Website: <http://www.ansvsa.ro>

**Romanian Food-Industry Federation - ROMALIMENTA**

Str. Av. Petre Cretu 49, et.1, apt.2, Sector 1

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4 021 3124442

Email: [office@romalimenta.ro](mailto:office@romalimenta.ro) Website: [www.romalimenta.ro](http://www.romalimenta.ro)

**Organic Food Products Association - BIOROMANIA**

Bld Octavian Goga, 2, CCIR Business Center, tronson 1, et.7, cam.3, Sector 3

Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4 031 8052220 / +40 752 333010

E-mail: [office.bio.romania@gmail.com](mailto:office.bio.romania@gmail.com) Website: <https://asociatia.bio/>

**National Wine Organization - ONIV**

Blvd. Mărăști 59, Sector 1

Bucuresti, Romania

Email: [office@oniv.ro](mailto:office@oniv.ro) Website: [www.oniv.ro](http://www.oniv.ro)



For further information on this report, please contact the following office in Bucharest:

Foreign Agricultural Service

4-6 Liviu Librescu Street Sector 1

Bucharest, Romania

Phone: +40 21 2003374 E-mail: [AgBucharest@fas.usda.gov](mailto:AgBucharest@fas.usda.gov)

**Attachments:** No Attachments