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## **Romania**

# **Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards Report**

## **FAIRS Annual Country Report**

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**Report Highlights:**

This report provides an overview of agricultural and food legislation in Romania. As a European Union (EU) Member State (MS), Romania follows EU regulations. Post recommends that this report be read in conjunction with the [FAS USEU FAIRS Report](#).

## Table of Contents

Abbreviations: .....	2
<b>Section I. General Food Laws:</b> .....	2
<b>Section II. Food Additives Regulations:</b> .....	4
<b>Section III. Pesticides and Other Contaminants:</b> .....	4
<b>Section IV. Packaging and Container Requirements:</b> .....	4
<b>Section V. Labeling Requirements:</b> .....	5
<b>Section VI: Other specific labeling requirements</b> .....	6
<b>Section VII. Other Specific Standards</b> .....	7
<b>Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements</b> .....	9
<b>Section IX. Facility and Product Requirements</b> .....	10
<b>Section X. Import Procedures</b> .....	10
<b>Appendix I. Government Regulatory Agency Contacts:</b> .....	12

**DISCLAIMER:** This report was prepared by U.S. Embassy Bucharest’s Office of Agricultural Affairs for U.S. exporters of domestically produced food and agricultural products. While every effort was taken in during 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 that U.S. exporters 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
VAT	Value Added Tax

### Section I. General Food Laws:

Romania's food laws and regulations are harmonized with EU legislation. Post suggests that readers also read the [FAS USEU 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 the national agricultural policy. MARD ensures implementation of the EU regulations in 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 regulatory body environmental risk assessment oversight, 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. It is also responsible for 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. It also regulates food labeling.

Major legislation governing food production, food imports, and agriculture are as follows:

- 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 implementing the surveillance, prevention and control of the animal diseases and the food safety surveillance and control program with subsequent amendments;
- 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;
- Order 112/2017 setting the technical regulation for monitoring and surveillance in livestock, animal and non-animal origin products;
- 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 on the market and more recently 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;
- Law 321/2009 concerning food products trading, amended through Law 150/2016;
- Government Decision 563/2007 on the protective measures against the introduction into Romania of organisms harmful to plants or plant products from other MSs or third countries and against their spread amended in 2014.

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

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

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

Three competent authorities oversee the National Monitoring Program for pesticide residues in Romania, chiefly the ANSVSA, MARD, and MOH. ANSVSA is responsible for developing the pesticide residue program in cooperation with the other two authorities. 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 national monitoring plan of pesticide residues in fruits, vegetables, and cereals. MOH is responsible for monitoring and controlling 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 EC in a [database](#). Pesticide MRLs for processed or composite products are based on the MRLs of the raw agricultural ingredients.

## **Section IV. 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](#) as regards reducing the consumption of lightweight plastic carrier bags. As of July 1, 2018, introducing new lightweight plastic bags (below 50 microns) and very lightweight plastic carrier bags (below 15 microns) is prohibited. As of January 1, 2019, Romania will prohibit the sale of the above-mentioned plastic carrier bags.

Reporting requirements vis-à-vis quantities of recyclable waste were established under by Law 211/2011, which was amended through Emergency Ordinance 68/2016 and through Emergency Ordinance 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, 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.

### **Food Waste reduction**

Romania approved Law 217/2016, which obliges companies to donate or sell food products that are close to expiration dates at reduced prices. The provisions states that food-sector stakeholders must take measures to prevent food waste, throughout the production, processing, storing, distribution, and sale phases. The law was set to be implemented six months after publication, but it was contested by various industry bodies, citing lack of clarity and difficulties of the law implementation. In response, the GOR decided in June 2017 to delay enforcement until January 2018. In the summer 2018, provisions were further amended under Law 200/2018, which provided additional rules on sales of products close to expiration dates. The GOR is expected to publish enforcement rules by February 2019.

## **Section V. Labeling Requirements:**

### **General Requirements**

The principal law on food labeling remains Government 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.

As a general rule, the information on the labels cannot mislead consumers regarding the characteristics of the food product, especially regarding its nature, identity, features, composition, amount, durability or its origin, as well as the manufacturing or production methods.

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

- Name of the product;
- Ingredient 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 has to 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, the 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, with the exception of the nutrition declaration which was applied starting with December 13, 2016.

In general, Romanian-language labels are applied in Romania, but exporters and importers may agree on attaching labels in the country of origin, or at an EU port-of-entry. To avoid delays in getting imported food products on the market, U.S. exporters are advised to consult in advance with their Romanian customers about new or additional labeling requirements prior to shipping.

## **Section VI: Other specific labeling requirements**

### **a. Country of Origin Labeling (COOL) for Meat and Dairy**

In 2016 specific rules on COOL labeling for meat and milk were adopted. According to the provisions of law 150/2016 concerning food products trade, the meat label should contain the following information: origin country of the animal, country where the animal was born in, raised, slaughtered, the health stamp/identification and name of the commercial operator, country of the cutting plant. In case of meat products, the label must indicate the percentage of meat originating from Romania. The above provisions of the law have not been fully implemented though due to the concerns expressed by the EC regarding its content, so the text has been under revision in the Romanian Parliament for the past 18 months.

COOL on milk and dairy products was approved in the form of Law 88/2016 concerning supplementary mandatory measures for fresh milk and dairy products labeling, which was later amended through law 192/2017 with implementation date January 2018. More information about COOL may be read in the GAIN report [Romania Amends COOL on Milk and Dairy](#).

### **b. Biotechnology Labeling**

In this area the legislation has not been amended. Order No. 61/2012 transposing [Regulation \(EC\) No 2003/1830](#), which provides labeling requirements of foodstuff derived from GE products or containing ingredients which have been genetically engineered, remains valid. Animal feed, if produced from GE crops, is required to be labeled, according to Government Decision 256/2006, which has not been altered.

### **c. Organic Labeling**

Ordinance 34/2000 provides information on the organic product label specifications. No changes were made in 2018 in regard to organic labeling. The label attached to organic products should include information regarding the name and the address of the producer/processor, the name of the product and the ecological production method, the name and the mark of the inspecting and certifying institution, the storage conditions, the minimum term of validity, the interdiction to store the ecological products along with conventional products.

## 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 has to be submitted to either the Institute for Food Bio-resources, part of MARD, or the National Institute of Public Health, part of MOH. The notification dossiers for imported food supplements must be submitted in two copies and 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, which should include information regarding the nature of the product, active substances and their effect on the human body, information regarding the 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 to be placed on the market
- 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 in case 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. Alcoholic Fruit-based Beverages

Order 1219/2014 establishes rules on production, labeling and marketing of fermented alcoholic beverages, other than beer and wine. It also sets the process used for flavoring and sweetening of the beverages and the name under which such beverages may be marketed - “fermented alcoholic beverages”. When a single fruit is used for 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 sets clear provisions regarding the names that should not appear on the label or to be used in advertising or display of the products. Storage location should be separated from the ones where wines or distilled spirits are produced, stored or packaged, unless facilities are used during different timeframes.

### **c. Organic Food**

Order 1253/2013 issued by MARD instructs organic traders to notify the Agricultural Office at county level, quarterly or whenever requested to do so, regarding their import/export status by product, quantity, origin country. MARD amended the order few times since its publication bringing additional clarification concerning organic operators’ 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](#) setting 2022 as implementation date at the MS level.

### **d. 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), 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.

### **e. Frozen Food**

Order 183/2016 refers to the information that has to 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/products of animal origin, vegetables, fruits. All suppliers of products listed above as well as the foodservice companies have to mandatorily display for consumers the wording “*defrosted product or from defrosted product*” in a visible way, readable, easy to understand, either on the package label or in the restaurant menu.

### **f. Energy Drinks**

According to a proposal advanced by MOH in June 2018, the sale of energy drinks is to be prohibited to consumers under age of 18. This requirements would prohibit vending machine sales, and within a 50-meter radius from schools and medical facilities. The same proposal states that MOH and Ministry of Education will conduct informational campaigns to educate students about the negative effects of energy drinks. Energy drink suppliers, domestic producers, and or importers may be required by GOR authorities to provide additional documents, such as tests, that prove the products sold on the market comply with the legislation.



### **g. Biocides**

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

## **Section VIII. Other Certification and Testing Requirements**

### **a. Seeds and Seed Material**

MARD's 2013 Order 860 on quality and phytosanitary controls for seeds and seedling-material imports and exports amended Order 34/2011. This amendment also clarified definitions of 'small quantities' of plants and vegetal products.

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 of 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, which was enforced starting June 1, 2015.

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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)*

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 IX. Facility and Product Requirements**

In Romania, U.S. exporters do not need to register with the Romanian authorities. However, exports of certain products must originate from U.S. establishments already approved by the EU. A comprehensive list of U.S. approved establishments supplying products of animal origin such as red meat, meat products, farmed and wild game meat, fishery, eggs, milk and milk products, seafood, embryos and semen and animal by-products to the EU from the U.S. may be found [here](#). In general EU legislation requires product registration for novel foods, per the [EU regulation 2015/2283](#), with the subsequent implementing regulations.

## **Section X. 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.

Each border inspection point (BIP) is authorized to perform a certain set of checks depending on the type of commodity, thus prior to shipping U.S. exporters should verify if the border point they intend to use for commodities entrance in Romania is authorized by the competent authority to perform checks on the respective category of products (frozen, live, plant-based etc.). The same border point should be indicated on the documents accompanying the goods. [Here](#) is the list of designated points for inspection of imported products in Romania.

In case of animal-product imports from non-EU countries, Order 206/2006, which aligns with [EC Directive 97/78](#) on the principles governing the organization of veterinary checks on products entering the EU 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 imported non-animal origin products, the provisions of Order 145/2007 apply. The order transposes provisions of the [Regulation \(EC\) No 2004/882](#) on official controls and [Regulation \(EC\) No 2002/178](#) establishing general principles and requirements of the food law. In case of plant imports, the provisions of the Government Decision 563/2007 transposes EU Directive 29/2000 on measures against 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.

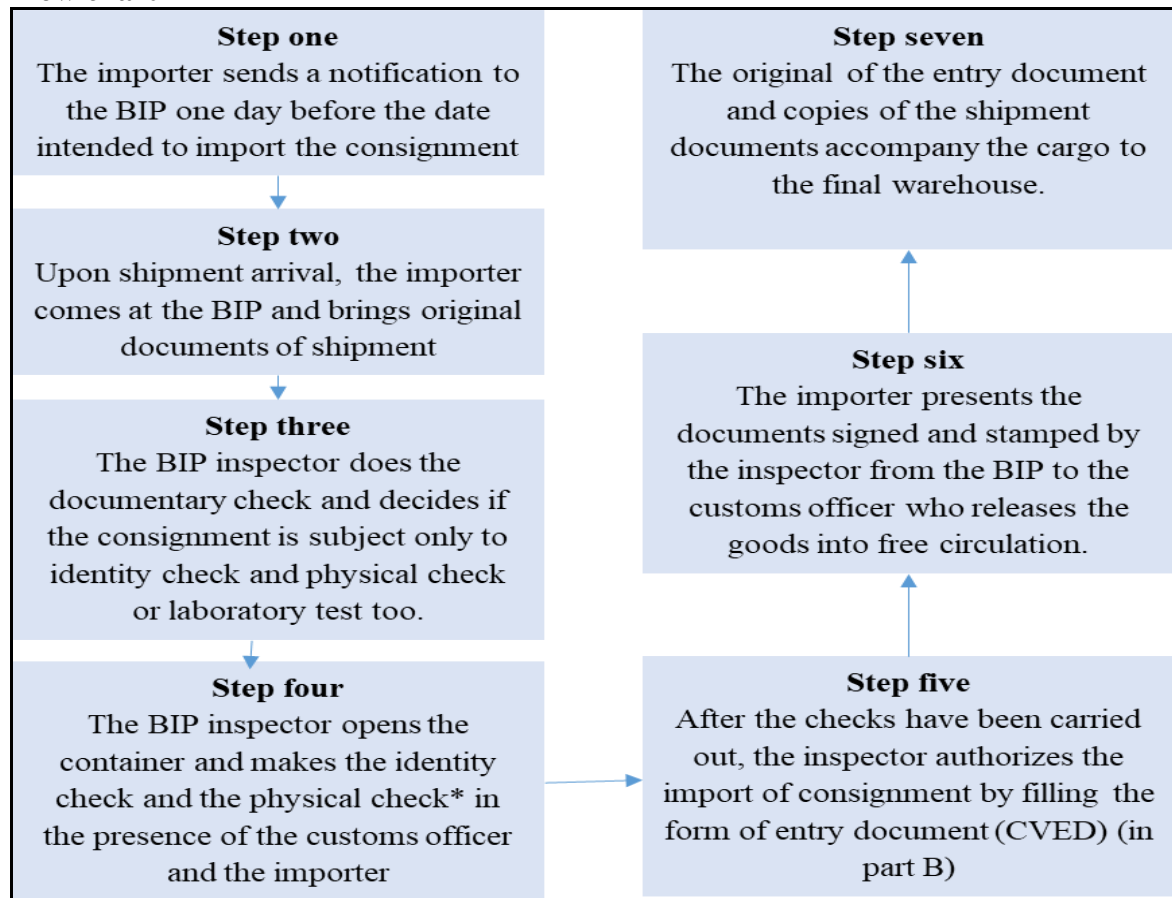
According to the above-mentioned legislation, the importer has to notify in advance the BIP by submitting the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) into the Trade Control and Expert System [TRACES](#) or by email, depending on the type of product. The importer has to submit to the entry point in original 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.

### Import processes

The import process for both animal and non-animal origin products consists of several stages:

1. Pre-notification
2. Documentary Check
3. Identity Check
4. Physical check

### 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 imports from third countries are available on the [ANSVSA](#) website (Romanian language) or on the [EU](#) website (English language).

### Samples

Implementation of legislation governing sample imports varies by product. In case of some food products, local importers have to 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.

### **Duties, taxes and excises**

Romania applies the customs regime adopted at EU level through [EU Regulation 2013/952](#) of the EU Parliament. 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. In order to find the 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 applies a reduced VAT rate at 9 percent for food products and agricultural inputs (such as fertilizers and pesticides) and a standard VAT rate of 19 percent for other items. Upon entry in Romania, alcoholic drinks (sparkling wines, fermented beverages other than beer and wines (cider is excluded), and distilled spirits) are subject to excise taxes. An updated list of excise levels is published by the [MOF](#).

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

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

2-4, Bd. Carol I, sector 3, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: (+40) 21 307 2446/8682/8553      Fax: (+40) 21 307 8554  
E-mail: [comunicare@madr.ro](mailto:comunicare@madr.ro)      Website: <http://www.madr.ro>

#### **Agency for Payments and Intervention in Agriculture** (for issues re import tariff and quotas *i.e.* beef)

17, Bd. Carol I, sector 3, Bucharest, 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>

#### **Ministry of Health**

1-3, Cristian Popisteanu Str., sector 1, 010024, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: (+40) 21 307 2500/2600      Fax: (+40) 21 307 2671  
Website: <http://www.ms.gov.ro>

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

P-ta Presei Libere nr. 1 Corp D1 Sector 1 013701, Bucharest, Romania

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

#### **Ministry of Environment**

12 Libertatii Blvd., Sector 5 Bucharest, Romania

Phone: (+40) 21 4089605

E-mail: [mmediu@mmediu.ro](mailto:mmediu@mmediu.ro)

Website: <http://www.mmediu.ro>

**National Agency for Environment Protection**

294 Splaiul Independentei, Sector 6, Bucharest, 060031

Phone: (+40) 21 207 1101/1102

Fax: (+40) 21 207 1103

E-mail: [office@anpm.ro](mailto:office@anpm.ro)

Website: <http://www.anpm.ro/>

**National Authority for Consumers Protection**

Bd. Aviatorilor nr. 72, sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: +40 21 307 6762

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

**The National Customs Authority**

Str. Matei Millo nr. 13, Sector 1, Bucharest, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3155858, +40 21 3155859

Email: [relatiipublice@customs.ro](mailto:relatiipublice@customs.ro) Web site: [www.customs.ro](http://www.customs.ro)

**Institute of Food Bioresources**

6 Dinu Vintila St., Sector 2, Bucharest

Phone (general): (+40) 21 210 9128

Phone (food supplements notifications): (+40) 751 022762

Website: <http://www.bioresurse.ro>

**Central Laboratory for Seeds Quality (LCCSMS)**

10 Sandu Aldea Street Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 2228420

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