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Report Highlights:

As a European Union (EU) member since 2007, Romania observes the EU regulations and directives, which are applied directly or transposed through national level implementing regulations. This report updates the sections on labeling requirements, packaging related waste, taxation, and other requirements measures over last year's Romania FAIRS Annual Country Report. This report should be read in conjunction with the EU FAIRS Report which details specific EU regulations.

DISCLAIMER: This report was prepared by the U.S. Embassy Bucharest’s Office of Agricultural Affairs, for U.S. exporters of domestic food and agricultural products. While every possible care has been taken in the preparation of this report, information provided may not be completely accurate either because policies have changed since its preparation, or because clear and consistent information about these policies was not available. It is highly recommended that U.S. exporters verify the full set of import requirements with their foreign customers, who are normally best equipped to research such matters with local authorities, before any goods are shipped. **FINAL IMPORT APPROVAL OF ANY PRODUCTS 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
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GE	Genetically Engineered
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MOH	Ministry of Health
MOEWF	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MRL	Maximum Residue Level
MS	Member State
PPP	Plant Protection Product
VAT	Value Added Tax

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Executive Summary

As an EU member since 2007, Romania observes EU regulations and directives, which are applied directly or transposed through national level implementing regulations. 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.

Romania's total resident population is 19.03 million people, which is 0.85 percent lower than a year ago, with about 46 percent living in rural areas (2021 data). Agriculture plays an integral and unique role in Romania's economy. It accounted for about 4.3 percent of Romania's gross domestic product in 2021, when Romania's Gross Domestic Products grew by 5.9 percent. The general year-on-year rate of inflation reached 15.3 percent in October 2022, while food prices have grown by 20.58 percent. Sugar, potatoes, and food oil price had a year-on-year growth above 40 percent, followed by bakery products and butter with an increase above 30 percent.

In 2021, Romania's total agricultural imports reached \$11.96 billion, a 17 percent increase over 2020, 80 percent of which were sourced from other EU Member States (MSs). Germany, Hungary, Poland, and the Netherlands were Romania's major trading partners in 2021. Meat, horticulture, dairy, feed ingredients, and beverages were the major product import categories. At the same time, Romania's

exports, consisting of grains, oilseeds, live animals, and fats, reached \$11.3 billion, experiencing year-on-year growth of 41 percent. A similar pace in trade has been noted for the first half of 2022.

The United States is a top-20 supplier of food and agriculture to Romania. Valued at \$182 million in 2021 (up 2.7 percent from 2020), U.S. goods flow into Romania either directly from the United States (mainly bulk and intermediate products) or are transshipped through the other western EU ports of entry in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany. Food preparations, sunflower seeds, soybeans, distilled spirits, and tree nuts were the largest categories and accounted for nearly 70 percent of total U.S. food and agricultural exports to Romania.

In 2021, Romania accounted for 11.3 percent of the EU area planted with grains and oilseeds, with a slightly lower share of production (10 percent). Corn remains Romania's top grain crop in terms of both area and production, followed by wheat and barley. Romania is also EU's largest sunflower producer, and is top three EU producer of corn, wheat, and soybeans. Unfavorable weather conditions in 2022 have impacted crops, and harvest is anticipated to fall considerably, after a bumper crop in 2021. Dry conditions in the fall of 2022 drove farmers to increase the share of rapeseeds and wheat in their crop rotation to the detriment of spring crops, in particular corn.

Romania is expected to implement the return – guarantee system in October 2023, which will affect both domestic and foreign operators in terms of recyclable packaging. The value added tax for non-alcoholic drinks will increase starting in January 2023 from 9 percent to 19 percent; the same increase will apply to the delivery of these products in the food-service sector. New rules on marketing milk and dairy products were adopted in November 2022 with the purpose of informing consumers about the use of dairy products based on fats and/or proteins other than milk, as ingredients in various meals.

Section I. Food Laws

Romania's food laws and regulations are harmonized with EU legislation. Depending on the issuing and implementing authority, several types of regulations (laws, ordinances, orders, decisions) can govern food production, food imports, and agriculture. Major legislation includes:

- Law 150/2004 regarding of food and animal feed safety
- 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 111/2008 regarding the procedure for registering the activities of production and sale of food of animal and non-animal origin with subsequent amendments in 2019 (Order 106) and 2020 (Order 115)
- Order 35/2016 regarding the rules on surveillance, prevention, and control of animal diseases, food safety surveillance, and control program with subsequent amendments; in 2022, additional provisions regarding the surveillance for certain diseases were approved
- Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 regarding the deliberate release into the environment of genetically-modified organisms, amended in 2020 through Emergency Ordinance 5
- 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 Ordinance 34/2000 concerning organic food, amended in 2017 through Law 262, along with Order 1253/2013, regarding the registration of producers, processors, and importers of organic products, Law 352/2018, Government Ordinances 7/2019 and 10/2021
- Law 321/2009 concerning food products trading, amended through Law 150/2016 and Law 28/2020.

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, Water and Forests (MOEWF) oversees the national environmental protection policies, the green economy, biodiversity, waste management, sustainable development and climate change, water, and forests. MOEWF 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, for products either produced locally or imported. ANSVSA is the main body implementing rules on food-products import. 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 food contaminants and food supplements under its mandate to protect public health.

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

Section II. Labeling Requirements

General Requirements

The primary food labeling law remains Government Decision 106/2002, which outlines the food labeling methodology and requirements, accompanied by its implementing regulations. Decision 106/2002 was amended several times since its publication, as Romania has gone through the process of transposing various 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.

Most Romanian language labels are applied in Romania, but exporters and importers may 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 agree in advance with their Romanian customers about new or additional labeling requirements prior to shipping.

Updated information on food labeling regarding allergens, minimum durability, additives and flavorings, may be found in [EU FAIRS report](#).

Other Specific Labeling Requirement(s)

a. Country-of-Origin Labeling (COOL)

In addition to EU-level COOL rules, Romania requires COOL for milk and dairy products. Law 88/2016 concerning mandatory supplemental labeling for fresh milk and dairy products, was later amended under law 192/2017, and implemented in January 2018. Please read the report [Romania Amends COOL on Milk and Dairy](#) for additional details.

b. Biotechnology Labeling

Biotech labeling is regulated through Order No. 61/2012, which transposed [Regulation \(EC\) No 2003/1830](#), that provides labeling requirements of GE-derived foods and/or ingredients containing GE. Animal feed, if produced from GE crops, is required to be labeled, according to Government Decision 256/2006. Voluntary labeling is permitted, and some manufacturers choose to apply non-GE labels on their products (e.g. soy-based or dairy products).

c. Organic Labeling

Government Ordinance 34/2000 provides specific information on organic labeling. Some provisions of the Government Ordinance 34/2000 were amended through the Government Ordinance 10/2021, in the light of [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#), applied as of January 1, 2022. Additional details on organic labelling may be found in the [EU FAIRS Report](#).

d. Frozen Food Labeling

Order 183/2016 regulates consumer information for certain foods produced from frozen food products. This order applies to all business operators which sell or use frozen products to prepare meals including hotels, restaurants, and institutions. Suppliers and foodservice companies which offer bread and baked goods, pastry products, meat and meat products, vegetables, and fruits that were previously frozen 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. Plant-based Meat and Dairy Alternatives

There are no specific labelling requirements for labelling these types of products.

Section III. Packaging and Container Regulations

a. Size and Content

Please consult the [EU FAIRS report](#).

b. Packaging Waste Management

Transposing several EU directives meant to reduce packaging waste, Law 249/2015 regulates packaging waste management. It 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 its 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). Additional provisions were approved in 2021 through Ordinance 1/2021. Emergency ordinance 92/2021 approved revised targets for waste collection established through Law 211/2011. According to these provisions, business operators must recover part of the packaging materials for recycling.

c. Packaging Related Waste

In 2021, through Government Ordinance 6, Romania transposed the provisions of the [EU Directive 2019/204](#) on the reduction of the impact of certain plastic products on the environment, such as the ban on single-use plastics. The ordinance entered into force in 2021. Some of the provisions were implemented immediately, while others take effect at a later date in accordance with the directive.

Additionally, the Romanian Government approved Government Decision 1074/2021 establishing the guarantee-return system for non-reusable primary packaging. The deadline to have the system operational was recently revised through Government Decision 1214/2022, so the system is anticipated now to function starting with November 30, 2023, more than a year later than the original plan. The guarantee-return system concerns the recycling of plastic, metal or glass packaging with volumes ranging from 0.1 liter to 3 liters. The system is mandatory for all producers and traders which place domestic or imported products on the market, for which is mandatory to register with the responsible authority at least 150 days before the guarantee-return system becomes operational.

d. 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. Furthermore, law 200/2018 provided additional rules stating that food-sector stakeholders must prevent food waste during production, processing, storage, distribution, and sale. Enforcement rules for the food waste reduction law were set through the

Government Decision 51/2019, while the fiscal incentives for food donations are provided by Law 131/2020.

Section IV. Food Additive Regulations

Romania follows EU legislation on the additives for food processing. Most recent EU legislation on food additives, applicable in Romania, can be found in the [EU FAIRS Report](#).

Section V. Pesticide and Other Contaminants

a. 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, PPP can be mutually recognized and authorized within the EU.

Romania follows EU standards on maximum residue levels (MRLs) established under [Regulation \(EU\) 396/2005](#) 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.

In Romania, the competent authorities overseeing the National Monitoring Program for pesticide residues are 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 imported 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 nutrient foods.

b. Contaminants

Detailed information regarding food contaminants is included in the [EU FAIRS Report](#).

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.

Seeds and seedling-material imports and exports are regulated by Order 34/2011 amending Orders 860/2013 and 443/2019 on quality and phytosanitary controls to clarify the 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 the set of documents listed below to MARD:

- Official request per the model published in Order 34/2011, submitted within a minimum 10 days before the arrival of 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.

Section VII. Other Specific Standards

a. Food Supplements

The governing rules on food supplements changed in 2021, when Law 56 on food supplements was adopted. Per the new provisions, MOH became the sole competent authority on food supplements, unlike previously when two authorities shared responsibilities based on the composition of the food supplements. Food supplements can be placed on the market only based on the notification certificate issued by the MS. Subsequent legislation stemming from law 56/2021 has still not yet been published.

Until the new implementing rules are published and implemented, the provisions of the [EU Directive 2002/46](#) and the [EU Regulation 1170/2009](#), transposed through Order 1069/2007, amended by Order 2134/2019, are applicable to food supplements containing permitted vitamins and minerals. Food supplements containing permitted vitamins and minerals combined with other substances are regulated by the provisions of Order 1228/2005. The notification procedure along with the type of required documentation is outlined [here](#) (in Romanian language).

b. Organic Food

At the EU level, [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/848](#) regulates organic production and organic product labeling. In Romania, Order 45/2022 transposes the provisions of the above-mentioned EU legislation. Additionally, Order 241/2020 set a five-year prohibition if an inspection and certification body cancelled its previous certification because of a major fraud. Order 98/2019 issued by MADR and ANSVSA clarifies the responsibilities of each entity regarding authorizing organic food imports from third countries, as well as the consignment inspection process at the border. According to Order 98/2019, it is the responsibility of ANSVSA to verify the import documents for imported organic food from third countries.

c. Trans Fats

In 2020, the Romanian Parliament approved Law 182/2020 which transposed the [EU Regulation 2019/649](#) amending Annex III to [Regulation \(EC\) No 1925/2006](#) as regards trans fat, other than trans fat naturally occurring in fat of animal origin. According to the new provisions, food operators must ensure a maximum limit of trans fat in food of 2 grams per 100 grams of fat. ANSVSA, MOH and ANPC share responsibilities on checking compliance. Provisions of Law 182/2020 entered into force on April 1, 2021 and will apply to both domestic and imported foods.

d. Milk and Dairy products marketing

New rules on marketing milk and dairy products were adopted in November 2022. According to the provisions of Law 307, the products based on milk and fats and/or proteins other than milk-based, must be displayed in a space clearly designated, on separate retail shelves from the ones on which genuine milk and dairy products are displayed, along with information about the content of these products. The requirement to provide information about these products applies also in case of meals and products prepared in pastry-shops, pizza, and fast-food chains. In addition, the restaurant food menus must list all the dairy products based on fat/proteins other than dairy, which were used as ingredients.

Section VIII. Trademarks, Brand Names and Intellectual Property Rights

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. Trademarks can be registered at the national, regional or EU level. In Romania, the office responsible for applications is the [OSIM](#) office, which provides guidelines on how to request registration of trademarks.

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 Authority. Legislation in this regard has not changed recently.

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 perform the inspection of the products (frozen, live, plant-based etc.) at the BIP targeted by the U.S. exporter. The same BIP should be indicated on the documents accompanying the goods. The list of designated products and points for inspection is [here](#).

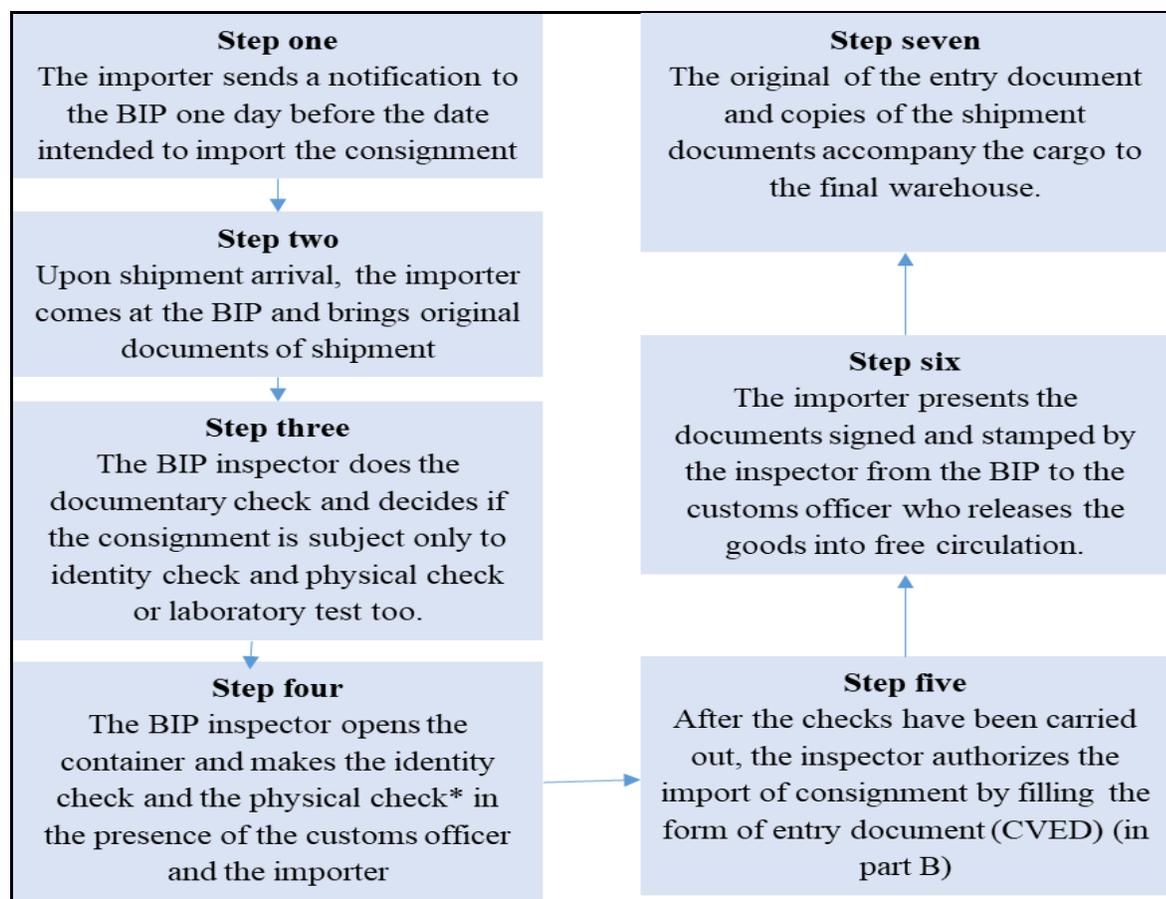
The importer must notify BIP in advance by submitting the Common Veterinary Entry Document (CVED) into the Trade Control and Expert System [TRACES](#) or by email, depending on the type of product. The importer must submit to the entry point all documents accompanying the shipments in original, such 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.

Provisions of [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2130](#) establishing detailed rules on the operations to be carried out during and after documentary checks and [Regulation \(EU\) No 2017/625](#) on official controls are applied in case of imports from non-EU countries. The veterinary Orders 166/2014 and 206/2006 are the main pieces of local legislation establishing the principles for the veterinary controls for products originating from third countries. In case of plant imports, Government Decision 563/2007, most recently amended in 2019, on introducing harmful organisms to plants or plant products and against their spread applies. Apart from setting the import requirements, the decision provides the phytosanitary certificate models. In case of consignments of animals and goods in transit, transshipment and onward transportation through the EU, [Regulation \(EU\) 2019/2124](#) provides rules for official controls.

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. Additional details on the import process are included in the guidelines for third-country imports available on the [ANSVSA](#) website (Romanian) and on the [European Commission](#) website (English).

Flow chart



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

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 solely 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 to 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 [Regulation \(EU\) 2013/952](#). Import duties are determined by the tariff classification of goods and by the customs value. As all MSs apply the same tariffs, upon being cleared in one MS, the product may move freely to any other 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). Starting with January 1, 2023, certain goods will no longer be applied the reduced VAT rate of 9 percent. Per the provisions of the Government Ordinance 16/2022, the non-alcoholic drinks under tariff positions 2202 10 00 (Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavored) and 2202 99 (Other non-alcoholic beverages, including products such as soy-based, nut-based, cereal-based beverages) will be applied a VAT of 19 percent instead of the current rate of 9 percent. A VAT of 5 percent applies to organic foods and a standard 19 percent rate is applied for all other items. Apart from VAT, the alcoholic beverages are subject to excise duties upon entry. The list of applicable excise levels is revised annually by the [Ministry of Finance](#) (please see the latest [list](#) here in Romanian language).

Section X. Trade Facilitation

a. **Electronic Certificates**

Please read the [EU FAIRS report](#) for detailed information.

b. **Import Control Fees**

Romania applies various types of fees for the official control of food products, feed ingredients and pet food imports. The types of inspection fees and their levels per consignments of germinal products, animal-origin products, animal by-products, composite products and non-animal origin products are provided by Order 96/2014 issued by ANSVSA, updated most recently in 2022 through Order 55. Fees for conducting the import inspection of feed are set by Order 95/2022.

c. **Average Release Time**

The average release time for consignments depends on the type of products subject to verification. In general, the analysis of the import dossier and release of goods takes one to several days. Missing documents, incomplete or incorrect certificates may generate supplementary delays.

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 3078588

E-mail: comunicare@madr.ro; 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 49 00
E-mail: secretariat@apia.org.ro Website: <http://www.apia.org.ro/>

National Agency for Environment Protection (biotech products)
Splaiul Independentei nr. 294, sector 6 Bucuresti, Romania
Phone: +4021 207 1101; 021 207 1102
E-mail: office@anpm.ro Website: www.anpm.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 Website: <http://www.ansvsa.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 Website: <http://www.idah.ro/>

Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
Libertatii Blvd. 12, Sector 5 Bucuresti, Romania
Phone: +40 21 4089605 +40 21 4089622
E-mail: registratura@mmediu.ro Website: <http://www.mmediu.ro>

Ministry of Health (food supplements)
Str. Cristian Popisteanu nr. 1-3, sector 1, Bucuresti, Romania
Phone: +40 21 312 2212, +40 21 3174008
Email: 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 Website: <http://www.anpc.ro>

The National Customs Authority
Str. Alexandru Ivasiuc nr. 34-40, Bl. 5, Sector 6, Bucuresti, Romania
Phone: +40 21 307 6766
Email: vama@customs.ro Website: <https://www.customs.ro/>

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

National Phytosanitary Authority
Blvd. Voluntari nr. 11, Voluntari, Ilfov, Romania
Phone: +40 21 2703254 / +40 21 270 3256

E-mail: anf@anfd.ro, fitosanitar@anfd.ro Website: www.anfd.ro

Patent and Trademark Office - OSIM

Ion Ghica St. 5, Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 3060800 / +4021 3060801

E-mail: office@osim.ro Website: www.osim.ro/en

Appendix II. Other Import Specialist Technical Contacts

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (seeds)

National Inspection for Seed Quality

Sandu Aldea Street 10, Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +40 21 2228420 +40 21 224 0264

E-mail: lccsms@b.astral.ro Website: <http://www.lccsms.bvl.ro>

Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (seeds)

General Department for Control and Inspection

B.dul Carol I nr. 24, sector 3 Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4021 307 86 63, +4021 307 24 28

E-mail: incs@madr.ro <https://www.incs.ro/contact1.htm>

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 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 Website: www.romalimenta.ro

Romanian Large Retail Network Association

155 Calea Victoriei Bloc D1, Scara 7, Etaj 11 Sector 1 Bucuresti, Romania

Phone: +4 0721 464 989

Email: contact@amrcr.ro Website: www.amrcr.ro

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Attachments:

No Attachments