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**Report Highlights:**

Romania, a member of the European Union (EU), observes the EU standards and regulations regarding biotechnology. Most farmers view biotechnology as an instrument in managing the agronomic risks and sustaining their competitiveness. Nevertheless, Romania recently nuanced its position regarding the proposed legislation on plants obtained by certain new genomic techniques in its interactions with EU institutions. Romania permits biotech field trials, but interest is limited to genetically engineered (GE) plum trees. This report provides updated information on the status of biotechnology in Romania and should be read in conjunction with the EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Annual report.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As an EU Member State (MS), Romania observes all requisite EU standards and regulations regarding biotechnology. With a few exceptions, legislation remained unchanged over the past year. In 2015, when the EU granted each MS some degree of flexibility to limit biotech cultivation, Romania decided against “opting out.” No biotech crops have been planted in Romania since 2015. Rigorous traceability requirements, difficulties in selling their crops, and co-existence rules, have discouraged farmers from planting the only EU-approved corn product for cultivation, Bt corn (MON 810).

Over the past few years, no biotech seed import approvals have been requested and/or granted. Life science companies based in Romania do not conduct laboratory or field testing, as it is an expensive process and there are limited prospects for cultivation. Field trials for GE-plum trees (plum-pox resistant) are ongoing. According to public information available, no notifications for product development on animal biotechnology has been submitted and there is no known research with GE animals. Two import permits of biotech micro-organisms for utilization in bioethanol production were granted in 2022. No information is available regarding the commercial production of food ingredients derived from microbial biotechnology.

Romania is a major EU grain and oilseed producer and exporter but relies on imported plant protein ingredients for livestock feed. A large part of the soy products imported into Romania originate from countries in which biotech crops predominate, such as Brazil, Argentina, and the United States.

In the context of climate change, discussion about accessing new tools, such as innovative biotechnologies, intensified at both public and private entity levels. The recent European Commission (EC) [proposal](#) to regulate plants obtained through “new genomic techniques (NGTs)” is viewed as an opportunity to address the environmental challenges by some farm organizations and as a threat to conventional varieties by other agricultural stakeholders in Romania. Over the past year, Romania’s positions in Brussels reflected fears regarding the disappearance of the conventional varieties and the rejection of the Romanian commodities by its non-EU trading partners.

### Acronym glossary:

ANSVSA	National Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Authority
BSC	Biosafety Commission
EU	European Union
EC	European Commission
GE	Genetically Engineered
GMO	Genetically Modified Organism
MARD	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MEWF	Ministry of Environment, Water and Forests
MF	Ministry of Finance
MS	Member State
NAEP	National Agency for Environment Protection
NGTs	New Genomic Techniques

Definitions:

“Genetic Engineering” is the use of transgenesis in plant or animal breeding (transgenesis is the process of introducing an exogenous gene from one organism into another with the intent of enabling the latter to exhibit a new property). In Europe these resulting organisms are known as “Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs).”

“Innovative biotechnologies” is used here as a synonym for the European term “New Breeding Techniques” (NBTs) and is generally referred to as genome editing. It excludes traditional genetic engineering (transgenesis).

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## CHAPTER 1: PLANT BIOTECHNOLOGY

### PART A: Production and Trade

#### a. Research and Product Development:

Romania allows the development of GE plant products. Nonetheless, there are no commercial GE plants or crops currently under development in Romania.

#### b. Commercial Production:

Romanian farmers stopped planting GE corn in 2015. The segregation, co-existence rules, market certification, and traceability requirements, were the primary reasons for excluding biotech Bt corn from the crop rotation. Some Romanian farmers are nostalgic for the time when biotech crops, such as soybeans, were allowed for cultivation in Romania before EU membership and remain hopeful that in the future other biotech plants would be approved for cultivation at the EU level. When the [EU](#)

[Directive 2015/412](#) (providing the possibility of the MSs to restrict or prohibit the cultivation of “GMOs” in their territory) was approved, Romania decided against “opting out.” The regulation is referred to as the “opt-out” Directive, allowing any MS to “opt out” of cultivating an approved GE crop for socio-economic reasons as opposed to scientific ones.

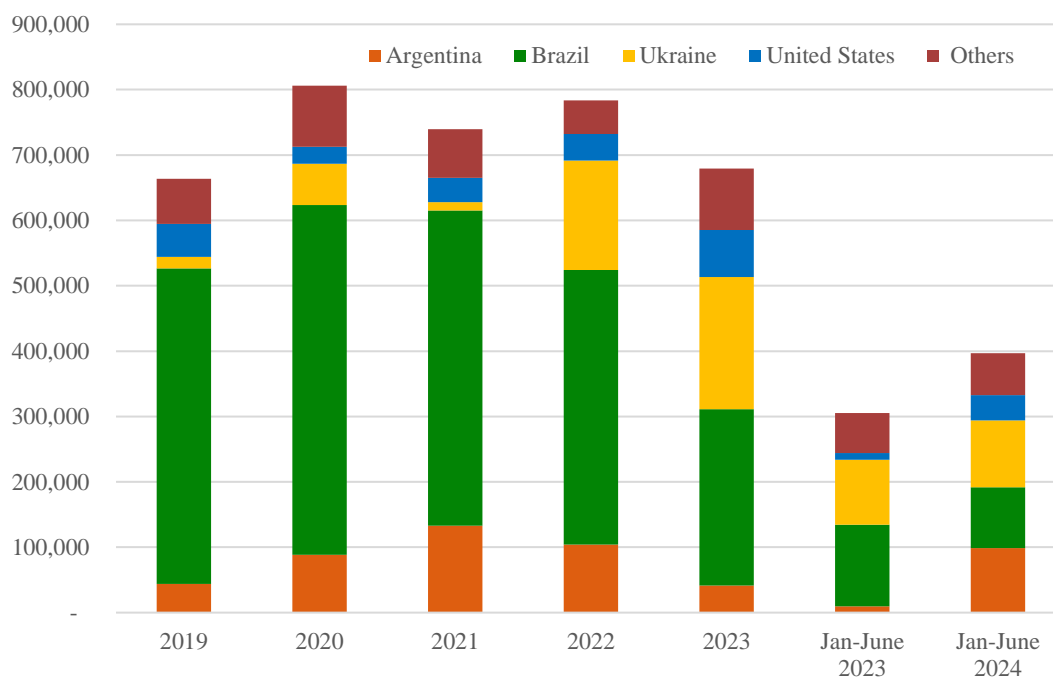
**c. Exports:**

Romania does not currently produce or export any GE crops.

**d. Imports:**

Romania is a net exporter of major grains and oilseeds, except for soybeans. In 2024, domestic soybean production is estimated to fall to 270,000 metric tons (MT), 11 percent below the year before and 19 percent below the five-year average, because of the rainfall deficit. Therefore, Romania is poised to boost imports of soybeans and products for the livestock industry, mostly from GE-producing countries (Chart 1). In 2023, over 55 percent of soybeans and soybean meal was sourced from Brazil, Argentina, and the United States. The share of these countries is trending down as Ukraine expands its exports to Romania. Ukraine was the second leading supplier of soybean products in 2023, and it ranks first in the first half of 2024, due to price competitiveness. At the same time, U.S. exports to Romania have been on an upward trend since 2020, driven by soybean meal demand. In terms of imports of by-products from corn processing, Romania procures Distiller’s Dried Grains with Solubles (DDGS) mainly from Hungary (about 90 percent), and the import volume depends on supply availability from the neighboring country. Corn Gluten Feed is used in a much lower proportion, so imports are only a fraction compared to other feed ingredients.

**Chart 1 - Romania – Total Imports of Soybeans and Soybean Meal**  
by source, HS Code #1201 and HS Code #2304, MT



Source: Trade Data Monitor LLC

#### e. Food Aid:

Romania is not a food aid recipient and is not a food aid provider of biotech products.

#### f. Trade Barriers:

Trade barriers derive from the EU legal framework and mostly relate to asynchronous approval of GE events approved in the United States, but not approved in the EU, or mandatory labelling legislation for consumer products containing GE-ingredients over the set threshold. Please see this section in the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

## PART B: Policy

#### a. Regulatory Framework:

As an EU member, Romania observes all EU regulations regarding biotechnology. Agricultural biotechnology legislation remained stable over the past year. Emergency Ordinance 43/2007, transposing the [EU Directive 2001/18](#), outlines the main phases of the approval process for “GMO” deliberate release into the environment for placing on the market or other purposes. Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 was amended in 2023 through law 144/2023 with provisions on data confidentiality. Order 61/2012 authorizes and regulates GE crop cultivation, including co-existence rules. Government Decision 256/2006 (transposing the [EU regulation 1829/2003](#)) regulates the GE animal feed and food. Government Decision 497/2007 transposed the [EC Regulation 1946/2003](#) on trans-boundary movements of “GMOs.” Following the [EU Directive 2015/412](#) regarding the freedom of MSs to cultivate or prohibit biotech crops cultivated on their territories, MSs could decide to implement one of two options for opting out of biotech. Romania supported this proposal based on Romanian farmers’ openness to biotechnology and declined to ban the cultivation of biotech crops in 2015. In January 2020, Romania approved the Emergency Ordinance 5/2020 transposing the [EU Directive 2015/412](#) regarding the freedom of MSs to cultivate or prohibit biotech crops into national legislation.

#### i. Table of terms

Legal term (in official language)	Legal term (in English)	Laws and Regulations where term is used	Legal definition (in English)
Organism modificat genetic (OMG)	Genetically modified organism (GMO)	E.O. 43/2007	An organism, with the exception of human beings, in which the genetic material has been altered in a way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.
Organism	Organism	E.O. 43/2007	Any biological entity capable of replication or of transferring genetic material.
Microorganism	Micro-organism	E.O. 44/2007	Any microbiological entity, cellular or non-cellular, capable of replication or of transferring genetic material.
Microorganism modificat genetic	Genetically modified	E.O. 44/2007	A micro-organism in which the genetic material has been altered in a

	micro-organism		way that does not occur naturally by mating and/or natural recombination.
Produs din OMG	Produced from GMOs	Government decision 173/ 2006	Derived, in whole or in part, from GMOs, but not containing or consisting of GMOs.
Plante modificate genetic	Genetically modified plants	Order 61/2012	Superior plants which belong to taxonomy groups gymnosperm and angiosperms, to which through genetic engineering techniques, have been transferred genes from other organisms, giving them new non-specific characteristics: resistance to pests or diseases, tolerance to herbicides or other non-favorable environment factors, nutritional qualities, etc.
Produs agricol modificat genetic	Genetically modified agricultural product	Order 61/2012	Any product obtained from genetically modified plants, which has not been processed, with the purpose of being used for processing and/or utilization as food or feed for animals.

ii. There are several authorities responsible for implementing and enforcing activities related to the use of GE and the deliberate release into environment, per Emergency Ordinance 43/2007 provisions.

The Ministry for Environment, Water and Forestry (MEWF) is the central public authority for environment protection, and coordinates and ensures the application of the precautionary principle to avoid potential adverse effects of GMOs on human health and environment as a result of obtaining, using, and commercializing these organisms.

The Competent Authority (CA) is the National Agency for Environment Protection (NAEP), and is responsible for:

- Receiving, administering and assessing the technical content of the notification;
- Consulting with all responsible bodies including the Biosafety Commission;
- Issuing, revising, suspending, or cancelling authorizations/approvals;
- Ensuring there is a functional national laboratory for “GMOs” detection and determination;
- Establishing and administering the electronic registry for notifications, authorizations, approvals, and their status;
- Establishing and administering the Registry for data on “GMOs” import, export, and transit.

The National Guard for Environment (NGE) is the control authority ensuring the enforcement of legal provisions. The Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD) has responsibilities related to seed import and cultivation, while the National Sanitary-Veterinary and Food Safety Authority (ANSVSA) is responsible for food and feed import authorizations and inspections.

The responsibilities of the above regulatory bodies are supplemented by the ones attributed to the Biosafety Commission (BSC) – established in 2002 as an independent and interdisciplinary scientific body with a consultative role in assisting the authorities in the decision-making process regarding the issuance of authorizations/notifications. BSC is comprised of 12 full-members and four substitute members. There is a six-year mandate for each member, per Order 699/2024, approved by the MEWF. Members represent the Romanian Academy, the Agricultural Science Academy, the Medical Science Academy, and the Universities of Medicine and Agricultural Science.

**b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

Once a biotech event is approved at the EU level for cultivation, feed, or food use, MSs do not need re-authorization at the local level. Romania follows EU legislation regarding GE events authorized for import and cultivation. The full list of approved GE products at the EU level can be viewed [here](#).

**c. Stacked or Pyramided Event Approvals/Authorizations:**

The EU approves stacked events after passing all phases of the regulatory procedure.

**d. Field Testing:**

Romania allows field-testing for GE crops specified in the notifications, submitted to the NAEP for assessment. However, since 2014, biotechnology companies discontinued their field research activities in Romania because of the lack of prospects for cultivation. The authorization for field-tested virus-resistant plum (resistance to plum pox virus) was renewed in 2019 for another 10 years.

**e. Innovative Biotechnologies:**

In 2021, the EC published a study, which revealed the limitations of the legislation currently in place in keeping pace with the new scientific developments. In 2022, EC launched a consultative process seeking views from major stakeholders about the best approaches for regulating plants obtained through genome-editing. In July 2023, EC published a [proposal](#) for a new regulation on plants produced by certain NGTs. The proposal has been subject to debate within the EU Parliament and EU Council since then.

Romania has had, in general, an open and enthusiastic attitude toward new technologies. That was the case also for the innovative biotechnologies, such as genomic editing, which were viewed as potential tools in combatting climate change. Nevertheless, in the light of the EC proposal publication, it appeared that some of the agricultural stakeholders and regulatory bodies changed their views and raised concerns regarding the impact of NGTs on the local market. During the last quarter of 2023, public exchanges between the Ministry of Agriculture and the major agricultural stakeholders on this theme were very intense. The areas of concern which emerged during these conversations are related to the maintenance of the local seed varieties, seed patentability, the future of Romanian grain and oilseed exports, traceability, and labelling. No major progress has been achieved internally since then, and Romania continues to show the same degree of opposition to the EC proposal.

**f. Coexistence:**

Romania approved and implemented a co-existence policy in 2012. Its relevance, though, is limited since no biotech crops have been cultivated since 2015 in the country. Order 61/2012 provides rules for the authorization and control of GE crops as well as measures for ensuring the co-existence of GE plants with non-GE and organic crops. According to this order, all operators along the commercial chain must transmit and retain information about products that contain or are produced through GE at each stage of



the supply chain. In March 2017, MARD issued Order 73, amending Order 61/2012, to transpose the provisions of the [EU Directive 2015/412](#) regarding MSs' ability to restrict or prohibit the GE cultivation. Through this amendment, Romania provides protection at its borders to Bulgaria and Hungary, since these two MSs prohibit GE plants cultivation. National co-existence rules are enforced along international borders and biotech crop cultivation is prohibited within 200 meters of international borders.

**g. Labeling and Traceability:**

Government Decision 173/2006 transposed [Regulation \(EC\) No 1830/2003](#) and provides the regulatory framework to ensure full traceability of biotech products in Romania. According to this decision, all operators involved in this business along the commercial chain must transmit and retain information about products that contain or are produced from "GMOs" at each stage of placing them on the market. Accurate information concerning "GMO" presence must be retained for five years. The regulation covers all products containing or being derived from authorized "GMOs" including food and feed. The rules apply to all types of packaging, including bulk. Romania adopted measures on labeling thresholds at 0.9 percent for an adventitious presence of an authorized GE event in food or feed. Processors must demonstrate that the presence of GE material was adventitious or technically unavoidable. While the animal feed containing GE ingredients is required to be labeled, meat, milk, or eggs obtained from animals fed with GE feed or treated with GE medicinal products do not require specific labeling, per the provisions of GOR Decision 256/2006. On a voluntary basis, some manufacturers of cheese (produced with milk sourced from non-GE fed cows) and soy-based foods, choose to apply non-GE label. Order 61/2012 provides rules concerning GE products labeling specifically on biotech seeds for cultivation and crops.

**h. Monitoring and Testing:**

Romania has legislation which regulates the testing and verification of imported food or ingredients that may contain GE ingredients. Order 35/2016 approved by ANSVSA on the Surveillance and Control Action Plan on food safety (with subsequent amendments) sets provisions on the GE food testing and verification. The frequency and sample collection procedure depend on the type of operation (warehouse, manufacturing plant, processing plant, or food packaging facility). The same order provides the procedure to be followed by the business operator in case the tests reveal that the shipment is not in compliance with the regulations. The Institute for Diagnosis and Animal Health (IDAH) is the National Reference Laboratory for GE food and feed, while the MARD's Laboratory for Seeds Quality is accredited for carrying out tests for GE presence in corn and soybean conventional seeds.

**i. Low Level Presence (LLP) Policy:**

Romania follows EU regulations regarding the thresholds for unapproved events in shipments.

**j. Additional Regulatory Requirements:**

United States is a supplier of soybean seeds for sowing in Romania. At the end of 2023, MARD approved order 500/2023 regarding the official control of seed quality through testing non-GE varieties for the inadvertent presence of GE varieties. According to the order, domestically produced corn and soybeans seeds for planting set for export to other EU member states and imported corn and soybeans from third countries are subject to testing. In case of imports, sampling will consist of at least five percent of the total number of batches imported by an operator annually in case of corn and 25 percent in case of soybeans. Seed batches found contaminated with authorized or non-authorized GE seeds are not certified and cannot be sold as planting material.



#### **k. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):**

IPR issues are regulated via several laws and Government Decisions. The State Office for Inventions and Trademarks is the main body for overseeing the IPR issues in general. The State Institute for Varieties Testing and Registration, under the MARD, is the body responsible for approving and for ensuring protection for the crop varieties since July 2011. The legal framework concerning the protection of the new plant varieties is Law 255/1998.

#### **l. Cartagena Protocol Ratification:**

Romania ratified the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety in 2003 through Law 59/2003. The additional Protocol Nagoya-Kuala Lumpur was signed by Romania in 2011 and ratified in 2013 through Law 110/2013. As a party in the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety, Romania regularly participates in the Conference of the Parties serving as the Meeting of the Parties (COP-MOP).

#### **m. International Treaties and Forums:**

Romania is a member of various international treaties and conventions, including the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) and Codex Alimentarius (CODEX). Romania's IPPC point of contact is the [Phytosanitary National Authority](#), while Romania's CODEX point of contact is [ANSVSA](#). As a member of the European Union, Romania does not express a direct opinion in the decision process at the level of the international bodies, such as CODEX, unless it is a non-EU harmonized decision on which each MS has the right to vote.

#### **n. Related issues: N/A**

### **PART C: Marketing**

#### **a. Public/Private Opinions:**

Romania's legacy related to agricultural biotechnology, including biotech soybean cultivation until 2007, and biotech corn cultivation until 2015, maintains the attention of a diverse array of stakeholders (regulators, farmer associations, scientists and researchers, consumers, and media).

On the regulatory side, recently the Minister of Agriculture advocated for the protection of organic and conventional production and their complete separation from organisms obtained through genome modification. In the Minister's view, coexistence measures and EC-funded laboratories for testing products obtained through NGTs were necessary. The Minister also warned with several occasions about the risk that Romania's trading partners would impose restrictions on the grain imports.

On the private sector side, farmers represent the most vocal group advocating for access to the latest technology and for ensuring fair competition with other countries around the globe. Farm associations claim that they need advanced tools to achieve the goals set out in the Farm to Fork strategy. However, farm organizations do not have a unitary position regarding the [EC proposal](#) on NGTs. Some farm organizations and research groups support the concerns raised by the Romanian Ministry of Agriculture over the past year. Other farm associations view the proposal as timely, appropriate, proportionate, and advocate for the recognition of the role of science in the NGTs regulatory process.

The seed industry perceives the current EU legislation as restrictive and advocates for a fair legal framework on innovative biotechnologies. The seeds industry welcomed the new EU proposed regulation which differentiates between the conventional-like “NGT” plants (Category 1) and transgenic plants. As consumers, the livestock and poultry sectors support GE feed production, but tend to be less vocal about using GE ingredients in the recipes due to fear of consumer opposition.

Consumers’ attitude towards biotechnology has not changed. Many consumers perceive agricultural biotechnology as profitable solely to farmers, while some consumer associations and organic retailers paint biotech-derived products, including the ones obtained through NGTs as allegedly affecting plant biodiversity and being unnatural and potentially harmful.

#### **b. Market Acceptance/Studies:**

There have been no recent Romanian studies published about agricultural biotechnology. A view of the Romanian experience and perspective on the commercial cultivation of “genetically modified crops” in Europe may be read [here](#), an article published in 2018.

In 2022, the European Food Safety Authority (EFSA) conducted a [Eurobarometer](#) survey aiming to gauge Europeans’ perceptions of and attitudes towards food safety by exploring various themes related to food safety. Seventy-one percent of the Romanians responded that they are interested in food safety, slightly above the EU average (70 percent). Among the problems and risks associated with food and eating, apart from the health impact, contaminants, additives, origin, price, source, the survey included “genetically modified organisms.” In Romania about 20 percent of the respondents indicated the use of new biotechnology in food production as a food safety topic, as compared to the EU average of 26 percent.

Released in September 2021, the [Eurobarometer Survey](#) captured Romanian citizens’ knowledge and attitudes towards science and technology. According to its findings, nearly three quarters of Romanian citizens manifest a high or moderate interest in new scientific discoveries and technological development. This is an improvement from 10 years ago when 58 percent of Romanian citizens were interested in science. Specifically, on biotechnology and genetic engineering, 55 percent of the Romanian citizens believe that this area will have a positive effect in the next 20 years, well below the EU average of 70 percent. Twenty-nine percent believe they will generate a negative effect, which is above the EU average of 21 percent.

## **CHAPTER 2: ANIMAL BIOTECHNOLOGY<sup>1</sup>**

### **PART D: Production and Trade**

#### **a. Research and Product Development:**

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<sup>1</sup> *Animal genetic engineering and genome editing result in the modification of an animal’s DNA to introduce new traits and change one or more characteristics of the species. Animal cloning is an assisted reproductive technology and does not modify the animal’s DNA. Cloning is, therefore, different from the genetic engineering or genome editing of animals (both in the science and often in the regulation of the technology and /or products derived from it). Researchers and industry may use cloning when creating animals via other animal biotechnologies. For this reason, cloning is included in this report.*

According to the information posted by NAEP, no notifications for research and product development on animal biotechnology have been submitted for authorizations. There is no known research with GE animals.

**b. Commercial Production:**

There is no information available regarding livestock clones, GE animals, or products obtained for commercial production in Romania.

**c. Exports:**

There is no specific information about any export of livestock clones or GE animals or products from Romania.

**d. Imports:**

There is no specific information available on the import of products originating from cloned animals. There are no known imports of GE animals or cloned animals for agricultural purposes into Romania.

**e. Trade Barriers:**

The main barrier in using animal biotechnology to improve animal breeding is the public opposition.

## **PART E: Policy**

**a. Regulatory Framework:**

Currently [Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2283](#) is the EU legislation covering novel foods, including animal cloning. Most of its provisions took effect starting January 1, 2018. In Romania, ANSVSA is the authority handling the food safety and animal welfare aspects of the GE animal/livestock clones. When Romania formulates a position on animal biotechnology, ANSVSA has a multi-disciplinary consultative body to discuss and issue an opinion.

**b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

[Regulation \(EU\) 2015/2283](#) provides the rules for placing of novel foods on the EU market.

**c. Innovative Biotechnologies:**

No specific opinions have been issued on innovative biotechnologies in domestic animals. Please refer to the same section in Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph e, for additional information.

**d. Labelling and Traceability:**

Please see the same section in the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

**e. Additional Regulatory Requirements:** Not applicable.

**f. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):**

Please refer to the same section in Chapter 1, Part B, sub-paragraph k, for additional information.

**g. International Treaties and Forums:**

Romania is a member of the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) and Codex Alimentarius (CODEX), without being deeply involved in the discussions about GE animals.

**h. Related issues:** Not applicable.

## **PART F: Marketing**

### **a. Public/Private Opinions:**

Animal biotechnology is a topic that gets very limited coverage in Romania. There is little appetite for information about these advanced technologies, mainly driven by the general attitude towards biotechnology or previous cloning-project failures. Media coverage is limited to reporting on decisions taken at the EU level, the United States, or Canada regarding the regulatory framework or marketing of GE products.

### **b. Market Acceptance/ Studies:**

There are no known Romanian market studies on the use of animal biotechnologies or consumer perception on this topic.

## **CHAPTER 3: MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGY**

### **PART G: Production and Trade**

#### **a. Commercial Production:**

Information regarding the commercial production of food ingredients derived from microbial biotechnology is not available. Nevertheless, considering their availability in other EU member states, their utilization in the food-industry in Romania may not be excluded.

#### **b. Exports:**

Information regarding exports of GE microbes or products that contain microbial biotech-derived food ingredients in Romania is not available.

#### **c. Imports:**

Information regarding imports of microbial biotech-derived food ingredients or processed products containing microbial biotech-derived food ingredients in Romania is not available. However, there is information related to the import of GE microorganisms for contained use for non-food purposes. According to NAEP, two import permits for *Trichoderma reesei* and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* for bioethanol production were issued in 2022 ([link](#) in Romanian language).

#### **d. Trade Barriers:**

Romania applies the EU legislation. Please see the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

## **PART H: Policy**

### **a. Regulatory Framework:**

The Government Ordinance 44/2007 on the contained use of the genetically modified microorganisms transposed the [EU Directive 2009/41](#). Apart from the common measures for the contained use of GE microorganisms, the ordinance establishes the main authorities and their roles in regulating the

contained use of GE microorganisms. Their roles are similar to the ones listed in Chapter 1, Part B of the report, to which few other bodies were attributed roles, such as the Ministry of Education and Research, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection, and the Customs Authority. For more detailed information on the EU regulatory framework, please see the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

**b. Approvals/Authorizations:**

The Government Ordinance 44/2007 on the contained use of the genetically modified microorganisms transposing the [EU Directive 2009/41](#) provides information on the risk assessment undertaken by the authorities and the authorization procedure by class of risk. For more detailed information, please see the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

**c. Labelling and Traceability:**

There is no country-specific policy. Please read the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

**d. Monitoring and Testing:**

There is no country-specific policy. Please read the [EU-27 Agricultural Biotechnology Report](#).

**e. Additional Regulatory Requirements:**

Not applicable.

**f. Intellectual Property Rights (IPR):**

Please see the Plant Biotechnology Section of this report.

**g. Related Issues:**

In Romania, following the positive scientific opinion issued by the BSC, NAEP issued two authorizations for contained use of two GE microorganisms *Trichoderma reesei* (strains SCF07199, SCF010833 and SCF010840) and *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* (strain SCY05234) to be used in the industrial production of cellulosic bioethanol ([link](#) in Romanian language).

## **PART I: Marketing**

**a. Public/Private Opinions:**

There is little to no public awareness about the use of microbial biotech for food ingredients or nutritional purposes, therefore it is difficult to assess the public or private perception.

**b. Market Acceptance/Studies:**

FAS Bucharest is not aware of market acceptance studies on microbial biotechnology.

**Attachments:**

No Attachments