

Minimum food hygiene and food safety conditions for small producers

How the small producer can continue to work and prosper within the rules of the European Union





This brochure is designed to support the small producers of Romania, by clarifying the conditions they must respect after entry into the European Union

Foreword by Dr Radu Roatiş-Cheţan, President of the National Sanitary Veterinary & Food Safety Authority.

The National Sanitary Veterinary & Food Safety Authority supports the production of this booklet. The task of modernisation which Romania has assumed on accession to the European Union does not need to result in the loss of old recipes and traditional methods of food production. This booklet supports the maintenance of the diversity and originality of Romanian gastronomy, and, at the same time, helps small producers to understand that European regulations allow them to continue to carry out their activities, and to benefit from much higher prices for their non-industrial, authentic products, if they are produced according to the standards of food hygiene and traceability developed and applied in the Member States of the European Union. *Radu Roatiş-Cheţan*

This brochure is designed to explain to Romania's small producers:

- that the European Union and the Romanian authorities want to help you continue your activities
- that your new obligations are not difficult to fulfill
- where you can obtain advice about new regulations and how to fulfill them.

Romania's entry into the EU and new food hygiene regulations

From Romania's accession to the EU at the beginning of 2007, national food hygiene and animal health legislation has needed to be harmonised with that of EU member states. Order 301/2006 (regarding direct sales of primary products, retail sales, and food processing) has produced many concerns, because it is seen as threatening the continued production of food in Romania as carried out for hundreds of years.

There have been many discussions about production methods applied to small producers, about sale in markets in towns, about who needs to register, about how small producers should adapt their methods



Why are these regulations necessary?

Small producers, who sell their own products from their own farms, have been making and selling their products for many generations. They believe in the health of their products. But in certain cases, production and storage conditions can lead to serious food poisoning, even though the producer/seller who eats the same products doesn't suffer the slightest bad effect because producers themselves have become, over time, immune to the harmful bacteria.

Consultation regarding the new regulations which affect small producers

Order 301/2006 has been modified by Order 209/2007 and, before the new regulations enter into force, consultations will be carried out with small producers.

If you wish to express your opinion in these consultations, please contact us at the address on the back of this brochure.

Three key points

1. The small producer is responsible for the health of those who consume his products. The two main principles are food hygiene and food traceability.

To continue selling your food, you must fulfil certain food safety rules, which include: registration, and meeting production standards

2. The new regulations are simplified for small producers, especially in areas with specific geographical disadvantages.

Small producers do not need to meet the same production standards as industrial producers. This is EU and Romanian Government policy, to help small producers survive:

- the authorities will be flexible as regards the utensils and safety measures which are imposed on small producers, as long as they meet minimum food hygiene conditions
- requirements will be adapted in order to support traditional production methods and to support producers in areas with specific geographical disadvantages.

3. Funding and free advice are available to help small producers to meet their new obligations, to continue their activities and to prosper in the EU.

This brochure tells you where to find information on such grants, and who can help you to obtain them.

Answers to the most frequently asked questions

1. What is REGISTRATION?

In order to continue to sell your products, you must register for direct sales at the Directorate for Sanitary Veterinary & Food Safety (DSVSA) of the county in which you have your farm.

Small producers only need to register, they do not need authorisation.

This applies to SMALL PRODUCERS who sell SMALL QUANTITIES (see 4 below) of:

- primary products (uncut meat, fresh milk, eggs, chicken and rabbit meat, etc.)
- secondary products of non-animal origin (jams, honey-based products, bread, fruit juice, etc.)
- cheese and prepared meats (such as pastrami, sausages, etc.).

Registration is a simple and inexpensive process, which will give you the legal right to sell your products. In the case of cheese, it is necessary to test your products and to inspect your place of production, but the requirements are simple, and suitable for the small producer. (**Authorisation:** large producers need to be authorised by DSVSA, a more complicated process than registration.)

2. What is traceability and why is it important?

'Traceability' is the record of the route food takes from the producer to the consumer. This is an important principle. A lack of basic labelling, with producers name, date of production, and of facts about producers in a county, is a problem because

- it makes it impossible to identify the producer and the cause of an illness, when cases of food poisoning occur among consumers
- a case of food poisoning can damage market confidence in a product for all producers of a product, including those who do their work responsibly, if the source of food poisoning cannot be identified.

At the end of this booklet you will find a simple template for a label that shows all the necessary information.



3. What is a small producer?

Small producers are individuals or small companies which sell food directly to the consumer that has been produced in small quantities in their own establishments.

By **small quantities** it is understood:

- Milk as a primary product up to 1000 litres/week
- Wild game (fur or feather), 1 large unit or 10 small units as part of allocated hunting quota
- Chicken or rabbit meat from farms with up to 2000 chickens or 1000 rabbits/year
- Live snails and bivalve molluscs, up to 20 kg / week
- Eggs from the farm with maximum 50 chickens
- fish caught at sea up to 100kg per load
- fresh water fish up to 10kg per load

For small producers who sell honey, vegetables, fruit, fruit juice, bread, pălincă and wine direct to the consumer, there are no monthly production limits established either in EU or national legislation. (For details about pălincă, see question 8 below.)

4. What are primary and secondary products and why do I need to know the difference?

Primary products are the direct unprocessed product that is grown, harvested or collected, for example

- uncut meat
- game, feather and fur
- unpasteurised milk
- eggs
- chicken and rabbit meat
- honey extracted from the honey comb
- fruit and vegetables
- fruits of the forest
- herbs and medicinal plants
- mushrooms
- fish chilled and gutted

Secondary products have been processed in some way: pasteurised milk, milk made into cheese, meat butchered and/or cooked, fruit made into juice or jam, etc.

You need to know the difference because the regulations for the sale of primary products are different from the regulations for the sale of secondary products.

5. Are the new hygiene regulations equally valid for all products made by small producers?

No. According to the sanitary veterinary methodologies, **verification of respecting specific hygiene requirements does not apply to:**

- food produced for domestic consumption
- small quantities of primary products sold directly to the final consumer, including sold at the farm gate or at local markets, or to local retail shops, local restaurants and guest houses
- primary products sold directly at events such as occasional markets, fairs, religious festivals etc.

Where regulations do apply – for example, for sale of secondary / processed products such as cheese, meat products, jam – the regulations state that requirements should be adapted *to accommodate traditional methods of production, and the needs of producers in geographically disadvantaged regions.*

DSVSA should therefore not apply the same strict food production requirements to small producers and farmers as they apply to larger food producers.

However, please remember: all producers and farmers still have the legal obligation to produce clean and safe food.

6. What should I know in order to continue production and sale of products made on my own farm?

• Make a written request for registration for direct sales to the DSVSA.

On the form which you will receive from the office of DSVSA, (Cerere inregistrare vanzare directa – see example at end of this brochure), you only need to complete your name, the primary products for sale, and the place or places where you will sell them. You will receive a registration number, prefix VD.

- You must comply with the following sanitary veterinary methodology:
 - maintain equipment hygiene – have a supply of hot water, disinfectants, a hygienic space for keeping equipment, equipment must be regularly inspected, cleaned and disinfected
 - keep records of quantities of products delivered to final consumer – a written record made by the small producer of quantities delivered and place of delivery
 - ensure supply of drinking water whenever it is necessary – water must be accessible, sufficient and drinkable
 - personal hygiene (washing of hands, covering hair as far as possible, etc.)



- separating raw materials from cooked food
 - controlling insects and rodents
 - health certificate for the people working on the products, confirmed periodically by the local doctor
 - instruct workers on food hygiene regulations
 - transport of products must be in suitable vehicles; means of transport must ensure adequate conditions for the type of food being transported
- and, in addition for products of animal origin
- measures regarding health and well-being of animals – see answer to Question 15
 - animals must be registered and on the records of the local veterinary officer, and must have sanitary-veterinary documents.
 - prevent contamination of products with waste or with veterinary products
 - proper separate storage areas, rubbish areas, and areas for keeping products, feed and equipment
 - keep feed and medical treatment records for livestock.



7. What are the rules regarding the slaughtering of animals and selling of meat

You can slaughter any animal that you have produced on the farm for your own household consumption, in hygienic conditions, and avoiding as far as possible causing suffering to the animal.

Small producers can sell sausages, pastrami and other meat products obtained from their own farms only if they are registered with DSVSA **for direct sales**, and only on the occasion of fairs, markets, religious festivals organised periodically by local, county or regional authorities.

Otherwise, for the sale of sausages, pastrami and other meat products obtained from their own farms, small producers must be registered with DSVSA **for retail sales**, and the rooms or spaces where these products are made must be constructed to allow washing and disinfection inside and must have equipment which is also washed and disinfected.

Chickens and rabbits from your own farm can be killed on farm, and the whole carcasses can be sold direct to the final consumer on the occasion of fairs, markets, religious festivals organised periodically by local, county or regional authorities, on condition that the producer is registered with DSVSA **for direct sales**.

8. What are the rules regarding the production and sale of wine and palinca?

For țuica and other fruit spirits produced on individual farms for your own household consumption, using a personal or a local authority still, the producer does not need to be registered with DSVSA. The requirements for this are established legally by the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR), the Ministry of Public Health (MSP), and fiscal authority. Each household can produce, free of excise duty, a quantity of țuica or palinca equivalent to 50 litres of pure alcohol (100% by volume) per year. Above this quantity, excise duty must be paid. The level of duty is 50% of that for ethyl alcohol.

If the palinca, țuica or wine produced in a household is destined for sale, the producer must be registered at the DSVSA of the county, which will verify that Government Decision 924/2005, regarding General Regulations for the Hygiene of Food Products, is respected.

9. Who is responsible to check whether I respect the regulations? How often are these inspections carried out? Who can I ask in my village to tell me about inspections and regulations?

As regards sale to the consumer of primary products (raw milk, chicken and rabbit meat from your own farm, fresh fish, un-skinned wild game, etc.), in view of the fact that these are products which will be cooked by the final consumer, it has been established that these can be subject to sanitary-veterinary controls by the DSVSA veterinary officer less frequently than products which can be eaten directly, but at least once per year.

All activities of sales to the final consumer of secondary products (sausages of various kinds, pastrami, ham, cheeses of various kinds etc.) in view of the fact that these are products which will be directly eaten by the final consumer, it has been established that these are subject to sanitary-veterinary controls by the DSVSA veterinary officer more frequently than primary products – monthly, quarterly or six-monthly.

Secondary products can be produced only in spaces specially arranged for this purpose, and small producers must register for retail sales with DSVSA for any of the following: meat processing plant, butchery, milk processing unit, fish collection point, honey extraction point, etc.

10. What could happen to me if I do not respect the rules?

If inspections carried out by DSVSA veterinary inspectors, or by buyers, report a failure to meet sanitary veterinary conditions, small producers are forbidden to make further direct sales of primary products until they have remedied the deficiencies.

The DSVSA inspectors will record in an official document the problems (deficiencies) that have been found, and propose corrective measures to be carried out by a specified deadline. The small producer must apply the corrective measures proposed, and must inform DSVSA once these have been carried out and any deficiencies corrected.

MILK PRODUCTS

11. Is manual milking still permitted?

Yes. The law does not say anything about forbidding milking by hand.

In fact, hand milking can be more hygienic and better for animal welfare than machine milking. But the milk must fulfil the necessary conditions for consumption. This means hygiene: washing/disinfecting your hands before and after milking, and careful washing of udders and cleaning of containers for collecting/storing of milk.



12. Is it true that for producing cheese inside my house I need to have a special room with tiled walls?

The room, or part of the room, used for primary processing of cheese needs to have good lighting and walls around it covered with a material that can easily be washed and cleaned (tiles, plastic, paint etc.). It also needs to meet the requirements in Question 6 above: including supply of drinking water, water for washing of equipment, etc.

13. For many years I have sold milk from my farm to others in the village and in the market in the local town. Can I continue to do so?

Yes. This type of sale from farm of origin, to which we referred in Question 5 above, is permitted, but only after registration as a producer with DSVSA.

14. Can I continue to produce cheese using the wooden containers and tools as I have up till now?

Yes. But, since cheese is a secondary product, obtained by the processing of milk, in order to sell it you need:

- to be registered for direct sales with DSVSA
- to respect the conditions described at Question 6 above, which include:
 - checks on the state of health of employees
 - personal hygiene (washing your hands, covering your hair as much as possible)
 - separation of uncooked and cooked food
 - correct use of cloths and cleaning materials (periodical inspection of them, replacing dirty cloths with clean cloths, etc.)
 - the control of pests
 - maintenance of equipment that is used (for example, automatic milking equipment needs to be carefully cleaned in order to avoid deposits of unused milk residues which can be centres of infection)
 - control of the health of the animals from which the products are derived
 - daily records of quantities, products and places of sale.

ANIMAL WELFARE

Your health and your consumers' health, and the quality of your products, depend on the well-being of your animals.

15. What are the rules of animal welfare and why should I worry about them?

- animals may be tied in their sheds, but must be free from stress and pain, have freedom of movement and sufficient space
- sheds are made of impermeable, resistant materials which can be easily cleaned and disinfected
- the floor is smooth and not slippery
- the bedding is dry
- light, temperature, air humidity and presence of fumes all lie within defined limits
- food and water are sufficient in accordance with age and weight of the animals
- equipment for harvesting and storing are protected from any possible contamination
- the animals are ear-tagged and registered in the farm register and in the national database.
- slaughtering of animals for private use, in your courtyard, or in a licenced abattoir, must take place in hygienic conditions and causing minimum stress to the animal.

If you do not fulfil these conditions you may lose your license to sell your products.

16. As a shepherd, what should I know before I leave the village with my flock to go through other areas to reach my sheep-fold?

The shepherd is responsible for the safety of his products and for the health of the consumer.

Before he leaves with his flock to go to the pastures, the shepherd must

- assure himself of the good health of his animals, confirmed by the village veterinary officer
- and must inform the local councils of those areas he will enter with the flock
- inform himself of the situation of the pasture where he will pass through or stop with the flock, and in particular must not pass over private land without permission and must not damage other people's crops or hay.



REGISTERING OF TRADITIONAL PRODUCTS

17. As a shepherd, what are the rules that I must respect at the sheep-fold to produce cheese, and what about for selling cheese and pastrami?

Cheese and other products processed at the sheepfold are traditionally obtained through certain recipes handed down through the generations, using specific equipment, some of wood, and specific ingredients (rennet) and maturation periods.

If you can demonstrate that you are following traditional recipes and methods and that the products obtained at the sheepfold are hygienic, you can protect your products by **registering them as traditional products**.

18. Why is it good to register my products as traditional products?

- If you register your product as traditional, and if you can demonstrate that your product is safe, then you can continue to use traditional methods and equipment without new production norms being applied.
- If you register your product as traditional, it will prevent the risk that certain big industries will take the 'brand' (name, recipe) and transform a traditional product into an inferior product of mass consumption.



19. How do I register my products as traditional products?

The producer who wants to register has to make a request for registering a traditional product to the office of the Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development (DADR) of the county in which the product is made. The registration request includes:

- recipe and methodology for the product
- photograph of the product
- record of analysis issued by DSVSA.

In order to register a traditional product, you must be authorised to carry out commercial activity, at least as an authorised physical person (PFA) or family association (AF).

OTHER ASPECTS

20. I am a baker and I have been selling bread to people in the village for many years. Can I continue? If not, what are the rules which I must fulfil?

As a small bakery you must:

- apply for registration as a producer to the DSVSA
- respect the sanitary veterinary obligations and methodologies explained in question 6 above, which are much simpler in your case than for large bakeries.

21. My house is in a tourist area. I have often had tourists staying who enjoy the food which I offer, including products from my own farm. Can I continue to serve these products to the tourists?

Yes, you can continue to serve your with food prepared from your own farmhouse products – part of the agro-tourism experience which your guests appreciate – and you can also buy food direct from small producers (see question 5 above).

However, you must register your house as a tourist guest house, with National Tourism Authority and DSVSA, and fulfil conditions in the kitchen such as:

- the walls, floor and work surfaces should be made of materials that are easy to clean and wash, and should be kept clean
- respecting good hygiene practices:
 - wash hands regularly before and during the preparation of food
 - keep cooked food and uncooked food separate
 - keep to a minimum the time that food is kept at temperatures between 5°C and 63°C.

Don't forget that you can seek funding grants of 70% for opening agro-tourism guest-houses (see question 22 below).

22. Where can I obtain grants to help pay for any modifications needed to bring my production facilities up to standard?

In the National Rural Development Plan 2007-2013 there are many possibilities for grant funding, some 100%, some partial. These can help farmers and small producers to buy equipment and to improve their production standards, so that they can fulfill the new conditions. The office of DADR or the County Office for Agricultural Consultancy (OJCA) of the county in which you live and work can offer you all the necessary details, or you can contact us at the addresses on the back of this booklet.

These are just some of the possibilities:

Axis 1 Increasing the competitiveness of the agricultural sector	112 – Establishment of young farmers: grants of €10,000 - 25,000 per farm without need for co-financing given to young people up to 40 years old, who are managing a farm for the first time.
	123 – Adding value to agricultural products: grants of up to €2 million, requiring 50% co-financing, for adapting small enterprises to the new EU standards, in both processing and distribution activities, and for improving the income of enterprises by adding value to agricultural products.
	141 – Supporting semi-subsistence farms: grants of €1,500 / year for 5 years, without need for co-financing, given to semi-subsistence farms (defined according to the number of animals on the farm).
Axis 2 Improving the environment and rural space	211 – Support for mountain areas: grants of €50 / ha / year for farmers in mountain areas, as defined by law.
	212 – Support for less-favoured areas: grants of €60-90 / ha / year for farmers in less-favoured areas, as defined by law.
	214 – Agri-environment payments: grants of € 124-182 / ha/ year for traditional management of farms in areas declared as High Nature Value Grasslands. This will support traditional food production at local level.
Axis 3 Diversifying the rural economy	313 – Encouraging tourism activities: grants of 70%, up to €70,000, for establishing agro-tourism guesthouses of '1 Margaretă' standard. This requires 30% co-finance. This measure will help to increase the incomes of small farms, especially through their links with traditional agriculture – so appreciated by tourists.

Further Information

23. Where can I get information and who can advise me on the new hygiene regulations?

	DSVSA <i>Directorate for Sanitary Veterinary & Food Safety</i> for food production and direct sales registration	DADR <i>Directorate for Agriculture and Rural Development</i> – for traditional producer registration and advice on grants	ANCA/OJCA <i>Agenția Națională / Oficialul Județean de Consultanță Agricolă</i> for general information on registration and grants, and assistance in completing grant applications
Municipiul București	Tel: 021 348 0565, Fax: 021 348 2352 email: office-bucuresti@ansv.ro	Tel. 021 314 2866, Fax: 021 313 8023 email: dadr.bc@pcnet.ro	Tel: 021 312 4620, Fax: 021 312 4643 email: agentiaagricola@anca-maap.ro
AB Alba	Tel: 0258 835 915, Fax: 0258 806 235 E-mail: office-alba@ansv.ro	Tel: 0258 835 342, Fax: 0258 835 341 email: office@dadralba.ro	Tel: 0258 834 060, Fax: 0258 83 4060 email ojca@alba.rdsnet.ro
AR Arad	Tel: 0257 281 925, Fax: 0257 280 761 email: office-arad@ansv.ro	Tel. 0257 253 640, fax 0257 256 511 email: dgaia.arad@rdslink.ro	Tel: 0257 254 338, Fax: 0257 270 244 email: consultantaagricola@rdsar.ro
AG Arges	Tel: 0248-211199, Fax: 0248-212532 email: office-arges@ansv.ro	Tel. 0248 219168, Fax: 0248 222989 email: dga-ag@rdspt.ro	Tel: 0248 223931, Fax: 0248 223931 email: ojca_ag@rdslink.ro
BC Bacău	Tel: 0234 586 372, Fax: 0234 586 233 email: office-bacau@ansv.ro	Tel. 0234 576419, Fax: 0234 576420 email: dadr.bc@rdslink.ro	Tel: 0234 588932, Fax 0234 588932 email ojcabc@clicknet.ro
BH Bihor	Tel: 0259 266141, Fax: 0259 452872 email: office-bihor@ansv.ro	Tel. 0259 416722, Fax: 0259 417976 email: secretariat@dgaia.rdsor.ro	Tel: 0259 467253, Fax: 0259 467259 email: ojca@rdsor.ro
BS Bistrița-Năsăud	Tel: 0263 206027, Fax: 0263 206029 email: office-bistrita-nasaud@ansv.ro	Tel: 0263 217102, Fax: 0263 232019 email: dadr.bn@karma.ro email: dadr.bt@k.ro	Tel: 0263 2136878, Fax: 0263 213878 email: ojcabt@yahoo.com
BT Botoșani	Tel: 0231-512766, Fax: 0231-513248 Email: office-botosani@ansv.ro	Tel: 0231 514262, Fax: 0231 511316 email: ioanapopovici_bt@k.ro	Tel: 0231 512033, 0231 539033 email: ojcabt@yahoo.com
BR Braila	Tel: 0239 610689, Fax: 0239 61069 email: office-braila@ansv.ro	Tel: 0239 691700, Fax: 0239 691878 email: dadrbraila@yahoo.com	Tel: 0239 691849 Fax: 0239 691849 email: ojcabr@ojcabr.ro
BV Brașov	Tel: 0268 440257, Fax: 0268 441722 email: office-brasov@ansv.ro	Tel: 0268 478529, Fax: 0268 470264 email: dgaiabv@rdsbv.ro	Tel: 0268 313564, Fax: 0268 313564 email: ojcabv@xnet.ro
BZ Buzău	Tel: 0238 725001, Fax: 0238 725003 email: office-buzau@ansv.ro	Tel: 0238 412807, Fax: 0238 412211 email: dadrbuzau@rdsbz.ro	Tel: 0238 721697, Fax: 0238 721697 email: office@ojcabuzau.ro
CL Călărași	Tel: 0242 313676, 0242 311127 email: office-calarasi@ansv.ro	Tel: 0242 331325, Fax: 0242 331147 email: dgaa_cl@saltine.ro	Tel: 0242 324020, Fax: 0242 331275 email: ojca@speedcom.ro
CS Caraș-Severin	Tel: 0255 231004, Fax: 0255 230041 email: office-caras-severin@ansv.ro	Tel: 0255 214015, Fax: 0255 214240 email: dadrcs@resita.rdsnet.ro	Tel: 0255 213504, Fax: 0255 213983 email: ojcaacs@clicknet.ro

	DSVSA	DADR	ANCA
CJ Cluj	Tel: 0264 445729, Fax: 0264 447997 Email: office-cluj@ansv.ro	Tel: 0264 591752, Fax: 0264 591414 email: dadrcj@clicknet.ro	Tel: 0264 591790, Fax: 0264 591790 email: ojcacluj@cluj.astral.ro
CT Constanța	Tel: 0241 682417, Fax: 0241 674 864 email: office-constanta@ansv.ro	Tel: 0241 481434, Fax: 0241 481435 email: secretariat@dadr-ct.ro	Tel: 0241 481445, Fax: 0241 481445 email: ojca_cta@yahoo.com
CV Covasna	Tel: 0267 351 713, Fax: 0267 351 712 email: office-covasna@ansv.ro	Tel: 0267 351 829, Fax: 0267 312 077 email: secretariat-cov@dadr.planet.ro	Tel: 0267 351 064, Fax: 0267 351 064 email: ojcacv@yahoo.com
DB Dâmbovita	Tel: 0245-216028, Fax: 0245 216210 Email: office-dambovita@ansv.ro	Tel: 0245 216836, Fax: 0245 216836 email: relatii@dadrdbambovita.ro	Tel: 0245 614 045, Fax: 0245 216366 email: ojca_dambovita@yahoo.com
DJ Dolj	Tel: 0251 428590, Fax: 0251 427545 email: office-dolj@ansv.ro	Tel: 0251 411037, Fax: 0251 413400 Email: dadr_dolj@rdscv.ro	Tel: 0251 417 298, Fax: 0251 417 298 email: ojcadolj@yahoo.com
GL Galați	Tel: 0236 479392, Fax: 0236 479393 Email: office-galati@ansv.ro	Tel: 0236 413641, Fax: 0236 460927, Email: dadr.gl@dadr.gl.ro	Tel: 0236 415712, Fax: 0236 414149 email: ojca_galati@yahoo.com
GR Giurgiu	Tel: 0246 230491, Fax 0246210442 Email: office-giurgiu@ansv.ro	Tel. 0246 212038, Fax: 0246 211718 Email: dadr_giurgiu@yahoo.com	Tel: 0246 217161, Fax: 0246 214063 email: ojca_gr@clicknet.ro
CJ Gorj	Tel: 0253 226033, Fax: 0253 226144 email: office-gorj@ansv.ro	Tel: 0253 211018, Fax: 0253 215075 email: dadr@intersys.ro	Tel: 0253 216450, Fax: 0253 216450 email: ojca_gorj@yahoo.com
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HD Hunedoara	Tel: 0254 221145, Fax: 0254 225500 email: office-hunedoara@ansv.ro	Tel. 0254 214261, Fax: 0254 212259 email: dgaa_hd@comser.ro	Tekl: 0254 234817; Fax: 0254 216923 email: ojcahd@rdslink.ro
IL Ialomița	Tel: 0243 232069, Fax: 0243 232079 email: office-ialomita@ansv.ro	Tel. 0243 212040, Fax: 0243 211778 email: dgaa_hd@comser.ro	Tel: 0243 214998, Fax: 0243 214998 email: ojca_il@yahoo.com
IS Iași	Tel: 0232 267501, Fax: 0232 277305 email: office-iasi@ansv.ro	Tel. 0232 255958, Fax: 0232 212612 email: dadr@dadr.is.ro	Tel: 0232 213808; Fax: 0232 267529 email: ojcaiasi@yahoo.com
IF Ilfov	Tel: 0212 69 33 06; Fax: 021 269 33 08 email: office-ilfov@ansv.ro	Tel. 021.331.0365; Fax: 021.331.0388; email: dadr_ilfov@yahoo.com	Tel: 021.332.6001; Fax: 021.332.6001; email: foaiadeilfov@yahoo.com
MM Maramureș	Tel: 0262-224-031, Fax: 0262-224-005, Email: office-maramures@ansv.ro	Tel: 0262.213.550; Fax: 0262.214.244; Email: dgaiamm@conseco.ro	Tel: 0262.213.001; Fax: 0262.213.002; email: cjcam2001@yahoo.com
MH Mehedinți	Tel: 0252 318208, Fax: 0252 325470 email: office-mehedinti@ansv.ro	Tel: 0252 315409, Fax: 0252 306142 email: office@dadr.mh.ro, email: dgaiamh@rdslink.ro	Tel: 0252 316624, Fax: 0252 325810 email: ojcamh@rdslink.ro

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EXAMPLE OF A LABEL WITH ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION

(Front)

name under which the product is sold

net quantity

price

Produce of Romania

(Back)

date of production

use-by date

contents with percentages (eg. for jam, fruit content and sugar content) and including any additives if used

name and address of the producer

Recommended for marketing – a short description of the production methods and the area from which the product comes

Note:

The main regulations and guidance documents used as a basis for this brochure are:

- Order 301/2006 amended and modified by Order 209/2007
- EU Regulation 852/2004 (and amendments from 2005), especially Article 1 para 2.c, Article 13 para 3
- EU regulation 853/2004 especially Annex II
- EU DG SANCO Guidance document on implementation of Regulation (EC) No 852/2004, especially paragraphs 3.3, 3.6, 3.8, 5.1, 5.2, 6.1

FORM FOR REGISTRATION AS A PRODUCER FOR DIRECT SALES
CERERE INREGISTRARE VANZARE DIRECTA

S.C. _____ Nr _____ Data _____

CERERE

Subsemnat (ul/a) _____

domiciliat in _____

str. _____ nr. _____ bloc _____ scara _____

etaj _____ ap. _____ judet/sector _____ telefon _____

act identitate _____ seria _____ nr _____ CNP _____

eliberat de _____ la data _____ in calitate de _____

la SC _____ avand numar de ordine _____

inregistrul comertului _____ cod unic de inregistrare _____

cu sediul social in localitatea _____

str. _____ nr. _____ bloc _____ scara _____ etaj _____ ap. _____

judet/sector _____ cod postal _____ casuta postala_ _____

telefon _____ fax _____ e-mail _____

va rog sa binevoiti eliberarea documentului de inregistrare sanitara veterinara a activitatilor de vanzare directă a produselor primare pentru activitățile (denumire activitate și cod CAEN):

prin care sunt supuse vânzării directe următoarele produse primare:

Tip produs primar supus vânzării directe	Cantitate/săptămână(lună)

Locurile de vanzare directă a produselor primare către consumatorul final sunt:

Produsele primare provin din: *

în număr de _____

aflăte în localitatea _____

Data _____

Semnatura si stampila Reprezentant legal _____

* ferme, gospodării proprii, fond de vânătoare, lacuri, etc.

This booklet has been prepared by WWF-DCP Romania, Fundația ADEPT and Milvus Group, in cooperation with the National Sanitary Veterinary & Food Safety Authority and with the support of the European Commission Representation in Romania.

The booklet is available in Romanian, Hungarian and English, and was written and edited by Raluca Barbu (WWF-DCP Romania), Nat Page (Fundația ADEPT), and Marton Kelemen and Csaba Domokos (Milvus Group).

The partnership between WWF-DCP, Fundația ADEPT and Milvus Group supports small producers and the important landscapes in which they live, and can offer advice on registration, financing and the conditions that need to be fulfilled. Please contact us with any questions at:



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Web: www.ansv.ro



**European Commission
Representation in Romania**
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**DON'T FORGET . . . CONTACT YOUR LOCAL
VETERINARY OFFICER TO REGISTER AS A PRODUCER!**

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Ministerul Agriculturii
și Dezvoltării Rurale



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