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**Report Highlights:**

Romania continues to be a growing market for U.S. food and agriculture exports. Romania's total resident population is 19.05 million people, which is a marginal increase from previous years, with about 48 percent living in rural areas (2023 data). The annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 percent in 2023, an improvement from the 13.8 percent in 2022. In 2023, Romania's total agricultural imports reached \$14.6 billion, a 5 percent increase over 2022, of which 56 percent were sourced from EU Member States (MSs). Germany, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, and the Netherlands were Romania's major trading partners in 2023. Meat, dairy, grains, oilseeds, and beverages were the major product import categories.

## Market Fact Sheet: Romania

### Executive Summary

Romania has been a growing market for U.S. food and agriculture exports. Romania's total resident population is 19.05 million people, which is a marginal increase from last year, with about 48 percent living in rural areas (2023 data). The annual rate of inflation reached 10.4 percent in 2023, an improvement from 13.8 percent in 2022.

### Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products

In 2023, Romania's total agricultural imports reached \$14.6 billion, a 5 percent increase over 2022, of which 56 percent were sourced from EU Member States (MSs). Germany, Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, and the Netherlands were Romania's major trading partners in 2023. Meat, dairy, grains, oilseeds, and beverages were the major product import categories. At the same time, Romania's exports – consisting of grains, oilseeds, live animals, and fats – reached \$13.2 billion, experiencing a year-on-year growth of 5.3 percent.

The United States is a top-20 supplier of food and agriculture to Romania. Valued at \$210.6 million in 2023 (up 10.7 percent from 2022), U.S. goods flow into Romania either directly from the United States (mainly bulk and intermediate products) or are transshipped through the other western European Union (EU) ports of entry. Transshipment is the most common way consumer-oriented products enter Romania, and mainly through ports in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany.

### Food Processing Industry

Retail value sales for processed foods increased by 14 percent in 2023 to \$1.3 billion. Meat and seafood substitutes were the best performing category in 2023, with retail value sales growing by 15 percent to \$54.7 million.

### Food Retail Industry

Grocery retailers continued to dominate retail value sales in 2023 because Romanians traditionally allocate a significant share of their spending to food. In 2023, Romanians spent \$33.6 billion in offline/instore food retail and \$319 million on online food retail.

<i>SWOT Analysis</i>	
<i>Strengths</i>	<i>Weaknesses</i>
Romania is accessible by sea and has an efficient distribution network. Romanians spend approximately 40 percent of their incomes on purchasing food products. Marketing costs are low.	Some U.S. exports are disadvantaged because of EU non-tariff barriers and import duties.
<i>Opportunities</i>	<i>Threats</i>
U.S. high-value products could enjoy increasing demand due to growing incomes, fast developing food retail networks, and changing consumption habits towards high-quality products.	EU suppliers have competitive advantages due to their geographic location and ability to deliver small volumes.

### *Quick Facts CY 2023*

#### **Imports of Consumer-Oriented Products**

\$14.6 billion

#### **Top 10 Growth Products Imported in Romania**

- |                   |                        |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Meat           | 2) Oils                |
| 3) Dairy products | 4) Beverage & spirits  |
| 5) Fruits & nuts  | 6) Baking products     |
| 7) Vegetables     | 8) Sugar confectionary |
| 9) Cocoa          | 10) Coffee             |

#### **Food Industry by Channels (\$ billion) 2023**

Food Exports – Agricultural and Related Products (2023)	13.2
Food Imports – Agricultural and Related Products (2023)	14.6
Retail	33.6
Food Service	4.2

#### **GDP/Population**

Population (*millions*): 19.05

GDP (*\$ billion*): 351

GDP per capita (*\$*): 18,374

Exchange rate (2022): \$1=4.68 Romanian RON

Exchange rate (2023): \$1=4.57 Romanian RON

#### **Sources:**

Euromonitor, Eurostat, Trade Data Monitor, World Bank, Nation Institute of Statistics, Local sources

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## I. MARKET OVERVIEW

In 2023, Romania's real gross domestic product (GDP) growth decelerated to 2 percent, following the 4.6 percent rise the previous year. The growth rate was slightly below the Eastern European average of 2.3 percent, indicating a relatively weak performance by the Romanian economy. Despite this, the country's GDP per capita reached \$18,374, surpassing the regional average of \$14,763. Over the year, private spending increased by 2.9 percent year-on-year, while public consumption grew by 2.8 percent year-on-year. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) and exports also witnessed growth, increasing by 5.8 percent and 4.5 percent, respectively. However, the country's economic growth was somewhat constrained by high inflation and sluggish private credit growth, which limited domestic demand.

Looking ahead to 2024, Romania's economic development is projected to accelerate, with real GDP predicted to grow by 3.1 percent. This anticipated growth will be supported by the European Commission's approval of Romania's amended Recovery and Resilience Plan in [November 2023](#). With the country's economic growth surpassing expectations, the revised plan involves a reduction of around \$2.16 billion in recovery plan funds, leading to a current allocation of \$30.7 billion. The allocation comprises \$16 billion in loans and \$14.7 billion in grants. The funds are intended to bolster investment and foster sustained economic growth in Romania over the period to 2026.

Romania experienced a decline in inflation to 10.4 percent in 2023, a significant drop from the previous year's rate of 13.8 percent. The decrease was largely due to the implementation of stricter monetary policy, a slowdown in economic growth, and a reduction in food commodity and energy prices. However, certain sectors, such as alcoholic drinks and tobacco products, and housing, saw significant price increases. In addition, rises in prices of services and non-food items remained robust.

Looking ahead, inflation in Romania is forecast to slow down further to 5.7 percent in 2024. The further reduction in price pressures is predicted to be driven by continuing tight monetary policy, lower energy costs, the normalization of prices for manufactured goods, and a slowdown in demand.

In 2023, Romania saw a 4.5 percent increase in the value of goods exported, largely driven by growth in exports of mineral products. Machinery and electronic equipment remained the largest export category, accounting for 25.8 percent of the country's total export value. However, exports of goods constituted only 28.8 percent of Romania's GDP, falling short of the Eastern Europe average of 37.7 percent. Germany continued to be Romania's primary export partner, receiving 20.9 percent of all goods exported from the country. Over the year, the country's Port of Constanta recorded a historic high in grain exports, reaching 36 million MT in 2023, marking a significant 50 percent increase compared to the previous year, according to the Port Authority and the International Trade Council. The capability of significant grain exports from the Port of Constanta not only showcase the port's increasing importance in the region, but also emphasize the strength and flexibility of trade routes in response to changing geopolitical conditions.

In 2023, Romania's fiscal policy was characterized by a budget deficit, which amounted to 6.1 percent of total GDP. Over the year, the country recorded a 1.7 percent increase in government revenues and a 1.5 percent rise in public expenditure. The most notable growth in government spending was in economic services, while social security and welfare remained the largest spending category, accounting

for 33.3 percent of total public expenditure. The country’s public debt also increased over the year, by 3.3 percent, pushing the public debt-to-GDP ratio up slightly from 50.5 percent in 2022 to 50.7 percent in 2023.

In 2023, the country adopted a new [Pension Law](#), which involved a 13.8 percent increase in pensions, effective 1 January 2024. Additionally, two amendments to the pension law involve the recalculation of pensions under a new formula starting in September 2024, and raising the retirement age for women to 65 years by January 2035, from the current age of 62 years and one month. The [International Monetary Fund](#) (IMF) has noted that the recently implemented pension reform in Romania is predicted to make the pension system more equitable and reduce long-term expenditure. However, it is also anticipated to generate significant extra fiscal costs of approximately 1.5 percent of GDP in the upcoming years. Extra fiscal costs related to pension reform, coupled with substantial current account and fiscal deficits, could limit Romania’s ability to resist negative economic impacts. Nevertheless, according to the IMF, the country has some safeguards in place, such as sufficient international reserves, which have increased due to substantial EU fund inflows.

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The United States is a top-20 supplier of food and agriculture to Romania. Valued at \$210.6 million in 2023 (up 10.7 percent from 2022), U.S. goods flow into Romania either directly from the United States (mainly bulk and intermediate products) or are transshipped through the other western European Union (EU) ports of entry in Italy, the Netherlands, and Germany – which is most common for consumer-oriented goods.

*Table 1: Total Romanian Agricultural Trade*

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Agricultural imports (\$ Billion)	9.4	10.2	12	13.9	14.6 (+5.35 increase)
Agricultural exports (\$ Billion)	8	7.9	11.2	12.5	13.2 (+5.37 increase)
Agricultural trade Deficit/Surplus (\$ Billion)	(1.4)	(2.2)	(0.8)	(1.4)	(1.4)

*Source: Trade Data Monitor*

Table 2: U.S. Agricultural Trade to Romania

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Direct imports (\$ Million)	83.95	72.38	90.00	81.41	91.9 (+ 12.9 increase)
Indirect Imports (\$ Million)	80.00	104.88	92.00	108.82	118.7 (+ 9.8 increase)
<b>TOTAL (\$ Million)</b>	163.95	177.26	182.00	190.23	210.6 (+ 10.7 increase)

Source: Trade Data Monitor, National Institute of Statistics in Romania

## II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Romania has a total population of 19.05 million people. Major Romanian cities and their respective populations are Bucharest (capital, 1.87 million), Iasi (318,000), Timisoara (315,000), Cluj-Napoca (316,000), Constanta (303,000), Craiova (304,000), and Brasov (276,000).

Romania typically has 12 official holidays, and if local holidays fall on a Tuesday or Thursday, they can be officially expanded to create a four-day weekend. FAS Bucharest recommends that interested U.S. stakeholders check in advance before planning to visit so to avoid local holidays. Keep that in mind that Romanian dates are written in the day/month/year format.

Introductions: U.S. stakeholders may directly contact Romanian companies, although in-person introductions are appreciated and can help one's credibility. There is usually only one decision maker in a company, and that person is not typically the purchasing manager.

Seasonal sales: The holidays of Christmas and Easter offer significant sales opportunities. December sales are normally two to three times higher than during other months, and retailers often expand business hours to accommodate customers. During the holidays, retailers focus on higher-end products, as consumers tend to spend more.

Consumer characteristics: Romanian food shopping has changed dramatically in recent years, with consumers shifting toward product variety and being influenced by international trends. Many Romanians also look for the best cost-benefit ratio in their food and beverage purchases.

There are well-established brands in most food and beverage categories, and new-to-market products may require extra marketing efforts when first introduced. FAS Bucharest suggests visiting Romania for market-research, product testing, price comparisons, and to understand the competition.

U.S. exporters should establish good relationships with local importers, distributors, supermarkets, retailers, etc., as these stakeholders are critical in facilitating and promoting U.S. consumer-ready foods. Trade shows offer good platforms for raising product awareness and for meeting business contacts.

## **II. IMPORT FOOD STANDARDS & REGULATIONS and IMPORT PROCEDURES**

As an EU member state, Romania follows EU standards and regulations. Details about food laws, food additive regulations, labelling, specific standards, and import procedures are available in the Romania and European Union Food and Agricultural Import Regulations and Standards (FAIRS) [reports](#).

## **III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS**

### **Consumer Demographics**

Currently, Romanians aged 35-39 are the country's top-income earners, although by 2040, the top income age bracket will be 40-44. Given these age groups, demand for family-related goods and services -- like transport, education, and household products -- is growing fast. Still, the number of households in Romania is forecast to decrease moderately by 2040. In terms of household types, the decline will be mainly fueled by the shrinking number of couples with children, which is set to decline by 17.7 percent, accounting for 19.8 percent of all households by 2040.

Consumption patterns for people in their 20s tend to focus more on food and beverages, entertainment, and communications. As people in their late 20s and 30s begin to settle down and start families, they become more interested in family-oriented product categories.

According to the latest National Institute of Statistics (INSSE) data, in 2023, the average monthly revenue per household was \$1,570, and \$628 per person (an 11 percent increase over 2022). Total monthly expenditures per household were \$1,361, or about 86.7 percent of the total family income. Food and non-alcoholic beverages accounted for 35 percent of consumer spending per household, and 7.3 percent of average income was spent on alcoholic beverages and tobacco. Only 1.7 percent was spent in hotels or restaurants. More about income and consumption can be found in INSSE's latest [report](#).

### **Retail Market**

Ongoing inflation and rising living costs continued to challenge retail in Romania in 2023. The increase in energy, utility bills, and price points led consumers to adapt their budgets, as reduced disposable incomes increased the focus on essential items. Reduced purchasing power also shaped consumers' purchasing behavior, with an increased focus on buying goods through deals and promotions, reducing spend per basket. As such, while price increases led to positive retail value growth in retailing, it challenged retail volume sales.

Grocery retailers continued to lead the landscape in 2023, as Romanians allocated spending for essential items, including food and drink. Rising inflation placed pressure on consumers' expenditure, with price growth for basic food negatively impacting many Romanians, increasing the risk of poverty across the country. In response, the Government launched its program, Support for Romania, offering vouchers valued at \$55 (RON250), which were granted to more than 2.5 million Romanians. The vouchers were granted in four instalments and loaded on cards, with consumers able to use the money to purchase food through retail and foodservice.

Table 4. Top 10 International Retailers in Romania

International retailers in Romania	Turnover (mil. USD)			No. of stores	
	2022	2023	2023 vs 2022	2022	2023
Lidl	4,056	4,763	17.4	343	355
Kaufland	3,421	4,014	17.3	150	177
Profi	2,491	2,828	13.5	1,600	1,654
Carrefour	2,452	2,483	1.3	380	450
Metro	1,994	2,301	15.4	30	30
Mega Image	1,862	2,162	16.1	920	969
Rewe (Penny)	1,533	1,821	18.8	315	376
Auchan	1,482	1,587	7.1	186	440
Selgros	913	983	7.7	23	23
Cora	323	302	-6.5	10	10

\*The values are different in USD than in RON due to exchange rate

Source: Ministry of Finance.

*Notes for Table 4:* The Belgian-Irish group Ahold Delhaize (Mega Image) is to take over the company Profi Rom Food (Profi). The transaction would be concluded in the second part of 2024 with the approval of the Competition Council. Carrefour took over Cora hypermarkets and will close the ones with a low rate of profitability.

E-commerce continued to rise during 2023, with the strong penetration of laptops, tablets, and mobiles leading retailers to implement omnichannel strategies. The success of pure e-commerce retailers has led offline retailers to invest in their e-commerce presence to remain competitive, appealing to the rising number of online consumers. Physical stores continued to have advantages, allowing consumers to test products before purchasing while allowing immediate possession of the goods.

Table 5. Sales in Retail. Retail Offline vs Retail E-Commerce

(Million USD)	2020	2021	2022	2023
Retail	46,667.00	52,557.00	52,463.00	57,722.00
Retail offline	42,443.00	47,676.00	47,461.00	52,351.00
Retail e-commerce	4,224.00	4,881.00	5,002.00	5,371.00

Source: Euromonitor International

Inflation will remain high over the early forecast period, negatively impacting the purchasing power of many Romanians. The price of cereals will remain high due to rising prices for agricultural work and fertilizers, in addition to the drought that affected Romania in 2023. Rising prices and ongoing inflation will also negatively impact animal breeding and the price of basic food. Rising prices will lead to smaller purchase baskets, with consumers searching for affordable prices. As such, the appetite for shopping will be seriously diminished until the local economy returns to healthy growth and inflation is substantially reduced.

The informal economy in Romania has returned to growth, reaching 29 percent of the GDP in 2022, according to the report made by the Department for Economic, Scientific and Quality of Life Policies at the request of a committee of the European Parliament. This means that Romania has one of the highest

informal economies in the EU, with a high level of taxes and social contributions of 45 percent of the gross income, while wages are among the lowest in Europe.

The main sources for the informal economy are illegal employment, tax evasion, and unregistered businesses. These are generated by underground production, illegal production, activities within households, and other unregistered units. According to the National Institute of Statistics, retailing is among in the top three industries most affected. The economy still depends on cash, even if card transactions have increased. As such, the underground economy benefits from the higher level of cash used in Romania. Accordingly, in October 2023, the government launched a legislative initiative to reduce the use of cash in the economy for both companies and the population.

After several years of accelerated evolution, 2023 was a challenging year for e-commerce in Romania. Due to ongoing inflation and the high cost of living, many consumers reduced their overall spending, especially on perceived non-essential goods. This led to stagnation or even a decline for some product categories, with mass consumers becoming more cautious.

The rising price of products due to the high cost of raw materials, energy, transportation, and storage tempered the growth dynamics of e-commerce in 2023. However, habit persistence and a more permanent change in purchasing habits were positive for e-commerce sales. Romanians also enjoy the convenience of home delivery, a wide range of products and brands from which to choose, competitive prices, and easy returns policies. In addition, the number of online orders collected in-store continued to rise in 2023 –a trend that can also benefit retailers as consumers may be tempted to make an impulse purchase when they visit an outlet to collect their order. These benefits create differentiation for e-commerce, aiding ongoing growth.

Supermarkets will continue to remain popular, with consumer demand for proximity and a wide range of products driving growth. Supermarkets will meet the demand for cheaper products through the ongoing development of private label options for an increasing number of goods. For example, at the end of 2021, Mega Image supermarket launched the private label line “Mega,” which includes both food and non-food products. The range was widely available in all Mega Image stores at the end of 2022.

### **Hotel Restaurant & Institutional Food Service Sector**

The positive performance of consumer foodservice in 2023 was driven by the lifting of COVID-19 restrictions in March 2022. However, high inflation was seen from the last quarter of 2022, coinciding with rising consumption of heat, gas, and electricity due to the cold weather. This led to a noticeable reduction in growth for foodservice. Moving into 2023, a return to eating out was registered, as utility bills reduced, increasing disposable incomes.

Despite this, high inflation in 2023 placed pressure on consumer foodservice operators, who were challenged with the rising prices of food ingredients and operation costs. Several methods were put in place to remain profitable. This included price rises, portion size reductions, simplified meal plans, and a decrease in the number of meals on the menu. In addition, staff shortages continued to impact players in 2023. Due to these factors, few operators succeeded in reaching the pre-pandemic sales levels of 2019.

The pent-up demand following COVID-19 led to a rise in leisure and entertainment, which fueled growth in consumer food service sales. Additionally, a boom in domestic tourism was noted, with local



holidays attracting many Romanians who were unwilling to spend a higher amount of money on foreign trips, supporting the development of domestic foodservice. Government holiday vouchers also encouraged domestic tourism, with vouchers granted to three million Romanians. With a face value of \$317, holiday vouchers were used solely to travel, incentivizing Romanians to spend holidays in the country, driving sales for consumer foodservice.

## **Food Processing Sector**

According to Euromonitor, the persistently high inflation in 2023 has significantly diminished the purchasing power of most of the Romanian population. This financial strain has been further exacerbated by the escalating average shelf prices of processed meat and seafood, compelling consumers to rethink their purchasing patterns to cope with the soaring cost of living. Despite Romania's standing as a traditional producer of processed meat with a multitude of regional and national suppliers, the surge in raw meat prices at the farm, increased energy costs for meat processing, elevated packaging expenses, and amplified logistics and retailing costs have collectively prevented the maintenance of affordable shelf prices. Consequently, consumers are turning to more budget-friendly options, leading to a resurgence in demand for unpackaged chilled meat, particularly in specialist stores and dedicated areas within international grocery chains. This trend reflects a return to prioritizing daily needs, as most small local grocers adopt the norm of selling unpackaged chilled processed meat over the counter.

The traditional consumption of processed meat continues to drive sales in the largest product area in 2023, albeit facing challenges. The growth in average prices has resulted in a volume decrease, affecting both shelf-stable and chilled processed meat. The overall interest in chilled processed meat remains robust due to strong manufacturing and consumption traditions, offering a wide array of popular products such as salami, sausages, hot dogs, ham, and bacon.

The surging dynamics within meat and seafood substitutes are driven by an increasing consumer orientation towards a healthier lifestyle. Historically associated with religious fasting, these products have witnessed growing demand from individuals adopting diets excluding animal proteins. Although the category is relatively small, it boasts high growth potential, despite contending with pronounced seasonality dictated by religious fasts. Notably, shelf-stable meat and seafood substitutes, initially crafted to meet demand during fasting periods, dominate the category's largest size.

Euromonitor data show retail value sales for processed foods increased by 14 percent in 2023 to \$1.3 billion. Meat and seafood substitutes is the best performing category in 2023, with retail value sales growing by 15 percent in current terms to \$54.7 million.

## **Entry Strategy**

The best strategy for U.S. food ingredients exporters to enter the Romanian market is to contact local importer/distributors or food manufacturers directly. The main food manufacturers/importers/distributors understand the market and how to contact key stakeholders. Trade shows are also an effective way to promote new food ingredients products. The best method to reach Romanian retail buyers and prospective importers is to contact them directly via e-mail or to reach out to [FAS Bucharest](#) for additional guidance.

## V. AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD IMPORTS

Romanian importers generally view U.S. suppliers as reliable sources of well-known brands and high-end products. They usually prefer products with at least six months of shelf-life. Besides the product itself, packaging implies status, and innovation is also an important attribute. Products that combine these characteristics are more likely to succeed in Romania. U.S. food categories most often exported to Romania are tree nuts, fish and seafood, and pet food.

Product Category Imports 2023 (product code)	Main Suppliers	Key constraints over market development	Market Attractiveness for USA
Fish and seafood (03/1604/1605) Total imports: \$504.4 million	Netherlands - \$62.1 million Spain - \$43.6 million Czech Republic - \$41.8 million Poland - \$41.6 million <b>United States - \$2.5 million</b>	Romanian fish consumption is below the EU average. Price-quality ratio remains the main purchase criteria.	In 2023, U.S. direct exports to Romania increased by 9.2 percent, which shows growing interest for consumption. We can also see a 13 percent increase in the first quarter of 2024.
Beef (0201/0202) Total imports: \$97.3 million	Netherlands - \$28.7 million Lithuania - \$17.3 million Germany - \$9.8 million Italy - \$12 million <b>United States - \$2.58 million</b>	Market access is restricted because of EU non-tariff barriers. The EU tariff rate quota for beef also restricts U.S. access to this market.	U.S. and the EU agreed to grant the United States a country specific share of 45,000 MT duty-free high-quality beef (HQB) quota. Although general imports decreased by 8.5 percent, U.S. beef total exports to Romania increased by 29 percent, showing growing interest for consumption.
Nuts (0802) Total imports: \$50.9 million	<b>United States - \$13.1 million</b> Czech Rep - \$4.9 million Germany - \$7.9 million Belgium - \$3.2 million Hungary - \$6.9 million	Pricing may restrict target customers. The processing industry remains price-sensitive. Seventy percent of the U.S. imports come from indirect imports.	Lifestyle changes will spur growth. Food processing industry will focus on healthful products.
Fruits and vegetable juices (2009) Total imports: \$65.7 million	Germany - \$15.8 million Netherlands - \$7.5 million Greece - \$7.1 million Poland - \$8.8 million <b>United States - \$107,000 million</b>	Big players already exist in the market. Pricing may restrict target customers.	Consumers' focus on healthful products drives growth.
Wine (2204) Total imports: \$142 million	Italy - \$40.7 million Moldova - \$35.3 million France - \$21.8 million Spain - \$11.9 million <b>United States - \$1.2 million</b>	Own consumption and local brands are very well represented.	Growing interest for U.S. wines. In 2023, U.S. wine imports increased by 190 percent.

Distilled spirits (whiskey) (220830) Total imports: \$139.6 million	United Kingdom - \$76.3 million Netherlands - \$23.2 million <b>United States - \$15.3 million</b> Belgium - \$8.3 million Ireland - \$5.2 million	Significant domestic production and consumption. High excise taxes.	Total imports increased by 7 percent in 2023 and U.S. imports by 17 percent.
Pet food (230910) Total imports: \$385.8 million	Hungary - \$152.3 million Poland - \$83.1 million Germany - \$34.1 million France - \$19.9 million <b>United States - \$3.1 million</b>	Price range restricts target consumers and puts U.S. pet food in the premium price category.	Imported pet food dominates in Romania. Total market increased by 18.4 percent in the 2023.
Sauces, condiments, mustards (2103) Total imports: \$176.9 million	Germany - \$38.4 million Hungary - \$23 million Poland - \$18.1 million Slovakia - \$18 million <b>United States - \$1.77 million</b>	Price range restricts target consumers.	Sales of sauces, dressings, and condiments, particularly linked to international cuisines, increased by 55 percent in 2023. U.S. exports doubled, reaching 1.77 million.

Source: Trade Data Monitor, National Institute of Statistics Romania

## I. KEY CONTACT AND FURTHER INFORMATION

For specific stakeholder contact information, or further information regarding this report, please contact our office:

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**Attachments:**

No Attachments