1. Is there a monitoring entity of food prices, food price transmission or/and of contractual arrangements along the chain in your country? What is its name? When was it settled?

After EU accession, Romania has to deliver data for the Farm Accountancy Data Network (FADN) to the European Commission, in order to meet the needs of the Common Agricultural Policy. The purpose of the FADN is to collect accountancy data needed for:

- An annual determination of incomes in agricultural holdings;
- A business analysis of agricultural holdings.

Romanian Farm Accountancy Data Network - FADN collect accountancy data for the purpose of making an annual determination of incomes on agricultural holdings.
The FADN data are based on figures collected from returning holdings selected according to the selection plan. The official requirements and conditions applying to each of the returning holdings are:

- The economic size shall be equal to or larger than the threshold defined for the country 2000 Euro Standard Output;
- The returning holdings hold accounting information (although this might also be simplified registrations according to the Romanian legislation in force);
- Participation in the FADN is voluntary.

The official requirements to the FADN data are the following:

- They shall represent/cover data from commercial agricultural holdings accounting for at least 90% of the total Standard Output in the agricultural sector;
- They shall be representative at country level and at the level of each of the 8 FADN regions;
- They shall present data for the different type of farms in the Community typology (economic size and specialization), according to the latest statistics (General Agricultural Census and/or Farm Structure Survey).

FADN collect only the price for agricultural products (cereals, flowers and fruits) at the farm gate without VAT and animal values at the farm gate without VAT. We not collect information regarding food prices or food industry.

The Romanian Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development is the central authority responsible for the organization, implementation and operation of information system for agricultural and food market based on the following legislation:

- Government Emergency Decision no. 67 of 28 May 2008 on the organization and functioning of the Market Information System Agricultural and Food Products

- Order no. 445 of 4 July 2008 approving the Methodological Norms regarding the organization and operation of the information system for agricultural and food market and methodologies for the collection, processing, interpretation and dissemination of statistical data

2. What is the rationale behind the existence of this monitoring entity?
What does it add to what was done in the past on food prices in your country?

The main justification for the establishment of the system was to fulfill Romania's obligations as a Member State of the European Union in 2007, the observance of the legislation in force on the reporting of information on agricultural products and foodstuffs market by the Directorate General for Agriculture and Development rural European Commission.

3. Can you identify three key objectives of this institutional initiative?
Have they been reached? Did you set up an assessment's process? Can you describe experiences that were not as successful?

Objectives:
- The collection and reporting of information relating to market agricultural products and foodstuffs, the implementation mechanisms common market organization.
- Monitoring the market prices of agricultural products and development stocks.
- Compliance with the obligations set out by the European Commission regarding the communication of information to the market and at the same time providing real time information to achieve short term market analysis.

4. Who are the "clients" of this monitoring entity: government, specific stakeholders along the chain, consumers? How do they use the tool to your knowledge?

- Involvement of ministries, statistical offices, stakeholders along the food chain
- Financial implications for its regular functioning

5) Institutions involved
For collecting, verifying information, institutions involved are: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Department of Agriculture of the county (42 teritorial departments).

For providing information: traders, commission classification of carcasses of pigs, cattle and sheep, professional organizations, employers and interprofessional other authorities.

6. What is the future planned for this entity?

Adapt to the new provisions of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) on the common organization of the market related to information transmission methods, timing, frequency, etc.

7. If you don't have such a monitoring entity, are food prices at different levels of the chain available publicly? Is food price transmission / transparency an important issue for your government, for consumers and for stakeholders along the chain? Is there a plan to set up a monitoring entity?
Did you have one in the past and why did it stop operating?

8. What about the private sector: what is their demand for and willingness to provide greater transparency regarding price formation along the food chain according to your experience?

9. Have you identified impediments to price transmission along the food chain? Do you think that policies can help mitigating those impediments? In that context, have policy responses been taken to ensure that food markets are competitive and integrated in your country? What is your assessment of their effectiveness? Are there any policy related to relationships along the food chain in the pipelines?