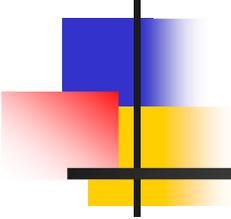


# **Information on market Surveillance in Republic of Moldova**

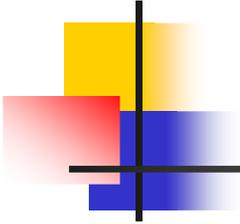
# The main directions of policy in field of market surveillance in Moldova



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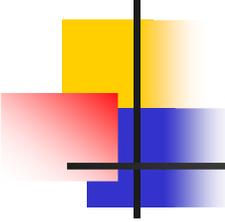
The policy in field of market surveillance is in accordance with the tendency of Republic of Moldova to harmonize its legal framework with European one;

At 22 of March this year in Brussels there was signed the action plan Republic of Moldova –European Union. One point of this plan point out that development of market surveillance in Moldova should be based on the good practice of UE member states.



Now in Moldova there took place the regulatory reform. One of the aim is to separate the activity of market surveillance from the activity of conformity assessment.

Take appropriate action against the person who placed a non-compliance product on the market.



# The market surveillance development ways

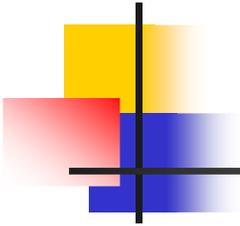
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The government decision regarding development of state control provides:

Planning of the controls, subject of control is made taking into consideration the danger that product may imply;

To carry out the control at manufacturers only as result of non-conformities product that was found on the market.

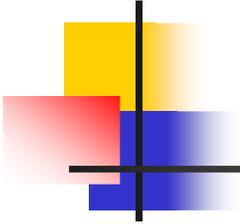
During two last years in Republic of Moldova there took place some changes in the field of market surveillance. First of all according to a government decision it was established the definition for terms “market surveillance “and “state control.”



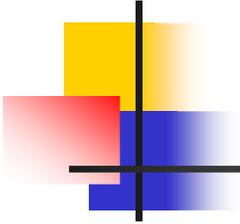
A special government decision provides the authorities that are appointed perform the state control.

According this decision in order to avoid the often controls of products at manufactures premises, importers and other companies several control authorities, must go to control al altogether together at the same time to one entrepreneur.

Another new way to carry out the market surveillance is to visit the manufacturer or seller with consulting mission. When the representatives from control authorities come to producers or sellers without the control goals, but for a consulting about framework, requirements and other consulting support like partners, this activity as result is more efficiently.

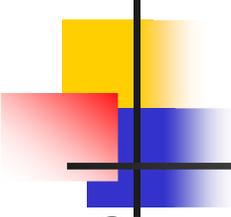


A good practice is to carry out the survey over one kind of product at the same time at many entrepreneurs. As result we can determine what is the main problem in this area. For example we have made during one month the survey regarding compliance of cosmetic products, another month regarding shoes. As result after these controls we have found out that the product without complete information about product can become safe for consumers.



In order to raise the level of market surveillance is very important to have the personnel with high level of knowledge. In this context we have of establish a system of training at least twice a year. Now we are interested in training which can involve the representative from EU member country or candidate member. As an example we can say about training which took place last year in Moldova with representative from Romania.

This year a group of state inspectors will take part in seminar in Republic of Belarus organized by EASC with topic “Market surveillance in CIS country and EU”.

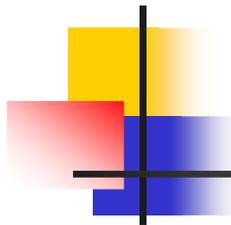


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On purpose to perform good market surveillance and to avoid a different approach by different interpreters in our system of market surveillance, there are several normative documents which provide the methodology and ways to carry out this activity

According to the mentioned methodology:

1. Each control must have an argument for which it was started (e.g. complaint from consumer);
2. To use 30 per cent of time planned for control for preparation to the control, because a good preparation for task is to have a good result;
3. To use not only the sanctioning tools but also and educational methods;

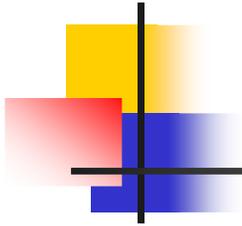


# Proposals

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We agree with those representatives who have underlined the necessity of elaboration of the terminology in the field of market surveillance. We are ready to contribute in this field. So we have sent to the secretariat the information about the terminology in field of market surveillance used in Moldova.

We consider that it is very important to start the negotiations between European Commission and UNECE aiming to conclude such agreement enabling the access to RAPEX for those UNECE countries which are not EU member.



Regarding the possibility of adapting ISO 9000 in the activity of market surveillance bodies, in our opinion it is relevant and it can become a way to approximate the procedure related to market surveillance.

The publication of the materials from the International Forum on Market Surveillance, which was held in Geneva in October 2002, is a good guide about the practice in each country and we purpose to continue this way to exchange the experience and to follow it