

Main EU requirements for goods safety and quality

Iryna Yemchenko¹, Liliia Lehusa²

1. Department of entrepreneurship and ecological expertise of goods, Lviv Polytechnic National University, UKRAINE, Lviv, S. Banderystreet 12, E-mail: irina_vladi@ukr.net

2. Lviv Polytechnic National University, UKRAINE, Lviv, S. Banderystreet 12, E-mail: ils2608@ukr.net

Abstract – The analysis of educational and scientific materials on the subject of adaptation of the national technical regulation system to the requirements of the EU. The research of key features of the European standardization system has been conducted. The main differences between the quality control system in the EU and in Ukraine are presented. The ways of adaptation of the domestic technical regulation system to the European space are proposed.

In the conditions of the need to reorient the EU markets for domestic enterprises, there is a problem of finding opportunities to adapt the national system of standardization to European requirements. It updates the expediency of analyzing the basic requirements of the EU for the safety and quality of products, as well as finding solutions for the integration of domestic production capacities into the system of economic relations of the European Union.

Key words: standardization, goods, import, quality, competitiveness, adaptation, requirements, reorientation, safety.

I. Introduction

The European Union is one of the largest common markets based on a free trade area with relatively free movement of capital and services.

The main condition for the proper functioning of the single market for goods and services is the elimination of trade barriers, it free movement of goods. Trade barriers arise due to differences in international legal standards, testing, certification and quality control procedures in different countries.

That is why it is very important to create a continuous development of international standards and the consistency of their implementation and application at the enterprises in accordance with the requirements adapted to the European requirements by domestic legislation.

II. Main material

Therefore, goods imported into the EU must meet certain requirements aimed at ensuring consumer protection in terms of product safety and quality. [5].

These requirements are divided into three main groups:

- technical requirements;
- environmental requirements;
- requirements in the field of sanitary and phytosanitary measures;

In addition, certain types of products at EU level set marketing standards, and also apply import restrictions, which can also be considered as mechanisms of protection of the domestic market from imported goods, the quality and safety of which does not meet the requirements of the European Union. [4,7]

The main technical requirements for the classification of the goods are: labeling, packaging products and the field of technical standardization. Accordingly, the manufacturer and the distributor must comply with the following basic rules:

- supply to the market products that meet the basic safety requirements;
- provide information to consumers about possible threats from the use or use of the product;
- inform the relevant national authorities about the potential and immediate hazards of products and cooperate with these bodies in order to implement and take measures taken to protect consumers.

The Directive provides that product safety controls are imposed on the competent authorities of the Member States. In particular, such bodies are responsible for:

- monitoring of conformity of products to the requirements of safety standards;
- the life of the necessary measures in relation to dangerous products and the relevant information of the EC.

Also functioning at the EU level is introduced – «Rapid Alert Systems for Non-Food Products of Major Risk» – RAPEX (Rapid Alert Systems for Non-Food Products of Major Risk) created for the purpose of operational exchange of information between EU Member States and the European Commission in the event of product detection poses a serious danger. [8,10].

Basic environmental requirements to be met by the supplier and verified by law :

- To regulate and control trade in the content of hazardous chemicals and mixtures
- Check for organic pollutants.
- Record, give evaluation and permission
- Products can be placed on the market if they are classified, labeled and packaged. [11].
- Execute rules for environmental protection.

Requirements in the sanitary and phytosanitary sector.

These requirements are classified in the areas of food, feed, plant and public health. [2].

Food products imported into the EU must comply with the conditions, including:

- the basic principles and requirements of food law;
- registration by EU importers of suppliers of products from the country of origin of goods;
- the basic rules of food hygiene and special requirements for the hygiene of food products of animal origin;
- rules for pesticides, veterinary drugs, genetically modified food and feed;
- special rules for certain food products (frozen food and mineral water)
- food products intended for certain groups of the population (products for infants and children);
- specific marketing requirements and labeling

The importation of products of animal origin and animals is carried out in accordance with these rules:

- the exporting country should be included in the list of states authorized to export this category of products to the EU;

- products of animal origin may be imported into the EU if they were produced in approved processing facilities in the exporting country
- imported goods must have a health certificate issued by the veterinary authority of the exporting country by the Patent Office of the exporting country;
- products can be checked at the checkpoint where the EU customs border crosses[4,7].

In the event that an outbreak of a veterinary disease has been found in a exporting country that is dangerous to animal or public health, the European Union applies certain protective measures, including the temporary suspension of imports from all or part of the country. [3].

It should be noted that the established rigid norms and requirements for goods imported into the EU provide protection of the European manufacturer and difficulties for non-EU trading partners. (Table 1). [1,9].

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE OF EU IMPORTS WITH NEIGHBORING COUNTRIES (%)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Belarus	22,6	21,8	21,8	23,0	21,7	18,9	20,0	24,3	31,6	19,2
Moldova	45,3	45,6	43,0	43,4	44,3	43,5	44,5	45,0	48,3	49,0
Ukraine	36,0	36,7	33,8	34,0	31,5	31,2	31,0	35,1	38,7	:
Armenia	31,4	33,2	29,7	26,4	25,6	26,0	23,8	24,4	24,2	23,3
Azerbaijan	30,9	29,3	28,8	26,7	25,4	32,4	27,7	35,1	33,8	:
Georgia	28,9	27,5	27,5	28,4	28,2	29,2	30,2	28,3	27,6	32,5

Thus, analyzing imports from EU countries to neighboring countries, we can conclude that the largest share of imports from the EU is Moldova 49%, Ukraine 38.7%, Georgia 32.5% (Table 1)

Conclusion

As a result of the study of educational material on the subject of adaptation of the national product to the requirements of the European Union, the main criteria for classifying the requirements for import of goods, the rules on which should be guided by manufacturers of products and the dynamics of the import of neighboring countries from the EU.

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