



THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF STANDARDIZATION ENSURING AUDITING AND CERTIFYING THE QUALITY OF GOODS

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Abstract

Standardization, ensuring quality auditing and certification are essential both to the development and distribution of goods corresponding to customer expectations and to strengthen relationships between companies so that they can coordinate their actions on the market in order to increase efficiency, effectiveness and customer satisfaction.

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utility, quality, food,
manufacturing,
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INTRODUCTION

Standardization is the result of the technical and economic development, of technical documents, resulting from rational and consistent product quality control and of their technical movements. Standardization aims to correlate user requirements with producers opportunities to obtain products with high quality features, with maximum economic efficiency.

1. OBJECTIVES AND CONTENT OF STANDARDIZATION

Standardization is the action of determining and applying the rules, with the aim to promote the activities and products that meet superior economic, technical and social demands, regarding consumer and environmental protection.

According to the Romanian legislation, standardization is envisaged, in particular for:

1. improving quality of life;
2. achieving overall savings of material, energy and human effort;

3. protection of life, health and safety of persons, for protection of the environment and the interests of consumers;
4. consumer protection;
5. international recognition of Romanian products and services;
6. promoting the results of science and technology;
7. establishing a uniform system of requirements for compliance certification;
8. representation of the interests of the national economy in European and international standardization activities.

The main objectives of standardization are:

- the continuous improvement of quality and competitiveness of products. The standards specify the minimum level of key quality characteristics, methods of testing and analysis, methods of making the reception quality of batches of goods, packing, transport, storage, etc., and

prerequisites are complied ensure this objective;

- promoting technical progress and accelerating production renewal;
- streamlining the size of the goods range and types;
- facilitating the international exchange of information and goods.

Through technical terminology adopted by symbolization, codification, standardization helps to establish a common language between the contracting parties, facilitating the conduct of internal and international economic relations. In this respect, economic contracts are made to international standards or recognized national parties. The quality of products is continuously improved by standardization. Standardization establishes basic parameters, technical, indicators of reliability and maintainability, methods of analysis and testing of the products and the conditions which raw material, materials, gauges and control, etc. must meet. The basis of standardization are:

- classification, which seeks to establish a rational and economical series of types and sizes of products according to their purpose, similarities in terms of construction, to the needs in a given period;
- unification is closely related to classification and has the effect of reducing diversity by combining several options, especially in terms of size and shape;
- aggregation, as the use of similar parts constructively combined to form appropriate equipment variants working in diverse conditions;
- modulation, common to a number of products.

Applying it specifically, classification ensures the functioning of food chains, that fixing some dimensions of the product is in correlation

with package dimensions, means of transport and storage.

Romania is currently developing the following categories standards, coordinated by the Standards Association of Romania ASRO:

- Roman standards SR;
- SP professional standards;
- company standards SF.

2. QUALITY ASSURANCE, QUALITY AUDIT, QUALITY CERTIFICATION

Ensuring quality includes all planned and systematic actions that provide confidence that the goods or services meet the requirements, actions pursued in their application by an independent neutral body. Quality assurance is necessary to achieve the desired level of quality at the best price, consumer protection and access to the international market. To do this, a quality system must be applied that includes the organizational structure, responsibilities of each employee, capabilities, resources and activities across the enterprise.

Quality assurance system track quality management, i.e. the correct sizing of production by avoiding excess quality or poor quality because both are leading to additional costs. Quality assurance includes generally all measures are taken to consistently achieve a certain quality of products.

Quality audit is a systematic and independent examination aimed to determine whether activities and results met earlier arrangements if they are implemented effectively and are suitable to achieve the objectives of meeting the freight market as required and according to consumer requirements. Audit is to hear, to listen, to examine. The audit does not control people, but their activity. Quality audit can be internal or external. The internal audit is carried out on behalf of the management to assess the state of the quality system established policy on quality and new objectives of the enterprise. The external audit is made by the customer or by an independent organization. Peculiarities of external audit to internal audit are:

- triggers to make the initial assessment of a supplier when a customer wants contractual relations or conducting checks after relationships;
- occurs when the client indicates the rules to be satisfied by the quality system of the supplier.

Quality certification is not mandatory, but in view of the advantages it presents, the company must be concerned to implement this system as quickly and as efficiently as possible. Quality certification is a confirmation of the beneficiary trust in the technology used, the product and the manufacturer. Quality Certification means a modern management concept that provides more credibility to certain products, as a way to penetrate certain markets.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Advantages for producers through quality certification means increased confidence, increased competitiveness, overcoming competition, favorable terms of sale, export promotion and access to domestic and foreign markets. Quality certification is voluntary, at the request of the manufacturer, or required for some products must ensure safety and consumer protection and the environment. Certification is carried out by the National Commission for Standards, Metrology and Quality or can call on quality certification bodies. In our country, the system of quality certification is coordinated by the Romanian Institute for Standardization (IRS), which facilitates agreements between certification bodies and testing laboratories in other countries. Regulations and certification procedures are established in accordance with Romanian standards for certifying quality.

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