The main strategic document that regulates the entrepreneurial activity developed by the Ministry of Economy is the Strategy on Reform of State Regulation on Entrepreneurship Activity 2013-2020.

The Strategy vision is to change the philosophy of the reform effort. In the past, the major focus was on deregulating – eliminating the unnecessary regulations and the excessive administrative requirements, which highlighted the quantity rather than the quality of reforms. Now, it is the moment to focus on developing a more intelligent regulatory system that will be underpinned by clear competitiveness criteria. The envisaged regulatory system will comprise the principles of “intelligent regulation” characterized by the following features:

• Intelligent regulation generates social and environmental benefits and improves the conditions for competitive and innovational economy. The regulation must be as effective as possible, but never more complicated or costing than it should be.

• Intelligent regulation is a more receptive regulation that adapts to scientific, technological and global market evolutions in the field of stopping or preventing the risks and facilitating the innovation. It sets the performance standards for business regulation instead of prescribing exact processes providing flexibility for innovation.

• Intelligent regulation is a joint responsibility where the state, individuals and the private sector play an active role in transforming the system into a more efficient one.

• Intelligent regulation is characterized by clear rules that are fully observed.

A successful regulatory reform is an ongoing process of identifying and assessing problems, identifying solutions and reviewing the regulatory framework. The process also refers to the development of institutional capacities and stimuli for encouraging full implementation in practice of the amendments to the regulatory framework, with maximum positive impact on the private sector competitiveness. As a result, the actions taken to foster the regulatory reform in the Republic of Moldova so far can have a legal regulatory aspect – improving the legislation, as well as an institutional and administrative dimension. The legislative efforts made within the reform have included the principles of good regulation. In this regard, there are three phases of the guillotine process. “Guillotine no. 1” has served to eliminate the unnecessary regulatory acts of central public authorities and of the Government. “Guillotine no. 2” has referred to the laws setting the principles of good regulation for the future progress in improving the regulatory environment. It mandated the analysis of the regulation impact (ARI) as a nucleus of a more rational system in developing regulations. Finally, “Guillotine no. 2+” addressed the “permissive acts” in exactly the same way as “Guillotine no. 1”
addressed the unnecessary regulations.

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