



# ANALYSIS METHODS DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN THE CONDITIONS OF THE CONTEMPORARY STATE OF STANDARDIZATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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<b>Article history:</b>		<b>Abstract:</b>
<b>Received</b>	November 2 <sup>nd</sup> 2020	The process of formation and implementation of scientific and technical policy in the field of standardization has been studied, and the experience of the development of standardization in countries with market economies has been analyzed and summarized. The main directions of improvement of legislative and regulatory acts on standardization in the Republic of Uzbekistan have been studied. Based on the analysis of the consumer market and its trade and economic cooperation with foreign countries, the priority directions and application of international standards and rational methods of harmonizing national standards are recommended;
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## 1. INTRODUCTION.

Standardization is based on the latest achievements of science, technology and practical experience and determines progressive, as well as economically optimal solutions to many national economic, sectoral and intra-industrial problems. By organically combining functional and applied sciences, it contributes to strengthening their focus and the fastest implementation of scientific achievements. So, the country's transition to a market economy with its inherent competition, the struggle for consumer confidence makes commerce specialists more widely use the methods and rules of standardization in their practice to ensure the high quality of goods, works and services. The effectiveness of standardization as a form of regulation of processes and results of activity in all spheres of production, technical, trade, economic, social and other relations is confirmed at the international and regional levels, in the scale of standardization work in countries with developed market economies. World and domestic experience has revealed a wide range of problems and tasks that can be solved with the involvement, and sometimes exclusively by means of standardization, and also demonstrates various forms and methods of solving these problems, which are determined by the state and trends of economic development, conditions and factors of its functioning. Formulation of the problem. The quality problem is relevant for all countries, regardless of the maturity of their market economy. To become a participant in the world economy and international economic relations, it is necessary to improve the national economy, taking into account world achievements and trends. According to Article 2 of the Law "On Standardization" in the Republic of Uzbekistan there is a standardization system that regulates the general organizational and technical rules for carrying out standardization work. In order to improve the activities of business entities and improve the quality of products, the "Institute of Standards" of the "Uzstandard" agency analyzed the existing about 600 Standards of organizations (Ts) and developed drafts of 7 State Standards (O'z DST) instead. In pursuance of the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2018 No. PP-4059 "On measures for the further development of systems of technical regulation, standardization, certification and metrology", as well as in order to ensure the effective organization of the activities of the Scientific Research Institute of Standardization, Certification and Technical Regulation at the Agency "Uzstandart" prizes Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated March 14, 2019 No. 220 "On the organization of the activities of the research institute for standardization, certification and technical regulation at the agency" Uzstandard ". [12] On the basis of this, the resolution approved the Charter of the Scientific Research Institute for Standardization, Certification and Technical Regulation under the Agency "Uzstandard", the structure of the Scientific Research Institute for Standardization, Certification and Technical Regulation under the Agency "Uzstandard", the Regulation on the procedure for the adoption and application of international, interstate, regional standards and standards of foreign

countries as well as, Regulations on the procedure for organizing the activities of technical committees for standardization. The aim of the work is to develop theoretical and methodological foundations for ensuring the competitiveness of products by means of adopting international standards and harmonizing national standards and practical recommendations for their implementation in a market economy. Research methods. The technique is a theoretical and normative-technical approach to work. In accordance with the Regulations on the procedure for adopting and applying international, interstate, regional and foreign standards in the republic, special requirements have been established for the adoption of international, interstate, regional and foreign standards and standards in the republic, as well as their approval [3]. Adoption in the republic of international, interstate, regional standards and standards of foreign countries is carried out according to the scheme according to Fig. 1. International standards are adopted in the form of state standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan in the state language and in one of the original languages. The adoption of international standards in the republic is carried out in the form of state standards of the Republic of Uzbekistan:

- identical to international standards, designated by the abbreviation IDT;
- modified in relation to international standards, designated by the abbreviation MOD;
- nonequivalent in relation to international standards, designated by the abbreviation NEQ.

Regional standards are directly accepted with the preservation of the identification number in the state language and in one of the original languages. The standards of foreign countries are applied directly with the preservation of the identification number in the state language and in the original language.

The standards come into effect after at least 3 months from the date of the decision on their application. If the document is adopted instead of the current standard, a transition period is envisaged - no more than 12 months. The adopted standards are included in the State Fund of normative documents in the field of technical regulation, Uzstandart keeps a register on them. Information about the adopted documents is published on the official websites of Uzstandart and the Institute no later than 5 days after the decision on their application is made. An International Standard contains rules, guidelines or characteristics designed to achieve optimal performance in a given context. In addition to product standards, other examples include test methods, codes of practice, guiding standards, and management system standards. Standards are the product of collaboration and agreement, and they are collective work. Representatives of interested organizations specializing in the field come together to draw up the standard, while the development and verification process is supported. Typically, technical committees include representatives from industry bodies, research organizations, local and central authorities, as well as end users of the standards. International Standard is the result of consensus among the participants in the ISO organization. It can be used directly or through implementation in the national standards of different countries [5]. International Standards are developed by ISO Technical Committees (TC) and Subcommittees (SC) in a six-step process (Figure 2)

### **Stage 1: Proposal Stage**

The first step in developing an International Standard is to confirm that a specific International Standard is needed. A new proposal (NP) is sent to a vote by the members of the respective TC or SC to determine if the item needs to be included in the work program. The proposal is accepted if a majority of TC / SC VCs ("members") vote in favor and if at least five VC members declare that they will actively participate in the project. At this stage, a project leader is usually appointed to be responsible for this program item.

### **Stage 2: Preparatory stage**

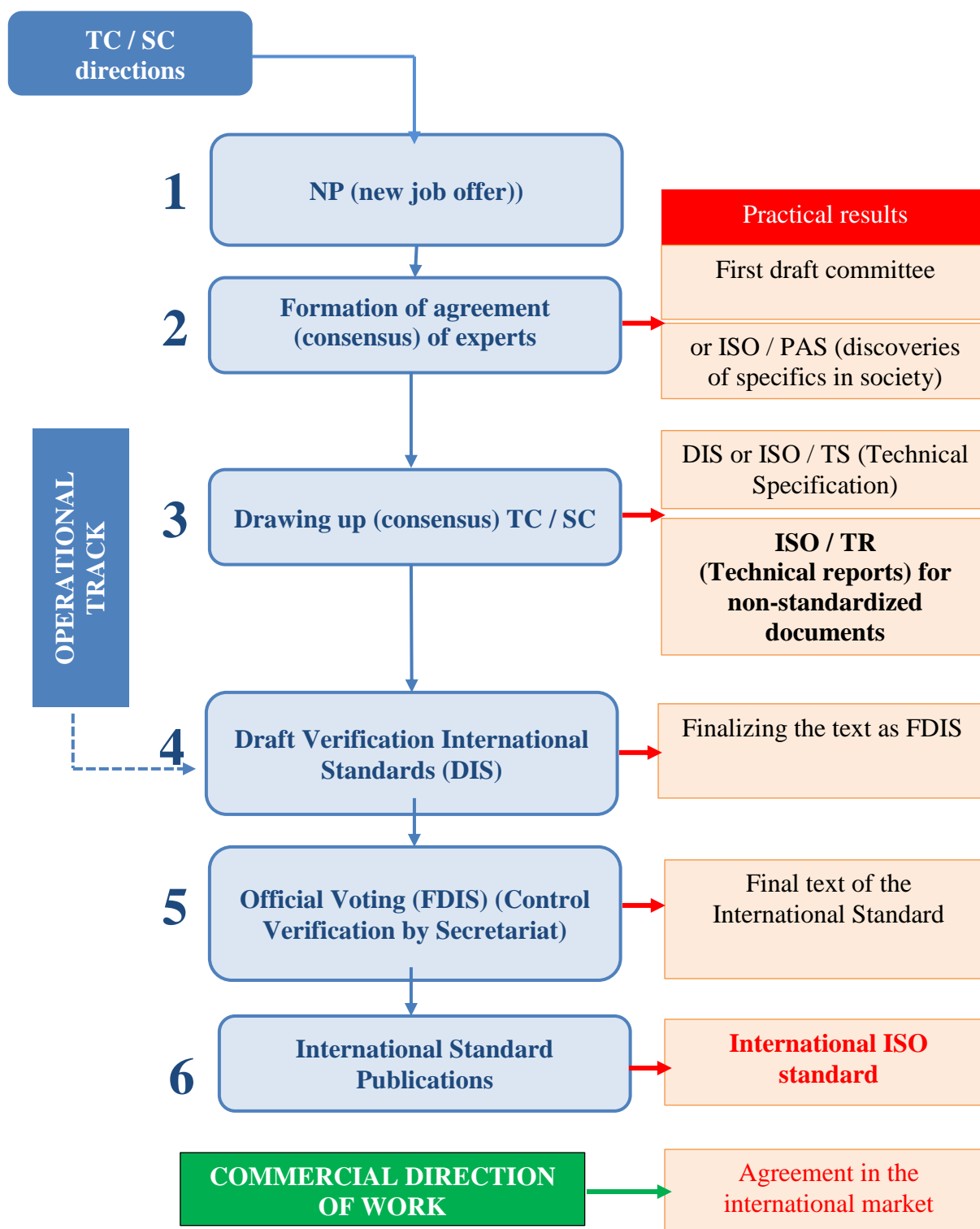
Typically, for the preparation of the working draft, the TC / PC creates a working group of experts, the chairman (convening member) of which is the project leader. Different editions of working drafts may be adopted until the working group decides that it has developed the best technical solution to the problem under consideration. At this stage, the draft is submitted to the parent committee of the working group for the consensus-building phase.

### **Stage 3: Committee Stage**

Once the first draft of the committee is ready, it is registered by the ISO Main Secretariat. It is circulated for comments and, if necessary, for voting by TC / SC U-members. Different versions of the committee draft may be prepared until a consensus is reached on the technical content of the text. Once consensus has been reached, the text is finally edited for submission as a Draft International Standard (ISS).

### **Stage 4: Issue Stage**

The Draft International Standard (ISS) is distributed to all ISO members by the ISO Main Secretariat for voting and comments within five months. It is approved for submission as the final version of the draft of the International Standard (OCHMS) if two thirds of the U-members of the TC / SC are in favor, and no more than one quarter of the total number of votes is against. If the approval criteria are not met, the text is returned to the original TC / SC for further study, and the revised document is published again for voting and comment as a draft International Standard.



<https://www.iso.org/ru/deliverables-all.html>

**Fig. 2. The procedure for the development of international standards**

**Stage 5: Approval stage**

The final draft of the International Standard (ISPS) is distributed to all ISO members by the ISO General Secretariat for a final vote for / against within two months. If technical comments are received during this period, they are no longer considered at this stage, but are registered for review during future revisions of this International Standard. The text is approved for submission as the final draft of the International Standard (ISS) if two thirds of the TC / SC U-members are in favor and no more than one quarter of the total votes are against. If these approval criteria are not met, the standard is returned to the original TC / SC for revision, taking into account the technical reasons presented in support of the negative votes.

### Stage 6: Publication Stage

When the final draft of the International Standard has been approved, only minor editorial revisions are permitted in the final text, if the need arises. The resulting text is sent to the ISO Main Secretariat, which publishes this International Standard.

### 2.CONCLUSION.

The study made it possible to formulate the main results in the field of theory, methodology and practice of ensuring the competitiveness of products by means of adopting international standards and harmonizing national standards. At the stage of transition to a market economy, the most important strategic task of industrial development is its structural restructuring aimed at developing those sectors of industrial production that increase its efficiency and increase the volume of competitive products. The solution to the problem of improving the quality and competitiveness of domestic products is impossible without the formation and functioning of a national standardization system built on the principles, methods and functions harmonized at the international level.

### LIST OF REFERENCES

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