

ANALYSIS OF POSSIBILITIES FOR INTERNATIONAL ACCREDITATION OF TECHNOLOGICAL PRODUCTION TEST LABORATORIES

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Abstract: *This article analyzes the establishment of textile testing laboratories, their standard requirements and opportunities for international accreditation.*

Keywords: *Textile products, testing laboratory, standard requirements, international accreditation, ISO / IEC 17025 standard requirements.*

Introduction

Systematic work is underway to improve the quality and export volumes of products produced in the country, to ensure their production in accordance with international standards and to modernize existing testing and calibration laboratories, as well as to provide quality and safe products to the population.

In particular, the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 2019 No 4419 "On further improving the system of conformity assessment in the Republic of Uzbekistan and the development of a complex of testing laboratories."

In accordance with the resolution, a number of positive steps will be taken in 2020-2021 to radically improve the activities in the field of conformity assessment, develop a complex of interagency and innovative testing and calibration laboratories, attract private investment and eliminate technical barriers to trade by evaluating local products in accordance with international standards. increased. Including:

- A new law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On accreditation of conformity assessment bodies" has been developed and all necessary measures have been taken to submit it to the Legislative Chamber of the Oliy Majlis.

- In 2020, it became a member of the International Organization for Laboratory Accreditation - ILAC and the International Forum for Accreditation - IAF.

- In June 2021, the Asia-Pacific Partnership for Accreditation (APAC) applied for an international assessment.

- Introduced new accreditation schemes according to international standards ISO / IEC 27001: 2013, ISO 37001: 2016 and ISO 45001: 2018;

- 14 bodies have been accredited.

- Cooperation agreements were signed with the Halal Accreditation Agency of the Republic of Turkey (HAC), the Polish Accreditation Center (PCA), the Accreditation Office of Tajikistan;

- 5 international experts were involved, 13 international trainings were organized, 305 specialists were trained.

Analysis and Results

Accreditation is the confirmation of conformity by a third, independent party, which is issued to the conformity assessment body in the form of an official document and serves for the official recognition of the authority to perform specific conformity assessment tasks.

Accreditation is the process by which a government authority formally recognizes that an organization has the capacity and resources to perform specific tasks in assessing an organization's compliance, both domestically and internationally.

Conformity assessment is the activity of conformity assessment bodies to assess compliance with the requirements of technical regulations.

These requirements are set out in international standards developed by an organization such as ISO (International Organization for Standardization). Organizations engaged in conformity assessment are called conformity assessment bodies.

Successful conformity assessment activities can only be achieved with the high level of competence and trust of the participants in the conformity assessment. Such confidence must be ensured through accreditation. To do this, you need to follow the basic rules during accreditation:

- Transparency - the availability of information on the structure, management and decision-making;

- independence and impartiality - the absence of pressure in the implementation of activities and the decision on accreditation;

- Competence - a high level of staff training and the availability of resources to perform tasks;

- Confidentiality - protection of information from illegal and unauthorized dissemination;
- Unified approach - the establishment of general requirements, accreditation criteria, methods of work in the accreditation process;
- Cooperation with international accreditation organizations.

Accreditation is a regulator of strong trust and consumer confidence. The single procedure for laboratory accreditation is determined by accreditation standards. Most accreditation systems use international standards. This facilitates the recognition of accreditation results between economic actors and different systems. In addition, national standards or industry standards may be used for laboratory accreditation.

The standard for research laboratories is ISO / IEC 17025, which sets out "General requirements for the competence of calibration and research laboratories". ISO / IEC 17025 is a quality management standard for testing and calibration laboratories. The English version of the standard was first adopted in 1999. While testing and calibration laboratories want to demonstrate that they are technically competent and capable of obtaining technically sound results, the Standard sets out a number of requirements that must be met. The application of this standard will lead to the establishment of cooperation with laboratories and other organizations, in particular, the recognition of research results and calibration work by different countries.

The main advantages of accreditation are:

- guarantee of quality service;
- continuous improvement of activities;
- recognition of the reliability and authority of their conclusions;
- save time for the recognition of the competence of the laboratory;
- improving the skills and competencies of staff through regular inspections by the accreditation body.

Conclusions

Upon successful completion of accreditation, the subject receives an accreditation certificate and a special accreditation mark. In most cases, the accreditation mark is used for marketing purposes. An accredited person (laboratory) may use a special mark of the accreditation system to distinguish it from other laboratories.

In conclusion, international accreditation in accordance with the requirements of ISO / IEC 17025 will ensure the unconditional international recognition of research results (conclusions) issued by laboratories, reliable protection of the violated rights and interests of citizens and the provision of justice

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