

OPPORTUNITIES TO INTRODUCE INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS IN QUALITY OF TEXTILE PRODUCTS

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.6772996>

**Oqboev Alisher Rasuljanovich¹,
Usmonxonova Malikaxon Turobxon qizi²**

*¹Doctor of Philosophy in Economics (PhD), Namangan Institute of
Engineering and Technology, Namangan City, Republic of Uzbekistan,
Uzbekistan*

*² Master Student, Department of "Metrology, Standardization and Quality
Management (Cotton, Textile and Light Industry)", Namangan Institute of
Engineering and Technology, Namangan City, Uzbekistan*

Abstract: *This article analyzes the possibilities of implementing
international standards in ensuring the quality of textile products and draws
appropriate conclusions.*

Keywords: *International standard, quality, quality management, ISO,
GOST, CEN, Oeko-Tex, SE marking.*

Introduction

Normative documents on standardization should be based on modern achievements of domestic and foreign science and technology and in accordance with the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. They should not create unnecessary barriers to international trade.

Accordingly, the standards set out the initial requirements for the future of the product, which are faster than the capabilities of traditional technologies, in order to ensure the competitiveness of the product. Standards for products sold to consumers and changes made to them are subject to state registration free of charge in the bodies of the Agency "Technical Regulation" and the registered normative documents on standardization fund.

To ensure the safety of the product, the environment, the life, health and property of the population, the compatibility and interchangeability of the product in terms of technical and information, the unity of methods of control and the unity of branding The requirements set by the standards are mandatory for compliance with public administration bodies, economic entities. Production and sale of products without regulatory documents is not allowed (Law "On Standardization").

Analysis and Results

An international standard is a standard adopted by an international standardization organization. These are: The ISO standard is a standard

adopted in 1946 by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), an international standardization organization with more than 150 member countries.

EN European standard is a standard adopted by the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) in 1961, the CEN (Comité Européen de Normalisation, CEN). The IEC standard is a standard adopted in 1906 by the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC).

The rules of the United Nations (UNECE) are the rules adopted by the UNECE (UN Economic Commission for Europe), founded in 1947. CODEX ALIMENTARIUS FAO-WHO is a set of agricultural and food standards developed in 1943 by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), which has more than 197 member countries.

Regional or interstate standard - standards adopted within a regional organization in the field of standardization. GOST standard is a standard adopted in 1992 by the Interstate Council for Standardization, Metrology and Certification of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

A foreign standard is a standard adopted by a foreign standardization authority.

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) was founded in 1946. Today, 167 countries are members. To date, ISO has developed 24,158 international standards. These standards cover almost all types of technology and manufacturing. Today, ISO has 802 technical development committees.

IEC (International Electrotechnical Commission) The International Electrotechnical Commission was founded in 1906. Today, 170 countries are members. To date, 13,281 international standards have been developed by the IEC. These standards cover almost all types of electrical technology and manufacturing. Today, the IEC has 212 technical development committees.

CEN (European Committee for Standardization) International Electrotechnical Commission was founded in 1961. Today, 27 countries are members. To date, CEN has developed 16,209 international standards. These standards cover almost all types of technology and manufacturing. Today, CEN has 332 standards development committees.

Uzbekistan became a member of the International Organization for Standardization in 1994. Currently, 17,664 ISO standards are being adopted and implemented in the country. Today, the National Technical Committees for Standardization have 25 members in the ISO Technical Committees.

The International Electrotechnical Commission of Uzbekistan is expected to become a full member of the IEC on January 1, 2023. Currently, 9,154 IEC standards are being adopted and implemented in the

country. Today, the National Technical Committees for Standardization have 13 members in the IEC Technical Committees.

Uzbekistan has established cooperation with the European Organization for Standardization CEN in 2020. Currently, 10,916 standards developed by the European organization CEN are being adopted and implemented in our country. The competent authority for standardization and technical committees have established cooperation with the technical committees of CEN.

Our country is systematically working to develop industry, improve product quality and enter world markets. In particular, out of about 30,000 standards in our country, 19,000 have been harmonized with international standards and a register of international standards has been formed.

5,600 outdated standards, which have a negative impact on the mechanisms of a market economy, have been phased out, and 3,500 have been improved in line with modern requirements. An additional 26 technical regulations have been developed in accordance with international analogues.

Thirty-two textile companies have been certified to the Oeko-Tex standard. 21 companies received a certificate confirming the marking "SE" required in the European Union. Testing laboratories are being modernized and the quality of imported products is being studied.

Today, along with the sanitary-epidemiological conclusion, a certificate of conformity is required for 3,400 types of products. The head of state instructed officials to consider the issue of optimizing the list of products subject to sanitary-epidemiological assessment, the abolition of the requirement for additional certificates of conformity.

Testing of imported products is carried out during the customs clearance process, which takes up to 60 days. Therefore, the task is to set up a system for uploading documents in the electronic customs program at least 30 days in advance.

World experience is being used to improve the industry. In Europe, for example, only 28 high-risk products are subject to mandatory certification, while all other types are certified.

Work is underway to adopt international standards to replace the remaining 11,000 national standards that do not meet international requirements, and to transfer all enterprises to these standards from 2023.

Organize the activities of 20 testing laboratories in the system of the Agency for Technical Regulation at the international level, primarily to assess the compliance of food, agricultural, electrical, light industry, hygiene and perfumery products and construction materials with international standards. 'is moving. Today, the demand for SE labeling is growing in terms of increasing the volume and geography of exports to

European countries. The SE mark is a special mark applied to a product, confirming that the product complies with the essential requirements of the EU directives and the harmonized standards of the European Union, and that the product has passed the conformity assessment procedure. The agency label indicates that the product is not harmful (dangerous) to the health of consumers.

Scope of application of SE marking: children's toys, medical devices and equipment, construction products, pressure equipment, mechanisms and machines, radio communication, telecommunication terminal equipment, lifting mechanisms and elevators, personal protective equipment, gas appliances, etc. .

However, in order to further expand multifaceted and mutually beneficial relations with foreign countries in the field of standardization and conformity assessment, the Standards and Quality Control Board of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (PSQCA), the Indian Bureau of Standardization (BIS), Standards of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Relevant bilateral documents were signed with the Organization of Metrology and Quality (SASO).

The signing of these documents will help local exporters to implement international standards, identify and eliminate barriers to technical regulation of exports of domestic products to the markets of Pakistan, India and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

As a result of consistent reforms in Uzbekistan, the development of the light industry has undergone significant changes, and as a result, this sector has become one of the strategically important industries. This is due to a number of achievements in recent years, the radical reform of the textile and clothing industry, the growth of production and exports, the establishment of targeted textile and clothing enterprises in all regions of the country. the main reason was the estimated employment of the population in the regions.

Today, the enterprises of the light industry are leading in the implementation of international standards in the country, and about 1,300 enterprises have introduced various foreign standards. The figure is projected to reach 1,086 in 2019, 1,296 in 2020, 1,400 in 2021 and 1,650 in 2022. To date, 1,100 textile and garment enterprises that are members of the Uztexile Industry Association have implemented international standards ISO 9001: 2015, 45 OEKO TEX, 12 BSCI, 6 GOTS and 7 SEDEX.

Conclusions

In today's competitive environment in world markets, we consider it important to increase the volume of exports of light industry products and adopt international standards for entering new markets:

- *Short-term training and retraining of light industry enterprises on the basis of short-term training of specialists in the field of light industry, their ability to know, recognize, apply international standards in the field and their capabilities and conveniences;*

- *assistance in the implementation of international standards, further expansion of financial assistance provided by the government in the implementation of international standards;*

- *to identify the countries and markets that can export, based on the export potential of light industry enterprises, to study their requirements;*

- *providing light industry enterprises with relevant international standards and technical regulations;*

- *Establishment of testing laboratories depending on the level of specialization of the regions;*

- *Development of a control mechanism (introduction, evaluation, elimination, development) of international standards introduced in the industry.*

We believe that the above information, analysis, conclusions and recommendations will serve to increase the export potential of light industry enterprises, their stable operation in both domestic and foreign markets, as well as increase their competitiveness.

REFERENCES:

1. *Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan No. PF-6042 of August 18, 2020 "On additional measures for further development of export and investment potential of the Republic."*

2. *Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Standardization". 28.12.1993. № 1002-XII-son. № 1002-XII-son.*

3. *Meeting of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev on September 28, 2021 to discuss the effectiveness of reforms in the system of technical regulation, standardization, certification and metrology.*

4. *UzDSt 1.14: 1999 State standard "O'z SDT. Procedure for introduction of regulatory documents".*

5. *UzDSt 1.5: 1993 State standard "Oz SDT. Procedure for inspection, revision, amendment and cancellation of regulatory documents".*

6. *UzDSt 1.6: 2003 State standard "Uz SDT. Normative documents. Requirements for drafting, description, content and registration"*

7. *UzDSt1.5: 1993 State standard "UzSDT. Procedure for inspection, revision, amendment and cancellation of regulatory documents".*

8. *UzDSt ISO / IEC 21: 2001 State standard "Identification of international and regional regulations".*