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**TECHNICAL CONDITIONS, DEADLINES AND BASIC  
PRINCIPLES OF STANDARDS IMPLEMENTATION**

*Abstract: standardization is always aimed at solving important practical problems and serves scientific and technological progress. As we have already said, the development and revision of existing state standards of a new type is carried out in accordance with the “republican standardization plan for the development and revision of existing state standards of a new type”, which is formed annually. It is conducted according to certain principles*

*Keywords: standard, specification, implementation, principle, action, order*

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**ТЕХНИК ШАРТЛАР, СТАНДАРТЛАРНИ ЖОРИЙ ҚИЛИШ  
МУДДАТИ ВА АСОСИЙ ТАМОЙИЛЛАРИ**

*Annotatsiya: standartlashtirish doimo muhim amaliy vazifalarni hal qilishga yo`naltiriladi va ilmiy texnik taraqqiyotga xizmat qiladi. Yuqorida aytganimizdek, yangi turdagi davlat standartlarini ishlab chiqish va amalda bo`lganlarini qayta ko`rib chiqish har yili shakllantiriladigan “Yangi turdagi davlat standartlarini ishlab chiqish va amalda bo`lganlarini qayta ko`rib chiqish bo`yicha respublika standartlashtirish rejasi”ga asosan amalga oshiriladi. U muayyan tamoyillarga amal qilgan holda o`tkaziladi*

*Kalit so`zlar: standart, texnik shart, joriy etish, tamoyil, amal qilish, tartib*

## **Introduction**

In modern conditions of trade with foreign countries, international economic relations, and certification, there is an increasing need to improve the quality of products, increase their competitiveness, and conduct regular tests. Tests are often performed by a so-called third party or organization. The testing organization (individual) acts absolutely independently, protecting the interests of all interested parties, primarily the supplier (first party) and the buyer (second party) [1,2].

The concept of certification in a broad sense is any verification of compliance of a product or process with technical standards, working methods, rules, carried out by a third-party tool. Therefore, considering certification as a check, it is necessary to understand the conditional check carried out by bodies carrying out technical supervision to ensure safety during operation of pressure vessels, explosion-proof devices, ships, watercraft, aircraft, nuclear reactors and mining equipment [3,4,5,6,7].

## **Materials and methods**

This includes empirical methods such as modeling, fact, experiment, description and observation, as well as theoretical methods such as logical and historical methods, abstraction, deduction, induction, synthesis and analysis. The research materials are: scientific facts, the results of previous observations, surveys, experiments and tests; means of idealization and rationalization of the scientific approach.

The subject actively involved in activities related to certification is an expert auditor. He can usually participate in the certification of quality systems, production processes and products, as well as in the accreditation of testing laboratories.

An expert auditor is a certified person who has the right to evaluate and control the activities of institutions and enterprises in the field of certification.

An expert auditor may be a private person with sufficiently deep knowledge and experience of working with pilot production enterprises, scientific, educational and design institutions, as well as with established regulatory documents and experimental testing facilities certified in accordance with the procedure established by Uzstandard [1].

### **Results and discussion:**

The expert auditor performs the following functions:

- certification of products, processes, services, quality systems and production;
- monitor the characteristics of certified products, processes and services, as well as certified quality systems and production stability;
- control over the activities of accreditation and certification bodies, testing laboratories;
- give recommendations on certification.

Expert auditors have certain rights and obligations under the responsibilities assigned to them.

Currently, international ISO 9000 series standards are widely used.

The standards of this series are the main standards for quality control and assessment – international models designed for the implementation of quality systems worldwide, and serve to coordinate activities in the following areas [8,9,10,11,12]:

ISO 9000 - "Standards for general quality management and quality assurance. Guidelines for selection and application";

ISO 9001 - "Quality systems. A model that ensures quality in design, production, assembly and use";

ISO 9002 - Quality systems. A model that ensures quality during production and assembly";

ISO 9003 - "Quality systems. A model that ensures quality during comprehensive control and testing";

ISO 9004 - "Elements of common quality management systems. Guidelines";

ISO 10011 - "Guidelines for the verification of quality systems";

ISO 10012 - "Requirements ensuring the quality of measuring instruments".

There is a special standard in our republic to ensure uniformity of terms and definitions in the field of certification. This is the UzRST 5.5-93 standard. The terms and definitions are called. This standard defines the definitions of terms and basic concepts in the field of certification used in science and technology. Similar definitions of the main terms are contained in the convention of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On certification of products and services" [16], in a number of national standards [13,14,15].

### **Conclusion:**

The terms presented in the standard should be used in official documents if they are defined in the standards. In such documents, it is prohibited to use a synonym instead of a standardized term. However, it is allowed to change the form of presentation of the established definitions, if necessary, without violating the boundaries of the meaning of concepts [1].

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