



The Role Of The Technical Regulatory System In Ensuring Product Quality And Safety In Enterprises Producing Construction Materials

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the system of technical regulation in our country in the field of building materials production and its efficiency, coordinate state policy in the sphere of state (international) standards, increasing the competitiveness of enterprises through the introduction of international standards, planning processes, introduction of modern international standards, key challenges, prospects of implementation of national and international standards.

KEYWORDS

Technical regulation, regulations, product safety, quality management, standardization, quality control.

INTRODUCTION

At present, the needs and requirements for quality, affordable, modern building materials for the provision of affordable housing to the population, objects of the social sphere, non-residential and residential areas are increasing.

It is known that 55-60 percent of the cost of construction work is made up of building materials. In particular, the need for new types of energy-efficient, high-quality, affordable, lightweight and earthquake-resistant, innovative building materials on the basis of

the design of buildings and structures, modern architecture remains high. Through this, it is not difficult to perceive the development of the production of building materials and the responsibility entrusted to scientists, research specialists and manufacturing enterprises operating in the field.

In general, the large-scale construction and creative work carried out in our country requires the rapid development of the building materials industry, the organization of the quality and safety of products and services on the basis of international ISO standards and the experience of developed countries.

According to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On technical regulation" adopted on April 23, 2009 - technical regulation - is the establishment, application and implementation of mandatory requirements for the safety of products, works and services.

In the CIS countries of the 21st century, relevant laws on the formation of a system of technical regulation were adopted (in Belarus, Kazakhstan, Russia, Uzbekistan, Ukraine and others). A broad interpretation of the concept of "technical regulation" is defined by the establishment of requirements for an object.

The establishment of requirements is considered the most important element of technical regulation even in the CIS countries. The concept of "standardization" is undoubtedly aimed at regulating the entire range of activities of a person by establishing requirements, such as technical regulation.

For example, in the member states of the The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), this concept is understood as the control over the establishment and observance of standards in order to maintain the environment, the safety of citizens, the technical conformity of products.

Technical regulation within the framework of the The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) is understood by the state as documents that establish technical requirements for the product.

Many European countries and the US do not use the concepts of "technical regulatory" and "technical regulation". In them, voluntary standards by the decision of a specially authorized expert commission are subject to mandatory approval or references to voluntary standards are included in legislative acts.

For example, in the Republic of Belarus the concept of "technical normalization" is used (the norm is the norm from Latin - the normalized rules, the recognized mandatory procedure, the approved measure). Thus, standardization creates the regulatory framework for technical regulation, which means technical regulations.

Fundamentals of reforming the state system of standardization of Uzbekistan Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On technical regulation" in accordance with the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the World Trade Organization (WTO) provides for the transition to a two-category system, mandatory compliance with the requirements for products, works and services in the standards is mandatory compliance with voluntary and technical regulations.

The law "On standardization" introduced the following requirements to the standards along with mandatory requirements for the safety of products, the environment, life, health and property of the population:

- Ensuring technical and information compliance;
- Indicators of interchangeability;
- Unit of methods of their control;
- Labeling unit.

In accordance with the law, mandatory requirements for products, works and services

(Article 6) must be in all normative acts. Also, these requirements are repeated in the normative documents of the types of products, works and services, groups of products of one type.

It should be noted that the requirements for the safety of products, works and services are collected in a single document, that is, in technical regulation of one type of products, but ensuring the achievement of the goals established by the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “on technical regulation” covers a wide range of mandatory requirements of the state system of technical regulation.

The following requirements are included in the technical regulations:

- Requirements for use of labels, labels or labels, as well as their reflection and identification of the product;
- Tests, measurement rules and methods necessary to assess compliance of products, works and services with the requirements of non-compliance with the requirements of normative documents in the field of technical regulation;
- The procedure for the implementation of supervision of state repression;
- Methods and procedures for sampling, research and evaluation of the risk of damage to the life and health of a person, the environment;
- Specific requirements for products, works and services;
- Ensuring the protection of certain categories of citizens established by law;
- Technoogen feature related to the life and health of a person, property of legal entities, individuals and the state, transboundary hazardous production facilities that threaten the environment in the event of emergency situations.

The requirements for building materials can be determined by the consumers or organization based on the estimated needs of the

customers or the requirements of the regulations. Requirements to the building material and in a number of cases the processes associated with it can be specified, for example, in technical conditions, in the relevant standards for the product, in contract agreements and regulations.

In order to further expand the production of building materials, which have a stable demand in the domestic and foreign markets in the Republic, to organize the production of quality and competitive finished products, technical regulations are being implemented, after the adoption of technical regulations certain standards related to the production of these products at enterprises are being voluntary.

Technical regulation is a set of issues related to the formation of relations between the spheres of production and consumption, related to the requirements for product safety, production, storage, transportation, sale, application, operation and monitoring of compliance with these requirements.

In this case, the market is regulated on the one hand by the freedom of business and product circulation, on the other hand by the processes of production, service and conformity assessment and other requirements. In practice, a technical regulation is formed as a normative-legal document in the technical direction, which establishes mandatory requirements for product safety and related processes.

From an economic point of view, technical norms are a powerful tool for implementing economic policy with a certain share of conditionality. With the help of management by technical norms, it is possible to organize or eliminate markets, determine the level of development needs, launch new industries while maintaining the development of other industries, and take other similar measures.

Therefore, the state system of technical regulation created in our country will remain an

integral part of the economic policy of our country and will make a significant contribution to ensuring the implementation of the set priorities.

It should be noted that today there is a lack of interest in the introduction of technical regulations for construction materials, lack of theoretical and practical knowledge, international requirements, experience and skills related to the technical regulation system, lack of qualified managers and specialists in this field, testing laboratories and The non-compliance of the activities of certification bodies with the requirements of the technical regulatory system for assessing the quality and safety of construction materials creates problems in the development of quality and safe construction materials in many enterprises producing construction materials.

Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 10, 2010 “On measures to continue the implementation of the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan “On technical regulation” No.86, No. 207 of July 30, 2014 “On approval of the Program of development of technical regulations for 2014-2018”, No. 298 of October 19, 2015 “On approval of the National Quality Infrastructure Development Program until 2020”, in the resolutions of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated December 12, 2018 “On measures for technical regulation, standardization, certification and further development of metrology systems” DP-4059, programs for technical regulation development, standardization, certification and further development of the national system of metrology, radical improvement of the entrepreneurial environment, protection of health and consumer rights have been adopted in the Republic.

In accordance with the Programs approved in these resolutions, technical regulations establishing mandatory requirements for the

safety of construction materials are being developed and implemented.

Currently, the Ministry of Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the Association “Uzbuildmaterials” and other partner ministries and agencies have issued 8:

- “On the safety of construction of construction complexes”;
- “On the safety of stone, gypsum and ceramic products”;
- “On the requirements for the safety of reinforced concrete, concrete structures”;
- “On safety requirements for sanitary ware”;
- “On the Safety of Asbestos”;
- “On the Safety of Adhesive Materials”;
- “On the safety of polymers and their products”;
- “On the safety of paints and varnishes” are planned to develop technical regulations

It is known that in accordance with international experience, the development of standards is based on a single decision by consensus of all stakeholders involved in the relevant technical committees. This principle is also applied in the development of technical regulations, and all relevant agencies should be involved in the activities of the Expert Council, which develops them.

However, to date, a technical committee on standardization in the production of building materials has not been established. As a result, the normative documents on certain types of construction materials produced in the country are not sufficiently developed or the level of compliance of existing ones with international requirements remains low.

In addition, international documents (standards, regulations, rules) in the preparation of draft technical regulations by ministries, departments and other business entities related to the production of building

materials. comparison work with is not sufficiently coordinated and organized.

This includes the use of existing international standards in the State Fund of regulatory documents of the Agency "Uzstandard", the direct adoption of national standards of international and foreign countries or their harmonization with the current state standards of Uzbekistan, qualified specialists with international experience in the field. It is expedient to pay more attention to the issues of training and training of these specialists at the international level.

Research shows that during the certification and evaluation of quality and safety of construction materials it is advisable to take into account the requirements of technical regulations and accredit test laboratories and certification bodies in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations. At the same time, the level of quality and safety of products and services is determined by technical regulations. The organization of testing laboratories and certification bodies in accordance with the requirements of technical regulations is one of the problems that need to be addressed in the system.

To ensure the competitiveness of industrial enterprises in the face of changing market requirements, it is necessary to create safe working conditions by producing quality and safe building materials that meet international and national standards, thereby expanding product sales markets and increasing product exports, ensuring safety and reliability of technological processes.

In order to achieve the strategic goals of increasing the competitiveness of products in industrial enterprises, to establish a quality management system in accordance with international standards, to conduct regular marketing research to adapt to changes in market and consumer requirements, to introduce a quality management system to

improve consumer characteristics and quality. It is required to develop organizational, economic and scientific-methodological bases of education and development. The fact that the construction materials produced by domestic enterprises meet international quality requirements and international standards plays an important role in their worthy place in the world market.

The introduction of quality management systems and technical regulations in enterprises serves as a guarantee for the quality and safety of manufactured building materials. This will improve the quality of construction products and provide consumers with quality and environmentally friendly products.

Systematic work is being carried out in our country on ensuring sustainable growth pictures on production and export of competitive products, as well as on further deepening structural changes in the industry of building materials aimed at modernization of enterprises, technical and technological renewal.

In order to create favorable conditions for the rapid development and diversification of the network, attract investments in the processing of local mineral raw materials and increase the volume of export of building materials, the decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On additional measures for the rapid development of the building materials industry" of May 23, 2020 was adopted.

The resolution sets out a list of international standards in the field of building materials to be adopted by December 31, 2021 with state support.

In order to ensure the perfect development of this sector, the adoption of international standards and the implementation of decisions, 1 billion 600 million soums have been allocated from the state budget for the

Institute of Standards under the Uzstandard Agency were allocated.

In this regard, in 2019, a total of 577 international standards (340 standards and 237 reference standards) were translated into Uzbek and put into practice. In 2020, 542 international standards are being adopted.

Professors of the Uzbek State University of World Languages and the Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Construction were also involved in the development of these international standards.

Technical regulation and introduction of quality management in the construction materials industry will create new jobs by providing the population with quality construction materials, modernization of enterprises, reducing imports, expanding the production of export-oriented products, launching production facilities. The creation of, ultimately, the prevention of rising prices for construction materials in the domestic market and their reduction is an important factor in the development of the industry.

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