



**NATIONAL STANDARDS WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS  
REQUIREMENTS FOR HARMONIZATION**

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**ABSTRACT**

This article covers the requirements and rules for measuring harmonized standards, describing the test method, or applying it in a specific sector when harmonizing our national standards with international standards.

**KEYWORDS**

Quality, system, competitiveness, harmonization, standard, standardization, security, object, national standardization, coordination, CEN, regional standardization, compliance presumption, simplification.

**INTRODUCTION**

Today, special attention is paid to the development of industrial sectors in our country, increasing the geography of exports through the production of competitive products. Product quality and safety have so far been determined on the basis of standards. At the same time, ensuring the establishment of uniform requirements for product safety is gaining particular relevance with the intensification of the process of harmonization with international organizations [1]. At the same time, the introduction of international and harmonized standards into the production process, in turn, ensures that the product is of high quality and safe, and can compete adequately in world markets. In general, today, the production of products through the harmonization of national standards and other actions being taken allow Uzbekistan to actively cooperate with the world market of products and services and effectively develop the economy. The most important thing is to eliminate unnecessary administrative barriers, increase the competitiveness of local products, modernize the industry, ensure the safety of production and consumption processes, and protect the country's foreign economic interests. A standard is a document that specifies requirements for a particular item, material, component, system, or service, and describes in detail a specific method or step. Standards facilitate international trade by ensuring the interoperability of components, products, and services [2]. Standards are developed and defined through the exchange of knowledge and consensus among technical experts nominated by other interested parties, including, but not limited to, business, consumer, and environmental groups. There are several different types of standards. In general, standards contain requirements and suggestions or recommendations for products, systems, processes, or services. Standards can also be a method for

describing a measurement or test method or for establishing common terminology in a particular sector. CEN, one of the European standards organizations responsible for standardization in accordance with EU Regulation 1025/2012, shares a common policy on issues where there is mutual agreement and is responsible for developing a harmonized national standard that replaces any inconsistent national standard. Therefore, a European standard automatically becomes a national standard in a given EU country. Standards are voluntary, meaning that there is no automatic legal obligation to apply them, but laws and regulations may require compliance with them. Each European standard is identified by a unique reference code containing the letters "EN" [3]. European standards are a key component of the European single market and represent one of the most important issues for businesses. National standards are no longer harmonised solely for technical reasons, but are increasingly harmonised as a driver for social inclusion, interaction with technology and interaction in growing markets across industry sectors. With increasing globalisation, experts are developing standards at international level. An international standard can also be adopted as a European standard, which can be developed at international or European level and then adopted as both an international standard and a European standard through parallel voting. Standards are harmonised at the request of the European Commission and can be used by manufacturers, other economic operators or conformity assessment bodies to demonstrate the conformity of products, services or processes with applicable EU legislation. Standards are voluntary and must be implemented in accordance with the essential requirements or other provisions of the relevant EU harmonisation legislation [4]. Harmonised standards confer a presumption of conformity with the relevant requirements of the harmonisation legislation. The references of harmonised standards must be published in the Official Journal of the European Union. The presumption of conformity applies only to the essential health and safety requirements covered by the harmonised standard [5]. CEN standards stipulate that the manufacturer must carry out a risk assessment and conformity assessment procedure for the risk areas related to the relevant essential health and safety requirements. If a standard or part of a standard is referred to in a normative reference in a European harmonised standard, the specifications of the standard or the parts of the standard referred to therein are part of the harmonised standard.

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