



CURRENT ISSUES OF PRODUCT CERTIFICATION AT THE INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

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Abstract: *The article provides information on current issues of product certification at the international level, as well as the importance of product certification in the development of interstate foreign trade.*

Key words: *GOST, ISO 9000, certification, VNIIS- All-Russian National Research National Institute of Standardization, QSAR certification system, MEK certification system.*

Introduction

Our country is famous in foreign countries not only for its charming nature and hardworking, hospitable people, but also for its colorful markets for colorful fruits, vegetables and various products. In addition, our markets have another unique feature. If you walk through market stalls, vendors will offer you a handful of fruits to taste. There is a deep meaning behind this, let the buyer evaluate the product himself, that is, make sure of the quality of the fruit.

It is reasonable to acknowledge that this ancient order of trade in the East was the basis for the so-called "certification" activities in foreign countries.

Certification of goods is important in the development of interstate foreign trade, and mutual recognition of each other's certificates will be of great importance in the conduct of mutual trade. In international trade, states enter into unilateral, bilateral and multilateral agreements, depending on the recognition of each other's certificates.

The national certification system also includes foreign bodies accredited in the field of certification, including the Swiss firm SJS, the German firm German Control and the British firm ITS.

In Germany, the legal basis for certification is the laws on consumer protection, resource saving, labor safety, environmental protection, protection of life and health of the population. In Germany, in 1990, the law "On liability for the production of substandard goods" came into force. This is in line with the legislation of EU member states and is the legal basis for certification within a single market. This law covers a wide range of issues, from toys to certain types of equipment.

In France, the product certification system has been in operation since 1939. The first law in this area is the NF National Compliance Act. An improved version of this law is still used today. The main organization responsible for product certification is the French Standardization Association (AFNOR).

There are three forms of certification in Japan:

- Mandatory certification confirming compliance with the requirements of the legislation;
- voluntary certification by national authorities in accordance with national standards;



- Voluntary certification by private bodies for certification.

Compulsory certification is regulated by applicable laws, which establish a list of works subject to this certification. The requirements of the certification scheme are the conformity mark, the governing bodies responsible for the inspection and certification organization, the competent authorities develop technical regulations for the conduct of certification studies and approve them by the Cabinet of Ministers. The legislative authority for certification is divided between the ministries and the government. For example, 10 laws have been attached to the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Industry.

The main organization is the All-Russian National Research Institute of Standardization (Vserossiyskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut standartizatsii-VNIIS) for the organization of certification and accreditation systems of the Russian state standard. In Russia, the certification system is called "GOST" certification system. It is an open system that any organization or enterprise can access if it agrees to and abides by its rules.

Based on the "GOST" system, the documents of ISO and MEK, as well as 45000 series of EUROPA standards were obtained. The basic legal provisions, structure and procedures of the system were established in 1991 by state standards.

There is also the International Independent Certification Organization, which includes 7 major international companies for certification of products and quality systems Det Norske Veritas, Registr Lloyda, Tyuf-SERT and others. The main task of the organization is to implement and certify quality systems according to the international standard ISO 9000 series, and most importantly, to prevent re-certifications and to give a high level of prestige to certification.

In 1994, ISO initiated the establishment of a specialized unit for certification of quality systems (QSAR). Widespread introduction of a single form of certification for audits. MEK also has its own certification system, which uses ISO 9000 series standards. Therefore, the certification system of QSAR is mutually compatible with the MEK system. Firms that have passed QSAR quality system certification can use the QSAR mark.

In the developed countries mentioned above, the safety of the product is constantly monitored by the manufacturer. To do this, each manufacturer has a testing laboratory and they are accredited by the relevant organizations. It is known that if any product turns out to be of poor quality and this situation is found, the manufacturing organization will be punished by the court and will have to pay large financial penalties. In developed countries, laws have been passed to control the quality of products, which do not conduct a comprehensive inspection and are considered by the court in accordance with the consumer's complaint.

This situation leads to an increase in responsibility towards commercial organizations. Because if any trade organization sells a low-quality product and this situation is detected, it will be subject to severe penalties.

In developed countries, certification is a criterion for protecting the domestic market. In these countries, products that do not meet national standards are not certified. Each country has developed its own state standards and specifications for the same product, which leads to a change in the certification procedure and the creation of artificial barriers to the introduction of this product into the country.

Therefore, the application of international standards and certification rules to products is of great importance for the functioning of a market of fair competition among goods in the world market.

In addition to certification bodies, in many foreign countries, special inspection services carry out special control of products entering the country at the borders.



The legal basis for quality control and certification of non-alcoholic beverages, including fruit juices in EU countries, is the RSK package from individual countries, such as AFNOR standards in France and Germany, according to the AIJN Code of Conduct (Svod pravil AIJN). The AIJN Code of Conduct strictly controls the relative density, amount of ethanol, volatile acids, lactic acid, genetically modified products, ascorbic acid, isotope ratio, maximum and minimum quantities of heavy metals in the certification and quality control of soft drinks.

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