

第 24 回 IAF 総会報告会 資料

2010年12月1日

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会

第 24 回 IAF 総会報告会 プログラム

- 10:00 開催挨拶
- 10:10 IAF 総会、IAF/ILAC 合同総会 及び相互承認関連報告

JAB 常務理事 認定センター長

10:45 IAF TC報告

11:25 IAF GHG WG 報告

JAB 認定センター

JAB 認定センター

11:40 質疑応答

JAB 認定センター

11:55 閉会挨拶

JAB 認定センター

JAB 専務理事 事務局長

第 24 回 IAF 総会報告会

開催挨拶

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 専務理事



第24回IAF総会報告会

2010年12月1日(水) 於:大崎 日精ホール



期間: 2010年10月20-29日

参加国: 73 Countries and Economies

参加人数: 250人+

日本からの参加組織:6団体

JAB, JIPDEC, JASC, JACB < JACO, JCQA, JQA, JTCCM, PJR-J>, IA Japan, VLAC

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IAF総会プログラム(1)

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月日	時間	会 議 名	主査
Oct. 20	8:30 - 17:00	ISO 9000 Advisory Group	СВ
	8:30 - 17:00	IAF WG on ISO/IEC 13485	JAB, 産業界
	8:30 - 12:00	IAF TF on Personnel Competence	AB
	8:30 - 17:00	IAF WG on ISO 17024	AB
	8:30 - 12:00	IAF TF on Transfer to ISO/IEC 17021:2010	СВ
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF WG on ISO/IEC 20000	AB
	8:30 - 12:00	IAF TF on Market Feedback	AB
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF TF on Accreditation Market Surveillance	ISO
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF TF on Indicators of CB Performance	AB
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF WG on Credibility of Management Systems Certification	JAB, CB
	18:00 - 21:00	IAF MLA Procedure Sub-Committee	СВ
Oct. 21	8:30 - 12:00	IAF TF on Audits of Combined and Integrated Management Systems	СВ
	8:30 - 17:00	IAF WG on Product Certification	СВ
	8:30 - 17:00	IAF TF on Competence of Accreditation Assessors	AB
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF WG on AAPG	СВ
	13:00 - 17:00	IAF TF on CB Management of Crises	СВ
	8:30 - 15:00	IAF MLA Management Committee (Committee Members Only*)	AB
	15:30 - 18:30	Joint ILAC AMC & IAF MLA MC (Committee Members Only*)	Com. Chairs

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月日	時間	会議名	主査
Oct. 22	8:30 - 18:30	IAF Executive Committee (Committee Members Only*)	Chair
	8:30 - 17:00	JWG A-series & 17011 Apps (Committee Members Only*)	ABs
	8:30 - 17:00	IAF WG on FSMS	AB, <mark>CB</mark>
	13:30 - 17:00	IAF TF on Cross Frontier Accreditation	AB, CB
Oct.23	8:30 - 17:00	ILAC MCC/IAF CMC/Joint MCC & CMC	Com. Chairs
	8:30 - 9:30	IAF MLA Group	AB
	9:30 – 17:00	IAF Multilateral Arrangement Committee	AB
Oct. 24	8:30 – 17:00	IAF Technical Committee	AB
	8:30 – 17:00	ILAC MCC/IAF CMC/Joint MCC & CMC	Com. Chairs
Oct.25	8:38 – 15:00	IAF Technical Committee	AB
	13:00 – 17:00	UNIDO-IAF-ISO Workshop on the ISO 9001 Impact Assessment Survey	ISO
Oct. 26	8:30 – 17:00	IAF WG on GHG Management	JAB
	13:00 – 17:00	Joint IAF-ILAC Executive Committees (Committee Members Only*)	Chairs
Oct. 27	8:30 – 12:00	IAF General Assembly	Chair
Oct. 28	8:30 – 17:00	IAF/ILAC Joint General Assembly	Chairs
Oct. 29	8:30 - 12:00	IAF General Assembly	Chair







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IAF 総会、IAF/ILAC 合同総会 及び相互承認関連報告

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 認定センター長 IAF上海総会報告会



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IAF総会、IAF/ILAC合同総会 及び相互承認関連報告

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 常務理事・認定センター長

久保 真





IAF総会報告 □ IAF会員数:84 認定機関62、準会員18、地域会員4 □ 新規認定機関メンバー: Colombian National Accreditation Body (ONAC、コロンビア) Hungarian Accreditation Board (HAB、ハンカ・リー) Kosovo Accreditation Directorate (DAK、コソホ) Scientific Centre on Industrial Safety (STC-IS、ロシア) International Accreditation Service (IAS、米国) □ 新規準会員メンバー: The Association of British Certification Bodies (ABCB、英国) 3 IAF総会報告 技術委員会(TC)関連 □ WG活動: ● 17024、PEFC、ISMS、製品、医療機器、FSMS、温暖化ガス、 MS信頼性の8つのWG、12のタスクフォースが活動中。 □ TC関連主な総会決議事項 IAF/ISO共同コミュニケISO 9001及びISO 14001の"Expected Outcomes"に関し、WGで作成した文書を各認定機関は母国語に翻訳・ 提供するとともに、認定機関要員及び認証機関への周知徹底と認定審査 からのフィードバックするよう要請する。 ■各認証機関は、ISO 26000に対する認証のプロモートや認証授与を行 わぬよう強く求める。認定・認証機関は、市場に於いて間違った使用や認 証の要求があった場合は、その旨ISO事務局に報告するよう要請する。 ■ 改定ISO/IEC 17021への移行期間は、規格発行後、24ヶ月とする。 (移行要領に関し、IAF参考文書が発行される。)



検査機関は、IAFからILACへの移管が決議された。





JABの国際活動の考え方

基本方針

認定・認証の信頼性を向上させるために、国際的オピニオンリー ダーの地位を確保する

- ▷ IAF、PAC等の活動に積極的に参加、貢献することで、JABの認知と 人的繋がりの強化を図る。
- 日本は認定・認証制度の先進国であり、問題・課題も先に経験する。 これらの対応策を国内で具体化して世界に発信する。
- 日本提案を賛同する国の輪を、韓国・中国など近隣国、PACさらにはIAF加盟各国に拡げる
- MCAA、JAB-UKAS-RvA間MoUに基づく協力体制を強化する。

MCAA: Multilateral Cooperative Accreditation Arrangement (JAB, ANAB, JAS-ANZ, SCCなど)



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JABの国際活動の考え方

中期戦略

- 1. 経産省ガイドラインにある国内の認証制度の課題とその対応策について、国際 整合を図るべく必要な文書を提案する。
 - ・情報公開(相互承認評価、認定審査、認証審査など)
 - •MS501-2010、MS502-2010
- 2. クロスフロンティア方針を強化し、海外ABのみから認定を受けた認証機関への 対応として、次の方針をIAF内に実現することを目指す。

「同一エコノミー内では、ローカルの認定機関の認定を優先することが望ましいこと、および、その中で活動する認証機関の審査は、認定機関の 如何に関わらずローカルの認定機関が、海外認定機関の審査代行も含めて実施する。」

- 3. 規格作成に関わる日本代表エキスパートを輩出できるように人材を育成する。
- 日本が主導すべき新規MLAプログラムを提案し、実現させる。
 ・当面、ISMS、FSMS、GHGを対象とする。中でもGHGを最重点とする。

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IAF TC 報告

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 認定センター













第24回IAF総会報告会



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主なタスクフォース(TF)/ワーキンググループ(WG)

- TF on Indicators of CB Performance
- TF on Accreditation Market Surveillance
- TF on Competence of Accreditation Assessors
- TF on Cross Frontier Accreditation of MS Certification Bodies
- TF on Management of Crisis Situations
- TF on Assessment of CBs for Competence
- TF on the transition to ISO/IEC 17021:201X
- TF on Audits of Combined and Integrated Management Systems
- TF to revised IAF MD5 on audit duration

第24回IAF総会報告会

認定審査員の力量に関するTF

- □ 目的
 - 認定審査員の力量を向上させるために発足。関連のIAF文書作成 が最終的なゴール。
- □ 活動の概要
 - Job Task Analysisという手法を用い、ISO/IEC 17011で求められる認定 審査員の業務の分析を行い、認定審査における147タスクを特定。
 - 特定されたタスクの頻度、重要性、誰が実施するかを調べるために、認定機関に対しアンケートを実施。
 - 今後、アンケート結果を様々な角度から検討し、タスクの重要性と 頻度の関連を分析する。

第23回IAF総会報告会









食品安全マネジメントシステムに関するWG







認証機関の力量に対する審査に関するTF

- □ タスクフォース設立の経緯と目的
 - 2つの認定機関の判断結果にばらつきがあったので整合をはかってほしい。
 - 認証機関の力量をどのように評価するかを検討し、IAF文書を作成する

□ 主な議論

- ISO/IEC 17021適用に対するMandatory Document(基準文書)を 作成する。
- 力量とは意図した結果を達成するための知識・技能を適用する能力であり、これを評価することが重要。技術的な専門知識を評価するのではない。
- 認証機関が意図した結果を生み出している場合、力量の基準を決定するプロセスが効果的であると実証される。意図した結果を生み出していない場合、プロセスが効果的でないか、力量の評価が適切に行われていないということになる。
- 2011年3月に文書案を完成させ、IAF TC内でのコメント募集のプロセスに入る予定。

複合/統合されたマネジメントシステムに対する審査



- IAF MD5では、統合されたMSに対し複合審査を行う場合は、審査工数低減の要因となるとされているのみ。EAやTGAでは詳細な指針を作っている。IAFでも詳細な指針を示し、国際整合を図ってほしい。
- 統合されたマネジメントシステムに対する審査のためのIAF文書を作成する。
- □ 文書案の概要
 - Combined(複合)あるいはintegrated(統合)された マネジメントシステム (CIMS)に対する審査に関するMandatory Document(基準文書)の案を 作成
 - EA-7/05の内容をもとに、認証の各段階での配慮事項、審査工数調整の考え方を示す。

EA-7/05: EA Guidance on the Application of ISO/IEC 17021 for Combined Audits http://www.european-accreditation.org/n1/doc/EA-7-05.pdf

■ IAF TCメンバーへのコメント募集を開始する。

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審議文書(discussion papers)

	AF MD5 (QMS/EMS審査の工数)関連事項 MD5では30%を超える削減は通常ないという記述になっている。もし認証機関 がこれを超える削減の手順を持つ場合、17021に適合しているといえるか。「通 常ない(likely)」という言葉は曖昧である。 →MD5改定TFが改定案を提示し、現在改定中の文書に反映することになった。
I	■ MD5の10.1はMD1のサンプリングが適用される多数サイト組織だけではなく、 非適用の多数サイト組織にも適用されるのか。 →適用される。
	● 多数サイト組織に含まれる各サイトの審査工数は、30%を超えて削減することが可能か。 →MD5改定TFが改定案を提示し、現在改定中の文書に反映することになった。
l	■ 30%の削減には、計画や報告に対する20%削減も含まれるのか。 →質問者はMD5を読み誤っている。削減に関する30%は審査工数全体に適用 される。工数表の80%を現地で費やすという意味である。
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審	議文書(discussion papers)
	議文書(discussion papers)
	議文書(discussion papers) 認証文書への記載
	議文書(discussion papers)
	議文書(discussion papers) 認証文書への記載 地理的所在地は認証文書に明記しなければならない
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	議文書(discussion papers) 認証文書への記載 地理的所在地は認証文書に明記しなければならない が、「地理的所在地」と「サイト」の定義がないため、認 定機関によって解釈が異なる。例えば、物理的に離れ ているが1つのサイトとみなせる場合、例えば、工場の 近傍にある無人の貯蔵施設は審査を行う必要はある

IAF Technical Committee Agenda for the Meeting to be held	
Sunday 24 to Monday 25 October 2010 in Shanghai, China	

1. Welcomes, Apologies and Introduction (Borzek)

2. Agenda and Objectives of Meeting (Borzek)

3. Minutes of 16-17 March 2010 Meeting in Rio (Borzek)

3.1 Log of Key IAF TC Decisions (Borzek)

4. Standing Groups Progress Reports (Borzek)

4.1 WG for ISO/IEC 17024 (Swift)

4.2 WG for PEFC (Rantanen)

4.2.1 PEFC-IAF Requirements for Chain of Custody (Rantanen)

4.3. WG for ISO/IEC 20000 (Nonaka)

4.3.1 IAF Document on the Application of ISO/IEC 20000

4.4 WG for Product Certification Accreditation (Moliski)

4.4.1 GFSI

4.5 WG on ISO 13485 QMS for Medical Devices (Ramaley)

4.5.1 IAF Documents for the ISO 13485 Medical Device Conformity Assessment Scheme (MDCAS) (Ramaley)

4.6 WG on Food Safety Management Systems (Sheehan & Greenaway)

4.7 WG on Greenhouse Gases (Shaw)

4.8 IAF-ILAC Joint Inspection Group (Rantanen)

4.9 ISO 9000 Advisory Group (McCurtain/Borzek)

4.10 APG/AAPG (Ezrakovich)

4.11 WG on management systems certification (Mr. Kameyama & Mr. Savov)

4.11.1 Relationships with Consultancy Bodies

5. Projects – Work Program from Rio (Borzek)

5.1 TF on Sanctions (Kameyama)

5.2 TF on Obtaining Feedback from End Users (tbd)

5.3 TF on Indicators of CB Performance (Balakrishnan)

5.4 TF on Accreditation Market Surveillance (Croft)

5.4.1 Preliminary results of the Joint UNIDO/IAF/ISO project (Croft)

5.5 Document on Competence of Accreditation Assessors and Experts (Shaw and Swift)

5.6 Mandatory Document on Cross Frontier Accreditation of Management Systems Certification Bodies (Romyanon)

5.7 Informative Document on QMS Scopes of Accreditation (Phua)

5.8 TF on Management of Crisis Situations (Lorenzoni)

5.9 IAF Strategic Initiative 4 (Borzek, Rantanen)

5.10 IAF TF on ISO/IEC 17021: 20xx transition (Bennett)
5.11 IAF TF on personnel competence 17021-2 (Nash)
5.12 TF on Audits of Combined and Integrated Management Systems (Savov)
6. ISO Liaison Reports (Borzek)
6.1 ISO TC 176 (MacNee)
6.2 ISO TC 207 (Chen)
6.3 ISO/IEC 17021 – WG 21 (Shaw)
6.4 ISO/TC 207 SC 7 – Greenhouse Gas Management (Shaw)
6.5 ISO/IEC 17065 WG 29 (Keeling)
6.6 ISO/IEC 17024 WG 30 (Swift)
6.7 ISO/IEC 17020 WG (MacCurtain)
7. Sector Liaison Reports (Borzek)
7.1 Aerospace – IAQG (Borzek and Gallagher)
7.2 Forestry – PEFC (Rantanen)
7.3 Telecoms – QuEST Forum (Dougherty)
7.4 Food – GFSI and GlobalGap (Open)
8. Regional Accreditation Group Liaison Reports (Borzek)
8.1. EA (Cortez)
8.2 PAC (Brough-Kerrebyn)
8.3 IAAC (Steve Cross)
9. Any Other Business
10. Meeting Conclusion and Results (Borzek)
10.1 Update of the Work Program (Borzek)
10.2 IAF TC Resolutions for the IAF General Assembly (Borzek)
11. Next Meetings (Borzek)
11.1 March 8-9, 2011 – Tunis
11.2 October 2011 – TBD (Europe?)
12. Discussion Papers for Action by the TC (Borzek)
12.1 Worldwide handling with witness audits (Beatriz Garcia)
12.2 Audit duration in IAF Mandatory Document for Duration of QMS and EMS Audits MD 5:2009 (Beatriz Garcia)
12.3 Request for the clarification of applicability Clause 10.1 of MD5 (Haru Uchida)
12.4 ISO/IEC 17021:2006 states: Clause 8.2.3. a) definitions of "geographic location" or "sites" (Randy Dougherty)
12.5 Principles of establishing the minimum time on site between MD1 and MD5 (Borzek)
12.6 Reference to the IAF MD 5 tables as starting point for reductions (Borzek)

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): OAA - Argentina

Statement of the issue:

OAA has implemented a strong program of QMS and EMS witness audits.

In many cases, the certificated organizations do not want to be witnessed. On the one hand, there is a lack of information about what a witness audits is and what is its purpose and consequences.

For these cases, OAA has developed several actions related to communication and explanation to the certificated organizations of this activities and its purpose.

On the other hand, however, there are some organizations that still refusing the AB assessors presence at the CB audit.

Since these are QMS and EMS certificates under OAA accreditation, and OAA has the right to witness these audits, several organization are applying to the CB to change its certificates under local accreditation to any foreign accreditation, because they have a feeling that it is improbable that the foreign AB arrives to do a witness audit in Argentina.

The CBs who has several accreditations can offer "a new" certificate in a very short time and sometimes without costs.

Unfortunately, our experience shows us that the certificate organization feeling is right. The witness audit activity in our country by a foreign AB that assesses a CB with many critical locations around the world is very improbable. It is just a statistic issue.

Related documents:

ISO/IEC 17011: 7.7.3

The assessment team shall witness the performance of a representative number of staff of the CAB to provide assurance of the competence of the CAB across the scope of accreditation.

Furthermore, IAF Guidance on Cross Frontier Accreditation GD 3:2003 is intended to strengthen the international network of ABs for CBs provided through IAF.

Discussion:

How can IAF manage this issue as a worldwide organization?

Requested action by the IAF TC: IAF TC is requested to deliberate about this issue and provide advice.

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC that a change of the accredited certification initiated by the CB for this reason is a misbehavior of the CB.

The AB should consider whether this is a NC with respect to ISO 17011, 8.1.1 e. The principle question will be addressed in a TF which has to be established.

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): OAA - Argentina

Statement of the issue: The certification audit duration is defined in IAF Mandatory Document for Duration of QMS and EMS Audits MD 5:2009 in the following clauses:

0.3 This mandatory document does not stipulate minimum/maximum times but provides a framework that shall be utilized within a CAB's documented procedures to determine appropriate audit duration, taking into account the specifics of the client to be audited.

0.4 For accreditation purposes, it should be noted that nonconformity with this document (and/or the included tables) in individual instances does not automatically lead to nonconformity against ISO/IEC 17021. However, this situation could be grounds for further investigation into the completeness of the audit. Special consideration should be given to investigating the grounds for deviation from this mandatory document.

0.5 If inconsistencies to this mandatory document are found on a more regular basis, this could form the basis for nonconformity against ISO/IEC 17021 on the grounds that the CAB cannot give a reasonable assurance that it gives its audit teams the time to perform a sufficiently complete audit as part of the certification process.

3.9 It would be unlikely that the reduction of audit duration would exceed 30% of the times established from Tables QMS 1 or EMS 1.

It has been seen that some CBs have a documented process that permits 40% reduction of audit duration.

Of course, this is a very sensitive issue. Audit time allocated, prices, certification quality and market expectations are closely related concerns.

Discussion:

1- Taking into account that the CB documents are exceeding 30% of reduction, is the CB complying with ISO/IEC 17021 standard?

2- The word "unlikely" has several meanings (as improbable, implausible and unusual). It is not clear what is the meaning stated at the IAF MD 5: 2009 for "unlikely".

Requested action by the IAF TC: IAF TC is requested to deliberate about this issue and provide advice.

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC to accept the following proposal of the TF on MD 5: Section 3.9 was amended as follows:

The reduction of audit duration shall not exceed 30% of the times established from tables QMS 1 or EMS 1.

Note: This may not apply to the situations described in the IAF MD 1 for the individual sites in multi site operations where a limited number of processes are present and the implementation of all the requirements of the management system standards can be verified.

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): JACB (Japan Association of Management System Certification Bodies)

Statement of the issue: Request for the clarification of applicability Clause10.1 of MD5

Discussion:

Recently, there is a discussion whether the clause 10.1 of MD5 is not only an introduction to MD1 for sampling sites as "a multi-site organization", but also is an applicable clause for whole MD5 when a client has more than one site even though these sites are not suitable for sampling.

We have noticed that the clause 10.1 of MD5 does not describe clearly whether that clause is applicable only for the situation where a client has Multiple-sites applicable to site-sampling or includes also the situation where a client has more than one site not suitable for sampling audit. This will cause definite difference in the process for the estimation of audit duration for the client that has multiple sites not suitable for sampling audit.

And, if Clause 10.1 of MD5 includes the situation of multi-site audit not applicable for sampling, reduction from Table of QMS1 or EMS1 is difficult due to lack of description for the principle of reduction for this situation.

Further more, it is requested to be described more clearly to distinguish the difference between "site" and "location", because there are many variations in the situation of business operations, such as a situation where an audited organization has top controlling function in location A, design/development function in location B and manufacturing function in location C; a situation where an audited organization includes some business units for different kinds of products in one location; a situation where an audited organization has a headquarter function in location A, sales office in several different locations, design/development function in location B and manufacturing function in location in location B and manufacturing functions in location C and D for a family of products; etc..

We would like above issue to be considered at IAF/TC in Shanghai.

Requested action by the IAF TC:

To clarify and get consensus of the applicability of clause 10.1 of MD5. And, if clause 10.1 of MD5 is applicable to a client having more than one site not suitable based on sampling, the IAF TC should set up TF for the clarification of principle relating to the decision of audit duration at the client.

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC that IAF MD 5 is applicable in this specific case.

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): JACB (Japan Association of Management System Certification Bodies)

Statement of the issue: Request for the clarification of applicability Clause10.1 of MD5

Discussion:

Recently, there is a discussion whether the clause 10.1 of MD5 is not only an introduction to MD1 for sampling sites as "a multi-site organization", but also is an applicable clause for whole MD5 when a client has more than one site even though these sites are not suitable for sampling.

We have noticed that the clause 10.1 of MD5 does not describe clearly whether that clause is applicable only for the situation where a client has Multiple-sites applicable to site-sampling or includes also the situation where a client has more than one site not suitable for sampling audit. This will cause definite difference in the process for the estimation of audit duration for the client that has multiple sites not suitable for sampling audit.

And, if Clause 10.1 of MD5 includes the situation of multi-site audit not applicable for sampling, reduction from Table of QMS1 or EMS1 is difficult due to lack of description for the principle of reduction for this situation.

Further more, it is requested to be described more clearly to distinguish the difference between "site" and "location", because there are many variations in the situation of business operations, such as a situation where an audited organization has top controlling function in location A, design/development function in location B and manufacturing function in location C; a situation where an audited organization includes some business units for different kinds of products in one location; a situation where an audited organization has a headquarter function in location A, sales office in several different locations, design/development function in location B and manufacturing function in location in location B and manufacturing functions in location C and D for a family of products; etc..

We would like above issue to be considered at IAF/TC in Shanghai.

Requested action by the IAF TC:

To clarify and get consensus of the applicability of clause 10.1 of MD5. And, if clause 10.1 of MD5 is applicable to a client having more than one site not suitable based on sampling, the IAF TC should set up TF for the clarification of principle relating to the decision of audit duration at the client.

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC that IAF MD 5 is applicable in this specific case.

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): Gary Bogan (LRQA, Inc.) and Dwayne Breaux (QSR) Note: We both represent ANAB accredited CB's and Randy Dougherty has agreed to present this issue on our behalf.

Statement of the issue:

ISO/IEC 17021:2006 states:

8.2.3 "The certification documents(s) shall identify the following:

 (a) the name and geographic location of each client whose management system is certified (or the geographic location of the headquarters and any sites within the scope of a multi-site certification);"

However, the terms "geographic location" and "sites" are not defined. This lack of definition has led to different interpretations by various CBs and ABs.

Discussion:

Our interpretation is that there are situations in which an organization may have activities being fulfilled at several physical locations but it is considered as one site for certification purposes (this has been referred to as a "campus concept").

As an example, if a certified organization has a manufacturing facility it is clearly understood that this facility must be identified on the certificate of approval. However, if that same manufacturing facility has a separate building in close proximity which is only used for material storage and no employees occupy the building except during times that materials are moved in or out of the building it is unclear from ISO/IEC 17021 whether that storage building falls within the definitions of "geographic location" or "sites". It is our opinion that the building in this example must be included in the audit plan for this manufacturing facility, but that it need not be separately identified on the certificate.

The above is only a single example, but there could be many other similar scenarios which could be subject to interpretation, given the lack of definition of "geographic location" and "sites".

Requested action by the IAF TC:

We recommend that the IAF – TC provide guidance which would support a consistent and common sense interpretation for the application of ISO/IEC 17021:2006, 8.2.3 (a) and which would allow CBs some discretion to consider multiple buildings in close proximity as a single site (i.e., a "campus" concept).

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC to form a TF on this subject respectively to forward the issue to the existing WG on Management Systems (QMS).

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): Aerospace NABs

Statement of the issue:

Because of major discussions in the aerospace industries regarding calculation of audit time the European Aerospace ABs also discussed the principles of establishing the minimum time on site between MD 1 and MD 5. It became clear that paragraph 10.1 of MD 5 and application to MD 1 is understood differently by different ABs. The attendees were equally split on the understanding of the paragraphs.

IAF MD 5

3.9 It would be unlikely that the reduction of audit duration would exceed 30% of the times established from Tables QMS 1 or EMS 1.

10.1 In the case of multi-site audits, the starting point for calculating audit duration for each site shall be consistent with Table QMS 1 and Figure QMS 1 for quality management systems and Table EMS 1 for environmental management systems. *However reductions can be made taking into account situations where certain management system processes are not relevant to the site and are the primary responsibility of the controlling site*. Requirements for multi site audits are covered in more detail in IAF MD 1 for Certification of Multiple Sites based on Sampling.

IAF MD 1

5.3.2. The number of man-days per site, including the central office, should be calculated for each site using the most recently published IAF document for the calculation of man days for the relevant standard.

5.3.3. Reductions can be applied to take into account the clauses that are not relevant to the central office and/or the local sites. Reasons for the justification of such reductions shall be recorded by the certification body.

Note: Sites which carry out the most or critical processes are not subject to reductions (clause 3.1.1).

As this is a basic/principle question it was agreed that the Aerospace AB community would raise questions with the IAF TC to clarify the arrangements within MD 5 for the maximum permissible reduction and in relation to MD 1 the maximum reduction that can be applied to multiple site organizations (is it 30% per site or can further reductions be applied in accordance with MD 5 clause 10.1).

Discussion:

Is it possible to reduce the audit time in a single site of a multi site by more than 30 %?

Requested action by the IAF TC:

IAF TC is requested to deliberate the issues and provide advice

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary):

There was consensus in the IAF TC to accept the following proposal of the TF on MD 5: Section 3.9 was amended as follows:

The reduction of audit duration shall not exceed 30% of the times established from tables QMS 1 or EMS 1.

Note: This may not apply to the situations described in the IAF MD 1 for the individual sites in multi site operations where a limited number of processes are present and the

implementation of all the requirements of the management system standards can be verified.

For IAF TC meeting in Shanghai IAF-TC-46-10

International Accreditation Forum Discussion Paper

Name of party submitting issue for discussion (optional): Aerospace NABs

Statement of the issue:

The previous discussions led to another discussion. The following clause references the IAF MD 5 tables as starting point for the reductions.

IAF MD 5

3.9 It would be unlikely that the reduction of audit duration would exceed 30% of the times established from Tables QMS 1 or EMS 1.

It seems that the reduction also includes the 20% reduction for planning and reporting.

As this is a basic/principle question it was agreed that the Aerospace AB community would raise this question with the IAF TC to clarify this issue.

Discussion:

If the above mentioned reference is correct, the initial reduction for planning and reporting by 20% is part of the acceptable 30% reduction. Is this assumption correct?

Requested action by the IAF TC: IAF TC is requested to deliberate the issues and provide advice

Consensus of the IAF TC (also to be documented in the meeting summary): There was consensus in the IAF TC that the assumption is a misreading of the document IAF MD 5.

The document applies to total audit time.

Reduction reasons apply to audit time in the table QMS 1 and EMS 1, of which 80% have to be spent on site.

第 24 回 IAF 総会報告会

IAF GHG WG 報告

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 認定センター

IAF GHG WG報告

公益財団法人日本適合性認定協会 認定センター 牧野 睦子



ISO 14065認定とGHG認定プログラム

ISO 14065 温室効果ガス-認定又は他の承認形式で使用するための温室効 果ガスに関する妥当性確認及び検証を行う機関に対する要求事項

ISO 14065認定とは、妥当性確認・検証機関が、適切なマネジメントシステムと 力量があり、それに基づいた妥当性確認又は検証活動ができる能力があること を ISO 14065 に照らして評価いたします。

ISO 14065認定を通し、第三者による検証された排出量、削減量に対する信頼 性を確保し、国際的に整合したものとすることを目的としています。

JABでのGHG認定プログラムは、中立的なISO 14064-1, ISO 14064-2に照らした3種類の検証プログラムを運用いたします。



海外のISO 14065認定導入状況



ISO 14065認定一海外運用の拡大

<u>ISO 14065 認定機関: 9 機関</u> ANSI, US, 2008.3 □TAF, Taiwan, 2008.5 □COFLAC, France 2008-2009 □JAS-ANZ, Australia and NZ, 2008 □SCC, Canada 2009 □UKAS, UK 2010.1 □ema, Mexico 2010.4 □BMWFJ, Austria 2010.6 □JAB, Japan 2010.7 ISO 14065 認定開始予定: 9機関 ECA, Costa Rica, 2011.7 NSC, Thailand, 2011 Cgcre, Brazil, 2011.3 CNAS, China, 2011-2012 NA, Norway, 2012 FINAS Finland, 2011 NABCB, India, OAA, Argentina, SA, Slovenia,

現在IAFメンバー(認定機関52機関中)18機関が2012年までに認定事業を開始する予定。



ISO 14065と認定機関の相互承認 IAF MLA

IAF MLA 申請については、今回会合に参加した13か国による支持よりフレーム ワークMLAとして、次回2011年3月IAF MLAに申請できるように申請文書を整 える。

認定機関の相互承認について

- PAC MLA(アメリカ、日本、オーストラリア・ニュージーランド、台湾)は、 2011年6月開始予定。
- EA MLA (欧州)は、2011年。

IAF MLAに参加意思のある国は、以下の通り:

アメリカ、カナダ、メキシコ、コスタリカ、ブラジル、アルゼンチン、デンマーク、 スウェーデン、フィンランド、英国、フランス、オーストリア、スロベニア、インド、中国、日本、台湾、フィリピン、タイ 19か国。

ISO 50001の認定基準について

- デンマークDANAKから、エネルギーマネジメントシステムの認定について、 過去の経験から、ISO/IEC 17021が適切であるとの意見があった。ス ウェーデンも支持。
- アメリカからは、米エネルギー省のスペリオア・エナジー・パフォーマンス・プログラムの説明があり、原単位目標に対して継続的改善を検証の対象としているため、ISO 14065で認定するとの説明があった。

直近の北京会合の情報では、継続的改善の要求事項については、附属 書で参考として取り上げられているに留まることから、ISO/IEC 17021が認 定基準とみなされる可能性が高いが、プログラム(制度)によって、認定基 準が変わってくる可能性が出てきている。

今後の検討について

- ISO/CASCOリエソンより、ISO 14065がISO/CASCOツールボックスを使用していないため、適合性評価における用語や手順に準じていないことで、誤解が起きる可能性があることについて、IAF/ILAC/ISO合同会議で、報告してほしい旨、要望が挙げられた。
 ISO 14066は、2011年3月発行の予定。ISO 14066の移行期限について、来年3月会合時に改めて討議し、決議することとする。
 UNFCCC CDM VVMとISO 14065とのギャップ分析をIAF GHG WG で将来的に行う方向について合意し、関連するISO やUNFCCC CDMでの協力者を募る。また、UNFCCC CDMとIAFとの情報共有、研修機会についてのMoUを結ぶ検討を進める。
 認定審査員の力量、相互承認のための検証員に関する力量については次
 - □ 認定審査員の力量、相互承認のための検証員に関する力量については次 回議論する。
 - □ IAF GHG WG での研修を次回会議に併設して、1.5日設定する。

第 24 回 IAF 総会報告会

質疑応答

公益財団法人 日本適合性認定協会 認定センター

この資料は、2010年12月1日開催の第24回 IAF総会報告会用に 編集したテキストです。この資料から本協会に無断で内容の引用・転 載及び複製することを固くお断りいたします。