

### **GUIDE 62**

General requirements for bodies operating assessment and certification/registration of quality systems

# iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW (standards.iteh.ai)

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### **Foreword**

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

Draft Guides adopted by the responsible Committee or Group are circulated to national bodies for voting. Publication as a Guide requires approval by at least 75 % of the national bodies casting a vote.

ISO/IEC Guide 62 was prepared by the Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO).

This Guide cancels and replaces ISO/IEC Guide 48:1986, Guidelines for third-party assessment and registration of a supplier's Quality System.

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### Introduction

Certification/registration of a supplier's quality system is one means of providing assurance that the certified/registered supplier is capable of supplying products or services that meet specified requirements.

This Guide specifies requirements, the observance of which is intended to ensure that certification/registration bodies operate third-party certification/registration systems in a consistent and reliable manner, thereby facilitating their acceptance on a national and international basis. This Guide should serve as a foundation for the recognition of relevant national systems in the interests of international trade.

This Guide is intended for use by bodies, however described, which carry out the functions of assessment and certification/registration of quality systems. For convenience of drafting, such bodies are referred to as "certification/registration bodies". This wording should not be an obstacle to the use of this Guide by bodies with other designations which undertake activities which it covers. Indeed, this Guide should be usable by any body involved in quality system assessment.

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The requirements contained in this Guide are written, above all, to be considered as general requirements for organizations operating quality system certification/registration programmes, therefore the requirements may have to be supplemented when specific industrial or other sectors (e.g. health and safety) make use of it.

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https://standards.Qualityasystem.certification/registration-involves only the assessment of a supplier's quality system and not the certification of products, processes or services. Evidence of conformity to the appropriate quality system standard and any supplementary documentation will be in the form of a certification/registration document or a quality system certificate.

> While this Guide is intended for use by bodies concerned with recognizing the competence of certification/registration bodies, many provisions contained herein may be useful in second-party assessment procedures.

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## General requirements for bodies operating assessment and certification/registration of quality systems

### Section 1: General

### 1.1 Scope

This Guide specifies general requirements for a third-party body operating quality system certification/registration to meet if it is to be recognized as competent and reliable in the operation of quality system certification/registration.

NOTE 1 In some countries, the bodies which verify conformity of quality systems to specified standards are called "certification bodies", in others "registration bodies", in others "assessment and registration bodies door door certification/registration bodies", and in still others "registrars". For ease of understanding, this Guide always refers to such bodies as "certification/registration bodies". This should not be understood to be limiting ten alcatalog/standards 865b4df091ab/iso-iec-

The requirements contained in this Guide are written, above all, to be considered as general requirements for any body operating certification/registration of quality systems.

### 1.2 References

ISO/IEC Guide 2:1996, General terms and their definitions concerning standardization and related activities.

ISO 8402:1994, Quality management and quality assurance — Vocabulary.

ISO 9000-1:1994, Quality management and quality assurance standards — Part 1: Guidelines for selection and use.

ISO 9000-2:1993, Quality management and quality assurance standards — Part 2: Generic guidelines for the application of ISO 9001, ISO 9002 and ISO 9003.

ISO 9000-3:1991, Quality management and quality assurance standards — Part 3: Guidelines for the

application of ISO 9001 to the development, supply and maintenance of software.

ISO 9000-4:1993, Quality management and quality assurance standards — Part 4: Guide to dependability programme management.

ISO 9001:1994, Quality systems — Model for quality assurance in design, development, production, installation and servicing.

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ISO 9002:1994, Quality systems — Model for quality assurance in production, installation and servicing.

ISO 9003:1994, Quality systems — Model for quality assurance in final inspection and test.

ISO 9004-1:1994, Quality management and quality system elements — Part 1: Guidelines.

ISO 9004-2:1991, Quality management and quality system elements — Part 2: Guidelines for services.

ISO 9004-3:1993, Quality management and quality system elements — Part 3: Guidelines for processed materials.

ISO 9004-4:1993, Quality management and quality system elements — Part 4: Guidelines for quality improvement.

ISO 10005:1995, Quality management — Guidelines for quality plans.

ISO 10007:1995, Quality management — Guidelines for configuration management.

ISO 10011-1:1990, Guidelines for auditing quality systems — Part 1: Auditing.

ISO 10011-2:1991, Guidelines for auditing quality systems — Part 2: Qualification criteria for quality systems auditors.

ISO 10011-3:1991, Guidelines for auditing quality systems — Part 3: Management of audit programmes.

ISO 10012-1:1992, Quality assurance requirements for measuring equipment — Part 1: Metrological confirmation system for measuring equipment.

ISO 10013:1995, Guidelines for developing quality manuals.

### 1.3 Definitions

For the purposes of this Guide, the relevant definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 2 and ISO 8402 and the following definitions apply.

**1.3.1 supplier:** The party that is responsible for the product, process or service and is able to ensure that quality assurance is exercised.

This definition may apply to manufacturers, distributors, importers, assemblers, service organizations, etc.

- **1.3.2 certification/registration body:** A third party that assesses and certifies/registers the quality system of suppliers with respect to published quality system standards and any supplementary documentation required under the system.
- **1.3.3 certification/registration document:** Document indicating that a supplier's quality system conforms to specified quality system standards and any supplementary documentation required under the system.
- **1.3.4 certification/registration system:** System having its own rules of procedure and management for carrying out the assessment leading to the issuance of a certification/registration document and its subsequent maintenance.

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### Section 2: Requirements for certification/registration bodies

### 2.1 Certification/registration body

### 2.1.1 General provisions

- 2.1.1.1 The policies and procedures under which the certification/registration body operates shall be nondiscriminatory, and they shall be administered in a non-discriminatory manner. Procedures shall not be used to impede or inhibit access by applicants other than as specified in this Guide.
- 2.1.1.2 The certification/registration body shall make its services accessible to all applicants. There shall not be undue financial or other conditions. Access shall not be conditional upon the size of the supplier or membership of any association or group, nor shall certification/registration be conditional upon the number of suppliers already certified/registered.
- **2.1.1.3** The criteria against which the quality system of an applicant is assessed shall be those outlined in the quality system standards or other normative documents relevant to the function performed. If an explanation is required as to the application of these ds. Ite of the certification/registration system; documents to a specific certification/registration programme, it shall be formulated by relevant and impartial committees or persons possessing the necessary registration is taken by a person or persons diftechnical competence, and published by the certifindards/sist/90 cation/registration body.

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- 2.1.1.4 The certification/registration body shall confine its requirements, assessment and decision on certification/registration to those matters specifically related to the scope of the certification/registration being considered.

### 2.1.2 Organization

The structure of the certification/registration body shall be such as to give confidence in its certifications/registrations.

In particular, the certification/registration body shall

- be impartial;
- be responsible for its decisions relating to the granting, maintaining, extending, reducing, suspending and withdrawing of certification/ registration;
- identify the management (committee, group or person) which will have overall responsibility for all of the following:
  - performance of assessment and certification/registration as defined in this Guide.

- the formulation of policy matters relating to the operation of the certification/registration body,
- decisions on certification/registration.
- 4) supervision of the implementation of its poli-
- 5) supervision of the finances of the certification/registration body,
- delegation of authority to committees or individuals, as required, to undertake defined activities on its behalf;
- have documents which demonstrate that it is a legal entity;
- have a documented structure which safeguards impartiality, including provisions to assure the impartiality of the operations of the certification/registration body; this structure shall enable the participation of all parties significantly concerned in the development of policies and principles regarding the content and functioning
- registration is taken by a person or persons different from those who carried out the assessment;
- have rights and responsibilities relevant to its certification/registration activities;
- have adequate arrangements to cover liabilities arising from its operations and/or activities;
- have the financial stability and resources required for the operation of a certification/registration system;
- employ a sufficient number of personnel having the necessary education, training, technical knowledge and experience for performing certification/registration functions relating to the type. range and volume of work performed, under a responsible senior executive;
- have a quality system, as outlined in 2.1.4, giving confidence in its ability to operate a certification/ registration system for suppliers;
- have policies and procedures that distinguish between supplier certification/registration and any other activities in which the body is engaged;
- m) together with its senior executive and staff, be free from any commercial, financial and other

- pressures which might influence the results of the certification/registration process;
- have formal rules and structures for the appointment and operation of any committees which are involved in the certification/registration process; such committees shall be free from any commercial, financial and other pressure that might influence decisions (see note 2);
- ensure that activities of related bodies do not affect the confidentiality, objectivity or impartiality of its certifications/registrations and shall not offer or provide
  - those services that it certifies/registers 1) others to perform,
  - consulting services to obtain or maintain certification/registration,
  - services to design, implement or maintain quality systems (see note 3);
- have policies and procedures for the resolution of complaints, appeals and disputes received from suppliers or other parties about the handling of certification/registration or any other related matters.

#### **NOTES**

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- 2 A structure where members are chosen to provide a red have defined authority to balance of interests, where no single interest predominates, will be deemed to satisfy this provision.
- directly or indirectly, provided they do not compromise confidentiality or the objectivity or impartiality of lisb/iso-ieb guide-62-1996 the performance of the quality system certification/registration process and decisions.

### 2.1.3 Subcontracting

When a certification/registration body decides to subcontract work related to certification/registration (e.g. audits) to an external body or person, a properly documented agreement covering the arrangements, including confidentiality and conflict of interests, shall be drawn up. The certification/registration body shall

- take full responsibility for such subcontracted work and maintain its responsibility for granting. maintaining, extending, reducing, suspending or withdrawing certification/registration;
- ensure that the subcontracted body or person is competent and complies with the applicable provisions of this Guide and is not involved, either directly or through its employer, with the design, implementation or maintenance of a quality system in such a way that impartiality could be compromised;
- obtain the consent of the applicant or certified/ registered supplier.

NOTE 4 Requirements a) and b) are also relevant, by extension, when a certification/registration body uses, for granting its own certification/registration, work provided by another certification/registration body with which it has signed an agreement.

### 2.1.4 Quality system

- **2.1.4.1** The management of the certification/ registration body with executive responsibility for quality shall define and document its policy for quality, including objectives for quality and its commitment to quality. The management shall ensure that this policy is understood, implemented and maintained at all levels of the organization.
- 2.1.4.2 The certification/registration body shall operate a quality system in accordance with the relevant elements of this Guide and appropriate to the type, range and volume of work performed. This quality system shall be documented and the documentation shall be available for use by the staff of the certification/ registration body. The certification/registration body shall ensure effective implementation of the documented quality system procedures and instructions. The certification/registration body shall designate a person with direct access to its highest executive level who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall
- ensure that a quality system is established, im-3 Other products, processes or services may be offered, or indirectly provided they standards they standards sist this Guide 32df-456c-865f
  - to the management of the certification/ registration body for review and as a basis for improvement of the quality system.
  - 2.1.4.3 The quality system shall be documented in a quality manual and associated quality procedures, and the quality manual shall contain or refer to at least the following:
  - a quality policy statement;
  - a brief description of the legal status of the certification/registration body, including names of its owners, if applicable, and, if different, the names of the persons who control it;
  - the names, qualifications, experience and terms of reference of the senior executive and other certification/registration personnel influencing the quality of the certification/registration function;
  - an organization chart showing lines of authority, responsibility and allocation of functions stemming from the senior executive and, in particular, the relationship between those responsible for the assessment and those taking decisions regarding certification/registration;

- a description of the organization of the certification/registration body, including details of the management (committee, group or person) identified in 2.1.2 c), its constitution, terms of reference and rules of procedure;
- the policy and procedures for conducting management reviews;
- administrative procedures including document control:
- the operational and functional duties and services pertaining to quality, so that the extent and limits of each person's responsibility are known to all concerned:
- the policy and procedures for the recruitment and training of certification/registration body personnel (including auditors) and monitoring their performance:
- a list of its subcontractors and details of the procedure for assessing, recording and monitoring their competence;
- its procedures for handling nonconformities and for assuring the effectiveness of any corrective actions taken:
- the policy and procedures for implementing the certification/registration process, including
  - drawal of certification/registration documents, ISO/IEC Guide 62:1996
  - quality systems,
  - the procedures for assessing and certifying/ registering suppliers' quality systems,
  - the procedures for surveillance and reassessment of certified/registered suppliers:
- m) the policy and procedure for dealing with appeals, complaints and disputes;
- the procedures for conducting internal audits based on the provisions of ISO 10011-1.

### 2.1.5 Conditions for granting, maintaining, extending, reducing, suspending and withdrawing certification/registration

**2.1.5.1** The certification/registration body specify the conditions for granting, maintaining, reducing and extending certification/registration and the conditions under which certification/registration may be suspended or withdrawn, partially or in total, for all or part of the supplier's scope of certification/ registration. In particular, the certification/registration body shall require the supplier to notify it promptly of

any intended changes to the quality system or other changes which may affect conformity.

- 2.1.5.2 The certification/registration body shall require the supplier to have a documented quality system which conforms to applicable quality system standards or other normative documents.
- 2.1.5.3 The certification/registration body shall have procedures to
- grant, maintain, withdraw and, if applicable, suspend certification/registration:
- extend or reduce the scope of certification/ registration;
- conduct reassessment in the event of changes significantly affecting the activity and operation of the supplier (such as change of ownership, changes in personnel or equipment), or if analysis of a complaint or any other information indicates that the certified/registered supplier no longer complies with the requirements of the certification/registration body.
- 2.1.5.4 The certification/registration body shall have documented procedures which shall be made available on request for

the conditions for issue, retention and with rds. a) the initial assessment of a supplier's quality sys-ISO 10011-1 and other relevant documents;

- checks of the usetrandtapplication of adocumdards by surveillance and reassessment of supplier's qualments used in the certification/registration of so-icc-guide-ity systems in accordance with ISO 10011-1 on a periodic basis for continuing conformity with relevant requirements and for verifying and recording that a supplier takes corrective action on a timely basis to correct all nonconformities:
  - identifying and recording nonconformities and the need for corrective action by suppliers on a timely basis for such items as incorrect references to the certification/registration or misleading use of certification/registration information.

### 2.1.6 Internal audits and management reviews

- 2.1.6.1 The certification/registration body shall conduct periodic internal audits covering all procedures in a planned and systematic manner, to verify that the quality system is implemented and is effective. The certification/registration body shall ensure that
- personnel responsible for the area audited are informed of the outcome of the audit;
- corrective action is taken in a timely and appropriate manner;