

SLOVENSKI STANDARD oSIST prEN ISO 19011:2010

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Smernice za presojanje sistemov vodenja

Guidelines for auditing management systems

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

Lignes directrices pour l'audit des systèmes de management

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: prEN ISO 19011

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English Version

Guidelines for auditing management systems (ISO/DIS 19011:2010)

Lignes directrices pour l'audit des systèmes de management (ISO/DIS 19011:2010) Leitfaden für Audits von Managementsystemen (ISO/DIS 19011:2010)

This draft European Standard is submitted to CEN members for parallel enquiry. It has been drawn up by the Technical Committee CEN/SS F20.

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Foreword

This document (prEN ISO 19011:2010) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 176 "Quality management and quality assurance".

This document is currently submitted to the parallel Enquiry.

This document will supersede EN ISO 19011:2002.

Endorsement notice

The text of ISO/DIS 19011:2010 has been approved by CEN as a prEN ISO 19011:2010 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION • MEXILYHAPODHAA OPFAHUSALUAR TIO CTAHDAPTUSALUAU • ORGANISATION INTERNATIONALE DE NORMALISATION

Guidelines for auditing management systems

Lignes directrices pour l'audit des systèmes de management

[Revision of first edition (ISO 19011:2002)]

ICS 03.120.10; 13.020.10

iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

ISO/CEN PARALLEL PROCESSING

This draft has been developed within the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), and processed under the **ISO-lead** mode of collaboration as defined in the Vienna Agreement.

This draft is hereby submitted to the ISO member bodies and to the CEN member bodies for a parallel five-month enquiry.

Should this draft be accepted, a final draft, established on the basis of comments received, will be submitted to a parallel two-month approval vote in ISO and formal vote in CEN.

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119 Foreword

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- ISO 19011 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, Quality management and quality assurance,
 Subcommittee SC 3, Supporting technologies.
- 134 ISO 19011:2011 was prepared under the auspices of the Joint Technical Coordination Group and administered by 135 Technical Committee ISO/TC 176, Quality management and quality assurance, Subcommittee SC 3, Supporting 136 technologies. Members of Working Group 16 under TC 176/SC 3 included representatives of other technical 137 committees (e.g., TC 207, TC 34) and other interested parties for the management systems included within the 138 scope of this standard.
 - <u>SIST EN ISO 19011:2011</u>
- 139 This second edition of ISO 19011 cancels and replaces ISO 19011: 2002 which has been technically revised.
- 140

141 Introduction

Since the initial publication of ISO 19011 in 2002, a number of new management system standards have been published. This has resulted in a need to consider a broader scope of management system auditing as well as provide guidance that is more generic.

In 2006, ISO CASCO developed a standard with requirements for 3rd party management system certification audit
 purposes in ISO/IEC 17021.

147 It is in this context that this revision of ISO 19011 provides guidance for all users, including small and medium sized 148 enterprises, specially concentrating on what are commonly termed internal (first party) and second party audit.

This International Standard does not state requirements but provides guidance on the management of audit programmes and on the conduct of audits of management systems, as well as on the competence and evaluation of auditors and audit teams. Users of this International Standard may, however, apply this guidance in developing their own audit-related requirements.

This guidance is intended to apply to a broad range of potential users, including auditors, organizations implementing management systems, and organizations needing to conduct audits of management systems for contractual or regulatory reasons. It may also be used for the purpose self-declaration. It may also be useful to organizations involved in auditor training or certification

The guidance in this International Standard is intended to be flexible. As indicated at various points in the text, the use of this guidance may differ according to the size, level of maturity of an organizations' management system, the nature and complexity of the organization to be audited, as well as the objectives and scope of the audits to be conducted.

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161 In this International Standard, Clause 4 describes the principles on which credible auditing is based. These 162 principles help the user to understand the essential nature of auditing and they are important to understanding the 163 guidance set out in Clauses 5 to 7.

164 Clause 5 provides guidance on the establishment and management of audit programmes, including establishing the 165 audit programme objectives, and coordinating auditing activities.

166 Clause 6 provides guidance on conducting audits of management systems.

167 Clause 7 provides guidance relating to the competence and evaluation of management system auditors and audit 168 teams.

Annex A illustrates the application of the guidance in Clause 7 to different disciplines (e.g. quality, environmental, occupational health and safety, resilience, security, preparedness and continuity management and transportation safety management).

171 safety management).

Annex B provides examples of the evaluation of audit team competencies in various hypothetical organizations in different sectors (e.g. aviation, event management).

174 Annex C provides additional guidance for auditors on planning and conducting audits.

DRAFT INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

¹⁷⁵ Guidelines for auditing management systems

176

177 **1 Scope**

This International Standard provides guidance on auditing management systems, including the principles of auditing, managing audit programmes and conducting management system audits, as well as guidance on the evaluation of competence of individuals involved in the audit process including those responsible for audit programme management, auditors and audit teams.

- 182 It is applicable to all organizations needing to conduct internal or external audits of management systems or 183 manage an audit programme.
- 184 The application of this International Standard to other types of audit is possible, provided that special consideration 185 is paid to the specific competences needed.

186 2 Normative references

187 Where standards or other documents have been used or referred to (e.g. for some definitions in clause 3) it was 188 decided to include the original text in the present International standard in order to create a stand-alone document.

A bibliography at the end of this present International standard lists these documents as well as other useful source
 material.

191 **3 Terms and definitions**

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions given below apply. All efforts have been taken that these definitions should not conflict with the definitions used in other management system standards.

194 **3.1**

195 audit

196 systematic, independent and documented process for obtaining **audit evidence** (3.3) and evaluating it objectively 197 to determine the extent to which the **audit criteria** (3.2) are fulfilled

NOTE 1 Internal audits, sometimes called first party audits, are conducted by, or on behalf of, the organization itself for management review and other internal purposes (e.g. to confirm the intended operation of the management system or to obtain information for improvement of the management system), and may form the basis for an organization's self-declaration of conformity. In many cases, particularly in smaller organizations, independence can be demonstrated by the freedom from responsibility for the activity being audited or freedom from bias and conflict of interest.

NOTE 2 External audits include second and third party audits. Second party audits are conducted by parties having an interest in the organization, such as customers, or by other persons on their behalf. Third party audits are conducted by independent auditing organizations, such as regulators or those providing registration or certification.

NOTE 3 When two or more management systems of different disciplines (e.g. quality, environmental, occupational health and safety) are audited together, this is termed a combined audit.

208 NOTE 4 When two or more auditing organizations cooperate to audit a single auditee (3.7), this is termed a joint audit.

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209	3.2
210	audit criteria
211	set of policies, procedures or requirements
212	NOTE 1 Audit criteria are used as a reference against which audit evidence (3.3) is compared.
213	NOTE 2 If the audit criteria are selected from legal or other requirements, the audit finding (3.4) is termed compliance or non-
214	compliance.
215 216	NOTE 3 If the audit criteria are selected from standards (internal or external), the audit finding (3.4) is termed a conformity (3.16) or nonconformity (3.17).
217	3.3
218	audit evidence
219	records, statements of fact or other information, which are relevant to the audit criteria (3.2) and verifiable
220	NOTE Audit evidence may be qualitative or quantitative.
221	3.4
222	audit findings
223	results of the evaluation of the collected audit evidence (3.3) against audit criteria (3.2)
224 225	NOTE Audit findings may indicate conformity (3.16), nonconformity (3.17), and opportunities for improvement or good practices.
226	3.5
227	audit conclusion
228	outcome of an audit (3.1), after consideration of the audit objectives and all audit findings (3.4)
229	3.6 (Standards.iten.al)
230	audit client
231	organization or person requesting an audit (3.1) EN ISO 19011:2011
232 233	NOTE The audit client may be the auditee (3.7) or any other organization which has the regulatory or contractual right to request an audit.
234	3.7
235	auditee
236	organization being audited
237	3.8
238	auditor
239	person who conducts an audit (3.1)
240	3.9
241	audit team
242	one or more auditors (3.8) conducting an audit (3.1), supported if needed by technical experts (3.15)
243	NOTE 1 One auditor of the audit team is appointed as the audit team leader.
244	NOTE 2 The audit team may include auditors-in-training.
245	3.10
246	audit programme
247	arrangements for a set of one or more audits (3.1) planned for a specific time frame and directed towards a
248	specific purpose
249	3.11
250	audit plan
251	description of the activities and arrangements for an audit (3.1)

252 253 254	3.12 risk effect of uncertainty on objectives		
201			
255	[ISO 31000:2009, 2.1]		
256 257 258	3.13 audit scope extent and boundaries of an audit (3.1)		
259 260	NOTE The audit scope generally includes a description of the physical locations, organizational units, activities and processes, as well as the time period covered.		
261	3.14		
262 263	competence ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results.		
264	NOTE ability implies the appropriate application of personal behaviour during the audit process		
265 266 267	3.15 technical expert person who provides specific knowledge or expertise to the audit team (3.9)		
268 269	NOTE 1 Specific knowledge or expertise is that which relates to the organization, the process or activity to be audited, or language or culture.		
270	NOTE 2 A technical expert does not act as an auditor (3.8) in the audit team.		
271 272 273	3.16 (standards.iteh.ai) fulfilment of a requirement SIST EN ISO 19011:2011		
274	[ISO 9000:2005, 3.6.1] /standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/14b969e7-d458-4f57-bb73- f049fa7eb0e3/sist-en-iso-19011-2011		
275 276 277	3.17 nonconformity non-fulfilment of a requirement		
278	[ISO 9000:2005 3.6.2]		
279 280 281	3.18 guide person appointed by the auditee to assist the audit team		

282 4 Principles of auditing

Auditing is characterized by reliance on a number of principles. These principles should help to make the audit an effective and reliable tool in support of management policies and controls by providing information on which an organization can act to improve its performance. Adherence to these principles is a prerequisite for providing audit conclusions that are relevant and sufficient and for enabling auditors working independently from one another to reach similar conclusions in similar circumstances.

- 288 The following principles relate to auditors and those who manage the audit programme(s).
- a) Integrity: the foundation of professionalism
- 290 Auditors and those who manage the audit programme(s) should: