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Smernice za uporabo metod presojanja na daljavo pri presojanju sistemov vodenja

Guidelines for the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems

Lignes directrices sur l'utilisation de méthodes d'audit à distance pour l'audit des systèmes de management

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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.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives or www.iso.org/directives<

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html. In the IEC, see www.iec.ch/understanding-standards.

This document was prepared by the ISO Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html and www.iso.org/members.html</a

Introduction

This document was developed in response to rapidly developing technology and changes in working practices based upon a variety of experiences, including those from the coronavirus pandemic. Applying remote auditing methods can bring a variety of benefits for all parties involved in the audit. This document provides guidance on how an audit can be effectively conducted and how audit objectives can be achieved when remote auditing methods are used.

Remote auditing methods can improve the efficiency of an audit by reducing travel-time and expense and achieving an improvement in the overall carbon footprint, as well as avoiding travel risk, enabling virtual access to more sites. A further benefit is facilitating diversity of participation in the audit and the increased involvement of technical experts within the audit. This includes cross-border activities that can improve the overall efficiency of the audit, whilst maintaining business continuity, especially in challenging situations and conditions.

The objective of this document is to provide assurance that remote auditing methods represent an additional sustainable and flexible way to conduct audits of management systems and provide confidence to customers, regulators, scheme owners and other interested parties.

This document includes guidance on a risk-based approach to be followed for planning and implementing the remote auditing methods that can apply to all types and sizes of organizations. <u>Table 1</u> and <u>Table 2</u> provide examples of risks and opportunities.

This document can be used to support an on-site, a remote or a hybrid approach to auditing management systems.

NOTE ISO 19011:2018, Table 1 gives examples of different types of audits.

This document can also be used to support other conformity assessment activities, such as accreditation assessment, product certification or peer assessment.

This document supports the continued integrity of first-party, second-party and third-party audits, including management system certification audits, to facilitate their conduct in a competent, thorough and transparent manner when remote auditing methods are used. This document can also be used to support other conformity assessment activities, such as accreditation, product certification or peer assessment. This document provides additional guidance to the implementation of ISO 19011:2018 and ISO/IEC 17021-1.

This document highlights the importance of ensuring that the output of any audit process fulfils the objectives of the audit programme. This document does not take precedence over any requirements of other standards/schemes.

This document follows the same structure as ISO 19011:2018 in order to facilitate use of the two documents together.

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Conformity assessment — Guidelines for the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems

1 Scope

This document provides guidance on the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems. It is applicable to all organizations that plan and conduct all kinds of internal or external audits (i.e. first-party, second-party and third-party audits) of management systems.

This document supports the general principles of auditing given in ISO 19011:2018 and provides further guidance on specific conditions, possibilities and limitations for implementing remote auditing methods.

This document is intended to strengthen confidence in the use of remote auditing methods for auditing management systems among customers, regulators, accreditation bodies, certification bodies, scheme owners, industry, employees, consumers, suppliers and other interested parties.

The use of remote auditing methods for auditing management systems is not intended to replace on-site audit methods. Instead, remote auditing methods are intended to serve as a tool to effectively and efficiently conduct the audit.

NOTE This document can be used for other types of audits and assessments.

2 Normative references tps://standards.iteh.ai)

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 17000, Conformity assessment — Vocabulary and general principles

ISO 19011:2018, Guidelines for auditing management systems

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19011:2018 and ISO/IEC 17000 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp
- IEC Electropedia: available at https://www.electropedia.org/

3.1

remote auditing method

method used for conducting audit activities from any place other than the location of the auditee

Note 1 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used in combination with on-site methods to achieve a full and effective audit.

Note 2 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used for virtual locations, i.e. where an organization performs work or provides a service using an online environment, enabling individuals to execute processes irrespective of physical locations.

Note 3 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used by the auditor at one site of the auditee to audit another site.

4 Principles of auditing

The principles of auditing are given ISO 19011:2018, Clause 4.

5 Managing an audit programme

5.1 General

- **5.1.1** General guidance is given in ISO 19011:2018, 5.1.
- **5.1.2** When preparing the audit programme, the organization should consider the following in relation to the use of remote auditing methods:
- a) the principles mentioned in Clause 4;
- b) risks related to the effectiveness of the audit programme (see 5.3) and the countermeasures;
- c) opportunities related to the audit programme (see <u>5.3</u>);
- d) information security, confidentiality and privacy issues related to remote auditing methods;
- e) the availability of information required to make judgment on their applicability;
- f) the acceptability for and limitations of scheme owners, regulators and other specifiers;
- g) the ability to use them.

5.2 Establishing audit programme objectives

- **5.2.1** General guidance is given in ISO 19011:2018, 5.2.
- **5.2.2** The organization carrying out the management system audit can use remote auditing methods under, but not limited to, the following conditions: TEC TS 17012:2024
- a) the remote auditing methods do not prevent the achievement of audit programme objectives;
- b) the use of remote auditing methods is appropriate and accepted by the relevant interested parties;
- c) the technologies have been selected and their management has been defined;
- d) the information required for using remote auditing methods is sufficient;
- e) the scope of the use of remote auditing methods (audit criteria and boundary) has been determined in the audit programme;
- f) the ability of both parties (i.e. the audit team and the auditee) to use remote auditing methods has been confirmed, including personnel competence, technical abilities and physical abilities;
- g) the organization carrying out the management system audit and the auditee have resolved any differences in the understanding of remote auditing methods;
- h) there is an agreement in place to alter the remote auditing method when necessary.
 - NOTE Alteration of remote auditing methods can include other remote or on-site auditing methods.

5.2.3 When appropriate, the organization carrying out the management system audit should prepare and implement a process to investigate the auditee's ability to use remote auditing methods.

The organization carrying out the management system audit should review the obtained information related to remote auditing methods and communicate with the auditee to:

- a) review whether the auditee meets the conditions for the application of remote auditing methods, as determined by the assessment of risk associated with their use (see <u>5.3</u>);
- b) confirm the following:
 - 1) the feasibility of achieving the audit objectives within the defined audit scope when remote auditing methods are used;
 - 2) the support conditions for using remote auditing methods, including technological support to resolve any issue;
 - 3) any specific or additional requirements for the agreed remote auditing methods including competencies.

5.3 Determining and evaluating audit programme risks and opportunities

- **5.3.1** General guidance is given in ISO 19011:2018, 5.3.
- **5.3.2** The organization carrying out the management system audit should consider risk and opportunities on the audit programme, taking account of the knowledge of the auditee and any previous experience to determine whether remote auditing methods are feasible. Remote auditing methods should not be permitted when the assessment of risk identifies an unacceptable threat to the effectiveness of the audit process. Subsequent planning should:
- prevent or reduce risks associated with the remote auditing methods;
- leverage opportunities identified from the use of remote auditing methods;
- cover the evaluation of the effectiveness of actions taken to address the risks and opportunities;
- ensure that the expected results of the audit will be achieved.
 - **5.3.3** Examples of risks and opportunities related to an audit programme and their potential impacts are given in <u>Table 1</u> and <u>Table 2</u>.

Table 1 — Risks related to audit programmes and potential impact due to use of remote auditing methods

Risks	Potential impact	
Processes requiring observation not adequately addressed in the audit programme	The processes would not be effectively audited.	
Inability to use remote auditing methods due to the nature of the process	The processes would not be effectively audited.	
Limitations in the application of random sampling	The processes would not be effectively audited.	
Unknown capability of auditee to contribute to application of remote auditing methods	The necessary technical equipment is not adequate and thus prevents a trouble-free audit process.	
Insufficient overall competence of the audit team to conduct audits effectively, using remote auditing methods	The audit objectives would be compromised.	
Time loss due to insufficient digitization	Necessary information needs first to be digitized. The loss of time can prevent all information from being reviewed.	