

<< Highlights of The ISO Survey – 2009

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The principal highlights of the 2009 survey are that ISO 9001, the global benchmark for quality management, has topped one million certifications, and that certifications continue to rise substantially to ISO 22000:2005 for food safety management systems, and to ISO/IEC 27001:2005 for information security management systems.

The 8% increase in ISO 9001 certificates, compared with the 3% increase in 2008, has been achieved despite the existence of the following factors which tend to decrease the total of ISO 9001 certificates:

- The continuing growth of sector-, or issue-specific, ISO 9001-based standards, which affects the number of certifications to the generic standard
- The trend for organizations to replace multiple-site certificates by one certificate covering all sites reduces the number of certificates.

This achievement again confirms the importance of ISO 9001 in the global supply chains and as the pioneering model on which subsequent management system standards have been built and flourished.

As in previous years, the survey provides perspectives on the geography of the world economy. The Russian Federation enters the table for the top 10 countries for the total of ISO 9001 certificates and displaces China at the head of the top 10 for growth in ISO 9001 certificates during 2009. Growth slows in five countries with well established ISO 9001 certification bases – the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and Canada – but increases in Romania, the Czech Republic, Viet Nam and Israel which enter the table as newcomers.

However, the 2009 survey again illustrates the danger of leaping to conclusions on the basis of the results from one year. The United Kingdom and Germany, two of the most mature certification markets, has both made a surge in 2008, while in the 2009 survey, it is the turn of Japan, another mature market, to make a "come back" by entering the growth table at 4th place.

Japan also makes a spectacular arrival on the ISO/IEC 27001 scene by entering the top 10 table for growth in the top position. Worldwide, ISO/IEC 27001 certifications increased by 40 % to reach 12 934 in 117 countries. Of note too are the strong performances of Romania and the Czech Republic.

If information security is becoming more and more important for organizations worldwide, safe food supply chains are also a global priority. ISO 22000:2005 certification experienced an even greater increase than ISO/IEC 27001:2005, reaching at least 13 881 certificates in 127 countries and economies – a rise of 69%.

China, already dubbed "the workshop of the world", now seems to be set on becoming a major player in food chains. In 2009, it took top places in the top 10 tables for the total of ISO 22000 certificates and for growth. Turkey, which topped growth in 2008, dropped out of the growth picture, into which stepped the ISO 22000 newcomers, Romania, Viet Nam, the Russian Federation, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Cyprus.

Growth in certification to ISO 14001:2004, the environmental management standard, stabilized at 18 % during 2009, after two particularly strong years when the increase reached 21% and 22%. However, the 2009 result is higher than the 15 % achieved in 2006 before the surge. Here again, the geographic profile of certification is changing with strong showings by Romania, the Czech Republic, Thailand and the Russian Federation.

The global deployment of ISO/TS 16949 (2002 and 2009) in the automotive sector appears to be nearing the end of its course.

After "a quiet year" in 2008, when certification to the medical device sector's quality standard, ISO 13485:2003, increased by only 2%, it achieved growth in 2009 of 24%.

ISO 9001 (2000 and 2008 editions)

ISO 9001 (2000 and 2008 editions) which gives the requirements for quality management systems, is now firmly established as the globally implemented standard for providing assurance about the ability to satisfy quality requirements and to enhance customer satisfaction in supplier-customer relationships.

Up to the end of December 2009, at least 1 064 785 ISO 9001 (2000 and 2008) certificates had been issued in 178 countries and economies. The 2009 total represents an increase of 81 953 (+ 8%) over 2008, when the total was 982 832 in 176 countries and economies.

China retains its position at the head of the "top 10" countries for the total number of ISO 9001 certificates, but the Russian Federation enters for the first time to take the 5th position. France drops out of the table.

The top 10 table for growth has changed radically. The Russian Federation surges from fourth position in 2008 to head the table in 2009, pushing China down to 2th place. Japan makes a strong showing by entering at 4th place, Romania (5th), the Czech Republic (6th) Viet Nam (7th) and Israel (9th) are also newcomers to the growth table. The Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, Spain, Germany and Canada drop out.

ISO 14001:2004

ISO 14001:2004, which gives the requirements for environmental management systems, retains its global relevance for organizations wishing to operate in an environmentally sustainable manner.

Up to the end of December 2009, at least 223 149 ISO 14001:2004 certificates had been issued in 159 countries and economies. Annual growth is stabilized at almost the same level as in 2008 – 34 334 in 2009, compared to 34 242 in 2008, when the total was 188 815 in 155 countries and economies.

Romania moves up from 10th position to 7th for the total number of ISO 14001 certificates, while the Czech Republic enters the table at 10th place and Sweden drops out.

The profile of the top 10 for growth in 2009 is significantly different with five new entries: Hungary at 4th, the Czech Republic at 7th, France at 8th, Thailand at 9th and the Russian Federation at 10th. Spain, Germany, the Republic of Korea, Sweden and India drop out.

ISO/TS 16949 (2002 and 2009 editions)

ISO/TS 16949:2002 gives the requirements for the application of ISO 9001:2000 by suppliers in the automotive sector. Up to the end of December 2009, at least 41 240 ISO/TS 16949:2002 certificates had been issued in 83 countries and economies. These figures are little changed from 2008 when the total was 39 320 in 81 countries.

This seems to confirm that as a sector-specific document, the growth of ISO/TS 16949 is slowing down as it approaches across-the-board implementation by automotive suppliers after eight years of international roll-out.

The changing face of global supply chains is reflected by the entry into the top 10 table for growth of Turkey at 5th place and Iran, Viet Nam and Malaysia at 8th, 9th and 10th place respectively. Germany, Japan, Brazil and Italy drop out.

ISO 13485:2003

ISO 13485:2003 gives quality management requirements for the medical device sector for regulatory purposes. Up to the end of December 2009, at least 16 424 ISO 13485:2003 certificates had been issued in 90 countries and economies. The 2009 total represents an increase of 3 190 (+ 24 %) over 2008 when the total was 13 234 in 88 countries and economies. Chinese Taipei makes its entry at 10th place in the top 10 table for the number of certificates, while Switzerland drops out. The top 10 table for growth reveals a fistful of changes. Sweden makes a spectacular entry by taking the 1st place. Three other newcomers make their entry to the growth table: China (3rd), Spain (8th) and Israel (10th), while Switzerland, Canada, Singapore and Ireland drop out.

ISO/IEC 27001:2005

ISO/IEC 27001:2005 gives the requirements for information security management systems. At the end of 2009, at least 12 934 ISO/IEC 27001:2005 certificates had been issued in 117 countries and economies. The 2009 total represents an increase of 3 688 (+ 40 %) over 2008 when the total was 9 246 in 82 countries and economies.

Romania and the Czech Republic make their entry into the top 10 table for the total number of certificates at 7th and 9th place respectively, while the USA and Hungary drop out. In the top 10 table for growth, Japan enters to take the 1st place at once. Romania and the Czech Republic also make their entry, at 4th and 8th place, along with Poland in 9th place. Germany, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Italy and Hungary drop out.

ISO 22000:2005

ISO 22000:2005 gives the requirements for food safety management systems. Up to the end of December 2009, at least 13 881 ISO 22000:2005 certificates had been issued in 127 countries and economies. The 2009 total represents an increase of 5 675 (+ 69%) over 2008 when the total was 8 206 in 112 countries and economies.

China moves from 5th place to take the lead of the top 10 table for the total of certificates. Cyprus enters at 10th place and Bulgaria drops out.

China also takes the top place in the growth table – again up from 5th place and again at the expense of Turkey, which drops out. Newcomers are Romania in 3rd, Viet Nam in 6th, the Russian Federation in 8th, Bosnia and Herzegovina in 9th and Cyprus in 10th. Turkey, which headed the table in 2008, drops out along with Greece, Spain, Bulgaria and Iran.