

**COMPARISON TABLE**  
**IAF MD22:2018 vs ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 (and vs EA 3/13 M:2016)**  
**CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE NEW IAF MD22:2018**  
**(25 January 2018)**

**Legenda**

<b>No changes</b>	<b>Light changes</b> <i>(improved sentence: grammar, punctuation, English)</i>	<b>Medium changes</b> <i>(different/additional explanation)</i>	<b>Major changes</b> <i>(changed requirement)</i>	<b>green: added</b> <b>yellow: deleted</b>
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IAF MD22:2018 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS	EA 3/13 M:2016 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
<b>3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</b>	<b>3 TERMS AND DEFINITIONS</b>
<p><b><u>G 3.3 Management consultancy</u></b></p> <p>Some specific services offered or provided in the field of Occupational Health and Safety to clients certified or being certified for OH&amp;SM <b>by the Certification Body</b> are considered as OH&amp;SMS consultancy. These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. performing the role of Occupational Health and Safety coordinator,</li> <li>b. safety reporting,</li> <li>c. performing risk assessments,</li> <li>d. performing Occupational Health and Safety inspections and internal audits,</li> <li>e. communication with regulatory <b>authorities on behalf of the client</b></li> <li>f. assistance in developing an organisation's Occupational Health and Safety management system,</li> <li>g. accident and incident investigation</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>3.3 Management consultancy</u></b></p> <p>Participation in establishing, implementing or maintaining a management system</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— EXAMPLE 1 Preparing or producing manuals or procedures.</li> <li>— EXAMPLE 2 Giving specific advice, instructions or solutions towards the development and implementation of a management system.</li> <li>• Note 1 to entry: Arranging training and participating as a trainer is not considered consultancy, provided that, where the course relates to management systems or auditing, it is confined to the provision of generic information; i.e. the trainer should not provide client-specific solutions.</li> <li>• Note 2 to entry: The provision of generic information, but not client specific solutions for the improvement of processes or systems, is not considered to be consultancy. Such information may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— explaining the meaning and intention of certification criteria;</li> <li>— identifying improvement opportunities;</li> <li>— explaining associated theories, methodologies, techniques or tools;</li> <li>— sharing non-confidential information on related best practices;</li> </ul> </li> <li>— other management aspects that are not covered by the management system being audited.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>G 3.3 Management consultancy</u></b></p> <p>Some specific services offered or provided in the field of Occupational Health and Safety to clients certified or being certified for OH&amp;SM are considered as management system consultancy.</p> <p>These include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• performing the role of Occupational Health and Safety coordinator,</li> <li>• safety reporting,</li> <li>• performing risk assessments,</li> <li>• performing Occupational Health and Safety inspections and internal audits,</li> <li>• communication with regulatory authorities,</li> <li>• assistance in developing an organisation's Occupational Health and Safety, management system <b>when it provides specific solutions</b></li> <li>• accident and incident investigation</li> </ul>
<b>4 PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>4 PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>4 PRINCIPLES</b>

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IAF MD22:2018 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS	EA 3/13 M:2016 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
<p><b><u>G 4.1.2 General</u></b></p> <p>In addition to both managerial and non-managerial permanent and temporary workers, and their representatives, parties that have an interest in an OH&amp;SMS certification include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) legal and regulatory authorities (local, regional, national or international),</li> <li>ii) parent organizations,</li> <li>iii) suppliers, contractors and subcontractors,</li> <li>iv) workers' organizations (trade unions) and employers' organizations,</li> <li>v) owners, shareholders, clients, visitors, <b>relatives of workers</b>, local community and neighbors of the organization and the general public,</li> <li>vi) customers, medical and other community services, media, academia, business associations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and</li> <li>vii) occupational health and safety organizations and occupational safety and health-care professionals (for example doctors and nurses).</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>4.1.2 General</u></b></p> <p>The overall aim of certification is to give confidence to all parties that a management system fulfils specified requirements.</p> <p>The value of certification is the degree of public confidence and trust that is established by an impartial and competent assessment by a third-party.</p> <p>Parties that have an interest in certification include, but are not limited to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the clients of the certification bodies;</li> <li>b) the customers of the organizations whose management systems are certified;</li> <li>c) governmental authorities;</li> <li>d) non-governmental organizations;</li> </ul> <p>consumers and other members of the public.</p>	<p><b><u>G 4.1.2 General</u></b></p> <p>In addition to both managerial and non-managerial permanent and temporary workers, and their representatives, parties that have an interest in an OH&amp;SMS certification include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) legal and regulatory authorities (local, regional, national or international),</li> <li>b) parent organizations,</li> <li>c) suppliers, contractors and subcontractors,</li> <li>d) workers' organizations (trade unions) and employers' organizations,</li> <li>e) owners, shareholders, clients, visitors, local community and neighbours of the organization and the general public,</li> <li>f) customers, medical and other community services, media, academia, business associations and non- governmental organizations (NGOs),</li> <li>g) occupational health and safety organizations and occupational safety and health-care professionals (for example doctors and nurses).</li> </ul>
<p><b>5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>5 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS</b></p>
<p><b><u>G 5.2.3 Management of impartiality</u></b></p> <p><b>(In note 2)</b></p> <p>The key interests may include the additional parties mentioned in clause <b>G 4.1.2</b>.</p>	<p><b><u>5.2.3 Management of impartiality</u></b></p> <p>The certification body shall have a process to identify, analyse, evaluate, treat, monitor, and document the risks related to conflict of interests arising from provision of certification including any conflicts arising from its relationships on an ongoing basis.</p> <p>Where there are any threats to impartiality, the certification body shall document and demonstrate how it eliminates or minimizes such threats and document any residual risk.</p> <p>The demonstration shall cover all potential threats that are identified,</p>	<p><b><u>G 5.2.3 Management of impartiality</u></b></p> <p>The key interests may include the additional parties mentioned in clause <b>4</b>.</p>

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	<p>whether they arise from within the certification body or from the activities of other persons, bodies or organizations.</p> <p>When a relationship poses an unacceptable threat to impartiality (such as a wholly owned subsidiary of the certification body requesting certification from its parent), then certification shall not be provided.</p> <p>Top management shall review any residual risk to determine if it is within the level of acceptable risk.</p> <p>The risk assessment process shall include identification of and consultation with appropriate interested parties to advise on matters affecting impartiality including openness and public perception.</p> <p>The consultation with appropriate interested parties shall be balanced with no single interest predominating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NOTE 1: Sources of threats to impartiality of the certification body can be based on ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, training, marketing and payment of a sales commission or other inducement for the referral of new clients, etc.</li> <li>• NOTE 2: Interested parties can include personnel and clients of the certification body, customers of organizations whose management systems are certified, representatives of industry trade associations, representatives of governmental regulatory bodies or other governmental services, or representatives of non-governmental organizations, including consumer organizations.</li> </ul> <p>NOTE 3: One way of fulfilling the consultation requirement of this clause is by the use of a committee of these interested parties.</p>	
<b>7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>7 RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS</b>
<p><b><u>G 7.1.2 Determination of competence criteria</u></b>  (in the note)  For Occupational Health and Safety management systems, the term “technical area” is related to <b>commonalities of processes or</b></p>	<p><b><u>7.1.2 Determination of competence criteria</u></b>  The certification body shall have a process for determining the competence criteria for personnel involved in the management and performance of audits and other certification activities.</p>	<p><b><u>G 7.1.2 Determination of competence criteria</u></b>  (in the note)  For Occupational Health and Safety management systems, the term “technical area” is related to</p>

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<p>services and their associated hazards which can expose workers to OH&amp;S risks.</p>	<p>Competence criteria shall be determined with regard to the requirements of each type of management system standard or specification, for each technical area, and for each function in the certification process.</p> <p>The output of the process shall be the documented criteria of required knowledge and skills necessary to effectively perform audit and certification tasks to be fulfilled to achieve the intended results.</p> <p>Annex A specifies the knowledge and skills that a certification body shall define for specific functions. Where additional specific competence criteria have been established for a specific standard or certification scheme (e.g. ISO/IEC TS 17021-2, ISO/IEC TS 17021-3 or ISO/TS 22003), these shall be applied.</p> <p>NOTE: The term "technical area" is applied differently depending on the management system standard being considered. For any management system, the term is related to products, processes and services in the context of the scope of the management system standard. The technical area can be defined by a specific certification scheme (e.g. ISO/TS 22003) or can be determined by the certification body. It is used to cover a number of other terms such as "scopes", "categories", "sectors", etc., which are traditionally used in different management systems disciplines.</p>	<p>categories of activities and services related to the risks affecting health, safety, occupational hygiene, ergonomics, physiological and psychological aspects.</p>
<p><b>8 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>8 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS</b></p>	<p><b>8 INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS</b></p>
<p><b>G 8.5.3 Notice of changes by a certified client</b></p> <p>The legally enforceable arrangements shall also require that the certified client informs the Certification Body, without delay, of the occurrence of a serious incident or breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the competent regulatory authority.</p>	<p><b>8.5.3 Notice of changes by a certified client</b></p> <p>The certification body shall have legally enforceable arrangements to ensure that the certified client informs the certification body, without delay, of matters that may affect the capability of the management system to continue to fulfil the requirements of the standard used for certification.</p> <p>These include, for example, changes relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the legal, commercial, organizational status or ownership;</li> <li>b) organization and management (e.g. key managerial, decision-making or technical staff);</li> <li>c) contact address and sites;</li> <li>d) scope of operations under the certified management system;</li> </ul>	<p><b>G 8.5.3 Notice of changes by a certified client</b></p> <p>The legally enforceable arrangements shall also require that the certified client informs the certification body, without delay, of the occurrence of a serious incident or breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the appropriate regulatory authority.</p>

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	e) major changes to the management system and process The certification body shall take action as appropriate.	
<b>9 PROCESS REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>9 PROCESS REQUIREMENTS</b>	<b>9 PROCESS REQUIREMENTS</b>
<b>9.1 Pre-certification activities</b>	<b>9.1 Pre-certification activities</b>	<b>9.1 Pre-certification activities</b>
<p><b><u>G 9.1.1 Application</u></b></p> <p>The information provided to the Certification Body by the authorized representative of the applicant organisation on its <b>processes and activities</b> shall also include the identification of the <b>key hazards and OH&amp;S risks associated with processes, the main</b> hazardous materials used in the processes, and any relevant legal obligations <b>coming from</b> the applicable OH&amp;S legislation.</p> <p>The application shall contain details of <b>personnel</b> working on, as well as working away from the organisation's premises.</p>	<p><b><u>9.1.1 Application</u></b></p> <p>The certification body shall require an authorized representative of the applicant organization to provide the necessary information to enable it to establish the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the desired scope of the certification;</li> <li>b) relevant details of the applicant organization as required by the specific certification scheme, including its name and the address(es) of its site(s), its processes and operations, human and technical resources, functions, relationships and any relevant legal obligations;</li> <li>c) identification of outsourced processes used by the organization that will affect conformity to requirements;</li> <li>d) the standards or other requirements for which the applicant organization is seeking certification;</li> </ol> <p>whether consultancy relating to the management system to be certified has been provided and, if so, by whom.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.1.1 Application</u></b></p> <p>The information provided to the certification body by the authorized representative of the applicant organisation <b>on significant aspects of its process and operations</b> shall also include the identification of the <b>significant risks to occupational health and safety,</b> hazardous materials used in the processes, and any legal obligations <b>relevant to</b> applicable OH&amp;S legislation.</p> <p>The application shall contain details of <b>employees</b> working on, as well as working away from the organisation's premises.</p>
<p><b><u>G 9.1.4 Determining audit time</u></b></p> <p>The audit time of OH&amp;SMS audits shall be determined in accordance with Appendix B of this document.</p> <p>If the client provides <b>services</b> at another organisation's premises, the CAB shall verify that the client's OH&amp;SMS covers these offsite activities (notwithstanding the OH&amp;SMS obligations of the other organization).</p> <p>In determining the time to be spent for audit, the CAB shall consider to audit periodically the organization site where these</p>	<p><b><u>9.1.4 Determining audit time</u></b></p> <p><b>9.1.4.1</b> The certification body shall have documented procedures for determining audit time.</p> <p>For each client the certification body shall determine the time needed to plan and accomplish a complete and effective audit of the client's management system.</p> <p><b>9.1.4.2</b> In determining the audit time, the certification body shall consider, among other things, the following aspects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the requirements of the relevant management system standard;</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>G 9.1.4 Determining audit time</u></b></p> <p>The audit time of OH&amp;SMS audits shall be determined in accordance with <b>IAF MD5 and</b> Appendix B of this document.</p> <p>If the client <b>to be certified</b> provides <b>personnel</b> to other organizations, the CAB shall verify that the client OH&amp;SMS covers this situation.</p> <p>In determining the time to be spent for audit, the CAB shall consider to audit periodically the organization site</p>

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<p>employees work.</p> <p>Whether all sites <b>shall</b> be audited will depend on various factors such as OH&amp;S risks associated <b>with</b> the activities therein performed, contract agreements, being certified by another <b>accredited CAB</b>, internal audit system, statistics on accidents and near misses.</p> <p><b>The</b> justification for such decision shall be recorded.</p>	<p>b) complexity of the client and its management system;</p> <p>c) technological and regulatory context;</p> <p>d) any outsourcing of any activities included in the scope of the management system;</p> <p>e) the results of any prior audits;</p> <p>f) size and number of sites, their geographical locations and multi-site considerations;</p> <p>g) the risks associated with the products, processes or activities of the organization;</p> <p>h) whether audits are combined, joint or integrated.</p> <p>— NOTE 1 Time spent travelling to and from audited sites is not included in the calculation of the duration of the management system audit days.</p> <p>— NOTE 2 The certification body can use the guidelines established in ISO/IEC TS 17023 for determining the duration of management system audit when documenting these procedures.</p> <p>Where specific criteria have been established for a specific certification scheme, e.g. ISO/TS 22003 or ISO/IEC 27006, these shall be applied.</p>	<p>where these employees work.</p> <p>Whether all sites <b>must</b> be audited will depend on various factors such as OH&amp;S risks associated <b>to</b> the activities therein performed, contract agreements, being certified by another <b>organization</b>, internal audit system, statistics on accidents and near misses.</p> <p>Justification for such decision shall be recorded.</p>
<p><b>G 9.1.5 Multi-site sampling</b></p> <p>In the case of OH&amp;SMS operated over multiple sites it is necessary to establish if sampling is permitted or not based on the evaluation of the level of OH&amp;S risks associated to the nature of activities and processes carried out in each site included in the scope of certification</p> <p>The rationale of such decision, the calculation of the audit time and the frequency of visiting each site shall be consistent with the requirements of clause B.10 in Appendix B, and shall be documented for each client.</p> <p><b>Where there are multiple sites not covering the same activities, processes and OH&amp;S risks, sampling is not appropriate.</b></p> <p>Although a site performs similar processes or manufactures similar products to other sites, the CAB shall take account of the</p>	<p><b>9.1.5 Multi-site sampling</b></p> <p>Where multi-site sampling is used for the audit of a client's management system covering the same activity in various geographical locations, the certification body shall develop a sampling programme to ensure proper audit of the management system.</p> <p>The rationale for the sampling plan shall be documented for each client. Sampling is not allowed for some specific certification schemes, and where specific criteria have been established for a specific certification scheme, e.g. ISO/TS 22003, these shall be applied.</p> <p>NOTE Where there are multiple sites not covering the same activity sampling is not appropriate.</p>	<p><b>G 9.1.5 Multi-site sampling</b></p> <p>In the case of OH&amp;SMS operated over multiple sites it is necessary to establish if sampling is permitted or not, based on the evaluation of the level of OH&amp;S risks associated to the nature of activities and processes carried out in each site included in the scope of certification.</p> <p>The rationale of such decision, the calculation of the audit time and the frequency of visiting each site shall be consistent with the requirements of clause B.10 in Appendix B .</p> <p><b>However, reductions may be permissible where certain management system processes are not relevant to the site and are the primary responsibility of the controlling site. The rationale for the sampling plan shall be</b></p>



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<p>differences between the operations of each site (technology, equipment, quantities of hazardous materials used and stored, working environment, premises etc.).</p> <p>When sampling is permitted the CB shall ensure that the sample of sites to be audited is representative of processes, activities and OH&amp;S risks that exist in the organization to be audited.</p> <p>Temporary sites covered by the organization's OH&amp;SMS are subject to audit on a sample basis to provide evidence of the operation and effectiveness of the management system (see clause B.9 of Appendix B).</p>		<p><del>documented for each client.</del></p> <p><b>Where there are multiple sites not covering the same activities and processes, and in case of multi-site organizations at high complexity category OH&amp;S risks sampling is not appropriate.</b></p> <p>Although a site performs similar processes or manufactures similar products to other sites, the certification body shall take account of the differences between the operations of each site (technology, equipment, quantities of hazardous materials used and stored, working environment, premises etc.).</p> <p>When sampling is permitted the CB shall ensure that the sample of sites to be audited is representative of <b>all the levels and types of</b> processes, activities and Occupational Health and Safety risks that exist in the organization to be audited.</p> <p>Temporary sites covered by the organization's OH&amp;SMS are subject to audit on a sample basis to provide evidence of the operation and effectiveness of the management system (see clause B.9 of Appendix B).</p>
<p><b>9.2 Planning activities</b></p>	<p><b>9.2 Planning activities</b></p>	<p><b>9.2 Planning activities</b></p>
<p><b><u>G 9.2.1.2 b) Determining audit objectives</u></b></p> <p>For the determination of the ability of the management system to ensure the client meets applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements, the approach described in Appendix C shall be applied.</p>	<p><b><u>9.2.1.2 Determining audit objectives</u></b></p> <p>The audit objectives shall describe what is to be accomplished by the audit and shall include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) determination of the conformity of the client's management system, or parts of it, with audit criteria;</li> <li>b) determination of the ability of the management system to ensure the client meets applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements;</li> <li>c) NOTE A management system certification audit is not a legal</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>G 9.2.1.2 b) Determining audit objectives</u></b></p> <p>For the determination of the ability of the management system to ensure the client meets applicable statutory, regulatory and contractual requirements, the approach described in Appendix C shall be applied.</p>

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	<p>compliance audit.</p> <p>d) determination of the effectiveness of the management system to ensure the client can reasonably expect to achieving its specified objectives;</p> <p>as applicable, identification of areas for potential improvement of the management system.</p>	
<p><b><u>G 9.2.1.3 Determining audit scope</u></b></p> <p>The OH&amp;SMS shall include activities, products and services within the organization's control or influence that can impact the organization's OH&amp;SMS performance.</p> <p>Temporary sites, for example, construction sites, shall be covered by the OH&amp;SMS of the organization that has control of these sites, irrespective of where they are located.</p>	<p><b><u>9.2.1.3 Determining audit scope</u></b></p> <p>The audit scope shall describe the extent and boundaries of the audit, such as sites, organizational units, activities and processes to be audited.</p> <p>Where the initial or re-certification process consists of more than one audit (e.g. covering different sites), the scope of an individual audit may not cover the full certification scope, but the totality of audit shall be consistent with the scope in the certification document.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.2.1.3 Determining audit scope</u></b></p> <p>Once the scope is defined, the OH&amp;SMS shall include activities, products and services within the organization's control or influence that can impact the organization's OH&amp;SMS performance.</p> <p>Temporary sites, for example construction sites, shall be covered by the OH&amp;SMS of the organization that has control of these sites, irrespective of where they are located.</p> <p>The need to visit such sites and the extent of sampling shall be based on an evaluation of the risks of failure of the management system to control the OH&amp;S risks associated with the client's operations (see clause B.9 of Appendix B).</p>
<p><b>9.4 Conducting audits</b></p>	<p><b>9.4 Conducting audits</b></p>	<p><b>9.4 Conducting audits</b></p>
<p><b><u>G 9.4.4.2 Obtaining and verifying information</u></b></p> <p>The audit team shall interview the following personnel:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the management with legal responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,</li> <li>employees' representative(s) with responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,</li> <li>personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health, for example, doctors and nurses. Justifications in case of interviews conducted remotely shall be recorded.</li> </ol>	<p><b><u>9.4.4.2 Obtaining and verifying information</u></b></p> <p>Methods to obtain information shall include, but are not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>interviews;</li> <li>observation of processes and activities;</li> </ol> <p>review of documentation and records.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.4.4.2 Obtaining and verifying information</u></b></p> <p>The audit team shall interview the following personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the management with legal responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,</li> <li>employees' representative(s) with responsibility for Occupational Health and Safety,</li> <li>personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health, for example doctors and nurses,</li> </ul>



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<p>d. <b>managers and</b> permanent and temporary employees.</p> <p>Other personnel that should be considered for interview are:</p> <p>e. manager and employees performing activities related to the prevention of Occupational Health and Safety risks, and</p> <p>f. contractors' management and employees.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• permanent and temporary employees,</li> </ul> <p>Other personnel that should be considered for interview are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manager and employees performing activities related to the prevention of Occupational Health and Safety risks,</li> <li>• contractors' management and employees</li> </ul>
<p><b><u>G 9.4.5.3 Identifying and recording audit findings</u></b></p> <p>The Certification Body shall have procedures detailing the actions to be taken in the event that it discovers a non-compliance with relevant regulatory requirements.</p> <p>These procedures shall include a requirement that any such non-compliances are immediately communicated to the organization being audited.</p>	<p><b><u>9.4.5.3 Identifying and recording audit findings</u></b></p> <p>A finding of nonconformity shall be recorded against a specific requirement, and shall contain a clear statement of the nonconformity, identifying in detail the objective evidence on which the nonconformity is based.</p> <p>Nonconformities shall be discussed with the client to ensure that the evidence is accurate and that the nonconformities are understood.</p> <p>The auditor however shall refrain from suggesting the cause of nonconformities or their solution.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.4.5.3 Identifying and recording audit findings</u></b></p> <p>The certification body shall have procedures detailing the actions to be taken in the event that it discovers a non-compliance, with relevant regulatory requirements.</p> <p>These procedures shall include a requirement that any such non-compliances are immediately communicated to the organization audited,</p>
<p><b><u>G 9.4.7.1 Conducting the closing meeting</u></b></p> <p>The <b>organization representative shall be requested to invite</b> the management <b>legally</b> responsible for occupational health and safety, personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health and the employees' representative(s) with responsibility for occupational health and safety to attend the closing meeting.</p> <p><b>Justification in case of absence shall be recorded.</b></p>	<p><b><u>9.4.7.1 Conducting the closing meeting</u></b></p> <p>A formal closing meeting, where attendance shall be recorded, shall be held with the client's management and, where appropriate, those responsible for the functions or processes audited.</p> <p>The purpose of the closing meeting, usually conducted by the audit team leader, is to present the audit conclusions, including the recommendation regarding certification.</p> <p>Any nonconformities shall be presented in such a manner that they are understood, and the timeframe for responding shall be agreed.</p> <p>NOTE "Understood" does not necessarily mean that the nonconformities have been accepted by the client.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.4.7.1 Conducting the closing meeting</u></b></p> <p>The management responsible for occupational health and safety, personnel responsible for monitoring employees' health and the employees' representative(s) with responsibility for occupational health and safety shall be invited to attend the closing meeting.</p>
<p><b>9.6 Maintaining certification</b></p>	<p><b>9.6 Maintaining certification</b></p>	<p><b>9.6 Maintaining certification</b></p>

**COMPARISON TABLE**  
**IAF MD22:2018 vs ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 (and vs EA 3/13 M:2016)**  
**CHANGES INTRODUCED BY THE NEW IAF MD22:2018**  
**(25 January 2018)**

IAF MD22:2018 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS	ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 ORIGINAL REQUIREMENTS	EA 3/13 M:2016 ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS
<p><b><u>G 9.6.4.2 Short-notice audits</u></b></p> <p>Independently from the involvement of the competent regulatory authority, a special audit may be necessary in the event that the Certification Body becomes aware that there has been a <b>serious</b> incident related to occupational health and safety, for example, a serious accident, or a serious breach of regulation, in order to investigate if the management system has not been compromised and did function effectively.</p> <p>The Certification Body shall document the outcome of its investigation.</p>	<p><b><u>9.6.4.2 Short-notice audits</u></b></p> <p>It may be necessary for the certification body to conduct audits of certified clients at short notice or unannounced to investigate complaints, or in response to changes, or as follow up on suspended clients. In such cases:</p> <p>a) the certification body shall describe and make known in advance to the certified clients (e.g. in documents as described in 8.5.1) the conditions under which such audits will be conducted;</p> <p>the certification body shall exercise additional care in the assignment of the audit team because of the lack of opportunity for the client to object to audit team members.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.6.4.2 Short-notice audits</u></b></p> <p>Independently from the involvement of the responsible regulatory authority, <b>a special audit may be necessary</b> in the event that the certification body becomes aware that there has been a serious incident related to occupational health and safety, for example, a serious accident, or a breach of regulation, in order to investigate if the management system has not been compromised and did function effectively.</p> <p>The certification body shall document the outcome of its investigation.</p>
<p><b><u>G 9.6.5.2 Suspending, withdrawing or reducing the scope of certification</u></b></p> <p>Information on incidents such as a serious accident, or a <b>serious</b> breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the competent regulatory authority, provided by the certified client (see G 8.5.3) or directly gathered by the audit team during the special audit, (G 9.6.4.2) shall provide grounds for the Certification Body to decide on the actions to be taken, including a suspension or withdrawal of the certification, in cases <b>where</b> it can be demonstrated that the system seriously failed to meet the OH&amp;S certification requirements. Such requirement shall be part of the contractual agreements between the CAB and the organization.</p>	<p><b><u>9.6.5.2 Suspending, withdrawing or reducing the scope of certification</u></b></p> <p>The certification body shall suspend certification in cases when, for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>— the client's certified management system has persistently or seriously failed to meet certification requirements, including requirements for the effectiveness of the management system;</li> <li>— the certified client does not allow surveillance or recertification audits to be conducted at the required frequencies;</li> </ul> <p>the certified client has voluntarily requested a suspension.</p>	<p><b><u>G 9.6.5.2 Suspending, withdrawing or reducing the scope of certification</u></b></p> <p>Information on incidents such as a serious accident, or a breach of regulation necessitating the involvement of the appropriate regulatory authority, provided by the certified client (see G 8.5.3) or directly gathered by the audit team during the special audit (G 9.6.4.2) shall provide grounds for the certification body to decide on the actions to be taken, including a suspension or withdrawal of the certification, in case it can be demonstrated that the system seriously failed to meet the OH&amp;S certification requirements.</p>