Who are some of the stakeholders involved in product, process and service certification?

How important is impartiality to the success of a certification scheme?

What are the types of certification schemes that you may be most familiar with?

What are the five steps in the certification of products, processes and services?

What are the common elements that appear in ISO/IEC standards?

What types of requirements are contained in 17065 that may not be present in the other standards used in the evaluation process?

How can a CB ensure that the decision to certify a product, process or service is taken impartially?

What are the minimum set of processes a CB must have to ensure real and perceived impartiality in its processes?

What are the requirements for evaluation imposed by ISO/IEC 17065 that are over and above those contained in Guide 65 and IAF GD5?

What are the types of considerations that must be contained in an agreement between a CB and an Applicant?

How can a CB demonstrate conformance to the 17065 liability requirements?

Do the competence requirements for CB staff differ from those of subcontractors? Why?

What are the types of competence required by the 17065?

Why does 17065 require the use of binding, enforceable employment contracts when this is not a requirement of 17025?

How can a 17065-conformant body ensure that technically competent and impartial people create the scheme information they publish?

How can traceability of measurement influence the safety of a certified product, process or service? Provide three examples.

Are there any differences in evaluation requirements if a product is being resubmitted for certification following an initial failure to meet the requirements of the certification scheme? What are they?

What tools are available to allow a CB to suspend or withdraw a certification?

What types of changes can affect the certification of a product, process, or service? Who implements them and how are these changes implemented?

What are the requirements for the protection of the marks of certification? Which organisation is responsible for enforcing them?

Who decides on the necessity for surveillance? What are the major components of continued surveillance?

Why are CBs required to deal with appeals when laboratories do not have such a requirement?

Are the continual improvement requirements in 17065 much different than 17025?

How can a CB, that is itself certified to ISO 9001, demonstrate conformance to the requirements of ISO/IEC 17065?

If a CB that is itself certified to ISO 9001 has their 9001 certificate suspended, will that automatically affect their accreditation as a CB? Does suspension of the accreditaion automatically affect their certification?