

APRIL 2024

# IAS AccrediCom®

## Management System Certifiers Issue

### NEWSLETTER



Dear IAS Management System Certifier Community,

I am pleased to extend my warm greetings and provide you with an update on recent developments within the International Accreditation Service (IAS). As we continue to prioritize excellence in accreditation, I am happy to share some of the advancements and initiatives that underscore our commitment to continuous improvement.

Our training programs have witnessed many enhancements aimed at providing you with state-of-the-art knowledge and skills. We believe that a well-informed stakeholder will drive progress, and our training modules reflect our dedication to empowering our accredited customers and the larger conformity assessment user community with the latest industry insights.

Consistent with the above rationale, we have expanded the scope of accreditation program offerings, ensuring that our customers have access to a broader range of services. This aligns with our mission to facilitate growth and diversity within the accreditation landscape, fostering a more dynamic and resilient community.

Additionally, our Management System Certification Body (MSCB) team has included many informational updates to ISO/IEC 17021-1. These updates reflect the evolving landscape of conformity assessment, and we are confident that they will elevate the quality and effectiveness of our accreditation processes.

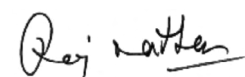
Furthermore, we have included highlights from the Aerospace Quality Management System Certification Body Accreditation program. This initiative reinforces our commitment to supporting the aerospace industry by ensuring that certification bodies meet the standards of quality and reliability.

This newsletter outlines the process for pre-assessments of certification bodies. This proactive measure aims to streamline the accreditation process, providing valuable insights and guidance to certification bodies before the formal accreditation assessment, thereby enhancing efficiency and effectiveness.

These developments are just a snapshot of the comprehensive efforts underway at IAS to elevate our services and strengthen our community. I encourage each of you to explore these enhancements, engage with our training opportunities, and actively contribute to our collective success.

Thank you for your continued support as we strive for excellence in accreditation.

Warm regards,

  
Raj Nathan

President, International Accreditation Service (IAS)

## Standard Transitions in Process

Certification Bodies need to be aware of the transition requirements concluding in 2025. Standards undergoing transition at this time include ISO/TS 22003:2013 to ISO 22003-1:2022 and FSSC V 5.1 to FSSC V 6.0. Detailed IAS transition requirements for each standard are available on the website at the following link:

[https://www.iasonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/IAS\\_MSCB-058-IAS-MSCB-Transitions-20221202.pdf](https://www.iasonline.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/IAS_MSCB-058-IAS-MSCB-Transitions-20221202.pdf)

## Update Contact Information in the Portal

At one point or another, most accredited companies will need to replace the person(s) they have entered in the IAS Portal to receive information about their accreditation from IAS. When that happens, it is important that you know how to change your company contact(s) in the IAS Portal.

The IAS Portal is set up so each accredited customer has three contacts that receive communications from IAS. These contacts are for your Technical Contact, Billing Contact, and Legal Contact. Customers can have the same or different persons in all three contact areas. Each of these contacts has their own login information. In order to change one of the contacts, the customer will need to log in and make the changes. That is why it is important for multiple persons in your company to have access to the login information for your company. To view how to change your contact information in the portal, [click here](#).

## Senior Program **Manager's Note**

As both APAC and the IAF continue to promote acceptance of the MRA/MLA to reduce technical barriers to trade, it remains a top priority of both accreditation bodies and certification bodies to safeguard and enhance public trust and confidence in the global conformity assessment infrastructure. After all, accredited certification differs from unaccredited certification in that users of accredited certification have more confidence that these certifications are issued by competent organizations that adhere to a defined set of requirements. As discussed in the section related to common findings below, one of the most impactful means of delivering this confidence comes in the form of the audit report. Audit reports that provide certified organizations with meaningful data related to their conformance with certification requirements, especially regarding effectiveness of specific processes, allow certified organizations to better analyze desired outcomes and make adjustments to more consistently achieve these desired outcomes. Additionally, well designed audit reports can provide certified organizations with something more than just a certificate to share with their partners as well as users of certified services. This also serves to demonstrate the value of accredited certification and the importance of utilizing an accredited certification body, rather than an unaccredited one, to the broader community of users of certified organizations.

I'd like to take this opportunity to thank our valued customers for setting an example of excellence within accredited certification. It's always a challenge to compete in a widely diverse multinational marketplace, and it's a pleasure to know that IAS-accredited certification bodies embody what it means to be technically competent to carry out certification activity according to the requirements of the international standards. However, this doesn't mean that our work is complete. As market leaders, it is our responsibility to lead by example and continually reassess our practices to ensure ongoing improvement, as continual improvement is fundamental to accreditation and accredited certification.

I speak with many of you on a near constant basis and appreciate the openness and partnership approach we have cultivated. While no one is happy to receive non-conformities when undergoing an assessment, IAS strives to ensure that our accredited certification bodies understand the value that these non-conformities present as a means to further improve competently designed systems to the benefit of all interested parties. I'd also like to mention that just as we expect excellence of our certification bodies, IAS also constantly brainstorms ideas to improve how we provide our accreditation services. To this point, if any certification bodies ever have any constructive feedback for IAS, I encourage you to reach out to me personally with these suggestions; I'd love to hear from you.

Thank you all for reading and we wish you a successful 2024.

Sincerely,

**Patrick McCullen**  
Senior Program Manager – MSCB Accreditation (IAS)

## Expand the scope of Your Accreditation

Is your certification body interested in expanding the scope of your accreditation?

These are the schemes that IAS offers for Certification Bodies:

- ISO 9001 QMS (Quality)
- ISO 14001 EMS (Environmental)
- ISO 45001 OHSAS (Occupational)
- ISO 22000 FSMS (Food Safety)
- FSSC 22000 V6 (**New**) (Food Safety)
- FSSC 24000 (**New**) (Social Accountability)
- ISO/IEC 27001 ISMS (Information Security)
- ISO/IEC 20000-1 ITSMS (Information Technology)
- ISO 22301 BCMS (Business Continuity)
- ISO 13485 MDQMS (Medical Devices)
- ISO 50001 EnMS (Energy)
- ISO 37001 ABMS (Anti-Bribery)
- ISO 55001 AMS (Asset Management)
- ISO 20121 ESMS (Event Sustainability)
- ISO 39001 RTSMS (Road Traffic Safety)
- ISO 37101 SDCMS (Sustainable Community Development)
- ISO 41001 FMMS (Facility Management)
- ISO 21001 EOMS (Educational Organizations)
- ISO/IEC 27701 PIMS (Information Security Privacy)
- ISO 37301 CMS (Compliance Management)
- ISO 42001 (**Upcoming**) AIMS (Artificial Intelligence)
- AS 9100D AQMS (Aerospace Quality) (Separate Program)

If you are interested in expanding your scope of accreditation, please email Poonam Gupta at [pgupta@iasonline.org](mailto:pgupta@iasonline.org) to begin the process.

Please inform IAS about any new schemes or areas that you would like to have added to your assessment prior to your next onsite assessment. This will enable our assessors to ensure they have enough time on site to include these additional areas in the assessments.







## Training Webinars

See the schedule below for a list of the upcoming certification body-related training offered by IAS.

START DATE	END DATE	TRAINING TITLES	WEBINAR TIMED FOR	WEBINAR TYPE	REGISTRATION
03 Apr	05 Apr	<a href="#">3002 17021-1:2015 Management System for CBs</a>	Americas	3 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>
04 Apr	05 Apr	<a href="#">3023 IAF MD Training for Management System for CB Personnel</a>	M-East and South Asia	2 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>
10 Apr	11 Apr	<a href="#">3023 IAF MD Training for Management System for CB Personnel</a>	Americas	2 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>
10 Sep	12 Sep	<a href="#">3002 Understanding ISO/IEC 17021-1 for Management System CBs</a>	M-East and South Asia	3 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>
05 Nov	06 Nov	<a href="#">3023 IAF MD Training for Management System CB Personnel</a>	M-East and South Asia	2 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>
06 Nov	Nov 07	<a href="#">3023 IAF MD Training for Management System CB Personnel</a>	Americas	2 days Online	<a href="#">Register</a>

## Would your **certification body** like to use the **combined IAF/IAS Mark**?



MSCB-XXX



MSCB-XXX



ACCREDITED  
Management Systems  
Certification Body

Increase the recognition of your accreditation when you use the combined IAF/IAS mark. The International Accreditation Forum (IAF) is an association of accreditation bodies and other bodies interested in conformity assessment in the fields of management systems, products, processes, services, personnel, validation and verification, and other similar programs of conformity assessment. In order to use the combined IAF/IAS Mark, the certification body must submit a request to IAS. Upon request, IAS will provide an IAF/IAS agreement (IAS/ADM/038B) and a sample artwork of the combined mark. The certification body will be requested to submit a sample certificate, report and/or letterhead with the combined mark. Both the agreement and the sample(s) are reviewed by IAS prior to approval. If the review of the agreement and sample(s) are found to be in order, the agreement is signed by IAS and returned to the certification body with a letter authorizing the use the IAF/IAS combined mark. The agreement must be completed and signed by both parties to be effective. If interested, please reach out to Laura at [luraine@iasonline.org](mailto:luraine@iasonline.org) to start this process.

For more information – click here, <https://www.iasonline.org/resources/policy-on-the-use-of-the-ilac-iaf-ias-combined-marks/>



## Common Findings from MSCB Assessments

It is not uncommon for IAS assessors to encounter the same problem areas during assessments of multiple certification bodies. Below are a few of the most common findings. Being aware of these problem areas can help your organization better prepare for the next assessment.

### [Issues with clause 6.2.1, clauses 7.5.1/7.5.3/7.5.4, and IAF MD23](#)

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 6.2.1 states:** *“The certification body shall have a process for the effective control of certification activities delivered by branch offices, partnerships, agents, franchisees, etc., irrespective of their legal status, relationship or geographical location. The certification body shall consider the risk that these activities pose to the competence, consistency and impartiality of the certification body.”*

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 7.5.1 states:** *“The certification body shall have a process in which it describes the conditions under which outsourcing (which is subcontracting to another organization to provide part of the certification activities on behalf of the certification body) may take place. The certification body shall have a legally enforceable agreement covering the arrangements, including confidentiality and conflicts of interests, with each body that provides outsourced services.”*

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 7.5.3 states:** *“The certification body shall:*

- a) *take responsibility for all activities outsourced to another body;*
- b) *ensure that the body that provides outsourced services, and the individuals that it uses, conform to requirements of the certification body and also to the applicable provisions of this part of ISO/IEC 17021, including competence, impartiality and confidentiality;*
- c) *ensure that the body that provides outsourced services, and the individuals that it uses, are not involved, either directly or through any other employer, with an organization to be audited, in such a way that impartiality could be compromised.”*

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 7.5.4 states:** *“The certification body shall have a process for the approval and monitoring of all bodies that provide outsourced services used for certification activities and shall ensure that records of the competence of all personnel involved in certification activities are maintained.”*

**IAF MD23** has not been reproduced here due to length. Please refer to this link for the latest edition: [IAF MD23](#)

**Commentary:** With the rise of remote operations coming from the rapid evolution of business linked with the COVID-19 pandemic, many certification bodies (CBs) have chosen to

expand their business offerings by partnering with other certification bodies around the world. As detailed in standard requirements above, this process is discussed in several places within the standard, as well as being specifically addressed in IAF MD23. The requirements are there, and the process is fairly clear; however, CBs seem to be having trouble with the dense requirements contained in these four clauses, as well as those coming from MD23. The key issues include a lack of effective internal audit of services delivered by partner organizations, a lack of demonstrable control over services provided by partners as well as an ongoing monitoring of these partners.

Another issue we have seen with this business model is unclear delineation of responsibilities. While CBs aim to have broad agreements that provide flexibility and agility to handle the myriad situations encountered in the market, this can complicate the task for accreditation bodies (ABs) in effectively assessing the process controls implemented by the CBs and their partners. This, in turn, heightens the risk associated with CBs adopting this operational model, thereby increasing the risk for the ABs accrediting these CBs.

### [Issues with Audit Report Content \(9.4.8.2 and 9.4.5.1\)](#)

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 9.4.8.2 states:** *“The audit team leader shall ensure that the audit report is prepared and shall be responsible for its content. The audit report shall provide an accurate, concise and clear record of the audit to enable an informed certification decision to be made and shall include or refer to the following:*

- a) *identification of the certification body;*
- b) *the name and address of the client and the client's representative;*
- c) *the type of audit (e.g. initial, surveillance or recertification audit or special audits);*
- d) *the audit criteria;*
- e) *the audit objectives;*
- f) *the audit scope, particularly identification of the organizational or functional units or processes audited and the time of the audit;*
- g) *any deviation from the audit plan and their reasons;*
- h) *any significant issues impacting on the audit programme;*



- i) identification of the audit team leader, audit team members and any accompanying persons;
- j) the dates and places where the audit activities (onsite or offsite, permanent or temporary sites) were conducted;
- k) **audit findings (see 9.4.5), reference to evidence and conclusions, consistent with the requirements of the type of audit;**
- l) significant changes, if any, that affect the management system of the client since the last audit took place;
- m) any unresolved issues, if identified;
- n) where applicable, whether the audit is combined, joint or integrated;
- o) a disclaimer statement indicating that auditing is based on a sampling process of the available information;
- p) recommendation from the audit team;
- q) the audited client is effectively controlling the use of the certification documents and marks, if applicable;
- r) verification of effectiveness of taken corrective actions regarding previously identified nonconformities, if applicable."

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 9.4.5.1 states:** "Audit findings summarizing conformity and detailing nonconformity shall be identified, classified and recorded to enable an informed certification decision to be made or the certification to be maintained."

**Commentary:** Notice that item k) in 9.4.8.2 is bolded and expanded upon in clause 9.4.5.1. The key phrase in 9.4.5.1 is "Audit findings **summarizing conformity** and **detailing nonconformity** shall be **identified, classified and recorded.**" We have observed inconsistencies from one CB to another regarding the content of the audit report. Some CBs' audit reports are lengthy and contain overwhelming evidence of both **conformity to requirements** as well as **nonconformity to requirements**. Some CBs' audit reports contain little detail on conformity beyond a simple statement that "the certified client meets the requirements – see Proc 1A and Record 2B." **The standard is clear that findings of both conformity and nonconformity must be identified, classified, and recorded;** however, there is a division in the market between those CBs that write detailed reports, and those that employ a less detailed reporting method.

In conversations with certified organizations, we have observed that many prefer lengthier reports. These reports tend to identify trends in operations, specific aspects of the Management System requiring further attention, as well as areas of excellence. Leaders in these organizations use this data to reward high-performing process owners, teams, and departments within their organizations, as well as to identify areas where they might improve. This leads to an increase in quality and conformance over time, as well as a focus on continual improvement within everyday operations. These certified organizations continually improve as a part of the organizational culture using all available data to support this endeavor, including that data provided by the detailed certification audit reports. We encourage all certification bodies to consider this preference and ensure that their audit reports provide the data necessary to enable certified organizations to embrace this positive organizational culture.

### Issues with Competence Criteria (clause 7.1.2)

**ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015 clause 7.1.2 states:** "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. 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. 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. 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."

**Commentary:** Competence is defined as the knowledge and skills, as well as the ability to apply these knowledge and skills to meet expected outcomes of a given process. In other words, to build a house, one must possess the knowledge of building (framing, structural analysis, plumbing, electrical, etc.), the skills required to build (skill with a saw, hammer, drill, pipe wrench, wiring tools, etc.), and the ability to apply this knowledge and these skills (successfully frame according to load bearing requirements, connect plumbing such that there are no leaks, connect electrical such that it is safe and reliable, etc.) in order to meet customer requirements and regulatory requirements for the house. So, if a construction company is looking to hire a contractor, the job description/ requirements may look something like this:

Seeking contractors with knowledge of structural engineering, framing, plumbing, and electrical with at least 10 years of experience (skill) completing projects to the satisfaction of customers (ability). Please provide three or more references for construction jobs completed in the last five years (ability). Seems simple, right?

For CBs, the standard requires that competence criteria be developed for all positions within the CB—for the application reviewer, the auditors, the decision makers, etc. We consistently see shortfalls in CB competence criteria where the CB has not effectively related the knowledge, skills, and ability required for the job positions to real world expectations and demonstrable evidence. Competence criteria cannot simply state: "competence to conduct an audit" and "certificate in the relevant standard." The criteria need to specifically define the knowledge (such as: education related to process control, manufacturing, industrial engineering, etc.), the skills (such as: listening, analyzing information, interviewing, observation, risk-based thinking, etc.), and the ability requirements (such as: experience conducting audits in the manufacturing sector for at least three years—with references, experience improving processes in a demonstrable manner—with evidence, etc.). Furthermore, when you factor in the additional scheme-specific competence requirements found in other related standards, the body of evidence of competence needed quickly multiplies. This necessitates CB technical managers to carefully consider what they are looking for when recruiting individuals.



## MSCB Assessor Positions

IAS is always looking for qualified individuals interested in becoming assessors in the MSCB. If you would like more information and to learn more visit <https://www.iasonline.org/about-ias/assessor-opportunities/become-an-assessor/>.

## How to use the IAS MSCB Symbol

MSCB accreditation symbols are issued by IAS to be used by accredited conformity assessment bodies to indicate they are accredited. The difference between an IAS Symbol and an IAS logo is the text on the symbols as shown below:



These two styles of IAS Symbols (horizontal and vertical) can only be used on documents that pertain to the CAB's scope of accreditation. If the document has items outside their accreditation, there must be a statement that indicates what in the document is covered by their scope of accreditation.

## IAS Offers Aerospace Quality Management System Certification Body Accreditation

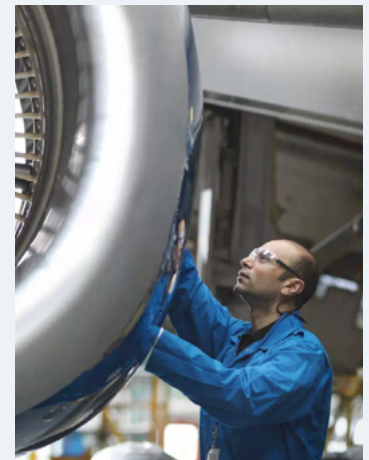
As part of the Aerospace and Defense (AS&D) supply chain management processes, the Industry Controlled Other Party (ICOP) certification scheme qualifies all organizations that purchase goods and services to be recognized and accepted through the AS certifications issued by Aerospace Quality Management System Certification Bodies accredited by International Accreditation Service (IAS). IAS has achieved recognition under the International Aerospace Quality Group (IAQG) to serve the "Americas" region covering North, Central and South America. The IAQG is the scheme owner of the worldwide-operated Industry Controlled Other Party (ICOP) certification scheme. The Americas Aerospace Quality Group (AAQG) manages this ICOP certification scheme for the Americas through the Americas Certification Oversight team (ACOT).

The IAQG Certification Scheme is designed to streamline the certification processes and minimize the complexities and costs associated with supplier audits. This framework offers a roadmap for the impartial, accredited third-party certification of aviation, space, and defense products.

By having suppliers certified under this scheme, aerospace companies can rest assured that the products and services they receive meet the requirements of the industry's stringent standards.

The ICOP Scheme mandates that certification bodies operating within it must be accredited by an accreditation body that is a signatory to the IAF Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MLA), primarily focusing on management system certification. The Scheme sets voluntary standards for certification within the worldwide supply chain of the aviation, space, and defense industry. IAS provides accreditation services to ASCBs for AS9100, AS9110, and AS9120 Aerospace Quality Management System (AQMS) standards. Many major AS&D manufacturers require their direct suppliers be AS certified and recommend that all the AS&D supply chain be AS third-party audited.

More information: <https://www.iasonline.org/services/aerospace-quality-management-system-certification-bodies/>





## Do you know your MSCB?

By Ganesh Bhat, IAS MSCB Program Manager

Those of you who have experienced the Management System Certification Bodies (MSCB) accreditation process probably know the complexity of the assessment method. There are numerous standards and documents to be considered—from ISO/IEC 17021-1 and supporting competence standards such as ISO/IEC 17021-2 and 17021-3, to scheme-specific standards such as ISO/TS 22003 and ISO/IEC 27006. Finally, there are number of International Accreditation Forum mandatory documents (IAF MDs) available to help ensure MSCBs demonstrate competence in meeting all the above requirements.

Under the MSCB program, the certification body is required to demonstrate competence in each technical area within the respective standards. The technical scopes are defined in IAF-ID-01 for QMS, EMS, and OHSMS standards and ISO/TS 22003 for FSMS. Further, IAF MD17 and MD16 stipulate how these scopes can be granted to the MSCB and what witnessing activities are required. These witnessing activities are performed by an accreditation body (AB) that observes, without interfering or influencing, an audit performed by an MSCB's audit team. Depending on the objectives of the witnessing, the complete audit may be observed or just the relevant parts of the audit. The witnessing is done on-site at the MSCB's client's premises or by observing an audit remotely via electronic means. Each of the technical clusters need to be witnessed by the AB before granting the scopes to the MSCB. To get a broad spectrum of scopes, the MSCB must provide multiple witness audits to the AB and demonstrate the necessary competence to manage all aspects of the audit activities related to the technical area. An optimal witness assessment activity provided by the AB may be helpful to achieving a wider range of scopes, and hence reduce the cost of accreditation. As always, this will be consistent with the applicable IAF MD requirements.



The point of this article is to describe situations where the MSCB wants to cover more than one scope/code from the witness performed. It is important that the IAS team reviews the scope/codes and judges whether the client's scope covers multiple activities or not. In one instance, the MSCB offered a witness for a food manufacturing client with the scope, "Manufacturing Storage and Supply of Spices." The standards covered were ISO 9001:2015, ISO 14001:2015 and ISO 22000:2018. The MSCB claimed IAF codes 3 (food manufacturing) and 31 (transport, storage, and communication). If this was acceptable to IAS, the MSCB would have covered the witnessing requirements for FSMS category C, and IAF categories 3 and 31. When the activities were analyzed by IAS, it was understood that the MSCB's client was manufacturing and selling the spices and, as a routine process, storing the product as per the preservation requirements for any such products. Hence, if the word "storage" in the scope is noted, it does not necessarily mean the activities fall under the IAF code 31 also. When critically observed, the IAF code 31 includes the process of warehousing and storage facilities (NACE 52.10) for transportation; hence, the storage facilities within a factory are not covered under IAF code 31. Another observation example is the assembly line of an automobile manufacturing plant, where various items made of plastic, rubber, etc. were used. Unless the factory manufactures items made from plastic and rubber on its own, this activity does not qualify the client for IAF code 14 (manufacture of rubber and plastic products). In other words, if the items are purchased items, the scope does not include IAF code 14. As illustrated above, it is important for the AB assessor to review the scope, processes followed, products manufactured, and services offered before accepting the witness audit for the IAF codes. If the scope/activities only cover the main activities (example: food manufacturing), IAS can only consider the main IAF code applicable to that part of the scope (IAF code 3). If a client's activities cover the supplementary activities, then IAS can consider the other codes applicable, provided the activities meet the IAF/NACE code classifications.





**Asli Diker**

Over the past 13 years, Asli has developed strong auditing and certification management skills that have enabled her to understand, assess, and implement accreditation/certification processes. Between 2010-2020, Asli worked as an accreditation manager. Her main responsibilities involved planning audits to ensure the correct appointment of auditors, and to initiate, develop, and implement integrated certification services and auditing activity strategies according to accreditation rules and overseas processes. Having different responsibilities in this highly competitive multinational environment, Asli has had the opportunity to develop her expertise and capabilities. Since 2020, Asli has worked in the accreditation assessment area as a lead assessor. Her main responsibility is to plan, assess, and draw conclusions regarding the accreditation of integrated certification and auditing activity strategies according to accreditation rules. In 2023, Asli accepted additional duties within the IAS MSCB program and is responsible for several areas including scope expansion application review.

## Meet Some of the IAS Team



**Poonam Gupta**

Poonam Gupta is MSCB Program Scheduling Coordinator based in New Delhi, India. She is also an assessor for the MSCB program.

Prior to working for IAS, she worked for the National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies, India. She also has experience in quality management systems and quality assurance for the automotive industry and accredited labs.

Poonam is a postgraduate and gold medalist in Master of Science in Materials Science. She also obtained a Master of Engineering in Industrial Materials and Metallurgy.

Poonam loves music and enjoys gardening during her free time.



**Ganesh Bhat**

Ganesh has over 25 years of experience in the certification and conformity assessment fields. He has hands-on experience in all facets of the conformity assessment processes, be it consultancy and training, auditing, and assessment.

Ganesh has worked as a lead assessor for various accreditation bodies and currently serves as an IAS lead assessor and program manager for the Management Systems Certification Bodies program. Ganesh enjoys following sports and is a self-proclaimed sports lover. He has also recently developed an interest in agriculture and farming.

## About IAS

The International Accreditation Service (IAS) is a nonprofit accreditation body and a signatory member of Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC), International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC). IAS is a member of the ICC Family of Solutions

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## Join the MSCB List

Join the Management System Certification Bodies List. Get the latest information about accreditation practices, standards, training courses and more, when you join the IAS list for Management System Certification Bodies. To join, [click here](#).



## Stay in Touch

We are interested in hearing from you. Share with us what you think about this edition of our newsletter, what you would like covered in future editions, and your thoughts about our assessment and accreditation services. Feel free to email [iasinfo@iasonline.org](mailto:iasinfo@iasonline.org).