

Accreditation Criteria
For
Asset Management Systems Certification Bodies
BCB 180 – Feb 2021



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0.0 Foreword:

The Government of India and the Indian Industry came together to establish the accreditation system in response to the need of the industry and the certification bodies of Management Systems (QMS, EMS and other Management Systems) who were largely dependent on the accreditation systems of Europe and US.

A Council with representation from Government, Industry, Certification Bodies, Non-Government Organizations (NGO), etc. was formed and named as the **Quality Council of India (QCI)**. This Council was entrusted with the task of establishing the accreditation system in India. A **National Accreditation Board for Certification Bodies (NABCB)** was established to implement the accreditation of Certification and Inspection Bodies.

NABCB has already published Accreditation Criteria for QMS, EMS, FSMS, OHSMS, ISMS, ITSMS, EnMS, RTSMS, TDRMS, BCMS, ABMS and Product Certification Bodies, Inspection Bodies, Certification for Personals and Validation & Verification Bodies. This document sets out the Accreditation criteria for Certification Bodies providing certification for “ Asset management Systems based on **ISO 55001- Asset management —Management systems — Requirements** standard or any other standard meeting the requirements of the NABCB Policy on recognition of standards under accreditation schemes for certification.

1.0 Scope:

This document specifies the requirements that a third party certification body (CB) operating a AMS Certification Programme shall meet if it is to be recognized by the Board as competent and reliable in the operation of AMS Certification.

2.0 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 55000 apply. A few are as given below:

2.1 asset

item, thing or entity that has potential or actual value to an organization

Note 1: Value can be tangible or intangible, financial or non-financial, and includes consideration of risks and liabilities. It can be positive or negative at different stages of the asset life.

Note 2: Physical assets usually refer to equipment, inventory and properties owned by the organization. Physical assets are the opposite of intangible assets, which are non-physical assets such as leases, brands, digital assets, use rights, licences, intellectual property rights, reputation or agreements.

Note 3: A grouping of assets referred to as an asset system could also be considered as an asset.

2.2 asset type

grouping of assets having common characteristics that distinguish those assets as a group or class

EXAMPLE Physical assets, information assets, intangible assets, critical assets, enabling assets, linear assets, information and communications technology (ICT) assets, infrastructure assets, moveable assets.

2.3 critical asset

asset having potential to significantly impact on the achievement of the organization's objectives

Note 1: Assets can be safety-critical, environment-critical or performance-critical and can relate to legal, regulatory or statutory requirements.

Note 2: Critical assets can refer to those assets necessary to provide services to critical customers.

Note 3: Asset systems can be distinguished as being critical in a similar manner to individual assets.

2.4 strategic asset management plan (SAMP)

documented information that specifies how organizational objectives are to be converted into asset management objectives, the approach for developing asset management plans, and the role of the asset management system in supporting achievement of the asset management objectives.

3.0 Criteria

The Certification Bodies seeking accreditation for **Asset Management Systems Certification** shall comply with the requirements specified in **ISO/IEC 17021-1 - "Conformity assessment — Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems"** and **ISO/IEC TS 17021- 5 – "Competence requirements for auditing and certification of asset management systems"**.

4.0 Adoption of IAF/APAC documents

The Board shall adopt any IAF/APAC Mandatory Document on ISO/IEC 17021-1 as part of the NABCB criteria, if available or whenever it is brought out. In the meantime, if any further clarifications beyond ISO/IEC TS 17021-5 or ISO/IEC 17021-1 are required, the same will be issued by the Board on a case to case basis.

5.0 Scopes of Accreditation

The Board has decided not to specify any scope sectors for accreditation under this scheme.

6.0 Certification Body (CB) Competence

6.1 Accreditation by NABCB signifies that the certification body is competent to offer AMS certification as per ISO 55001.

6.2 The CB shall have a procedure for initial qualification and subsequent monitoring of its auditors and technical experts based on Annex-A of ISO/IEC 17021-1 and ISO/IEC TS 17021-5 standards.

6.3 The CB shall have a process for ensuring that the audit team, either one person or the team as a whole, has sufficient skills to deal with the range, volume and complexity of the critical assets (refer 2.3) contained in the SAMP (refer 2.4)

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6.4 The scope of certification shall refer exclusively to the kind of assets which the organization has included in its SAMP and in its policy and for which it has provided evidence of management in conformity with ISO 55001 during the certification audit.

7.0 Time of the Audits undertaken by the Certification Body

7.1 The Certification body shall have procedures to determine the audit man days required for certification audit (stage 1 & 2), surveillance and recertification audit. The procedure shall also include the policies for estimation of audit duration for multisite organizations and transfer of certificates, as needed. In determining the audit time, the certification body shall include factors like complexity of assets, critical scope sectors as defined in annexure A, significance of legal (statutory and regulatory) compliance and number of critical assets as a minimum

7.2 The requirements of ISO 17021-1 and of IAF MD 05 and IAF MD 11 are applicable (excluding the Tables defining the number of audit days for which see the Table-1).

7.3 Complexity categories

The provisions specified in this document are based on four primary complexity categories of the nature and complexity of the asset base, operating environment and stakeholder requirements of an organization that fundamentally affect the auditor time. These are:

High

Asset management activities with complex and varied assets with high criticality. Factors for consideration may include current replacement cost, significant variations in age profiles, generation of value to the organization, regulatory requirements, and/or significant nature and gravity of operation, services or products to stakeholders and/or assets of medium complexity category if the organization belongs to the critical scope sectors listed in Annexure 'A' of this document.

Medium

Asset management activities with medium variation in assets, some with high criticality. Factors for consideration may include current replacement cost, generation of value to the organization, regulatory requirements, and/or significant nature and gravity in some aspects of operation, services or products to stakeholders and/or assets of low complexity category if the organization belongs to the critical scope sectors listed in Annexure 'A' of this document.

Low:

Asset management activities with minimal variation in assets. Factors for consideration may include few with high criticality, current replacement cost, generation of value to the organization, regulatory requirements, and/or low nature and gravity in operation, services or products to stakeholders and/or assets of limited complexity category if the organization belongs to the critical scope sectors listed in Annexure 'A' of this document.

Limited

Asset management activities with limited nature and gravity (typically organizations involving an office type environment like a head office or management consulting activities) and assets not covered in high, medium and low complexity categories.

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Not all organizations in a specific sector will always fall into the same complexity category. For example, even though many businesses in the chemical sector should be classified as “high complexity”, an organization which would have only a mixing free from chemical reaction or emission and/or trading operation could be classified as “medium” or even “low complexity”.

The number, extent, diversity, complexity and inter-relationships of outsourced activities may increase audit duration. Reduction factors is not applicable to reduce the audit duration.

Table 1 provides a mechanism for determining the audit duration for an initial audit (Stage 1 and Stage 2) is based on the complexity and size of its asset base.

Table 1 – Initial audit durations for high, medium, low and limited complexity audits

Number of Critical Assets	Audit Time Stage 1 + Stage 2 (days)				Number of Critical Assets	Audit Time Stage 1 + Stage 2 (days)			
	High	Med	Low	Lim		High	Med	Low	Lim
1-5	3	2.5	2.5	2.5	626-875	17	13	10	6.5
6-10	3.5	3	3	3	876-1175	19	15	11	7
11-15	4.5	3.5	3	3	1176-1550	20	16	12	7.5
16-25	5.5	4.5	3.5	3	1551-2025	21	17	12	8
26-45	7	5.5	4	3	2026-2675	23	18	13	8.5
46-65	8	6	4.5	3.5	2676-3450	25	19	14	9
66-85	9	7	5	3.5	3451-4350	27	20	15	10
86-125	11	8	5.5	4	4351-5450	28	21	16	11
126-175	12	9	6	4.5	5451-6800	30	23	17	12
176-275	13	10	7	5	6801-8500	32	25	19	13
276-425	15	11	8	5.5	8501-10700	34	27	20	14
426-625	16	12	9	6	>10700	Follow progression above			

Note 1 The numbers of different assets, groups or types in Table1 should be seen as a continuum rather than a stepped change.

Note: For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies

Annexure A “List of Critical Sectors”

The list of critical business sectors is based on the critical infrastructure sectors identified by National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (refer <https://nciipc.gov.in>)

1. Banking, finance and insurance
2. Transport
3. Power and energy
4. Governance including emergency services
5. Strategic and Public Enterprises e.g. Nuclear, Defence, Oil & Gas, Chemicals, Pharmaceuticals, Utilities, Healthcare, Mining, Food & Agriculture, Heavy Manufacturing Industries and Public Enterprises
6. Telecom and Information Technology

Amendment Record

Date	Auth. by	Description of Amendment
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