SLAB
SRI LANKA ACCREDITATION BOARD

SRI LANKA ACCREDITATION BOARD FOR CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT

SLAB ACCREDITED

The MARK that makes the Difference

Ministry of Higher Education, Technology & Innovation

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SRI LANKA ACCREDITATION BOARD (SLAB)

SLAB

- National Accreditation Authority of Sri Lanka.
- Established by Sri Lanka Accreditation Board for Conformity Assessment Act. No. 32 of 2005.
- An Autonomous body under the Ministry holding the portfolios of Science, Technology and Research.
- Committed to providing accreditation services in accordance with ISO/IEC 17011, other relevant international standards and principles.
- Governed by a 13 Member Council appointed by the Minister.
- Managed by Director / Chief Executive Officer.
- Delivering accreditation services with a pool of experts.

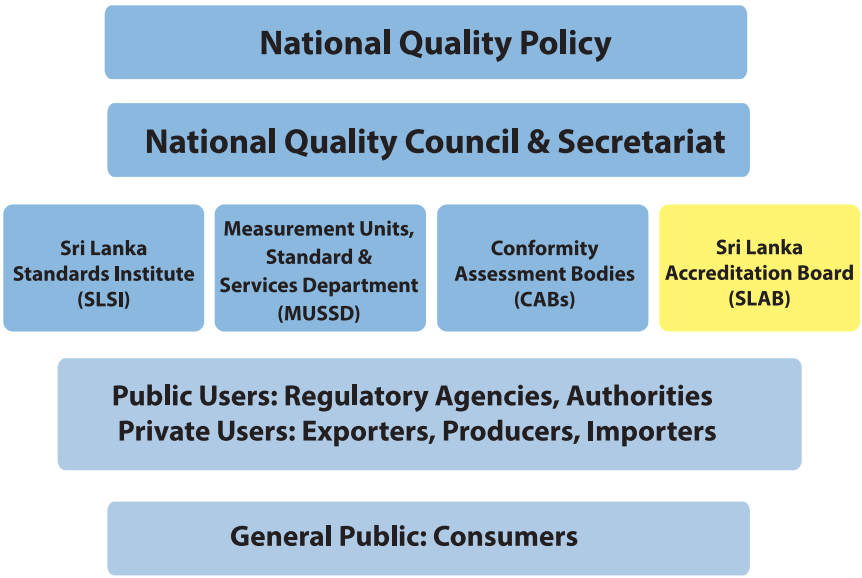
Demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled (ISO/IEC 17000)

1.1 Our Mandate

- Accredit Conformity Assessment Bodies (CABs) as per Established International & National Standards.
- Promote accreditation activities in conformity with the guidelines laid down in the National Quality Policy.
- Act as a National forum for co-operation and liaison in respect of conformity assessment.
- Establish competence in accreditation practices and assessment procedures through promotion and dissemination of technical knowledge.
- Support and develop the national system for accreditation.
- Enter into agreements on mutual recognition with similar International bodies.
- organize, manage and conduct conformity assessments for granting accreditation.

CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODY (CAB)
Body that performs conformity assessment services (ISO/IEC 17000)
E.g. Testing & Calibration, Certification, Inspection, Proficiency Testing, etc.

1.2 SLAB as a Pillar of National Quality Infrastructure (NQI)



- SLAB facilitate international and domestic trade through the accreditation of Conformity Assessment Bodies who issue test reports, inspection reports, verification reports and certifications to the manufactures, exporters, importers, other traders and producers, service providers as well as regulators & enforcement authorities.

- SLAB support regulators to implement technical regulations and enforcement of local approval procedures effectively and thereby contributes to promote health and safety of people & environmental protection.

Quality Infrastructure Network

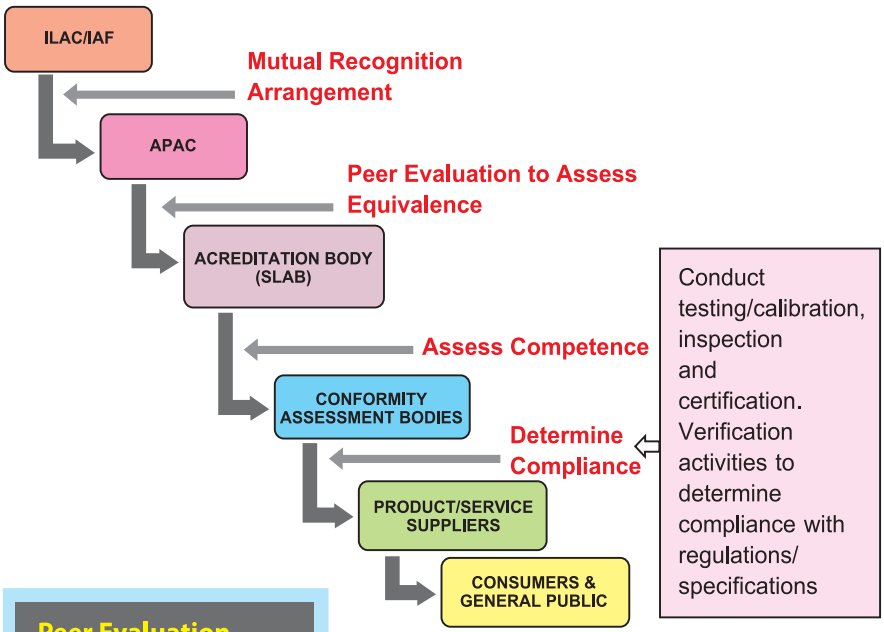
"Being a key player of Sri Lanka's Quality Infrastructure, SLAB contributes to uplift the quality of life of people and the environment"

02

WHAT IS ACCREDITATION?

Accreditation is the independent evaluation of the laboratories, certification bodies & inspection bodies, etc. to ensure their competency, impartiality, and integrity in delivering services to their clients.

2.1 How Accreditation Works?



Peer Evaluation

A structured process of evaluation of an accreditation body against the specified requirements by representatives of other accreditation bodies

Compliance

Fulfilment of specified requirements

Competence

Ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve intended results

2.2 Benefits of Accreditation

1. International recognition for your commitment to quality, competency and reliable results

    ❖ Provides a benchmark for maintaining competence and performance levels according to international standards

2. Access to the global market

3. Demand, for accredited test reports and certificates, from foreign buyers in respect of goods exported will Improve your Management System

    ❖ Compliance with requirements in international standards

4. Cost reduction

5. Improve productivity and profitability

6. Better decision making and risk management

7. Continual quality improvement

8. Striving for Excellence

9. Gives Consumer Confidence
10. Promote innovations
11. Promote health, safety and wellbeing of the society
12. A global tool to support public policy
13. Ensure environmental well being
14. Supply chain management - Digital security, electronics, etc.

15. Contribute to achieve Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

03

SLAB RECOGNITION

The MARK that makes the Difference

SLAB ACCREDITED

SLAB Accreditation enhance

RECOGNITION

and

CREDIBILITY

to gain a competitive advantage

04

INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

SLAB is a Full Member of

International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC)

•ILAC is the Apex Body for developing, harmonizing and recognizing accredited Testing Laboratories, Calibration Laboratories, Medical Testing Laboratories, Inspection bodies and Proficiency Testing Providers internationally under Mutual Recognition Arrangements (ILAC MRAs)

•The ILAC MRA links the existing regional Mutual Recognition Arrangements of the Recognised Regional Cooperation Bodies (APAC MRA).

International Accreditation Forum (IAF)

•ILAC is the Apex Body for developing, harmonizing and recognizing accredited management systems, products, services, personnel and other similar programmes of conformity assessment internationally under Multilateral Recognition Arrangements (IAF MLAs)

•The IAF MLA links the existing regional Mutual Recognition Arrangements of the Recognised Regional Cooperation Bodies (APAC MRA).

ILAC MRA ⇕ **IAF MLA**

•APAC manages and expands Mutual Recognition Arrangements (MRAs) among accreditation bodies in the Asia Pacific region as the Recognised Regional Cooperation Body.

Asia Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (APAC)

•The MRA facilitates the acceptance of conformity assessment results (e.g. test reports, test certificates, inspection reports, certification, Greenhouse Gas Validation / Verification statements) across the region and with other regions around the world.

APAC MRA ⇕

SLAB

05

SLAB ACCREDITATION

5.1 Pre-requisites:

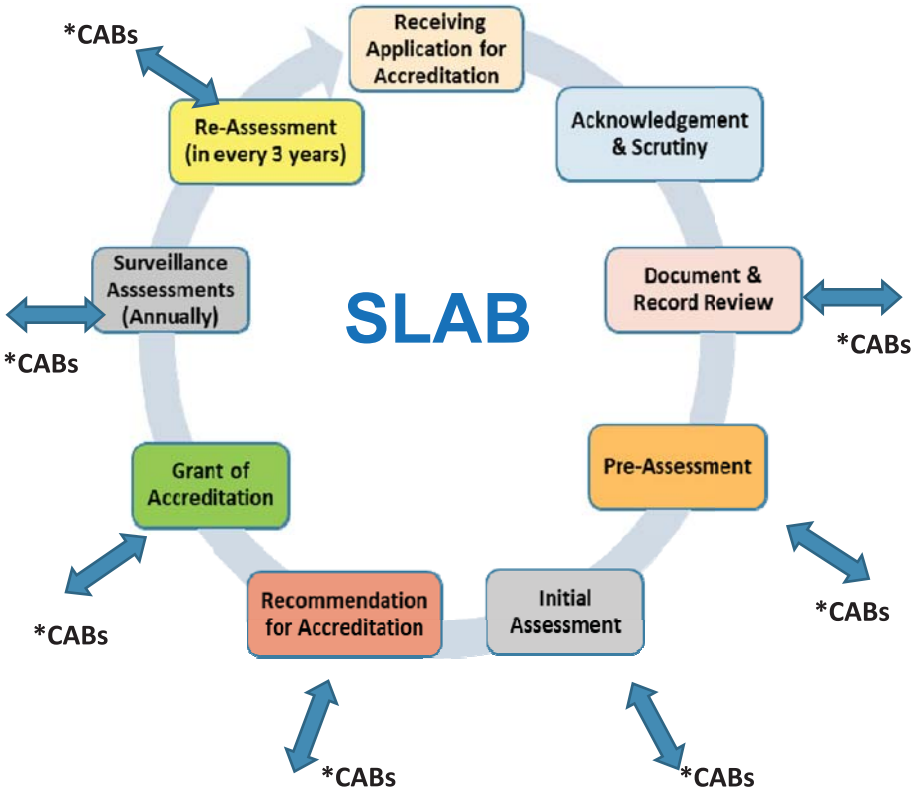
Conformity Assessment Body shall

- be a legal entity with suitable facilities
- be impartial and confidential
- have competent personnel
- comply with legal & statutory requirements
- have adequate resources & facilities
- conduct internal audit & management review meeting
- have management system documentaion as per the relevant standard, slab policies, procedcures & scheme's specific requirements

5.2 Accreditation Process

The accreditation process covers activities from application to granting and maintenance of accreditation (ISO/IEC 17011). SLAB accreditation cycle is three years (www.slab.lk/accreditation-process/).

Have a look on SLAB accredited organizations (www.slab.lk/accredited-organizations).



*Feedback for improvements and corrective actions by CABs

5.3 Criteria for Accreditation Schemes

Accreditation Scheme	International Standard
Testing Laboratories (TL)	**ISO/IEC 17025**
Calibration Laboratories (CL)	
Medical Laboratories (ML)	**ISO 15189**
Inspection Bodies (IB)	**ISO/IEC 17020**
Proficiency Testing Providers (PTP)	**ISO/IEC 17043**
Good Laboratory Practice (GLP)	**OECD Guidelines**
Management System Certification Bodies (CS) E.g. • Quality Management System Certification Bodies (QMS) • Environmental Management System Certification Bodies (EMS) • Food Safety Management System Certification Bodies (FSMS) • Occupational Health & Safety Management System Certification Bodies (OH & S) • Energy Management System Certification Bodies (EnMS)	**ISO/IEC 17021-1**
Product Certification Bodies (CP) E.g. • Organic Agriculture production and processing • Organic Textiles • Product Certification Schemes- Tea, Fish, SLS mark, etc. • Green Mark Certification for building services and products	**ISO/IEC 17065**
Bodies operating Certification of Persons (BP)	**ISO/IEC 17024**
Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies (GHG) E.g. • Internationally Recognized Standards and Protocols for GHG Assertions • Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA) • Carbon Footprint of Products	**ISO 14065**

06

ACCREDITATION OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES

6.1 Accreditation of Testing & Calibration

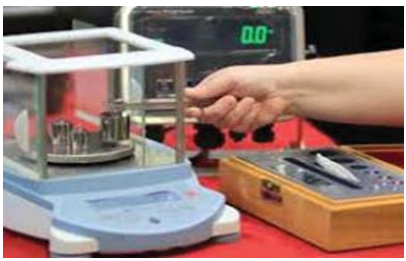
ISO/IEC 17025-General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

TESTING

Determination of one or more characteristics of an object of conformity assessment, according to a procedure (ISO/IEC 17000)

Overview:

ISO/IEC 17025 enables laboratories to demonstrate that they operate competently and generate valid results. Accreditation recognizes the laboratory nationally and Internationally.



CALIBRATION

Operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding indications with associated measurement uncertainties and, in a second step, uses this information to establish a relation for obtaining a measurement result from an indication (JCGM 200:VIM))

ISO/IEC 17025 is for:

ISO/IEC 17025 is useful for any organization that performs testing, sampling or calibration. This includes all types of laboratories performing testing in the field of Chemical, Biological, Mechanical, Electrical, Forensic and the laboratories performing calibration. The standard is also useful to universities, research institutes, regulators, inspection bodies, product certification organizations and other conformity assessment bodies to fulfil testing, sampling or calibration requirements

Accredited Laboratory shall

Benefits of Testing & Calibration Laboratory Accreditation

Testing Laboratories

- Upgrade the performance level of the Laboratory
- Assure technical competence of laboratory staff
- Cost reduction due to less rework as the laboratory establishes the system approach
- Assuring of test results
- Traceability of measurements to SI units
- Suitability of the testing environment and sampling facilities
- Continual improvement of the system
- Can use the accreditation symbol as a marketing tool in promotional activities
- Test reports issued by the laboratory are recognize globally
- Reduce cost of the business (especially import and export) as no need of re-testing of samples/products at borders

Calibration laboratories

- Ensure readings are consistent with other measurements and quantifies control errors/uncertainty within an acceptable level
- Determine the accuracy and reliability of readings
- Maintain the measurement traceability to SI units which are published by BIPM (International Bureau of Weights and Measures)

Recognition

- Recognize by regulators as a third-party independent laboratory
- Global Acceptance

Look for the mark in the Test/Calibration report that makes the difference

ISO/IEC 17025
TL/CL-XXX-XX

6.2 Accreditation of Medical Laboratories

ISO 15189- — Requirements for quality and competence



Overview:

Medical Laboratory Accreditation is a tool to demonstrate the competence of medical laboratories and ensure the delivery of timely, accurate and reliable results. Medical laboratory services are essential in the diagnosis and assessment of the health of patients.

MEDICAL/CLINICAL LABORATORY

Laboratory for the biological, microbiological, immunological, chemical, immunohaematological, haematological, biophysical, cytological, pathological, genetic or other examination of materials derived from the human body for the purpose of providing information for the diagnosis, management, prevention and treatment of disease in, or assessment of the health of, human beings, and which may provide a consultant advisory service covering all aspects of laboratory investigation including the interpretation of results and advice on further appropriate investigation (ISO/IEC 17000)

ISO 15189 is for:

SLAB Accreditation to ISO 15189 involves an independent assessment of a laboratory to determine competence, impartiality and consistency. It addresses the qualifications and on-going competency of personnel involved in medical laboratory examinations, the laboratory accommodation, equipment, reagents and supplies, pre-examination process and the examination process, quality assurance considerations, and post-examination process.

Complexity of a laboratory system

Accreditation to ISO 15189 places five additional critical criteria on medical laboratories which include:

- Providing advice on the type of sample, and testing that may be required;
- Interacting with clinical staff by placing a responsibility on the laboratory to liaise with clinicians who refer patient samples for testing;
- Providing opinions on the results of testing in relation to diagnosis and patient care;
- Collecting samples or if not, providing information on collection procedures, sample containers and sample volumes;
- Ethical practice – first duty is to the patient, not to the 'customer'.

SLAB accreditation covers the following disciplines:

- Clinical Biochemistry
- Chemical Pathology
- Clinical Pathology
- Hematology and Immunohematology
- Microbiology and Serology
- Histopathology/Cytopathology- histopathology, cytopathology and Immunohistochemistry
- Molecular Biology
- Pharmacology
- Andrology
- Nuclear Medicine
- Embryology
- Immunology

To ensure continued compliance, SLAB accredited laboratories are regularly reassessed to check that they are maintaining their standards of technical expertise. These laboratories will also be required to participate in regular proficiency testing programs (known as external quality assurance programs or EQAS) as an on-going demonstration of their competence.

The Benefits of Medical Laboratory Accreditation

To Regulatory authorities:

- Providing and independent assurance of quality and safety that supports world-class decision on how to deliver better care and value for patients;
- Providing a mechanism for measuring quality improvement;
- Supporting consistency in the quality of care;
- Encouraging innovation and continuous service improvement.

To Patients:

- There is consistency in the quality of care;
- The service has up-to-date - technologies and its procedures and techniques reflect current best practice; and
- Staff providing the service are competent to undertake the tasks they performance.

To Medical Laboratories

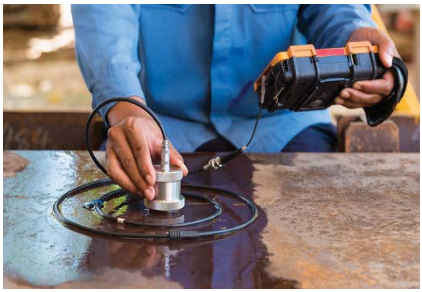
- Provide and opportunity for external perspective on the laboratory's practice;
- Can prevent the unnecessary; duplication of information gathering on performance often required by regulated body;
- Encourages the sharing of this practice;
- Stimulates innovation;
- Reduced risk; and
- Provide international recognition.

Look for the mark in the
Medical report
that makes the difference

ISO 15189
ML-XXX-XX

6.3 Accreditation of Inspection Bodies

ISO/IEC 17020- requirements for the operation of various types of bodies performing inspection.



Inspection bodies carry out inspections with the objective of providing information about the conformity of inspected items with regulations, standards, specifications, inspection schemes or contracts. Inspection parameters include matters of quantity, quality, safety, fitness for purpose, and continued safety compliance of installations or systems in operation. The main feature which differentiates inspection from other areas with similarities (testing, certification) is a professional judgement that determines acceptability against general requirements.

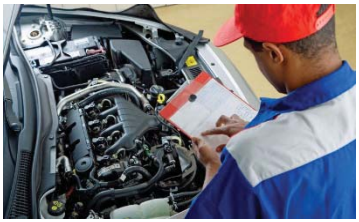
The ISO/IEC 17020 is for:

This scheme provides credibility and recognition to the inspection activities through assessing their competency continuously. The scheme covers the activities of inspection bodies such as examination of materials, products, installations, plants, processes, work procedures or services, and the determination of their conformity with requirements and reporting of results of these inspections.

INSPECTION

Examination of a product design, product, process or installation and determination of its conformity with specific requirements or, on the basis of professional judgement, with general requirements
(ISO/IEC 17000)

Further, categorization of inspection bodies as type A, B or C is mandated based on the level of their independency. Areas of inspection that covered under accreditation include inspection of products, infrastructure, activities, processes, services and personnel.



Here are some common examples for the inspection activities around us:

- Import and export inspections of food products (raw & processed), vehicles, textile, raw material for industries, machinery, etc
- Factory inspections (Heavy machinery, Boilers, Lifts, safety, etc)
- Construction inspections (Site inspections, Machinery inspections, Safety inspections)

- Inspection of massive projects such as transport network developments
- Inspection of testing and measuring activities (Non-destructive testing, Vehicle emissions, etc)

Benefits of Inspection Body Accreditation

Benefits from accreditation of inspection activities can be generally categorized to gaining new business, reducing cost and lowering risks. These benefits affect different sectors as follows:

To Inspection bodies:

- Recognition for the inspection activity
- Competitive advantage over other bodies which perform similar activities
- More opportunity for accessing local and global markets
- Continual improvement of the inspection activities

To Regulators:

- Support decision making through providing assurance on the activities in selecting inspection providers
- Cost reduction due to reducing downtime of the systems and avoiding unnecessary re-inspections
- Provide insight in setting up regulations

To Consumers / General public:

- Confidence on the inspected items (eg: inspected elevators, etc)
- Reduced risk and assured safety of the inspected items
- Reduced costs due to avoiding re-purchasing of material, re-work, etc

Importance of accreditation for inspection activities has been identified by the many relevant regulators in Sri Lanka and are in the process of enforcement and implementation.

Look for the mark in the Inspection report that makes the difference

ISO/IEC 17020
IB-XXX-XX

6.4 Accreditation of Good Laboratory Practice

A national Accreditation Scheme in accordance with GLP Principles published by OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)

Overview:

The Accreditation scheme for Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) of the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) refers to a quality system of management controls for research & development laboratories in the non-clinical phase. Researches of non-clinical laboratories are normally dynamic aiming on discovering new facts and concepts which are vital in the scientific field. These research focus on developing and evaluating new hypotheses, creating novel methods and discovering new value additions, new product developments. Mostly these researches are always subjected to changes in direction and often get unexpected results. Consequently the end result of research may be unrelated to the initial objectives of the research work leading to wide interpretation. Despite of these considerable advancements, any invalid data originating from the laboratory investigations continue to effect on the end result, Therefore, monitoring and quality improvement strategies need to be implemented in order to overcome these issues.

GLP accreditation requirements are based on OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development) Series on Principals of Good Laboratory Practice and Compliance Monitoring as issued in 1997.

Areas Covered in GLP

- Pharmaceuticals
- Veterinary Drugs
- Cosmetics
- Food and feed additives
- Pesticides
- Industrial Chemicals

GLP is for:

Research Laboratories involved in Product Development & marketing
Laboratories involved in developing formulations
Laboratories in Universities involved in Academic Research
Government Research Laboratories

Future Perspectives

Regulators such as National Medicinal Regulatory Authority (NMRA) will be able to recognize data generated from accredited GLP institutions grant approvals for drugs and cosmetics. Similarly, funding agencies for R & D activities can also encourage R & D Laboratories to establish GLP management system within R & D Institutions and relevant industries and make GLP as an eligibility criteria for issuing research grants.

Benefits of GLP Recognition

R &D Laboratories

Promote quality and validity of data
Assure results are reliable and repeatable
Assure the study auditable and reconstructable
Acceptance of study data internationally (MAD – Mutual Acceptance of Data agreement)
Reduces multiple inspections
Reduces technical barriers to trade
Effective facility operation

Sponsors/ Funding Agencies

Brings value for money/Resources
Receive expected outputs and Outcome

Regulators

Enhanced credibility & Security of Data
Reproducibility of studies both present and future
Traceability

Look for the mark in the Research report that makes the difference

SLAB ACCREDITED

SLAB Specific criteria for GLP (GLP-GL(P)-02 & OECD Guidelines : 1997 GLP XXX-XX

6.5 Accreditation of Proficiency Testing Providers

ISO/IEC 17043- Conformity Assessment -General Requirements for Proficiency Testing

Overview:

The Accreditation Scheme for Proficiency Testing Providers (PTPs) of the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) is based on the requirements laid down in ISO/IEC 17043. Conformity Assessment- Requirements for Proficiency Testing. Proficiency Testing covers a wide range of fields including inter-comparison programmes conducted among calibration laboratories as well as National Measurement Institutions.

ISO/IEC 17043 is for:

- The standard ISO/IEC 17025:2017 “General Requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories” requires in Clause 7.7 that the laboratory shall have quality control procedures for monitoring the validity of test results in place and that such monitoring shall be planned and reviewed. One of the tools to be used to fulfil this requirement is the participation in Interlaboratory Comparisons (ILC) and/or in Proficiency Testing (PT).
- The standard ISO 15189 “Medical laboratories - Its requirements for quality and competence” establishes that the laboratory shall participate in interlaboratory comparisons and shall monitor the results and implement corrective actions when relevant.

- Inspection bodies performing measurements and testing as part of inspection activities are also required to fulfil the requirements for proficiency testing.

Participation in interlaboratory comparisons or proficiency testing and demonstration of competence is, therefore, an important part of the accreditation process. The main objective of establishing an accreditation scheme for proficiency testing providers as per ISO/IEC 17043 is to facilitate proficiency testing requirements of testing, calibration, medical laboratories and inspection bodies through accredited PT providers.

Regulators operating registration & approval schemes can use proficiency testing results to monitor continuing compliance & performance of registered/ approved laboratories and inspection bodies.

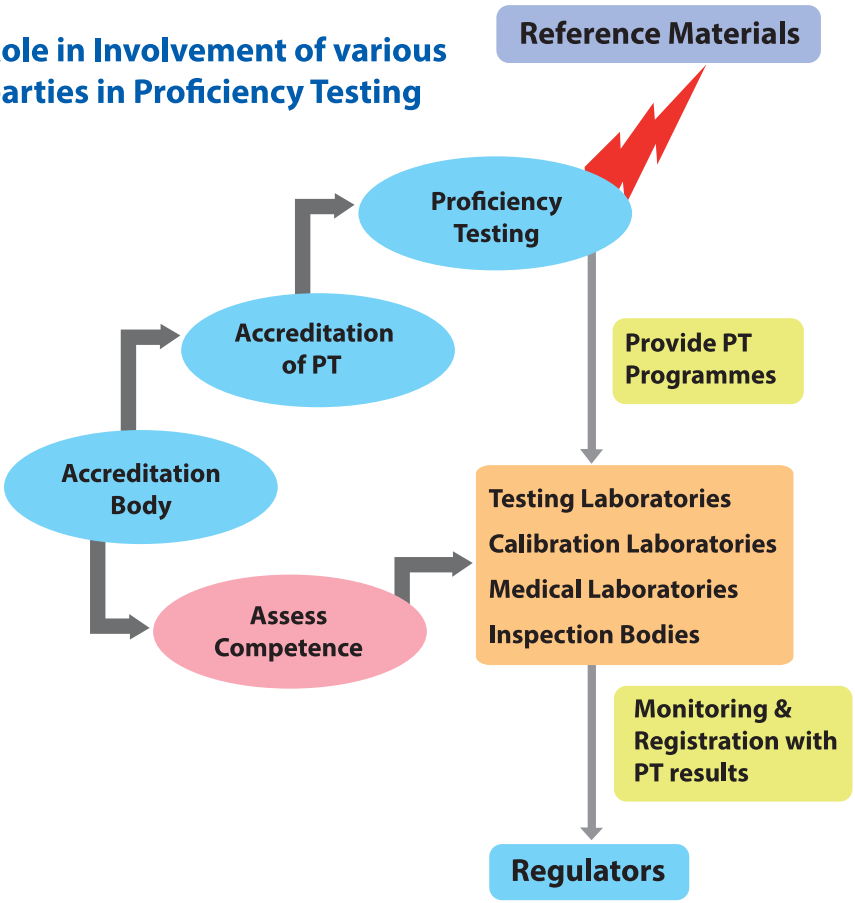
Benefits of Proficiency Testing Provider Accreditation

- Can easily be integrated with ISO/IEC 17025, ISO 15189 & ISO /IEC 17020
- High demand for PT programmes from testing/Medical/calibration laboratories and inspection bodies
- Gain experience and develop competence to become reference material producer
- Additional income from sales of QC samples

International Recognition

SLAB is now in the process of improving its PTP Accreditation scheme to obtain International Recognition from ILAC and APAC.

Role in Involvement of various parties in Proficiency Testing



Look for the mark in the Proficiency Testing report that makes the difference

SLAB ACCREDITED
ISO/IEC 17043
PT-XXX-XX

6.6. Accreditation of Management System Certification Bodies (ISO/IEC 17021-1)

ISO/IEC 17021-1: Conformity assessment - requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems

Overview:

- A management system is the framework of processes and procedures used to ensure that an organization can fulfill all tasks required to achieve its objectives. A growing number of businesses, from the service sector to the manufacturing and engineering sectors are seeking to have their management systems certified by a third party.

- Whether responding to customer demand, looking to inspire shareholder confidence, or seeking internal improvement, management systems certification can demonstrate the competence of management and staff, impartiality and the avoidance of conflicts of interest.

SYSTEM CERTIFICATION

Certification of a management system is one means of providing assurance that the organization has implemented a system for the management of the relevant aspects of its activities, products and services, in line with the organization's policy and the requirements of the respective international management system standard (ISO/IEC 17021-1)

ISO/IEC 17021-1 is for:

- SLAB accredits certification bodies against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17021-1 to deliver a range of management system certification programmes

  E.g.

  - Quality Management Systems Certification (QMS)- ISO 9001
  - Environmental Management Systems Certification (EMS)- ISO 14001
  - Food Safety Management Systems Certification (FSMS)- ISO 22000 and FSSC 22000
  - Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems Certification (OH&S)- ISO 45001
  - Energy Management Systems Certification (EnMS)- ISO 50001
  - Information Security Management Systems Certification (ISMS) - ISO/IEC 27001

- FSSC 22000 has recognized SLAB as an accreditation body to provide accreditation to FSSC 22000 Certification Scheme under ISO/IEC 17021-1 accreditation.

Benefits of implementing ISO/IEC 17021-1 requirements in the certification body:

- Better control of Certification Body's operations and feedback to Certification Bodies as whether they are technically competent
- Uniformity in issuing certificate for the Certification Body's clients.
- Potential increase in business due to enhanced customer confidence and satisfaction
- Reduce penalty in case of disputes
- Meeting the accreditation requirements
- Proof of conformity to specified requirements

Advantages of using an accredited management system certification body's service:

- Increased confidence in the certificate issued by the management system certification body
- Accreditation provides international recognition & competitive advantage and facilitate access to export markets
- Selecting an accredited organization is an essential tool for decision-making and risk management
- Using an accredited body to carry out an independent evaluation helps demonstrate thoroughness in the event of legal action
- Certification Bodies will be responsive to complaints from stakeholder

Look for the mark in the Management System certificates that makes the difference

ISO/IEC 17021-1
FSM/QMS/EMS/OHS/ENS-XXX-XX

6.7 Accreditation of Product Certification Bodies

ISO/IEC 17065: Conformity assessment - requirements for bodies certifying products, processes and services

Overview:

- Certification Bodies providing product certification issue product certificates or licenses to organizations which entitle them to display a mark of conformity on their product or to issue a certificate indicating the product's conformity with specified requirements.

- In this way, the consumer is assured that the product they are purchasing has reached a set standard and the product they have purchased has been tested by an accredited laboratory to the applicable codes and/or standards.
- There are two fundamental objectives covered by the standard such as;
  - Assisting consumers and end-users to make better-informed decisions about products in the marketplace
  - Assisting suppliers of the products to achieve marketplace acceptance

ISO/IEC 17065 is for:

SLAB accredits certification bodies against the requirements of ISO/IEC 17065 to deliver a range of Product Certification Schemes such as organic agriculture, Organic Textiles, Energy labelling, green building, food sector, etc,

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Certification of products, processes or services is a means of providing assurance that they comply with specified requirements in standards and other normative documents (ISO/IEC 17065)

Certification bodies are accredited in compliance with ISO 17065 for a defined range of activities and these are detailed in the scope of accreditation which is annexed to the organization's accredited certificate.

The Textile Exchange of USA has recognized SLAB as an accreditation body to provide accreditation to Textile Exchange Standards under ISO/IEC 17065 accreditation.

Benefits of implementing ISO/IEC 17065 requirements in the certification body:

- Market access
- Speed to market
- Risk management
- Product differentiation
- Competitive edge
- Customer confidence

Advantages of ISO/IEC 17065 for Product Certification:

- Marketplace and customers of this service get the beneficial value of accreditation
- Accreditation for product certification programs in accordance with international guidelines
- There is an advantage of international and regional recognition through arrangements for mutual recognition of equivalency across boundaries
- Businesses whose products earn a certification mark from a product certification program that has been accredited have more freedom to compete in many markets around the world, often without the requirement for a duplicative test or mark
- There is an opportunity of doors opening to new markets, products compete on a level playing field and regulatory costs can be minimized

6.8 Accreditation of Bodies Operating Certification of Persons

ISO/IEC 17024: - Conformity Assessment – General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons



Overview:

- Confidence in the respective certification schemes for persons is achieved by means of a globally accepted process of assessment and periodic re-assessments of the competence of certified persons.
- Most personnel certification bodies offer professional certification if an individual meets minimal requirement such as a minimum number of years of related working experience, minimum education level and have passed a certification exam or equivalent.
- This International Standard is designed to harmonize the personnel certification process worldwide. The issues that ISO/IEC 17024 tackle can be summarized as
  - Defining what is to be examined (the competencies)
  - Knowledge, skills and personal attributes
  - The examination must be independent
- This is achieved through the issuing of a certificate of competence. Possible examples of personnel who could be certified are: Welders, Electricians, Boiler operators, NDT Personnel, Beauticians. Auditors, Technologists, Trainers, IT Professionals

BODIES CERTIFYING PERSONS

Certification for persons is one means of providing assurance that the certified person meets the requirements of the certification scheme (ISO/IEC 17024)

ISO/IEC 17024 is for:

- SLAB offers accreditation to certification bodies that meet the requirements of this international standard ISO/IEC 17024.
- The certification body needs to describe the certification process, how candidates are evaluated and define periods of recertification. As well as, the personnel certification body shall demonstrate how the conflict of interest is managed and mechanisms must have in place to objectively evaluate the outcome of the certification process.
- Once the personnel certification body has all of the organizational and technical measures in place, and able to demonstrate that the operation is stable, it can apply to SLAB for accreditation.

Benefits of Implementing ISO/IEC 17024 requirements in the Certification Body:

- It provides a global benchmark for personnel certification programmes to ensure that they operate in a consistent, comparable and reliable manner.
- It will help organizations that certify individuals in a variety of occupations and professions protect the integrity and ensure the validity of individual certification programmes.
- It will also promote consumer and public confidence in the capabilities and competence of the people who provide specialized services.

Benefits to the certified person:

- Certification provides a recognized benchmark of skills that can be aligned to international standards
- Certificated persons are typically more productive and work to consistent standards
- Certification can reduce downtime, because certified members have the skills and competence
- Enhanced customer satisfaction (internal and external customers)
- Certified people are more employable, and productive than their non-certified counterpart

Look for the mark in the Personnel certificate that makes the difference

ISO/IEC 17024
BP-XXX-XX

6.9 Accreditation of Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies

ISO 14065- Greenhouse Gases - Requirements for Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies

Overview:

In response to the growing international demand on environmental wellbeing, the Sri Lanka Accreditation Board (SLAB) has initiated the scheme on Accreditation of Greenhouse Gas Validation and Verification Bodies (GHG V/VBs). The scheme is based on ISO 14065 - Greenhouse gases - Requirements for greenhouse gas validation and verification bodies for use in accreditation or other forms of recognition.

VALIDATION

Confirmation of plausibility for a specific intended use or application through the provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled (ISO/IEC 17000)

VERIFICATION

Confirmation of truthfulness through the provision of objective evidence that specified requirements have been fulfilled (ISO/IEC 17000)

ISO 14065 is for:

- Those who are engaged in GHG assertion activities are accountable for determining the conformity with the requirements of the relevant standard and/or GHG programme. The validation and verification activities will furthermore, evaluate the V/VB's conformance to ISO 14064 – 1, ISO 14064 – 2, ISO 14067, ISO 14064 –3, ISO 14066, IAF Mandatory documents.
- Subsequently, the accreditation scheme on GHG validation and verification strengthens and assures all the parties that such GHG assertion activities carried out are reliable. Moreover, it gives confidence to parties who rely on GHG assertion or claim that the V/VBs providing the declarations are competent and have systems in place to manage impartiality and to provide the required level of assurance on a consistent basis.
- SLAB's accreditation program provides validation/verification bodies recognition for organization-level sectors as well as project-level sectors.

Organization-level sectors	Project-level sectors
General	GHG emission reductions from fuel combustion
Manufacturing	GHG emission reductions from industrial processes (non-combustion, chemical reaction, fugitive, and other)
Power Generation	Land use, Land Use Change and Forestry
Electric Power Transactions	Carbon Capture and Storage
Mining and Mineral Production	Livestock
Metals Production	Waste Handling and Disposal
Chemical Production	
Oil and Gas Extraction, Production and Refining, included Petrochemicals	
Waste Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU)	

Other GHG Schemes

- Carbon Footprint Verification
- Carbon Offsetting and Reduction Scheme for International Aviation (CORSIA)

Key Benefits of Verifying your Greenhouse Gas Emissions

- Demonstrating to external stakeholders that your footprint is compliant, transparent, credible, and reliable
- Assuring your internal management reporting is accurate, relevant, and consistent over time
- Maximizing your sales opportunities by differentiating your business from competitors while supporting your tendering position
- Minimizing costs by avoiding penalties for inaccurate reporting
- Reducing your corporate reputational risk by demonstrating data is reliable and robust enough to withstand media scrutiny
- Attracting investment by demonstrating the integrity of your reporting system, controls and GHG data
- Avoiding costly offset carbon credits and achieving best practice carbon neutrality through efficient abatement programs

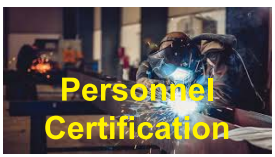
Look for the mark in the GHG V/VB statemente that makes the difference

ISO 14065
GHG-XXX-XX

07

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

We offer a wide range of training programmes on the requirements and concepts in International standards and specialized trainings for interested parties.



To register and for further information please visit www.slab.lk/training/

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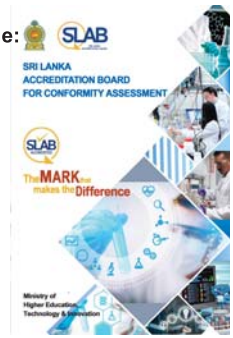
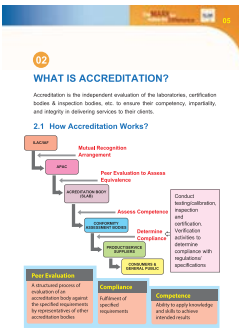
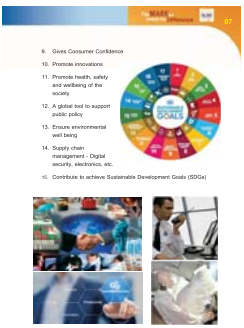


Page 5 :
Global recognition on Accreditation



Page: 7
Accreditation on improving Food safety



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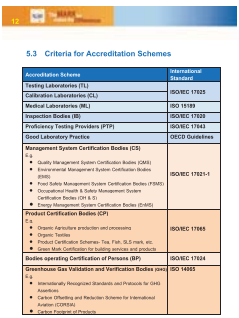
Accreditation on Medical devices



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