



ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION OF RISK MANAGEMENT

Jana PANKOVÁ JURÍKOVÁ¹

¹ Faculty of mechanical engineering, Technical university at Kosice
Department of process control and environmental engineering

Abstract:

Business in European markets is now subject to acceptance of ISO standards for management aspects of safety, quality, environment, social responsibility and others. An increasing number of implemented management systems and the associated burden on audited by forcing organizations to seek new approaches to assessing their compliance with global standards. One approach is the integration of management systems. For conformity in the integrated management system (IMS) is an ISO standard is necessary, including all those requirements.

The authors present a new original approach to the implementation of IMS and authorization based on the accreditation of certification bodies certifying risk management systems in a complex organization. Such an approach for the assessment of conformity with ISO standards requires a comprehensive, integrated audit.

Keywords:

certification, accreditation, risk management, integrated audit

1 INTRODUCTION

An increasing number of socially required and maintained management systems and the associated burden on their certification is forcing organizations to seek new approaches to assessing their compliance with worldwide standards.

One way to solve this problem is integration of management systems. But the problem here is that for conformity in the context of integrated systems there is no one standard ISO standards covering requirements for sub-systems.

It turns out that the solution to this problem might be an approach based on application of risk management system (prepared by a group of standards ISO 31000).

2 ACCREDITATION AND CERTIFICATION IN SLOVAKIA

The basic prerequisite for the functioning of the Single Market is to unify the regulations and standards for all areas of the market. Demonstrate compliance with these rules and standards must apply to the whole of the market. Keeping these assumptions will guarantee access to every single market.

It is quite natural that the uniform rules and standards only have meaning when the whole market need only a single attestation of conformity. However, they must apply uniform rules for this show and there must be infrastructure in places carrying accreditation, certification, inspection and other activities.



2.1 Accreditation of bodies certifying management systems

As Slovakia is a member of the European Union and also a member of the World Trade Organization, is committed to create and ensure conditions for the performance criteria for dealing with technical barriers to international trade. Senior representation guarantees that the Slovak Office of Standards, Measurement and Testing, which was also the founder of today's Slovak National Accreditation Service. Since January 1, 2010 carries out activities related to accreditation by Act No. 505/2009 Col. the accreditation of conformity assessment bodies and amending certain laws.

Accreditation is an impartial and independent formal recognition and attestation of an organization by an accreditation authority confirming its competence to carry out the activities declared in the accreditation certificate and permanently meet the requirements specified by the relevant normative document. [1] The benefits of accreditation is also possible to search in the national:

- there is a distinction between services provided by accredited and non-accredited bodies,
- accreditation means an increase in confidence in compliance with the necessary level of service quality laboratories, certification and inspection bodies and other accreditation bodies,
- regular surveillance of the accreditation criteria, conducted by the accreditation body will lead to continuing development of a quality system accredited bodies,
- pressure to constantly improve the quality of services, to increase the educational level of skills of the staff of accredited bodies and better technical support activities of accredited organizations.

SNAS made accreditation of management systems on the basis of methodological guidelines:

- MSA CS/01 – Scope and scope specification of accreditation of bodies certifying management systems - This methodological guideline defines the scope and the scope specification of accreditation of bodies certifying management systems according to ISO/IEC 17021:2006 and it is obligatory for all employees of the accreditation body and applicants for accreditation.
- MSA CS/03 - Witness assessment of bodies certifying management systems.
- MSA 04 – Procedure for the accreditation – This Methodical Guideline for Accreditation (MSA) regulates standard procedure of applicants for an accreditation service (accreditation, re-accreditation, extension, surveillance, witness, assessment).

SNAS currently uses one methodical guidelines for accreditation of certifying individual management systems, not integrated risk management system.

2.2 Certification of risk management systems

Certification is an independent, impartial and professional assessment and formal recognition for conformity of characteristics clearly defined system, products, services or personnel with the declared law. Certification certifying authority. Functions of the certifying authority may only be performed by an accredited body with a legal identity. [2]

Certification bodies certifying management systems are focused on conformity assessment of management systems within the scope of accreditation conditions of accreditation, therefore, in management systems standards (ISO 9000, 14000, 26000, 27000, respectively. OHSAS 18000, etc..). Each certification body may be accredited for various management systems, as demonstrated compliance with the requirements of all accreditation conditions. This was, respectively is currently used method of accreditation and subsequent certification. Although methodical guidelines SNAS



undergone some changes, do not always have such a form that can be ensured by the use of only one methodological guidelines for the accreditation of certifying an integrated risk management system. First there was a directive for the accreditation of bodies certifying quality management systems, safety and health at work, environmental management systems and others. Later they transformed into a methodical guidelines for accreditation of certifying quality management and accreditation particularly for bodies certifying risk management (again individual management systems).

New, original idea is that already in the process of accreditation SNAS will proceed on the basis of the practice, which will assist in the accreditation of certifying bodies integrated risk management system. (Figure 1). That system would be a risk register, which in various activities to address all aspects for the solution to the organization decided. All requests, respectively. requirements, the organization must ensure that meet the requirements for risk management system certification shall be subject to currently forthcoming ISO 31000 - Risk Management - Principles and principles.

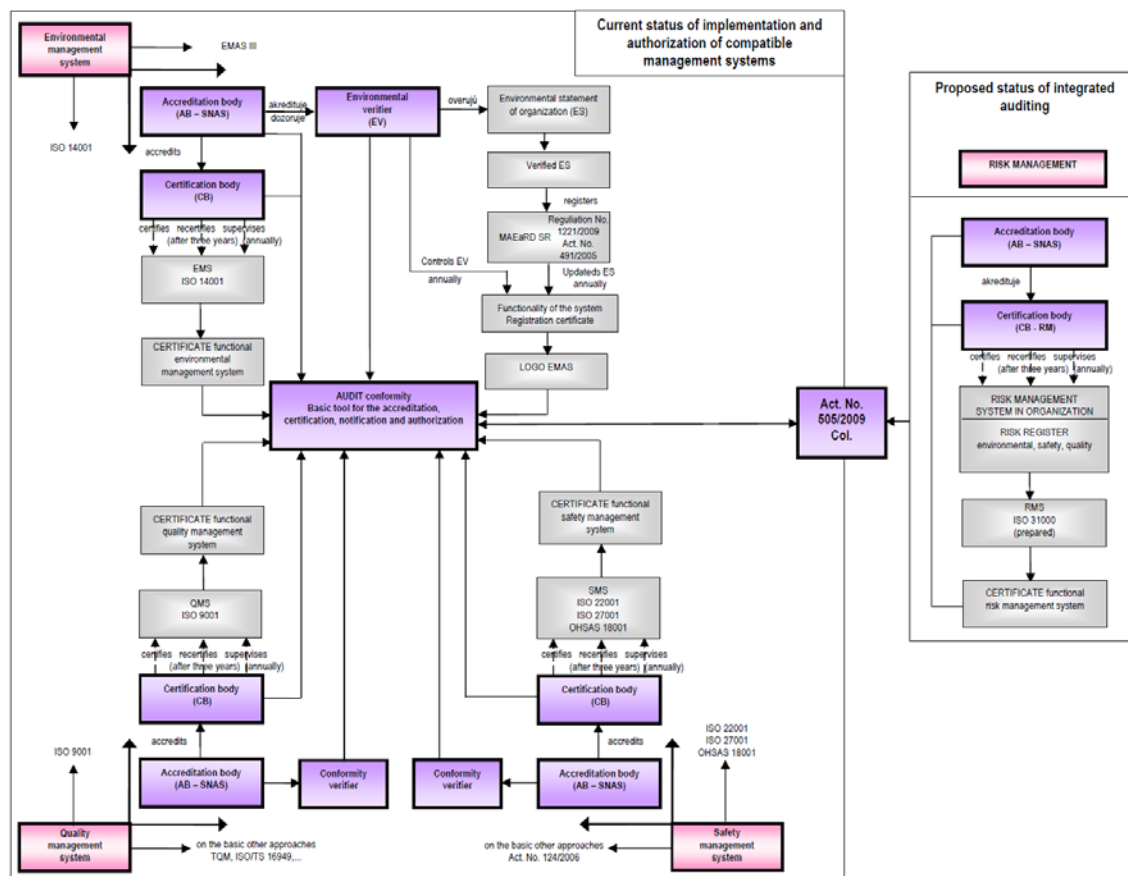


Figure 1: Relations in the process of accreditation, certification and authorization management systems



3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ORGANIZATION

Risk management is a very important role in many business areas. It is now understood as a systemic and comprehensive tool to manage all processes of risk assessment. The basis of the documentation policy and management commitment. It must correspond to strategic areas, objectives and nature of business organizations.

Risk management is a term used to describe the process of minimizing and controlling the chance of unfavorable outcomes. This process is found in all industries, ranging from financial firms to manufacturing companies. There are a wide range of risks each could face, such as financial uncertainty, project failure, accidents, sabotage, and natural disasters.

It also deals with the identification of opportunities, as well as reducing the loss.

The basic requirements of risk management are:

- define risk management policy (defined, documented goal setting and commitment),
- planning and provision of resources (developing, implementing and maintaining a system of risk management in accordance with this standard, the assessment of performance management and review of the organization as a basis for improvement);
- responsibility and authority,
- resources
- program implementation,
- management review.

3.1 ISO 31000 – Risk management – Principles and guidelines on implementation

New international standard ISO 31000:2009 to help organizations of all types and sizes face a range of risks that can affect the achievement of their objectives. These objectives can relate to a range of the organization's activities, from strategic initiatives to its operations, processes and projects, and be reflected in terms of strategic, operational, financial and reputational outcomes and impacts.

This international standard recognizes the variety of the nature, level and complexity of risks and provides generic guidelines on principles and implementation of risk management. To apply these generic guidelines in a specific situation, this International Standard sets out how an organization should understand the specific context in which it implements risk management.

When implemented and maintained in accordance with this International Standard, risk management enables an organization to, for example: [2]

- encourage proactive rather than reactive management,
- be aware of the need to identify and treat risk throughout the organization,
- improve identification of opportunities and threats,
- comply with relevant legal and regulatory requirements and international norms,
- improve financial reporting,
- improve corporate governance,
- improve stakeholder confidence and trust,
- establish a reliable basis for decision making and planning,
- improve controls,...



Risk management should ensure that organizations have an appropriate response to the risks affecting them. Risk management should thus help avoid ineffective and inefficient responses to risk that can unnecessarily prevent legitimate activities and/or distort resource allocation. To be effective within an organization, risk management should be an integrated part of the organization's overall governance, management, reporting processes, policies, philosophy and culture.

It is assumed that the standard can be used in the harmonization of risk management practices within existing standards, may therefore be as if overarching standards.

The document shows in the three core chapters the risk management process, the risk management framework and the principles that make it possible to use risk management in reaching goals successfully. [6]

The relationship between the principles for managing risk, the risk management framework and the risk management process described in this standard is shown in Figure 2.

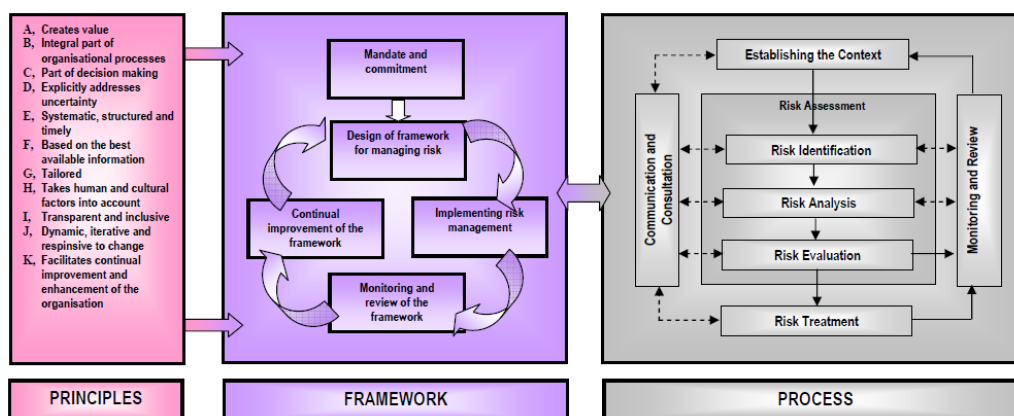


Figure 2: Relationship between the risk management principles, framework and process

4 CONCLUSION

Risk management objective is therefore to reduce various kinds of risks relating to the matter at a socially acceptable level. This is the amount of risk, which may be the source of the environment, technology, human, organization and others. Thus, not only an integrated approach to risk assessment process, but in the future and the accreditation process and subsequent certification, under which use the principles of integrated risk management assessment.

References

- [1] AKREDITÁCIA A POSLANIE SLOVENSKEJ NÁRODNEJ AKREDITAČNEJ SLUŽBY. SNAS, 2009. AVAILABLE AT: http://www.snas.sk/index.php?page=1&page_sub=63
- [2] ISO/IEC 31000:2009 RISK MANAGEMENT – PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, 2009.
- [3] ISO/IEC 31010:2009 RISK MANAGEMENT – RISK ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR STANDARDIZATION, 2009.



- [4] Majerník, M. – Kollár, V. – Panková Juríková, J.: *AKREDITÁCIA A CERTIFIKÁCIA V ENVIRONNEMENTE*. SKALICA: STREDOEURÓPSKA VYSOKÁ ŠKOLA, 2009. 122 s. ISBN 978-80-89391-07.
- [5] Panková Juríková, J. – Szanková, E. – Majerník, M.: *INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT SYSTEM IN ORGANIZATION*. IN: SECURITOLOGIA 2009, NR. 10. KRAKÓW: EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION FOR SECURITY. ISSN 1898-4509.
- [6] Whiting, J.: *WHAT IS NEW IN ISO 31000:2009. RISK MANAGEMENT – PRINCIPLES AND GUIDELINES ON IMPLEMENTATION*. TAPROOT SUMMIT NASHVILLE, 2009.

Corresponding author:

Jana PANKOVÁ JURÍKOVÁ, Ing., PhD.

Faculty of mechanical engineering, Technical university at Kosice

Department of process control and environmental engineering

Park J. A. Komenskeho 5

042 00, Kosice, Slovakia

phone: +42155 602 2643, e-mail: jana.jurikova@tuke.sk