

**SAUDI ARABIAN STANDARDS ORGANIZATION  
(SASO)**

**TECHNICAL DIRECTIVE —  
PART ONE:  
STANDARDIZATION AND RELATED  
ACTIVITIES — GENERAL VOCABULARY**

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## **FOREWORD**

This Part of SASO's Technical Directives is Adopted from ISO/IEC Guide 2/1996: Standardization and Related Activities — General Vocabulary.

## **1. STANDARDIZATION**

### **1.1 Standardization**

Activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, provisions for common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

#### ***Notes***

- 1) In particular, the activity consists of the processes of formulating, issuing and implementing standards.*
- 2) Important benefits of standardization are improvement of the suitability of products, processes and services for their intended purposes, prevention of barriers to trade and facilitation of technological cooperation.*

### **1.2 Subject of standardization**

Topic to be standardized

#### ***Notes***

- 1) The expression ‘product, process or service’ has been adopted throughout this guide to encompass the subject of standardization in a broad sense, and should be understood equally to cover, for example, any material, component, equipment, system, interface, protocol, procedure, function, method or activity.*
- 2) Standardization may be limited to particular aspects of any subject. For example, in the case of shoes, criteria could be standardized separately for sizes and durability.*

### **1.3 Field of standardization**

Domain of standardization (deprecated)

Group of related subjects of standardization.

**Note:** *Engineering, transport, agriculture, and quantities and units, for example, could be regarded as field of standardization.*

#### 1.4 **State of the art**

Developed stage of technical capability at a given time as regards products, processes and services, based on the relevant consolidated findings of science, technology and experience.

#### 1.5 **Acknowledged rule of technology**

Technical provision acknowledged by a majority of representative experts as reflecting the state of the art.

***Note:** A normative document on a technical subject, if prepared with the cooperation of concerned interests by consultation and consensus procedures, is presumed to constitute an acknowledged rule of technology at the time of its approval.*

#### 1.6 **Level of standardization**

Geographical, political or economic extent of involvement in standardization.

##### 1.6.1 **International standardization**

Standardization in which involvement is open to relevant bodies from all countries.

##### 1.6.2 **Regional standardization**

Standardization in which involvement is open to relevant bodies from countries from only one geographical, political or economic area of the world

##### 1.6.3 **National standardization**

Standardization that takes place at the level of one specific country

***Note:** Within a country or a territorial division of a country, standardization may also take place on a branch or sectoral basis (e.g. ministries), at local levels, at association and company levels in industry and in individual factories, workshops and offices.*

##### 1.6.4 **Provincial standardization**

Standardization that takes place at the level of a territorial division of a country.

***Note:** Within a country or a territorial division of a country, standardization may also take place on a branch or sectoral basis (e.g. ministries), at local levels, at association and company levels in industry and in individual factories, workshops and offices.*

## 1.7 **Consensus**

General agreement, characterized by the absence of sustained opposition to substantial issues by any important part of the concerned interests and by a process that involves seeking to take into account the views of all parties concerned and to reconcile any conflicting arguments.

*Note: Consensus need not imply unanimity.*

## 2. **AIMS OF STANDARDIZATION**

*Note: The general aims of standardization follow from the definition in 1.1. Standardization may have one or more specific aims, to make a product, process or service fit for its purpose. Such aims can be, but are not restricted to variety control, usability, compatibility, interchangeability, health, safety, protection of the environment, product protection, mutual understanding, economic performance, trade. They can be overlapping.*

### 2.1 **Fitness for purposes**

Ability of a product, process or service to serve a defined purpose under specific conditions.

### 2.2 **Compatibility**

Suitability of products, processes or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions.

### 2.3 **Interchangeability**

Ability of one product, process or service to be used in place of another to fulfill the same requirements.

*Note: The functional aspect of interchangeability is called “Functional interchangeability”, and the dimensional aspect “dimensional interchangeability”.*

### 2.4 **Variety control**

Selection of the optimum number of sizes or types of products, processes or services to meet prevailing needs.

*Note: Variety control is usually concerned with variety reduction.*

## 2.5 **Safety**

Freedom from unacceptable risk of harm

***Note:** In standardization, the safety of products, processes and services is generally considered with a view to achieving the optimum balance of a number of factors, including non-technical factors such as human behaviour, that will eliminate avoidable risks of harm to persons and goods to an acceptable degree.*

## 2.6 **Protection of the environment**

Preservation of the environment from unacceptable damage from the effects and operations of products, processes and services.

## 2.7 **Product protection**

Environmental protection (deprecated)

Protection of a product against climatic or other adverse conditions during its use, transport or storage.

# 3. **NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS**

## 3.1 **Normative document**

Document that provides rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results.

### ***Notes***

- 1) *The term ‘normative document’ is a generic term that covers such documents as standards, technical specifications, codes of practice and regulations.*
- 2) *A “document” is to be understood as any medium with information recorded on or in it.*
- 3) *The terms for different kinds of normative documents are defined considering the document and its content as a single entity.*

## 3.2 **Standard**

Document, established by consensus and approved by a recognized body, that provides, for common and repeated use, rules, guidelines or characteristics for activities or their results, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.

***Note:** Standards should be based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, and aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits.*

### 3.2.1 **Publicly available standards**

***Note:** By virtue of their status as standards, their public availability and their amendment or revision as necessary to keep pace with the state of the art, international, regional, national and provincial standards (3.2.1.1, 3.2.1.2, 3.2.1.3 and 3.2.1.4) are presumed to constitute acknowledged rules of technology.*

#### 3.2.1.1 **International standard**

Standard that is adopted by an international standardizing/standards organization and made available to the public.

#### 3.2.1.2 **Regional standard**

Standard that is adopted by a regional standardizing/standards organization and made available to the public.

#### 3.2.1.3 **National standard**

Standard that is adopted by a national standards body and made available to the public.

#### 3.2.1.4 **Provincial standard**

Standard that is adopted at the level of a territorial division of a country and made available to the public.

### 3.2.2 **Other standards**

***Note:** Standards may also be adopted on other bases, e.g. branch standards and company standards. Such standards may have a geographical impact covering several countries.*

### 3.3 **Prestandard**

Document that is adopted provisionally by a standardizing body and made available to the public in order that the necessary experience may be gained from its application on which to base a standard.

### 3.4 **Technical specification**

Document that prescribes technical requirements to be fulfilled by a product, process or service.

### **Notes**

- 1) *A technical specification should indicate, whenever appropriate, the procedure(s) by means of which it may be determined whether the requirements given are fulfilled.*
- 2) *A technical specification may be a standard, a part of a standard or independent of a standard.*

## **3.5 Code of practice**

Document that recommends practices or procedures for the design, manufacture, installation, maintenance or utilization of equipment, structures or products.

***Note:** A code of practice may be a standard, a part of a standard or independent of a standard.*

## **3.6 Regulation**

Document providing binding legislative rules, that is adopted by an authority.

### **3.6.1 Technical regulation**

Regulation that provides technical requirements, either directly or by referring to or incorporating the content of a standard, technical specification or code of practice.

***Note:** A technical regulation may be supplemented by technical guidance that outlines some means of compliance with the requirements of the regulation, i.e deemed-to-satisfy provision.*

## **4. BODIES RESPONSIBLE FOR STANDARDS AND REGULATIONS**

### **4.1 Body**

(Responsible for standards and regulations) legal or administrative entity that has specific tasks and composition.

***Note:** Examples of bodies are organizations, authorities, companies and foundations.*

### **4.2 Organization**

Body that is based on the membership of other bodies or individuals and has an established constitution and its own administration.



#### 4.3 **Standardizaing body**

Body that has recognized activities in standardization.

##### 4.3.1 **Regional standardizing organization**

Standardizing organization whose membership is open to the relevant national body from each country within one geographical, political or economic area only.

##### 4.3.2 **International standardizing organization**

Standardizing organization whose membership is open to the relevant national body from every country.

#### 4.4 **Standards body**

Standardizing body recognized at national, regional or international level, that has a principal function, by virtue of its statutes, the preparation, approval or adoption of standards that are made available to the public.

***Note:** A standards body may also have other principal functions.*

##### 4.4.1 **National standards body**

Standards body recognized at the national level, that is eligible to be the national member of the corresponding international and regional standards organizations.

##### 4.4.2 **Regional standards organization**

Standards organization whose membership is open to the relevant national body from each country within one geographical, political or economic area only.

##### 4.4.3 **International standards organization**

Standards organization whose membership is open to the relevant national body from every country.

#### 4.5 **Authority**

Body that has legal powers and rights

***Note:** An authority can be regional, national or local.*

##### 4.5.1 **Regulatory authority**

Authority that is responsible for preparing or adopting regulations.

#### 4.5.2 **Enforcement authority**

Authority that is responsible for enforcing regulations

*Note: The enforcement authority may or may not be the regulatory authority.*

### 5. **TYPES OF STANDARDS**

*Note: The following terms and definitions are not intended to provide a systematic classification or comprehensive list of possible types of standards. They indicate some common types only. These are not mutually exclusive; for instance, a particular product standard may also be regarded as a testing standard if it provides test methods for characteristics of the product in question.*

#### 5.1 **Basic standard**

Standard that has a wide-ranging coverage or contains general provisions for one particular field

*Note: A basic standard may function as a standard for direct application or as a basis for other standards.*

#### 5.2 **Terminology standard**

Standard that is concerned with terms, usually accompanied by their definitions, and sometimes by explanatory notes, illustrations, examples etc.

#### 5.3 **Testing standard**

Standard that is concerned with test methods, sometimes supplemented with other provisions related to testing, such as sampling, use of statistical methods, sequence of tests.

#### 5.4 **Product standard**

Standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a product or a group of products, to establish its fitness for purpose.

##### **Notes**

- 1) *A product standard may include in additions to the fitness for purpose requirements, directly or by reference, aspects such as terminology, sampling, testing, packaging and labelling and, sometimes, processing requirements.*
- 2) *A product standard can be either complete or not, according to whether it specifies all or only a part of the necessary requirements. In this respect, one may differentiate between standards such as dimensional, material, and technical delivery standards.*

**5.5 Process standard**

Standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a process, to establish its fitness for purpose

**5.6 Service standard**

Standard that specifies requirements to be fulfilled by a service, to establish its fitness for purpose.

***Note:** Service standards may be prepared in fields such as laundering, hotel-keeping, transport, car-servicing, telecommunications, insurance, banking, trading.*

**5.7 Interface standard**

Standard that specifies requirements concerned with the compatibility of products or systems at their points of interconnection.

**5.8 Standard on data to be provided**

Standard that contains a list of characteristics for which values or other data are to be stated for specifying the product, process or service.

***Note:** Some standards, typically, provide for data to be stated by suppliers, others by purchasers.*

**6. HARMONIZATION OF STANDARDS**

***Note:** Technical regulations can be harmonized like standards corresponding terms and definitions are obtained by replacing “standards” by “technical regulations” in the definitions 6.1 to 6.9 and “standardizing bodies” by “authorities” in definition 6.1.*

**6.1 Harmonized standards**

Equivalent standards

Standards on the same subject approved by different standardizing bodies, that establish interchangeability of products, processes and services, or mutual understanding of test results or information provided according to these standards.

***Note:** Within this definition, harmonized standards might have difference in presentation and even in substance. e.g in explanatory notes, guidance on how to fulfill the requirements of the standard, preferences for alternatives and varieties.*

6.2 Unified standards

Harmonized standards that are identical in substance but not in presentation.

6.3 **Identical standards**

Harmonized standards that are identical in both substance and presentation.

*Note:*

1) *Identification of the standards may be different.*

2) *If in different languages, the standards are accurate translations.*

6.4 **Internationally harmonized standards**

Standards that are harmonized with an international standards.

6.5 **Regionally harmonized standards**

Standards that are harmonized with a regional standard.

6.6 **Multilaterally harmonized standards**

Standards that are harmonized between more than two standardizing bodies.

6.7 **Bilaterally harmonized standards**

Standards that are harmonized between two standardizing bodies.

6.8 **Unilaterally aligned standard**

Standard that is aligned with another standard so that products, processes, services, tests and information provided according to the former standard meet the requirements of the latter standard but not vice versa.

*Note: A unilaterally aligned standard is not harmonized (or equivalent) with the standard with which it is aligned.*

6.9 **Comparable standards**

Standards on the same products, processes or services, approved by different standardizing bodies, in which different requirements are based on the same characteristics and assessed by the same methods, thus permitting unambiguous comparison of differences in the requirements.

*Note: Comparable standards are not harmonized (or equivalent) standards.*

## 7. CONTENT OF NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS

### 7.1 Provision

Expression in the content of a normative document, that takes the form of a statement, an instruction, a recommendation or a requirement.

*Note: These types of provision are distinguished by the form of wording they employ; e.g. instructions are expressed in the imperative mood, recommendations by the use of the auxiliary “should” and requirements by the use of the auxiliary “shall”.*

### 7.2 Statement

Provision that conveys information

### 7.3 Instruction

Provision that conveys an action to be performed.

### 7.4 Recommendation

Provision that conveys advice or guidance

### 7.5 Requirement

Provision that conveys criteria to be fulfilled.

#### 7.5.1 Exclusive requirement

Mandatory requirement (deprecated)

Requirement of a normative document that must necessarily be fulfilled in order to comply with that document.

*Note: The term “mandatory requirement” should be used to mean only a requirement made compulsory by law or regulation.*

#### 7.5.2 Optional requirement

Requirement of a normative document that must be fulfilled in order to comply with a particular option permitted by that document.

*Note: An optional requirement may be either.*

- a) One of two or more alternative requirements; or
- b) An additional requirement that must be fulfilled only if applicable and that may otherwise be disregarded.

#### 7.6 **Deemed-to-satisfy provision**

Provision that indicates one or more means of compliance with a requirements of a normative document.

#### 7.7 **Descriptive provision**

Provision for fitness for purpose that concerns the characteristics of a product, process or service.

***Note:** A descriptive provision usually conveys design, constructional details, etc. with dimensions and material composition.*

#### 7.8 **Performance provision**

Provision for fitness for purpose that concerns the behaviour of a product, process or service in or related to use.

### 8. **STRUCTURE OF NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS**

#### 8.1 **Body**

(of a normative document) set of provisions that comprises the substance of a normative document

***Notes:***

- 1) *In the case of standard, the body comprises general elements relating to its subject and definitions, and main elements conveying provisions.*
- 2) *Parts of the body of a normative document may take the form of annexes ('normative annexes') for reasons of convenience, but other (informative) annexes may be additional elements only.*

#### 8.2 **Additional element**

Information that is included in a normative document but has no effects on its substance.

***Note:** In the case of a standard, additional elements may include, for example, details of publication, foreword and notes.*

### 9. **PREPARATION OF NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS**

#### 9.1 **Standards programme**

Working schedule of a standardizing body, that lists its current items of standardization work.

9.1.1      **Standards project**

Specific work item within a standards programme.

9.2        **Draft standard**

Proposed standard that is available generally for comment, voting or approval

9.3        **Period of validity**

Period of time for which a normative document is current, that lasts from the date on which it becomes effective (“effective date”), resulting from a decision of the body responsible for it, until it is withdrawn or replaced.

9.4        **Review**

Activity of checking a normative document to determine whether it is to be reaffirmed, changed or withdrawn.

9.5        **Correction**

Removal of printing, linguistic and other similar errors from the published text of a normative document.

***Note:** The results of correction may be presented, as appropriate, by issuing a separate correction sheet or a new edition of the normative document.*

9.6        **Amendment**

Modification, addition or deletion of specific parts of the content of a normative document.

***Note:** The results of amendment are usually presented by issuing a separate amendment sheet to the normative document.*

9.7        **Revision**

Introduction of all necessary changes to the substance and presentation of a normative document.

***Note:** The results of revision are presented by issuing a new edition of the normative document.*

9.8        **Reprint**

New impression of a normative document without changes.

## 9.9 **New edition**

New impression of a normative document that includes changes to the previous edition

***Note:** Even if only the content of existing correction or amendment sheets is incorporated into the text of a normative document, the new text constitutes a new edition.*

## 10. **IMPLEMENTATION OF NORMATIVE DOCUMENTS**

***Note:** A normative document can be said to be “implemented” in two different ways. It may be applied in production, trade, etc., and it may be taken over, wholly or in part, in another normative document. Through the medium of this second document, it may then be applied, or it may again be taken over in yet another normative document.*

### 10.1 **Taking over an international standard (in a national normative document)**

Publication of a national normative document based on a relevant international standard, or endorsement of the international standard as having the same status as a national normative document, with any deviations from the international standard identified.

***Note:** The term “adoption” is sometimes used to cover the same concept as “taking over”, e.g. “adoption of an international standard in a national standard”.*

### 10.2 **Application of a normative document**

Use of a normative document in production, trade, etc.

#### 10.2.1 **Direct application of an international standard**

Application of an international standard irrespective of the taking over of that international standard in any other normative document.

#### 10.2.2 **Indirect application of an international standard.**

Application of an international standard through the medium of another normative document in which it has been taken over.



## **11. REFERENCE TO STANDARDS IN REGULATIONS**

### **11.1 Reference to standards (in regulations)**

Reference to one or more standards in place of detailed provisions within a regulation.

*Notes:*

- 1) *A reference to standards is either dated, undated or general, and at the same time either exclusive or indicative.*
- 2) *A reference to standards may be linked to a more general legal provision referring to the state of the art or acknowledged rules of technology. Such a provision may also stand alone.*

### **11.2 Precision of reference**

#### **11.2.1 Dated reference (to standards)**

Reference to standards that identifies one or more specific standards in such a way that later revisions of the standard or standards are not to be applied unless the regulation is modified.

*Note: The standard is usually identified by its number and either date or edition. The title may also be given.*

#### **11.2.2 Undated reference (to standards)**

Reference to standards that identifies one or more specific standards in such a way that later revisions of the standard or standards are to be applied without the need to modify the regulation.

*Note: The standard is usually identified only by its number. The title may also be given.*

#### **11.2.3 General reference (to standards)**

Reference to standards that designates all standards of a specified body and/or in a particular field without identifying them individually.

### **11.3 Strength of reference**

#### **11.3.1 Exclusive reference (to standards)**

Reference to standards that states that the only way to meet the relevant requirements of a technical regulation is to comply with the standard(s) referred to

#### **11.3.2 Indicative reference (to standards)**

Reference to standards that states that one way to meet the relevant requirements of a technical regulation is to comply with the standard(s) referred to

***Note:** An indicative reference to standards is a form of deemed-to-satisfy provision.*

#### **11.4 Mandatory standard**

Standard the application of which is made compulsory by virtue of a general law or exclusive reference in a regulation.

## **12. CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT IN GENERAL**

### **12.1 Conformity**

Fulfillment by a product, process or service of specified requirements.

### **12.2 Conformity assessment**

Any activity concerned with determining directly or indirectly that relevant requirements are fulfilled.

***Notes:***

*1) Typical examples of conformity assessment activities are sampling, testing and inspection; evaluation, verification and assurance of conformity (supplier's declaration, certification); registration, accreditation and approval as well as their combinations.*

### **12.3 Conformity assessment body**

Body that conducts conformity assessment.

### **12.4 Conformity assessment system**

System that has its own rules of procedure and management for carrying out conformity assessment.

***Notes:***

- 1) Conformity assessment systems may be operated at for example, national, regional or international level.*
- 2) Typical examples of conformity assessment systems are testing systems, inspection systems, certification systems.*

**12.5 Conformity assessment scheme**

Conformity assessment system as related to specified products, processes or services to which the same particular standards and rules, and the same procedure, apply.

*Note: The term “programme” is used in some countries to cover the same concept as “scheme”.*

**12.6 Access to a conformity assessment system**

Opportunity for an applicant to obtain conformity assessment under the rules of the system.

**12.7 Participant in a conformity assessment system**

Conformity assessment body that operates under the rules of the system without having the opportunity to take part in the management of the system.

**12.8 Member of a conformity assessment system**

Conformity assessment body that operates under the rules of the system and has the opportunity to take part in the management of the system.

**12.9 Third party**

Person or body that is recognized as being independent of the parties involved, as concerns the issue in question.

*Note: Parties involved are usually supplier (“first party”) and purchaser (“second party”) interests.*

**12.10 Registration**

Procedure by which a body indicates relevant characteristics of a product, process or service, or particulars of a body or person, in an appropriate, publicly available list.

**12.11 Accreditation**

Procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks.

**12.12 Reciprocity**

Bilateral relationship where both parties have the same rights and obligations towards each other.

*Notes:*

- 1) *Reciprocity can exist within a multilateral arrangement comprising a network of bilateral reciprocal relationships.*
- 2) *Though rights and obligations are the same, opportunities emanating from them may differ; this may lead to unequal relations between parities.*

**12.13 Equal treatment**

Treatment accorded to products, processes or services from one party that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services from any other party, in a comparable situation.

**12.14 National treatment**

Treatment accorded to products, processes or service originating in other countries that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services of national origin, in a comparable situation.

**12.15 National and equal treatment**

Treatment accorded to products, processes or services originating in other countries that is no less favourable than that accorded to like products, processes or services of national origin or originating in any other country, in a comparable situation.

**13. DETERMINATION OF CHARACTERISTICS**

Note: Determination of the characteristics of a product, process or service may be achieved typically by testing or else by other means, for example by simple observation, in cases where no specified procedure is applied, or by documented assessment or audit techniques as in the case of quality systems.

**13.1 Test**

Technical operation that consists of the determination of one or more characteristics of a given product, process or service according to a specified procedure.

**13.1.1 Testing**

Action of carrying out one or more tests

**13.2 Test method**

Specified technical procedure for performing a test.

**13.3 Test report**

Document that presents test results and other information relevant to a test.

**13.4 Testing laboratory**

Laboratory that performs tests.

*Note: The term “testing laboratory” can be used in the sense of a legal entity, a technical entity or both.*

**13.5 (Laboratory) proficiency testing**

Determination of laboratory testing performance by means of interlaboratory comparisons.

**14. CONFORMITY EVALUATION**

**14.1 Conformity evaluation**

Systematic examination of the extent to which a product, process or service fulfills specified requirements.

**14.2 Inspection**

Conformity evaluation by observation and judgment accompanied as appropriate by measurement, testing or gauging.

**14.3 Inspection body**

Body that performs inspection

**14.4 Conformity testing**

Conformity evaluation by means of testing.

**14.5 Type testing**

Conformity testing on the basis of one or more specimens of a product representative of the production.

**14.6 Conformity surveillance**

Conformity evaluation to determine the continuing conformity to specified requirements.

## **15. ASSURANCE OF CONFORMITY**

### **15.1 Assurance of conformity**

Activity resulting in a statement giving confidence that a product, process or service fulfills specified requirements.

*Note: For a product, the statement may be in the form of a document, a label or other equivalent means. It may also be printed on or applied on a communication, a catalogue, an invoice, a user instructions manual, etc. relating to the product.*

#### **15.1.1 Supplier's declaration**

Procedure by which a supplier gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements.

*Note: In order to avoid any confusion, the expression "self-certification" should not be used.*

#### **15.1.2 Certification**

Procedure by which a third party gives written assurance that a product, process or service conforms to specified requirements.

### **15.2 Certification body**

Body that conducts certification

*Note: A certification body may operate its own testing and inspection activities or oversee these activities carried out on its behalf by other bodies.*

### **15.3 Licence (for certification)**

Document, issued under the rules of a certification system, by which a certification body grants to a person or body the right to use certificates or marks of conformity for its products, processes or services in accordance with the rules of the relevant certification scheme.

### **15.4 licensee (for certification)**

Person or body to which a certification body has granted a licence.

### **15.5 Certificate of conformity**

Document issued under the rules of a certification system, providing confidence that a duly identified product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document.

### **15.6 Mark of conformity (for certification)**

Protected mark, applied or issued under the rules of a certification system, indicating that confidence is provided that the relevant product, process or service is in conformity with a specific standard or other normative document.

## **16. APPROVAL AND RECOGNITION ARRANGEMENTS**

### **16.1 Approval**

Permission for a product, process or service to be marketed or used for stated purposes or under stated conditions.

#### **16.1.1 Type approval**

Approval based on type testing

### **16.2 Recognition arrangement**

Agreement that is based on the acceptance by one party of results, presented by another party, from the implementation of one or more designated functional elements of a conformity assessment system.

#### ***Notes***

- 1) Typical examples of recognition arrangements are testing arrangements, inspection arrangements and certification arrangements.*
- 2) Recognition arrangements may be established at national, regional or international level.*
- 3) An agreement limited to declaration of equivalence of procedures without acceptance of results does not meet the above definition.*

### **16.3 Unilateral arrangement**

Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of one party's results by another party.

### **16.4 Bilateral arrangement**

Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of each other's results by two parties.

**16.5 Multilateral arrangement**

Recognition arrangement that covers the acceptance of each other's results by more than two parties.

**17. ACCREDITATION OF CONFORMITY ASSESSMENT BODIES AND PERSONS.**

**17.1 Accreditation system**

System that has its own rules of procedure and management for carrying out accreditation

Note: Accreditation of conformity assessment bodies is normally awarded following successful assessment and is followed by appropriate surveillance.

**17.2 Accreditation body**

Body that conducts and administers an accreditation system and grants accreditation

**17.3 Accredited body**

Body to which accreditation has been granted.

**17.4 Accreditation criteria**

Set of requirements that is used by an accreditation body to be fulfilled by a conformity assessment body order to be accredited.