

## THE OVERVIEW OF CERTIFICATION OF MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN UKRAINE AND IN THE WORLD

*Silin O.V., Lebedynets V.O.*

**National University of Pharmacy, Kharkiv, Ukraine**

How it's known, ISO is the International Organization for Standardization. It has a membership of 163 national standards bodies from industrialized and developing countries in all regions of the world. ISO's portfolio at end September 2013 of 19971 standards provides practical tools to help businesses, government and society tackle the most demanding challenges. ISO 9001, ISO 14001 and ISO 27001 are among our best-known and most widely implemented standards ever. Providing the benchmark for management systems, they are used worldwide by businesses and organizations in all fields of activity.

Many organizations and companies want to be certified to ISO's management system standards. This means that an organization's management system has been audited to the requirements of a standard by an independent certification body. If it meets all the requirements, it will be issued a certificate of conformity to that standard.

Certification is not a requirement of any of ISO's standards; organizations can benefit from the global management experience and good practice without certification. Nevertheless, many thousands of organizations have chosen to be certified because they feel that third-party confirmation of conformity will give them added value and a commercial advantage.

ISO itself does not perform certification or control the certification process performed independently by other organizations. It does, however, frequently receive requests for information about the number of certificates issued.

In December 2012 (more recent data for April 2014 are not yet available) survey gives an overview of certification to seven popular ISO management system standards:

- ISO 9001:2008 – quality management systems;
- ISO 14001:2004 – environmental management systems;
- ISO/TS 16949:2009 – quality management system requirements for the automotive sector;
- ISO 13485:2003 – quality management system requirements for medical devices;
- ISO/IEC 27001:2005 – information security management systems;
- ISO 22000:2005 – food safety management systems;
- ISO 50001:2011 – energy management systems.

Main conclusions that can be drawn from the review of certification results are as follows.

The results of the 2012 edition reveal healthy growth across the board for all certifications to ISO management systems, with all seven standards showing an increase compared to 2011. Of particular note is the significant jump in the food safety (ISO 22000) and energy management (ISO 50001) sectors and, to a lesser extent, in the medical devices field (ISO/TS 13485).

Certification to ISO 9001, which lays down the requirements for quality management systems, remains stable, up slightly from 2011. Europe, in particular, shows an increased uptake by 3 %. Figures for the information technology and environmental management sectors also reflect a steady progress, with growth curves for ISO/IEC 27001 and ISO 14001 rising consistently since the previous year.

Only in its second year, ISO 50001 on energy management has shown impressive growth (332 %), generating special enthusiasm in Europe and South-East Asia. In fact, these two regions are still showing the highest demand for certification in general, boasting shares of between 25 % and 55 % for each standard.

Asia comes up trumps once again in this year's survey. Spurred by continued economic

growth and important industrial and manufacturing production, China remains in the top 10 countries for six out of the seven standards covered in this survey and is the uncontested leader in the number of certificates issued to ISO 9001, ISO 14001, ISO 22000 and ISO/TS 16949 (automotive sector). However, it is Japan that takes the lead in the information security sector (ISO/IEC 27001), with around 35 % of the certificates delivered, reflecting the importance of IT in the country.

Certification to ISO/TS 16949 – an adaptation of ISO 9001 requirements for the automotive field – shows an excellent growth rate, largely due to the strong automobile industry in the USA that takes in almost 20 % of the total number of certificates issued.

Finally, the survey results suggest that the new energy policy of the German government (the German Energy Transition which was implemented in 2011) is the driving force behind the unprecedented growth in certifications to ISO 50001, placing Germany far ahead of other countries. This trend is expected to rise over the next few years as the short-term benefits of energy efficiency become noticeable.

Overall, the ISO survey provides a useful barometer of the evolving global economy. Figures bear out, once again, the sustained demand for certification in the Asia-Pacific region as well as in lower-cost labour markets (such as India) as a means of reinforcing their quality credentials in the world marketplace. With a worldwide total of 1 504 213 certificates across 191 countries, the survey underscores more tangibly than ever the global market relevance of ISO management systems.

ISO 9001:2008 gives the requirements for quality management systems. Certification to the standard is used in global supply chains to provide assurance about suppliers' ability to satisfy quality requirements and to enhance customer satisfaction in supplier-customer relationships.

Up to the end of December 2012, at least 1101272 certificates had been issued in 184 countries and economies, four more than in the previous year. The 2012 total represents an increase of 2 % (+21625) over 2011.

The top three countries for the total number of certificates issued were China, Italy and Spain, while the top three for growth in the number of certificates in 2012 were Spain, China and Romania.

ISO 14001:2004, which gives the requirements for environmental management systems, retains its global relevance for organizations wishing to operate in an environmentally sustainable manner. Up to the end of December 2012, at least 285844 ISO 14001:2004 certificates, a growth of 9 % (+ 23887), had been issued in 167 countries, nine more than in the previous year. The top three countries for the total number of certificates issued were China, Japan and Italy, while the top three for growth in the number of certificates in 2012 were China, Spain and Italy.

Another interesting and very popular standard – ISO 22000:2005 – gives the requirements for food safety management systems. Up to the end of December 2012, at least 23231 ISO 22000:2005 certificates, a growth of 20 % (+3880), had been issued in 142 countries and economies, two more than in the previous year. The top three countries for the total number of certificates issued were China, India and Greece, while the top three for growth in the number of certificates in 2012 were China, Romania and Japan.

According to the State Enterprise "УкрНДНЦ" total number of valid certificates for management systems in Ukraine at 01.10.2013 is 3403. Compared with indicators at the 01.07.2013 (3327) it increased by 76 certificates. The greatest number of issued certificates – in Kiev (631), Kharkiv (321) and Dnipropetrovsk (289) regions. In other regions the number of issued certificates is much smaller: in the Zhytomyr region – 47, Luhansk – 97, Ivano-Frankivsk – 32. According to the ISO in Ukraine 1091 ISO 9001 certificates distributed in 2012 (in 2011 – 1207, in 2010 – 2592, in 2009 – 3252, in 2008 – 2453). Unfortunately, this situation can not be considered satisfactory.