



POLICY FOR AUDITING & CERTIFICATION TO ISO 55001

In addition to the General Policy which applies to all Standards, this policy describes interpretations of the requirements for auditing and certification of asset management systems to ISO 55001 made by TQCSI's Certification Approval Panel. It complements TQCSI Work Instruction 51 (ISO 55001) which should also be referred to by auditors when auditing clients' asset management systems.

A **minor nonconformance** is to be raised where:

- a discrepancy which has the potential to have a significant impact on the effectiveness of the asset management system has not been addressed since being raised at a previous audit
- a serious discrepancy or a number of like discrepancies indicate there is a breakdown in part of the asset management system
- the objectives of the asset management system are not established and monitored
- the critical assets identified by the client are not internally audited or accounted for on an annual basis.

A **major nonconformance** is to be raised where:

- the agreed action plan to address a minor nonconformance has not been implemented
- a serious discrepancy or a number of like discrepancies indicate there is a total breakdown in the asset management system.

General Policies:

- Asset management objectives must be identified, documented and reviewed as described in the Strategic Asset Management plan.
- ISO 55000 defines 'critical asset' as an asset having potential to significantly impact on the achievement of the organisation's objectives. They can be safety-critical, environmental-critical or performance-critical and they may relate only to services provided to critical customers. It is the client's responsibility to determine its critical assets. However, the number of critical assets is a factor to be considered when TQCSI determines audit duration, which is problematic if critical assets are determined based on different criteria. For example, in ship building, one client might determine the ship as a single critical asset and another might determine there are many critical assets in a ship. Consequently, a holistic approach should be taken when identifying the number of critical assets for determining audit duration. It would be reasonable for a ship builder, for example, to determine the major systems that contribute to the build of a ship as the critical assets (eg hull, propulsion, steering, navigation, auxiliary power, etc).

Approved: *original authorised through TQCSI Track, Documentation*

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