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## Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) and IEC (the International Electrotechnical Commission) form the specialized system for worldwide standardization. National bodies that are members of ISO or IEC participate in the development of International Standards through technical committees established by the respective organization to deal with particular fields of technical activity. ISO and IEC technical committees collaborate in fields of mutual interest. Other international organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO and IEC, also take part in the work.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of document should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see [www.iso.org/directives](http://www.iso.org/directives) or [www.iec.ch/members\\_experts/refdocs](http://www.iec.ch/members_experts/refdocs)).

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Any trade name used in this document is information given for the convenience of users and does not constitute an endorsement.

For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see [www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html](http://www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html). In the IEC, see [www.iec.ch/understanding-standards](http://www.iec.ch/understanding-standards).

This document was prepared by the ISO Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO).

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at [www.iso.org/members.html](http://www.iso.org/members.html) and [www.iec.ch/national-committees](http://www.iec.ch/national-committees).

## Introduction

This document was developed in response to rapidly developing technology and changes in working practices based upon a variety of experiences, including those from the coronavirus pandemic. Applying remote auditing methods can bring a variety of benefits for all parties involved in the audit. This document provides guidance on how an audit can be effectively conducted and how audit objectives can be achieved when remote auditing methods are used.

Remote auditing methods can improve the efficiency of an audit by reducing travel-time and expense and achieving an improvement in the overall carbon footprint, as well as avoiding travel risk, enabling virtual access to more sites. A further benefit is facilitating diversity of participation in the audit and the increased involvement of technical experts within the audit. This includes cross-border activities that can improve the overall efficiency of the audit, whilst maintaining business continuity, especially in challenging situations and conditions.

The objective of this document is to provide assurance that remote auditing methods represent an additional sustainable and flexible way to conduct audits of management systems and provide confidence to customers, regulators, scheme owners and other interested parties.

This document includes guidance on a risk-based approach to be followed for planning and implementing the remote auditing methods that can apply to all types and sizes of organizations. [Table 1](#) and [Table 2](#) provide examples of risks and opportunities.

This document can be used to support an on-site, a remote or a hybrid approach to auditing management systems.

NOTE ISO 19011:2018, Table 1 gives examples of different types of audits.

This document can also be used to support other conformity assessment activities, such as accreditation assessment, product certification or peer assessment.

This document supports the continued integrity of first-party, second-party and third-party audits, including management system certification audits, to facilitate their conduct in a competent, thorough and transparent manner when remote auditing methods are used. This document can also be used to support other conformity assessment activities, such as accreditation, product certification or peer assessment. This document provides additional guidance to the implementation of ISO 19011:2018 and ISO/IEC 17021-1.

This document highlights the importance of ensuring that the output of any audit process fulfils the objectives of the audit programme. This document does not take precedence over any requirements of other standards/schemes.

This document follows the same structure as ISO 19011:2018 in order to facilitate use of the two documents together.

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# Conformity assessment — Guidelines for the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems

## 1 Scope

This document provides guidance on the use of remote auditing methods in auditing management systems. It is applicable to all organizations that plan and conduct all kinds of internal or external audits (i.e. first-party, second-party and third-party audits) of management systems.

This document supports the general principles of auditing given in ISO 19011:2018 and provides further guidance on specific conditions, possibilities and limitations for implementing remote auditing methods.

This document is intended to strengthen confidence in the use of remote auditing methods for auditing management systems among customers, regulators, accreditation bodies, certification bodies, scheme owners, industry, employees, consumers, suppliers and other interested parties.

The use of remote auditing methods for auditing management systems is not intended to replace on-site audit methods. Instead, remote auditing methods are intended to serve as a tool to effectively and efficiently conduct the audit.

NOTE This document can be used for other types of audits and assessments.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents are referred to in the text in such a way that some or all of their content constitutes requirements of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 17000, *Conformity assessment — Vocabulary and general principles*

ISO 19011:2018, *Guidelines for auditing management systems*

## 3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 19011:2018 and ISO/IEC 17000 and the following apply.

ISO and IEC maintain terminology databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <https://www.electropedia.org/>

### 3.1 remote auditing method

method used for conducting audit activities from any place other than the location of the auditee

Note 1 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used in combination with on-site methods to achieve a full and effective audit.

Note 2 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used for virtual locations, i.e. where an organization performs work or provides a service using an online environment, enabling individuals to execute processes irrespective of physical locations.

Note 3 to entry: Remote auditing methods can be used by the auditor at one site of the auditee to audit another site.