IT INFRA TALENTS

Behind the Scenes...

... Of an accredited certificate





2. Who are the stakeholders?

3. What's the added value for the users of certification?



Disclaimer:

* I'm not a RvA representative. This is not a presentation on behalf of RvA. * Combination of Dutch and English * The level of detail is bound to the scope of my NDA('s)



Yes please



What is accreditation?

In short accreditation means 'giving trust'. It's a chain of trust so that the 'market' and the 'public' can rely on the products or services they use.

This trust is given by a certification body (CB). To make sure that this trust is justified, a CB can get accredited (This is not mandatory for CB's).

For providing audit and certification of all types of management systems (like ISO27001, ISO27701, NEN7510, etc.) a CB must uphold the principles and requirements of ISO17021-1:2015 for competence, consistency and impartiality.

For product, process and services certification, CB's uphold the requirements of ISO17065:2012 for competence, consistent operation and impartiality. Examples are GDPR certification, Radio Equipment Directive and Medical Device Regulation.

For ISO17065 CB's are also referred to as Notifying Bodies (NB)



Who are the stakeholders?

- Dutch Accreditation Board (RvA)
- Certification Bodies / Notifying Bodies
- Certificate holders
- Users of certifcation



For users of certification the added value varies and they should not be satified too easily if they want to make the most out of it. They should understand that:

- They need or could need a certificate to answer for incidents or data leakage;
- They need to verify if the certificate of the certificate holder applies to their program requirements;
- They need to verify if the certificate holders Statement of Applicability justifies their relevant controls;
- They need to verify if the CB is accredited and fulfills the requirements for certification (e.g. license agreement between CB and NEN for NEN7510).

