

Impartiality Statement

Impartiality principles are the basis for specific performance and requirements of certification service. Certification process has not made specific interpretation on all possible situations. When unanticipated condition occurs, these principles shall be applied as a auideline for decision.

The overall objective of certification is to make the management system reach the regulated requirements and give confidence to all parties. The value of certification lies in the public confidence and trust level established by the impartial and competent assessment of a third party. The interested parties of the certification include, but are not limited to:

- **TCIC** clients ~
- Customers of the organizations whose management system has been certified ✓
- Governmental institutions, Non-government organizations, and ✓
- Consumers and other public

The principles used to stimulate the confidence include:

- Impartiality ✓
- Competency ✓
- Responsibilities ✓
- Openness ~
- Confidentiality ~
- Response to complaints 1

Impartiality

- To provide confidence in the certification, TCIC shall maintain the impartiality and make people feel such impartiality
- The certification fee paid by the clients is the income source of TCIC and is a potential ✓ threat to the impartiality.
- In order to obtain and maintain the confidence, TCIC makes certification decision ✓ according to the objective evidence of conformity (or nonconformity) and it is absolutely essential not to be influenced by other interests or other groups;
- Threat to the impartiality includes the following items:
 - a) Threat from self-interest: Such threat is caused by the individual or TCIC behavior according to their own interest. The financial self-interest related to the certification is a threat to such impartiality.
 - b) Threat from self-review: Such threat is caused by the individual or TCIC self review. For example, if the certification body provides management system consulting for the client, and then audits this client's management system, it is a threat from self-review.
 - c) Threat of familiarity (or trust): Such threat means that the individual or TCIC is so familiar with or trusts other personnel so much that it is unnecessary to find out audit evidences.
 - d) Threat of intimidation: Individual or TCIC feels being openly or secretly intimidated; for example, intimidated to make changes or report to the supervisor.





Impartiality Statement 公正性聲明

Impartiality principles are the basis for specific performance and requirements of certification service. Certification process has not made specific interpretation on all possible situations. When unanticipated condition occurs, these principles shall be applied as a guideline for decision.

公正性原則為驗證服務的特定績效和要求的基礎。驗證過程無法對所有可能的情況作出具體解釋。當出現 意料之外的情況時,應將這些原則作為決策的指導原則。

The overall objective of certification is to make the management system reach the regulated requirements and give confidence to all parties. The value of certification lies in the public confidence and trust level established by the impartial and competent assessment of a third party. The interested parties of the certification include, but are not limited to:

驗證的總體目標是使管理系統達到規定的要求,並給予各方信任。驗證的價值在於公眾對第三方的公正和 稱職評鑑所建立的公信力和信任水平。驗證的相關方包括但不限於:

- ✓ TCIC clients TCIC客户
- ✓ Customers of the organizations whose management system has been certified 已獲得管理系統驗證組織的客戶
- ✓ Governmental institutions, Non-government organizations, and 政府機構,非政府組織和
- ✓ Consumers and other public消費者和其他人

The principles used to stimulate the confidence include:

用於激發信心的原則包括:

- ✓ Impartiality公正
- ✓ Competency能力
- ✓ Responsibilities責任
- ✓ Openness開放
- ✓ Confidentiality保密
- ✓ Response to complaints對投訴的回應

Impartiality 公正性

 To provide confidence in the certification, TCIC shall maintain the impartiality and make people feel such impartiality

為了對驗證提供信心,TCIC應保持公正性,使人們感到如此公正

 The certification fee paid by the clients is the income source of TCIC and is a potential threat to the impartiality.

客戶支付的驗證費用是TCIC的收入來源,是對公正性的潛在威脅。

✓ In order to obtain and maintain the confidence, TCIC makes certification decision according to the objective evidence of conformity (or nonconformity) and it is absolutely essential not to be influenced by other interests or other groups; 為了獲得和保持信心,TCIC根據符合(或不符合)的客觀證據做出驗證決定,絕對必須不受其他利 益或其他群體的影響;





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- Threat to the impartiality includes the following items:
 對公正性的威脅包括以下內容:
 - a) Threat from self-interest: Such threat is caused by the individual or TCIC behavior according to their own interest. The financial self-interest related to the certification is a threat to such impartiality.

對自身利益的威脅:這種威脅是由個人或TCIC根據自己的利益行為引起的。與驗證相關的財務自身利益是對這種公正性的威脅。

- b) Threat from self-review: Such threat is caused by the individual or TCIC self review. For example, if the certification body provides management system consulting for the client, and then audits this client's management system, it is a threat from self-review. 自我審查的威脅:這種威脅是由個人或TCIC自我審查引起的。例如,如果驗證機構為客戶提供管 理系統顧問,然後稽核該客戶的管理系統,那麼這是自我審查的威脅。
- c) Threat of familiarity (or trust): Such threat means that the individual or TCIC is so familiar with or trusts other personnel so much that it is unnecessary to find out audit evidences.

熟悉(或信任)的威脅:這種威脅意味著個人或TCIC非常熟悉或信任其他人員,因此沒有必要找出稽核證據。

d) Threat of intimidation: Individual or TCIC feels being openly or secretly intimidated; for example, intimidated to make changes or report to the supervisor.

恐嚇威脅:使個人或TCIC感受到公開或暗中恐嚇;例如,恐嚇做出更改或向主管機關報告。

