

1	CFP Standards for Accreditation of Food Protection Manager Certification Programs (2012) and CFP Required Documentation	ISO/IEC 17024:2012 International Standard: Conformity assessment – General requirements for bodies operating certification of persons and ISO Required Documentation	U of H Evaluation	Committee Evaluation	Demonstration of Compliance Substantially Equivalent?
2	2.0 Purpose of Certification				
3	3.3 If a certification organization provides both education and certification, the certification organization shall administratively and financially separate any education and certification functions that are specific to Food Protection Manager Certification to ensure that the certification program is not compromised. This may be satisfied if the governing structure documents to the accrediting organization the distinct separation of the two functions, confirming that no undue influence is exercised over either the education or the certification	4.3.1 The certification body shall document its structure, policies and procedures to manage impartiality and to ensure that the certification activities are undertaken impartially. The certification body shall have top management commitment to impartiality in certification activities. The certification body shall have a statement publicly accessible without request that it understands the importance of impartiality in carrying out its certification activities, manages conflict of interest and ensures the objectivity of its certification activities. 4.3.6 The certification body shall identify threats to its impartiality on an ongoing basis. This shall include those	YES	NO	CFP 3.3 has more precision in regards to the separation of educational and certification functions. The intent of ISO 4.3.1 and 4.3.6 are similar describing impartiality, influence and threats. This is management and impartiality. What about ISO 5.2? Structure of the Certification body in relation to training and 5.2.3?
4	process by virtue of the structure within the association, organization, agency or another entity.	threats that arise from its activities, from its related bodies, from its relationships, or from the relationships of its personnel. However, such relationships do not necessarily present a body with a threat to			
5	3.4 Resources of Certification Organizations. The certification organization shall conform to all CFP standards for accreditation and demonstrate	4.3.7 The certification body shall analyze, document and eliminate or minimize the potential conflict of interests arising from the certification of activities of persons. The certification body shall document and be able to demonstrate how it eliminates, minimizes or manages such threats. All potential sources of conflict of interest that are identified, whether they arise from within the certification body, such as assigning responsibilities to personnel, or from the activities of other persons, bodies or organizations, shall be covered. 4.3.8 Certification activities shall be	YES	NO	CFP 3.4 discusses conformity while ISO 9.2.6 discusses conformity when work is performed by a 3 rd party. This is not exactly the same intent. ISO 10.2.7 goes into detail to discuss non- conformity issues.

6		<p>6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality and conflict of interests. NOTE Where permitted by law, an electronic signature is acceptable.</p> <p>6.1.8 When a certification body certifies a person it employs, the certification body shall adopt procedures to maintain impartiality.</p>				
7	4.0 Food Safety Certification Examination Development					
8	4.2 Each certification organization shall provide evidence that it meets the following professional requirements:					
9	4.2 B demonstrated experience in the development of psychometrically valid competency examinations;	<p>8.4a The certification body shall have documents to demonstrate that, in the development and review of the certification scheme, the following are included: the involvement of appropriate experts;</p>	YES	NO	<p>The terms used here are experience vs. appropriate experts. One could argue that if the experts are appropriate that they will have demonstrated the proper experience necessary in the development of the exams. The use of "demonstrated experience" and "appropriate experts" can be interchanged. Certification assessors working with ANSI understand the relationship of the language and</p>	
10	11	<p>7.4 Security</p> <p>7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.</p> <p>7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of</p>	YES	NO	<p>Security is an important issue for both organizations however, each group details different aspects. First, let's make sure that we understand that we're dealing with "standards" not groups. That said, "Demonstrating capability to develop..." is very</p>	

<p>10.2.4 Control of records</p> <p>The certification body shall establish procedures to define the controls needed for the identification, storage, protection, retrieval, retention time and disposition of its records related to the fulfillment of this International Standard.</p> <p>The certification body shall establish procedures for retaining records for a period consistent with its contractual and legal obligations. Access to these records shall be consistent with the confidentiality arrangements.</p> <p>NOTE For requirements for records on applicants, candidates and certified persons, see also 7.1.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CFP 4.2 D is specific to archiving exam scores while ISO 10.2.4 describes overall procedures for all record keeping including exam scores.</p> <p>First, let's make sure that we understand that we're dealing with "standards" not groups. That said, "Demonstrating capability to develop..." is very different from developing document policies and procedures as prescribed in 17024.</p> <p>ISO 17024 is very clear in the development of a documented management system that ensures the integrity of the entire certification process.</p> <p>For consumers there is the assurance that an individual taking that exam is certified by a program that has been documented and approved.</p> <p>The CFP standard remains weak</p>	
<p>4.2 E demonstrated evidence of an understanding of and willingness to abide by the principles of fairness and due process.</p>	<p>8 Certification schemes</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p> <p>These are essentially the same however, the wording is different. Terms such as demonstrate and document and implement are used respectively. I'm not sure the intent is the same for these two sections. The ISO Standard speaks specifically to the "fairness" of the exam, while the CFP Standard seems more directed to the overall process. Demonstrated evidence is, in of itself, a lower demonstration of performance than the specific</p>	

13	<p>4.3 The certification organization shall provide complete information about the food safety certification examination, including that related to procedures and personnel involved in all aspects of the examination development and analysis. The information required for accreditation will include but is not necessarily limited to:</p>	<p>8.4 The certification body shall have documents to demonstrate that, in the development and review of the certification scheme, the following are included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) the involvement of appropriate experts; b) the use of an appropriate structure that fairly represents the interests of all parties significantly concerned, without any interest predominating; c) the identification and alignment of prerequisites, if applicable, with the competence requirements; d) the identification and alignment of the assessment mechanisms with the 	YES	NO	<p>While these clauses are similar, ISO details more information concerning the development of the certification scheme, the CFP document gives more specific direction in the following sub clauses.</p> <p>Again, ISO is more prescriptive in aligning measurement tools, industry experts, etc., as part of the policies and procedures. ANSI holds ISO accredited organizations to a higher standard in identifying subject</p>	
14		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> e) a job or practice analysis that is conducted and updated to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify the tasks for successful performance; - identify the required competence for each task; - identify prerequisites (if applicable); - confirm the assessment mechanisms and examination content; - identify the re-certification requirements and interval. <p>NOTE Where the certification scheme has been developed by an entity other than the certification body, the job or practice analysis might already be available as part of that work. In this case, the certification body can obtain details from the scheme</p>			<p>creation. The CFP standard remains open- ended and open to loose interpretation by both CBs and assessors.</p> <p>While, at face value, it may not seem like a weakness, it opens the door to less reputable firms achieving accreditation under CFP but delivering a program that may not effectively certify individuals.</p>	
15	<p>4.3 A complete description of the scope and usage of the examination;</p>	<p>8.2 A certification scheme shall contain the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) scope of certification; b) job and task description; c) required competence; d) abilities (when applicable); e) prerequisites (when applicable); f) code of conduct (when applicable). <p>NOTE 1 A code of conduct describes the ethical or</p>	YES	NO	<p>Again, CFP states "complete descript" and the ISO document gives specific directives. The open-ended nature of the CFP requirements leaves the standard open for interpretation and risks.</p>	
16		<p>personal behavior required by the scheme.</p> <p>NOTE 2 Abilities can include physical capabilities such as vision, hearing and</p>				

17	4.3 B job analysis task list, with knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs);	NO	YES	<p>The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. I would say yes here, that the intent is substantially equivalent to section 8.4 (e) of ISO</p> <p>The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to develop against a specific</p>	
18	4.3 C examination specifications;	NO	NO	<p>The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. Section 8.4 (e) of ISO covers “a job or practice analysis”, “identify tasks”, “required competence for each task”, etc. Section 8.4 (e) of ISO covers “a job or practice analysis”, “identify tasks”, “required competence for each task”, etc.</p>	
19				<p>The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to</p>	
20	4.3 D The number of unduplicated items in the item bank;	NO	NO	<p>The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to</p>	

21	4.3 E statistical performance of each item in the bank;		NO	NO	The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. I would say YES here. 4.3E of CFP seems equivalent to 9.3.5 in ISO. 9.3.5 in ISO addresses collecting and maintaining statistical data, although not as specific as CFP which requires this on every item in the bank. The CFP Standard is specific to	
22					managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to develop against a specific scheme / scope.	
23	4.3 F number of examination forms and evidence of their equivalence to each other;		NO	NO	The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to develop against a specific	
24	4.3 G description of method used to set passing score;		NO	NO	The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to	
25	4.3 H copies of all logs, diaries, and personnel lists and descriptions kept as required in the development process;		NO	NO	The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document.	
26					The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to	

27	<p>4.3 I summary statistics for each examination form; and</p>		NO	NO	<p>The following CFP sub clauses give specific details that are not included in the ISO document. I would say YES here as above based on equivalency to 9.3.5 in ISO</p> <p>The CFP Standard is specific to food safety and, because of the specificity, mandated development related to food managers. The more in-depth approach of 17024 allows CBs to develop against a specific</p>	
28	<p>4.3 J names, credentials, and demographic information for all persons involved in the job analysis, item writing and review, and setting the passing score.</p>	<p>8.4 The certification body shall have documents to demonstrate that, in the development and review of the certification scheme, the following are included:</p> <p>a) the involvement of appropriate experts;</p> <p>b) the use of an appropriate structure that fairly represents the interests of all parties significantly concerned, without any interest predominating;</p>	YES	NO	<p>CFP standard is much more prescriptive as to documentation of names, credentials, etc. Again, the specificity of 17024 leaves nothing to interpretation strengthening the value of the ISO standard.</p>	
29		<p>c) the identification and alignment of prerequisites, if applicable, with the competence requirements;</p> <p>f) the identification and alignment of the assessment mechanisms with the competence requirements;</p> <p>g) a job or practice analysis that is conducted and updated to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identify the tasks for successful performance; - identify the required competence for each task; - identify prerequisites (if applicable); - confirm the assessment mechanisms and examination content; - identify the re-certification requirements and interval. <p>NOTE Where the certification scheme has been developed by an entity other than the</p>				

30	4.4 Job Analysis. The content validity of a food safety certification examination shall be based on a psychometrically valid job analysis developed by psychometricians and a demographically and technically representative group of individuals with significant experience in food safety. The representative group shall include but not necessarily be	8.4b The certification body shall have documents to demonstrate that, in the development and review of the certification scheme, the following are included: the use of an appropriate structure that fairly represents the interests of all parties significantly concerned, without any interest predominating;	YES	NO	ISO 8.4b uses the term “all interested parties” while the CFP lists specific segments of the food industry. The ISO standard is designed to support accredited organizations that wish to certify people in other professions. The open approach but specificity of the
31	of the retail food industry, persons with local, state or national regulatory experience in retail food safety, and persons with knowledge of the microbiology and epidemiology of foodborne illness, and shall be sufficiently diverse as to avoid cultural bias and				That said, it is important here that the CFP standard remain prescriptive so it is not intended to certify individuals in other, unrelated or even related fields.
32	4.6 Detailed food safety certification examination specifications shall be derived from a valid study of the job analysis tasks and their accompanying knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) and shall be appropriate to all aspects of the retail food industry. The job analysis shall include consideration of scientific data concerning factors contributing to foodborne illness and its epidemiology. The examination specifications, consisting of percentage weights or		NO	NO	This clause is food safety specific and is outside of the scope of the ISO document. Again, this clause must be specific because the CFP program is food only. However assessed organizations must provide even more robust information detailed throughout standard 8.4 in the ISO Standard. In fact the ISO standard holds
33	4.7 The certification organization or its contracted examination provider shall maintain a log and diary of the procedures and a list of the qualifications, identities, and demographic data of the persons who participated in development of the job analysis and of the food safety certification examination specifications. Those materials shall be provided to the	6.1.5 The certification body shall maintain up-to-date personnel records, including relevant information, e.g. qualifications, training, experience, professional affiliations, professional status, competence and known conflicts of interest.	NO	NO	The people who participate in exam development (4.7) are very different from those who work for the CB. In 6.1.5 ISO seeks to ensure that those who work within the CB have the qualifications to effectively and fairly manage a certification program. This is
34	4.9 Psychometric Standards. Food safety certification examination development, including setting the passing score, shall be based on the most recent edition of Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing, developed jointly by the American Psychological Association, American Educational		NO	NO	I agree that there is not an equivalent section in the ISO standard for CFP section 4.9, but I disagree with this statement. This clause (4.9) although it does mention “food safety certification” is not food safety specific. It intends to utilize best practices of

35	Education, and on all appropriate federal requirements (for example, Americans with Disabilities Act). Food safety certification examinations shall be revised as needed to be in compliance with changes in the Standards for Educational and Psychological Testing or in any of the federal requirements.			Educational Research Association, etc.) which are not food safety agencies. The ISO Standard does mandate demonstration of a criterion referenced passing score as well as overarching requirements for fairness. Again, because the CFP standard has been designed as industry- specific the need to be more prescriptive	
36	4.11 The food safety certification examination shall be based on psychometrically valid procedures to ensure the relative equivalence of scores from various examination forms. The certification organization shall provide	9.2.4 The certification body shall verify the methods for assessing candidates. This verification shall ensure that each assessment is fair and valid.	YES	NO	Documents discuss the validity and verification however, CFP 4.11 discusses the relative equivalence of scores from various examination forms and the ISO document does not
37				I would say NO here. 9.2.4 is more suited with the intent of 9.2.3 above which aligns with CFP 4.10. I do not think CFP 4.11 and ISO 9.2.4 are equivalent in intent at all. Equivalency is not the same as assessment methodology. Equivalency means that Sharon Wood and Larry Lynch take two different exams forms from the same CB; we have an equal opportunity to pass that exam. In this case we need to be sure that we have weighted the questions against specific criteria. The ISO standard does not presume a specific methodology is presumed so the CB must	

38	<p>4.13 When any form and/or item bank of the food safety certification examination is translated into a language other than that in which it is originally developed and validated, the developer of the examination shall provide evidence of content equivalency of the translated version with the original examination form and/or item bank. The developer shall provide a detailed description of the translation method(s), including the rationale for selecting the translation method(s), and shall demonstrate congruence of items and instructions with those of the examination form and/or item bank that was translated. To avoid potential problems in translation of terms specific or idiomatic to the retail food industry, translation should be accomplished with the consultation of <u>food safety personnel competent in the</u></p>		NO	NO	<p>The ISO document does not discuss exams being translated into languages other than that which it was originally developed. If you go back and read 9.3.1 you'll see that it is a determinant of equivalence and validity. Because the CFP standard is industry specific it has to have language specific to translation. However CBs who develop exam programs under 17024 must demonstrate equivalence across a wide variety of spectra including language.</p>	<p>The ISO document does not discuss exams being translated into languages other than that which it was originally developed. If you go back and read 9.3.1 you'll see that it is a determinant of equivalence and validity. Because the CFP standard is industry specific it has to have language specific to translation. However CBs who develop exam programs under 17024 must demonstrate equivalence across a wide variety of spectra including language.</p>
39	<p>4.14 Food safety certification examination developers shall maintain a log and diary of the procedures and a list of the qualifications, identities, and demographic data of the persons who participated in item development, examination development, translations, setting the</p>	<p>6.1.5 The certification body shall maintain up-to-date personnel records, including relevant information, e.g. qualifications, training, experience, professional affiliations, professional status, competence and known conflicts of interest.</p>	YES	NO	<p>CFP 4.14 and ISO 6.1.5 discuss record keeping of individuals who contributed to the development of the materials. CFP 4.14 also discusses the administering of the exams and that they must be proctored. ISO</p>	<p>CFP 4.14 and ISO 6.1.5 discuss record keeping of individuals who contributed to the development of the materials. CFP 4.14 also discusses the administering of the exams and that they must be proctored. ISO 9.3.3 vaguely refers to this in terms of</p>
40	<p>items and of the full examination. The materials shall be provided to the accrediting organization on demand. All examinations shall be delivered and administered in a format that ensures the security of the examination (i.e. in a secured environment with a test administrator/proctor.) Un- proctored examinations are not acceptable regardless of the mode of administration.</p>				<p>See 4.7/6.1,5 for part 1. For the second part, Herein lies one of the greatest misconceptions of the ISO Standard. If you look at 9.3.3 it becomes the responsibility of the CB to develop and demonstrate the secure conditions for administering the exam. A presumption has been promulgated that the exam cannot be administered by</p>	

41	<p>4.15 Examination Development Security. The certification organization will demonstrate that procedures are developed and implemented to ensure that individual items, item banks, food safety certification examinations presented in all media (printed, taped and computerized), test answer sheets and examinee scores are and remain secure. Demonstration shall include an overall examination security plan that covers each step in the examination development, culminating in the production of the examination.</p>	<p>7.4 Security 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur. 7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: e) the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal, storage, examination centre); f) the nature of the materials (e.g. electronic paper test equipment);</p>	YES	NO	<p>Again, both documents stress the importance of security however; ISO 7.4.1 and ISO 7.4.2 include the provisions necessary for ensuring the security of examination materials. Once again, herein lies one of the greatest misconceptions of the ISO Standard. If you look at 9.3.3 it becomes the responsibility of the CB to develop and demonstrate the secure conditions for administering the exam. A presumption has been</p>	
42		<p>development, administration, results reporting); h) the threats arising from repeated use of examination materials. 7.4.3 Certification bodies shall prevent fraudulent examination practices by: g) requiring candidates to sign a non-disclosure agreement or other agreement indicating their commitment not to release confidential examination materials or participate in fraudulent test-taking practices; h) requiring an invigilator or examiner to be present; i) confirming the identity of the candidate; j) implementing procedures to prevent any unauthorized aids from being brought into the examination area;</p>			<p>security process.</p>	
43	<p>4.16 Periodic Review. At least semiannually each certification organization shall report to the accrediting organization, providing a review of its food safety certification examination(s). The report will include the following summary statistics for all examinations (for each examination used) administered during the preceding six months, as well as other information</p>	<p>8.5 The certification body shall ensure that the certification scheme is reviewed and validated on an on- going, systematic basis.</p>	YES	NO	<p>4.16 references a review by the accrediting organization. 8.5 mandates a reviewed internally by staff and a scheme committee That review would ultimately be reviewed by an accrediting body.</p>	

44	4.16 A number of food safety certification examinations administered;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document. Section 9.2.4 mandates the fairness of the exam. It must remain opened ended because the assessment methodology may be different. As a result, assessors would look at a variety of criteria that determine exam fairness and accuracy which is the ultimate outcome of measuring the various statistical outcomes of exam form analysis.	
45	4.16 B mean;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
46	4.16 C mode;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
47	4.16 D standard deviation;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
48	4.16 E range;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
49	4.16 F reliability coefficient;		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
50	4.16 G number and percentage of examinees passing the examination; and		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
51	4.16 H the statistics describing the performance of each item used on food safety certification examinations administered during the six month period		NO	NO	These components are not included in the ISO document.	
52	5.0 Food Safety Certification Examination Administration					

<p>5.0 Food Safety Certification Examination Administration . All sections of these Standards apply to Computer Based Testing (CBT) Administration except Section 5.1.</p>	<p>ISO 9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration. ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CFP is certainly more prescriptive. This is good and bad. The prescription reduces variability, but also restricts the exam providers ability to set their own industry best practices, and competitive advantage. The exam providers should be able to input processes according to industry best practices as part of their accreditation process. This fosters innovation and better products and services. The onus would be on ANSI to regulate "best practices". The other side, however, is that it also is much more subjective in interpretation of "best practices". ISO 9.3.2 and 7.4.1 may apply Agree ISO 17024 provides procedures and guidelines for the framework of the exam administration, CFP provides very specific procedures for the</p>	
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54 5.1 Security for Examination Booklets.	7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal, storage, examination center); the nature of the materials (e.g. electronic, paper, test equipment); the steps in the examination process (e.g. development, administration, results reporting); the threats arising from repeated use of examination materials. 	NO	NO	CFP goes into great detail to discuss many specific aspects of security while the ISO document states that policies and procedures shall be in place regarding the location of materials, the nature of the materials, the steps of the process regardless of the format (electronic or paper) and reducing threats. Upon CFP having an established foundation for the various aspects of exam security, appears that the requirement for security policies and procedures would be met. This difference is again prescription vs. subjectivity, best practices, and processes of exam providers. When all is said and done, what is the point of all the exam security if a signature is not required to receive exams? The process here is not the same. One is very prescriptive and one relies on the processes of an organization.	CFP goes into great detail to discuss many specific aspects of security while the ISO document states that policies and procedures shall be in place regarding the location of materials, the nature of the materials, the steps of the process regardless of the format (electronic or paper) and reducing threats. Upon CFP having an established foundation for the various aspects of exam security, appears that the requirement for security policies and procedures would be met. This difference is again prescription vs. subjectivity, best practices, and processes of exam providers. When all is said and done, what is the point of all the exam security if a signature is not required to receive exams? The process here is not the same. One is very prescriptive and one relies on the processes of an organization. If CFP section 5.9 does not have ISO equivalent, then CFP section 5.1 does not have ISO equivalent. ISO does not have detailed security; CFP is precise on examination booklet
55 5.1A Securing Examination Booklets	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
56 5.1 A 1) Each individual <i>examination booklet</i> shall be secured by using one of the following methods both prior to and after administration:	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
57 5.1 A 1a.) Enclosing in a sealed tamper-resistant package;	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
58 5.1 A 1b.) Shrink-wrapping;	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	
59 5.1 A 1c.) Sealing on all three open sides with each seal of sufficient size to cover at least one square inch of the front side and to overlap and cover the same amount of space on the back side of the <i>examination booklet</i> ; or	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	

60	5.1 A 1d.) Using any other technology that ensures that only the examinee can view the contents of the <i>examination booklet</i>	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
61	5.1 A 2) Only the examinee is allowed to break open the <i>examination booklet packaging or seals</i>	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
62	5.1 B Packaging by <i>certification organization</i> .	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
63	5.1 B 1) Each individual <i>examination booklet</i> shall be securely sealed before packing.	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
64	5.1 B 2) Secure tamper-resistant shipping material, such as Tyvek envelopes or similar materials that are designed to reveal any tampering or violation of the package's security, is required for all shipment of materials in all phases.	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
65	5.1 B 3) Packaging must include a packing list that contains:	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
66	5.1 B 3a.) <i>Examination form</i> language(s) or version(s) enclosed; and	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
67	5.1 B 3b.) Quantity of examinations enclosed.	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
68	5.1 C Shipping to the <i>test administrator/proctor</i> from the <i>certification organization</i> .	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
69	5.1 C 1) Shipping shall be done by certifiable, traceable means, with tracking numbers so that the location can be <i>determined at any given time</i>	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.
70	5.1 C 2) A signature is required upon delivery.		NO	NO	ISO does not specifically state that signatures are required. Nevertheless, this would not be of concern if is specified in our policies and procedures required in ISO 7.4.2.
71	5.1 C 3) Only an individual authorized by the <i>test administrator/proctor</i> may sign for the package.		NO	NO	ISO does not specifically state that signatures are required. Nevertheless, this would not be of concern if is specified in our policies and procedures required in ISO 7.4.2. ISO does not require a signature.

72	5.1 D Storage by <i>test administrator/proctor</i> . The package(s) of <i>examination booklets</i> shall be secured at all times immediately upon delivery. Under no circumstances may <i>examination booklets</i> , examinee used answer sheets, or other examination	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	
73	5.1 E Shipping to the <i>certification organization</i>	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
74	5.1 E 1) After examination administration, <i>examination booklets</i> and answer sheets shall remain in secure storage until returned to <i>certification organization</i> .	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	
75	5.1 E 2) The following shall be in tamper-resistant shipping material:	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
76	5.1 E 2a.) All used and unused <i>examination booklets</i> for each <i>examination administration</i> :	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
77	5.1 E 2b.) Examinees' used answer sheets; and	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
78	5.1 E 2c.) All required <i>certification organization</i> forms	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
79	5.1 E 3) Shipping shall be done within two business days following the examination date by certifiable, traceable means, with tracking numbers so that the location can be determined at any given time.	7.4.2	NO	NO	No time frames at all mentioned in ISO. Substantially UN-equivalent	
80	5.1 F Handling unused <i>examination booklets</i> that have been held for up to <i>ninety days</i> . The <i>test</i>	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
81	5.1 F 1) Ensure that all <i>examination booklets</i> are accounted for:	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
82	5.1 F 2) package <i>examination booklets</i> securely as described above; and	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent	
83	5.1 F 3) Ship to the certification organization securely packaged and according to these <i>Standards</i> and the <i>Certification Organization's</i> instructions	7.4.2	NO	NO	One reviewer believed that since these are not 100% the same, than these are not equivalent.	

84	<p>5.2 Test Site Requirements. Sites chosen for administering <i>food safety certification examinations</i> shall conform to all legal requirements for safety, health, and accessibility for all qualified examinees.</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p> <p>9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. <u>NOTE Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.</u></p> <p>9.3.4 When technical equipment is used in the examination process, the equipment shall be verified or calibrated where appropriate.</p> <p>9.3.5 Appropriate methodology and procedures (e.g. collecting and maintaining statistical data) shall be documented and implemented in order to reaffirm, at justified</p>	NO	NO	<p>The CFP document is concerned with the specific testing site while the ISO document looks at consistency, criteria for conditions, and calibration of equipment. The ISO document is more precise in details however, the intent is compatible. These do not appear to be the same. One deals with ADA and the actual site. The ISO standard is mainly about exam develop design and process. It seems like 9.3.3 is compatible but the others are not exactly compatible. This section is about exam design & results & has nothing to</p>	
85	<p>examinees to perform at their highest level of ability.</p>	<p><u>NOTE Conditions can include lighting, temperature,</u></p>				
86	<p>5.2 B 7) Use of private room(s) where only examination personnel and examinees are allowed access during the examination administration; and</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is important for a consistent and maximized learning and testing experience.</p>	
87	<p>5.2 B 8) No further admittance into the test site once examination administration has begun</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	

88	<p>5.3 Test Site Language Translation. A <i>certification organization</i> shall have a published, written policy regarding test site language translation of <i>food safety certification examinations</i>. If a <i>certification organization</i> allows test site language translation of a <i>food safety certification examination</i> when an <i>examination version</i> is not available in the examinees' requested language, the <i>certification organization</i> shall have a published, formal application process available to all potential examinees. Procedures shall include but not be limited to:</p>	<p>9.2.5 The certification body shall verify and accommodate special needs, within reason and where the integrity of the assessment is not violated, taking into account national regulation [see 9.1.2 e)]. Also, 6.1.5 The certification body shall maintain up-to-date personnel records, including relevant information, e.g. qualifications, training, experience, professional affiliations, professional status, competence and known conflicts of interest. Also, 6.2.2.1 Examiners shall meet the requirements of the certification body. The selection and approval processes shall ensure that examiners: d) are fluent, both in writing and orally, in the language of examination: in circumstances where an interpreter or a translator is used, the certification body shall have procedures in place to ensure that it does not affect the validity of the examination;</p>			<p>ISO does not address translations "Special Needs" is defined as a physical disability, learning difficulties or behavioral problem. With this in mind, language translation is NOT a special need. CFP standard has specifics just for language translations.</p>
89	<p>5.3 A An application process for potential examinees that includes an evaluation and documentation component to determine the</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
90	<p>eligibility of the potential examinee for test site language translation,</p>				
91	<p>5.3 B An application process for translators that includes clear and precise qualifications that shall include but not be limited to the following:</p>	<p>6.1.5 The certification body shall maintain up-to-date personnel records, including relevant information, e.g. qualifications, training, experience, professional affiliations, professional status, competence and known conflicts of interest.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
92	<p>5.3 B 1) being fluent in both languages;</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
93	<p>5.3 B 2) Have a recognized skill in language translation;</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
94	<p>5.3 B 3) Trained in the principles of objective examination administration;</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>

ISO 9.2.5 and 6.1.5 and 6.2.2.1 clearly covers all 5.3 items. It is disconcerting that ISO item 6.2.2.1 was not referenced for this section during the comparison process.

This item is covered by ISO 6.1.5 and in detail in 6.2.2.1

95	<p>5.3 B 4) Have no personal relationship with the examinee (may not be another examinee, may not be a relative or friend of the examinee and may not be a co-worker, employer, or an employee of the examinee);</p>	<p>4.3.6 The certification body shall identify threats to its impartiality on an ongoing basis. This shall include those threats that arise from its activities, from its related bodies, from its relationships, or from the relationships of its personnel. However, such relationships do not necessarily present a body with a threat to impartiality. NOTE 1 A relationship that threatens the impartiality of the body can be based on ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, marketing (including branding) and payment of a sales commission or other inducement for the referral of new applicants, etc. NOTE 2 Threats to impartiality can be either actual or</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CFP 5.3.B.4 discusses impartiality between translators and examinees while ISO 4.3.6 discusses impartiality in general terms may include personnel. Relationship in the standard is between the Translator and the examinee NOT the certification body. Section does not apply.</p>	<p>ISO 4.3.6 adds further clarification of requirements to 9.2.5 and 6.1.5</p>
96		<p>perceived. NOTE 3 A related body is one which is linked to the certification body by common ownership, in whole or part, and has common members of the board of directors, contractual arrangements, common names, common staff, informal understanding or</p>				
97	<p>5.3 B 5) Not being a <i>Certified Food Protection Manager</i> nor having any vested interest in Food Protection Manager certification or conflict of interest;</p>	<p>9.4.4 The decision on certification of a candidate shall be made solely by the certification body on the basis of the information gathered during the certification process. Personnel who make the decision on certification shall not have participated in the examination or training of the candidate.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CFP 5.3.B.5 discusses vested interests between translators and examinees while ISO 9.4.4 discusses impartiality in general terms which may include personnel. Keep in mind, Translator might work for a college, business, or ethnic newspaper, etc.? ISO 9.4.4 does not apply because it is about the candidate who takes the exam NOT the translator</p>	
98	<p>5.3 B 6) Provide references or other proof attesting to the translator's competencies and professional acumen; and</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	

99	5.3 B 7) Agree in writing to maintain the security of the examination.	6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality and conflict of interests.	NO	NO	ISO 6.1.7 requires all personnel to sign a document committing to comply with all rules set by the certification body.
100		Could be viewed differently if Translator is considered a member of the certification provider but how do you define that?			NO Keep in mind Translator might work for a College or business, or ethnic newspaper, etc.?
101	5.3 C A proctored environment where the translator and examinee are not a distraction to other examinees, and	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. <u>NOTE Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.</u>	NO	NO	CFP 5.3.C.A discusses vested interests between translators and examinees while ISO 9.3.3 discusses criteria for conditions in general terms.
102	5.3 D A proctored environment where the translator is not active as the <i>test administrator/proctor</i> .	6.2.3.1 The certification body shall have a documented description of the responsibilities and qualifications of other personnel involved in the assessment process (e.g. invigilators).			These sub clauses are similar however, ISO 6.2.3.1 is a generality. ISO does not specify translator as "other personnel" or if even permitted to be used
103	5.4 Scoring.				
104		requirements have been met.			
105	5.4 B <i>Food safety certification examination</i> scores will not be released as being official until verified and approved by the <i>certification organization</i> .		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
106	5.4 C Examinee scores will be confidential, available only to the examinee and to persons or organizations approved in writing by the	6.1.6 Personnel acting on the certification body's behalf shall keep confidential all information obtained or created during the performance of the body's certification activities, except as required by law or where authorized	NO		This is not addressed.

ISO 9.3.3 further clarifies 9.2.5, 6.1.5 and 4.3.6

ISO does cover confidentiality in 6.1.6 and 6.1.7

107	5.4 D Score reports will be available to examinees in a time frame specified in the application, which will not exceed fifteen business days following the administration of the <i>food safety certification examination</i> . If there is a delay due to problems in verification or authentication of scores, examinees will be so informed and an approximate date for release of the scores will be announced. The <i>certification organization</i> will have ongoing communication with examinees and with the test		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	This is not covered by ISO and the CFP statement should be added.
108	5.5 Test Administrator/Proctor(s) Role. Test administrators/proctors shall have successfully completed the <i>certification organization's</i> specific training in examination administration and security procedures. They	6.1.4 Documented instructions shall be provided to personnel describing their duties and responsibilities. These instructions shall be kept up-to-date. 6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to		YES	These sub clauses are equivalent. YES, but "Ethics" are missing from ISO.	
109	shall provide written assurance of maintaining confidentiality of examination contents, of adhering to the <i>certification organization's</i> standards and ethics of secure examination administration, and of agreeing to abide by the <i>certification organization's</i> policies, procedures and rules.	comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality and conflict of interests.				
110	5.6 B non-Disclosure Agreement (NDA);	6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including			These sub clauses are equivalent.	
111	5.6 C Training program for test administrators/proctors ; and	6.1.3 The certification body shall define the competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process. Personnel shall have competence for their specific tasks and responsibilities			These sub clauses are equivalent. This seems unnecessary to have in such detail. It should be sufficient to have a training program requirement and that each provider formulates their best process and strategy for accomplishing that. ANSI could then verify. ISO 6.1.3 applies not ISO 6.1.7	

112	<p>5.7 Test Administrator/Proctor(s) Renewal. <i>Test administrators/proctors shall renew the training program for test administrators/proctors and Non-Disclosure Agreement with the certification organization every three (3) years.</i></p>		NO	NO	<p>This seems a little illogical. A certification is good for 5 years, but the training for a proctor good for three? Part of the longevity and continued accreditation for providers is to have good processes in place, which ANSI will validate and review.</p>	<p>Further, the FDA Food Codes changes every 4 years. This 3 year requirement seem arbitrary. That the certification body have another valid criteria is reasonable.</p>
113	<p>5.8 Instructor/Educator/Trainer as Test Administrator/Proctor. When a person acts as an <i>instructor/educator/trainer</i> and a <i>test administrator/proctor</i>, that person relinquishes</p>	<p>6.1.8 When a certification body certifies a person it employs, the certification body shall adopt procedures to maintain impartiality.</p>	NO	NO	<p>These clauses are similar however, they are not equivalent. The overall intent is the same.</p>	
114	<p>the role of <i>instructor/educator/trainer</i> when acting in the role of <i>test administrator/proctor</i> and acts solely as a representative agent of the <i>certification organization</i>.</p>	<p>9.4.4 The decision on certification of a candidate shall be made solely by the certification body on the basis of the information gathered during the certification process. Personnel who make the decision on certification shall not have participated in the examination or training of the candidate. 5.2.3 Offering training and certification for persons within the same legal entity constitutes a threat to impartiality. A certification body that is part of a legal entity offering training shall: h) demonstrate that</p>			<p>The intent is very different; separation versus non-separation of trainer from proctor. ISO sections 9.4.4, 6.2.2.3 and 5.2.3 may apply. Also, an "examiner" by definition ISO 3.10 "person competent to conduct and score an examination, where the examination requires professional judgment." A Test Administrator/ Proctor cannot</p>	
115	<p>5.9 Test Administrator/Proctor Responsibilities. If section 5.9 of CFP standard does Not have ISO equivalent, then I do not believe that</p>	<p>If CFP Standard 5.1 is believed to have an ISO equivalent, then the closest ISO equivalents for some of the items in this section would be ISO sections 7.4.2, 7.4.3, 9.3.2, 9.3.3. Something to think about.</p>				<p>NOT CLEAR????????????????</p>
116	<p>section 5.1 of CFP standards has an ISO equivalent either. Consistency in what is considered "Equivalent" & apply to apple comparison of the 2 standards</p>					
117	<p>5.9 A Schedule examinations. <i>Food safety certification examinations shall be scheduled far enough in advance to allow for timely shipment of supplies or pre-registration for computer-based examinations.</i></p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	

118	5.9 B Ensure no destruction of <i>examination booklet</i> materials or computer equipment;	7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: a) the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal, storage, examination center); b) the nature of the materials (e.g. electronic, paper, test equipment); c) the steps in the examination process (e.g. development, administration, results reporting); d) the threats arising from repeated use of examination materials	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.2 a-d may apply	7.4.2 covers examination material security and FCP 5.9B, 5.9C, 5.9C1
119	5.9 C At all times:		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
120	5.9 C 1) Handle examination materials securely;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.2 a may apply	
121						
122	5.9 C 2) Ensure test site conformity;	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 9.3.3 may apply	ISO 9.3.3 covers CFP 5.9C2, 5.9C3
123	5.9 C 3) Space examinees per protocol;	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. These seem more like internal processes that each provider should incorporate individually. ISO 9.3.3 may apply	

124	5.9 C 4) Ensure examinees' rights;	6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality and conflict of interests.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	ISO 6.1.7 covers 5.9C4 and 5.9C5.
125	5.9 C 5) Ensure confidentiality of examinees' personal information;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
126	5.9 C 6) Ensure standardized procedures are followed;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Yes, ISO requires the certification body to provide their policies and procedures for ensuring standardized procedures are followed. Each certification body must demonstrate how their policies and procedures meet this standard.
127	5.9 D Before the examination:		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Yes, ISO requires the certification body to provide their policies and procedures before the examination. Each certification body must demonstrate
128	5.9 D 1) Check examinees' identification;	7.4.3 c Certification bodies shall prevent fraudulent examination practices by: c) confirming the identity of	NO	YES	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Not sure how 7.4.3c could not be seen as specifically covering 5.9D1
129		the candidate			SO 7.4.3 c may apply	
130	5.9 D 2) Check for and exclude unauthorized objects;	7.4.3 d & e Certification bodies shall prevent fraudulent examination practices by: d) implementing procedures to prevent any unauthorized aids from being brought into the examination area: e) preventing candidates from gaining access to unauthorized aids during the examination.	NO	YES	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.3 d & e may apply	Not sure how 7.4.3d & e cannot be seen as specifically covering 5.9D2. unauthorized objects = unauthorised aids.
131	5.9 D 3) Distribute examination materials;	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 9.3.2 may apply.	

132	5.9 D 4) Read instructions to examinees verbatim;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	CFP 5.9 D4 should be added.
133	5.9 D 5) Ensure examinees complete information section of answer sheet or online registration form.	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	5.9 D5 This seems to be an obvious requirement to the process and would be covered by 9.3.2.
134	5.9 E During the examination:	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration. 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.	NO		This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 9.3.2 and 9.3.3 may apply	
135	5.9 E 1) Supervise proctors;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Yes, ISO requires the certification body to provide their policies and procedures
136	5.9 E 2) Monitor examinees during examination;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Yes, ISO requires the certification body to provide their policies and procedures
137						
138	5.9 E 3) Identify and document cheating incidents;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Yes, ISO requires the certification body to provide their policies and procedures for identifying and documenting cheating
139	5.9 E 4) Check for and exclude unauthorized objects;	7.4.3 d & e Certification bodies shall prevent fraudulent examination practices by: d) implementing procedures to prevent any unauthorized aids from being brought into the examination area: e) preventing candidates from gaining access to unauthorized aids during the examination	NO	YES	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.3 d & e may apply.	Same as 5.9 D 2) Check for and exclude unauthorized objects; and covered by 7.4.3d & unauthorized objects = unauthorised aids.
140	5.9 E 6) Identify and document environmental distractions.	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	9.3.3 "...shall be established, documented and monitored..."
141	5.9 F After the examination	7.1.1 The certification body shall maintain records. ...particularly with respect to	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	ISO 7.1.1 covers 5.9F

142	5.9 F 1) Collect and return <i>examination booklets</i> and answer sheets to <i>certification organization</i> or close computer based testing session;	7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	ISO 7.4.1 covers both 5.9 F1 and 5.9F2
143	5.9 F 2) Report possible security breaches and examination administration irregularities in compliance with the <i>certification organization's</i> policies.		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
144	5.10 The number of approved <i>proctors</i> assigned to a <i>test administrator</i> shall be sufficient to allow each examinee to be observed and supervised to ensure	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	The current CFP statement is out of date. Where a single proctor can monitor 35 examinees taking a paper test where there is nothing on the table but the booklet and pencil, adequately monitoring 35 computer stations is much more problematic and the number of examinees per proctor most likely should be lowered. ISO 9.3.3 allows for this and any future modifications that might be needed to adequately secure the examination process.
145	conformance to security requirements. There shall be no less than one <i>test administrator/proctor</i> for the first thirty-five examinees, plus one additional <i>test administrator</i> or <i>proctor</i> for each additional 35 examinees or fraction					
146	5.11 Examination Security.					
147	5.11 A All aspects of <i>food safety certification examination</i> administration are to be conducted in a manner that maximizes the security of the examinations, in keeping with the public protection mandate of the CFP. This shall be accomplished in a manner that ensures fairness to all examinees.	7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur. 7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal,		NO	This comparison is similar to previous sub clauses concerning security. Both entities are concerned with security issues and while the CFP document is specific in terms of food safety criteria, ISO 7.4 gives more specific direction concerning security than the CFP document. Disagree with that statement. Demonstration is NOT "Substantially Equivalent"	ISO 7.4.1, 7.4.2, 9.3.2, and 9.3.3 clearly cover the intent of 5.11A

148		<p>materials.</p> <p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p> <p>9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. Note: Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.</p>			
149	<p>5.11 B All examinees shall begin taking the examination at the same time. No examinee shall be admitted into the test site once examination administration has begun.</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>Though again somewhat of an obvious security procedure requiring 5.11B be stated would have value.</p>
150	<p>5.11 C Where reasonable accommodations shall be made for otherwise qualified examinees under provisions of the Americans with Disabilities Act, care shall be taken to ensure that security of the examination is maintained. Arrangements shall be such that the <i>food safety certification examination</i> contents are not revealed to any test administration personnel with any conflict of interest. A written affirmation to that effect and a written nondisclosure statement from the individual who was chosen to assist the otherwise qualified examinee shall be provided to the <i>certification organization</i>.</p>	<p>4.3.1 The certification body shall document its structure, policies and procedures to manage impartiality and to ensure that the certification activities are undertaken impartially. The certification body shall have top management commitment to impartiality in certification activities. The certification body shall have a statement publicly accessible without request that it understands the importance of impartiality in carrying out its certification activities, manages conflict of interest and ensures the objectivity of its certification activities.</p> <p>4.3.2 The certification body shall act impartially in relation to its applicants, candidates and certified persons.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>The intent of these clauses are similar.</p>	<p>Adhering to the Americans with Disabilities Act is USA law and is a requirement. ADA would have to be a part of any USA accredited program and is covered by ISO 4.3.1, 4.3.2 and 7.4.1.</p>
151					

152	5.12 The <i>certification organization</i> shall provide procedures to be followed in any instance where the security of a <i>food safety certification examination</i> is, or is suspected to be, breached.	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO		This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.1 may apply; not as detailed as CFP.
153	5.12 A Included shall be specific procedures for handling and for reporting to the <i>certification organization</i> , any suspected or alleged:	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.1 may apply; not as detailed as CFP.
154	5.12 A 1) cheating incidents;	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.1 may apply; not as detailed as CFP.
155	5.12 A 2) Lost or stolen examination materials;	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
156	5.12 A 3) Intentional or unintentional divulging of examination <i>items</i> by examinees or examination administration personnel; or	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.1 may apply; not as detailed as CFP.
157	5.12 A 4) Any other incidents perceived to have damaged the security of the	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
158	examination or any of its individual <i>items</i> .	security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security			ISO 7.4.1 may apply; not as detailed as CFP.

Lacking the term Food Safety Certification Examination. This issue is covered by 7.4.1

7.4.1 not being so prescribed covers CFP items 5.12A, 5.12A1, 5.12A2, 5.12A3, 5.12A4, and is flexible so that any other not prescribed security issues would also have to be dealt with. Further, having this flexibly allows for future security measure requirements by the accrediting agency without needing to seek an update the standards.

159	5.12 B Corrective actions to guard against future security breaches shall be established and implemented.	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	YES	This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 7.4.1 may apply.	Same logic as the statement for the 5.12A group.
160	5.12 C Documentation of corrective actions and their effectiveness shall be made available to the <i>accrediting organization</i> .		NO	NO		
161	5.13 Item and Examination Exposure. The <i>certification organization</i> shall have an <i>exposure plan</i> that:	ISO 7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur.	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	Same logic as the statement for the 5.12A group.
162	5.13 A Controls for <i>item</i> and examination exposure;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
163	5.13 B Accounts for the number of times an <i>examination item</i> , <i>examination form</i> , and <i>examination version</i> is administered;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
164	5.13 C Ensures that no <i>examination form</i> is retained by any <i>examination administration</i> personnel for more than <i>90 days</i>		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
165	5.13 D At all times accounts for all copies of all used and unused <i>examination booklets</i> ; and		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
166						
167	5.13 E Systematically and actively demonstrates that every used answer sheet, <i>examination booklet</i> , and any other examination materials and answer keys are accounted for to prevent, reduce, or eliminate examination		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
168	5.14 Certification Organization's Responsibility to Test Administrators/Proctors.					

169	<p>5.14 A The <i>certification organization</i> shall specify the responsibilities of <i>test administrator/proctor</i>, set minimum criteria for approval of <i>test administrators/proctors</i>, and provide a training program to enable applicants to meet the approval criteria. Responsibilities, duties, qualifications and training of <i>test administrators/proctors</i> shall be directed toward assuring standardized, secure examination administration and fair and equitable treatment of examinees.</p>	<p>6.1.3 The certification body shall define the competence requirements for personnel involved in the certification process. Personnel shall have competence for their specific tasks and responsibilities.</p> <p>6.1.4 Documented instructions shall be provided to personnel describing their duties and responsibilities. These instructions shall be kept up-to-date.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 6.1.3 and 6.1.4 may apply; nothing about providing a training program is in these sections.</p>	<p>Specifying training and test would be appropriate.</p>
170	<p>5.14 B The <i>certification organization</i> shall define and provide descriptions for the roles of <i>test administrators/proctors</i>, and <i>certification organization</i> personnel clearly indicating the responsibilities for these roles.</p>	<p>6.1.4 Documented instructions shall be provided to personnel describing their duties and responsibilities. These instructions shall be kept up-to-date. Also, add 6.1.5 The certification body shall maintain up-to-date personnel records, including relevant information, e.g. qualifications, training, experience,</p>		NO	<p>These sub clauses are comparable however; the CFP asks the certification organization to demonstrate how it ensures that test administrators/proctors understand</p>	<p>ISO 6.1.3 better covers this issue than 6.1.4. If, "Personnel shall have competence for their specific tasks and responsibilities" there has to be a mechanism to demonstrate that. This is further covered by 6.1.5.</p>
171	<p>The <i>certification organization</i> shall demonstrate how it ensures that all certification personnel, as well as <i>test administrators/proctors</i>, understand and practice the procedures identified for their</p>				<p>their roles and responsibilities.</p>	
172	<p>5.14 C <i>Test administrator/proctor</i> training programs shall include:</p>					
173	<p>5.14 C 1) Specific learning objectives for all of the activities of <i>test administrator/proctor</i>; and</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>Same as 5.14A</p>
174	<p>5.14 C 2) An assessment component that shall be passed before an examinee for <i>test administrator/proctor</i> will be approved.</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>Same as 5.14A</p>
175	<p>5.15 Test Administrator/Proctor Agreements. The <i>certification organization</i> shall enter into a formal agreement with the <i>test administrator/proctor</i>. The formal agreement shall at a minimum address:</p>	<p>6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality and conflict of interests.</p>			<p>One could interpret ISO 6.1.7 which requires personnel to sign a document committing themselves to comply with the rules as a formal agreement suggested in CFP 5.15 ISO is not specific, too loosely worded.</p>	<p>6.1.7 requires a signed document that the applicant comply with the rules. These rules are an extension of security and are a significant element of the ISO standards. Demonstration of 5.15 items would be required by the accrediting agency under ISO.</p>

176	5.15 A Provisions that relate to code of conduct;		NO		This is not addressed in the ISO document.	
177	5.15 B Conflicts of interest; and	6.1.7 The certification body shall require its personnel to sign a document by which they commit themselves to comply with the rules defined by the certification body, including those relating to confidentiality, impartiality	NO	YES	This is not addressed in the ISO document. YES	
178		4.3.7 The certification body shall analyze, document and eliminate or minimize the potential conflict of interests arising from the certification of activities of persons. The certification body shall document and be able to demonstrate how it eliminates, minimizes or manages such threats. All potential sources of conflict of interest that are identified, whether they arise from within				
179	5.15 C Consequences for breach of the agreement.		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	If required to sign to comply with rules it is logical that consequences for not complying would have to be stated.
180	5.17 The <i>certification organization</i> is not permitted to hire, contract with, or use the services of any person or organization that claims directly or indirectly to guarantee passing any certification examination. <i>Instructors/educators/trainers</i> making such a claim, whether as an independent or as an employee of another organization making the claim, are not eligible to serve as <i>test administrators/proctors</i> for any <i>certification</i>		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is quite unclear. There is nothing wrong with the guarantee of passing an exam, so long that the actual guarantee context is correct. If a training provider lets you take their course or online training as many times as it takes to pass the exam	The current CFP statement on this issue needs to be included to more clearly define this issue.
181	<i>organization</i> .				then this is the business of the training provider not the exam provider. Guaranteeing can lead to past problems that lead to the tightening of the CFP Standards.	

182	<p>5.18 Policies and procedures for taking corrective action(s) when any <i>test administrator</i> or <i>proctor</i> fails to meet job responsibilities shall be implemented and documented. <i>Test administrators/proctors</i> that have been dismissed by the <i>certification organization</i> for infraction of policies or rules, incompetence, ethical breaches, or compromise of examination security will</p>	<p>6.2.2.2 The certification body shall monitor the performance of the examiners and the reliability of the examiners' judgments. Where deficiencies are found, corrective actions shall be taken.</p>	YES	NO	<p>These sub clauses are comparable. Not comparable. An "examiner" by definition 3.10 "person competent to conduct and score an examination, where the examination requires professional judgment.</p>	
183	<p>5.19 The <i>certification organization</i> shall provide documentation that verifies compliance with the 1:35 ratio (<i>test administrator/proctor</i> : examinees).</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	
184	<p>5.20 Examination Administration Manual. The <i>certification organization</i> shall provide each <i>test administrator/proctor</i> with a manual detailing the requirements for all aspects of the <i>food safety certification examination</i> administration process. The Examination</p>	<p>6.1.4 Documented instructions shall be provided to personnel describing their duties and responsibilities. These instructions shall be kept up-to-date. 9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 6.1.4 and 9.3.2 may apply; elements are missing ISO is too vague.</p>	
185	<p>Administration Manual shall include a standardized script for the paper examination <i>test administrator/proctor</i> or read to examinees before the examination commences. For computer based tests (CBT), standardized instructions shall be available for</p>					
186	<p>5.21 Examination Scripts. Separate scripts/instructions may be created for different delivery channels or <i>certification organizations</i> . <i>Certification organizations</i> may customize elements of the scripts to fit their particular processes, but each script shall contain the following:</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	YES	NO	<p>These sub clauses are comparable. ISO 9.3.2 may apply.</p>	
187	<p>5.21 A Introduction to the Examination Process</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.</p>	
188	<p>5.21 A 1) Composition of the examination (number of questions, multiple choice, etc.);</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.</p>	

189	5.21 A 2) Time available to complete the examination;	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering	NO	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section.
190		examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.			ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.
191	5.21 A 3) Role of the test administrator/proctor ;	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.
192	5.21 A 4) Process for restroom breaks; and	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.
193	5.21 A 5) Process for responding to examinee comments and questions.	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. ISO is too vague.
194	5.21 B Copyright and Legal Responsibilities	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply.
195					ISO is too vague.
196	5.21 B 1) Description of what constitutes cheating on the examination;	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration. 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. One reviewer thinks this is not correct because, the CFP section is about the Examination Script Content. No ISO sections cover impropriety in any manner implied or otherwise.

197	5.21 B 2) Penalties for cheating; and	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. One reviewer thinks this is not correct because, the CFP section is about the Examination Script Content. No ISO sections cover impropriety in any manner implied or otherwise.
198	5.21 B 3) Penalties for copyright violations.	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration. 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply.
199					One reviewer thinks this is not correct, because, the CFP section is about the Examination Script Content. No ISO sections cover impropriety in any manner implied or otherwise. Ramifications too costly.
200	5.21 C Examination Process	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration. 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.2 may apply. The CFP section is about the Examination Script Content. ISO has no
201	5.21 C 1) Maintaining test site security;	7.4.1 The certification body shall develop and document policies and procedures necessary to ensure security throughout the entire certification process and shall have measures in place to take corrective actions when security breaches occur. 7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal, storage, examination center);	YES	NO	As mentioned above, security issues are addressed in the CFP document however, ISO 7.4 includes more scenarios. ISO scenarios are for examination materials NOT test site security therefore it does not apply. ISO section is about maintaining test site security. This section is the "Examination Script" which ISO does not require.

202		the nature of the materials (e.g. electronic, paper, test equipment); the steps in the examination process (e.g. development, administration, results reporting); 9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored. May be more				
203	5.21 C 2) Description of examination components unique to the certification organization (examination booklet, answer sheet completion, computer process in testing centers, etc.);	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. One reviewer disagrees because this is Maintaining test site security in the "Examination	
204	5.21 C 3) Instructions for proper completion of personal information on answer sheets/online registration and examination booklets ;	9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. One reviewer disagrees, because this is Maintaining test site security in the "Examination	
205	5.21 C 4) Instructions on properly recording answers on answer sheets or online; and	9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.	YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than ISO in this section. ISO 9.3.3 is about conditions not examination itself. Don't think it applies. One reviewer disagrees, because this is in the "Examination Script" which ISO	
206						
207	5.21 C 5) Instructions on post-examination administration process.		YES	NO	These sub clauses are comparable however the CFP document is more specific than	
208	6.0 Computer-Based Testing (CBT)					

209	<p>6.0 Computer-Based Test Development and Administration. All sections of these <i>Standards</i> apply to Computer Based Testing (CBT) Administration except Section 5.1.</p>	<p>9.2.1 The certification body shall implement the specific assessment methods and mechanisms as defined in the certification scheme.</p>	NO	Yes	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>The intent is substantially equivalent. Just because ISO does not speak specifically to computer based testing does not mean it does not allow for computer based testing. ISO section 9.3.3 speaks to having requirements for the administration of examinations and ISO section 9.3.4 speaks to technical equipment used in the examination process needing to</p>	
210	<p>6.1 Computer-Based Test Development.</p>	<p>9.3.4 When technical equipment is used in the examination process, the equipment</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	
211	<p><i>based testing</i> shall describe the method for development, including the <i>algorithms</i> used for test <i>item</i> selection, the <i>item</i> response theory model employed (if any), and examination <i>equivalency</i> issues.</p>	<p>calibrated where appropriate.</p> <p>9.3.5 Appropriate methodology and procedures (e.g. collecting and maintaining statistical data) shall be documented and implemented in order to reaffirm, at justified defined intervals, the fairness, validity, reliability and general performance of each examination, and that all identified deficiencies are corrected.</p>			<p>ISO document is very vague and does not specifically address computerized testing but does generalize requirements for the examination process to be the same regardless of how it is administered and references that specific assessment methods and mechanisms as defined in the certification scheme.</p> <p>As stated above, just because ISO does not speak to use of computer administered tests directly does not mean they prohibit it. Within ISO it broadly requires there to be criteria in place to ensure that</p>	
212	<p>6.2 <i>Items</i> shall be evaluated for suitability for computer delivery, be reviewed in the delivery medium, and be reviewed in the presentation delivery medium. Assumptions shall not be made that <i>items</i> written for delivery via a paper/pencil medium are suitable for computer delivery nor should it be assumed that computer test <i>items</i> are suitable for paper/pencil delivery.</p>	<p>9.3.1 Examinations shall be designed to assess competence based on, and consistent with, the scheme, by written, oral, practical, observational or other reliable and objective means. The design of examination requirements shall ensure the comparability of results of each single examination, both in content and difficulty, including the validity of fail/pass decisions.</p> <p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>ISO document (9.3.1) does not speak to computerized test questions but it does generally speak to the examination design be able to ensure comparability of results and 9.3.2 speaks to ensuring a consistent examination administration.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>ISO document (9.3.1) does not speak to computerized test questions but it does generally speak to the examination design be able to ensure comparability of results and 9.3.2 speaks to ensuring a consistent examination administration.</p>

213	<p>6.3 When <i>examination forms</i> are computer-generated, whether in <i>Computer-Adaptive Testing</i> (CAT) or in a simple linear <i>algorithm</i>, the <i>algorithm</i> for <i>item</i> selection and the number of <i>items</i> in the <i>item bank</i> from which the examination is generated shall ensure that the <i>items</i> are protected from <i>overexposure</i>. <i>Item</i> usage statistics shall be provided for all available <i>items</i> in the pool.</p>	<p>7.4.2 Security policies and procedures shall include provisions to ensure the security of examination materials, taking into account the following: the locations of the materials (e.g. transportation, electronic delivery, disposal, storage, examination centre); the nature of the materials (e.g. electronic, paper, test equipment); the steps in the examination process (e.g. development, administration, results reporting); the threats arising from repeated use of examination materials.</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO Section 7.4.2 broadly speaks to having procedures in place to guard against security threats arising from the repeated use of examinations. Whereas CFP speaks directly to the use of linear algorithms to safeguard against security threats from overexposure of exam materials.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO Section 7.4.2 broadly speaks to having procedures in place to guard against security threats arising from the repeated use of examinations. Whereas CFP speaks directly to the use of linear algorithms to safeguard against security threats from overexposure of exam materials.</p>
214	<p>6.4 Computer-Based Testing Administration. Where examination environments differ (for example, touch screen versus mouse) evidence shall be provided to demonstrate equivalence of the examinees' scores.</p>		NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO generally speaks in Section 9.3.1 to ensuring that the design of the examination be such to ensure comparability of the</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. ISO generally speaks in Section 9.3.1 to ensuring that the design of the examination be such to ensure comparability of the scores.</p>
215	<p>6.5 Tutorials and/or practice tests shall be created to provide the examinees adequate opportunity to demonstrate familiarity and comfort with the computer test environment.</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not mentioned in the ISO document. However, ISO does speak in Section 9.3.2 to having procedures to ensure consistent</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not mentioned in the ISO document. However, ISO does speak in Section 9.3.2 to having procedures to ensure consistent examination</p>
216					<p>administration. CFP speaks to the use of Tutorials and practice tests to familiarize examinees with the environment with the purpose of ensuring a consistent</p>	<p>administration. CFP speaks to the use of Tutorials and practice tests to familiarize examinees with the environment with the purpose of ensuring a consistent examination</p>
217	<p>6.6 If the time available for computer delivery of an examination is limited, comparability of scoring outcomes with non-timed delivery of the exam shall be demonstrated. Data shall be gathered</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
218	<p>6.9 Policies and procedures regarding the recording and retention of the <i>item sequence</i> and <i>item</i> responses for each examinee shall be developed and followed. Computer examinations using a unique sequence of <i>items</i> for each examinee shall record the information necessary to recreate the sequence of <i>items</i> and examinee responses on the computer examination.</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. The intent is substantially equivalent. Just because ISO does not speak specifically to item sequence for computer based tests does not mean the intent is not equivalent. ISO Section 9.3.2 broadly speaks to having procedures in place to</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. The intent is substantially equivalent. Just because ISO does not speak specifically to item sequence for computer based tests does not mean the intent is not equivalent. ISO Section 9.3.2 broadly speaks to having procedures in place to ensure consistent exam administration.</p>

219	<p>6.10 Systems and procedures shall be in place to address technical or operational problems in examination administration. For example, the examination deliver system shall have the capability to recover examinee data at the appropriate point in the testing session prior to test disruption. Policies regarding recover for emergency situations (such as retesting) shall be developed.</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p> <p>9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.</p> <p>NOTE Conditions can include lighting, temperature, separation of candidates, noise, candidate safety, etc.</p> <p>9.3.4 When technical equipment is used in the examination process, the equipment shall be verified or calibrated where appropriate.</p> <p>9.3.5 Appropriate methodology and procedures (e.g. collecting and maintaining statistical data) shall be documented and implemented in order to reaffirm, at justified defined intervals, the fairness, validity, reliability and general performance of each</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>The intent is substantially equivalent. ISO 9.3.2-9.3.5 broadly speaks to examination criteria which include having procedures in place to ensure consistent exam administration. This may include procedures to address technical or operational problems.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>The intent is substantially equivalent. ISO 9.3.2-9.3.5 broadly speaks to examination criteria which include having procedures in place to ensure consistent exam administration. This may include procedures to address technical or operational problems.</p>
220	<p>6.11 Due Process. Examinees shall be provided with any information relevant to <i>computer-based testing</i> that may affect their performance or score. Examples of such information might include but not be limited to: time available to respond to <i>items</i> ; ability to change responses; and instructions relating to specific types of</p>	<p>9.3.2 The certification body shall have procedures to ensure a consistent examination administration.</p> <p>9.3.3 Criteria for conditions for administering examinations shall be established, documented and monitored.</p>	NO	YES	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>ISO 9.3.2 & 9.3.3 broadly speak to having criteria in place for exam administration and criteria for conditions for administering examinations. The intent seems to be equivalent.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p> <p>ISO 9.3.2 & 9.3.3 broadly speak to having criteria in place for exam administration and criteria for conditions for administering examinations. The intent seems to be equivalent.</p>
221	Section 7.0 Certification Organization Responsibilities to Examinees and the Public					
222	7.0 A certification organization's Responsibilities to Examinees and the Public.					
223	7.1 Responsibilities to Applicants for Certification . A certification organization shall:					
224	<p>7.1 E Provide evidence of uniformly prompt reporting of <i>food safety certification examination</i> results to applicants:</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
225	<p>7.1 F Provide evidence that applicants failing the <i>food safety certification examination</i> are given information on general areas of deficiency:</p>		NO	NO	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
226	7.3 Individual Certification Certificates:					
227		<p>arrangements.</p> <p>NOTE For requirements for records on applicants, candidates and certified</p> <p>##### see also 7.1</p>				

228	7.3 B Certificates shall include, at a minimum:				
229	7.3 B 4) ANSI accreditation mark;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not addressed in the ISO document.
230	7.3 B 7) Name of certification ;		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not addressed in the ISO document.
231	7.3 B 8) Contact information for the certification organization ; and		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not addressed in the ISO document.
232	7.3 C Replacement or duplicate certificates issued through an accredited certification organization shall carry the same issue date, or date of examination, as the original certificate , and will be documented by the certification		NO	NO	ISO also states that ownership of the certification is retained by the certifying body. ISO also states that ownership of the certification is retained by the certifying body.
233	7.4 THIS IS MISSING FROM THE OFFICIAL DOCUMENT				
234	7.5 Discipline of Certificate Holders and Applicants. A certification organization shall have formal certification policies and operating procedures including the suspension or	9.5.1 The certification body shall have a policy and (a) documented procedure(s) for suspension or withdrawal of the certification, or reduction of the scope of certification, which shall specify the subsequent actions	NO	YES	These sub clauses are similar however the terminology is different. CFP requests a formal policy while refers only to policy. Is the formality of this significant?
235	7.9 Misrepresentation. Only Food Protection Manager Certification Programs that conform to all requirements of Standards for Accreditation of Food Protection Manager Certification Programs and are accredited by the agent selected by the CFP as the accrediting organization for such programs are allowed to refer to themselves as being accredited. Those programs may not make any other		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document. This is not addressed in the ISO document.
236	8.0 Certification Organization Responsibilities to the Accrediting Organization				
237	8.1 Application for Accreditation. A certification organization seeking accreditation for development and/or administration of a certification program shall provide at least the following information, as well as other information				
238	8.1 A the name and complete ownership of the legal entity.	4.1 Legal and contractual matters The certification body shall be a legal entity, or a defined	YES	NO	These clauses are equivalent. Don't agree they are not equivalent. These clauses are equivalent. Don't agree they are not equivalent.

239		part of a legal entity, such that it can be held legally responsible for its certification activities. A governmental certification body is deemed to be a legal entity on the basis of its governmental status.			ISO states there must be a legal entity where CFP asks for the name and complete ownership. Potentially can see how ownership is different than focusing on the legal entity	ISO states there must be a legal entity where CFP asks for the name and complete ownership. Potentially can see how ownership is different than focusing on the legal entity aspect.
240	8.1 B	The address, telephone/fax number(s) and other contact information of the certification organization's	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
241	8.1 C	The name, position, address and telephone/fax/e-mail information of the contact person for projects related to the CFP Standards for Accreditation of Food Protection Manager Certification	NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
242	8.2 Summary Information.	A certification organization shall:				
243	8.2 A	Provide evidence that the mechanism used to evaluate individual competence is objective, fair, and based on the knowledge and skills needed to function as a Certified Food Protection Manager ;	YES	NO	These sub clauses are similar if the consideration is accepting ISO as an equivalent standard. However; when considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous	These sub clauses are similar if the consideration is accepting ISO as an equivalent standard. However; when considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous details concerning the
244		parts within the same legal entity. The party/parties or individuals responsible for the following shall be identified: policies and procedures relating to the operation of the certification body; implementation of the policies and procedures; finances of the certification body; resources for certification activities; development and maintenance of the certification schemes; assessment activities; decisions on certification, including the granting, maintaining, recertifying, expanding, reducing, suspending or withdrawing of the certification; contractual arrangements.			These sections are not similar. ISO is referring to certification body where CFP is referring to competency of Food Protection Manager. ISO 3.6 is a better match "competence: ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve results". But this section is very vague and general. Agree that ISO 3.6 is a better match but is not as explicit as what is in the CFP Standards. Also there is great significance to the fact that the CFP Standards focus on a specific job: Food Protection Manager versus ISO which could be anything including a completely different standard of food safety	These sections are not similar. ISO is referring to certification body where CFP is referring to competency of Food Protection Manager. ISO 3.6 is a better match "competence: ability to apply knowledge and skills to achieve results". But this section is very vague and general. Agree that ISO 3.6 is a better match but is not as explicit as what is in the CFP Standards. Also there is great significance to the fact that the CFP Standards focus on a specific job: Food Protection Manager versus ISO which could be anything including a completely different standard of food safety knowledge.

<p>8.2 B Provide evidence that the evaluation mechanism is based on standards which establish <i>reliability</i> and <i>validity</i> for each form of the <i>food safety certification examination</i> ;</p>	<p>7.2.2 The certification body shall make publicly available without request information regarding the scope of the certification scheme and a general description of the certification process.</p>	<p>YES</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>These sub clauses are similar if the consideration is accepting ISO as an equivalent standard. However; when considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous details concerning the</p>	<p>These sub clauses are similar if the consideration is accepting ISO as an equivalent standard. However; when considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous details concerning the examination reliability and validity.</p>
				<p>Disagree, these sections are not similar. ISO talks about making documents public where CFP demands evidence that mechanism is reliable, valid and complies with standard. Agree there is a significant difference between the specificity in the CFP standards and ISO is too vague to be certain these are sufficiently equivalent.</p>	<p>Disagree, these sections are not similar. ISO talks about making documents public where CFP demands evidence that mechanism is reliable, valid and complies with standard. Agree there is a significant difference between the specificity in the CFP standards and ISO is too vague to be certain these are sufficiently equivalent.</p>
<p>8.2 C Provide evidence that the pass/fail levels are established in a manner that is generally accepted in the <i>psychometric</i> community as being fair and reasonable;</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
<p>8.2 D Have a formal policy of periodic review of evaluation mechanisms and shall provide evidence that the policy is implemented to ensure relevance of the mechanism to knowledge and skills needed by a <i>Certified Food Protection Manager</i> ;</p>	<p>8.5 The certification body shall ensure that the certification scheme is reviewed and validated on an on- going, systematic basis.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not directly addressed in the ISO document. 8.5 is not talking about the periodic review of the evaluation mechanism but of the certification scheme. When you look to see what is included in the certification scheme there is not a direct requirement that specifically addresses having a policy of periodic review of evaluation mechanisms and skills of a</p>	<p>This is not directly addressed in the ISO document. 8.5 is not talking about the periodic review of the evaluation mechanism but of the certification scheme. When you look to see what is included in the certification scheme there is not a direct requirement that specifically addresses having a policy of periodic review of evaluation mechanisms and providing evidence that the policy is implemented to ensure the relevance and skills of a</p>
				<p>CFPM. ISO 8.5 would relate more to CFP standard 4.8</p>	<p>CFPM. ISO 8.5 would relate more to CFP standard 4.8</p>

<p>8.2 E Provide evidence that appropriate measures are taken to protect the security of all <i>food safety certification examinations</i> :</p>	<p>10.1 General The certification body shall establish, document, implement and maintain a management system that is capable of supporting and demonstrating the consistent achievement of the requirements of this International Standard. In addition to meeting the requirements of Clauses 4 to 9, the certification body shall implement a management system in accordance with either option A or option B, as follows: option A: a general management system which fulfills the requirements of 10.2; or option B: a body that has established and maintains a management system, in accordance with the requirements of ISO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>ISO 10.1 comes closer to requiring the certification organization to provide evidence to the accrediting body that appropriate measures to protect exam security are in place. This comparison is similar to previous sub clauses concerning security. Both entities are concerned with security issues and while the CFP document is specific in terms of food safety criteria, ISO 7.4 gives more specific direction concerning security that the CFP document.</p>	<p>ISO 10.1 comes closer to requiring the certification organization to provide evidence to the accrediting body that appropriate measures to protect exam security are in place. This comparison is similar to previous sub clauses concerning security. Both entities are concerned with security issues and while the CFP document is specific in terms of food safety criteria, ISO 7.4 gives more specific direction concerning security that the CFP document.</p>
<p>8.2 F Publish a comprehensive summary or outline of the information, knowledge, or functions covered by the <i>food safety certification examination</i> :</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
<p>8.2 G Make available general descriptive materials on the procedures used in examination construction and validation and the procedures of administration and reporting of results; and</p>	<p>9.1.1 Upon application, the certification body shall make available an overview of the certification process in accordance with the certification scheme. As a minimum, the overview shall include the requirements for assessment process, the applicant's rights, the duties of a certified person and the fees.</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>CFP is more specific to exam. ISO more general to entire certification scheme process.</p>	<p>CFP is more specific to exam. ISO more general to entire certification scheme process.</p>
<p>8.2 H Compile at least semi-annually a summary of <i>certification activities</i>, including number of applicants, number tested, number passing, number failing</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>
<p>8.3 Responsibilities to the Accrediting Organization . The <i>certification organization shall</i>:</p>					
<p>8.3 A Make available upon request to the <i>accrediting organization</i> copies of all publications related to the <i>certification</i> program,</p>	<p>7.2.2 The certification body shall make publicly available without request information regarding the scope of the certification scheme and a general description of the certification process.</p>	<p>MAYBE</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>The intent is similar but the specifics are not equivalent. We would like ANSI to weigh in on this. ISO states it should make it public. Not sure why any of these documents would be made public. CFP mandates these documents must be made available to accrediting</p>	<p>The intent is similar but the specifics are not equivalent. We would like ANSI to weigh in on this. ISO states it should make it public. Not sure why any of these documents would be made public. CFP mandates these documents must be made available to accrediting organization. These two sections are not equivalent.</p>

<p>8.3 B Advise the <i>accrediting organization</i> of any proposed changes in structure or activities of the <i>certification organization</i> ,</p>	<p>10.2.3 Control of documents The certification body shall establish procedures to control the documents (internal and external) that relate to the fulfillment of this International Standard. The procedures shall define the controls needed to: c) ensure that changes and the current</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>These clauses are not equivalent and we were not able to locate anything in the ISO Standards that is similar. There is a significant difference between notifying the accreditation agency before you do something versus after the</p>	<p>These clauses are not equivalent and we were not able to locate anything in the ISO Standards that is similar. There is a significant difference between notifying the accreditation agency before you do something versus after the fact and only as part of your annual documentation.</p>
<p>8.3 C Advise the <i>accrediting organization</i> of substantive change in <i>food safety certification examination</i> administration,</p>		<p>NO</p>			
<p>8.3 D Advise the <i>accrediting organization</i> of any major changes in testing techniques or in the scope or objectives of the <i>food safety certification examination</i> ,</p>	<p>10.2.3 Control of documents The certification body shall establish procedures to control the documents (internal and external) that relate to the fulfillment of this International Standard. The procedures shall define the controls needed to: approve documents for adequacy prior to issue; review and update as necessary and re-approve documents; ensure that changes and the current revision status of documents are identified; ensure that relevant versions of applicable documents are provided at points of use; ensure that documents remain legible and readily identifiable; ensure that documents of external origin are identified and their distribution controlled; prevent the unintended use of obsolete documents and</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>These clauses are not equivalent and we were not able to locate anything in the ISO Standards that is similar. There is a significant difference between notifying the accreditation agency before you do something versus after the fact and then only as part of your annual documentation.</p>	<p>These clauses are not equivalent and we were not able to locate anything in the ISO Standards that is similar. There is a significant difference between notifying the accreditation agency before you do something versus after the fact and then only as part of your annual documentation.</p>
	<p>apply suitable identification if they are retained for any purpose. NOTE Documentation can be in any form or type of medium.</p>				
<p>8.3 E Annually complete and submit to the <i>accrediting organization</i> information requested on the current status of the Food Protection Manager <i>Certification</i> Program and the <i>certification organization</i> ,</p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. This CFP section is vague and not quite sure what information the accrediting organization would request. I would think it is referring to irregularities or non-</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document. This CFP section is vague and not quite sure what information the accrediting organization would request. I would think it is referring to irregularities or non- conformities.</p>
<p>8.3 F Submit to the <i>accrediting organization</i> the report requirements information specified for the Food Protection Manager <i>Certification</i></p>		<p>NO</p>	<p>NO</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>	<p>This is not addressed in the ISO document.</p>

<p>8.3 G Be re-accredited by the <i>accrediting organization</i> at least every 5 years.</p>		NO	NO	This is not addressed in the ISO document.	This is not addressed in the ISO document.
9.0 Management Systems					
	<p><u>ISO Documentation Requirement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management System policies • Objectives 				
<p>9.1 A. Document control to include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) lists of all documents pertaining to the certification organization; 2) dates for documents approved for implementation by the certification organization; 3) the person(s) within the certification organization responsible for the documents; and 4) listing of individuals who have access to the documents. <p><u>CFP Documentation Requirement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List of documents • List of authorized individuals with access 	<p>10.2.2 Applicable requirements of this International Standard shall be documented. The certification body shall ensure that the management system documentation is provided to all relevant personnel.</p> <p>10.2.3 Control of documents The certification body shall establish procedures to control the documents (internal and external) that relate to the fulfillment of this International Standard. The procedures shall define the controls needed to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) approve documents for adequacy prior to issue; b) review and update as necessary and re-approve documents; c) ensure that changes and the current revision status of documents are identified; d) ensure that relevant versions of applicable documents are provided at points of use; e) ensure that documents remain legible 	Partially	Partially	<p>Yes, CFP's 9.1 A 2. meets ISO 10.2.3 (a) requiring documents to system shall be approved. And, CFP's 9.1 A (3) meets ISO's 10.2.1 in that an authorized person is appointed for document control.</p> <p>No, ISO's 10.2.2 and 10.2.3 does not meet CFP's 9.1 A (4) because there is no requirement for a list of individuals who have document access.</p> <p>No, CFP's 9.1 A does not show how the documents are to be controlled; whereas, ISO's 10.2.3 defines the requirements for (b) reviewing, updating, and re-approving documents, (c) ensuring changes and current revision status are identified, (d) ensuring relevant versions are at point of use, (e) documents legible and identifiable, (f) external document distribution controlled (g) control of obsolete documents</p>	<p>Yes, CFP's 9.1 A 2. meets ISO 10.2.3 (a) requiring documents to system shall be approved. And, CFP's 9.1 A (3) meets ISO's 10.2.1 in that an authorized person is appointed for document control.</p> <p>No, ISO's 10.2.2 and 10.2.3 does not meet CFP's 9.1 A (4) because there is no requirement for a list of individuals who have document access.</p> <p>No, CFP's 9.1 A does not show how the documents are to be controlled; whereas, ISO's 10.2.3 defines the requirements for (b) reviewing, updating, and re-approving documents, (c) ensuring changes and current revision status are identified, (d) ensuring relevant versions are at point of use, (e) documents legible and identifiable, (f) external document distribution controlled (g) control of obsolete documents</p>
	<p><u>ISO Documentation Requirement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedure for document control 			<p>In the instance of considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous tasks of the certification body in some areas but not in others. Agree sections are similar. ISO more specific and stricter for certification body. CFP section is very vague and general, lacks any specifics</p>	<p>In the instance of considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous tasks of the certification body in some areas but not in others. Agree sections are similar. ISO more specific and stricter for certification body. CFP section is very vague and general, lacks any specifics</p>

	<p>Standard and has proven stability. 10.2.6.4 The certification body shall ensure that:</p> <p>a) internal audits are conducted by competent personnel, knowledgeable in the certification process, auditing and the requirements of this International Standard;</p> <p>b) auditors do not audit their own work;</p> <p>c) personnel responsible for the area audited are informed of the outcome of the audit;</p> <p>d) any actions resulting from internal audits are taken in a timely and appropriate manner;</p> <p>e) any opportunities for improvement are identified.</p> <p><u>ISO Documentation Requirement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedures for internal audits • Report of audit results 		<p>performing internal audits. Maybe, CFP's 9.1.B (4) meets ISO's 10.2.6.4 (a). Both standards require authorized / competent individuals to conduct the audits; however, ISO has additional requirements for auditors. ISO 10.2.6.4 states that (b) auditors shall not audit their own work, and (c) personnel of the area being audited are informed of audit results. Maybe, CFP's 9.1.B (5) meets ISO's 10.2.6.4 (d, e) in that actions taken as a result of the audit are identified (corrective actions); however, ISO adds to this requirement a time limit for these actions and opportunities for improvement to be identified. In the instance of considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous</p>	<p>performing internal audits. Maybe, CFP's 9.1.B (4) meets ISO's 10.2.6.4 (a). Both standards require authorized / competent individuals to conduct the audits; however, ISO has additional requirements for auditors. ISO 10.2.6.4 states that (b) auditors shall not audit their own work, and (c) personnel of the area being audited are informed of audit results. Maybe, CFP's 9.1.B (5) meets ISO's 10.2.6.4 (d, e) in that actions taken as a result of the audit are identified (corrective actions); however, ISO adds to this requirement a time limit for these actions and opportunities for improvement to be identified. In the instance of considering replacing the CFP Standards with ISO, the ISO document requires more specific rigorous tasks of the certification body in some areas but not in others.</p>
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<p>9.1 C. Management Review that includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) a documented annual review of internal audit results; 2) a management group that conducts the review; 3) a review of the audit results to determine corrective actions needed; 4) a review of the audit results to determine preventive actions needed; and 5) the effectiveness of corrective and preventive actions taken. <p><u>CFP Documentation Requirement</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of Management Review 	<p>10.2.5 Management Review</p> <p>10.2.5.1 The certification body's top management shall establish procedure to review its management system at planned intervals, in order to ensure its continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness, including the stated policies and objectives related to the fulfillment of this International Standard. These reviews shall be conducted at least once every 12 months and shall be documented.</p> <p>10.2.5.2 Review input</p> <p>The input to the management review shall include information related to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) results of internal and external audits (e.g. accreditation body assessment); b) feedback from applicants, candidates, certified persons and interested parties related to the fulfillment of this International Standard; c) safeguarding impartiality; d) the status of preventive and correctives actions; e) follow-up actions from previous management reviews; f) the fulfillment of objectives; g) changes that could affect the 			<p>Maybe, CFP's 9.1.C (1) meets ISO's 10.2.5.1</p> <p>Both standards require a management review to be conducted annually, and include corrective and preventive actions from results of audits as input to the review; however, ISO has several additional requirements. ISO's 10.5.2 also requires input to the review from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) external audits in addition to the internal audits, (b) applicant feedback, (c) information regarding safeguarding impartiality, (d) follow-up actions from previous management reviews, (e) fulfillment of determined objectives, (f) any changes affecting system, and (g) complaints. <p>Maybe, CFP's 9.1.C (5) meets ISO's 10.2.5.3 (a)</p>	<p>Maybe, CFP's 9.1.C (1) meets ISO's 10.2.5.1</p> <p>Both standards require a management review to be conducted annually, and include corrective and preventive actions from results of audits as input to the review; however, ISO has several additional requirements. ISO's 10.5.2 also requires input to the review from:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) external audits in addition to the internal audits, (b) applicant feedback, (c) information regarding safeguarding impartiality, (d) follow-up actions from previous management reviews, (e) fulfillment of determined objectives, (f) any changes affecting system, and (g) complaints. <p>Maybe, CFP's 9.1.C (5) meets ISO's 10.2.5.3 (a)</p> <p>The output / outcome from the management review for CFP is the effectiveness of corrective and preventive actions taken, and ISO's output from the review is the</p>
	<p>10.2.5.3 Review output</p> <p>The output from the management review shall include as a minimum decisions and actions related to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) improvement of the effectiveness of the management system and its processes; b) improvement of the certification services related to the fulfillment of this International Standard; c) resource needs. <p><u>ISO Documentation Requirement</u></p>			<p>processes, not just the effectiveness achieved from actions taken of correcting and preventing nonconformities.</p>	<p>processes, not just the effectiveness achieved from actions taken of correcting and preventing nonconformities.</p>