

# FAQs on ISO 50003:2014

TÜV NORD CERT GmbH  
Tel: +49 (0) 511 9986-1222  
Fax: +49 (0) 511 9986 69 1900  
info.tncert@tuev-nord.de

1

## What is special about ISO 50003:2014?

ISO 50003:2014 is an accreditation standard for certification bodies which certify management systems in accordance with DIN EN ISO 50001:2011. It contains requirements additional to ISO 17021:2015 and must be implemented by the certification bodies by 14. October 2017. It also applies to companies who have already put in place a certified EnMS or who wish to achieve certification in future.

2

## What companies and which audits are affected by the changes?

### The following are affected:

- a) Companies who have already installed a certified EnMS or who wish to achieve certification in future.
- b) Certification and recertification audits. The certification and recertification audits must be performed on the basis of the new requirements starting from 14 October 2017 at the latest. Surveillance audits which are currently in progress are not affected by these rules.

3

## What will change with the introduction of ISO 50003:2014?

### The most important aspects are:

- a) Greater focus on evidence of energy performance improvement within the framework of the certification and recertification. This is mostly a question of providing measurable and therefore demonstrable results in comparison with the energy baseline and/or the previous calculation period.
- b) Introduction of a new system for calculation of the audit times. In future, this calculation will take the number of energy sources, the energy consumption, the number of significant energy uses and the number of EnMS effective personnel into account.
- c) The two sectors – A and B – which have existed up to now will be replaced by eight technical areas, and organisations will be assigned to one of these eight areas. All auditors must be able to demonstrate sector-specific competences in the relevant technical areas.

4

## Will the time needed for my audit change?

Because of the change in the calculation method, audit times/durations may also change. The changes depend on different factors such as the number of EnMS effective personnel or the energy sources and can only be determined on a case-to-case basis.

5

**Will a different auditor come to my organisation in future?**

The sector-specific nature of the new assessment of auditor competence across the eight technical areas can involve a change of auditors.

6

**How is the number of EnMS effective personnel defined or determined?**

ISO 50003:2014 defines the EnMS effective personnel as the number of employees who have a material impact on the EnMS and/or on energy performance, and whose actions play a role in fulfilling the requirements of the EnMS. These can include the following: top management, factory management, EnM team, EnM management representative(s), divisional or departmental heads, machine operators etc. The organisation to be audited determines the number of EnMS effective personnel and this provides the basis for the calculation of the audit time.

7

**What happens if the number of EnMS effective personnel was not correctly determined or the information provided to the certification body was incorrect?**

The auditor is obliged to verify the number of EnMS effective personnel in cooperation with the organisation. If relevant changes are revealed during this process, both the basis for the calculation and the calculation itself are modified accordingly. This can lead to an increase, or to a reduction, in the audit times.

8

**How is the concept of energy consumption defined?**

“Energy consumption” is the amount of energy used from one or several energy sources. “Energy” or “energy sources” are taken to mean electricity, fuels, steam, heat, compressed air or similar media. All energy sources must be taken into consideration which are supplied from outside the EnMS boundaries of the audited site. The reference period is generally the previous calendar or business year.

9

## What are significant energy uses/energy consumers?

Energy uses can be ventilation, lighting, heating, cooling, transport, processes, production lines etc. To comply with ISO 5001:2011, criteria have to be laid down by the organisation in order to establish their significance. In general, an energy use or energy consumer is considered significant if it amounts to at least 5 per cent of the total energy consumption.

Several production plants of the same kind can be combined into one “production line” and be counted as one significant energy use. In the same way, integrated systems – such as for example air conditioning – can be combined into a significant energy use. The number of significant energy uses must be documented and is continuously monitored in the audits

10

## What do I have to take into account within the framework of demonstrable improvement of the energy performance?

Demonstrable improvement of the energy performance is a part of the certification and recertification process. The results from assessment of this improvement play an integral role in the certification decision. The quantified demonstration of the improvement is based on measurable results in comparison to the energy baseline or the previous audited period.

The other published standards

- a) ISO 50004:2014** (EnMS – Energy management systems – Guidance for the implementation, maintenance and improvement of an energy management system)
- b) ISO 50006:2014** (EnMS – Energy management systems – Measuring energy performance using energy baselines (EnB) and energy performance indicators (EnPI) – General principles and guidance)
- c) ISO 50015:2014** (EnMS – Measurement and verification of energy performance of organizations – General principles and guidance)

offer guidance for measurement of the energy performance and for determination and evaluation of the energy baseline and the energy performance indicators, and also provide further information regarding improvement of an EnMS.