



PIAWAI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COMPETENCE OF TESTING AND CALIBRATION LABORATORIES (ISO/IEC 17025:2017, IDT)



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DEVELOPMENT OF PIAWAI BRUNEI DARUSSALAM

The Piawai Brunei Darussalam has been endorsed by the National Standards Council and are subject to periodical review according to the current needs of the local industries and to keep abreast of progress in the industries concerned. Suggestion of amendments will be recorded and in due course brought to the notice of the committees concerned.

Any changes made hereafter are documented through the issue of either amendments or revisions.

This PBD ISO/IEC 17025:2017 was published in 2023 as a direct adoption, with no modification from ISO/IEC 17025:2017.

Attention is drawn to the fact that this Piawai Brunei Darussalam does not confer any immunity from legal obligations in any contract for compliance to the Standard.

Amendments issued since publication

Amd No	Date of issue	Text affected

NATIONAL FORWARD

The National Standards Council formed in 2009, acts as the body responsible for strengthening and monitoring standards and conformance in Brunei Darussalam. Its members encompass multiple agencies across the government, industry, academia and consumer interests and are envisaged to provide policy direction that will firm up national initiatives to create and stimulate sustainable economic growth. In this endeavor, factors such as the creation and promotion of awareness on consumer safety and interests will also form part of the main scope for the council.

The work of the council is facilitated by the National Standards Centre (NSC), under the Ministry of Finance and Economy. With the main role of strengthening the capacity and sustainability of the national standards infrastructure, the Centre has been instructed to act as the body that provides a platform to complement the formation of the Council.

On matters pertaining to the development of national standards i.e. Piawai Brunei Darussalam (PBD), the management of activities are monitored through the formation of National Standards Committees. Clustered based on the scope of its industry, the work of developing PBD stands guided by international practice with the involvement of multiple agencies across the government, industry and public as a whole.

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. In the field of conformity assessment, ISO and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) develop joint ISO/IEC documents under the management of the ISO Committee on Conformity assessment (ISO/CASCO).

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

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights. Details of any patent rights identified during the development of the document will be in the Introduction and/or on the ISO list of patent declarations received (see www.iso.org/patents).

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

For an explanation on the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see the following URL: www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by the ISO Committee on Conformity Assessment (CASCO) and circulated for voting to the national bodies of both ISO and IEC, and was approved by both organizations.

This third edition cancels and replaces the second edition (ISO/IEC 17025:2005), which has been technically revised.

The main changes compared to the previous edition are as follows:

- the risk-based thinking applied in this edition has enabled some reduction in prescriptive requirements and their replacement by performance-based requirements;
- there is greater flexibility than in the previous edition in the requirements for process, ~~process~~ documented information and organizational responsibilities;
- a definition of "laboratory" has been added (see 3.6).

Introduction

This document has been developed with the objective of promoting confidence in the operation of laboratories. This document contains requirements for laboratories to enable them to demonstrate they operate competently, and are able to generate valid results. Laboratories that conform to this document will also operate generally in accordance with the principles of ISO 9001.

This document requires the laboratory to plan and implement actions to address risks and opportunities. Addressing both risks and opportunities establishes a basis for increasing the effectiveness of the management system, achieving improved results and preventing negative effects. The laboratory is responsible for deciding which risks and opportunities need to be addressed.

The use of this document will facilitate cooperation between laboratories and other bodies, and assist in the exchange of information and experience, and in the harmonization of standards and procedures. The acceptance of results between countries is facilitated if laboratories conform to this document.

In this document, the following verbal forms are used:

- “shall” indicates a requirement;
- “should” indicates a recommendation;
- “may” indicates a permission;
- “can” indicates a possibility or a capability.

Further details can be found in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

For the purposes of research, users are encouraged to share their views on this document and their priorities for changes to future editions. Click on the link below to take part in the online survey:

[17025 ed3 usersurvey](#)

General requirements for the competence of testing and calibration laboratories

1 Scope

This document specifies the general requirements for the competence, impartiality and consistent operation of laboratories.

This document is applicable to all organizations performing laboratory activities, regardless of the number of personnel.

Laboratory customers, regulatory authorities, organizations and schemes using peer-assessment, accreditation bodies, and others use this document in confirming or recognizing the competence of laboratories.

2 Normative references

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

ISO/IEC Guide 99, *International vocabulary of metrology — Basic and general concepts and associated terms (VIM)*¹⁾

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

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO/IEC Guide 99 and ISO/IEC 17000 and the following apply.

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

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

3.1

impartiality

presence of objectivity

Note 1 to entry: Objectivity means that conflicts of interest do not exist, or are resolved so as ~~not to adversely~~ influence subsequent activities of the *laboratory* (3.6).

Note 2 to entry: Other terms that are useful in conveying the element of impartiality include “freedom from ~~conflict~~ of interests”, “freedom from bias”, “lack of prejudice”, “neutrality”, “fairness”, “open-mindedness”, “even-handedness”, “detachment”, “balance”.

[SOURCE: ISO/IEC 17021-1:2015, 3.2, modified — The words “the certification body” have been replaced by “the laboratory” in Note 1 to entry, and the word “independence” has been deleted from the list in Note 2 to entry.]

1) Also known as JCGM 200.