



FIRST EDITION

IAF PPR PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE

Programme Standard

A corporate quality and trust framework for independent automotive experts, professional firms and legally operating sole practices.

PREPARED FOR IAF ADOPTION

Version 1.0 | 16 September 2026
English master text

International Automotive Federation

iaf.com

Document control

Item	Controlled value
Programme	IAF Professional Practice Recognition Programme (IAF PPR)
Document	Standard and Internal Directives
Edition / version	First Edition Version 1.0
Prepared	16 September 2026
Status	Prepared for IAF adoption. Effective operation requires recorded adoption, validated pilots and an operational verification route.
Owner	International Automotive Federation
Master language	English
Public recognition wording	IAF Corporate Recognition - bounded to the approved legal entity, sites and activities.
Hierarchy	Standard including internal directives and normative annexes; adopted implementation notice within those rules; Status and Mark Rules; Audit and Professional Practice Manuals; Applicant Guide; controlled forms.
Authority boundary	Corporate implementation assurance. Individual role authorisation is separate; no transferable personal licence, report endorsement or vehicle approval is conferred.
Control	Retain exact scope and criterion versions. Protect completed records, personal information and professional evidence.

Purpose and use

A corporate quality and trust framework for independent automotive experts, professional firms and legally operating sole practices.

Shall denotes a requirement; should guidance; may permission. Examples are illustrative unless a normative provision expressly establishes a rule. No checklist score can compensate for failed safety, integrity, competence or an unsupported scope.

Contents

Document control	2
Purpose, scope and trust model	5
Definitions and interpretation	5
Eligibility and implementation evidence	6
Profile selection map	6
Technology and risk selection map	7
01 Legal identity and professional scope	7
02 Practice governance and responsibility	8
03 IAF adoption and demonstrated implementation	9
04 Independence, objectivity and ethical conduct	9
05 Conflicts and independence determinations	10
06 Competence and individual role authorisation	11
07 Professional development and knowledge	11
08 Engagement acceptance and terms	12
09 Assignment planning and risk	12
10 Physical evidence and observations	13
11 Digital evidence and data provenance	14
12 Methods, measurement and model validity	14
13 Analysis, uncertainty and professional judgment	15
14 Independent technical review	15
15 Report issue, reliance and correction	16
16 Client, public and professional protection	17
17 Confidentiality, privacy and information control	17
18 External specialists and technical suppliers	18
19 Digital products and responsible automation	18
20 Continuity and resilient professional practice	19
21 Performance, internal audit and review	19
22 Assessment participation and independent decision	20
23 Continuing scope, roster and status	21
24 Claims, marks and public verification	21
25 Fair process and programme improvement	22
PRC Professional practice and sole practitioners	22
ENG Engineering and technical advisory	23
INV Incident and failure investigation	23
VAL Valuation, damage and economic assessment	24
INS Independent technical inspection and condition advice	25
QUA Quality, supply-chain and operational expertise	25
EVS Electrification and energy-system expertise	26
DIG Software, data and cybersecurity expertise	26
MOB Advanced mobility and systems expertise	27
TRN Technical education and professional development	27
T01 Safety-critical professional conclusions	28

T02 Physical, hazardous and destructive investigation	29
T03 Measurement, statistics and computational models	29
T04 AI and automated professional assistance	30
T05 Sensitive data and confidentiality	30
T06 Disputed matters and expert opinion	31
T07 Cross-border and remote professional delivery	31
T08 Novel technology and experimental expertise	32
IR01 Programme authority and eligible practice	32
IR02 Assessment coverage and effort	33
IR03 Competence, impartiality and evidence	34
IR04 Findings, decisions and protection	34
IR05 Status, surveillance and public trust	35
IR06 Fair response, complaints and appeal	35
IR07 Records, confidentiality and security	36
IR08 Launch validation and programme development	36
Annex A - Normative applicability and decision logic	37
Annex B - Normative scope and professional roster	38
Annex C - Normative coverage, duration and samples	38
Annex D - Normative independence, decision and status	39
Annex E - Normative engagement and professional report chain	39
Annex F - Normative document control and international implementation	40
Normative deadlines and controlled records	40
Document suite and use	41

Purpose, scope and trust model

IAF PPR provides a route from an organisation's quality claim to verified implementation, independent Corporate Recognition and continuing accountability. It connects corporate governance with individual competence, independent judgment and evidence-based professional outputs. The programme is intended for global use with consistent competence, evidence and truthful scope.

The scope may include passenger and commercial vehicles, buses, trailers, motorcycles, light mobility, adapted vehicles and declared specialist classes. Apply the relevant profiles and technology modules to actual responsibility. Unsupported vehicle classes, work methods and future capability remain outside active claims.

The programme recognises the accountable practice and bounded professional controls. Named people hold specific roles within that practice; recognition is not a transferable personal licence, statutory appointment, approval of an individual opinion or vehicle homologation. No automatic external equivalence or universal acceptance is implied.

Layer	Coverage
Corporate baseline	100 identified requirements in 25 sections.
Professional profiles	10 profiles with 4 requirements each; select all relevant profiles.
Technology and risk domains	8 modules with 4 requirements each, triggered by actual activities.
Internal directives	8 directives with 32 requirements governing IAF and applicant duties.
Total	204 identified requirements, supported by normative annexes and any additional claimed IAF text evaluation.

Definitions and interpretation

Term	Meaning
Corporate Recognition	A current independent IAF conclusion on implemented practice controls for the exact legal holder, hubs, professional activities and limitations.
Practice	An accountable legal entity or legally operating sole practice controlling the professional activity and its outputs.
Delivering hub	A location or organised remote function from which scoped work is delivered or technically controlled. A client location is not automatically a recognised hub.
Physical technical facility	An included facility handling vehicles, parts, samples or physical examination; requires physical assessment.
Remote-only hub	An office performing no physical subject handling. Secure live observation and original-source review may replace a visit only after independent adequacy approval.
Discipline	A bounded professional field sharing relevant competence, methods and intended use; unlike work shall not be pooled to meet evidence floors.
Independent lead	A named professional authorised to take independent technical responsibility in a specified discipline within the practice.
Professional roster	Controlled individual roles and limits within the practice; not a transferable personal certification or unrestricted licence.

Term	Meaning
Consequential output	An output affecting safety, legal rights, significant financial decisions or public claims; requires competent independent technical review before issue.
Independent technical review	Substantive challenge by a competent person who did not create or direct the conclusion, with no uncontrolled material interest. Ordinary outcome-independent fees are allowed.
Completed engagement	Actual completed professional work with traceable instructions, contribution, evidence, reasoning, required review and issued output; a simulation is not equivalent.
Essential gate	A marked safety, integrity, competence or scope requirement that cannot be offset by a score. Other applicable requirements remain mandatory.
Auditor-day	Eight actual assessment hours excluding travel; parallel hours may be added but no activity hour counted twice.
Material change	Change capable of altering identity, scope, authority, people, capability, evidence validity or continuing confidence.
Calendar / business days	Calendar days include all dates; business days use the stated IAF administrative calendar. Record time zones; hour-based deadlines run continuously.

Eligibility and implementation evidence

An accountable legal entity or legally operating sole practice must demonstrate actual professional control and original engagement evidence. Initial and new discipline/hub scope require six months of implemented controls, internal audit, management review and three actual completed engagements per discipline/hub. Each independent lead requires 24 months relevant practice and three verified assignments in the prior 36 months per discipline. All applicable requirements must be Met; no conditional initial grant is permitted.

PRC is mandatory for every practice. Select every other professional profile applicable to actual work. Apply a technology domain whenever its trigger exists, regardless of commercial category or outsourcing. Record justified NA at requirement level. Evaluate IAF operator duties using independent operator evidence rather than an applicant declaration.

Profile selection map

Code / profile	Scope trigger
PRC / Professional practice and sole practitioners	Mandatory practice-governance profile for every applicant.
ENG / Engineering and technical advisory	Design advice, reliability, materials, integration and engineering due diligence.
INV / Incident and failure investigation	Vehicle incidents, component failures, technical causation and reconstruction.
VAL / Valuation, damage and economic assessment	Vehicle/asset valuation, damage cost, residual value and heritage authenticity opinions.
INS / Independent technical inspection and condition advice	Non-statutory condition surveys, pre-purchase reviews and technical due diligence.

Code / profile	Scope trigger
QUA / Quality, supply-chain and operational expertise	Advisory audits, process reviews, supplier due diligence and improvement services.
EVS / Electrification and energy-system expertise	Battery, charging, electric powertrain and related technical advisory work.
DIG / Software, data and cybersecurity expertise	Vehicle software, data analysis, connected-system and authorised security assessments.
MOB / Advanced mobility and systems expertise	Assisted/automated mobility, human factors, fleet systems and emerging transport concepts.
TRN / Technical education and professional development	Technical training, mentoring, curriculum advice and competence evaluation services.

Technology and risk selection map

Code / domain	Trigger
T01 / Safety-critical professional conclusions	Triggered by conclusions materially influencing safety or protective action.
T02 / Physical, hazardous and destructive investigation	Triggered by custody, field examination, stored energy or evidence-altering work.
T03 / Measurement, statistics and computational models	Triggered by material quantitative estimates, simulations or inference.
T04 / AI and automated professional assistance	Triggered by generated content, automated diagnosis or material decision support.
T05 / Sensitive data and confidentiality	Triggered by personal, proprietary, privileged or security-sensitive material.
T06 / Disputed matters and expert opinion	Triggered by litigation, arbitration, claims disputes or contested technical conclusions.
T07 / Cross-border and remote professional delivery	Triggered by multiple jurisdictions, remote-only hubs or distributed field work.
T08 / Novel technology and experimental expertise	Triggered by emerging systems, new methods or pilot professional products.

01 Legal identity and professional scope

PPR-01.01 Accountable practice

Identify the legal entity or legally operating sole practitioner responsible for contracts, professional outputs and recognition claims. Record ownership, jurisdiction, address and authority to bind the practice. A professional title, brand or informal association alone shall not establish an accountable recognition holder.

Essential gate. Evidence: Identity, operating basis, ownership and authorised undertaking.

PPR-01.02 Bounded professional services

Define disciplines, professional roles, methods, deliverable types, technical hubs, field activities, jurisdictions and exclusions. Distinguish advisory work from statutory approval, adjudication and regulated conformity assessment. Planned capability shall remain outside active scope until verified through the applicable extension process.

Essential gate. Evidence: Controlled practice, discipline, role and location schedule.

PPR-01.03 Permission and protected titles

Verify required professional permissions, protected titles and appointment rights for the actual jurisdiction and assignment. Record issuer, holder, scope, validity and restrictions without implying IAF creates those rights. A qualification from one location shall not automatically establish permission to practise in another.

Essential gate. Evidence: Verified credentials, permission register and jurisdiction review.

PPR-01.04 Individual versus corporate assurance

Apply Corporate Recognition to the accountable practice, including a named sole practice where lawful. Maintain a separate roster of assessed people and bounded roles. Listing a person supports practice capability; it is not a transferable personal certificate, universal expert appointment or blanket approval of every opinion.

Evidence: Legal-holder wording, personnel roster and public claim boundary.

02 Practice governance and responsibility

PPR-02.01 Executive responsibility

Assign an accountable principal for quality, ethical conduct, technical integrity, resources and client protection. Define reserved decisions, deputies and escalation. Commercial deadlines and client influence shall not override evidence sufficiency, conflict controls or the duty to correct a materially misleading professional output.

Evidence: Principal mandate, decisions and escalation structure.

PPR-02.02 Technical authority

Assign competent discipline leaders with authority to reject unsupported conclusions, stop unsafe investigation and prevent report issue. Protect challenge and dissent from retaliation. A sales manager or client representative shall not substitute a preferred conclusion for the responsible expert's supported technical judgment.

Essential gate. Evidence: Technical authority matrix, holds and dissent resolution.

PPR-02.03 Distributed practice control

Identify partners, branches, associates, remote personnel and subcontractors and their actual responsibilities. Require enforceable access, confidentiality, method, review and correction duties. Recognition of the practice shall not automatically extend to a separate affiliate, referring business or independent associate's other work.

Evidence: Responsibility map and enforceable practice agreements.

PPR-02.04 Solo-practice safeguards

A sole practitioner shall arrange competent external technical review for consequential outputs and independent review of material complaints or errors. Record confidentiality and access arrangements. Payment for a defined review is permissible; outcome-dependent compensation or an interest in the disputed conclusion is not.

Evidence: External-review agreement, competence and independent review records.

03 IAF adoption and demonstrated implementation

PPR-03.01 Controlled quality basis

Adopt this PPR Standard through an authorised principal. Identify each additional IAF requirement text claimed as implemented by exact title, edition, approval status and scope. Membership, training, a draft or a future implementation plan shall not be represented as completed Corporate Recognition.

Essential gate. Evidence: Adoption decision and controlled requirement register.

PPR-03.02 Requirement evidence mapping

Map every applicable PPR requirement and additional claimed IAF clause to actual practice, owner, source evidence and result. Justify NA through an absent inherent trigger. Cost, confidentiality, outsourcing or lack of experience shall not turn an applicable requirement into NA.

Evidence: Clause matrix, evidence index and reviewed exclusions.

PPR-03.03 Actual practice history

Initial recognition and new discipline/hub scope require at least six months of implemented quality controls, one internal audit and one management review covering the scope. Provide at least three completed real engagements per discipline and delivering hub. Simulations and training exercises supplement but do not replace actual engagements.

Essential gate. Evidence: Implementation history and three complete engagement traces per discipline/hub.

PPR-03.04 Evidence integrity

Preserve authentic source records, issue versions, authors, dates, changes and adverse outcomes. Distinguish contemporaneous evidence from later reconstruction. Fabricated portfolios, borrowed reports presented as personal work, altered qualifications and concealed material errors are prohibited.

Evidence: Original engagements, authorship checks and version history.

04 Independence, objectivity and ethical conduct

PPR-04.01 Objective professional opinion

Base conclusions on relevant evidence and competent reasoning, including material facts that weaken the client's position. Distinguish an independent opinion from advocacy, design consultancy or representation. The same assignment shall not be marketed as independent assurance when the practitioner is evaluating their own material work.

Essential gate. Evidence: Role declaration, balanced analysis and review evidence.

PPR-04.02 Client pressure and incentives

Reject instructions to suppress adverse facts, exaggerate certainty or predetermine an outcome. For an independent opinion, prohibit remuneration contingent on a favourable technical conclusion or dispute outcome. Record pressure, response and withdrawal where integrity cannot be protected.

Evidence: Engagement terms, incentive review and pressure escalation.

PPR-04.03 Integrity and prohibited conduct

Prohibit bribery, fabricated observations, false signatures, undisclosed report authorship and misrepresentation of competence. Control gifts, referral payments and improper influence proportionately to risk. Investigate credible misconduct and review other assignments affected by the same person, method or incentive.

Evidence: Ethics controls, investigations and affected-case reviews.

PPR-04.04 Protected challenge

Provide safe routes for workers, associates, reviewers and clients to raise concerns beyond the assignment lead. Protect good-faith reporting, preserve justified confidentiality and investigate without retaliation. Anonymous concerns shall be evaluated on available facts rather than dismissed solely because the reporter is unidentified.

Evidence: Reporting route, restricted cases and remedy follow-up.

05 Conflicts and independence determinations

PPR-05.01 Assignment conflict screening

Before acceptance, screen ownership, employment, consultancy, financial interests, prior involvement, family relationships and referral dependencies involving relevant parties and subject matter. Reassess when instructions, parties or roles change. Record actual and perceived risks, not merely a signed generic declaration.

Essential gate. Evidence: Case-specific conflict search and declaration.

PPR-05.02 Prohibited self-review

Do not provide a purported independent validation of a design, repair, valuation or investigation materially created or directed by the same practitioner. A separate team requires credible organisational separation and review of residual risk; client consent alone shall not cure an independence claim that cannot be supported.

Evidence: Prior-role analysis and accept/restrict/decline rationale.

PPR-05.03 Safeguards and disclosure

Where a conflict can be managed, document technical and organisational safeguards, necessary disclosure and acceptance before work. Do not disclose another client's protected information unlawfully. Decline or withdraw when effective safeguards or meaningful disclosure are impossible.

Evidence: Safeguard plan, lawful disclosure and acceptance record.

PPR-05.04 Continuing monitoring

Review changes in parties, shareholdings, instructions and commercial dependency throughout the engagement. Explain a changed conclusion or withdrawal promptly to entitled recipients. Preserve records and necessary corrective communication; ending the contract shall not erase a material integrity concern.

Evidence: Ongoing declarations, change review and withdrawal record.

06 Competence and individual role authorisation

PPR-06.01 Verified competence basis

Verify identity, relevant education or demonstrated equivalent learning, experience, original work and required permissions. Evaluate actual task performance and reasoning rather than titles alone. Authorise bounded disciplines, methods and roles only after competent review of strengths, gaps and limitations.

Essential gate. Evidence: Credential verification, portfolio and practical assessment.

PPR-06.02 Independent lead eligibility

Each authorised independent lead shall demonstrate at least 24 months of relevant professional practice and three verified representative completed assignments within the preceding 36 months for each authorised discipline. Assess actual contribution and technical reasoning. A new entrant may work under recorded supervision, but shall not independently sign outside verified capability.

Essential gate. Evidence: Experience chronology, three assignment traces and lead authorisation.

PPR-06.03 Role and signature limits

Distinguish trainee, contributor, independent lead, technical reviewer and authorised issuer. Define who may observe, analyse, recommend, review and sign. Combined roles require effective safeguards; no person shall independently review their own consequential conclusion. External experts shall be subject to equivalent role controls.

Evidence: Role matrix, signature authority and reviewer independence.

PPR-06.04 Reassessment and loss of capability

Reassess competence after significant error, prolonged inactivity, technology change or loss of permission. Suspend affected task authority until supported by renewed evidence. A person's departure or incapacity shall trigger review of practice scope, open engagements and continuing client support.

Evidence: Reassessment, suspended roles and practice impact review.

07 Professional development and knowledge

PPR-07.01 Development planning

Review each professional's development needs annually against authorised work, errors, technology and emerging risks. Set learning objectives and appropriate activities, including ethics and evidence interpretation. The plan shall address actual gaps rather than accumulate attendance hours unrelated to practice.

Evidence: Annual development plan and needs analysis.

PPR-07.02 Demonstrated learning

Verify that learning changes competence through observed application, reviewed work, exercises or technical discussion. Retain outcomes and limitations. Training attendance, a purchased badge or passive content viewing shall not alone renew an unsupported technical authorisation.

Evidence: Learning outcome evidence and competence decisions.

PPR-07.03 Current technical information

Maintain lawful access to current methods, vehicle information, software documentation and relevant requirements. Verify applicability to the actual model, date, configuration and jurisdiction. Archive the version used in a material conclusion; later revisions shall not silently replace the original technical basis.

Evidence: Controlled knowledge register and case-specific method versions.

PPR-07.04 Knowledge continuity

Preserve methods, assumptions, lessons, calculation logic and deputy access so work remains interpretable after staff exit. Protect intellectual property while enabling authorised review. Do not let the sole holder of an unexplained model become an unmanageable dependency for consequential opinions.

Evidence: Knowledge transfer, deputies and recoverability tests.

08 Engagement acceptance and terms

PPR-08.01 Defined question and intended use

Agree the questions, subject, client, entitled users, intended use, deliverables, jurisdiction and limits before work. Distinguish technical opinion from legal advice, certification, advocacy or commercial negotiation. A broad instruction shall not authorise undisclosed experimentation, destructive work or access to unrelated personal data.

Essential gate. Evidence: Signed instructions and intended-use record.

PPR-08.02 Feasibility and resources

Confirm competence, independence, evidence access, time, equipment, safety and review capacity before acceptance. Identify dependencies and uncertainty. Decline or propose a bounded scope when essential conditions cannot be met; a commercial deadline does not justify an unsupported final opinion.

Evidence: Acceptance review, resources and limitation notice.

PPR-08.03 Transparent commercial terms

State the contracting entity, price basis, expenses, payment, cancellation, intellectual property, reliance, complaint and correction arrangements clearly. Disclose referral interests and conflicts where appropriate. Do not make payment or client satisfaction the basis for changing a supported technical conclusion.

Evidence: Engagement agreement and commercial disclosure.

PPR-08.04 Instruction changes

Control changes to questions, users, scope, assumptions, evidence, methods and delivery dates. Assess effects on independence, competence, fees and prior conclusions, and obtain the necessary agreement. Preserve superseded instructions and the reason for material changes.

Evidence: Versioned instructions and approved impact review.

09 Assignment planning and risk

PPR-09.01 Evidence plan

Translate the question into required evidence, methods, decision criteria, alternative explanations and review points. Identify unavailable information and how it limits the conclusion. A checklist of documents received shall not substitute for a reasoned plan to answer the actual question.

Evidence: Engagement evidence plan and technical rationale.

PPR-09.02 Consequential-output classification

Identify outputs that could materially affect safety, legal rights, significant financial decisions or public claims. Require independent competent technical review before issue for these outputs. Classification shall consider actual reliance and consequence, not merely the fee or report length.

Essential gate. Evidence: Consequence assessment and review requirements.

PPR-09.03 Safe fieldwork planning

Assess access authority, site hazards, vehicle condition, stored energy, transport and emergency arrangements before field activity. Use competent task-specific methods and permissions. The programme does not prescribe universal electrical, pressure, lifting or recovery procedures; unsupported hazardous work shall be stopped or referred.

Evidence: Field plan, permits and competence evidence.

PPR-09.04 Milestones and hold points

Define evidence preservation, method validation, destructive-test consent, analysis review and issue holds. Assign responsible persons and escalation routes. If a milestone cannot be met, record the effect on scope and conclusion rather than treating the planned date as proof of completion.

Evidence: Milestone plan, hold decisions and changes.

10 Physical evidence and observations

PPR-10.01 Identity and custody

Identify vehicles, parts, samples and source locations reliably, preserving identifiers and condition. Record receipt, transfer, storage, access and disposition. Explain breaks in custody and uncertainty; a label or client statement alone shall not establish that an item is the actual subject of the opinion.

Essential gate. Evidence: Evidence register, custody trail and identity checks.

PPR-10.02 Observation provenance

Record who observed what, where, when and under which conditions. Distinguish direct observation, another person's account, photographs and reconstructed events. Preserve original images and relevant metadata without implying that a photograph proves an unobserved event or hidden condition.

Evidence: Contemporaneous notes, original media and source classification.

PPR-10.03 Destructive and altering activity

Obtain specific lawful permission before destructive examination or material alteration. Consider preservation needs and other entitled parties, document the method and record condition before and after. Preserve representative material where appropriate; commercial instructions do not override a binding evidence-preservation duty.

Evidence: Consent, preservation review and before/after records.

PPR-10.04 Evidence limitations

Assess contamination, deterioration, missing parts, prior repair, selection effects and handling changes. Explain their effect on each relevant conclusion. Avoid both unwarranted certainty and blanket disclaimers that conceal an otherwise resolvable evidence gap.

Evidence: Condition assessment and conclusion-level limitations.

11 Digital evidence and data provenance

PPR-11.01 Lawful digital access

Verify authority to access vehicle, device, cloud or account data, the permitted purpose and collection boundary. Distinguish possession of a device from lawful access rights. Do not use an engagement to bypass protected systems, collect unrelated personal data or exceed authorised testing scope.

Essential gate. Evidence: Access authority, purpose and bounded collection record.

PPR-11.02 Original preservation

Preserve original files or an appropriate verified acquisition with hashes, tool versions, timestamps and access history where relevant. Work on controlled copies and record conversions. A matching hash demonstrates file identity, not the truth of the event or the validity of the interpretation.

Evidence: Acquisition record, integrity checks and controlled copies.

PPR-11.03 Time and configuration context

Establish clock offsets, time zones, firmware, sensor sources, units, sampling rates and transformation history needed for interpretation. Explain missing context and data gaps. A vehicle log or dashboard export shall not be treated as a complete unbiased record without checking its actual coverage.

Evidence: Configuration/time analysis and data dictionary.

PPR-11.04 Source authenticity and manipulation

Assess provenance, editing, synthetic media and inconsistent metadata proportionately to risk. Preserve the basis for any authenticity judgment. Neither an automated detector score nor absence of obvious alteration shall be presented as conclusive proof of authenticity.

Evidence: Authenticity review, corroboration and uncertainty record.

12 Methods, measurement and model validity

PPR-12.01 Fit-for-purpose method

Select a method suited to the actual question, subject and available evidence. Demonstrate validity, operating limits and necessary competence before consequential use. A widely used tool, attractive visualisation or vendor claim shall not by itself establish validity for the assignment.

Essential gate. Evidence: Method selection, validation and applicability evidence.

PPR-12.02 Measurement fitness

Use equipment with suitable capacity, accuracy, verification and traceability for the decision. Record relevant conditions and uncertainty. Investigate unreliable equipment for its impact on previous work; recalibration alone shall not retrospectively validate earlier measurements.

Evidence: Equipment control and affected-assignment review.

PPR-12.03 Models and simulations

Document model purpose, equations or logic, inputs, assumptions, calibration, validation and limits. Challenge sensitivity and alternative scenarios. Clearly distinguish measured facts from simulated estimates; a realistic animation shall not imply that the depicted sequence was uniquely established.

Evidence: Reproducible model package and validation/sensitivity results.

PPR-12.04 Reproducibility and software change

Preserve software version, settings, dependencies and calculation steps sufficient for competent reconstruction. Verify spreadsheets and changed tools with representative and adverse cases. Do not allow silent software updates or manual overrides to change a material result without review.

Evidence: Versioned calculations, test cases and change control.

13 Analysis, uncertainty and professional judgment

PPR-13.01 Evidence-to-conclusion reasoning

Connect each material conclusion to facts, method and reasoning. Separate assumptions, estimates, observations and opinions. Consider credible alternatives and contradictory evidence, and explain why a conclusion is preferred or remains unresolved. The client's desired answer is not a technical acceptance criterion.

Essential gate. Evidence: Reasoning map and alternative-explanation analysis.

PPR-13.02 Uncertainty and confidence

Describe important uncertainty, missing evidence and sensitivity in terms relevant to the intended user. Use numerical intervals or probabilities only with a valid basis. Do not convert a qualitative confidence label into an unsupported probability or imply precision beyond the available evidence.

Evidence: Uncertainty statement, sensitivity and justified confidence language.

PPR-13.03 Causation and attribution

Distinguish association, contributing factors, mechanism and established cause. Avoid assigning sole responsibility from incomplete temporal or comparative evidence. Explain what further information could change the opinion and where the question exceeds the practitioner's competence or lawful remit.

Evidence: Causal reasoning and limits of attribution.

PPR-13.04 Balanced communication

Present material adverse facts and competing interpretations fairly. Identify provisional opinions and conditions requiring revision. Do not hide a consequential limitation in remote small print while the headline gives an unqualified assurance or promotional claim.

Evidence: Balanced draft, reviewer comments and intended-user review.

14 Independent technical review

PPR-14.01 Review before consequential issue

Obtain independent competent review of consequential outputs before issue. The reviewer shall not have created or directed the conclusion being reviewed and shall disclose relevant interests. Sole practices shall use a suitable external reviewer; lack of staff shall not waive the requirement.

Essential gate. Evidence: Reviewer competence/conflict checks and pre-issue review.

PPR-14.02 Review depth

Review instructions, role, evidence provenance, method validity, calculations, alternatives, uncertainty, scope and report wording. Reperform material checks proportionately to risk. Grammar review or a signature without technical examination shall not constitute independent technical review.

Evidence: Review checklist, reperformance and technical queries.

PPR-14.03 Disagreement and resolution

Preserve material disagreements and their resolution. Correct supported errors and explain any retained difference. A commercial manager shall not overrule a technical hold without a competent evidence-based disposition. Unresolved essential disagreement prevents the affected conclusion from being issued as settled.

Evidence: Query log, reasoned resolutions and holds.

PPR-14.04 Review independence over time

Monitor reciprocal reviews, dependency and repeated favourable approvals for signs of ineffective challenge. Paid review is allowed when independent of outcome and free of material conflict. Where the reviewer also provides consultancy, separate that contribution and obtain a genuinely independent review of affected conclusions.

Evidence: Review arrangements, dependency assessment and independent alternatives.

15 Report issue, reliance and correction

PPR-15.01 Complete professional report

Identify practice, author, role, competence boundary, instructions, intended users/use, subject, dates, evidence, methods, findings, reasoning, limitations and conclusion. State review and issue authority. Distinguish an expert opinion from a test certificate, statutory approval or IAF endorsement of the specific report.

Essential gate. Evidence: Controlled report and complete issue checklist.

PPR-15.02 Authenticated issue and version

Assign unique report ID, version, issue date and authorised signatory. Protect against unauthorised change and provide a verification route for authenticity where appropriate. Drafts and superseded versions shall be identifiable; a copied signature image alone shall not establish authority.

Evidence: Issue register, authenticated approval and version controls.

PPR-15.03 Reliance and onward use

Explain intended reliance and material limits in accessible language. Review a request for new users, purposes or configurations before extending reliance. Contract wording shall not conceal a known defect or remove a binding duty to correct a materially misleading output.

Evidence: Reliance terms, extension review and recipient record.

PPR-15.04 Material correction and withdrawal

When a material error or invalid basis is discovered, assess safety and reliance promptly, notify entitled affected users through a lawful route, and correct or withdraw the output. Preserve the original and reasons. Do not silently replace a report or wait for payment before issuing a necessary protective correction.

Essential gate. Evidence: Error assessment, recipient notices and linked corrected versions.

16 Client, public and professional protection

PPR-16.01 Serious-risk escalation

When an engagement reveals credible serious risk, protect people and evidence, escalate competently and identify lawful notification duties. Confidentiality shall be assessed against actual obligations rather than used as a blanket reason to remain silent. Record facts, uncertainty, decisions and the authorised communication route.

Evidence: Risk chronology and proportionate notification decisions.

PPR-16.02 IAF serious-incident notice

Notify IAF within 48 hours of awareness of serious harm, suspected deliberate falsification or material loss of control affecting recognised scope. State known facts, uncertainty and immediate measures, and update as evidence develops. This clock shall not delay emergency action or earlier applicable duties.

Essential gate. Evidence: Awareness record, initial notice and updates.

PPR-16.03 Professional liability resources

Assess foreseeable professional liabilities and maintain legally required cover plus resources proportionate to the scope. Where suitable insurance is unavailable, document lawful alternatives, exclusions and client disclosure, and obtain IAF review of adequacy. Insurance does not prove competence or guarantee payment of every claim.

Evidence: Risk/cover review, policy exclusions and approved alternative resources.

PPR-16.04 Client property and funds

Protect entrusted vehicles, samples, documents, credentials and funds. Define custody, authorised use, return and disposal. Reconcile material losses or damage transparently. Recognition shall not imply that IAF guarantees the practice's solvency or assumes its contractual liabilities.

Evidence: Custody, financial safeguards and return/disposition records.

17 Confidentiality, privacy and information control

PPR-17.01 Purpose and minimisation

Identify necessary personal and confidential information, lawful purpose, entitled recipients and transfer limits. Avoid unnecessary copying of raw location, image or account data. Provide protected review for assessment while preserving essential technical facts; redaction shall not hide a material contradiction.

Evidence: Data map, access basis and minimised evidence plan.

PPR-17.02 Secure access

Use individual access, suitable authentication, controlled remote sharing and prompt revocation. Protect client secrets and investigation material on personal devices and cloud services. Test backup and recovery of evidence links and report versions, not merely successful file copying.

Evidence: Access review, provider controls and restore test.

PPR-17.03 Proportionate retention

Retain necessary professional case evidence for at least ten years after final issue or case closure, whichever is later, subject to binding limits and lawful holds. Separate unnecessary personal identifiers when no longer needed. Document different local retention duties and their effect on verifiability.

Evidence: Retention schedule, lawful holds and minimisation/disposal record.

PPR-17.04 Breach response

Detect, contain and investigate information compromise, preserve evidence and assess affected clients, reports and recognition conclusions. Notify under applicable duties and the serious-incident rule where relevant. Treat altered or unreliable report-authenticity records as unresolved until independently reconciled.

Evidence: Incident response, authoritative reconciliation and notification.

18 External specialists and technical suppliers

PPR-18.01 Provider qualification

Evaluate external experts, laboratories, data suppliers, software providers and translators for the actual task and evidence required. Existing badges or reports may inform review but do not replace competence and applicability checks. Retain practice accountability for how external work supports its own conclusion.

Evidence: Provider evaluation and task-specific approval.

PPR-18.02 Contracted technical interfaces

Specify scope, methods, identity/custody, evidence access, confidentiality, changes, review and correction duties. Identify who may issue an opinion and who owns source data. Do not outsource beyond the client's agreed authority or conceal material subcontracted authorship.

Evidence: Provider agreement and responsibility/interface record.

PPR-18.03 Received evidence review

Check external results for subject identity, method, configuration, limitations, original data availability and relevance. Investigate inconsistent or implausible results rather than select the favourable one. A purchased report shall not be treated as automatically valid for another intended use.

Evidence: Report applicability and contradictory-result review.

PPR-18.04 Continuity and exit

Plan access to essential records, tools and expertise after provider failure or contract end. Control onward subcontracting and changes affecting validity. A vendor's withdrawal shall trigger review of dependent work and support commitments rather than unexplained loss of case evidence.

Evidence: Dependency plan, change notices and controlled handover.

19 Digital products and responsible automation

PPR-19.01 Deliverable boundaries

Identify software, models, datasets, calculators and technical training materials supplied as professional products. Define intended use, version, limitations, support and responsibility. Corporate Recognition shall not be advertised as product certification or proof that every generated result is correct.

Evidence: Product/deliverable register and supported-use statement.

PPR-19.02 AI accountability

Define permitted assistance, prohibited uses, human review and data restrictions for automated tools. Independently verify material facts, citations, calculations and conclusions before issue. A generated narrative or confidence score shall not replace actual evidence, qualified judgment or accountable authorship.

Essential gate. Evidence: AI use record and independent output verification.

PPR-19.03 Validation and monitoring

Validate automated support against representative, adverse and unfamiliar cases, monitor errors and revalidate after material change. Preserve known limits and a competent manual fallback. Vendor benchmarks do not by themselves establish fitness for the practice's vehicle population or intended use.

Evidence: Validation, error monitoring and change review.

PPR-19.04 Transparency and intellectual property

Disclose material automated contribution or synthetic demonstration where necessary for informed reliance. Respect client confidentiality and legitimate rights in data, software and technical content. Do not portray synthetic images, simulated events or another person's work as original observed evidence.

Evidence: Contribution disclosure, rights review and provenance record.

20 Continuity and resilient professional practice

PPR-20.01 Critical dependencies

Identify key-person, software, data, facility, reviewer and provider dependencies. Set realistic recovery priorities for evidence preservation, client contact, time-sensitive duties and open reports. A sole practice shall plan for incapacity and secure access by an authorised competent successor.

Evidence: Dependency map, succession and recovery plan.

PPR-20.02 Workload and delivery integrity

Plan commitments against competent time, review capacity and evidence availability. Monitor fatigue and conflicting deadlines. Communicate delays and revised scope honestly; do not backdate issue or reduce essential review to meet a promised delivery date.

Evidence: Workload plan, revised commitments and quality holds.

PPR-20.03 Tested recovery

Exercise safe scenarios such as loss of a case system, unavailable principal or compromised report register. Verify restoration of custody links, instructions, calculations and issue history. Record failures and corrective actions; a backup message alone shall not establish usable recovery.

Evidence: Exercise, restored case checks and corrective action.

PPR-20.04 Orderly cessation

Plan closure, ownership change or withdrawal to protect clients, evidence, correction duties and record access. Clarify lawful responsibility for unfinished work and retained material. Remove unsupported recognition claims while preserving truthful historical records and continuing obligations.

Evidence: Cessation plan, client handover and claim removal.

21 Performance, internal audit and review

PPR-21.01 Meaningful performance

Monitor material corrections, substantiated complaints, review effectiveness, missed duties, report timeliness and client outcomes with defined denominators and periods. Do not measure quality solely by client satisfaction or winning disputes. Preserve adverse cases and distinguish technical error from a reasonable difference of opinion.

Evidence: Indicator definitions, source data and adverse-case analysis.

PPR-21.02 Independent internal audit

Audit the complete practice scope at least annually using competent personnel independent of the work where practicable, with external safeguards for sole practices. Examine actual engagements, personnel roles and issue controls. A completed policy checklist alone shall not demonstrate effective operation.

Evidence: Audit programme, engagement samples and findings.

PPR-21.03 Corrective action

Contain failures, investigate cause, assess previous outputs, implement corrective action and verify effectiveness. For material issues, use an uninvolved competent verifier. Repeated errors require review of methods, workload and supervision, not merely another training attendance record.

Evidence: Cause analysis, affected reports and verified effectiveness.

PPR-21.04 Management review

At least annually and after material loss of control, review scope, competence, independence, complaints, errors, resources, technology and public claims. Record decisions, owners and follow-up. Review whether the practice can still support every named discipline and signatory role.

Evidence: Review inputs, decisions and completed follow-up.

22 Assessment participation and independent decision

PPR-22.01 Complete submission

Submit legal undertakings, accepted Constitution/PPR editions, scope, personnel roster, self-assessment and original evidence index. Disclose adverse facts, restrictions and known limits. An authorised representative shall confirm accuracy and access rights; a typed name alone is not proof of authority.

Evidence: Application, attachments and authenticated undertaking.

PPR-22.02 Honest assessment access

Permit agreed observation, interviews, competence challenges and lawful source-record review. Provide complete engagement populations and original role evidence. Do not stage fictitious cases, coach answers, suppress adverse work or borrow another practice's portfolio as proof of actual implementation.

Essential gate. Evidence: Access undertaking, population and original evidence.

PPR-22.03 Finding response and closure

Respond with factual evidence, containment, cause, prior-output impact and effective correction. Initial grant requires every applicable requirement Met and all findings effectively closed. An action promise or a favourable score shall not substitute for demonstrated fulfilment.

Evidence: Finding response, closure and effectiveness evidence.

PPR-22.04 Decision separation

Accept that assessors recommend, an uninvolved technical reviewer checks and an independent panel decides. Membership, sponsorship and commercial importance shall not guarantee a result. Use fair response and appeal routes while respecting proportionate protection and accurate public-status disclosure.

Evidence: Review/decision records and controlled public statements.

23 Continuing scope, roster and status

PPR-23.01 Annual surveillance

Maintain conformity between assessments and support surveillance by months 12 and 24 of a maximum three-year term. Review every hub annually and physically visit each technical facility handling physical evidence annually. Follow the adopted remote-only hub and personnel-coverage rules; annual review does not mean every client site is a recognised facility.

Evidence: Annual hub/personnel coverage and actual evidence.

PPR-23.02 Material changes

Notify IAF before planned material changes to entity, disciplines, methods, hubs, key personnel, permissions or critical providers. Notify unplanned material changes within five calendar days; serious incidents remain subject to 48 hours. Keep unsupported extensions outside active claims until the applicable decision.

Evidence: Change notices, impact review and revised scope.

PPR-23.03 Renewal and expiry

Apply for renewal at least six months before expiry. Complete reassessment and independent decision before expiry to maintain continuity. Pending application or appeal does not extend the term. Plan claim changes and continuing client/correction duties if status expires.

Evidence: Renewal plan, decision dates and expiry controls.

PPR-23.04 Restriction and restoration

Implement restrictions, suspension or withdrawal promptly, preserve affected-client protection and correct public claims. Restore active scope only after competent verification and independent decision. Do not backdate restoration or allow a departed signatory's credentials to remain the basis of current capability.

Evidence: Protective actions, roster changes and restoration record.

24 Claims, marks and public verification

PPR-24.01 Exact corporate claim

Use IAF Corporate Recognition under the IAF Professional Practice Recognition Programme only for the approved holder, disciplines, hubs and activities. Identify material exclusions. Do not imply personal licensing, court appointment, statutory inspection power or IAF approval of an individual report.

Essential gate. Evidence: Approved wording and exact public scope.

PPR-24.02 Professional biographies

Verify public qualifications, experience, appointments and role descriptions. Distinguish an assessed practice roster from a transferable individual credential. Former personnel shall not carry the practice's recognition to unrelated work, and the practice shall not retain unsupported capability after their departure.

Evidence: Verified biographies, roster and departure controls.

PPR-24.03 Mark licence and context

Use approved IAF artwork only under a recorded licence and with clear scope and verification information. A corporate mark on a report shall not imply that IAF authored, reviewed or endorsed its conclusion. Do not place it on a vehicle or technical product as a conformity seal.

Evidence: Licence, report context and artwork approval.

PPR-24.04 Verification and misuse

Provide a current status/scope verification route and monitor misleading use. During an outage report unavailable or unresolved and use the controlled manual route; an old certificate image is not live confirmation. Correct material misuse promptly across all controlled channels.

Evidence: Verification tests, claim monitoring and corrections.

25 Fair process and programme improvement

PPR-25.01 Factual response and appeal

Allow 15 calendar days for factual response to draft findings and 30 calendar days to appeal a decision notice. Preserve an independent review route and reasoned outcome. An appeal does not automatically stay necessary protective action or extend expiry.

Evidence: Notices, clock records and independent appeal.

PPR-25.02 Complaints and remedy

Provide accessible practice and IAF escalation channels, distinguish commercial disputes from programme integrity issues and investigate impartially. Protect good-faith reporters. Corporate Recognition shall not be used to reject a legitimate complaint or imply that IAF assumes every professional liability.

Evidence: Complaint handling, jurisdiction and verified remedies.

PPR-25.03 Operator assurance

IAF shall independently demonstrate its own competence, impartiality, review, decision and registry controls. Applicant declarations shall not substitute for operator evidence. Record the assurance basis used in each recognition case and correct material operator weaknesses affecting decisions.

Evidence: Separate IAF operator-assurance reference.

PPR-25.04 Controlled revision and acceptance

Review actual errors, evolving technology and stakeholder needs through controlled changes and clear effective dates. Global design does not establish universal legal or customer acceptance. Record specific acceptance arrangements separately and do not claim equivalence or authority without evidence.

Evidence: Revision, consultation and substantiated acceptance record.

PRC Professional practice and sole practitioners

Applies to: Mandatory practice-governance profile for every applicant.

PRC-01 Accountable professional practice

Demonstrate an operating professional service with identifiable contractual responsibility, quality controls and competent personnel. A directory, referral platform or membership association without control of professional output shall not claim recognition of all listed experts.

Essential gate. Evidence: Contracts, control model and accountable holder.

PRC-02 Bounded roster

Maintain each person's identity, relationship to the practice, disciplines, role, methods, permissions and authorisation dates. Clearly identify supervised contributors and independent leads. A general biography shall not replace evidence of competence for the task actually assigned.

Evidence: Role-specific personnel roster and original evidence.

PRC-03 Independent challenge capacity

Maintain adequate independent review and complaint-investigation arrangements, including external support for a sole practice. Evaluate reviewer competence and interests before use. A reciprocal signature arrangement without meaningful technical challenge shall not establish independence.

Evidence: Review agreements and evidence of actual challenge.

PRC-04 Client continuity

Identify who retains records and responds to corrections or complaints if the principal is unavailable or the practice closes. Obtain lawful authority for necessary successor access while protecting confidential information.

Evidence: Succession, case custody and client communication plan.

ENG Engineering and technical advisory

Applies to: Design advice, reliability, materials, integration and engineering due diligence.

ENG-01 Engineering responsibility

Define whether the practitioner specifies, designs, reviews, validates or advises, and who accepts implementation responsibility. Record interfaces, intended use and design authority. Advice shall not be presented as independent validation of the same practitioner's material design contribution.

Evidence: Role and technical-responsibility matrix.

ENG-02 Engineering evidence

Translate the question into measurable requirements and assess calculations, models, tests and assumptions against actual configurations. Challenge adverse operating conditions and failure combinations. A component result shall not automatically validate a complete vehicle or integrated system.

Essential gate. Evidence: Requirements, evidence and interface validation.

ENG-03 Change and configuration

Control revisions, materials, software and customer assumptions used in the recommendation. Identify the effect of proposed changes on prior analysis and downstream users. Preserve the exact configuration to which the conclusion applies.

Evidence: Configuration baseline and change-impact review.

ENG-04 Practical limitations

Explain implementation conditions, unresolved risks, further verification and support limits. Identify where the recommendation requires another competent authority or separate approval. An engineering report shall not imply market permission or unrestricted vehicle homologation.

Evidence: Bounded recommendation and reliance conditions.

INV Incident and failure investigation

Applies to: Vehicle incidents, component failures, technical causation and reconstruction.

INV-01 Evidence preservation

Secure lawful access and preserve subject identity, condition and custody before examination. Coordinate destructive work and evidence-altering activity with entitled parties as required. Do not infer that possession alone authorises irreversible testing.

Essential gate. Evidence: Access, custody and alteration permissions.

INV-02 Alternative mechanisms

Investigate credible competing causes and the distinction between pre-existing damage, incident damage and post-event handling. Record unavailable evidence and selection bias. A plausible narrative shall not be presented as the uniquely established sequence without supporting analysis.

Evidence: Competing-cause matrix and evidence discrimination.

INV-03 Reconstruction validity

Validate methods and input assumptions for the actual event, including measurement error, clock context and sensitivity. Label simulations and illustrative graphics clearly. Visual realism shall not imply observed fact or unique causal certainty.

Evidence: Model validation, sensitivity and labelled exhibits.

INV-04 Correctable conclusions

State material uncertainty, limits of attribution and information that could change the opinion. Independently review consequential conclusions and update entitled users when new evidence materially changes the basis.

Evidence: Reviewed opinion, uncertainty and revision record.

VAL Valuation, damage and economic assessment

Applies to: Vehicle/asset valuation, damage cost, residual value and heritage authenticity opinions.

VAL-01 Basis and date

Define valuation purpose, relevant date, market, asset identity, condition and assumptions. Distinguish market value, repair cost, replacement cost and other bases. A figure without its basis and date shall not be issued as a generally applicable value.

Evidence: Instruction, basis and dated market context.

VAL-02 Comparable evidence

Verify comparable transactions or offers, adjustments, selection and source reliability. Separate asking prices from completed transactions and explain sparse markets. Do not cherry-pick favourable examples or treat a proprietary estimate as a measured sale price.

Evidence: Comparable dataset and justified adjustments.

VAL-03 Independent economic judgment

Disclose relevant interests, referral arrangements and prior involvement. Do not allow a repairer's commercial target, insurer budget or expected dispute outcome to determine the technical estimate. Explain uncertainty and material exclusions rather than promise a guaranteed recovery amount.

Essential gate. Evidence: Conflict record and evidence-led valuation reasoning.

VAL-04 Special assets and provenance

For modified, historic or specialist vehicles, verify configuration, claimed provenance, authenticity evidence and the limits of inspection. Distinguish documented fact from tradition or owner assertion. A valuation shall not itself certify legal title, authenticity of every component or future investment return.

Evidence: Provenance analysis, configuration and bounded conclusion.

INS Independent technical inspection and condition advice

Applies to: Non-statutory condition surveys, pre-purchase reviews and technical due diligence.

INS-01 Inspection boundary

State the purpose, systems examined, access, method, dismantling limits and excluded functions. Distinguish visual inspection, instrumented checks and historical-record review. A limited survey shall not be marketed as a complete safety or statutory roadworthiness approval.

Evidence: Inspection scope and agreed limitations.

INS-02 Observed condition

Record actual observations, equipment, conditions and source photographs. Preserve adverse findings and untested functions. Do not mark an inaccessible item satisfactory or convert a seller's statement into a directly observed fact.

Essential gate. Evidence: Inspection notes, measurements and untested-item register.

INS-03 Safety communication

Escalate credible serious risks promptly through lawful routes and communicate practical limitations. Avoid unsafe test drives or intrusive operations beyond authority and competence. A customer waiver shall not justify an unsupported hazardous inspection.

Evidence: Risk notice, safe-method and consent record.

INS-04 Actionable report

Connect findings to clear technical implications, appropriate further investigation and limits of reliance. Distinguish urgent concerns from optional improvements. Recognition of the practice shall not imply IAF inspected or approved the individual vehicle.

Evidence: Reviewed condition report and reliance statement.

QUA Quality, supply-chain and operational expertise

Applies to: Advisory audits, process reviews, supplier due diligence and improvement services.

QUA-01 Role declaration

Define whether the assignment is consultancy, internal support, second-party review or independent opinion. Disclose prior implementation work and avoid self-review claims. This profile does not authorise statutory inspection or certification-body decisions.

Evidence: Role, prior involvement and scope declaration.

QUA-02 Evidence-led evaluation

Set explicit criteria, actual process boundaries and a reasoned sampling plan. Triangulate records, observation and interviews, including failures and excluded populations. A completed document checklist shall not establish effective operational control.

Evidence: Criteria, samples and original audit evidence.

QUA-03 Fair findings

Link each finding to a criterion and supported facts, distinguish severity and explain limitations. Do not sell a predetermined favourable report or suppress a finding to protect a consulting relationship. Preserve factual responses and reasoned corrections.

Essential gate. Evidence: Finding record and response trail.

QUA-04 Improvement verification

Separate recommendations from verified outcomes. Assign owners and evidence needed to demonstrate effectiveness, while preserving the client's management responsibility. A suggested action plan or workshop attendance shall not be reported as a proven operational improvement.

Evidence: Recommendations, effectiveness criteria and follow-up evidence.

EVS Electrification and energy-system expertise

Applies to: Battery, charging, electric powertrain and related technical advisory work.

EVS-01 Task and hazard boundary

Specify advisory, non-intrusive, physical test and battery-internal activities separately. Verify competent authority, facilities and vehicle-specific methods before hazardous work. General electrification expertise shall not authorise live electrical intervention or unsupported battery modification.

Essential gate. Evidence: Task scope, competence and safe-method authority.

EVS-02 Battery and system inference

Distinguish measured performance, estimated health, known history and inferred future behaviour. Record method, conditions and uncertainty. A health percentage shall not guarantee remaining life, range, safety or compatibility in another application.

Evidence: Method-specific results and bounded interpretation.

EVS-03 Charging and interface review

Evaluate the actual interfaces, configurations, environmental conditions and intended use behind charging or powertrain conclusions. A successful demonstration with one combination shall not establish universal interoperability.

Evidence: Configuration matrix and interface evidence.

EVS-04 Circular pathway assessment

For reuse or repurposing advice, assess identity, condition, technical suitability and changed responsibilities. Preserve uncertainty and distinguish an advisory recommendation from the separate permissions or approvals necessary to implement the proposed use.

Evidence: Reuse evidence, responsibility map and limitations.

DIG Software, data and cybersecurity expertise

Applies to: Vehicle software, data analysis, connected-system and authorised security assessments.

DIG-01 Authorised technical access

Agree the exact systems, assets, test methods, data and boundaries before access. Verify lawful authority and stop conditions. Corporate Recognition does not authorise intrusion, credential bypass or testing beyond the client's legitimate control.

Essential gate. Evidence: Written authority, scope and controlled test plan.

DIG-02 Reproducible digital analysis

Preserve input provenance, code/tool versions, transformations, configuration and results. Independently verify material calculations and anomalies. A dashboard, scanner result or generated summary shall not be issued as a complete technical conclusion without interpretation.

Evidence: Reproducible analysis package and result review.

DIG-03 Responsible vulnerability handling

Control sensitive findings, affected-party communication and correction evidence through a lawful proportionate route. Avoid unnecessary disclosure of exploitable details. A finding's severity shall reflect validated impact and limits, not promotional language.

Evidence: Vulnerability disposition and protected communication record.

DIG-04 Support and change limits

State assessed versions, assumptions, dependencies and date. Explain that material updates or configuration changes can invalidate conclusions. Maintain correction and support arrangements for software or data products supplied within professional scope.

Evidence: Versioned conclusion and change/support terms.

MOB Advanced mobility and systems expertise

Applies to: Assisted/automated mobility, human factors, fleet systems and emerging transport concepts.

MOB-01 Declared operating context

Define vehicle/system configuration, intended environment, users, interfaces and operating limits. Distinguish prototype, demonstration and deployed capability. A broad future-mobility label shall not replace a technically bounded assignment.

Evidence: Operating-context and configuration definition.

MOB-02 Safety argument quality

Examine the connection between claims, hazards, evidence, assumptions and residual risk. Challenge degraded conditions, human interaction and foreseeable misuse. An impressive demonstration or large simulation count shall not establish a complete safety argument.

Essential gate. Evidence: Claim/evidence map and adverse-scenario review.

MOB-03 Human and fleet interfaces

Evaluate responsibilities for supervision, maintenance, dispatch, remote assistance and user communication. Include accessibility and foreseeable misunderstanding. Do not infer safe operation merely because each component supplier supplies a favourable report.

Evidence: Interface analysis and human-use evidence.

MOB-04 Future capability limits

Report demonstrated capability separately from intended development and unsupported scenarios. Identify additional evidence needed before deployment or scope extension. An expert opinion under PPR shall not be described as authorising unrestricted automated driving.

Evidence: Maturity boundary and further-evidence plan.

TRN Technical education and professional development

Applies to: Technical training, mentoring, curriculum advice and competence evaluation services.

TRN-01 Learning scope and competence

Define learning outcomes, entry requirements, technical level and instructor competence. Verify current content and appropriate practical resources. Personal expertise in one discipline shall not automatically establish teaching or assessment competence in every related subject.

Evidence: Course design and instructor authorisation.

TRN-02 Valid competence evaluation

Where evaluating competence, use relevant performance evidence, clear criteria and controlled conditions. Separate attendance from demonstrated ability and record limitations. A course completion document shall not imply statutory licensing, unrestricted task authorisation or IAF personal certification.

Essential gate. Evidence: Assessment criteria, observations and bounded outcome.

TRN-03 Fair and accessible delivery

Provide reasonable language and accessibility arrangements without weakening essential competence outcomes. Control conflicts where the instructor also assesses, using independent moderation for consequential decisions. Investigate appeals and inconsistencies fairly.

Evidence: Delivery arrangements and independent moderation.

TRN-04 Content and outcome assurance

Validate technical materials, exercises and answer keys, including automated content. Review learner performance and later application, correct material errors and notify affected cohorts where necessary. Satisfaction ratings alone do not prove competence transfer.

Evidence: Material review, outcomes and correction records.

T01 Safety-critical professional conclusions

Trigger: Triggered by conclusions materially influencing safety or protective action.

T01-01 Consequence and duty

Identify who may rely on the conclusion, credible harm and necessary protective duties. Set competent review and communication routes before issue. A contractual disclaimer shall not conceal a known serious risk or replace applicable duties.

Essential gate. Evidence: Consequence and notification assessment.

T01-02 Safety evidence

Test the relationship between hazard, configuration, method and conclusion. Consider adverse conditions and contradictory facts. Do not infer whole-system safety from an isolated favourable test.

Evidence: Safety reasoning and adverse-case evidence.

T01-03 Independent challenge

Have an uninvolved competent reviewer examine critical reasoning and material calculations before issue. Preserve disagreements and unresolved essential gaps; commercial urgency does not remove this gate.

Evidence: Critical technical review and resolution.

T01-04 Correction reach

Maintain a lawful route to identify and notify affected users if the conclusion becomes unsafe or unsupported. Test whether a correction reaches the actual decision-maker rather than merely updating an internal file.

Evidence: Recipient register and correction exercise.

T02 Physical, hazardous and destructive investigation

Trigger: Triggered by custody, field examination, stored energy or evidence-altering work.

T02-01 Lawful safe access

Verify access and task authority, competence and a current condition-specific safe method. Stop or refer unsupported hazardous work. This programme does not create universal repair, isolation or recovery instructions.

Essential gate. Evidence: Authority and safe field plan.

T02-02 Custody and condition

Record identity, condition, transfers and exposure that can affect interpretation. Explain missing history and custody gaps instead of silently assuming pristine evidence.

Evidence: Custody and condition chronology.

T02-03 Irreversible work

Assess preservation needs and obtain specific permission before destruction or material alteration. Record the method and evidence before/after, including material retained for competent review.

Evidence: Destructive-test consent and preservation record.

T02-04 Safe disposition

Agree lawful return, storage, transport or disposal of vehicles and samples and communicate known hazards to the receiving party. A completed investigation does not prove that the subject is safe to operate.

Evidence: Disposition and hazard handover.

T03 Measurement, statistics and computational models

Trigger: Triggered by material quantitative estimates, simulations or inference.

T03-01 Method applicability

Validate the method and assumptions for the actual population, configuration and question. State what a sample can and cannot establish. A tool's reputation is not a substitute for task-specific suitability.

Evidence: Applicability and validation record.

T03-02 Uncertainty treatment

Identify significant uncertainty and correlation, use justified decision rules and avoid false precision. Explain borderline or inconclusive results. Do not turn absence of observed failures into proof of zero risk.

Evidence: Uncertainty and decision-rule record.

T03-03 Reproducible calculation

Preserve inputs, units, conversions, formulas, versions and material intermediate results. Independently reperform consequential calculations and resolve inconsistent outputs before issue.

Essential gate. Evidence: Repformance and reproducible package.

T03-04 Sensitivity and alternatives

Challenge influential assumptions and plausible alternative scenarios. Report changes that materially affect the conclusion and avoid choosing only the model run that supports the client's preferred answer.

Evidence: Sensitivity and alternative-model results.

T04 AI and automated professional assistance

Trigger: Triggered by generated content, automated diagnosis or material decision support.

T04-01 Permitted role

Define the tool's purpose, authorised data, technical boundary and accountable human owner. Prohibit unreviewed generation of consequential conclusions and unsupported claims of automated professional authority.

Evidence: Tool policy and bounded use case.

T04-02 Validation and drift

Test representative and adverse cases, preserve known errors and monitor changed data or versions. Pause use outside validated limits and maintain a competent fallback.

Evidence: Validation, monitoring and change records.

T04-03 Human verification

Verify material facts, citations, calculations and conclusions against original sources. Preserve the reasoning for accepting or rejecting automated suggestions. A confidence score or fluent explanation is not source evidence.

Essential gate. Evidence: Human verification and override evidence.

T04-04 Transparent provenance

Label synthetic exhibits and disclose material automated contribution where relevant to reliance. Protect confidential data and legitimate rights. Do not present generated scenes or narratives as observed facts.

Evidence: Contribution and exhibit provenance record.

T05 Sensitive data and confidentiality

Trigger: Triggered by personal, proprietary, privileged or security-sensitive material.

T05-01 Purpose and access

Identify lawful purpose, necessary data, entitled users and transfer limits. Minimise unrelated personal information and record access authority. Client possession does not automatically establish all disclosure rights.

Evidence: Data/access map and authority record.

T05-02 Protected review

Arrange controlled source review and justified redaction without hiding technically material facts. Where essential evidence cannot be lawfully examined, limit or defer the conclusion instead of pretending full verification.

Evidence: Protected-review arrangement and limitations.

T05-03 Retention and integrity

Apply justified retention, lawful holds, material version history and secure recovery. Separate unnecessary identifiers when no longer needed. The technical retention rule is not blanket permission to keep all raw personal data.

Evidence: Retention, integrity and disposal evidence.

T05-04 Breach and disclosure

Contain compromise, assess affected subjects and conclusions, and notify through a lawful proportionate route. Preserve necessary evidence without making sensitive findings publicly available by default.

Evidence: Incident and disclosure decision record.

T06 Disputed matters and expert opinion

Trigger: Triggered by litigation, arbitration, claims disputes or contested technical conclusions.

T06-01 Role and overriding duties

Identify the actual forum, appointment and applicable duties before accepting the role. Preserve objective technical judgment and disclose limits. PPR does not create a court appointment, legal privilege or authority to decide the dispute.

Essential gate. Evidence: Role, appointment and duty review.

T06-02 Balanced instructions

Record material instructions, assumptions, parties and changes as required. Consider evidence that contradicts the instructing party and distinguish technical questions from legal conclusions outside competence.

Evidence: Instruction trail and balanced evidence analysis.

T06-03 Independence and remuneration

Reject outcome-contingent fees for independent opinions and unmanageable self-review or party interests. Preserve lawful disclosure and reasoned withdrawal where safeguards cannot support the claimed independence.

Evidence: Conflict and remuneration review.

T06-04 Joint work and testimony

Preserve the expert's own reasoning in discussions, joint statements and oral explanations. Correct material mistakes promptly through the proper route. Agreement, disagreement and changes of opinion shall remain traceable.

Evidence: Discussion/testimony preparation and correction record.

T07 Cross-border and remote professional delivery

Trigger: Triggered by multiple jurisdictions, remote-only hubs or distributed field work.

T07-01 Jurisdiction competence

Identify actual practice permissions, protected titles, applicable duties and language needs for each location and use. Do not assume home-jurisdiction recognition permits every foreign assignment.

Evidence: Jurisdiction and permission matrix.

T07-02 Remote evidence quality

Verify subject identity, operator, camera/data limits and conditions when relying on remote observations. State what was directly observed and what was supplied by others. Remote convenience shall not conceal an essential physical-evidence gap.

Evidence: Remote observation plan and limitation record.

T07-03 Distributed responsibility

Assign author, contributor, reviewer and issuer responsibilities across hubs and providers. Preserve timestamps, versions and lawful access so the final reasoning can be reconstructed.

Evidence: Distributed role and evidence map.

T07-04 Translation and transfer

Use competent translation and lawful data transfer, preserving originals and technical meaning. Review material ambiguities before issue. A translated title shall not imply a professional permission the original credential does not grant.

Evidence: Translation review and transfer basis.

T08 Novel technology and experimental expertise

Trigger: Triggered by emerging systems, new methods or pilot professional products.

T08-01 Maturity boundary

Distinguish research, prototype, demonstration and validated professional service. Define intended use and limits before work. Future capability shall not be advertised as current recognised expertise.

Evidence: Maturity and scope statement.

T08-02 Novel-method validation

Establish technical rationale, representative and adverse validation, competence and independent review before consequential use. An absence of established examples does not waive evidence requirements.

Essential gate. Evidence: Validation plan, results and independent challenge.

T08-03 Controlled pilot

Obtain informed authorisation for experiments, protect subjects and data, and state that pilot output is limited. Training or simulated cases do not replace actual-engagement gates for recognition.

Evidence: Pilot protocol, consent and actual-evidence distinction.

T08-04 Learning and support

Monitor failures, new knowledge, obsolescence and support dependencies. Reassess existing opinions when a material assumption fails and communicate corrections to affected users.

Evidence: Monitoring, support and affected-output review.

IR01 Programme authority and eligible practice

IR01-01 Adoption before operation

IAF shall record adoption, programme ownership, controlled editions and decision authority before live recognition. Complete launch gates and publish eligibility and process. Prepared documents or pilot participation shall not be represented as an already operational recognition scheme.

Essential gate. Evidence: Adoption, launch approval and operating notice.

IR01-02 Fair access

Assess eligible practices consistently regardless of size, geography, membership, sponsorship or commercial importance. Accept legally operating sole practices with effective safeguards. Recognition shall not depend on buying consultancy or receiving a favourable commercial recommendation.

Evidence: Eligibility and impartial intake decisions.

IR01-03 Initial evidence gate

Verify six months of implemented practice controls, internal audit, management review and three actual completed engagements per discipline/delivering hub before initial grant or extension. Governance-only functions demonstrate real oversight cases instead of fictitious client work. Insufficient evidence permits private readiness review only.

Essential gate. Evidence: Actual history, engagements and assurance records.

IR01-04 Corporate and individual boundary

Name the legal holder and separately assessed roster with bounded roles. Each independent lead meets the 24-month experience and three-recent-assignment gate. Corporate Recognition does not issue a transferable personal credential, protected title or appointment by a public authority.

Evidence: Holder/roster review and exact public wording.

IR02 Assessment coverage and effort

IR02-01 Hub coverage

Assess every delivering hub at initial and renewal and review every hub annually. Physically visit technical facilities handling physical subjects at initial, renewal and annually. A remote-only office may use secure live observation and source review only after an uninvolved reviewer approves adequacy; otherwise require physical access or defer scope.

Evidence: Complete hub map and reasoned visit/remote determination.

IR02-02 People and engagement coverage

At initial/renewal directly interview and challenge every named independent lead in their authorised disciplines. Annually cover all new or materially changed leads and adverse cases, plus at least the ceiling of the square root of remaining leads, rotating coverage. Every lead is covered during the three-year cycle; review three engagements per discipline/hub and expand for risk.

Essential gate. Evidence: Roster coverage, direct challenges and sample rationale.

IR02-03 Duration floors

One auditor-day is eight assessment hours excluding travel. Initial/renewal floor is two central days plus one per hub with up to 10 professionals, two for 11-50 and three above 50. Add one hub-day per material factor: novel consequential method, hazardous/destructive activity, complex critical outsourcing or unresolved systemic risk.

Evidence: Duration, professional counts and risk additions.

IR02-04 Adequate observation

Annual floor is one central auditor-day plus one per physical technical facility and half a day per remote-only hub. A physical visit spans at least one full operating day; at least half on-site time covers observation, interviews and witnessing. Do not double-count central/hub hours; add time for sufficient personnel and technical coverage.

Evidence: Actual time, observation and adequacy record.

IR03 Competence, impartiality and evidence

IR03-01 Assessment team

Appoint at least two competent assessors collectively covering professional governance and the actual technical disciplines, methods and jurisdictions. Verify competence through observed performance. Specialists support accountable assessment and shall not substitute for a missing technical basis.

Essential gate. Evidence: Team competence and assignment record.

IR03-02 IAF conflict exclusion

Exclude assessors, reviewers and decision-makers with employment, consultancy, ownership or material commercial interests in the case during the preceding 36 months, and longer where residual risk remains. Screen personal interests and separate sales from outcomes. This operator rule is distinct from the practice's assignment-specific conflict review.

Essential gate. Evidence: Conflict screening and independent resolution.

IR03-03 Evidence sufficiency

Triangulate original engagement files, direct professional challenge, observation, client outcomes and adverse evidence. Preserve limitations. Missing essential facts remain Pending or a justified finding; a qualification or client reference alone shall not establish implemented professional quality.

Evidence: Evidence log and contradictory-fact resolution.

IR03-04 Independent technical review

An uninvolved competent reviewer shall verify scope, roster, applicability, evidence, findings and effective closure before panel referral. Resolve essential gaps and preserve queries. The reviewer shall not become the applicant's consultant or silently rewrite the assessment conclusion.

Evidence: Independent review and resolved queries.

IR04 Findings, decisions and protection

IR04-01 Initial grant logic

Every applicable requirement shall be Met and all findings effectively closed before initial grant. Essential safety, integrity, independence, competence and scope gates cannot be offset by scores. NA requires an absent inherent trigger; coherent exclusions shall not conceal a shared failure.

Essential gate. Evidence: Requirement results, exclusions and closed findings.

IR04-02 Finding classification and clocks

Critical denotes credible serious harm or severe integrity failure; Major systemic or consequential breakdown; Minor an isolated lapse preserving essential assurance. Active Minor closure is due within 90 calendar days; Major requires immediate containment and a 30-day target with suspension review if unresolved. Critical requires immediate protective review. Clocks start at written notice; urgent action starts at awareness.

Evidence: Severity, protection, notice and due dates.

IR04-03 Independent decision

Three uninvolved competent panel members shall participate in every disposition, with at least two reasoned votes. Grant and restoration also require all applicable gates. Record dissent, exact scope/roster basis, effective/expiry dates and appeal route. Maximum recognition term is three years.

Essential gate. Evidence: Individual votes and authenticated decision.

IR04-04 Urgent interim suspension

The programme manager and an independent technical lead may authorise proportionate urgent interim suspension. A three-person independent panel shall review it within five business days. Give prompt reasons, affected scope and response route, preserving necessary protection while evidence develops.

Evidence: Interim authority, notice and panel review.

IR05 Status, surveillance and public trust

IR05-01 Defined states

Use Applicant, Under Assessment, Corporate Recognition, Restricted, Suspended, Expired and Withdrawn with exact scope and dates. Restricted retains only expressly stated active scope. Restoration is a dated event preserving history; no backdating or silent transfer of personal or corporate coverage is permitted.

Evidence: Status vocabulary and effective history.

IR05-02 Continuing surveillance

Complete surveillance by months 12 and 24 and the annual hub/personnel coverage in IR02. Renewal is requested at least six months before expiry. Overdue essential coverage requires protective status review; pending renewal or appeal shall not extend the term.

Evidence: Coverage calendar and renewal/status decisions.

IR05-03 Current verification

Before launch provide a tested registry and manual fallback showing programme, holder, disciplines, hub scope, version, dates and status. Publish protective changes normally within two business days, sooner for urgent risk. During outage or uncertainty report unavailable/unresolved rather than stale active confirmation.

Essential gate. Evidence: Registry tests, fallback and update history.

IR05-04 Marks and biographies

License corporate artwork against a valid decision, control its report context and monitor misuse. Public biographies shall not convert a practice roster into personal licensing or imply IAF endorsement of a specific opinion. Verify correction after departure, restriction, suspension or expiry.

Evidence: Licence, claims review and removal evidence.

IR06 Fair response, complaints and appeal

IR06-01 Factual response

Provide evidence-based draft findings and 15 calendar days for factual response, with reasoned extensions where appropriate. Correct supported factual error transparently. Response periods shall not delay necessary urgent protection.

Evidence: Draft report, response and resolution.

IR06-02 Independent appeal

Allow appeal within 30 calendar days of decision notice. A different three-person competent conflict-free panel decides by at least two reasoned votes. Target outcome within 45 calendar days after complete evidence, explain delay and provide updates. Appeal does not automatically stay protection.

Evidence: Appeal, independent votes and outcome notice.

IR06-03 Complaint investigation

Provide accessible channels for programme conduct, misleading recognition and professional-integrity concerns. Triage serious risk, assign an uninvolved investigator and protect good-faith reporting. Distinguish technical error, reasonable disagreement and issues outside IAF's remit.

Evidence: Triage, investigation and reasoned response.

IR06-04 Fair disclosure and correction

Give sufficient reasons for meaningful response while protecting justified confidentiality. Correct material procedural or factual error and assess similar cases. IAF shall not imply that recognition makes it the adjudicator or financial guarantor of every client dispute.

Evidence: Disclosure rationale and systemic correction.

IR07 Records, confidentiality and security

IR07-01 Protected evidence review

Bind IAF personnel and providers to confidentiality, role-based access and lawful transfer controls. Use minimised extracts and protected original review. If essential facts cannot be lawfully verified, defer the affected conclusion rather than claim unrestricted assurance.

Evidence: Access, confidentiality and protected-review record.

IR07-02 Retention and integrity

IAF shall retain case and decision evidence ten years after expiry or withdrawal, subject to binding limits and lawful holds. Preserve material corrections and authentication, minimise unnecessary personal data and test recovery. Case retention does not authorise public disclosure of confidential engagement files.

Evidence: Retention, integrity and recovery/disposal controls.

IR07-03 Incident response

Contain compromise of applicant information or registry integrity, preserve evidence and independently reconcile authoritative records. Notify affected parties under applicable duties. A questionable status record remains unresolved until verified.

Evidence: Incident chronology, reconciliation and notice.

IR07-04 Traceable decisions

Identify case, role, time, source evidence and authority for every material action. Preserve decisions through staff or platform change. Typed names require supporting authority/authentication; blank templates shall not be presented as issued recognition or expert reports.

Evidence: Case trail and authenticated approvals.

IR08 Launch validation and programme development

IR08-01 Representative pilots

Before live operation complete at least four pilots: a sole practice, a multidisciplinary firm, a disputed physical investigation and a remote/digital practice. Include a failed or contested case. Verify competence, independence, reviewer safeguards, duration, appeal and status correction; close essential gaps before launch.

Essential gate. Evidence: Pilot results and authorised launch decision.

IR08-02 Independent operator assurance

Audit programme operation annually and obtain an independent review at least every three years. Examine competence, conflicts, decision consistency, complaints, protection and registry accuracy. Correct weaknesses and review affected recognition decisions.

Evidence: Annual audit and independent programme review.

IR08-03 Controlled improvement

Consult relevant professional, technical and user interests, assess emerging methods and actual errors, and publish controlled revisions with effective dates. Guidance and transition notices shall not silently waive essential requirements or invent retrospective conformity.

Evidence: Consultation, impact review and approved changes.

IR08-04 Substantiated global acceptance

Build confidence through transparent scope and verifiable outcomes. Evidence any specific customer, forum, manufacturer or public acceptance separately. Global design and IAF membership shall not be described as universal licensing, court acceptance or legal equivalence.

Evidence: Acceptance evidence and truthful programme claims.

Annex A - Normative applicability and decision logic

A1 Requirement map

Evaluate all 100 common controls, PRC and every other applicable professional profile, and each triggered domain. The 32 internal-directive requirements govern the relevant applicant and IAF duties. Obtain separate independent operator evidence for IAF duties. Additional claimed IAF texts require exact edition and complete clause-level evidence mapping.

A2 Outcomes

Met requires sufficient evidence. Minor is an isolated lapse; Major a systemic or consequential failure; Critical a serious-harm or severe-integrity condition. Pending is unresolved evidence, not a pass. NA requires inherent non-applicability with reasons and reviewer acceptance. Missing resources, outsourcing or unavailable evidence is not NA. No score establishes conformity.

A3 Initial and new scope

Require six months of implemented controls, internal audit, management review and three actual completed engagements per discipline/hub. Verify each independent lead has 24 months relevant practice and three representative verified assignments in the prior 36 months per authorised discipline. All applicable requirements must be Met and all findings effectively closed. Private readiness creates no public provisional status.

A4 Active findings

An isolated active Minor may remain open at most 90 calendar days with essential assurance protected. Major requires immediate containment and a 30-day closure target, then suspension review if unresolved. Critical requires immediate protective review. Finding clocks run from written notice; urgent protection runs from awareness. Initial grant allowances are not relaxed.

Annex B - Normative scope and professional roster

B1 Corporate scope

Record programme/edition, case and record IDs, legal holder/jurisdiction, contracting entity, delivering hub/type, discipline, profiles/domains, vehicle/technology/task boundaries, intended use, permissions, external contributions, exclusions, scope version and status/effective/expiry dates. Governance-only functions provide real oversight evidence rather than fictitious client assignments.

B2 Individual authorisation

Record professional ID, identity and credential verification, relevant experience, actual assignment contribution, three recent cases per discipline, technical challenge, role, limits, dates, development and review. Distinguish trainee, contributor, independent lead, reviewer and issuer. Prior employment can support individual experience if verified; it does not automatically supply the applicant practice history.

B3 Scope integrity

A role or discipline exclusion shall be technically coherent and not conceal a shared failure. Loss of a key expert can undermine affected scope despite unchanged corporate identity. Neither a professional move nor a practice acquisition automatically transfers recognition. Underlying permissions and forum-specific acceptance remain separate.

Annex C - Normative coverage, duration and samples

C1 Hub coverage

Assess every delivering hub at initial and renewal stages; review every hub annually. Physical technical facilities handling subjects require physical initial, renewal and annual assessment. A remote-only office may use secure live observation and original-source review only with an uninvolved reviewer's recorded adequacy approval; otherwise visit physically or defer. Client locations remain subject to engagement evidence and risk-based observation.

C2 Personnel coverage

Initial and renewal directly interview and technically challenge every named independent lead in every authorised discipline. Annually cover all new/materially changed leads and adverse cases, plus $\text{ceil}(\sqrt{N})$ of the remaining lead population. Deduplicate mandatory groups, rotate so every lead is covered within three years and expand for risk. A numerical floor cannot excuse inadequate discipline coverage.

C3 Minimum effort

Initial/renewal: two central auditor-days plus one per hub up to ten professionals, two for 11-50 and three above 50. Add one hub-day for each material factor: novel consequential method, hazardous/destructive activity, complex critical outsourcing and unresolved systemic risk. Annual: one central day plus one per physical technical facility and half a day per remote-only hub. Add necessary time; exclude travel and duplicate hour credit.

C4 Allocation and evidence

Physical assessment spans at least one full operating day with at least half on-site time on observation, interviews and witnessing. Review at least three completed engagements per discipline/hub and enlarge for risk, diversity and adverse evidence. Preserve population and selection rationale. Safe demonstrations supplement competence but do not replace actual engagements. The two-assessor minimum and full named-lead coverage require additional time where floors are insufficient.

Annex D - Normative independence, decision and status

D1 Separation

At least two competent assessors collect evidence. An uninvolved competent technical reviewer checks it. Three uninvolved competent panel members all participate; at least two reasoned votes are required for every disposition. Grant and restoration also require all applicable gates. Screen IAF case personnel over at least 36 months and longer for residual risk. This is distinct from ordinary independent professional-review fees.

D2 Term and surveillance

Maximum recognition term is three years, with surveillance by months 12 and 24 and annual hub/personnel coverage under Annex C. Apply for renewal at least six months before expiry. Pending renewal, appeal, membership or payment does not extend the term. Overdue essential surveillance requires protective review.

D3 Urgent protection and appeal

The programme manager with an independent technical lead may authorise proportionate urgent interim suspension; the independent panel reviews it within five business days. Allow 15 calendar days for factual response and appeal within 30 calendar days of notice. A different three-person panel targets an outcome within 45 calendar days after complete evidence. Necessary protection has no automatic stay.

D4 Status integrity

Applicant and Under Assessment are inactive. Corporate Recognition is active only within approved scope; Restricted retains expressly stated active scope. Suspended, Expired and Withdrawn are inactive for affected scope. Restoration is a dated event preserving history, not backdated continuity. Publish protective changes normally within two business days, sooner for urgent risk, and retain actual effective time.

Annex E - Normative engagement and professional report chain

E1 Assignment evidence

Link engagement ID, practice/hub, instructions, client authority, intended users/use, conflict decision, named roles, competence, subject identity, lawful evidence access, original sources, methods, observations, calculations, assumptions, alternatives, uncertainty and independent review. Retain authentic technical materials relied upon; the scheme's self-contained format does not prohibit citations in professional reports.

E2 Review and issue

Obtain competent independent review before consequential issue, preserving queries, reperformance and resolutions. The reviewer shall not have created or directed the conclusion. Sole practices may use competent external reviewers paid independently of outcome. Unresolved essential disagreement prevents presenting the affected conclusion as settled. Authenticate report ID/version, issuer, date, recipients and bounded reliance.

E3 Correction

Promptly assess a material error or invalid basis, protect affected users, review other reports sharing the cause and communicate corrections or withdrawal through a lawful route. Preserve original and replacement links. Do not silently overwrite or withhold a necessary protective correction over fees. A genuine report can still be technically invalid or withdrawn.

E4 Retention

Retain necessary professional case evidence at least ten years after final issue or case closure, whichever is later, subject to binding retention limits and lawful holds. IAF case records remain ten years after expiry/withdrawal on the same basis. Minimise personal identifiers, preserve essential lawful evidence and maintain custody after personnel departure or practice closure.

Annex F - Normative document control and international implementation

F1 Hierarchy

The Standard, internal directives and normative annexes prevail. An adopted implementation notice may set operating detail only within those rules. Status and Mark Rules govern claims within the Standard; manuals explain implementation and assessment; guide and forms support use. A form or example cannot waive a requirement.

F2 Additional claims

This is a self-contained practice-quality baseline. Map each additionally claimed IAF text by exact edition, approval status, scope and clause. Obtain separate programme decisions where required. PPR does not confer another IAF approval, individual licence, report endorsement or vehicle approval.

F3 Launch and assurance

Before live operation record adoption, competent impartial resources, at least four pilots covering sole practice, multidisciplinary firm, disputed physical investigation and remote/digital practice, including a failed or contested case. Close essential gaps and test authoritative verification and manual fallback. Audit operation annually and independently review the programme at least every three years.

F4 International use

Apply consistent requirements wherever lawful access and competent assessment are possible. Determine local permissions, professional duties, data limits and customer/forum acceptance for actual work. Global use is an objective, not proof of universal legal authority or acceptance. Introduce future methods through controlled validation, competence, real evidence and independent scope decisions.

Normative deadlines and controlled records

Action	Time	Condition
Initial / extension history	At least 6 months	Implemented controls for each discipline/hub; internal audit and management review complete.
Actual engagement sample	At least 3 per discipline/hub	Real completed work; enlarge sample for risk and diversity.
Independent lead experience	At least 24 months	Relevant practice plus 3 verified assignments in prior 36 months per discipline.
Internal audit and review	Before initial grant; annually	All included hubs and applicable scope.
IAF conflict look-back	At least 36 months	Extend for residual risk; not a ban on ordinary independent case-review fees.
Factual response	15 calendar days	Reasoned extension possible without delaying protection.
Initial finding closure	Before grant	All applicable requirements Met; no open findings.
Active Minor	Within 90 calendar days	Essential assurance protected; clock from written notice.

Action	Time	Condition
Active Major	30-calendar-day closure target	Immediate containment; suspension review if unresolved.
Critical risk	Immediate protective review	Act from awareness; do not await formal notice.
Interim suspension review	Within 5 business days	Independent three-person panel.
Serious notice to IAF	Within 48 hours of awareness	Earlier applicable duties and emergency action take precedence.
Material changes	Planned: before; unplanned: 5 days	Calendar days; serious-incident clock also applies.
Surveillance / personnel	By months 12 and 24	Annual hub review; physical technical visits; all leads challenged within 3 years.
Maximum term / renewal	3 years / apply 6 months early	No automatic extension past expiry.
Appeal filing	Within 30 calendar days	From decision notice.
Appeal outcome	45-calendar-day target	After complete evidence; explain delays.
Protective registry update	Normally within 2 business days	Sooner for urgent risk; retain actual effective time.
Professional case retention	At least 10 years	After final issue or case closure, whichever is later; binding limits and lawful holds.
IAF case retention	10 years after expiry/withdrawal	Binding limits and lawful holds; minimise personal information.
Consequential technical review	Before issue	Independent competent challenge; no retrospective rubber stamp.
Operator assurance	Annual / independent every 3 years	Four representative pilots and essential-gap closure before launch.

Document suite and use

Document	Function
Standard and Internal Directives	Normative requirements and programme directives.
Applicant Guide	Applicant preparation and interpretation.
Professional Practice and Evidence Manual	Professional implementation, evidence and worked examples.
Audit and Recognition Manual	Controlled assessment and decision procedures.
Status and Mark Usage Rules	Public status, professional claims and mark rules.
Corporate Recognition Application	Fillable recognition application and declarations.
Practice Scope and Professional Roster	Entity/hub/discipline/personnel and IAF adoption records.
Self Assessment and Evidence Dossier	Requirement-level implemented practice and evidence.
Assessment Checklist	204 criteria with result fields and exact source-page references.
Governance and Monitoring Toolkit	28 governance, decision and monitoring templates.
Engagement and Expert Report Dossier	16 engagement and expert-report templates.