



Anode Sustainability Certification Promotion Services

Impartiality Policy

公正性政策

PY03-ASCP

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ASCP is committed to contributing to a harmonious and lasting natural, social and business environment! ASCP 致力于为和谐持久的自然、社会和商业环境做出贡献!

1.0 Purpose 目的

Impartiality is a fundamental element of any credible assurance system. ASCP, aims to give confidence to its certified organisations that they meet a set of standards and in turn, the organisation's clients / consumers can have confidence that they are receiving a quality service or product. Among the principles for inspiring confidence are independence, impartiality and competence both in actions and appearance. 公正是任何可靠保证制度的基本要素。ASCP 的目的是给其认证的组织信心，使他们符合一套标准，反过来，组织的客户/消费者可以有信心，他们正在接受高质量的服务或产品。激发信心的原则包括独立、公正和行为和外表上的能力。

This policy explains ASCP's approach towards impartiality and describes the mechanisms in place which shall prevent us from partial decision-taking. 这一政策解释了 ASCP 对公正性的态度，并描述了防止我们做出部分决策的机制。

2.0 Scope 范围

This policy applies to all ASCP employees, contractors, the Leadership Team and the Impartiality Committee. 本政策适用于所有 ASCP 员工、合作方、领导团队和公正性委员会。

3.0 Terms and Definitions 术语和定义

Impartiality is in place when decisions are based on objective criteria, rather than on the basis of bias, prejudice, or preferring the benefit of one party over another. In other words impartiality is the result of the actual and perceived presence of objectivity. 当决策基于客观标准，而不是基于偏见、偏见或偏爱一方的利益而不是另一方时，公正性就到位了。换句话说，公正性是客观存在的实际和感知的结果。

Partiality: Conversely, partiality arises in assurance services when the assurance body's decisions are not based on objective evidence of conformity (or non-conformity), but instead its decisions are influenced by other interests or by other parties. Partiality may arise where there are: 偏袒：相反，在保证服务中，当保证机构的决定不是基于符合性（或不符合性）的客观证据，而是其决定受到其他利益或其他方的影响时，就会产生偏袒。在下列情况下可能会出现偏袒：

- a. **Self-interest threats:** threats that arise from a person or body acting in their own interest. By way of example, a concern related to assurance, as a threat to impartiality, would be financial self-interest. 自利威胁：因个人或团体为自身利益行事而产生的威胁。举例来说，与保证有关的问题，作为对公正性的威胁，将是财务上的私利。
- b. **Self-review threats:** threats that arise from a person or body reviewing the work done by themselves. Auditing the client to whom the assurance body provided consultancy would be a self-review threat. 自我审查威胁：由个人或团体审查自己完成的工作而产生的威胁。审计审计机构向其提供咨询的客户将是一种自我审查的威胁。
- c. **Familiarity (or trust) threats:** threats that arise from a person or body being too familiar with or trusting of another person instead of seeking audit evidence. 熟悉（或信任）威胁：由于个人或机构过于熟悉或信任另一个人而不是寻求审计证据而产生的威胁。
- d. **Intimidation threats:** threats that arise from a person or body having a perception of being coerced openly or secretly, such as a threat from a person in a position of power, such as a superior in the organization. 恫吓性威胁：由个人或团体感觉到被公开或

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秘密地胁迫而产生的威胁，例如来自有权力的人的威胁，例如组织中的上级。

Independence is freedom from situations and relationships which make it probable that a reasonable and informed third party would conclude that objectivity either is impaired or could be impaired. Examples for these situations and relationships are: ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, marketing and payment of a sales commission or other inducement for the referral of new clients. Independence is connected to and supports objectivity (more in section 6). 独立性是指不受某些情况和关系的影响，这些情况和关系可能使一个理性和知情的第三方断定客观性受到损害或可能受到损害。这些情况和关系的例子有：所有权、治理、管理、人员、共享资源、财务、合同、营销和支付销售佣金或其他引荐新客户的诱因。独立性与客观性相关并支持客观性（详见第 6 节）。

4.0 Management Independence 管理的独立性

To give confidence and maintain its credibility, ASCP shall ensure its certification activities will always be undertaken impartially. The ASCP top management shall have commitment to impartiality. 为了给人信心和保持其信誉，ASCP 应确保其认证活动始终公正地进行。ASCP 最高管理者应承诺公正性。

ASCP itself and top management shall not compromise reliability of certification services by finance pressure, commercial interest, business links, participation in any form of violation (physical or non-physical). ASCP 本身和最高管理层不得因财务压力、商业利益、业务联系、参与任何形式的违规行为（物理或非物理）而损害认证服务的可靠性。

● Internal ownership structure 内部股东结构

ASCP top management shall ensure each company within the ownership kept their impartiality. Each company is subject to the supervision of the relevant government agencies and the unified management of the headquarter to ensure the impartiality of the operation and activities.

ASCP 最高管理者应确保所属各公司保持公正性。各公司均接受政府相关部门的监督和总部的统一管理，确保经营活动的公正性。

Each company, including their staff, shall make their own impartiality commitment according to policies of its own and/or headquarter, industrial regulations, requirements of monitoring agencies of local government & third parties and local laws & regulations, etc.

各公司及其员工应根据本公司及/或总部的政策、行业法规、当地政府及第三方监测机构的要求、当地法律法规等作出自己的公正承诺。

Impartiality risk of each company must be assessed to identify the existed and potential risks, and the risk is caused by internal activities of company itself or by the interaction of companies.

If applicable, companies shall submit risk assessment report to the headquarter.

必须对每个公司的公正性风险进行评估，以识别存在的和潜在的风险，风险是由公司自身的内部活动或公司之间的相互作用引起的。如适用，公司应向总部提交风险评估报告。

Risk and risk source must be analyzed to find the sufficient, efficient and reasonable method to eliminate, mitigate or control risks and its source.

必须对风险和风险来源进行分析，找到充分、有效和合理的方法来消除、减轻或控制风险和风险来源。

If companies interaction activities could compromise the impartiality of ASCP, ASCP shall terminate any interaction immediately and report to the headquarter, if needed.

如果公司的互动活动可能损害 ASCP 的公正性，ASCP 应立即终止任何互动，并在必要时向总部报告。

● External business links 外部商业关联

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Impartiality risk assessment must be conducted before the establishment of any business link with other external party. The risk assessment must be conducted based on sufficient and solid information of the external party, and necessary background check.

在与其他外部方建立业务联系之前，必须进行公正性风险评估。风险评估必须在充分可靠的外部信息基础上进行，并进行必要的背景调查。

Identified existed and/ or potential risk shall be analyzed to confirm the risk and risk source. The result of risk assessment shall be discussed between ASCP and external party to settle differences, and then ensure sufficient, efficient and reasonable method to eliminate, mitigate or control risks and it source.

对已识别的存在和/或潜在风险进行分析，确认风险和风险源。风险评估结果应由 ASCP 与外部方进行讨论，以解决分歧，并确保有充分、有效、合理的方法来消除、减轻或控制风险及其来源。

The external party, with acceptable risk and/or solutions, shall make their impartiality commitment to secure the impartiality of ASCP and the party themselves.

具有可接受风险和/或解决方案的外部方应作出公正承诺，以确保 ASCP 和自身的公正。

Relevant records shall be well retained, such as risk assessment report, commitment, etc.

做好风险评估报告、承诺书等相关记录的保存。

5.0 Individual Independence 个人的独立性

Individual independence is a prerequisite for impartial certification and verification work, as information from the field is gathered and lays the foundation for the further process. Independence relates to the circumstances surrounding e.g. an audit, including the financial, employment, business and personal relationships between the auditor/decision maker and the audited client.

个人独立性是公正的认证和审核工作的先决条件，因为从现场收集的信息为进一步的过程奠定了基础。独立性与审核环境有关，包括审核员/决策者与被审核客户之间的财务、雇佣、业务和个人关系。

Threats to auditor or decision maker impartiality are sources of potential bias that may compromise, or may reasonably be expected to compromise an auditor's or decision makers' objectivity and attitude to make unbiased audit observations, recommendations, audit conclusions or compliance decisions.

对审核员或决策者公正性的威胁是潜在偏见的来源，这些偏见可能损害或可能合理地预期损害审核员或决策者做出公正的审核观察、建议、审核结论或合规决策的客观性和态度。

ASCP actively manages the independence of its auditors and decision makers. The following structures and measures are implemented:

ASCP 积极管理其审核员和决策者的独立性。实施了以下结构和措施：

- 1) **Awareness raising:** the topic of independence is regularly raised and discussed during auditor and/or decision maker training (workshops, webinars, etc.). 提高意识：在审核员和/或决策者培训（研讨会、网络研讨会等）期间，定期提出和讨论独立性的话题。
- 2) **Independence declaration:** by contract the auditor and decision maker is requested to disguise any problems with independence. Violations will lead to a contract termination. This Independence Declaration is renewed every three years during the auditor on-site evaluation. 独立性声明：根据合同，审核员和决策者被要求不能掩盖任何独立性问题。违反将导致合同终止。本独立声明每三年在审核员现场评估期间更新一次。
- 3) **Job assignment:** auditors and decision makers are solely selected by ASCP. The client has no influence on the selection, except if an Independence Risk is disguised. 工作分配：审核员

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和决策者由 ASCP 单独挑选。客户对选择没有影响，除非独立风险被掩盖。

- 4) **Independent job functions:** auditors, report reviewers and decision makers MUST NOT be the same person, moreover, report reviewers and decision makers shall NOT involved in audit processes.独立的工作职能：审核员、报告审核员和决策者不得为同一人，且报告审核员和决策者不得参与审核过程。
- 5) **Auditor rotation:** no auditor will be auditing a client more than 3 consecutive times (follow-up audits excluded).审核员轮岗：审核员对客户的连续审核不得超过 3 次（不包括跟踪审核）。
- 6) **Prohibition of consultancy:** after consulting an organisation or performing training on the application of the certification, an auditor is not allowed to audit the same organization for a period of three years.禁止咨询：在咨询组织或进行认证申请培训后，审核员在三年内不得对同一组织进行审核。
- 7) **Fees:** auditor and decision maker fees are solely paid by ASCP. The client thus has no direct relation with the auditor and therefore the economic independence is not a threat as there is no economic bond between the auditor and the client.费用：审核员和决策者费用由 ASCP 单独支付。因此，客户与审核员没有直接关系，因此经济独立性不会构成威胁，因为审核员与客户之间没有经济联系。
- 8) **Disclosure:** the audit report as signed by the (leader) auditor is fully documented in the software system. Parts of the system are accessible to the client.披露：审核员（组长）签署的审核报告在软件系统中完整记录。客户端可以访问系统的某些部分。
- 9) **Market forces:** there is no incentive for an auditor to have a client certified or not, as the auditor has no influence on the audit assignments by ASCP.市场压力：由于审核员对 ASCP 的审核任务没有影响，因此审核员没有动力为客户认证或不认证。
- 10) **Oversight:** in ASCP monitoring of the auditors is performed in accordance with the auditor competence system. To ensure that this is effectively working, the auditors' work is examined by an independent body, all of our accreditation bodies.监督：在 ASCP 中，按照审核员能力体系对审核员进行监督。为了确保有效运作，审核员的工作由一个独立的机构，即我们所有的认可机构进行审核。
- 11) **External individual:** that provide service to ASCP or provide service to ASCP's client on behalf of ASCP, must be screened by CV reviewing, background check and be required to sign the service agreement, which describes the impartiality and confidentiality obligations.外部人员：为 ASCP 提供服务或代表 ASCP 为 ASCP 的客户提供服务的人员，必须通过简历审查、背景调查进行筛选，并要求签署服务协议，协议中规定了公正性和保密义务。

6.0 Threat Identification 威胁识别

To prevent such occurrences of auditor or decision maker compromise, ASCP will identify, analyse, evaluate, treat, monitor and document these risks. To achieve an acceptable level of risk, the organisation will use documented, monitored, reviewed and evaluated risk management strategies to demonstrate the elimination or mitigation of any potential bias.

为防止此类审核员或决策者妥协的发生，ASCP 将识别、分析、评估、处理、监控并记录这些风险。为了达到可接受的风险水平，组织将使用记录、监测、审查和评估的风险管理策略来证明消除或减轻任何潜在的偏见。

In order to understand the nature of any threats and their potential impact on auditor or decision maker impartiality, the organisation will identify the types of threats posed by specific activities,

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relationships or other circumstances.

为了了解任何威胁的性质及其对审核员或决策者公正性的潜在影响，组织将识别由特定活动、关系或其他情况构成的威胁类型。

- a. **Self-interest threats: threats that arise from a person or body acting in their own interest. A concern related to certification, as a threat to impartiality, is financial self-interest.** 自利威胁：由个人或团体为自己的利益行事而产生的威胁。与认证相关的一个问题，作为对公正性的威胁，是经济上的私利。
- b. **Self-review threats: threats that arise from a person or body reviewing the work done by themselves. Auditing the management systems of a client to whom the certification body provided management systems consultancy would be a self-review threat.** 自我审查威胁：由个人或团体审查自己完成的工作而产生的威胁。对认证机构提供管理体系咨询的客户的管理体系进行审核将是一种自我审查的威胁。
- c. **Familiarity (or trust) threats: threats that arise from a person or body being too familiar with or trusting of another person instead of seeking audit evidence.** 熟悉（或信任）威胁：由于个人或机构过于熟悉或信任另一个人而不是寻求审核证据而产生的威胁。
- d. **Intimidation threats: threats that arise from a person or body having a perception of being coerced openly or secretly, such as a threat to be replaced or reported to a supervisor.** 恫吓性威胁：由于个人或团体感到公开或秘密地受到胁迫而产生的威胁，例如威胁要被替换或向主管报告。

The organisation will continually review impartiality risk through established management and risk review processes.组织将通过已建立的管理和风险评审流程持续评审公正性风险。

7.0 General Approach 一般方法

Below the general approach in addressing potential Impartiality Risks is described:以下是解决潜在公正性风险的一般方法：

1. **Recognize a potential or existing impartiality risk;**识别潜在的或现有的公正性风险；
2. **Judge the chance of it leading to harm;**判断它导致伤害的可能性；
3. **Decide what level of risk is acceptable;**决定什么程度的风险是可接受的；
4. **Reduce the risk to a tolerable level;**将风险降低到可接受的水平；
5. **Eliminate the situation if the risk cannot be managed.**如果风险无法管理，消除这种情况。

8.0 Impartiality cases Procedure 公证事件程序

Before any case can be processed according to this policy, the possible Impartiality cases need to become visible thus they need to be reported to Credibility Assurance. The awareness and sensitivity on the topic of impartiality needs to be well trained and understood by all ASCP staff. As a basic measure, all new and returning staff is trained on the importance of impartiality and the procedure at hand.

在根据此政策处理任何案件之前，可能的公正性案件需要变得可见，因此需要将其报告给信誉保证。所有 ASCP 工作人员都需要对公正性的意识和敏感性进行良好的培训和理解。作为一项基本措施，对所有新的和返回的工作人员进行关于公正的重要性和现有程序的培训。

In the following is described how Impartiality cases are brought forward to Credibility Assurance

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for further processing: 以下是公正性个案如何提交诚信保证处作进一步处理:

8.1. Whistleblowing 举报

Staff and auditors are asked to report to Credibility Assurance: 要求工作人员和审核员向信誉保证部报告:

- any cases where they identified political or some other type of interference in certification or verification decision-making; 在认证或核查决策中发现政治或其他类型干扰的任何情况;
- any other case where they identified a potential Impartiality Risk. 任何其他他们认为存在潜在公正性风险的案例。

8.2. Engagement of the Leadership 领导层的参与

All reported cases are centrally documented Credibility Assurance. In the event the logged case shows that exerted pressures have led us to overstep the borders of the Quality Management System, the Credibility Assurance Supervisor has the responsibility to report to the Executive Manager. He/She will then analyse the incident and decide on a case-to-case basis on an appropriate escalation method: either directs the concerns to the Executive Manager or directly to the Leadership in case of high severity. In any way all proceedings must be centrally documented by Credibility Assurance to be presented to the Impartiality Committee. 所有报告的案例都有集中记录的可信度保证。如果记录的事件表明施加的压力导致我们超越了质量管理体系的界限, 信誉保证主管有责任向执行经理报告。然后, 他/她将对事件进行分析, 并根据具体情况采取适当的升级方法: 要么将问题告知执行经理, 要么在严重情况下直接告知领导层。在任何情况下, 所有程序都必须由信誉保证中心记录, 并提交给公正委员会。

8.3. Engagement of the Impartiality Committee 公正性委员会的参与

The Credibility Assurance Supervisor will include a summary of all logged Impartiality cases and observations into the Submission Report for the Management Review. The final Management Review Report will be presented to the Impartiality Committee. 诚信保证主管将把所有记录在案的公正性案例和观察结果的摘要纳入管理评审提交报告。最终的管理评审报告将提交公正性委员会。

The Chair of the Impartiality Committee will then pick up to three cases from the list which will be presented in further details in the IC meeting. The IC reviews the process as described in this policy by hearing the chosen cases. 然后, 公正性委员会主席将从清单中挑选最多三个案例, 并将在委员会会议上进一步详细介绍。本政策所述的程序, 由公正性委员会选定的个案。

9.0 Impartiality safeguards 公正性保障

ASCP will have safeguards in place that mitigate or eliminate threats to impartiality of ASCP and auditor. These safeguards will include prohibitions, restrictions, disclosures, policies, procedures, practices, standards, rules, institutional arrangements, and environmental conditions. These safeguards will be regularly reviewed in management and risk reviews to ensure their continuing applicability.

ASCP 将有适当的保障措施来减轻或消除对 ASCP 和审核员公正性的威胁。这些保障措施将包括禁止、限制、披露、政策、程序、做法、标准、规则、制度安排和环境条件。将在管理和风险审查中定期审查这些保障措施, 以确保其继续适用。

9.1. General 通用

Impartiality safeguards will exist in the ASCP management system and include: 在 ASCP 管理体系

Owner: Executive Manager
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Reviewed by: President
Registered & reviewed

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中存在公正性保障措施，包括：

- Ensuring there is top management commitment to impartiality; 确保最高管理层对公正性的承诺；
- Maintaining an enabling safeguards environment for auditors and decision makers; 为审核员和决策者维持有利的保障环境；
- Maintaining a culture that stresses the expectation that auditors and decision makers will act in the wider interest and the importance of good audits and auditor impartiality; 维持一种文化，强调审核员和决策者将为更广泛的利益行事，以及良好审核和审核员公正性的重要性；
- Maintaining a professional learning environment that supports behaviour of all personnel that is consistent with auditor and decision maker impartiality; 维持一个专业的学习环境，支持所有人员的行为与审核员和决策者的公正性相一致；
- Requiring auditing and decision-making personnel to sign and adhere to a code of ethics and code of conduct including rules relating to impartiality; 要求审核和决策人员签署和遵守道德守则和行为守则，包括有关公正的规则；
- Management systems that include policies, procedures, and practices directly related to maintaining auditor and decision maker impartiality; 管理体系，包括与保持审核员和决策者公正性直接相关的政策、程序和实践；
- Dialogue with relevant interested parties on the perception of impartiality and any feedback they may give; 与相关利益方就公正性的看法和他们可能给出的任何反馈进行对话；
- Maintaining other policies, procedures, and practices, such as those concerning the rotation of staff, internal audit, and requirements for internal consultation on technical issues; 维护其他政策、程序和实践，如员工轮岗、内部审核和技术问题内部咨询要求；
- Significantly interested parties shall be identified and invited as the members of Impartiality Committee. (Such interested parties can include clients of ASCP, customers of clients, manufacturers, suppliers, users, conformity assessment experts, representatives of industry trade associations, representatives of governmental regulatory bodies or other governmental services, and representatives of non-governmental organizations, including consumer organizations.) 应确定有重大利害关系的各方，并邀请他们作为公正性委员会的成员。（这些利益相关方可以包括 ASCP 的客户、客户的客户、制造商、供应商、用户、合格评定专家、行业协会的代表、政府监管机构或其他政府部门的代表，以及非政府组织（包括消费者组织）的代表。）
- Employee and contractor hiring, training, promotion, retention, and reward policies, procedures, and practices that emphasize the importance of auditor and decision maker impartiality, the potential threats posed by various circumstances that auditors working for QIP Certification may face, and the need for auditors and decision makers to evaluate their impartiality with respect to a specific client after considering all safeguards in place to mitigate or eliminate those threats. 员工和合作方的招聘、培训、晋升、保留和奖励政策、程序和实践强调审核员和决策者公正性的重要性，审核员从事 QIP 认证可能面临的各种情况所构成的潜在威胁，以及审核员和决策者在考虑了减轻或消除这些威胁的所有保障措施后，评估其对特定客户的公正性的必要性。
- Outsourced procurement of auditors and decision makers will be further protected for risk of impartiality by placing it within a process structure for declaration of any pecuniary interest to guarantee that the safeguards required are implemented. This part of the organisation's structure will ensure that the organisation can demonstrate its impartiality to informed and disinterested third parties. 通过将审核人员和决策者的外包采购置于申报任何金钱利益的流程结

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构中，以确保执行所需的保障措施，将进一步保护其不受公正性风险的影响。组织结构的这一部分将确保组织能够向知情和公正的第三方展示其公正性。

9.2. Risk Conditions 风险条件

● Company relationships 公司关系

In company relationships, a relationship presenting a risk to impartiality can be based on ownership, governance, management, personnel, shared resources, finances, contracts, marketing (including branding), and payment of a sales commission or other inducement for e.g. the referral of new Clients. ASCP shall identify risk and demonstrate how it eliminates or mitigates such risk.在公司关系中，对公正性构成风险的关系可以建立在所有权、治理、管理、人员、共享资源、财务、合同、营销（包括品牌）、支付销售佣金或其他诱因（如推荐新客户）的基础上。ASCP 应识别风险，并证明如何消除或减轻此类风险。

ASCP shall ensure that activities of separate legal entities with which it has relationships, do not compromise the impartiality of its certification activities. This also applies to separate legal entities that have a relationship with the legal entity of which ASCP forms a part. ASCP 应确保与其有关系的独立法人的活动不影响其认证活动的公正性。这也适用于与 ASCP 所属的法律实体有关系的独立法律实体。

● Conflict of Interest 利益冲突

To ensure that there is no conflict of interest, personnel (including those acting in a managerial capacity) who have provided consultancy, or been employed by a client, shall not be used by the certification body to audit, review, make certification decisions or to review or approve the resolution of a complaint or appeal for that client within three (3) years following the end of the consultancy or employment.

为确保不存在利益冲突，在咨询或雇佣结束后的三(3)年内，认证机构不得使用为客户提供咨询或雇用的人员（包括以管理身份行事的人员）进行审核、审核、做出认证决定或审核或批准客户投诉或上诉的解决方案。

ASCP and any part of the same legal entity and entities under its organizational control shall NOT: ASCP 及其同一法人实体的任何部分及其组织控制下的实体不得：

1. be the designer, manufacturer, installer, distributor or maintainer of the certified product; 是认证产品的设计者、制造商、安装者、分销商或维护者；
2. be the designer, implementer, operator or maintainer of the certified process; 是认证过程的设计者、实施者、操作者或维护者；
3. be the designer, implementer, provider or maintainer of the certified service. 成为认证服务的设计者、实现者、提供者或维护者。

● Consultancy 咨询

ASCP shall ensure no consultancy services be provided or involved in its activities in any form. ASCP 应确保不以任何形式提供或参与其活动的咨询服务。

ASCP shall not offer or provide management system consultancy or internal auditing to its clients where the certification scheme requires the evaluation of the client's management system. 当认证方案要求对客户的管理体系进行评价时，ASCP 不得向客户提供或提供管理体系咨询或内部审核。

● Gray services 隐含服务

During services, ASCP team is only allowed to explain its findings and/or clarify the requirements of normative documents, but shall not give prescriptive advice or consultancy as part of an audit

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or training.

在服务期间，ASCP 团队只允许解释其发现和/或澄清规范性文件的要求，但不得作为审核或培训的一部分提供说明性建议或咨询。

● Training 培训

During training, ASCP services only cover generic information that is freely available in the public domain and shall not provide company-specific solutions and not be conducted one-on-one with the certification client.

在培训期间，ASCP 服务仅涵盖公共领域免费提供的通用信息，不得提供公司特定的解决方案，也不得与认证客户一对一进行。

● Templates 模板

All templates for Clients shall be free and publicly available, shall not contain any company specific solutions and mandatory.

为客户提供的模板都是免费和公开的，不得包含任何公司特定的解决方案和强制性的。

Revision History 历史版本

Revision # 版本号	Effective date 生效日期	Section 章节	Change Description 变更描述
A00	01/12/2020	All	Initial edition released.
A01	02/06/2022	5.0 11)	add
A03	30/07/2022	4.0 Management Independence 管理独立性	Added 'Internal ownership structure' and 'External business links'增加了“内部所有权结构”和“外部业务联系”
A04	14/11/2023	9.1 General 通用	Added the requirement of IC Member 增加 IC 成员的要求
A05	22/11/2024	9.2High Risk Conditions 高风险条件 9.1General 通用	Title:High Risk Conditions change Risk Conditions 高风险条件调成成风险条件 Deleted: A minimum of one of the members of the Impartiality Committee will have a lived experience of the human services sector; 删除：公正委员会至少有一名成员具有人力服务部门的实际经验；