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Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems —

Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes

Tracteurs et matériels agricoles et forestiers — Parties des systèmes de commande relatives à la sécurité —

Partie 4: Procédés de production, de fonctionnement, de modification et d'entretien

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 25119-4 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 23, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry*, Subcommittee SC 19, *Agricultural electronics*.

ISO 25119 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems*:

— *Part 1: General principles for design and development*

— *Part 2: Concept phase*

— *Part 3: Series development, hardware and software*

— *Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes*

Introduction

ISO 25119 sets out an approach to the design and assessment, for all safety life cycle activities, of safety-relevant systems comprising electrical and/or electronic and/or programmable electronic components (E/E/PES) on tractors used in agriculture and forestry, and on self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted and trailed machines used in agriculture. It is also applicable to municipal equipment. It covers the possible hazards caused by the functional behaviour of E/E/PES safety-related systems, as distinct from hazards arising from the E/E/PES equipment itself (electric shock, fire, nominal performance level of E/E/PES dedicated to active and passive safety, etc.).

The control system parts of the machines concerned are frequently assigned to provide the critical functions of the *safety-related parts of control systems* (SRP/CS). These can consist of hardware or software, can be separate or integrated parts of a control system, and can either perform solely critical functions or form part of an operational function.

In general, the designer (and to some extent, the user) will combine the design and validation of these SRP/CS as part of the risk assessment. The objective is to reduce the risk associated with a given hazard (or hazardous situation) under all conditions of use of the machine. This can be achieved by applying various protective measures (both SRP/CS and non-SRP/CS) with the end result of achieving a safe condition.

ISO 25119 allocates the ability of safety-related parts to perform a critical function under foreseeable conditions into five performance levels. The performance level of a controlled channel depends on several factors, including system structure (category), the extent of fault detection mechanisms (diagnostic coverage), the reliability of components (mean time to dangerous failure, common-cause failure), design processes, operating stress, environmental conditions and operation procedures. Three types of failures are considered: systematic, common-cause and random.

In order to guide the designer during design, and to facilitate the assessment of the achieved performance level, ISO 25119 defines an approach based on a classification of structures with different design features and specific behaviour in case of a fault.

The performance levels and categories can be applied to the control systems of all kinds of mobile machines: from simple systems (e.g. auxiliary valves) to complex systems (e.g. steer by wire), as well as to the control systems of protective equipment (e.g. interlocking devices, pressure sensitive devices).

ISO 25119 adopts a customer risk-based approach for the determination of the risks, while providing a means of specifying the target performance level for the safety-related functions to be implemented by E/E/PES safety-related channels. It gives requirements for the whole safety life cycle of E/E/PES (design, validation, production, operation, maintenance, decommissioning), necessary for achieving the required functional safety for E/E/PES that are linked to the performance levels.

Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems —

Part 4: Production, operation, modification and supporting processes

1 Scope

This part of ISO 25119 provides general principles for the production, operation, modification and supporting processes of safety-related parts of control systems (SRP/CS) on tractors used in agriculture and forestry, and on self-propelled ride-on machines and mounted, semi-mounted and trailed machines used in agriculture. It can also be applied to municipal equipment (e.g. street-sweeping machines). It specifies the characteristics and categories required of SRP/CS for carrying out their safety functions.

This part of ISO 25119 is applicable to the safety-related parts of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems (E/E/PES). As these relate to mechatronic systems, it does not specify which safety functions or categories are to be used in a particular case.

It is not applicable to non-E/E/PES systems (e.g. hydraulic, mechanic or pneumatic).

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 3600, *Tractors, machinery for agriculture and forestry, powered lawn and garden equipment — Operator's manuals — Content and presentation*

ISO 25119-1:2010, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 1: General principles for design and development*

ISO 25119-2:2010, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 2: Concept phase*

ISO 25119-3:2010, *Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry — Safety-related parts of control systems — Part 3: Series development, hardware and software*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ISO 25119-1 apply.

4 Abbreviated terms

For the purposes of this document, the following abbreviated terms apply.

AGPL	agricultural performance level
$AGPL_r$	required agricultural performance level
CAD	computer-aided design
Cat	hardware category
CCF	common-cause failure
DC	diagnostic coverage
DC_{avg}	average diagnostic coverage
ECU	electronic control unit
ETA	event tree analysis
E/E/PES	electrical/electronic/programmable electronic systems
EMC	electromagnetic compatibility
EUC	equipment under control
FMEA	failure mode and effects analysis
FMECA	failure mode effects and criticality analysis
EPROM	erasable programmable read-only memory
FSM	functional safety management
FTA	fault tree analysis
HAZOP	hazard and operability study
HIL	hardware in the loop
MTTF	mean time to failure
$MTTF_d$	mean time to dangerous failure
PES	programmable electronic system
QM	quality measures
RAM	random-access memory
SOP	start of production
SRL	software requirement level
SRP	safety-related parts
SRP/CS	safety-related parts of control systems
SRS	safety-related system

5 Configuration management

5.1 Objectives

The first objective is to ensure that the SRP/CS and associated documents for a given function can be uniquely identified and reproduced at any time.

The second objective is to ensure that the relations and differences between earlier and current versions of the SRP/CS and associated documents can be traced.

5.2 General

All ISO 25119 work products shall be handled by a configuration management system.

5.3 Prerequisites

See the prerequisites for each phase of the safety life cycle.

5.4 Requirements

Software tools and software development environments shall be subject to configuration management.

Configuration management data shall be maintained in accordance with a company document retention policy.

5.5 Work products

The applicable work product is the listing of SRP/CS with reference to associated documents for a given configuration.

6 Verification and validation

6.1 Objectives

One objective is to provide proof that the safety-related requirements are appropriate for the E/E/PES system and have duly been met.

A further objective is to provide proof that the safety goals at the machine level are satisfied.

6.2 General

The purpose of the preceding verification stages (e.g. reviews, safety analyses, component integration tests) was to demonstrate that the results of each particular phase complied with the relevant design and specification requirements described in ISO 25119-3.

6.3 Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for this phase:

— project plan according to ISO 25119-1:2010, 5.4.7 — deadlines, resources, equipment, degree of maturity, etc.;

— machine test plan — part of the existing quality assurance process;

— risk analysis according to ISO 25119-2:2010, Clause 6 — identification of potential hazards;

— safety goals, as well as safe states;

— technical safety concept according to ISO 25119-3:2010, Clause 5 — technical safety requirements.

6.4 Requirements

6.4.1 SRP design validation/verification

The design of the SRP of the control system shall be validated/verified (see ISO 25119-1:2010, Figure 1).

The validation/verification shall demonstrate that each SRP meets

— all the requirements of the specified category (see ISO 25119-2:2010, Annex A), and

— the specified safety characteristics for that part as set out in the design requirements.

6.4.2 Scope of safety validation/verification

Within the safety life cycle, validation/verification of safety attributes shall be carried out for the following:

— complete system at machine level (e.g. bench testing, hardware in the loop testing, test machine);

— hardware;

— software.

6.4.3 Activities

The following sequence shall be followed for a structured safety validation/verification:

— validation/verification planning;

— validation/verification specification;

— validation/verification execution;

— report on validation/verification result.

All variants or versions of the E/E/PES system that were subject to the validation/verification activities shall be clearly labelled.

6.4.4 Validation/verification plan

A validation/verification plan shall be developed for the safety goals and technical safety requirements, and shall include the following items:

— validation/verification and possible variants;

— degree of maturity of the system;

— validation/verification goals;

— validation/verification techniques;

— statement of independence between the person in charge of validation/verification and the developer;

— equipment and environmental conditions required, including calibration specifications for tools;

— specified reference to the overall project plan;

— pass/fail criteria for all tests.

6.4.5 Validation/verification, test specification of hardware and software

The item function shall be validated/verified at E/E/PES system level, considering fulfilment of the hardware/software safety requirements.

6.4.6 Validation/verification test specification of the complete system

The characteristics of the SRP/CS shall be validated/verified at machine level, considering fulfilment of the functional safety concept.

6.4.7 Validation/verification test specification

The following methods and measures shall be used and specified:

— tests (black-box, HIL, machine testing, field testing, etc.);

— analysis (e.g. simulation);

— reviews of relevant documents (input from hardware/software, e.g. FMEA, circuit diagram).

6.5 Work products

The following work products are applicable to this phase:

a) detailed validation/verification plan;

b) test specification;

c) validation/verification report that shall include proof that validation/verification goals have been met for

   1) the complete system at machine level,

   2) hardware, and

   3) software.

7 Product release

7.1 Objectives

The objective of this phase is to specify the conditions for product release as the completion of the E/E/PES systems development. Product release confirms that the requirements for functional safety in the machine have been met.

7.2 General

Figure 1 shows the approvals needed for an E/E/PES system development and the order of their completion that will satisfy the conditions for product release.

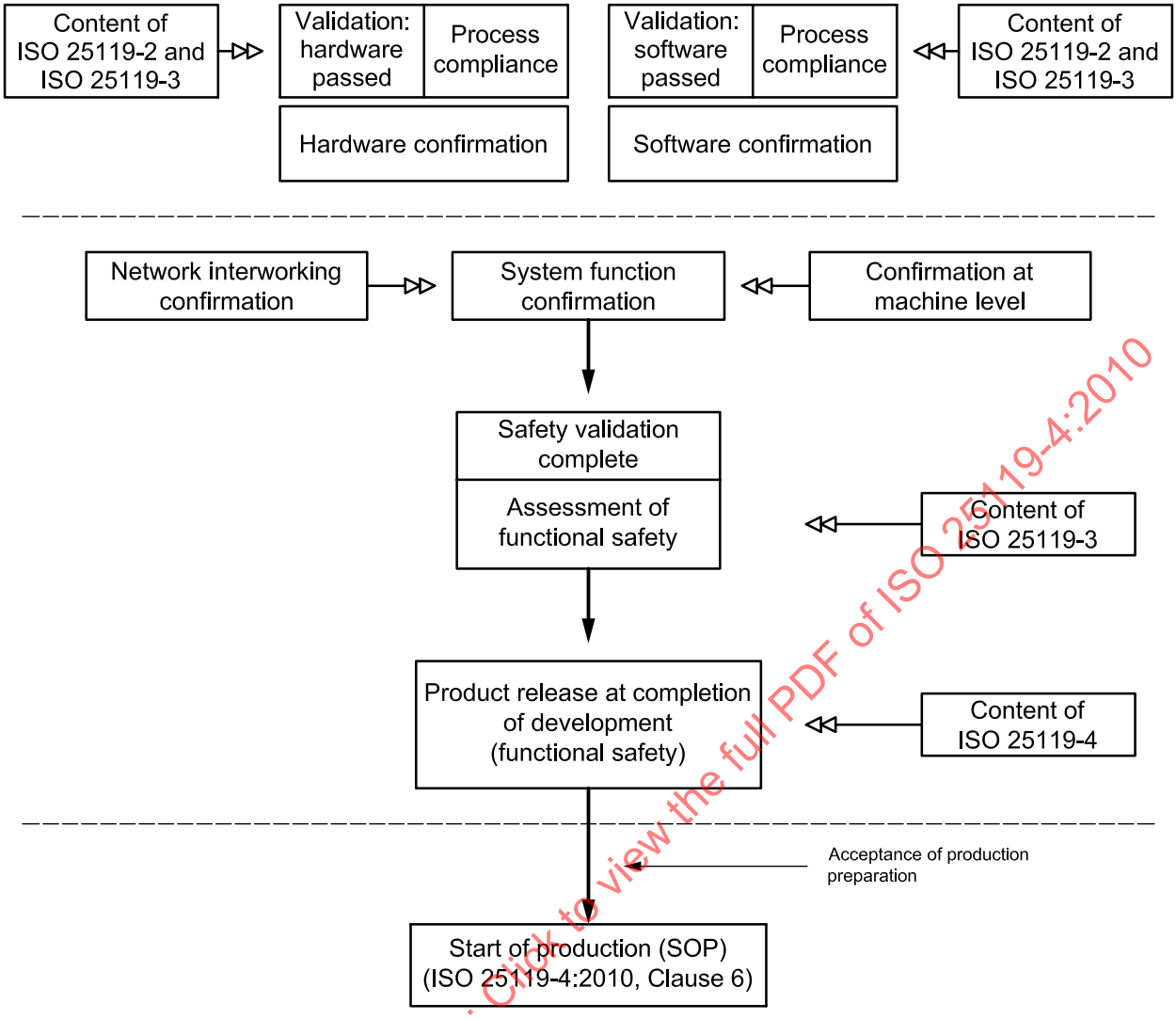

Figure 1 — Approval hierarchy

7.3 Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for this phase:

— confirmation report: hardware;

— confirmation report: software;

— confirmation report: machine level;

— assessment report on functional safety.

7.4 Requirements

7.4.1 Conditions for product release

Product release may only be approved if the following results are available from previous stages in the life cycle (see Annex A):

— an accepted assessment;

— hardware confirmation;

— software confirmation;

— system confirmation (including data parameterization);

— confirmation at machine level;

— for the E/E/PES system, only when a release for the total machine is available.

7.4.2 Documentation of product release

Product release shall be documented and shall contain the following:

— name and signature of the person in charge of the release;

— version(s) of the released E/E/PES system;

— configuration of the released E/E/PES system;

— references to associated documents;

— release date.

NOTE The release document for functional safety could be part of the document for product release of the E/E/PES system or a separate document.

7.5 Work products

The applicable work product is the product release report document.

8 Production, production testing

8.1 Objectives

The objectives of this phase are to develop a production and installation plan for SRS, and to ensure that the required functional safety is maintained during the production process by the relevant product manufacturer, or person or organization in charge of the process (machine manufacturer, supplier, sub-supplier, etc.).

8.2 General

By including safety-relevant characteristics in production planning and checking, this phase defines the steps required to ensure that functional safety is maintained during the production process as well.

8.3 Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for production and production testing:

— assembly notes (documentation of the parts or functions that can be affected by assembly);

— test notes;

— product release document;

— test criteria (safety-relevant characteristics to be tested);

— product monitoring — required for safety-relevant characteristics and ensuring that the safety-relevant characteristics of components are maintained in line with their specifications in the machine manufacturer's production process.

8.4 Requirements

8.4.1 Production plan

A production plan taking the assembly instructions into account shall include

— identification of safety-related characteristics;

— sequence and methods of production steps;

— assembly equipment/tools.

8.4.2 Production test plan

The test plan shall include

— identification of safety-related characteristics,

— sequence and methods of testing steps,

— test equipment/tools, test criteria, and

— production test frequency.

8.4.3 Personnel

Production and testing shall be carried out by trained personnel, according to the production and test plans.

8.4.4 Process capability

Process capability shall be ensured by means of standard industry requirements.

8.4.5 Documentation

The implementation of testing according to the test plan shall be documented. As a minimum, test documentation shall include test date, tester, unique part identification and test results.

8.4.6 Non-compliance

A procedure for non-compliance with a test criterion of SRP/CS shall be established. Reworking is permissible only upon proof of appropriate process control.

8.4.7 Storage and transport conditions

Any special handling and packaging requirements of SRP/CS shall be followed when storing and transporting the product.

8.5 Work products

The following work products are applicable to this phase:

a) documentation of tests performed according to the test plan;

b) non-compliance procedure;

c) storage and transport conditions.

9 Operation planning and maintenance (instructions for operating, servicing, repair, and decommissioning)

9.1 Objectives

The objective of this phase is to define the scope of the servicing, customer information and repair instructions of SRS, in order to maintain the required functional safety during operation, field observation, servicing, repair and decommissioning.

9.2 General

This clause presents the areas with safety-relevant characteristics relevant to the development of repair instructions and user information, and the planning, execution and monitoring of maintenance work.

9.3 Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for operation planning and maintenance:

— product release — release document regarding functional safety;

— quality management system (an implemented, routinely applied quality management system such as ISO 9001);

— maintenance notes — documentation of the safety-related areas that can be influenced through maintenance (maintenance tasks), and notes on experiences gathered through field analyses;

— configuration management plan — documented procedure for configuration management.

9.4 Requirements

9.4.1 General

The functional safety requirements during the maintenance and repair activities can be different from those required during operation.

9.4.2 Servicing schedule

A servicing schedule shall be prepared in parallel with the system design and shall include

— identification of components with safety-related characteristics, taking the relevant released subsystem or system configuration into account, and

— sequence, methods (tools, if necessary) and definition of the time interval and scope of servicing for the operating time to be defined.

9.4.3 Repair instructions

Repair instructions shall include

— identification of components with safety-related characteristics,

— work steps and workflow, methods and tools (e.g. programming and diagnostic equipment, if applicable),

— the relevant released configuration of the system or subsystem,

— permissible deactivation of subsystems or systems and the additional adjustments required on the complete machine, and

— spare parts supply with new parts or approved replacement parts.

9.4.4 Service technician instructions

Repair and servicing work shall

— be performed by appropriately trained personnel,

— be performed and documented according to the servicing schedule or repair instructions.

9.4.5 User information

User information (e.g. operating instructions) shall be prepared. Such operating instructions shall be included in the operator's manual in accordance with ISO 3600 and shall include

— identification of components with safety-related characteristics,

— warnings of potential hazards arising from the interaction with third-party products,

— description of subsystem or system and status information (display concept) and of the required customer reaction,

— description of the required components of servicing, and

— warnings against making modifications to the safety-related system (applies to AgPL = a to AgPL = e).

9.4.6 Field observation

A process of field observation shall be established. Appropriate measures based on the results of the analyses shall be initiated.

9.4.7 Storage and transport information

For the definition of storage and transport conditions of the product, safety-related characteristics for operating modes deviating from normal operation shall be taken into account (e.g. being towed, reduced driving operation).

9.4.8 Decommissioning and disassembling

The requirements regarding the decommissioning and disassembling of the machine shall be provided by the manufacturer.

9.5 Work products

The following work products are applicable to this phase:

a) repair instructions;

b) user instructions.

10 Modifications (change management)

10.1 General

In case of modifications to the product initiated by production, operation, field observation, servicing, repair or decommissioning of sub-functions, an impact analysis shall be used to decide which phases of the safety life cycle are to be repeated.

10.2 Objectives

The objective is to ensure that the functional safety system is appropriate, both during and after the modification and retrofit phase has taken place.

10.3 General

Change management helps to ensure systematic planning, controlling, monitoring, implementation and documentation of changes, while maintaining the consistency of all work products. Before changes are carried out, potential impacts on functional safety are assessed. For this purpose, decision-making processes for changes are introduced and established, with an assignment of responsibilities between the parties involved.

NOTE Here, “changes” are understood as *modifications* (corrections, removals, additions and enhancements, etc.).

10.4 Prerequisites

The following are the prerequisites for change management:

— project plan;

— configuration management plan.

10.5 Requirements

10.5.1 Product modification and improvement procedures

Procedures for carrying out any product modification or product improvement activity shall be described (standard operating procedure). An example of a modification procedure model is shown in Figure 2 and an example of an operation and maintenance management model is shown in Figure 3.

The product modification and product improvement phase shall be initiated only by the issue of an authorized request under the procedures for the management of functional safety (see ISO 25119-1:2010, Clause 5).

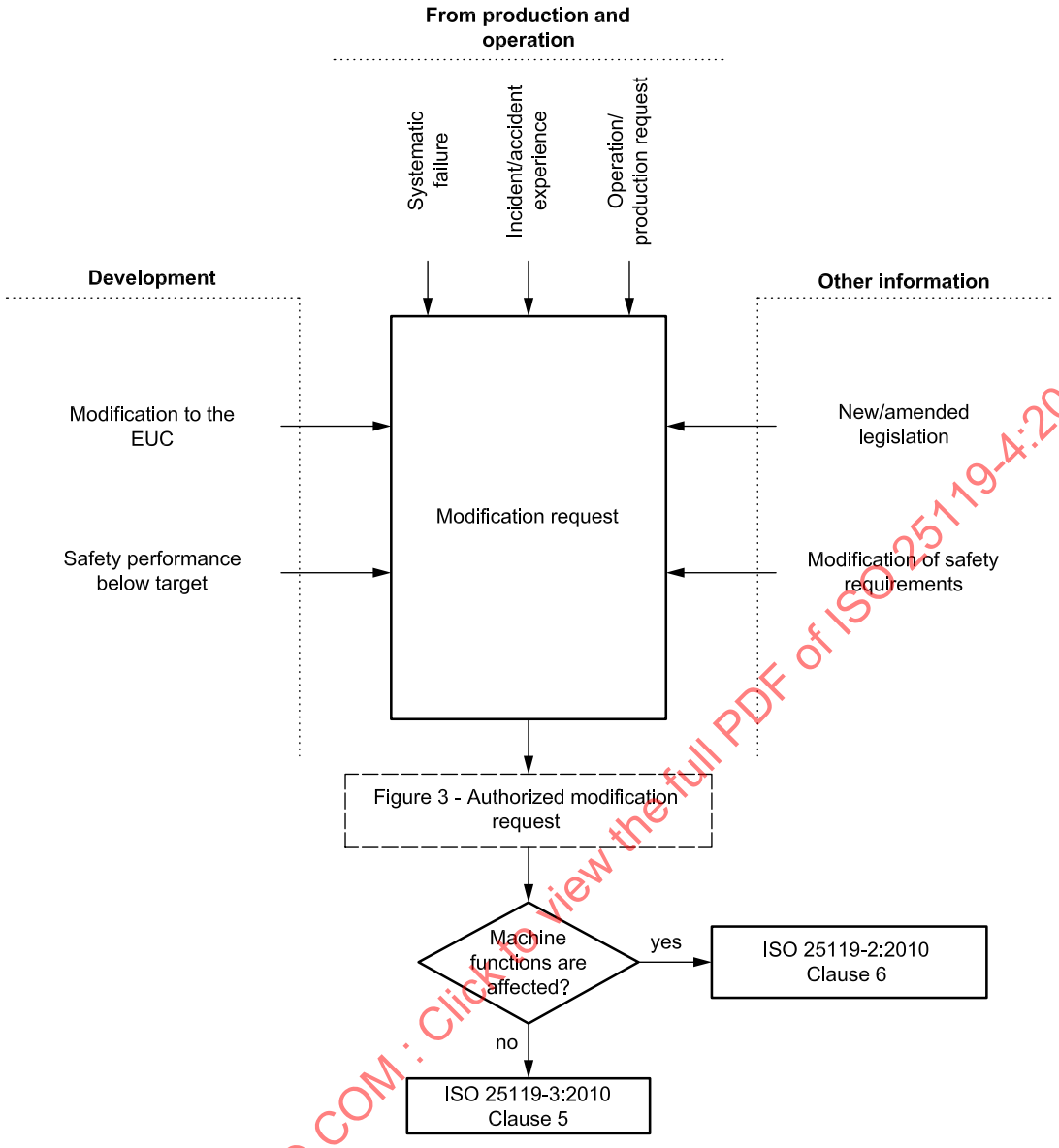

Figure 2 — Example modification procedure model

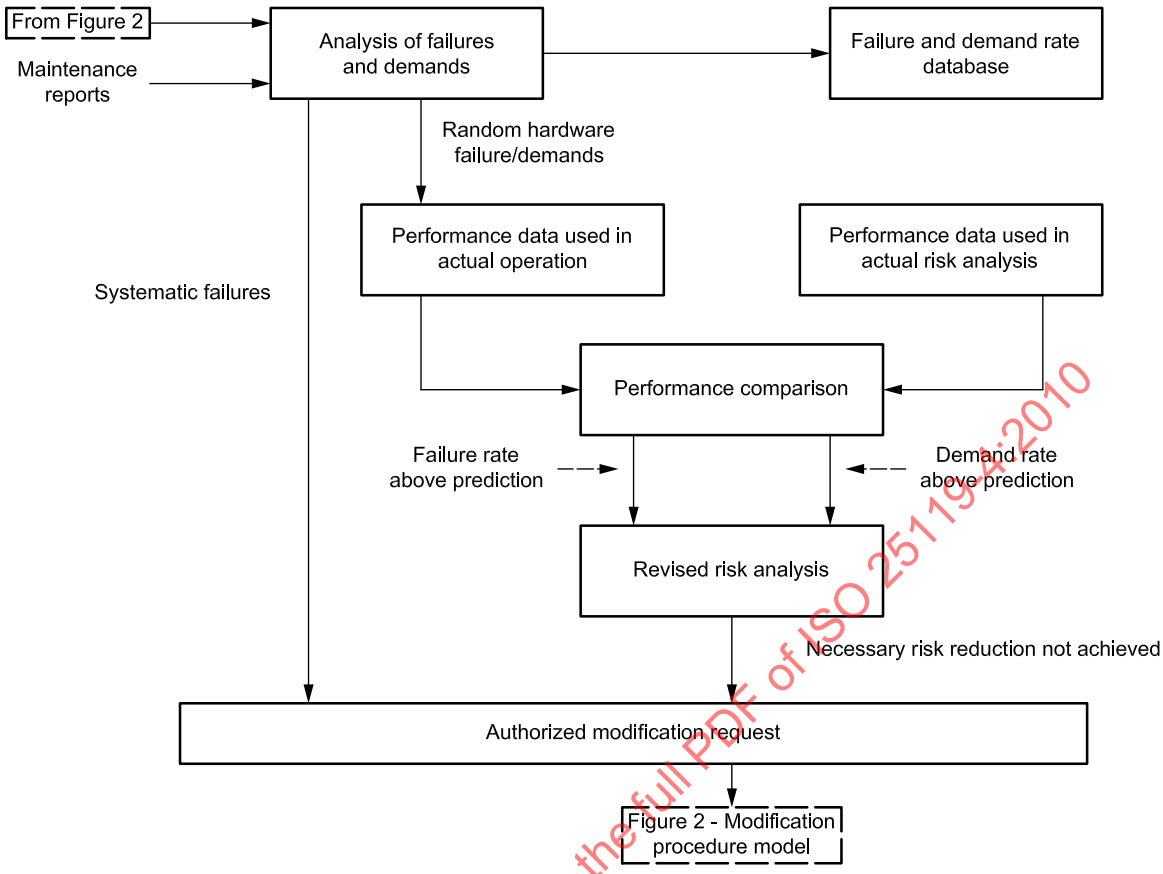

Figure 3 — Example operation and maintenance management model

10.5.2 Change request

The request shall detail the following:

a) the reasons for the change;

b) the proposed change (both hardware and software);

c) the determined hazards which could be affected (impact analysis);

d) compatibility across machines.

NOTE The reason for the request for the modification could arise from

— functional safety below that specified,

— systematic fault experience,

— new or amended safety legislation,

— modifications to the equipment under control or its use,

— modification to the overall safety requirements,

— analysis of operations and maintenance performance, indicating that the performance is below target,

— customer operation requests.

10.5.3 Assessing impact of modification

The responsible person shall decide whether the unit of observation has been modified to the extent of requiring a risk analysis (see ISO 25119-2:2010, Clause 6), or whether the unit of observation has not been modified (see ISO 25119-3:2010, Clause 5). This is determined after the impact analysis (see also Figure 2).

If the DC or MTTF for a channel is modified, then evaluation according to ISO 25119-2:2010, Clause 6, is required. If there is no modification of DC or MTTF, but the micro-controller is changed (e.g. upgrading a micro-controller from 16 to 32 bit), then evaluation according to ISO 25119-3:2010, Clause 6, is required.

The assessment shall also consider the impact of other concurrent product modification or product improvement activities.

Three modification examples follow, giving the required response in each case.

Change of a brake sensing function

If the brake sensing function is changed from dual- to single-channel, the classification of the category shall be reviewed. The development workflow shall then be continued from ISO 25119-2:2010, Clause 7.

Change speed limit from 40 km/h to 50 km/h

The speed of a machine is increased from 40 km/h to 50 km/h, and different functions in the machine could be affected. This involves a complete re-assessment with respect to the risk analysis. The review shall then be started again in accordance with ISO 25119-2:2010, Clause 5.

Controller upgrade

For the upgrade of a micro-controller from 16 bit to 32 bit without a change of the category, DC and MTTF for each channel, the point of continuation shall be ISO 25119-3:2010, Clause 5.

NOTE 1 It can be necessary to implement a full hazard and risk analysis which could generate a need for performance levels that are different to those currently specified for the equipment under control.

NOTE 2 It cannot be assumed that the test procedures originally developed for final inspection can be reused without checking their validity.

10.5.4 Modification authorization

Authorization to carry out the required modification or retrofit activity shall be dependent on the results of the impact analysis.

10.6 Work products

The work product applicable to this phase is chronological documentation, which shall be established and maintained so that it gives details of all modifications and retrofits, including

— the modification or retrofit request,

— the impact analysis,

— reverification and revalidation of data and results, and

— all documents affected by the modification and retrofit activity.

11 Procedure for suppliers of SRS, subsystems and components

11.1 Objectives

The objective of this process is to describe the procedures and responsibilities within the relationship between machine manufacturers, suppliers and sub-suppliers of SRS for distributed developments.

11.2 General

The machine manufacturer and the suppliers for SRS should jointly use the procedures of ISO 25119. Responsibilities should be clearly established between the machine manufacturer and the suppliers. Subcontractor relationships are permitted. Just as with the machine manufacturer, safety-related specifications concerning planning, execution and documentation for development, projects should be established by all suppliers on distributed development projects, or development projects where the responsibility for safety is borne entirely by the supplier.

This does not apply for procurement of standard components, or development of supplied components that are not safety-related.

11.3 Prerequisites

The prerequisites for this phase are the following.

— Draft version of machine manufacturer/supplier development agreement: this agreement between the machine manufacturer and the supplier lays down the responsibilities for activities and work products.

— Supplier's quotation: these documents are of a general nature and therefore contain no prerequisite based on ISO 25119.

11.4 Requirements

11.4.1 General

The activities relating the relationship between the machine manufacturer and supplier for distributed development shall encompass the following points; any necessary deviations shall be agreed upon:

— project initiation;

— project planning;

— project execution;

— assessment of functional safety;

— safety validation;

— documentation;

— confirmation measures;

— activities after SOP.

11.4.2 Scope of requirements

Machine manufacturer and supplier-related requirements apply to all items of a system being developed under ISO 25119, except to primary components in the case where

a) there are no specific system safety-related requirements allocated to these primary components, or

b) technical and quality specifications of these primary components comply with the allocated system safety-related requirements.

11.4.3 Supplier selection

When selecting a supplier, the following shall be taken into account:

— assessment and documentation of whether the supplier has a quality management system in place;

— the supplier's experience and capability in developing SRP, subsystems, or systems — a documented process for functional safety management shall be checked, or this process can be jointly agreed between the machine manufacturer and the supplier.

When selecting a supplier, recommendations from the development, quality, and logistics department should be considered.

11.4.4 Project initiation

When a project is initiated, persons in charge of functional safety for the project and sub-project shall be appointed for both the machine manufacturer and the supplier.

The machine manufacturer's project leader shall present the relevant parts of the machine manufacturer's product development process and functional safety process to the supplier.

It shall be decided in cooperation with the supplier which processes of ISO 25119 are to be carried out. Work product responsibilities shall be clearly established.

The agreement between machine manufacturer and supplier should also account for subcontractor relationships.

11.4.5 Project planning

The machine manufacturer and the supplier shall agree on a project plan, including milestones and key dates.

The machine manufacturer and the supplier shall both coordinate their quality assurance activities.

If the supplier places orders with subcontractors, the supplier shall manage these subcontractors in accordance with ISO 25119 or a comparable standard.

The supplier shall develop a safety plan.

The machine manufacturer shall inform the supplier of all changes affecting functional and technical safety requirements. Such changes are subject to change management.

11.4.6 Project execution

Over the entire project term, the machine manufacturer and the supplier should monitor and control product quality.

The supplier shall report to the machine manufacturer on all safety-related events, incidents and project-threatening risks that occur during project activities in its area of responsibility or in that of its subcontractors.

The supplier shall identify any safety goals that cannot be met. In this case, the safety concept shall be modified.

Any change introduced by the machine manufacturer or supplier that could affect the safety of the purchased system or planned measures to demonstrate compliance with ISO 25119 shall be communicated to the other party for impact analysis.

11.4.7 Confirmation measures for the development partners' functional safety

The machine manufacturer and the supplier shall carry out an assessment of functional safety in all phases of the safety life cycle for which they are responsible.

The supplier shall report the results of the functional safety assessment to the machine manufacturer.

11.4.8 System validation

System validation shall be performed considering the integration requirements for the entire machine; the integration effort provided by the machine manufacturer shall be agreed upon.

Validation shall be performed and documented by the person in charge in accordance with project validation planning.

11.5 Work products

Documentation shall be compiled in accordance with ISO 25119.

The supplier shall document the safety-related information obtained during planning, execution and completion of the project, to confirm that the product fulfils the safety requirements specified. The supplier shall provide the machine manufacturer with adequate documentation to complete his own documentation confirming that the product fulfils the safety requirements specified.

12 Technical documentation

12.1 Objectives

The objective is to provide required information (see Table A.1) in the form of documentation, so that every phase of the entire safety life cycle can be worked through effectively and can be reproduced.

12.2 Requirements

12.2.1 Document retention

The documentation shall be retained in accordance with company document retention policy on each phase of the entire safety life cycle needed for the effective completion of

— management of functional safety, and

— the carrying out of the assessment of functional safety.

NOTE Only the information necessary for undertaking a particular activity, as required by ISO 25119, need be held by each relevant party.

12.2.2 Document structure

The documentation shall

— be accurate and concise,

— be easy to understand by those persons having to make use of it,

— suit the purpose for which it is intended,

— be accessible and maintainable,

— be so structured as to make it possible to search for relevant information, and

— be such that it is possible to identify the latest revision (version).

The documentation requirements of this part of ISO 25119 essentially concern information rather than physical documents. The information need not be contained in physical documents unless this is explicitly declared in the relevant subclause.

The individual items of the necessary documentation may be combined in one document.