

The European Cooperation for Accreditation

- What is EA
- Organization, structure and mission
- The EA membership
- The European Accreditation model



The European co-operation for Accreditation : short history

- WECC (Western European Cooperation for Accreditation of Calibration Laboratories)
- WELAC (Western European Laboratories Accreditation Cooperation)
- WECC + WELAC -> EAL (European Cooperation for Accreditation of Laboratories)
- EAC (European Cooperation for Accreditation of Certification Bodies)
- 2000: EAL + EAC -> EA: not-for-profit association registered in the Netherlands in June 2000
- 2009: EC recognition of EA



Purpose of EA (1)

- The European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) is the Association of the national accreditation bodies that provide accreditation for bodies performing different types of conformity assessment activities such as:
 - Calibration;
 - Testing (including medical testing);
 - Inspection;
 - Certification of quality, environmental management systems;
 - Certification of products/services;
 - Certification of persons;
 - Verification (EMAS, EU/ETS, ETV).



Purpose of EA (2)

- Provide Europe with an effective, reliable accreditation infrastructure;
- Develop accreditation criteria and guidelines supporting harmonisation of practices;
- Operate a sound, robust, reliable peer evaluation process to routinely evaluate members;
- Ensure equivalence of accreditation and equal reliability of accredited results;
- Cooperate with the European Commission and other European and international stakeholders.



The European co-operation for Accreditation : membership (1)

- Full Members: an EU/EFTA member State or a candidate country - may become signatories to the EA MLA
- Associate Members: accreditation bodies located in countries listed as potential candidate members or covered by the EU Neighbourhood policy (ENP) - may enter into a bilateral agreement with EA
- Recognized Stakeholders.



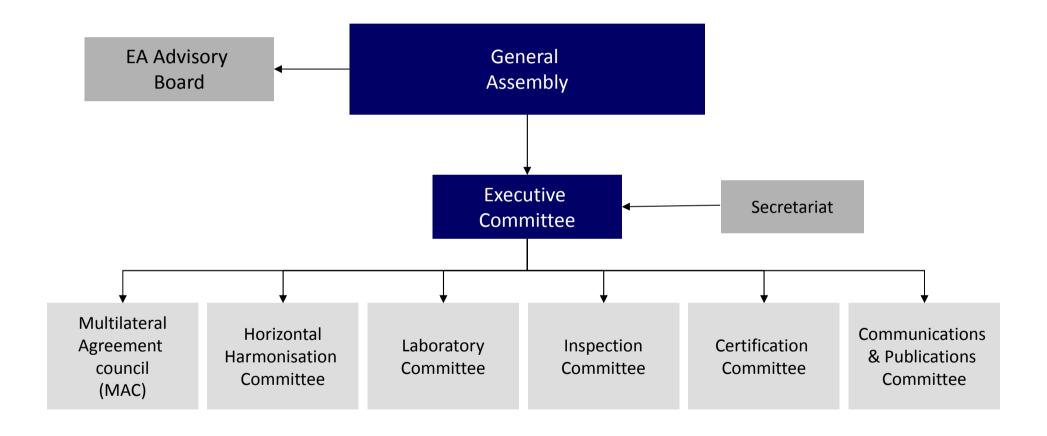
The European co-operation for Accreditation : membership (2)

- 35 Full Members representing 35 European economies 33 are signatories to the EA MLA
- 13 Associate Members: Albania, Algeria, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Egypt, Georgia, Israel, Jordan, Kosovo under the UN SC resolution 1244/1999, Morocco, Moldova, Tunisia, Ukraine

Out of these members, 4 have turned into a bilateral agreement with EA: Bosnia & Herzegovina, israel, tunisia, Ukraine



EA Organizational structure (1)





EA organizational structure (2)

- General Assembly: highest level of decision full and associate members and observers – only full members have voting right
- EAAB: advisory role representatives of accredited bodies, national regulatory authorities, industry
- Executive Committee: daily management of EA
 Chair + Vice-Chair + Committees Chairs + 4
 supplementary members



EA organizational structure (3)

Technical Committees:

advisory role – preparation of EA documents and guidelines – all full and associate members + representatives of stakeholders

- A permanent secretariat of 5 persons:
 - Martine Blum, Bénédicte Ziemann, Frédérique Laudinet, Julia Ledwon, EA Secretariat (Paris)
 - Marga Zaffe, Secretary of the MLA Council (Utrecht)



The European co-operation for Accreditation at worldwide level

 EA is an active member of ILAC (International laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) and IAF (International Accreditation Forum) as a recognised regional cooperation.



The European Accreditation model (1)

Legal basis for accreditation in the EU

REGULATION (EC) No 765/2008 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 July 2008

setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93



The European Accreditation model (2)

Regulation 765/2008 EU excerpt related to accreditation and EA

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 2

Definitions

10. 'accreditation' shall mean an attestation by a national accreditation body that a conformity assessment body meets the requirements set by harmonised standards and, where applicable, any additional requirements including those set out in relevant sectoral schemes, to carry out a specific conformity assessment activity;

The European Accreditation model (3)

- 12. 'conformity assessment' shall mean the process demonstrating whether specified requirements relating to a product, process, service, system, person or body have been fulfilled;
- 16. 'peer evaluation' shall mean a process for the assessment of a national accreditation body by other national accreditation bodies, carried out in accordance with the requirements of this Regulation, and, where applicable, additional sectoral technical specifications;



The European Accreditation model (4)

CHAPTER II

ACCREDITATION

Article 3

Scope

This Chapter shall apply to accreditation, used on a compulsory or voluntary basis, relating to conformity assessment, whether that assessment is compulsory or not, and irrespective of the legal status of the body performing the accreditation.



The European Accreditation model (5)

Article 10

Peer evaluation

1. National accreditation bodies shall subject themselves to peer evaluation organised by the body recognised under Article 14.

Article 14

European accreditation infrastructure

6. The first body recognised under this Regulation shall be the European cooperation for accreditation, provided that it has concluded an agreement as specified in paragraph 2.



The European Accreditation model (6)

- A service of general interest;
- Public authority status;
- Not-for-profit organisations or directly incorporated in the government;
- Mandate of the national government (stipulated in reg. No (EC) 765/2008);
- Last level of control of Conformity Assessment Services;
- Active in voluntary and mandatory fields;
- Compliance with current applicable rules and procedures;
- Accountability to stakeholders;
- No predominance of any single interest group;
- Non-competition policy.

