

International cooperation and cross-border accreditation

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International co-operation requirements

- As long as Serbia has its own ETS it can determine the rules on its own
- When entering the EU, Serbia needs to comply with all requirements of the EU ETS, including the requirements on international co-operation
- The main requirements on international co-operation in the EU ETS include (details on following slides):
 - Cross-border accreditation (AVR Article 55)
 - NABs shall subject themselves to a regular peer evaluation organised by the European co-operation for Accreditation (AVR Article 64)
 - Mutual recognition of verifiers (AVR Article 66)
 - Various requirements on information exchange – also across borders!



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Cross-border accreditation

- Where an EU Member State decides not to establish a NAB it shall have recourse to a NAB of another Member State
- The Member State will inform the Commission and other Member States on this choice.
- In principle the verifier can only request accreditation by its national NAB (exception see previous bullet).
- A verifier may request accreditation by another NAB in the following exceptional cases:
 - If there is no NAB nor a recourse to a foreign NAB
 - If the national NAB does not perform EU ETS accreditation services and there is no recourse to a foreign NAB
 - If the NAB has not successfully undergone a peer evaluation



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Peer evaluation by the EA

- An important element in any ETS is that there is trust in the system and that requirements are equivalent in all participating countries
- For accreditation the European co-operation for Accreditation (EA) was recognised as the mechanism to ensure equivalence of the accreditation systems and to ensure that this equivalence is accepted by all.
- A key requirement is that the NABs subject themselves to a peer evaluation organised by the EA
- Requirements for the peer evaluation system (including criteria and the process) are laid down in Regulation 765/2008
- Peer evaluation criteria also include EU ETS specific competence requirements for peer evaluators and peer evaluation teams



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Mutual recognition of verifiers

- The AVR requires each EU Member State to accept accreditation certificates of verifiers accredited by an NAB in another Member State
- A condition to this is that the NAB issuing the certificate has successfully undergone a peer evaluation (by the European co-operation for Accreditation)
- Member States cannot impose additional conditions on foreign verifiers compared to national verifiers
- A local office of a foreign verification company can carry out verification activities under the accreditation issued to the foreign office. Conditions to this are:
 - The foreign NAB's accreditation and surveillance procedures have included both the foreign office and the local office
 - That the local office operates under the same management and the same global quality management system as the 'Head Office'
 - That the accreditation certificate lists the local office as a subsidiary of the foreign office on the issued by the NAB.
 - The local office may only offer verification activities on behalf of the foreign accredited verification company and not in its own name/capacity (so also no logo/details of the local office on the VR)



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