Recent Developments in Accreditation

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IAF and ILAC – an Introduction

ILAC and IAF are global networks of accreditation bodies and organizations involved in conformity assessment
– Recognition of competent and equally reliable conformity assessment activities through Global Arrangements
– Development/harmonization of accreditation practices
– Promotion of accreditation as an effective mechanism for providing confidence in goods and services
IAF and ILAC Objectives

– Maintain multi-lateral mutual recognition Arrangements
  – Promote acceptance
  – Expand coverage into all economies of the world
  – Provide support to new accreditation systems
– Harmonize accreditation best practice
  – Cooperate with all relevant stakeholders
Global Vision

– Ensuring that accredited services are reliable

– Reliance on the Arrangements to further develop or enhance trade agreements

– ‘Tested, inspected or certified once, accepted everywhere’

– “Accredited once, accepted everywhere”
Coverage of the IAF MLA
Coverage of the ILAC MRA
A growth in the certification industry

Over 5000 accredited certification bodies

Worldwide number of ISO9001 certificates 2009-2014

Worldwide number of ISO14001 certificates 2009-2014

(Source: ISO 2015)
Publicsectorassurance.org

A tool to promote accreditation to Regulators and the Public Sector
11 policy areas

Construction
Crime & Security
Economic development
Efficient delivery of public services
Energy
Environmental Protection
Food Safety & Agriculture
Health & Safety
Healthcare
Products & Services
Trade

Public Sector Assurance showcases how accredited conformity assessment is used around the world by central government, local government and regulators to deliver positive benefit.
• Government can help improve the performance of business by encouraging the use of conformity assessment
  – 政府当局が適合性審査を奨励することにより企業の活力を向上させることができます

• Conformity assessment can help government deliver its policies
  – 適合性審査を活用することにより政策実現が可能となります

• Conformity assessment helps regulators regulate
  – 適合性審査は政府当局による規制実施を容易にします

• Government can improve its own performance by the use of conformity assessment by its own departments
  – 適合性審査を自ら受審することにより、政府当局はその有効性と効率性を向上させることができます
Government supported energy efficiency programmes backed by ILAC MRA

The ENERGY STAR and WaterSense programs include requirements that test data from third-party laboratories come from labs accredited by signatories to the ILAC MRA. Both programs are administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, but participation is voluntary rather than mandatory. EPA cites these international arrangements to provide greater assurance to consumers that products carrying the ENERGY STAR and WaterSense labels meet strict program requirements.

For more information on the ENERGY STAR programme, click here.

Further information on the WaterSense programme is available here.

In addition, there is a proposed rule to control formaldehyde emissions from composite wood products to require test results from a laboratory accredited by an ILAC MRA signatory accreditation body.

Accredited laboratories support clinical trials in Japan

In Japan, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) use accredited medical laboratory accreditation (ISO 15189 – Medical laboratories – Requirements for quality and competence) to manage the quality control of medical laboratories carrying out in clinical trials.

Click here for further details
Independent research papers to demonstrate the value of accredited conformity assessment in the public sector

The National Quality Infrastructure – A tool for competitiveness, trade and well-being (The World Bank, March 2013)

The national quality infrastructure (NQI) is the institutional framework that establishes and implements standardization, including conformity assessment services, metrology, and accreditation. Governments play a crucial role in designing, developing, and implementing an effective NQI. Developing an NQI begins with an assessment of the current system and identification of areas where reforms are required. The legal framework should establish transparent, independent institutions within a national structure that can work with international organizations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO). The World Bank and other donor agencies are assisting a number of countries in the development of NQIs in order to encourage industrial development, reduce barriers to trade and entrepreneurship, and facilitate global technical cooperation.

Download the report from the World Bank website.
Initial progress..

- **137** case studies
- **38** research papers
- **21** supporting materials.
- From over **35** countries

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