“Accreditation News” Issue 64
Second Quarter 2013

(Page 1)
ENAC from the inside

Annual Activity Report 2012

More than 1,500 accredited organizations, the maintenance of traditional areas and the entry into new sectors have shown that the market and society still rely on accreditation to provide rigour, transparency and credibility.

ENAC has launched a new edition of its Activity Report, where it has gathered a summary of last year’s accreditation activity. In 2012 the market continued to rely on accreditation, demanding ENAC's services to guarantee the technical competence of its activities.

In figures, the year concluded with 829 Testing Laboratories, 151 Calibration Laboratories, 228 Inspection Bodies, 130 Certification Bodies, 131 Control Bodies, 10 Environmental Verifiers, 7 Trade Emission Verifiers, 28 bodies that have a certificate of compliance with GLP and 5 Proficiency Testing Providers.

In the Activity Report 2012 we can see which of the traditional sectors’ activity has been maintained, which has increased, the range of accredited services as well as the activities starting in new sectors which require accreditation.

The Activity Report also details the issues related to ENAC's international activity, the organization's professionals, its relationship with stakeholders and publicity campaigns. In addition, data was collected from the annual assessment service survey which highlights the high percentage of good results in all areas related to the accreditation procedure.

It is available for viewing here.

(Page 2)
Interview

Interview with Thomas Facklam, European Cooperation for Accreditation –EA-Chairman

1. **In your opinion, what are the main challenges that are currently facing EA/accreditation in Europe?**

Accreditation should be in the position to be the tool to ensure that conformity assessment results are correct and with that contribute to the safety of the inhabitants and the environment, to serve the market of goods and services by ensuring that governmental and voluntary requirements are fulfilled. With that the domestic market and the European and international trade is supported by the accreditation carried out by National Accreditation Bodies (NAB´s).

EA, the European Cooperation for Accreditation, as the association of the European NAB´s ensures this through its activities

- Taking care that the requirements for accreditation and conformity assessment bodies (CAB´s) are clearly defined

- Taking care that the NAB´s are peer evaluated with a rigor evaluation process to ensure that the requirements for the NAB´s and the CAB´s are fulfilled to give confidence to the governments and the market that conformity assessment results are correct and reliable

- Taking care of a harmonized approach in applying accreditation requirements and to contribute to a harmonization of the basis for notification in Europe

- Defining the application of governmental or private conformity assessment schemes for harmonization and to support scheme owners to ensure sound schemes

The challenge for EA is the increasing of tasks based on the regulation 765/2008 EU and the diversification of the conformity assessment activities in the mandatory and voluntary sector, i.e. to contribute to a effective accreditation system to be used in European legislation and to provide a harmonized playing field for notification.

As a member organization relying on volunteer work from its members mainly it becomes more and more difficult to cover the increased number of tasks.

To fulfill its duties under regulation 765/2008 EU EA gets funding from the EU and EFTA in the magnitude of 375.000.-€ per year, but the activities to be carried out by the EA permanent staff and the EA members sum up to about 3 Mio €. I.e. the EA members

contribute through membership fees and to the highest extend with volunteer work to the activities of EA.

That is a vulnerable situation because the contribution by the members is not guaranteed to be available at all times.

EA needs to improve its income base and should be able to provide services using own or part time employed personnel to be able to fulfill its obligations to the EC an EFTA, its members und the society relying on accredited conformity assessment results.

It is a main challenge to improve the EA staff capacity by an executive secretary and to ensure that peer evaluators are available as needed.

The peer evaluation system needs to be updated to cover the new challenges, i.e. the new scopes to come (e.g. Verification Bodies, PT Provider and Reference Material Producers), to cover the mandatory and voluntary area in a comprehensive way while simultaneously redesign the peer evaluation as such to allow for e.g. a reasonable size of peer evaluation teams and time of the peer evaluation process. To ensure the availability of competent peer evaluators is another area for improvement.

2. What role does accreditation play in the current (economic) situation?

The role of accreditation and more important the correct conformity assessment results provided by accredited conformity assessment bodies is to contribute to a effective economy because double conformity assessment activities are not needed anymore and with less monetary resources available the benefit of accreditation is more obvious.

On the other side accreditation might contribute to concentration with small CAB´s getting out of the market.

Governmental activities in the area of conformity assessment activities might be reduced to save money and be given to accredited private CAB´s, i.e. using more efficient and effective private services under accreditation without reducing the level of reliability of conformity assessment activities.

3. What do Multilateral Recognition Agreements represent nowadays?

Multilateral Recognition Agreements are more and more important in international trade because international trade is more and more supported by the main economic regions to overcome the economic crises. Looking at papers describing the possibilities of trade agreements accreditation always plays a main role to underpin the possibility for free movement of goods and services.

It is therefore essential that international MLA/MRA´s are in place and work efficiently to support the idea to more open up the world market.

To ensure that these MLA/MRA´s work in a positive way for Europe it is essential that EA takes part in a leading position in the world accreditation arena and being able to set the rules and requirements or to influence these at least.

(Page 3)
Current News

Food Safety Accreditation: the tool to generate confidence in the food industry

When we talk about food safety, the consumer asks simple questions:

- **Is the food we eat safe?** Is it free from toxins, pollutants or pathogens? If we are allergic to certain ingredients, can we trust the labelling?
- **Are they trustworthy?** Are we really eating what we think we are eating? Are the ingredients those indicated on the labelling?
- **How is it produced?** Every day more consumers are interested in how food is produced, in terms of the environment, animal welfare and where it comes from.

Faced with these questions, the food industry has to be able to not only answer them but to transmit consumer confidence in the honesty of their answers. In addition, it is increasingly necessary to consider the international environment, as raw materials, ingredients, components or products may come from different countries and, products are also increasingly sold in foreign markets.

For a long time, the European Union, the Spanish food operators' main market, has been equipped with a legal framework that has established a clear set of rules aimed at preventing, eliminating or reducing the level of risk to human health throughout the food chain; which includes all processes, products and activities related to the production and handling of food and fodder, and involves both the competent authorities and private operators (producers, manufacturers, distributors, importers, etc.).

Therefore for more than a decade, since they designed the official control system of the food chain, the European authorities have come to trust accreditation as one of the fundamental strategic pieces in this field. This is evident in the requirement established in Regulation (EC) nº 882/2004, of the European Parliament and of the Council of the 29th April 2004 which maintains the obligatory nature for competent authorities to only designate for official controls those laboratories accredited in accordance with the ISO/IEC 17025 standard. Currently, almost all the performance of the governments' official laboratories which carry out official control in Spain is accredited by ENAC. In addition, numerous accredited private laboratories involved in official control are under the application of the aforementioned European regulation.

But food safety can not be exclusively trusted, not even on a priority basis. Establishing a reliable and robust framework of official controls should be based, first, on the capacity and reliability of the processes carried out by the operators themselves.

In this sense it is important to highlight that a large part of the decision-making process involving food safety strategies are based just on the analytical results of laboratories and

other control and inspection activities, which means that the obtained results should be, not only technically reliable, but that the producer must be able to demonstrate the reliability at any time (and quickly in the case of a health emergency) using internationally accepted means of proof. That is why in recent times the food industry is becoming increasingly interested in the accreditation of their internal control systems, including their internal laboratories.

Finally, distribution also plays an important role in food safety assurance. Every day, supermarket chains and retailers require that their suppliers demonstrate, by means of tests, and other accredited activities (such as certification or inspection), that their products meet safety requirements.

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(Page 4)
Current News

ENAC has granted the first accreditation for Heating Systems in Buildings Certification

ENAC has awarded Aselar an extension of its accreditation as a certification body of persons, in the field of Heating Systems in Buildings.

The certification of persons aims to provide confidence in the competence of the professionals carrying out certain activities; 'competence' means in this context, the required and demonstrated set of knowledge, experience and skills for the effective development of the assigned tasks.

Although certification takes place on a voluntary basis, the certification scheme has been established for Aselar in line with the knowledge and skill requirements in the Regulation of Heating Systems in Buildings, approved by the Royal Decree 1027/2007 of the 20th July.

The certified professionals will have shown they possess the necessary competencies to perform the functions detailed in the scheme related to the installation and repair of heating systems.

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(Page 5)
Current News

Evaluation of applications for payment by mobile phone

ENAC has awarded LGAI Technological Center S.A. the first accreditation for testing applications, devices and cards involved in payments by mobile phones, according to VISA, NFC and GlobalPlatform standards.

In recent years various systems and technologies for smartphones have been developed to make payments as if they were credit cards. This new contactless method of payment works between the mobile phone and the company's point of sale terminal through a system of short range communication. To ensure security, functionality and interoperability of this new means of payment, different sectoral standards have been developed:

VISA applications for mobile payment

Tests of VISA applications for mobile phone payment have been evaluating the performance and protocol communication (hardware and firmware) of the mobile device and their own payment software applications.

NFC devices

NFC (Near Field Communication) technology is a technology for short range and high frequency wireless communication that allows data exchange between devices. NFC standards cover protocol communication and data exchange formats between IT devices, including payment means by mobile phone. NFC has harmonized various contactless technologies, enabling current and future solutions in areas such as access control, consumer electronics, health, payments and transport.

GlobalPlatform Cards

The GlobalPlatform certification ensures the interoperability of various applications embedded in a device. Their specifications determine the coordination between the operating system and the different payment applications, offering a secure environment. This technology is already a reference standard in payment applications, but it is expected to have future use in industries such as the transportation, identification, health or security.

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(Page 6)
Current News

Accredited inspection for managing mining waste

To guarantee that operating bodies take all necessary measures to prevent or reduce the negative effects that can be caused by mining activity in general and particularly by mining waste management.

The Mine Law, the forerunning Spanish legislation, proposed an environmental protection philosophy by establishing that protection conditions must be set which will be mandatory for exploiting mineral resources. Additionally, the 2006/21/CE Directive on heavy industry waste management, established the need to prevent or reduce any adverse effects on both the environment and human health resulting from waste management.

This resulted in the publication of the Royal Decree 975/2009, which incorporated the 2006/21/CE Directive into Spanish domestic policy, in addition to unifying and improving existing provisions related to environmental protection governed by the Mine Law.

Its purpose is none other than to ensure that exploitation companies take all necessary measures to prevent or reduce the real or possible negative effects on the environment - water, air, soil, fauna, flora and landscape - and on human health, which could be caused by mining activity in general and in particular mining waste management.

So, control procedures have been established proportional to the risk that each waste installation represents, both during the exploitation phase and the maintenance and control phase subsequent to the closure of the installation. Also controls have been established to verify compliance with the restoration and rehabilitation plan in the exploitation phase and after work has been finished.

Accredited inspection bodies, such as independent third parties must carry out "regulatory inspections" at different stages of the process:

- On site inspection after the "**closing of the mining waste installation**" to check that *the land affected by the waste facility has been renovated.*
- Findings for "**permanent closure of the waste facility**"
- On site inspection following **"end of work"** to check that the final status of the land and facilities poses no danger to people's safety

ENAC has started the Control Bodies accreditation processes in the field of mining waste facilities and the rehabilitation of the area affected by mining activities. Currently Applus Norcontrol and I.P. Control already have accreditation to provide these services.

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(Page 7)
Current News

Small Wind Turbine Testing

Accredited laboratories must carry out the necessary tests for wind turbines demonstrated to comply with performance, safety, duration and power curve measurement requirements.

Small wind turbines are those capable of generating less than 100kW of power, which can be used to serve isolated areas without access to the power grid, and also to supply the power grid.

Mini-wind energy is a technology which has been gradually differentiating itself from big-wind, with an internationally booming national business network, consisting of manufacturers, promoters and producers.

Facing the possible growth of this technology over the next few years to promote distributed generation and energy consumption, small wind turbine certification is therefore nationally and internationally demanded by the sector. This means ensuring the quality of the systems available on the market as the only way to provide the sector with the reliability required for its development.

To obtain this type of certification, a small wind turbine must successfully pass various tests of performance, safety, duration, power curve measurements, and other tests (electromagnetic compatibility, acoustic noise, etc.) , established in the UNE-EN 61400-2:2007 standard. These tests must be carried out by accredited laboratories.

Duration testing allows structural integrity and material degradation (corrosion, cracks, distortion, etc.), the environmental protection quality and the dynamic behaviour of the wind turbine to be investigated.

The Barlovento Recursos Naturales S.L. laboratory, which had already been accredited for acoustic noise testing of wind turbines and general power curve measurements, has obtained the first accreditation for the duration testing of small wind turbines according to the aforementioned standard.

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(Page 8)
Current News

Accreditation and protection of animals used for experimentation

The Royal Decree 53/2013, which sets the basic rules for the protection of animals used for experimentation and other scientific purposes, includes the performance of accredited inspection bodies.

The European Union's Operating Treaty includes in the general application provisions, the Union's and the Member States' obligation to fully consider animal welfare when they formulate and implement policies, such as research, technological development and internal market policy.

To protect laboratory animals without impeding the progress of research, the EU has adopted measures to limit experiments on animals by strengthening their protection and respecting animals' intrinsic rights (thereby strengthening commitment to scientific research and the respect for the welfare of experimental animals).

In this regard, the 2010/63/UE directive for the protection of animals used for scientific purposes has been an important advance for animal welfare, since it adapts the minimum general requirements for scientific advances, expands the application scope of protection standards and establishes as a general principle the promotion and implementation of the "three Rs principle" i.e. replacement, reduction and refinement of procedures, encouraging the use of alternative methods to experimenting with live animals.

In Spain the Directive was transposed by the publication of the Royal Decree 53/2013 last February, establishing the basic rules for the protection of animals used, kept or supplied for experimentation and other scientific purposes, including education and teaching.

Based on the aforementioned principle of replacement, reduction and refinement, it established the requirements for breeders, suppliers and users of laboratory animals, with the main aim of ensuring their welfare to the greatest possible extent.

This set the rules they must adhere to and the controls that projects and research procedures should comply with from the start to the finish; the minimum conditions for keeping animals; the organizations' obligation to be responsible for the welfare of the animals; the basic training criteria to carry out certain functions; the demands of transparency and information.

To check that this Royal Decree has been fulfilled, the authorized or competent organizations will put controls or regular inspections in effect for breeders, suppliers and users, including their establishments. Therefore, the Royal Decree establishes that the competent authorities (competent organizations, the regional authorities) may entrust these tasks to outside authorized organizations.

For their authorization to perform these inspections and controls, it is required for them to be accredited in accordance with the UNE-EN ISO/IEC 17020 standard.

ENAC is ready to start the accreditation process, responding to the competent authorities (competent organizations) who wish to make use of this tool, such as companies that may be interested in providing these services.

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(Page 9)
Highlights

The adoption of the Royal Decree of application rules and the User Guide complete the regulatory framework for applying the EMAS III.

The Royal Decree 239/2013 (5th April) establishing rules for applying the (EC) Regulation n.º 1221/2009, EMAS III, responds to the needs arising from the important changes introduced by the new EMAS regulation. On one hand, it sets provisions for competent bodies and their selection, and also for information, integration and promotion of the EMAS system. Chapter II regulates registration, suspension and cancellation of organizations' registration in the EMAS register, chapter III establishes the rules applicable for carrying out the verifiers' activity and for their supervision, and chapter IV refers to penalties.

From the accreditation's point of view the RD establishes that environmental verifiers must be accredited by ENAC as the National Accreditation Body designated in applying (EC) Regulation No. 765/2008.

In terms of registering, in cases of organizations with other centres in third countries; whether or not in the European Union, which have for this purpose established a bilateral agreement or a memorandum of understanding with Spain, should submit the registration application to the Secretary of State for the Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Likewise, a general mandate is included for public administrations so that they can integrate the EMAS system in their sector's policies, in particular public hiring. The community regulation awards special importance to measures of promoting the EMAS system implementation, whose application is attributed on a generic basis to Member States.

The EMAS User Guide

On the other hand, in March 2013, the European Commission published the EMAS User Guide which aims to make it easier for organisations to participate in EMAS. Using clear and simple language the Guide includes guidelines, additional information, practical clarifications and examples on how the Regulation's requirements are to be applied.

The User Guide also contains some of the experience on how to apply EMAS III that has been gathered by organisations, verifiers and competent bodies since 2009.

Therefore, the sum of these texts in conjunction with the EMAS III Regulation (n.º 1221/2009 Regulation (EC)) and the Corporate and Global EMAS Guide, Decision 2011/832,

concerning a guide on corporate registration of EU organizations, third countries and worldwide organizations approved in December 2011, complete the necessary documentary development for an entire application harmonious with EMAS.

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(Page 10)

Highlights

Guide for accreditation use in the regulatory field.

This Guide is aimed at governments and provides guidance on the system design of regulatory governance based on accreditation

The Guide comes in response to the need expressed by different regulatory bodies required to incorporate the need to accredit legal documents. Its goal is to explain why and how to use accreditation and provide useful guidance in the design process of a regulatory control system based on accreditation.

This Guide has been prepared by ENAC with the participation of governments which have developed schemes based on accreditation. It goes through the different issues to be addressed: what accreditation provides in the regulatory field, when you should resort to it, how to mark out the control tasks to be carried out by external evaluators, what are the needs and therefore the applicable requirements, what specific measures apply to new agencies, or how to set deadlines for effective integration of accreditation, together with examples for the drafting of texts and references.

With a practical orientation, the Guide is addressed to government members who are responsible for the drafting, approving and carrying out regulatory documents. The Guide has been distributed to more than 500 central and regional government representatives.

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(Page 11)

International

31st EA General Assembly

At the last General Assembly meeting, which took place in Paris on the 29th and 30th May, elections were held to renew the Executive Committee for a two year period.
Ignacio Pina, ENAC's Technical Director, was re-elected as the Harmonization Committee chairman.

ENAC, therefore, continues closely collaborating in developing and promoting accreditation in Europe, with its Technical Director participating on the Executive Committee and in the Presidency of the Harmonization Committee, which is responsible for coordinating and monitoring the uniform application of accreditation body requirements, coordinating the Notified Bodies' accreditation activities and analysing sectoral schemes to be developed at the European level while coordinating EA relations with the owners of such schemes.

Composition of the EA Executive Committee

- EA Chairman: Thomas Facklam (DAkkS - Germany)
- Vice-Chairman: Geir Samuelsen (NA - Noruega)
- Harmonization Committee Chairman: Ignacio Pina (ENAC - España)
- Certification Committee Chairman: Leopoldo Cortez (IPAC - Portugal)
- Multilateral Agreements Committee Chairman: Nicole Meurée-Van Laethem (BELAC - Belguim)
- Laboratories Committee Chairman: Paolo Bianco (ACCREDIA - Italy)
- Communications and Publications Committee Chairman: Peter Kronvall (SWEDAC - Sweden)
- Inspection Committee Chairman: Rolf Straub (SAS - Switzerland)
- Bizerka Bajek-Brezak (HAA - Croatia)
- Jan Vander Poel (RvA - Holland)
- Rózsa Ring (NAT - Hungary)
- Vagn Andersen (DANAK - Denmark)

A Harmonized Environment for Notification

In the words of Thomas Facklam (DAkkS), EA Chairman, one of the challenges of the EA is "to contribute to a harmonization of the basis for notification in Europe". (See interview)

So, the General Assembly approved and entrusted the Harmonization Committee with the responsibility for coordinating the Notified Bodies' accreditation activities, beginning the work of developing the "Accreditation for the Notification" program, a set of support tools for National Accreditation Bodies to developing these activities.

Stakeholders' Cooperation

The EA continues strengthening participation and cooperation with the European Commission as well as organisations and business and professional associations.

Therefore, by incorporating the Medicines and Healthcare Quality Management to join in the cooperation with different European Commission departments - General Management of Business and Industry, Health and Consumer Protection, Environment, Climate Effects and Agriculture and Rural Development.

The General Assembly also endorsed the incorporation of the European Federation of Non-Destructive Testing (EFNTD) and the European Feed Manufacturers Association (FAMI) for the FAMI-QS quality and safety plan for food stuffs or pre-mixture additives.

(Page 12)

Agenda

NATIONAL MEETINGS

DIPLOMA IN TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION AND CLINICAL LABORATORY MANAGEMENT
9th to 13th September 2013 in Madrid

Representing ENAC: C. Corral

INTERNATIONAL MEETINGS

EA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

10th and 11th September 2013 in Budapest

Representing ENAC: I. Pina

GLOBALGAP AND BRC MEETING

11th September 2013 in París

Representing ENAC: P. Pérez

EA COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

18th and 19th September 2013 in Varsovia

Representing ENAC: C. Tallés

EA LABORATORY COMMITTEE

18th and 19th September 2013 in Malta

Representing ENAC: R. Porres

EA HORIZONTAL HARMONIZATION COMMITTEE

24th and 25th September 2013 in Berlín

Representing ENAC: I. Pina

EA FAB MEETING AND EMS GROUP

1st October 2013 in Vilnius

Representing ENAC: E. Gago

EA CERTIFICATION COMMITTEE

1st and 2nd October 2013 in Madrid

Representing ENAC: E. Gago

EA MLA COMMITTEE

2nd and 3rd October 2013 in Utrecht

Representing ENAC: B. Rivera

EA INSPECTION COMMITTEE

3rd October 2013 in Madrid

Representing ENAC: P. Ordeig

NEW ACCREDITED BODIES

TESTING LABORATORIES

Steel CableTesting. Destructive Testing

LABORATORIO OFICIAL JOSE MARIA DE MADARIAGA (LOM). Universidad Politécnica de Madrid - 22/LE2013

Agri-food products

CENTRE D´ESTUDIS DE LA CONSTRUCCIÓ I ANÁLISI DE MATERIALS, S.L. (Unipersonal) - 218/LE1907

LABOCOR ANALÍTICA, S.L. - 1039/LE1912

LABORATORIO DE SALUD PÚBLICA DE BADAJOZ - 1044/LE2020

Verification System of Liquid Petroleum Products' Watertight Storage Facilities

LABORATORIO DE ENSAYOS Y CALIBRACIONES DE LA ESCUELA DE MINAS. Ensayos de Petróleo (LECEM-EP) Escuela Técnica Superior de Ingenieros de Minas (UPM) - 396/LE1840

Acoustics

ENESA CONTINENTAL, S.L. - 440/LE2085

Metallic materials and coatings

TITANIA, ENSAYOS Y PROYECTOS INDUSTRIALES, S.L. (Unipersonal) - 924/LE2050

MEDICIONES Y CORROSIÓN, S.L. - 1031/LE1919

Rare Diseases

INSTITUTO DE SALUD CARLOS III. INSTITUTO DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN ENFERMEDADES RARAS - 1032/LE2075

Lighting-Photometry

INDUSTRIAS DERIVADAS DEL ALUMINIO, S.L. - 1034/LE1992

Vehicle Emissions

TECHNET SOSTENIBILIDAD EN TRANSPORTE, S.L. - 1035/LE1964

Car Interior Testing

GRUPO ANTOLIN-INGENIERIA, S.A. - 1036/LE1996

Environmental Testing

OIKOS LAB, S.L. - 1033/LE2025

Water

AGÉNCIA CATALANA DE L´AIGUA - 940/LE2081

SERVICIOS DE APOYO A LA INVESTIGACIÓN DE LA UNIVERSIDAD DE A CORUÑA - 725/LE1798

GESTIÓN Y VALORIZACIÓN INTEGRAL DEL CENTRO, S.L. - 781/LE2093

CENTRE BALEAR DE BIOLOGIA APLICADA, S.L. - 1038/LE2011

EMPRESA MUNICIPAL DE ABASTECIMIENTO Y SANEAMIENTO DE GRANADA, S.A. EMASAGRA - 1040/LE2019

LABORATORIO MUNICIPAL DEL AYUNTAMIENTO DE MURCIA - 1041/LE1914

Air Quality

EUROCONTROL, S.A. - 845/LE1953

INSTITUTO GALEGO DE SEGURIDADE E SAÚDE LABORAL. LABORATORIO DE HIXIENE ANALÍTICA - 1037/LE1954

Non-Destructive Testing

ENSAYOS NO DESTRUCTIVOS, S.L.L. - 1042/LE2067

CALIBRATION LABORATORIES

High Frequency Electricity

LGAI TECHNOLOGICAL CENTER, S.A. - 25/LC10.165

Fluids and Volume

METER UNDER TEST, S.A. - 211/LC10.163

Dimensional

ACITURRI COMPOSITES, S.L. (Unipersonal) - 212/LC10.162

INSPECTION BODIES

Industrial Area

ARDANUY INGENIERÍA, S.A. - 277/EI464

BMM SPAIN TESTLABS, S.L.(Unipersonal) - 279/EI476

NOEGA SYSTEMS, S.L. - 281/EI466

Environmental Inspection

JECMA CONSULTORIA Y MEDIO AMBIENTE, S.L.L. - 278/EI479

KEPLER, INGENIERÍA Y ECOGESTIÓN, S.L. - 282/EI367

Telecommunications

COLEGIO OFICIAL DE INGENIEROS TECNICOS Y PERITOS DE TELECOMUNICACIÓN - 280/EI487

Medical Raw Materials

FORUM AUDITORIAS - 283/EI470

Technical Service for Vehicle Reform

ASOCIACIÓN DE INVESTIGACIÓN EN DISEÑO Y FABRICACIÓN (IDF) - 284/EI433

Road Vehicle Inspection

ITV HUMANES, S.L. - 68/EI/ITV084

PEDROÑERAS ITV HORADO BLANCO, S.L. - 69/EI/ITV064

ATISAE TRAUXIA ITV, S.L. - 70/EI/ITV085

PRODUCT CERTIFICATION

Agri-food products

CONSEJO REGULADOR DE LA DENOMINACIÓN DE ORIGEN PROTEGIDA "ESTEPA" - 112/C-PR224

ENCERNA, S.L. - 113/C-PR255

TECNOLOGÍA INTEGRADA DEL MEDITERRÁNEO, S.L. - 114/C-PR251

SYCERTI, S.C.P - 115/C-PR256

CERTIFICATIÓN OF PERSONS

FEMPA - FEDERACIÓN DE EMPRESARIOS DEL METAL DE LA PROVINCIA DE ALICANTE - 11/C-PE018

MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS

Certification of Information Security Management Systems

OCA Instituto de Certificación, S.L. (Unipersonal) - 8/C-SG057

CONTROL BODIES

Legal Metrology

CALIBRATEST ASESORAMIENTO Y CONTROL, S.L. - OC-I/294

ITV HUMANES, S.L. - OC-I/308

TRADELAB, S.L. - OC-I/283

ASOCIACION EMPRESARIAL CENTRO TECNOLOGICO DEL METAL DE LA REGION DE MURCIA - OC-I/267

ATISAE TRAUXIA ITV, S.L. - OC-I/309

Regulation of Industrial Safety Installations

CTEK Consultoría Técnica, S. COOP. PEQUEÑA - OC-I/314

ACTUACIONES DE CONTROL Y CERTIFICACIÓN, S.L. - OC-I/288

Mining

APPLUS NORCONTROL, S.L.(Unipersonal) - OC-I/221

GABINETE DE SERVICIOS TÉCNICOS DE INSPECCIÓN DE CABLES, S.L. - OC-I/302

ITV MAQUINARIA INDUSTRIAL Y MINERA, S.L. - OC-I/295

Lifting Equipment-Lifts

REVISIONES E INSPECCIONES INDUSTRIALES, S.A. - OC-I/297

Administration of Construction Products

VERUS CERTIFICATION, S.L. - OC-P/313

GOOD LABORATORY PRACTICE

Studies of Herbal Health Products

LABORATORIO ANALÍTICO BIOCLÍNICO, S.L. - 37/BPL050