



The ILAC MRA for RMP Accreditation

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What is ILAC ?

International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation



- Established in 1977 to promote communication among laboratory accreditation bodies of the world.
- Formalized as a cooperation in 1996 with 44 bodies signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).
- On 2 November 2000, a mutual recognition arrangement (MRA) was signed, among those members which had successfully completed a peer evaluation.
- MRA was extended in October 2012 to include inspection body accreditation
- 85 Signatories (Full Members) to the Arrangement, representing 70 economies.
- ILAC was incorporated in the Netherlands on 20 January 2003.
- Approx. 45,000 laboratories & over 7,800 inspection bodies have been accredited by the 90 ILAC Full Members & Associates.

ILAC's Global Role



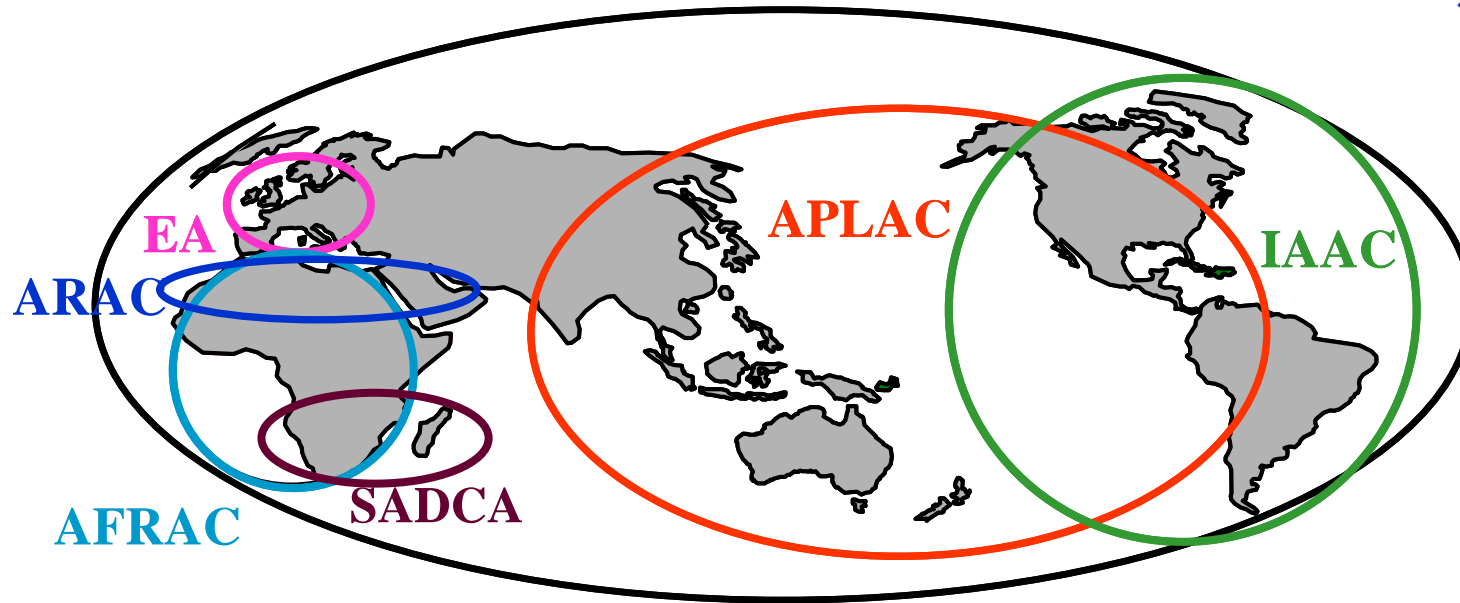
Principal international forum for:

- Recognition of competent test and calibration labs and inspection bodies world-wide through its Mutual Recognition Arrangement (MRA)
- Development and appropriate harmonization of laboratory and inspection body accreditation practice
- Promotion of laboratory and inspection accreditation as a trade facilitation tool
- Assisting with the development of laboratory and inspection accreditation systems

The International Picture



ILAC



EA

European Cooperation for Accreditation

APLAC

Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation

ILAC

International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation

IAAC

Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation

SADCA

Southern African Development Community Accreditation

AFRAC

African Regional Accreditation Cooperation

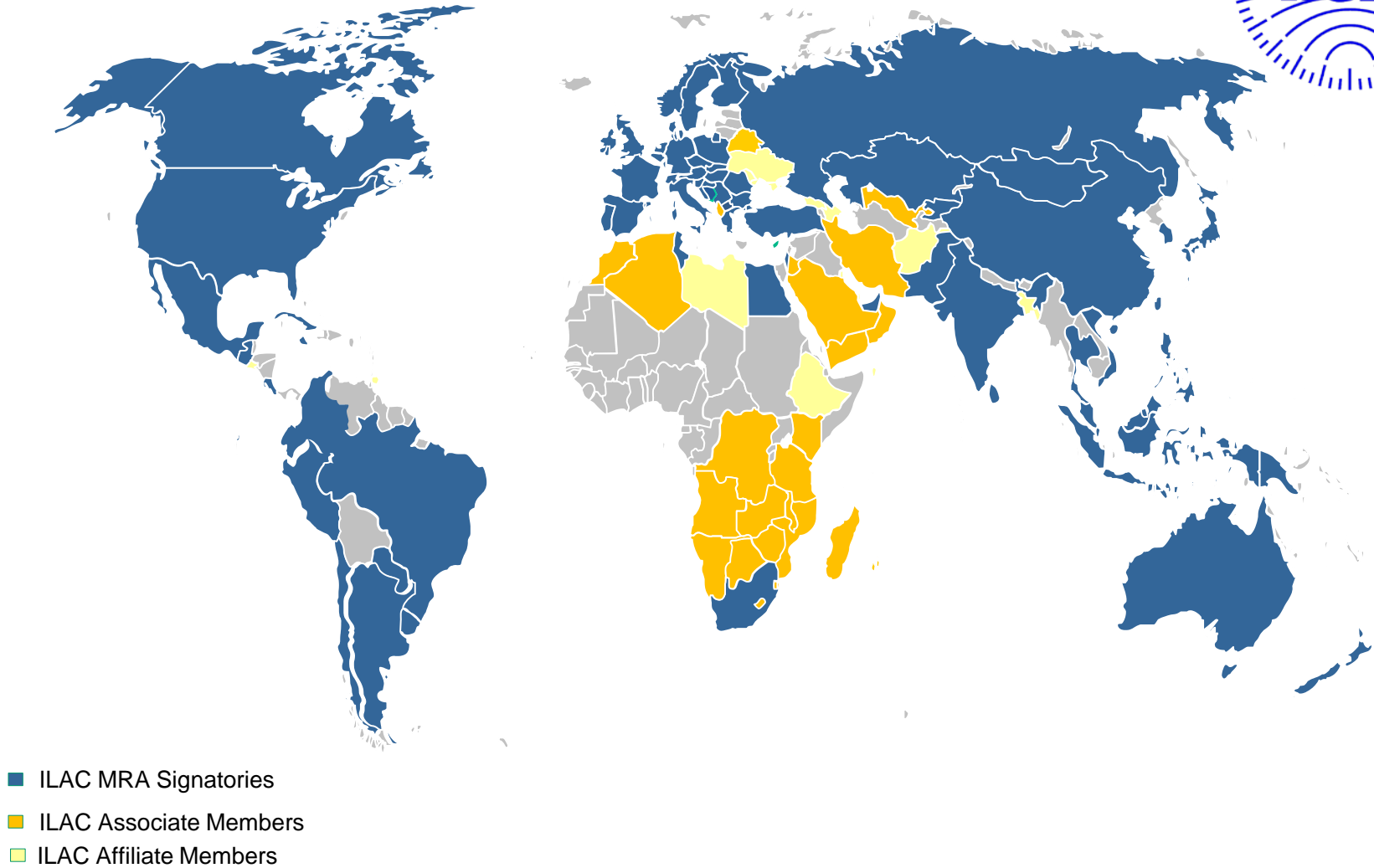
ARAC

Arab Accreditation Cooperation

Unaffiliated Bodies

Peer evaluated ABs who are not geographically located in one of the established regions

Coverage of the ILAC MRA



ILAC Resolutions re RMP



- GA 8.11 The General Assembly acknowledges that assessing the technical competence of bodies producing reference materials with assigned values is accreditation of a conformity assessment activity.
- GA 9.28 The accreditation to ISO Guide 34 . . . be included under the current ILAC arrangement when appropriate procedures for this activity are developed and agreed by ILAC.

RM Regional & ILAC Documents



APLACTC 008: Requirements and Guidance on the Accreditation of a Reference Material Producer

APLAC TC 012: Guidelines for Acceptability of Chemical Reference Materials and Commercial Chemicals for Calibration of Equipment Used in Chemical Testing

IAAC MD 028/13: Mandatory And Non-Mandatory Application for the Assessment and Accreditation of Reference Material Producers

ILAC G9: Guidelines for the Selection and Use of Reference Materials

ILAC G12: Guidelines for the Requirements for the Competence of RMPs

ILAC P10: Policy on Traceability of Measurements

ILAC P10 Traceability Policy provided by (C)RMs



- RMs may not be traceable
- CRMs by definition are traceable
- Values assigned to CRMs by NMIs in the BIPM KCDB or produced by an accredited RMP under its scope of accreditation are considered traceable
- CRM values in JCTLM DB are considered traceable
- Majority of other RMs & CRMs, produced by other RMPs, can be considered critical consumables which lab must demonstrate are suitable

APLAC MRA Signatories for RM Producer Accreditation



- NATA, Australia
- CNAS, China
- HKAS, Hong Kong
- IAJapan, Japan
- AAC Analytica, Russia
- TAF, Chinese Taipei
- A2LA, USA
- ANAB/ACCLASS, USA
- PJLA, USA

IAAC MLA Signatory Candidates for RM Producer Accreditation



- A2LA, USA
- ANAB/ACCLASS, USA
- CGCRE, Brazil
- ema, Mexico

EA MLA for RM Producer Accreditation



- Work is progressing
- Guidance on assessment of RM producers and evaluation of accreditation bodies is being developed
- Consensus at ILAC is emerging slowly

For more information



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