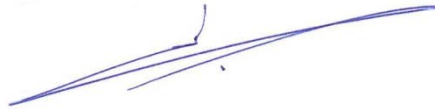


## EGAC Policy on Cross frontier

PB14G

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## **1. Definitions**

### 1.1 EA region:

The geographical region covered by countries of the EA members, the countries which have been formally identified by the EU or EFTA as candidate countries for membership in the EU or EFTA and countries of accreditation bodies with which EA has signed a bilateral agreement is referred to as the “EA region”.

### 1.2 Foreign accreditation body (FAB):

“Foreign Accreditation Body” refers to an Accreditation Body when it accredits a conformity assessment body which has sites with key activities in another country than the country of the accreditation body accrediting it.

### 1.3 Local accreditation body (LAB):

The term “Local Accreditation Body” refers to the national accreditation body of the country where the accredited conformity assessment body is established. The term also refers to the accreditation body of a country where there is a site included in an accreditation granted by an accreditation body in another country.

### 1.4 National accreditation body (NAB):

The term “National Accreditation Body” refers to the accreditation body in a country legally appointed by the government of that country.

## **2. General**

In general EGAC shall comply with the Guidance document from IAF on cross frontier MD12:2016, the Guidance document from ILAC G21:2012, EA cross frontier policy 2/13-m:2012, EA-2-13-m-s1:2013 and EU regulation 765/2008 on all cross frontier processes in the following situations:

- When EGAC performs accreditation for a CAB located outside Egypt.
- When an MRA/MLA signatory Accreditation Body performs accreditation for a CAB located inside Egypt.

EGAC shall only consider accreditation outside Egypt if the CAB seeks its accreditation for the reasons stated in the above mentioned IAF and ILAC documents and after it makes sure of the CAB’s awareness of the local accreditation body and its equivalence.

EGAC accepts to perform any accreditation outside Egypt in a country with an accreditation body which is not EA member, and it may use its own assessors.

EGAC may conduct these accreditation with teams combined together with other Accreditation Body if requested and possible.

If EGAC is accrediting a CAB outside Egypt or inside Egypt but having critical locations outside Egypt, then an assessment program shall be made to assess these locations by EGAC.



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These Critical Locations will be considered as such if they comply with the definition of the (critical location) in the above mentioned IAF document, EGAC may use the services of the local accreditation body for this assessment, EGAC's policy on sampling shall also apply for critical locations outside Egypt.

### **3. Cooperation**

EGAC's cooperation with other MRA/MLA signatory Accreditation Bodies can be in the following ways:

- Use assessors of the local AB on its recommendation after discussing their qualification with it.
- EGAC may conduct a joint accreditation with local Accreditation Body.

EGAC's cooperation with other non-MRA/MLA signatory local Accreditation Bodies can be in the following ways:

- Use assessors of the local AB but take the responsibility for checking their qualification and training.
- EGAC may conduct a joint accreditation with local Accreditation Body.
- Have an assessor from the local AB as a team member in EGAC's assessment team.
- Have the local AB observe the process.

If EGAC accepts to perform any assessment outside Egypt in a country with an accreditation body which is EA member, EGAC policy is not to compete with other national accreditation bodies and EGAC will follow the applicable international guidance (EA cross frontier policy 2/13-m:2012 & EA-2-13-m-s1:2013).