



# **ARGE Conference in Helsinki** **10 & 11 June, 2004**

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# General Plan

## 1. EFSG

- ◆ Historic and aims
- ◆ Members
- ◆ Fields
- ◆ Structure

## 2. Terms of Reference

- ◆ Functioning
- ◆ Requirements

## 3. Multilateral Agreements

- ◆ Testing
- ◆ Certification
- ◆ EFS mark

## 4. Interface/CE marking

- ◆ CE marking characteristics
- ◆ Addition of quality mark to CE marking



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ Historic and aims

- ◆ Created by APSAD (now CNPP), LPC (now BRE) and VdS in 1994
- ◆ The previous aim was to join in anticipation of the European Union
- ◆ The evolution was to stand up for a high level of quality of conformity assessment and to group bodies having equivalent quality requirements



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ (Historic and aims)

- ◆ The next step was to harmonize the process of certification and to define a common model of third party certification
- ◆ Another aim is to reduce testing redundancy between the certification schemes of the members
- ◆ The objectives have become more precise regarding the products and tests concerned, the members involved, the sign of recognition



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ (Historic and aims)

- ◆ The harmonization work has been extended to the surveillance and the certification rules
- ◆ The results have lead to formal agreements signed both by certification bodies and associated laboratories
- ◆ The EFSG group is open to every certification body acting in security and fire fields, providing it complies with quality requirements



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ Current EFSG Members

CB members	Associated laboratories	Nationality	Fields
<b>AFNOR CERTIF.</b>	<b>CNPP</b>	<b>F</b>	Fire detection & fire alarm systems, portable fire extinguishers
<b>CNPP*</b>	<b>CNPP</b>	<b>F</b>	Water extinguishing systems, Secure storage units, physical security & locks, gas extinguishing systems, intruder alarm systems, installers
<b>BRE</b>	<b>BRE</b>	<b>UK</b>	Fire alarm systems, water extinguishing systems, secure storage units, physical security and locks, gas extinguishing systems, portable fire extinguishers, intruder alarm systems
<b>FUP</b>	<b>VdS</b>	<b>G</b>	Secure storage units

\* *Active in prevention subcommittee of CEA*



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ (Current EFSG Members)

CB members	Associated laboratories	Nationality	Fields
<b>VdS*</b>	<b>VdS</b>	<b>G</b>	Fire alarm systems, water extinguishing systems, secure storage units, physical security & locks, gas extinguishing systems, portable fire extinguishers, intruder alarm systems
<b>SBSC</b>	<b>SSF</b>	<b>S</b>	Secure storage units, physical security & locks, intruder alarm systems
<b>DIFT</b>	<b>DELTA</b>	<b>D</b>	Fire detection & fire alarm systems,
<b>ICIM</b>	<b>Inst. Giordano</b>	<b>I</b>	Secure storage units, physical security & locks

\* *Active in prevention subcommittee of CEA*



# 1. EFSG (*European Fire and Security Group*)

## ■ Structure

- ◆ « De facto » association
- ◆ Use of the legal structures of members when necessary
  - ◆ VdS for accountancy
  - ◆ CNPP for protection of brand
- ◆ Foreseen creation of a European Company when statutes available



## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

### ■ Functioning

- ◆ Certification bodies members
- ◆ Associated testing laboratories
- ◆ Board of management
- ◆ Technical committee
- ◆ Product division group
- ◆ Audit and surveillance procedure for applicants and members, for associated testing laboratories
- ◆ Audit manager



## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

### ■ Requirements

- ◆ Accreditation for both certification bodies and associated testing laboratories
- ◆ Ongoing contractual relationship between certification body and associated laboratory, when they are not in the same organization
- ◆ Extensive experience in the relevant field of activity (at least 10 certifications)
- ◆ Employing an appropriate number of qualified permanent staff



## 2. TERMS OF REFERENCE

### ■ (Requirements)

- ◆ Full technical supervision of the total certification process
- ◆ Legal responsibility and adequate insurance (at least €2,000,000)
- ◆ Participation in inter-laboratory test comparison



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

- ◆ Bi/multilateral agreements between two or more certification bodies EFSG members and EFSG associated testing laboratories for mutual recognition of test results
- ◆ Basic agreements when signed by every involved certification body
- ◆ ISO 9000 certification required for the companies getting the benefit of these agreements
- ◆ European reference documents needed (normative or not)



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

#### ■ Testing

- ◆ One stop testing = 100 % of the tests carried out in every relevant associated laboratory accepted by every concerned EFSG member
- ◆ One stop testing multilateral agreement signed for :
  - ◆ Safes and strongrooms by CNPP, FUP, VdS, SBSC, SSF
  - ◆ High security locks by BRE, CNPP, FUP, VdS, SBSC, SSF



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

#### ■ (Testing)

- ◆ Testing basic agreement signed for :
  - ◆ Fire detectors against EN 54 by AFNOR CERTIFICATION, CNPP, BRE, DIFT, DELTA, VdS



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

#### ■ Certification

- ◆ Multiple certification
- ◆ One stop certification
  - ◆ Same main technical requirements and equivalence of quality of conformity assessment
  - ◆ One common certification process (body) : not foreseen for the time being



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

#### ■ EFS Mark

- ◆ Main goal : a sign of recognition for equivalence of quality
- ◆ Possible use only in addition to the existing certification brands
- ◆ Conditions to issue the EFS mark :
  - ◆ One stop testing agreement signed by all or most of the concerned EFSG members
  - ◆ Common approach about surveillance and certification duration
  - ◆ Financing of the involved costs



### 3. MULTILATERAL AGREEMENTS

#### ■ (EFS Mark)

- ◆ Protected as a communautary mark by CNPP on behalf of EFSG
- ◆ Protection to be transferred later to the EFSG European company



## 4. INTERFACE QUALITY MARKS/ CE MARKING

### ■ CE marking characteristics

- ◆ Regulatory field through directives (new approach)
- ◆ For essential requirements (safety, health, environment) defined in annex ZA of harmonized European standards (CEN mandate) or European technical specifications (EOTA mandate)



## 4. INTERFACE QUALITY MARKS/ CE MARKING

### ■ (CE marking characteristics)

- ◆ Security is not concerned
- ◆ Level of conformity assessment defined in European directives but control of CE marking issue under the responsibility of member states through notified bodies



## 4. INTERFACE QUALITY MARKS/ CE MARKING

### ■ Addition of quality mark to CE marking

- ◆ This quality mark must be completely voluntary and not compulsory, de jure or de facto, in any direct or indirect way
- ◆ The concept of national voluntary marks is not accepted
- ◆ Clear separation and identification of voluntary mark from CE marking in order to avoid overlapping and not to deceive the customers



## 4. INTERFACE QUALITY MARKS/ CE MARKING

- (Addition of quality mark to CE marking)
  - ◆ Necessary added value through
    - ◆ Complementary technical specifications
    - ◆ Conformity assessment requirements