



ADMINISTRATIVE DOCUMENT

CCA 226

List of current decisions

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List of Current Decisions

This Administrative Document lists all decisions and recommendations of the CCA Group, which have a permanent validity for the operation of the CCA and are not (yet) laid down in another PD or OD. It is reviewed shortly after each meeting of the Group.

Including the decisions taken at the CCA Group and CCA-AC meetings:

- Bratislava on 24 April 2002
- Vienna on 9 April 2003
- Madrid on 21 April 2004
- Stockholm on 20 April 2005
- Cologne on 26 April 2006

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Part 1 DECISIONS OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE

1.1 Obligation to apply CENELEC standards only

- 1 Certification activities, in accordance with the Statutes of CENELEC, for products designed for use at a voltage not exceeding 1000 V a.c. and 1500 V d.c. are based on the determination of the conformity of a product with the relevant standards within the competence of CENELEC and its national member bodies.
- 2 Accordingly participation of certification bodies in any area of CENELEC work comprises the obligation to apply those standards without modifications or amendments other than those approved within CENELEC, if necessary under the accelerated procedure.
- 3 It is noted that this obligation also arises from the Low Voltage Directive for the certification bodies notified under Article 10 of the LVD.

(GA Resolution No. 9,
Dublin, 1984-05-11)

NTRs issued on the basis of provisional test schedules adopted on the basis of CENELEC Memorandum 7 shall be considered by bodies B as NTRs issued on the basis of European standards.

(Gressy, 1997-9-23)

1.2 Standards including products which for legal reasons cannot be tested/certified

A candidate CB and related testing laboratory (ies) can be accepted for a standard which includes some types of products which he for legal reasons can not test /certify (e.g. telecom products under EN 60950). Such exception(s) should be indicated in the list of standards for which the CB is recognized.

(Costa da Caparica, 1999-04-12)

~~1.3 Following the recommendation by PAPG, the CCA Group decides that recognition may be accepted in the future for all part 2 standards where the CB complies with clause 2.3 of CCA 223-3-1, provided the relevant Testing Laboratory is accepted for the same range of standards.~~

~~(A00/20, Warsaw, 2000-10-11)~~

~~1.4 Electric equipment manufactured in small countries~~

~~The CCA Group agreed that manufacturers in countries such as Andorra, Liechtenstein, Malta, Monaco and San Marino, which are European countries, should be allowed to apply for an NTR from any of the CCA signatories.~~

~~(Arnhem, 1988-09-28/29)~~

~~During the further exchange of views on this subject, it was agreed that the clause of the Operational Document CCA-231.1 ruling the operation of SMT, referring to the "at random" supervision of products manufactured under SMT, applies to the way of sampling the products for the surveillance of the testing.~~

~~(Copenhagen, 1994-09-28)~~

~~Answering a question put forward by Arthur MONKS, it was confirmed that a CCA signatory when starting an SMT procedure with a manufacturer located outside its country, should inform the CB of that country.~~

~~(Fehrltorf, 1995-03-20)~~

1.5 Test Reports

The CCA Group agreed that the NCBs should whenever possible use measured values when filling in the TRFs. This will reduce problems when recognizing test reports as well as help market surveillance work.

(Nice, 1989-04-19)

In borderline cases the TRF should contain the necessary comments in writing for the information of body B in order to further the recognition process.

(Berlin, 1990-03-20/21)

~~The CCA Group agreed on the proposal made by the CCA Harmonization WG to simplify the application of OD 9-10, clause 3.2, requiring the indication of measuring instruments used i.e. accuracy, type, etc. In order to avoid unnecessary workload, it was agreed that this rule should only apply if a non-standard test method was used.~~

~~(Stockholm, 1991-09-11/12)~~

The CCA Group confirmed an earlier decision that a manufacturer is not allowed to subcontract the testing to an independent laboratory in the framework of the TMP procedure.

(Fehrltorf, 1995-03-20)

1.6 Additional laboratories

The CCA Group endorsed the proposal from the Strategy Group to accept subcontracting from one CCA laboratory to another only in exceptional cases, e.g. in the case of temporary insufficient capacity, but not for regular subcontracting from one country to another. This rule does not apply if there does not exist a competent laboratory in the country of the related CCA signatory.

(Copenhagen, 1994-09-28)

~~1.7 Provisional Test Schedule "Sauna heating appliances provided with humidifier"~~

~~The CCA-AC notes the adoption of Provisional Test Schedule N° 2003-04 "Sauna heating appliances provided with humidifier", doc. CCA(Chairman)1211. It is declared applicable for CCA purposes~~

~~(Vienna, 2003-04-09)~~

~~1.8 Statistics will be given after one year showing the extent of the openness provisions.~~

~~To achieve this, a sub-category shall be added to the CCA statistics for 2003 and after.~~

~~(Vienna, 2003-04-09)~~

Part 2 DECISIONS REGARDING CERTIFICATION PROCEDURES

2.1 Notification of test results

This document shall be issued in English and, if the national certification body so decides, also in national language(s).

(MC Helsinki, 1984-10-04)

2.2 Old notifications

Members are entitled to reject applications using notifications older than three years unless they are convinced that the contents of the notification is still valid.

(Helsinki, 1984-10-03)

~~2.3 Information on standards applied for Clause 1.6~~

~~OD CCA 228-2 shall be strictly applied, and it is particularly important to state clearly which part I and which part II is applied.~~

~~(Helsinki, 1984-10-03)~~

Both number and date of edition for the standard applied shall be given in the NTR and Test Report.

(Zürich, 1987-03-09/10)

Issuing of an NTR for products for which no harmonized standard exists is allowed only after body A has investigated the acceptance by body Bs and in that case indicated on the NTR at which body Bs the NTR is intended to be used for application.

In other cases an STR or STC shall be used. See OD CCA 226, decision 2.11.

(Stockholm, 1991-09-12)

2.4 Identity Declaration (ID)

Statement for Identification (SI)

One of the forms shall be filled in by the manufacturer and submitted with his application to the Bodies B according to Article 2.3d of the CCA.

When the identity is complete ID shall be used. When there are minor differences between the specimen submitted and the specimen tested, SI shall be used where the differences are specified. This is only acceptable when the differences are technically insignificant and can have no influence whatsoever on the test results and conclusions.

The documents shall be in English and, if the national certification body so decides, also in national language(s).

(MC Helsinki, 1984-10-04)

It is necessary to give the full type designation of the product because also the last characters are essential for identification of the type.

(Zürich, 1987-03-09/10)

~~2.5 Procedure for manufacturers cooperating with other manufacturers~~

~~For the purpose of the CCA, a manufacturer may also have another manufacturer to carry out the final assembly and testing.~~

~~Each of the two manufacturers may obtain Notifications of Test Results which shall state by whom and where the equipment has been manufactured (final assembly and testing).~~

~~This means that it has to be manufactured (final assembly and testing) in a country where there is a certification body which has signed the CCA. It also means that sales organizations, department stores, mail order houses and the like may not obtain Notifications of Test Results under the CCA.~~

~~(MC Helsinki, 1984-10-04)~~

2.6 Consultations between NTRs according to Article 2.4.d

Not more than two weeks shall be used for the consultation according to Article 2.4.d in the CCA. When a rejection is decided, the client and Body A shall be informed without delay.

(Also see 2.15)

(Zürich, 1987-03-09)

(Athens, 1988-04-13/14)

(Arnhem, 1988-09-28/29)

2.7 Limited testing

In cases where a notification can not be issued but where the manufacturer is able to use the test results to limit the testing to be done by other Member Bodies B, a limited test report can be issued by Body A with an accompanying letter explaining the circumstances.

(Helsinki, 1984-10-03)

2.8 EMC

The CCA Group decided to consider EMC tests as a special national condition for the relevant countries, to be mentioned as such in the NTR. The relevant Test Report Form covering EMC shall then be used and put in annex to the TRF covering the safety tests.

(Copenhagen, 1994-09-28)

2.9 Non-application of Article 2.4.c

Copies of national licences based on NTRs should not be sent to Body A. This stipulation in the CCA, Article 2.4.c will be deleted in the future.

(Brighton, 1987-09-16)

2.10 Statement of Test Result (STR) and Statement of Conformity

The CCA Group agreed that documents were needed which have a lower level of recognition than the NTR.

It was agreed that an NTR should always refer to a harmonized standard, unless clause 1.6 is applied where decision 2.3 shall be followed. If the test is based on a national standard or an international one, the NCB may issue a Statement of Test Result (STR) or a Statement of Conformity.

It was also agreed that an NTR should always be based on the newest standard available. If, however, a manufacturer would require certification to an old standard, the NCB would only issue a Statement of Conformity or a Statement of Test Result (STR).

The documents Statement of Test Result and Statement of Conformity may be recognized by body B following consultation between body A and body B between the manufacturer and body B.

(Arnhem, 1988-09-28/29)

(Stockholm, 1991-09-12)

2.11 Components

The CCA Group agreed that for equipment which bore the mark of body A (where thereby body A carried the responsibility for the test) and where a component was changed by the manufacturer it would become necessary for the NTR to be renewed or completed by body A. However, any communications to body B would be through the manufacturer.

(Arnhem, 1989-09-28/29)

~~The Group noted that all CCA signatories had signed MC-12 as approved by CENELEC Marks Committee in Helsinki, September 1992.~~

~~As regards some interpretation problems raised by SETI in conjunction with MC-12, it was confirmed that :~~

~~— components may be tested as integrated into the appliance and shall comply with the relevant clauses of the part 1 standards and annexes ;~~

~~— a body A, when issuing an NTR for an appliance of which the components bear already one or several marks of NCBs, which have signed MC-12, gets the assurance that this component is covered by the minimum level of surveillance foreseen by MC-12.1 ;~~

~~— the relevant information on the components should be included in the TRF.~~

~~(Milan, 1993-03-31)~~

~~Following a request received from Danfoss, the CCA-AC confirms that the provisions of CCA 228-1 should be applied for the CCA procedure as well as when the application is for national marks only.~~

~~(A00/15, Warsaw, 2000-10-11)~~

2.12 Applications

In order to permit access to the CCA from any country A the CCA Group agreed that an application in English should be acceptable. UTE has already decided to accept English and SETI will consider to follow.

(Arnhem, 1988-09-28/29)

It is the intention of the CCA Group that the application to a body B should be addressed to the certification body and not to the testing station. The certification body may then ask its testing station for assistance.

(Berlin, 1990-03-20/21)

~~The CCA-AC notes the non-compliance of many CBs with CCA 223-8-2 and requests that all CBs follow as closely as possible the OD in their Application Forms, especially where the presence of all questions is concerned; all CBs are invited to send within 8 weeks proposals to the Secretariat for improvement, if deemed necessary, of CCA 223-8-2.~~

~~(A00/06, Warsaw, 2000-10-11)~~

2.13 Delivery time by bodies B

Certification will be granted by body B within 15 working days after complete application inclusive test sample. (This situation is the case when no deviations in standards exist or the deviations of country B have been tested by body A.)

(Brugge, 1989-09-20/21)

The group decided to collect the statistics regarding the delivery time by Bodies B from now on only once per year and to include the figures in the annual CCA statistics.

(A99/05, Dun Laoghaire, 1999-09-20)

~~2.14 Communication between body B and body A according to MC-16~~

~~(Also see 2.7)~~

~~Communication as specified in document MC-16 shall be started within ten working days after the application to body B. (This refers to all different situations as specified in MC-16.)~~

~~(Brugge, 1989-09-20/21)~~

~~As regards communication as specified in document MC-16, it is underlined that the communication from body B to body A shall be copied by body B to the applicant as well, on the condition that this communication is given for his information only.~~

~~(Berlin, 1990-03-20/21)~~

~~2.15 Outlet and/or inlet systems deviating from IEC 320~~

~~The Group discussed measures to avoid dangerous inter-connection between different outlet and/or inlet systems deviating from the standardized layout given in IEC publ 320. The Group agreed that body A has to check and evaluate the risk of mix up with already existing outlets/inlets as well as standardized ones. Remark will be made on the NTR in order to make body Bs as well as the applicant aware of the situation.~~

~~(Lisbon, 1990-09-26/27)~~

~~The CCA Group also decided to include the following text in the current decisions of the CCA, to be used on the TRF under item "additional information" in the case of problems as discussed in Lisbon: "Non-standardized appliance coupler. Additional national requirements may apply".~~

~~(Dublin, 1991-04-03/04)~~

2.16 Identification of the manufacturer of the cable in case of moulded-on plugs

In case of appliances with a plug moulded on a HAR marked supply cord, when issuing an NTR, the supply cord should be identified in the Test Report by giving its data (harmonized type, cross sectional area, etc ...) and stating that it is HAR marked. The manufacturer may use a cord of any manufacturer provided it has the same data and it is HAR marked. Body Bs should accept NTRs on that basis.

The MC agreed to include this proposal in the current decisions of the CCA, with the exception of irons and hair dryers. The application of the decision to the latter will be reconsidered at the next MC meeting in the light of some reservations made by the UK delegation.

(MC Lisbon, 1990-09-27/28)

(MC Dublin, 1991-04-04/05)

2.17 Special national conditions and deviations

When the special national conditions and deviations for countries B are tested by Body A, this should be noted on the Notification of Test Results, NTR, under "Additional information" and specified in an annex to the NTR as follows.

"Special national conditions and deviations for the following countries have been tested :

(...)

The CCA signatory bodies in European countries not specified will also accept this NTR as basis for their national certification, but may in some instances need time for scrutinizing of details and possibly some additional examination tests."

(Stockholm, 1991-09-11/12)

2.18 Latest date of recognition of NTRs

1. The time of recognition of NTRs is basically three years from the date of issue, however not longer than till dow for the standard used in the type testing.
2. On a voluntary basis, the CBs may recognize an NTR older than three years.
3. After dow, no NTR may be issued based on the standard. However an NTR should be recognized within six months after dow for the standard used in the type testing but not later than three years after the issue of the NTR.
4. If dow for the standard is known at the time of application from a client for an NTR, it is the responsibility of the CB to inform the client of the time limitation for recognition of the NTR."

(Oslo, 1992-04-08/09)

2.19 Updating of NTRs after dow and their recognition

1. While decision 2.19 of CCA-226 remains valid for the first issue and recognition of NTRs, the following procedure is accepted for issuing and recognizing updated NTRs after dow.
2. An already issued and valid NTR can be updated after the dow of the standard to which it refers, still with reference to the expired standard, only when modifications and/or additions are introduced to the product such as the change of a component. In this case, the updated NTR shall report the date of the issue, the date of the updated NTR and the date of its expiry which shall be the same as the date of expiry of the original NTR.
3. Bodies B, in case they had previously granted their mark, shall recognize such NTRs, and update their licences.

(Gressy, 1997-09-23)

2.20 Photographs as part of the Technical Report

The CCA Group is recommending all CBs to add product and/or detail photographs to the Technical Reports.

(S00/06, Brussels, 2000-04-03)

2.21 Improvement of operating procedures

The possible improvements indicated by KEMA in doc. CCA(Chairman)1166 are noted with interest, in particular refraining from submitting samples of appliances if the test report would include an extended set of photographs, containing at least:

- overall view of the appliance;
- markings;
- warnings (if applicable);
- supply connection;
- internal wiring;
- earth connections (if applicable);
- printed circuit boards;
- critical components:
 - separate
 - as positioned in the appliance.

CCA decides that this proposal will be fully implemented on 1 September 2001. Furthermore, every CB is asked to forward its Application requirements to the Secretariat, which will send out a questionnaire for this purpose and draw up a harmonised document.

(S01/10, Istanbul, 2001-04-24)

~~2.22 Issuing of NTRs for emergency lighting~~

~~The CCA-AC, confirming decision S01/03 of the ENEC-AC in Istanbul, April 2001, decides and confirms that LCIE and AENOR, given the additional national requirements in France and Spain, cannot issue NTRs for emergency luminaries according to EN 60598-2-22.~~

~~(Madrid, 2004-04-21 D61/21)~~

~~The CCA-AC, considering that by decision D61/21 AENOR was prohibited from issuing NTRs for emergency lighting according to EN 60598-2-22 because of existing additional national requirements, and considering that since December 2005 EN 60598-2-22 includes an annex ZB with all type A deviations for Spain, decides to lift the interdiction and allow AENOR to issue NTRs for EN 60598-2-22 as from today. This decision shall be entered into the List of Current decisions.~~

~~(Cologne, 2006-04-26 D63/12)~~

~~2.23 Requirements for the assessment and recognition of participants in the European Certification Schemes~~

~~The CCA-AC, considering that the new PD CIG 050 "Requirements for the assessment and recognition of participants in the European Certification Schemes", doc. CCA(Chair)1262, has been adopted by the CIG, approves the use for CCA purposes of the general part of PD CIG 050 and of the CCA Annex.~~

(Stockholm, 2005-04-20 D62/14)

~~2.24 Minutes of the CCA Meetings~~

~~The CCA-AC agrees that the Minutes of the meetings will be limited to strictly necessary explanations of the decisions taken.~~

~~(Stockholm, 2005-04-20 D62/21)~~

Part 3 FINANCIAL MATTERS

~~4.1 Insurance coverage~~

~~The Group decided not to increase compulsory insurance coverage of the CBs at this time.~~

~~(S00/04, Brussels, 2000-04-03)~~

Part 4 MISCELLANEOUS

~~5.1 The meaning of marks~~

~~The compilation of the meaning of the different marks, OD 10, pp 1.2, shall be kept up to date by the Chairman of the CCA Group and should be copied by the members for information to clients when appropriate.~~

~~(Vienna, 1985-10-18)~~

~~5.2 Protection of our certification marks~~

~~The CCA Group noted the proposal from SEMKO to set up a system for the exchange of opinions amongst the members of CCA for a jointly evaluation of new trademarks coming up at international level. The Group agreed on the principle of jointly evaluation, but decided that in such cases the information should be sent to the Chairman who will distribute it to all Signatories.~~

~~(Helsinki, 1992-09-23)~~

~~5.3 MoU between CCA and GENELEC~~

~~The draft Memorandum of Understanding between GENELEC and CCA having been approved by GENELEC, received the approbation of the meeting; the CCA Chairman was mandated to sign the MoU on behalf of the Group.~~

~~(S00/12, Brussels, 2000-04-03)~~

~~5.4 Identification of documents~~

~~It is decided that the CCA Group and the CCA-AC will share the same numbering system for documents, CCA(Chairman)xxxx.~~

~~(A00/10, Warsaw, 2000-10-11)~~

5.5 ~~The CCA Group agrees that, with the distribution of all documents on the EPCA Website Document Server, the hard copy distribution of PDs and ODs is no longer required.~~

~~(S01/31, Istanbul, 2001-04-24)~~
