No. of resolution	Resolution	Confirmation by the Accreditation Advisory Board
01/2013	If a test method is applied to various matrices, more flexibility of the scope of accreditation may be granted across all matrices (e.g. for food, feed, consumer goods).	**17.03.2016**
01/2015 (1)	According to DIN EN ISO 11133:2015-01, for quantitative microbiological testing of food, feed and water, productivity testing of culture media per production batch is required, among other things. For self-produced culture media, these tests must be carried out by the testing laboratory itself. For ready-to-use culture media, a tiered effort may be required by the testing laboratory depending on the level of quality assurance provided by the culture media producer (verified by certificate). The testing laboratory must test each batch qualitatively positive (target) and negative (non-target) and carry out a sterility control. If culture medium testing according to DIN EN ISO 11133:2015-01 and manufacturer certification according to, e.g. ISO 9001 is demonstrated on the manufacturer certificate of commercially acquired ready-made culture media, from 2017 quantitative testing of the culture media by the testing laboratory is required. If culture medium testing according to DIN EN ISO 11133:2015-01 and the manufacturer laboratory's accreditation is demonstrated on the manufacturer certificate of commercially acquired ready-made culture media, then only qualitative testing of the nutrient medium (transport control) by the testing laboratory is required.	**17.03.2016**
01/2015 (2) **In addition**	The majority of culture media manufacturers provide information or certificates on request about the transport conditions of the media. Information on ensuring the functioning of the media under the chosen transport conditions is expected here. In accordance with point 6.4.2 (4th paragraph) of DIN EN ISO 11133:2015, the following requirement is: "Periodic checks shall be carried out in order to demonstrate that the quality of the media has been maintained during transport". As such, the following checks can be carried out e.g. as procedural checks (controls within the testing methods), participation in proficiency tests or targeted controls. Additional microbiological tests are usually not required.	**18.03.2019**

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	The concept of "regularity" depends on the needs of the laboratory concerned and should be justified by the laboratory. Upon delivery of the media, the requirements of 4.1.2 Delivery acceptance of products of DIN EN ISO 11133:2015 must be observed. The above-mentioned executions are not applicable if there is no information or certificates from the manufacturer regarding the transport. Then the responsibility for proving the functionality of the nutrient medium passes to the laboratory. This can also be provided, for example, during the test as an eyelet smearing procedure.	
01/2016	For certain examination procedures (e.g. NIR, FT-IR, NMR, genetic sequencing, etc.), the recorded spectrum or gene sequence may be evaluated by a third party instead of the laboratory. Current examples of this are external NIR databases for certain products (e.g. wine, cheese, sausage), pathogen databases for MALDI-TOF, sequencing and/or matching of the sequence and NMR screening methods. These methods are common in the field of examination and are gaining in significance. In order to ensure adequate transparency of the processes for all market participants (laboratories, customers, consumers, food monitoring), the following requirements must be met: • the tendering laboratory must be accredited for the measurement; • the customer of the tendering laboratory must be informed that the evaluation will be carried out externally by third parties (e.g. a different laboratory, other equipment manufacturers); • it must be traceable from the raw data on which basis the evaluation is made (name of the database, state of the database - an indication in the test report is not required) • the principles on which the evaluation is based must be clearly communicated (name and state of the database); • customer data must be kept confidential; • the database owner (laboratory or device manufacturer) creates a report and hands it over to the laboratory; • the laboratory should make it clear in its own report that the evaluation is performed externally (ideally the test report of	**17.03.2016**

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	the third party is attached), the laboratory itself may assess the results (must be noted and interpreted in the test report) if the corresponding competence is given.	
01/2018 **Revision**	The SANTE paper (Guide to Pesticide Analysis, as amended) applies to both official and non-official laboratories. It also applies to pesticide analysis in wine, wine-containing beverages and grape must. In order to be able to state the relevant multi-method without restriction in the annex to the accreditation certificate, the laboratory must be able to identify at least 75% of the active substances of this testing method (based on a list of validated active substances from the relevant standard procedure) with appropriate sensitivity per food or feed group (see corresponding tables of SANTE/11813/2017-Annex a: Commodity groups and representative commodities). If the range of active substances of the laboratory does not meet the minimum requirement mentioned above, a corresponding restriction must be made in the annex of accreditation certificate in the scope of the above-mentioned methods: Deviation: Determination of less than 75 % of the Active substances.	**18.03.2019**
02/2018	The application of standardised or equivalent test methods to a matrix which is clearly different from that defined in the scope of the test procedure shall be presented as a house method.	**18.03.2019**
01/2019	The EPPO (European and Mediterranean Plant Protection Organization) document "PM 7/98 Specific requirements for laboratories preparing accreditation for a plant pest diagnostic activity" (in the current version) is to be applied in a binding manner within the framework of the Accreditation of testing laboratories in the field of phytosanitary diagnostics. This EPPO document lays down requirements and framework conditions for test laboratories accredited for the diagnosis of harmful organisms from plants.	**04.09.2019**