FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQs) ABOUT THE ECAC COMMON EVALUATION PROCESS OF SECURITY EQUIPMENT

1. General information about the CEP

1.1. What is the ECAC Common Evaluation Process (CEP) of security equipment?

The CEP is a joint testing programme of security equipment, organised and undertaken by ECAC Member States to provide a common reference for national administrations to certify/approve the security equipment deployed in airports, according to ECAC/EU performance standards.

The CEP determines whether the tested equipment meets the required ECAC/EU performance standards (see question 1.11) under laboratory conditions only.

1.2. Does ECAC issue certification for the piece of equipment that meets a performance standard?

No, ECAC communicates the test results to Appropriate Authorities of the forty-four (44) ECAC Member States[1] and the certification/approval of the security equipment remains under the responsibility of each ECAC Member State.

Furthermore, the ECAC Secretariat issues a Closing Letter to the manufacturer specifying whether an ECAC/EU performance standard has been met and updates the public part of the ECAC CEP website[2] with the lists of systems which meet the ECAC/EU performance standards for each category of security equipment.

As the EU regulation 2015/1998 (chapter 12.0.2.2) recognises the CEP as the only process to get the EU stamp, the ECAC Secretariat also transfers the reports of evaluation to the European Commission, DG MOVE.

1.3. Who recognises CEP results?

CEP results are recognised throughout all the ECAC Member States. As ECAC lists of security equipment are public, non-ECAC States and entities may also use them as a reference to approve/certify security equipment.

According to EU regulation 2015/1998, chapter 12.0.2.2, Security equipment endorsed by the CEP shall be automatically eligible to the "EU Stamp" marking, and shall receive a temporary "EU Stamp – Pending" marking status until the final approval.

In addition, copies of the equipment lists with the CEP test results, which feature on the ECAC website, are regularly provided to ICAO, which in turn updates the lists of security equipment on the ICAO AVSECPaedia secured section of its own website, for the benefit of the wider international community.

Furthermore, non-ECAC Member States such as Australia, Canada, Israel or United States, which have their own security equipment testing programmes, recognise the value of the CEP and participate in ECAC technical meetings to exchange information and work towards the harmonisation of testing procedures and standards.

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[1] https://www.ecac-ceac.org/about-ecac/member-states
[2] https://www.ecac-ceac.org/common-evaluation-process-cep-of-security-equipment

1.4. Which categories of security equipment are currently covered by the CEP?

The CEP applies to:

- **Explosive Detection Systems (EDS)**, systems able to detect, and to indicate by means of an alarm, specified and higher individual quantities of explosive material contained in baggage or other consignments. EDS refers to systems specifically designed to screen hold baggage and cargo.
- **Explosive Detection Systems for Cabin Baggage (EDSCB)**, systems able to detect, and to indicate by means of an alarm, specified and higher individual quantities of explosive material contained in baggage and other consignments. EDSCB refers to systems specifically designed to screen cabin baggage.
- **Liquid Explosive Detection Systems (LEDS)**, systems able to detect, and to indicate by means of an alarm, specified and higher individual quantities of threat materials in the form of Liquids, Aerosols and Gels (LAGs). The detection shall be independent of the shape or material of the LAG container.
- **Security Scanners (SSc)**, systems for the screening of persons that are capable of detecting metallic and non-metallic objects, distinct from the human skin, carried on the body or within clothes.
- **Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) equipment**, systems able to collect and analyse trace levels of particles or vapour from contaminated surfaces, or the contents of baggage or consignments, and indicate, by means of an alarm, the presence of explosives. At this stage CEP testing is only geared towards ETD equipment that uses a manual sampling device (the swab[3]) supplied with the ETD system to collect particles from surfaces.
- **Walk-Through Metal Detection (WTMD) equipment** for the purpose of screening persons, systems able to detect and to indicate, by means of an alarm, at least specified metallic items, both individually and in combination.
- **Metal Detection Equipment (MDE)** for the purpose of screening cargo and mail, systems able to detect, and to indicate by means of an alarm, specified metallic material contained in cargo and mail.

1.5. Can a piece of equipment be considered under different categories of security equipment?

Yes, a piece of equipment can be considered under different categories of security equipment (e.g. EDSCB and LEDS), but it would need to be tested separately for each category.

1.6. Our piece of equipment falls into a category of security equipment the criteria of which it can only partially satisfy (e.g. LEDS which screen only non-metallic containers). Can the piece of equipment be eligible to achieve a standard but stating the limitations?

Yes, as long as the limitations of the equipment are clearly reflected in the concept of operations (CONOPS) and, if the security equipment achieves a standard, the details of the limitations of its use are clearly stated in the Closing Letter and the corresponding ECAC website list.

The testing of security equipment which partially satisfies the criteria of a CEP category is subject to the approval of the CEP Management Group (see question 1.10), who will assess the feasibility of its deployment for aviation security, and could

[3] These materials are designed to wipe surfaces, lift particulates from the surface and present this sample to the ETD system for analysis. Also referred to as substrates, swipe media, traps, wipes, etc. depending on the ETD system manufacturer.

require deviations from the testing procedures described in the ECAC Common Testing Methodology (CTM). In these cases, general estimations relating to the duration and cost of the tests are not necessarily valid and manufacturers should be directly provided with revised estimations by the assigned Test Centre.

1.7. Are items and consumables used by security equipment tested as well?

Yes, but auxiliary items and consumables are tested together with a piece of equipment in a specified configuration, and not separately. Results are given to the specified configuration as a whole.

Before the test, all the elements that define a configuration should be determined. This normally includes items and consumables used by security equipment that could affect its detection performance (e.g. trays, swabs).

In order to better define the configuration under test, it is compulsory to provide a reference number for such items and consumables used.

1.8. Where are the tests conducted?

Tests are conducted at various Participating Test Centres located in ECAC Member States.

Currently six (6) Test Centres are participating in the CEP, covering one or more security equipment categories depending on their facilities and resources:

- **Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL)**, United Kingdom, for EDS and ETD.
- **Fraunhofer Institut für Chemische Technologie (ICT)**, Germany, for EDS, EDSCB, ETD and LEDS.
- **Forschung- und Erprobungsstelle der Bundespolizei (Federal Police Technology Centre)** in cooperation with Fraunhofer ICT Energetic Materials - EM, Germany, for EDS, SSc and WTMD.
- **Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial (INTA)**, Spain, for ETD and SSc.
- **Service Technique de l'Aviation Civile (STAC)**, France, for EDS, EDSCB, ETD, MDE and WTMD.
- **The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)**, Netherlands, for EDS, EDSCB, ETD, LEDS and SSc.

PARTICIPATING TEST CENTRE		EDS	EDSCB	ETD	LEDS	MDE	SSc	WTMD
dstl	Defence Science and Technology Laboratory (DSTL)	✓		✓				
Fraunhofer ICT	Fraunhofer Institut für Chemische Technologie (ICT)	✓	✓	✓	✓			
BUNDESPOLIZEI	Federal Police Technology Centre (FPTC)	✓					✓	✓
INTA	Instituto Nacional de Técnica Aeroespacial (INTA)			✓			✓	
dgac STAC	Service Technique de l'Aviation Civile (STAC)	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓
TNO	The Netherlands Organisation for Applied Scientific Research (TNO)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	

1.9. Does the CEP require operational tests at airports?

No, the CEP is a testing programme which tests security equipment under laboratory conditions only and does not include any operational tests at airports.

1.10. What is the CEP Management Group?

The policy regarding the CEP is established by a specific structure created to manage it, the CEP Management Group (CEP-MG). The CEP-MG is formed by national authorities whose Test Centres participate in the CEP (currently national authorities from France, Germany, the Netherlands, Spain, and United Kingdom) and meets every three months, typically four weeks after the end of every quarter, to allocate new test requests, review and endorse test reports and refine testing methodologies.

1.11. Where are the performance requirements for security equipment available?

Performance requirements are classified as ECAC/EU Confidential, and therefore neither ECAC itself nor the Participating Test Centres can distribute this information directly to manufacturers, as this remains the responsibility of ECAC Member States.

ECAC Member State manufacturers can seek to obtain this information through their respective Appropriate Authorities on Aviation Security.

Non-ECAC Member State manufacturers should contact directly the Aviation Security Unit of the European Commission, via the email address MOVE-EU-AVSEC@ec.europa.eu, which will study and process each request. Manufacturers based in the United States should contact the TSA.

1.12. Are the ECAC/EU performance standards equivalent to TSA performance standards?

No, ECAC/EU performance standards for security equipment are developed by all ECAC Member States on the basis of a list of common threats in Europe, but these threats may differ from the specific threats faced by the United States. TSA performance standards are adopted according to their own risk assessment. However, significant efforts have been made for many years to align European and TSA performance standards to the greatest extent possible.

1.13. What is, and how can I access, the restricted part of the ECAC CEP website?

General information about the CEP is available via the following link:

https://www.ecac-ceac.org/common-evaluation-process-cep-of-security-equipment

Specific information for equipment manufacturers is provided in a restricted section: 'Information and Guidance for Equipment Manufacturers' (at the bottom of the webpage). The restricted part contains relevant documents for the manufacturers, such as the CEP Test Request Form, the CTM Summaries for all the different categories of security equipment, and the report and presentations of the most recent Manufacturer Information Session.

If you are a manufacturer, to access to the restricted area please send an email request to cep@ecac-ceac.org.

2. Test requests

2.1. How can manufacturers apply for a test?

Manufacturers can submit requests for CEP testing of their equipment to the ECAC Secretariat using the **Test Request Form** available on the restricted part of the

ECAC CEP website (see question 1.13). Currently the person responsible for the management of the CEP within the ECAC Secretariat is:

- David Matesanz Jiménez (dmatesanz@ecac-ceac.org), ECAC Security Equipment Specialist (CEP) and (cep@ecac-ceac.org).

  Whilst requests can be received throughout the year, ECAC periodically invites known manufacturers, generally via a bi-annual Call for Submission, to submit requests for CEP testing.

2.2. In order to apply for a test, does the CEP require that the manufacturers have any quality management system certification (e.g. ISO 9001)?

The CEP does not require any quality management system certification. However, some individual ECAC Member States do, and some Participating Test Centres hold an ISO certification.

2.3. In order to apply for a test, does ECAC require from the manufacturers any financial information (e.g. financial status, shareholders of the company) or technical information?

Unlike most airport tenders, ECAC does not require financial information from the manufacturers, but the Participating Test Centre will require detailed equipment specifications and may enquire about the manufacturing process and other technical questions.

2.4. In order to apply for a test of security equipment with a radioactive source, does ECAC require that manufacturers comply with any specific safety, environment or public health regulations?

Normally Participating Test Centres assess manufacturers on this issue as part of the CEP testing, but radiation security equipment emitting ionising radiation must comply, before it can be tested, with standard NFC 74-100 and Council Directive 2013/59/EURATOM of 5 December 2013 laying down basic safety standards for protection against the dangers arising from exposure to ionising radiation.

2.5. In order to apply for security equipment testing, which other safety, environment or public health regulations should be considered by manufacturers?

Whilst not being exhaustive, the following EU legislation sets out limits for exposure of workers and the general public, and should be considered by manufacturers:

- EU Directive 2006/25/EC on the minimum health and safety requirements regarding the exposure of workers to risks arising from physical agents (artificial optical radiation).
- Council Recommendation 1999/519/EC on the limitation of exposure of the general public to electromagnetic fields (0 Hz to 300 GHz).

2.6. Can only the original manufacturers apply for a test of their systems? And for a Configuration Change Management (CCM) request?

Any entity which can supply a configuration of a piece of equipment for testing can apply for a test. The entity shall provide a complete configuration, which means detection systems/devices, auxiliary devices for the correct operation of the equipment (if any), and consumables (anything which should be consumed by the security equipment during its normal functioning, e.g. swabs).

The entity should comply with any specific testing requirements related to the category of the security equipment tested, such as providing a concept of operation

(CONOPS) adapted to the configuration tested or additional units for testing, and is responsible for repairing any breakdown which may occur during the test.

Systems which meet an ECAC/EU performance standard will be published on the ECAC CEP website, referencing the entity which applied for the test and received the Closing Letter (see question 5.1).

Only the entity which originally applied for the Full Test can request a CCM for the same system, unless a demonstrated agreement is provided between the original entity and the one which requested the CCM.

2.7. What are the differences between the three types of requests?

The Test Request Form differentiates between three types of requests:

- **Full Test (FT)**, for pieces of equipment with previously untested system hardware. If it is the first time that a machine is being tested then a FT has to be carried out;
- **Simulator Re-Test (SRT)**, for modifications made to the detection software only. The SRT requires the use of raw data collected during a previous FT of an identical machine (system hardware). Such a test may be appropriate when changes have been made to the system that only have an effect after the point of raw data collection, in particular new detection algorithms applied to the same data.

  For this test, the manufacturer must provide a simulator capable of reproducing identical results from the data as observed during the original FT, as well as providing results from the new detection software which can then be considered for evaluation; and
- **Configuration Change Management (CCM)**, for modifications that the manufacturer believes do not affect the detection capabilities of the system. Typically this involves changes to accessories and certain consumables (e.g. interfaces, computer hardware, batteries, etc.) or new software features not involving the detection algorithms.

  In order to support a CCM request, the manufacturer must provide documentation to demonstrate that the change does not alter the performance of the system.

2.8. We are not sure about the exact timeframe for testing. Should we apply anyway?

ECAC strongly recommends that a manufacturer have a clear idea as to the timeframe, at the very least a firm idea of which quarter the system should be available for testing, prior to submitting the test request. Once an allocation is awarded, delays to the testing can affect the whole programme and, although ECAC accepts that sometimes such delays are inevitable or unavoidable, it is in the common interest of all the CEP manufacturers that this be avoided.

In addition, according to the **CEP Administrative Fee Procedure** available on the restricted part of the ECAC CEP website (see question 1.13), delays over six months from the date agreed with the Test Centre result in the cancellation of the allocation and the loss to the manufacturer of the ECAC administrative fee.

2.9. When are we going to be informed about the allocation of our request?

The CEP-MG considers on a quarterly basis (unless time-critical) the requests received and the testing availabilities indicated by the Participating Test Centres and will allocate on this basis the systems for testing.

Once the decision has been taken by the CEP-MG, official Allocation Letters will be sent out to manufacturers informing them of their allocation. Once they have received this letter, manufacturers can arrange details with the Test Centre and sign the contract.

2.10. Can we choose at which Test Centre our system is going to be tested?

No, the manufacturer does not have a choice of Test Centre. Whilst you can inform the ECAC Secretariat about your preferences and circumstances, the final decision is at the discretion of the CEP-MG and based on pragmatic considerations.

One of the criteria taken into account for the allocations is the rotation of the manufacturers' systems between Test Centres, in order to guarantee the impartiality of the process and give equal conditions to all manufacturers.

2.11. We would like to request several simultaneous tests for different configurations of the same piece of equipment. Can the tests be conducted in the same allocation?

Yes, the CEP-MG may allocate simultaneous tests of the same piece of equipment at the same Test Centre, under certain limitations.

2.12. We would like to request simultaneous tests for the same piece of equipment but for different categories of security equipment. Can the tests be conducted at the same Test Centre?

Yes, the CEP-MG would consider the specific circumstances and allocate the piece of equipment at the same Test Centre, able to test the different categories requested. However, each category will require a specific allocation and ECAC Administrative Fee will be payable for each allocation.

2.13. We would like to request several simultaneous tests for different pieces of equipment. Can the tests be conducted at the same Test Centre?

Whilst you can inform the ECAC Secretariat about your preferences and circumstances, in this case the allocation at the same Test Centre is not guaranteed and is at the discretion of the CEP-MG, taking into account the aforementioned rotation policy.

There is no difference if the pieces of equipment correspond to the same category of security equipment or to different categories.

2.14. What is the maximum number of simultaneous tests that we can request?

There is no limitation in the number or type of requested tests, apart from the practical testing availabilities indicated by the Participating Test Centres.

Within one CEP allocation, according to the **CEP Administrative Fee Procedure**, the following is possible:

- For a Full Test request only one detection algorithm can be tested but up to three configurations relating to one specific critical element of the CONOPS are allowed.
- For an SRT request up to three detection algorithms are allowed (each algorithm implies a new configuration).

In these above scenarios, should you want to test more than three configurations you should submit multiple request forms to the ECAC Secretariat, therefore incurring multiple ECAC administrative fees.

See examples at question 3.3 and the **CEP Administrative Fee Procedure** available on the restricted part of the ECAC CEP website (see question 1.13).

3. Test costs

3.1. How much does a test cost?

Test Centres charge manufacturers for all types of CEP requests (FTs, SRTs and CCMs). Each Test Centre applies its own rates for the testing of equipment and these differ from Test Centre to Test Centre. This is partly due to the fact that the prices charged to manufacturers are cost-related to the place where the Test Centre is located. CCM requests are charged at a minimum of one day's work. Bear in mind that this does not include subsidiary costs, such as the transport of the equipment to/from the Test Centre premises, which shall remain the responsibility of the equipment manufacturer.

In addition, ECAC charges an administrative fee of EUR 2.500 for the coordination and management of the CEP, funding dedicated positions to provide support to the CEP.

Currently, CCM requests are not charged the ECAC administrative fee.

3.2. To whom do we have to pay the test costs?

The costs related to the test itself have to be paid directly to the Test Centre which performs the testing, as stipulated in the contract between the manufacturer and the Test Centre.

The administrative fee has to be paid directly to ECAC no later than 45 days after the reception of the allocation letter and, in any case, prior to the issuance of the Closing Letter regarding the test. Without the payment of the administrative fee, the manufacturer would not receive the Closing Letter and the system would not be added to the ECAC website lists, as well as potentially blocking other systems from that manufacturer.

3.3. We would like to request several simultaneous tests for different configurations of the same piece of equipment. According to the type of test and the number of configurations submitted, how many ECAC administrative fees would be due?

The following table contains some examples of the policy contained in the CEP Administrative Fee Procedure:

Request	Test Request Forms	Owed ECAC Administrative Fees
1 EDS Full Test with 2 trays	1 FT (specifying 2 trays)	1
1 ETD Full Test with 4 swabs	1 FT (specifying 3 swabs) + 1 FT (specifying 1 swab)	2
1 LEDS Full Test with 5 detection algorithms	1 FT (specifying 1 algorithm) + 1 SRT (specifying 3 algorithms) + 1 SRT (specifying 1 algorithm)	3
1 EDS Full Test with 2 trays and 4 detection algorithms	1 FT (specifying 2 trays and one algorithm) + 1 SRT specifying 3 algorithms)	2

3.4. If the test is stopped after the Scoping Test, are we forced to pay the complete Full Test fee to the Test Centre?

If the tested configuration fails the Scoping Test (for the definition of Scoping Test see question 4.3) and you abandon the test, you would pay a reduced amount to the Test Centre. The usual practice is that 30% is a non-reimbursable upfront fee that will be charged for the Scoping Test. The exact figure, however, will be clearly expressed in the contract between the manufacturer and the Test Centre.

4. Conduction of tests

4.1. Can we have additional information about how tests are conducted?

Yes, the CTM summaries, available in the restricted part of the ECAC website (see question 1.13), describe the ECAC Common Testing Methodology (CTM) for the corresponding category of security equipment.

The CTM summaries do not contain performance requirements or confidential details about the testing procedures described in the full CTM, but give enough information to the manufacturers in order for them to be prepared for the testing.

4.2. Is the presence of the manufacturer allowed during the test?

No, however, the presence of the manufacturer staff is required prior to the test to appropriately train the Test Centre staff, who will conduct the test, on the concept of operation (CONOPS) and how to repair the system in case of breakdown.

4.3. What are the main phases of a Full Test?

In general, a Full Test comprises the following three different phases:

- **Scoping Test**, which is the initial part of any Full Test. The Test Centre conducts a scoping test to assess whether the system's performance justifies the resources and expense to complete the full testing process. The Scoping Test takes the form of a reduced-scale version of the 'Detailed Statistical Test' phase and will give an early indication if the system is likely to meet a standard;
- **Detailed Statistical Test**, the main testing phase during which the Test Centre evaluates whether the configuration is able to achieve an ECAC/EU performance standard in the different tests, as outlined in the CTM; and
- **Exploratory Test**, which is an additional performance testing phase that does not test against ECAC/EU requirements, but instead addresses other useful parameters that would give an indication of how the configuration may perform in an operational environment.

4.4. Does the manufacturer have the opportunity of making changes to the system after failing the Scoping Test?

If the system does not pass the necessary threshold in order to proceed to the Full Test, the equipment manufacturer may choose one of the following options:

- Halt the testing and the official CEP test is cancelled.
- Request that the Full Test be carried out, in order to allow collection of a complete data set for the purpose of future SRTs and benefit from the post-test debriefing (see question 5.1).
- Undertake one single attempt to make changes to the system being tested. Then, following the update process the Test Centre will carry out the Full Test with no further opportunity for the manufacturer to make changes to the system.

4.5. Which additional parameters, on top of those directly related to the performance standards, are measured during the Exploratory Test and included in CEP reports?

For each category of security equipment, the following additional parameters are measured, included in CEP reports and mentioned during the debriefing session with the manufacturer:

- **Explosive Detection Systems (EDS):**
  - Belt speed (included if the manufacturer stated it in the CONOPS, but not measured); and
  - Density Threat Alarm Transition (DTAT) Test results (mandatory for EDS Standard 3.1 but exploratory for EDS Standard 3 and below).
- **Explosive Detection Systems for Cabin Baggage (EDSCB):**
  - Belt speed (included if the manufacturer stated it in the CONOPS, but not measured); and
  - Detection capability for explosive materials corresponding to Standard C4.
- **Liquid Explosive Detection Systems (LEDS):**
  - Identification capability (the equipment detects but also identifies correctly the explosive material); and
  - Capability to screen liquids below 100ml.
- **Security Scanners (SSc):**
  - Observed scanning time; and
  - False Alarm Rate (FAR).
- **Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) equipment:**
  - Identification capability;
  - Radioactive or non-radioactive source; and
  - Self-cleaning time if it is considered excessive.
- **Walk-Through Metal Detection (WTMD) equipment:**
  - Laboratory Non-Threat Alarm Rate (LNTAR).
- **Metal Detection Equipment (MDE):**
  - Nothing.

5. Endorsement and communication of test results

5.1. How is the manufacturer informed of the test results?

Once the testing has been completed, the Participating Test Centre organises a debriefing session (face-to-face or via telephone) with the manufacturer, in which the manufacturer is informed of the provisional test results using a debriefing template with classified codes for the threats to avoid revealing any CONFIDENTIAL information to the manufacturer. The manufacturer is also advised (where possible) about the parts of the test results that may be useful for its future Research and Development. The manufacturer receives neither the completed debriefing template nor any written information with provisional test results.

According to the CTMs, the following information is to be shared (orally) during the debriefing session:

- **Explosive Detection Systems (EDS):**
  - Standard achieved
  - LNTAR
  - DR of individual solid threat categories and overall, 1TQ, relative to the standard
  - DR of individual solid threat categories and overall, 0.75TQ, relative to the standard
  - DR of individual solid threat categories and overall, 2TQ, relative to the standard
  - DR of overall threat categories, 4TQ and 8TQ, relative to the standard
  - IQT (passed/not passed)
  - DTAT (passed/not passed)

- **Explosive Detection Systems for Cabin Baggage (EDSCB):**
  - Standard achieved
  - LNTAR
  - DR of individual solids and overall, relative to the standard
  - DR of solid high quantity, overall, relative to the standard
  - DR of individual liquids and overall, relative to the standard (only for C3 and higher)
  - DR of solid high quantity, overall, relative to the standard (only for C3 and higher)
  - IQT (passed/not passed)
  - DTAT (passed/not passed)

- **Liquid Explosive Detection Systems (LEDS):**
  - Standard achieved
  - Numbers of not-passed threats to reach next standard
  - LNTAR
  - DR of best three threats, relative to the standard
  - DR of worst three threats, relative to the standard
  - DR per container material, relative to the standard
  - DR per fill rate, relative to the standard
  - DR for G1 and G2 for containers <300 ml and >300 ml and overall, relative to the standard

- **Explosive Trace Detection (ETD) equipment:**
  - Standard achieved for passenger and cargo applications, incl. missing threats
  - LNTAR (passed / not passed)
  - DR for direct injection of individual threats and overall, relative to the standard
  - DR on surface per individual threats for passenger and cargo, relative to the standard
  - DR on surface per surface for passenger and cargo, relative to the standard
  - DR overall on application for passenger and cargo surfaces, relative to the standard
  - DR interference for selected individual threats
  - DR high quantity for selected individual threats
  - DR continuous detection for selected individual threats and overall

- **Security Scanners (SSc):**

  - Standard achieved
  - LNTAR
  - DR per threat category and overall, relative to the standard
  - DR overall for high quantity, relative to the standard

- **Walk-Through Metal Detection (WTMD) equipment:**

  - Standard achieved
  - LNTAR
  - All sub-tests that are relevant for meeting the standard (passed / not passed)

- **Metal Detection Equipment (MDE):**

  - Detection Rate for TA1-TA5, relative to the standard, for forward and backward scanning.
  - Interference (passed/not passed)
  - Discrimination (passed/not passed)
  - Environmental conditions (relative humidity, temperature, voltage) are provided.

In addition, the Participant Test Centre may provide comments that may be useful for the manufacturer to know, without revealing details about the CTM. IN particular,

- Comments about LNTAR and DR. Depending on the type of equipment these comments may concern e.g. articles / surfaces that cause many FA's, comments/observations of DR with respect to solid and liquid threats (shape, fill ratio, container material), DTAT or IQ comments, dependency on article characteristics and location, difference between male and female, identification details, etc.
- Comments on LNTAR breakdown for LEDS, ETD and SSc, and DTAT results for EDS and EDSCB.
- General comments. Depending on the type of equipment these comments may concern e.g. handling, ConOps, observations, breakdowns, errors, electronics, etc.

The Closing Letter addressed by the ECAC Secretariat to the manufacturer only confirms the end of the process for that piece of equipment/configuration(s) and whether an ECAC/EU performance standard has been met.

5.2. How and when are test results communicated to the Appropriate Authorities?

Before communicating any results, test reports shall be endorsed by the CEP Management Group (see question 1.10).

Only the reports of those systems which meet ECAC/EU performance standards are distributed to Appropriate Authorities and the configurations published on the ECAC website.

As a general rule, and in order to ensure equal treatment of all manufacturers, once a quarter's test reports have been approved the ECAC Secretariat distributes all test

reports to Appropriate Authorities and adds the configurations to the ECAC website on the same date for all equipment tested in one category.

Should a manufacturer, whose configuration has achieved a performance standard, not wish for that result to be published on the ECAC website, then the test can be considered as a failed test and the results would not be communicated to the Appropriate Authorities. However, and as for the majority of failed tests, an SRT could still be carried out on the original configuration in order to achieve a better standard.

CCM configurations are published as soon as is feasible (i.e. outside of the quarterly process described above), and under specific circumstances exemptions to the general quarterly process can be agreed, further to liaison with CEP manufacturers.

5.3. If test results for a particular configuration are already available, although the complete testing of configurations within the one allocation has not been finalised, would the CEP Management Group proceed with the endorsement of this one configuration?

No, the endorsement of the test results is conducted after having finalised the testing of all submitted configurations (i.e. under one allocation letter). No partial endorsement of test results is allowed.

For example, if a manufacturer requests three different configurations under the same test request (e.g. three different algorithms or three different trays), the manufacturer is allowed to submit the configurations consecutively, but the endorsement process will not start until the test report for the last configuration is available. Whilst the manufacturer is allowed some flexibility with regard to submitting the configurations, significant delay in submitting the next configuration to be tested, following the completion of the testing of the previous configuration, is not acceptable.

If the CEP test is cancelled by the manufacturer? without having tested all the configurations initially requested, the CEP Management Group will proceed with the endorsement of the available test results (i.e. one or two configurations).

5.4. Is there any validity period for CEP test results?

No, CEP test results have no validity period and once a piece of security equipment achieves an ECAC performance standard, it remains published on the ECAC CEP website unless the standard achieved becomes obsolete.

6. Complaint procedure

6.1. What is the procedure to complain about the CEP (administrative, financial, etc.)?

1. Send an e-mail to Mr David Matesanz Jiménez (dmatesanz@ecac-ceac.org), ECAC Security Equipment Specialist (CEP) with copy to the CEP secretariat (cep@ecac-ceac.org) with the e-mail subject starting by "[subject of the complaint]" followed by the ECAC reference number;
2. The e-mail body should include the explicit description of the complaint.
3. The CEP Secretariat shall answer within a week.

6.2. What is the procedure to complain about test centres?

In case of a dispute between manufacturer and Test Centre, the complaint procedure which is described in the bilateral agreement between the manufacturer and the Test Centre should be followed.

If no solution is found the ECAC Secretariat may be requested by the Test centre or the manufacturer to act as a mediator between both parties. The CEP-MG may therefore, try to help both parties to find a consensus.

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