

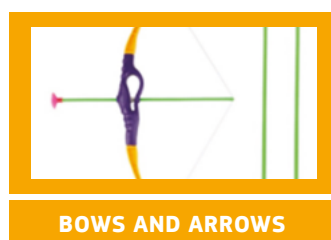


Toys from non-EU webshops

CASP 2021

The Coordinated Activities for the Safety of Products (CASP) projects enable all market surveillance authorities from European Union (EU) and European Economic Area (EEA) countries to cooperate in reinforcing the safety of products placed on the European Single Market.

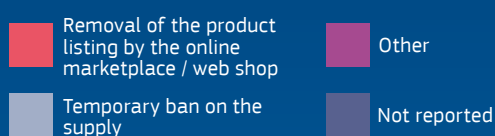
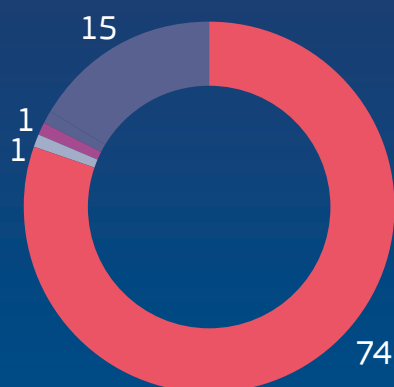
Product scope



This activity focused on toys from non-EU web shops and non-EU sellers on marketplaces, which were identified by the MSAs as a priority for a targeted safety investigation.

Testing and results

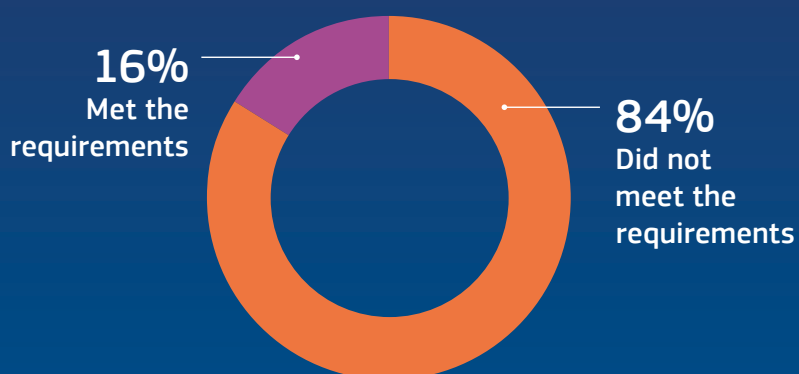
Measures taken for products tested within this activity



A total of 92 products were tested:

50 toys intended for children above 36 months

42 toys intended for children under 36 months



53 Safety Gate notifications were issued.

Main testing criteria

Considering the broad product scope, the testing plan was designed to include a large variety of product types. The testing plan for this activity included a selection of clauses from the following two standards, and the requirements set out in the following Regulation:

- EN71-1:2014+A1:2018 Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties;

- EN71-3:2019 Safety of toys – Part 3: Migration of certain elements;
- Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 – REACH (for the following substances): cadmium, phthalates, PAH.

Both mechanical and chemical tests were performed by the selected laboratory. market surveillance authorities performed checks on warnings, markings and instructions in their national languages.

Key recommendations

Be aware of your obligations under the applicable legislation.

- Before placing toys on the market, ensure that they are designed and manufactured in accordance with the Toy Safety Directive (2009/48/EC) and the appropriate toy safety standard (EN 71).
- Toys should be correctly CE marked (this indicates that safety checks, e.g. for dangerous chemical levels, have been performed). A Declaration of Conformity can be requested as proof.
- Market places that are signatories of the Product Safety Pledge should do all efforts to identify similar product listings to those covered by the Safety Gate alerts, to avoid that the same unsafe product appears under various listings.

Labelling and packaging

Labelling is important and should be clearly displayed on the websites where the products are being sold.

- All toys should be marked with a type, batch, serial or model number, or other markings that allow them to be identified.

- Based on the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/102013, each product covered by Article 4 that enters the EU needs to be accompanied with the name and contact information of the person in the EU that is responsible for them.
- Labelling and warnings must be specific to the toy in question and also need to be translated into the national languages of the country in which the product is being sold.
- Age warnings must be correct. Toys clearly designed for children under 36 months should follow the requirements for this category and should not bear an age warning indicating that the toy is not intended for younger children.
- Toy packaging must meet strict toy safety requirements.
- Plastic toys such as aquatic toys, projectile toys and toy dolls have particular hazards associated with them and should have specific warnings.

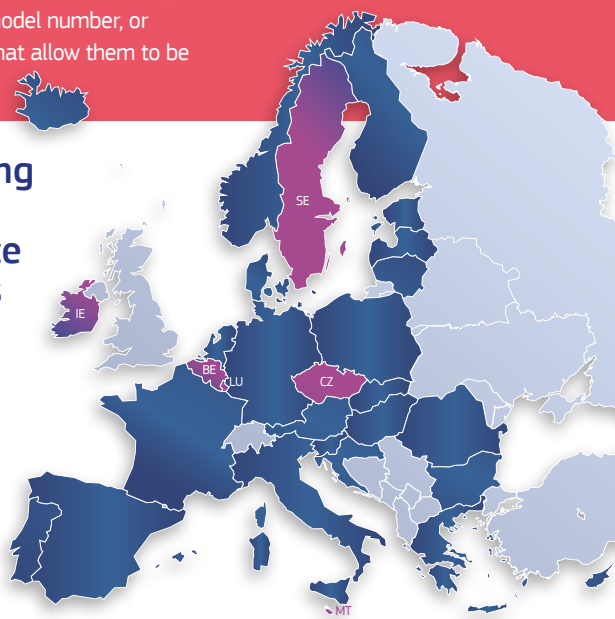
Be aware of the risks of misleadingly placing products in the market as toys.

- Products that are not toys should not be marketed and designed in such a way that could likely lead the parents and children to confuse them with a toy.
- For example, floating seats are not toys and shall not have a play value that could confuse the consumers or lead the parents to leave their children unattended while using them. They should be designed and manufactured in accordance with the GPSD requirements on learning devices and the standard EN 13138. These products do not require CE marking.

Ensure cooperation between market places and third party sellers.

Online market places and sellers should closely cooperate, particularly when conducting recalls. Different channels should be used to inform consumers about recalls or any safety issues related to specific products.

Participating market surveillance authorities



Belgium
Federal Public Service
Health, Food Chain Safety
& Environment - Federal
Environment Inspectorate

Federal Public Service
Economy - Directorate
General Quality and Safety

Czechia
Czech Trade Inspection
Authority

Ireland
Competition and Consumer
Protection Commission

Luxembourg
Market Surveillance
Department

Malta
Malta Competition and
Consumer Affairs Authority

Sweden
The Swedish Chemicals
Agency

More information at



CASP2021
Coordinated Activities
on the Safety of Products