



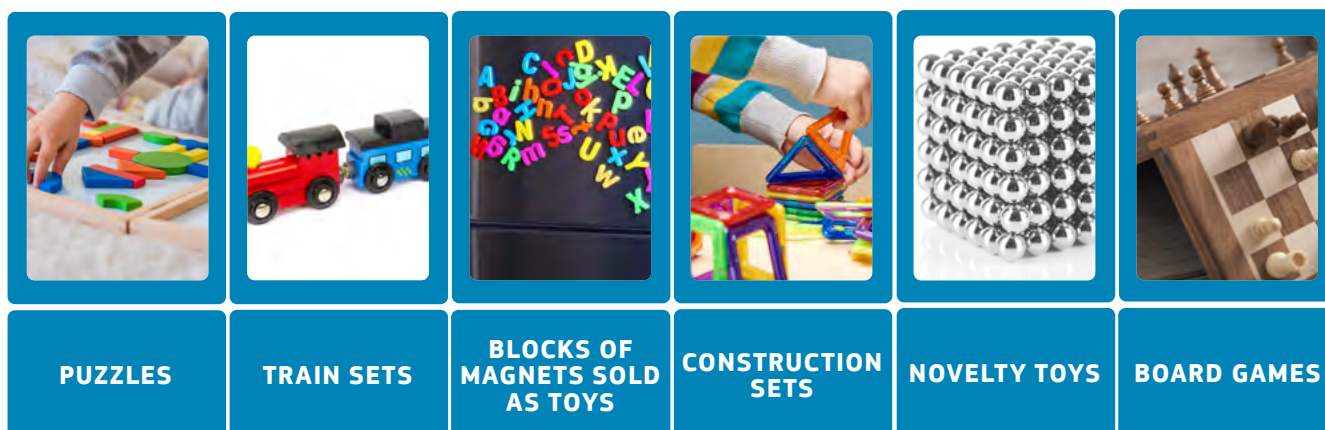
# Toys with magnets

# CASP2022

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

## Product scope

The market surveillance authorities agreed to focus on toys with magnets intended for children above and below 36 months of age, including magnetic novelty toys (such as neocubes), which are not explicitly marketed as toys but can be considered as such, because they have a play value and it is foreseeable that children under 14 years will play with them.

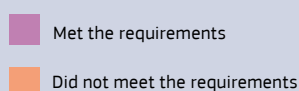
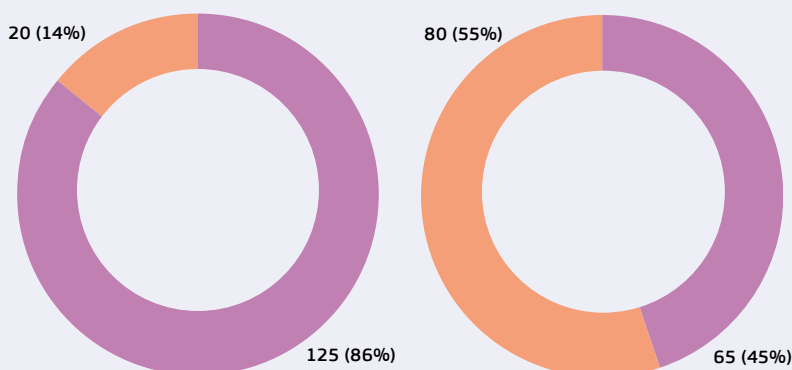


## Testing and results

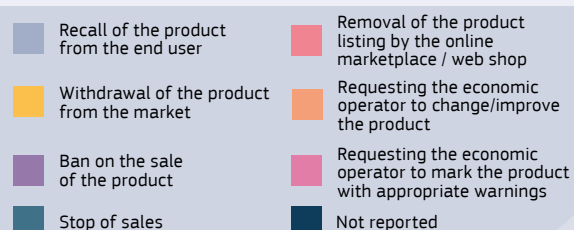
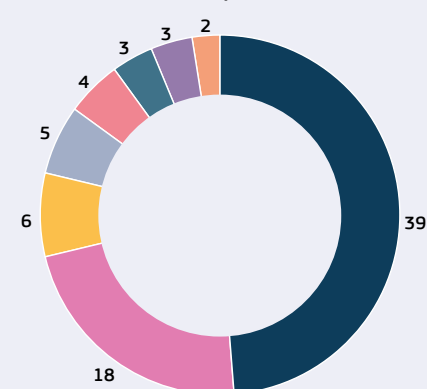
### Overall test results (N=145)

excluding warnings, markings and instructions

including warnings, markings and instructions



### Measures adopted for samples that did not meet the requirements (N=80)



## Main testing criteria

The sampled products were tested according to the harmonised standard EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 Safety of toys – Part 1: Mechanical and physical properties.

Clause 4.23 of the standard stipulates the requirements for toys that include magnets and magnetic components.

## Key recommendations

1

**Be aware of your obligations under the applicable legislation.**

Take all necessary precautions to ensure that the products fully comply with the Toy Safety Directive and remove any products from sale that do not comply with the requirements.

2

**Warnings, marking and instructions**

must be assessed carefully. Age warnings must be correct. Toys clearly designed for children under 36 months should follow the requirements for this category and should bear warnings or age labels that correspond with the design of the toy.

3

**Preferably use a magnet less than 50 kG<sup>2</sup>mm<sup>2</sup>.**

If using magnets above 50 kG<sup>2</sup>mm<sup>2</sup> make sure that the magnet is big enough or add a part made of plastic/wood/other material around the magnet (which passes the torque/tension/drop/impact tests) in order to have a bigger magnet, which does not enter the small cylinder.

4

**The additional risks posed by magnetic toys**

should be clearly marked and communicated to consumers where relevant (e.g. for magnetic / electrical experimental sets).

5

**Be aware that neocubes have been defined as a toy**

and should therefore comply with the Toy Safety Directive.

## Participating market surveillance authorities

COUNTRY	MARKET SURVEILLANCE AUTHORITIES
Austria	Federal Ministry of Social Affairs, Health, Care and Consumer Protection Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety
Belgium	Federal Public Service Economy - Directorate General Quality and Safety
Croatia	State Inspectorate
Cyprus	Consumer Protection Service, Ministry of Energy Commerce and Industry
Czechia	Czech Trade Inspection Authority
Germany	District Government of Cologne Government of Upper Bavaria – Trade Inspectorate
Iceland	Housing and Construction Authority
Ireland	Competition and Consumer Protection Commission
Latvia	Consumer Rights Protection Centre
Luxemburg	Luxembourg institute for standardisation, accreditation, safety and quality of goods and service (ILNAS) – Market surveillance department
Malta	Malta Competition and Consumer Affairs Authority
Norway	The Norwegian Directorate for civil protection

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