

TOYS DIRECTIVE

- 88/378/EEC of 3 May 1988 as amended by
- 93/68/EEC of 22 July 1993



NEW APPROACH DIRECTIVE

- Only essential safety requirements defined in the directive
- Detailed technical specifications in European standards



SCOPE

Definition (article 1):

Any product or material designed or clearly intended for use in play by children < 14 years of age.



SCOPE

21 exclusions (annex I)

If not designed for children

If they present a particular risk not covered by the Directive



SCOPE

Examples of exclusions:

- detailed scale models for adult collectors;
- sports equipment;
- equipment intended to be used collectively in playgrounds;



GREY ZONE PROBLEMES

- Guidance documents

http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/toys/eg_guidance.htm



MANDATORY ESSENTIAL REQUIREMENTS (annex II)

General principles (annex II, section I, 1.2.3)

- Protection against:
 - health hazards;
 - physical injury.



- -When toys are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in the mind the normal behavior of children.
- -Taking account of ability of users => need to specify minimum age (in particular < 36 months of age).
- Labels on toys & instructions for use (Annex IV).



Particular risks (annex II, section II)

- 1. Physical & mechanical
 - i.e. edges;
 - detachable parts of toys for children
 - < 36 months.
- 2. Flammability

Example:

• No flammable material



3. Chemical properties

- No health hazard if ingested, inhaled or in contact with the skin.
- Compliance with the relevant Community legislation relating to certain categories of products or to the prohibition, restriction of use or labelling of certain dangerous substances and preparations.
- Definition of maximum levels for cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium...



• No dangerous substances or preparations within the meaning of EC legislation 67/548/EEC & 88/379/EEC, with the exception of chemistry experiments for which a reference is made to an EN standard.



4. Electrical properties

- No voltage exceeding 24 volts
- If risk of electrical shock, proper insulation
- Maximum temperatures of exposure



5. Hygiene

No risk of infection and contamination

6. Radioactivity

• No radioactive elements - EC legislation 96/29/Euratom applies



HARMONISED STANDARDS

EN 71 - CEN standard with 8 chapters:

EN 71-1 Physical & mechanical risk

EN 71-2 Flammability

EN 71-3 Chemical risk - Migration limits

EN 71-4 Chemical experiments

EN 71-5 Other chemical toys

EN 71-6 Symbols - Warning as to the minimum age

EN 71-7 Finger Paints

EN 71-8 Swings, slides and similar activity toys

EN 50 088 - Electrical risk - Cenelec standard



Applies the harmonised standards



Manufacturer

Does not apply the harmonised standards





Self certification

- The manufacturer applies the standards; he draws up a design dossier and describes the means whereby he ensures conformity of the production (i.e. test reports or technical file) [see article 8(1)a].
- The manufacturer affixes the CE marking, his name and address on the toy or on the packaging before placing the toy on the market [see article 11(1)].



Type examination (article 10)

- The manufacturer submits the model of the toy as well as a design dossier to the notified body.
- The notified body issues a EC type examination certificate.



- The manufacturer has the means to ensure the conformity of his production with the approved model (i.e. test reports or technical file).
- The manufacturer affixes the CE marking on each toy - or its packaging - conforming with the approved model.



NOTIFIED BODIES (see article 9)

• To date 73 bodies notified For type examination

List published by the EC

http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/newapproach/legi slation/nb/notified_bodies.htm



FREE CIRCULATION

Free circulation of toys in the EU if they:

- conform to the essential safety requirements
- have been subject to one of the conformity assessment procedures
- are CE-marked



MARKET SURVEILLANCE (see article 12)

- Member States shall make sample checks on the market.
- Member States shall control conformity at the external borders (regulation (EEC) n° 339/93 of 8 February 1993).



MARKET SURVEILLANCE

- They shall have access to the place of manufacture and storage.
- They may ask the manufacturer for information concerning design and manufacture (documentation).



MARKET SURVEILLANCE

- Toys shall bear the name & address of the manufacturer, his representative or the importer in the Union.
- They have to keep the documentation available ensuring that the conformity assessment procedures have been performed (see article 8).



INFORMATION EXCHANGE ON DANGEROUS TOYS

Rapex-procedure under the General product safety directive (2001/95/EC)

- Products presenting a serious risk



REVISION OF DIRECTIVE 88/378/EEC

- Under discussion with the Member States and the interested parties
- Adoption of the proposal by the Commission in 2006 - 2007
- Adoption of the new Directive by the Council and the European parliament in 2007-2008
- Transposition by the Member States (1 year)



Better definition of the scope of the directive

- certain new products (video games and periphericals)



The <u>person responsible</u> for ensuring that toys conform to the Directive

- reinforce the responsibilities of the <u>importer</u>



More detailed requirements concerning the bodies responsible for the conformity assessment



More effective market surveillance



Amendments to the <u>safety requirements</u> concerning toys

- chemical properties

- noise level, electrical properties (24 volt limit), lasers



ENVIRONMENTAL LEGISLATION APPLICABLE TO TOYS

- WEEE-Directive (2002/96/EC)
Waste Electrical and electronic equipment

- ROHS-Directive (2002/95/EC)
Restriction of the use of certain hasardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment