



TEXTS ADOPTED

P9_TA(2022)0037

Implementation of the Toy Safety Directive

European Parliament resolution of 16 February 2022 on the implementation of Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys (Toy Safety Directive) (2021/2040(INI))

The European Parliament,

- having regard to Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys¹ (Toy Safety Directive),
- having regard to the Commission evaluation of 19 November 2020 of Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on the safety of toys (SWD(2020)0287),
- having regard to Directive 2001/95/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 3 December 2001 on general product safety² (GPSD),
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 765/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 setting out the requirements for accreditation and market surveillance relating to the marketing of products and repealing Regulation (EEC) No 339/93³,
- having regard to Decision No 768/2008/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 9 July 2008 on a common framework for the marketing of products, and repealing Council Decision 93/465/EEC⁴,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) No 1025/2012 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 25 October 2012 on European standardisation, amending Council Directives 89/686/EEC and 93/15/EEC and Directives 94/9/EC, 94/25/EC, 95/16/EC, 97/23/EC, 98/34/EC, 2004/22/EC, 2007/23/EC, 2009/23/EC and 2009/105/EC of the European

¹ OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1.

² OJ L 11, 15.1.2002, p. 4.

³ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 30.

⁴ OJ L 218, 13.8.2008, p. 82.

Parliament and of the Council and repealing Council Decision 87/95/EEC and Decision No 1673/2006/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹,

- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on market surveillance and compliance of products and amending Directive 2004/42/EC and Regulations (EC) No 765/2008 and (EU) No 305/2011²,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/881 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 April 2019 on ENISA (the European Union Agency for Cybersecurity) and on information and communications technology cybersecurity certification and repealing Regulation (EU) No 526/2013 (Cybersecurity Act)³,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2021/690 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 April 2021 establishing a programme for the internal market, competitiveness of enterprises, including small and medium-sized enterprises, the area of plants, animals, food and feed, and European statistics (Single Market Programme) and repealing Regulations (EU) No 99/2013, (EU) No 1287/2013, (EU) No 254/2014 and (EU) No 652/2014⁴,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH), establishing a European Chemicals Agency, amending Directive 1999/45/EC and repealing Council Regulation (EEC) No 793/93 and Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 as well as Council Directive 76/769/EEC and Commission Directives 91/155/EEC, 93/67/EEC, 93/105/EC and 2000/21/EC⁵,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products⁶,
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (CLP Regulation), amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006⁷,
- having regard to Directive 2014/53/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 on the harmonisation of the laws of the Member States relating to the making available on the market of radio equipment and repealing Directive 1999/5/EC⁸,
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the

¹ OJ L 316, 14.11.2012, p. 12.

² OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 1.

³ OJ L 151, 7.6.2019, p. 15.

⁴ OJ L 153, 3.5.2021, p. 1.

⁵ OJ L 396, 30.12.2006, p. 1.

⁶ OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59.

⁷ OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

⁸ OJ L 153, 22.5.2014, p. 62.

processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation)¹,

- having regard to Council Directive 85/374/EEC of 25 July 1985 on the approximation of the laws, regulations and administrative provisions of the Member States concerning liability for defective products² (Product Liability Directive),
- having regard to Directive 2011/65/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 8 June 2011 on the restriction of the use of certain hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment³ (RoHS Directive),
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products⁴ (Cosmetics Regulation),
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1935/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 October 2004 on materials and articles intended to come into contact with food and repealing Directives 80/590/EEC and 89/109/EEC⁵ (Food Contact Materials Regulation),
- having regard to Directive 2006/66/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC⁶ (Batteries Directive),
- having regard to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing Directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006⁷ (CLP Regulation),
- having regard to Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 20 June 2019 on persistent organic pollutants⁸ (POPs Regulation),
- having regard to its resolution of 25 November 2020 on addressing product safety in the single market⁹,
- having regard to its resolution of 25 November 2020 towards a more sustainable single market for business and consumers¹⁰,

¹ OJ L 119, 4.5.2016, p. 1.

² OJ L 210, 7.8.1985, p. 29.

³ OJ L 174, 1.7.2011, p. 88.

⁴ OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59.

⁵ OJ L 338, 13.11.2004, p. 4.

⁶ OJ L 266, 26.9.2006, p. 1.

⁷ OJ L 353, 31.12.2008, p. 1.

⁸ OJ L 169, 25.6.2019, p. 45.

⁹ OJ C 425, 20.10.2021, p. 19.

¹⁰ OJ C 425, 20.10.2021, p. 10.

- having regard to its resolution of 12 February 2020 on automated decision-making processes: ensuring consumer protection and free movement of goods and services¹ ,
- having regard to its resolution of 12 December 2018 on the single market package² ,
- having regard to its resolution of 4 July 2017 on European standards for the 21st century³ ,
- having regard to its resolution of 4 July 2017 on a longer lifetime for products: benefits for consumers and companies⁴ ,
- having regard to its resolution of 26 May 2016 on the Single Market Strategy⁵ ,
- having regard to its resolution of 20 October 2020 with recommendations to the Commission on the Digital Services Act: Improving the functioning of the Single Market⁶ ,
- having regard to its resolution of 20 October 2020 with recommendations to the Commission on a framework of ethical aspects of artificial intelligence, robotics and related technologies⁷,
- having regard to its resolution of 18 April 2019 on a comprehensive European Union framework on endocrine disruptors⁸,
- having regard to its resolution of 10 July 2020 on the Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability⁹,
- having regard to the European Parliamentary Research Service (EPRS) briefing of April 2021 entitled ‘The EU Toy Safety Directive’,
- having regard to the Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on a Single Market For Digital Services (Digital Services Act) and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (COM(2020)0825),
- having regard to the Commission proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down harmonised rules on artificial intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) and amending certain Union legislative acts (COM(2021)0206),
- having regard to the Commission communication of 10 March 2020 on a long-term action plan for better implementation and enforcement of single market rules (COM(2020)0094),

¹ OJ C 294, 23.7.2021, p. 14.

² OJ C 388, 13.11.2020, p. 39.

³ OJ C 334, 19.9.2018, p. 2.

⁴ OJ C 334, 19.9.2018, p. 60.

⁵ OJ C 76, 28.2.2018, p. 112.

⁶ OJ C 404, 6.10.2021, p. 2.

⁷ OJ C 404, 6.10.2021, p. 63.

⁸ OJ C 158, 30.4.2021, p. 18.

⁹ OJ C 371, 15.9.2021, p. 75.

- having regard to the Commission communication of 14 October 2020 entitled ‘Chemicals Strategy for Sustainability – Towards a Toxic-Free Environment’ (COM(2020)0667),
 - having regard to the Commission communication of 21 April 2021 entitled ‘Fostering a European approach to Artificial Intelligence’ (COM(2021)0205),
 - having regard to the Commission communication of 13 November 2020 entitled ‘New Consumer Agenda – Strengthening consumer resilience for sustainable recovery’ (COM(2020)0696),
 - having regard to the Commission communication of 24 March 2021 on an EU strategy on the rights of the child (COM(2021)0142),
 - having regard to Council conclusions of 15 March 2021 entitled ‘Sustainable Chemicals Strategy of the Union: Time to Deliver’,
 - having regard to Rule 54 of its Rules of Procedure, as well as Article 1(1)(e) of, and Annex 3 to, the decision of the Conference of Presidents of 12 December 2002 on the procedure for granting authorisation to draw up own-initiative reports,
 - having regard to the report of the Committee on the Internal Market and Consumer Protection (A9-0349/2021),
- A. whereas the Toy Safety Directive (TSD) was adopted in 2009 to ensure a high level of health and safety for children and improve the functioning of the internal market for toys by removing barriers to trade in toys between Member States;
 - B. whereas the EU’s strict toy safety framework is designed to ensure children enjoy the safest play experience possible and is widely regarded as a global benchmark;
 - C. whereas play is recognised as every child’s right by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, to which all EU Member States are signatories; whereas playing contributes to children’s development, health and wellbeing and is an essential part of growing up; whereas studies show that toys can enrich play and keep children playing for longer;
 - D. whereas the TSD is a maximum harmonisation directive, meaning that Member States are not allowed to adopt any different requirements than those provided in it; whereas the rules and requirements for toys are, in many cases, stricter than those for other products owing to the vulnerability of the consumers for whom they are designed;
 - E. whereas the effectiveness of the EU’s TSD is too often undermined by the actions of rogue traders and by online sales of non-compliant products;
 - F. whereas, despite the lack of comprehensive data on its full impact, the TSD is still largely effective in guaranteeing the free movement of toys in the single market and whereas the number of companies operating in the market since the full application of the TSD increased by 10 % from 2013 to 2017, while the turnover of the EU toy industry has constantly increased since its entry into force; whereas 99 % of companies in the sector are SMEs and the majority of these companies are micro-enterprises;

- G. whereas the TSD requires that toys made available on the EU market are safe and ensures a high level of protection of children against hazards caused by chemical substances in toys; whereas quick adaptation of specific requirements and standards might be needed if the scientific and technological developments show the emergence of previously unknown risks and challenges related to toys;
- H. whereas in the chemicals strategy for sustainability, the Commission stressed the need to introduce or reinforce provisions to take into account the combination effects of chemicals, including for toys, and to extend the generic approach to risk management to ensure that consumer products, including toys, do not contain chemicals that cause cancers or gene mutations, affect the reproductive or the endocrine system, or are persistent and bioaccumulative; whereas the chemicals strategy for sustainability in addition commits the Commission to assessing the modalities and timing for an extension of the same generic approach, with regard to consumer products, to further harmful chemicals, including those affecting the immune, neurological or respiratory systems and chemicals toxic to a specific organ;
- I. whereas improved sustainability is important but the safety of toys should always take precedence; whereas requirements to improve sustainability should not compromise safety;
1. Welcomes the Commission's evaluation report on the TSD, aiming at assessing its functioning since its entry into force;
 2. Acknowledges the added value of the TSD in improving the safety of children and ensuring an equally high level of protection across the single market, compared to the previous directive, and its role in providing legal certainty and a level playing field for businesses; regrets that some of the non-EU manufacturers that are selling their products in the single market, especially through online marketplaces, do not comply with the EU legislation, and that many toys sold in the EU are still posing significant threats to children;
 3. Recognises the key role of standards in allowing for the efficient and agile application of the directive by manufacturers, as well as the role of notified bodies in ensuring compliance when standards are not available or are not applied; stresses the need to increase the number of notified bodies in some regions; highlights that Member States should have open, inclusive, sustainable, transparent and high-quality standards; underlines that standards should also be technology neutral and performance based, ensuring equal conditions of competition among economic operators, in particular SMEs;
 4. Stresses the need to develop ambitious standards for adaptive toys, which allow children with disabilities to enjoy and interact with toys they may not otherwise be able to;
 5. Notes that some market surveillance authorities face problems in enforcing the provisions contained in Article 11 of the TSD, which obliges manufacturers to mark warnings on toys in a clearly visible, easily legible, understandable and accurate way; underlines that such problems are caused by a lack of specified requirements and related standards; calls on the Commission, therefore, to introduce specific requirements on the visibility and legibility of warnings on toys, in order to enable Member States to enforce these requirements in a uniform way;

6. Recognises that the implementation of and preparation for the proper application of the TSD was a laborious process extending over many years and requiring significant financial investment by European toy manufacturers; stresses the importance of legal stability for the stable development of domestic businesses, especially small and medium-sized family enterprises;
7. Notes, however, that inconsistencies that call for a revision of the TSD remain; asks the Commission, therefore, to continue its evaluation process and perform an exhaustive impact assessment in order to check whether and how to address them; stresses that further efforts are needed, especially from law enforcement authorities, to ensure that strict safety requirements are applied by all economic operators who place toys on the EU market; underlines the need to take into account the challenges, the specific risks and the negative impact on companies producing compliant toys, arising from the sales of non-compliant, unsafe and counterfeit toys, which mostly come from non-EU countries, and to address risks coming from the use of new technologies;

Chemicals

8. Recognises the flexibility and relatively future-proof nature of the current TSD, given that in the period 2012-2019, the directive was amended 14 times to adapt to the new scientific evidence pointing out previously unknown risks for children, especially in the area of chemicals; is concerned, however, that problems remain that can jeopardise children's safety and that can only partially be solved through implementing acts;
9. Highlights the need for toys that are placed on the EU market to comply with the TSD, as well as the relevant EU legislation on chemicals, in particular the REACH Regulation and the RoHS Directive, as well as the Cosmetics Regulation, the Food Contact Material Regulation, the Batteries Directive, the CLP Regulation and the POPs Regulation, regardless of where they are manufactured;
10. Stresses that spreading out requirements across several pieces of legislation, and providing for different limit values, can be burdensome, especially for SMEs, and can in some cases necessitate a duplication of the measuring of substances, as in the case of migration and content limit values; calls on the Commission, therefore, to consider consolidating all applicable limits for toys to uniform values, justified by further assessment, in one piece of legislation, in order to streamline conformity assessment and to make it easier and less burdensome to comply with the requirements; calls on the Commission, in addition, to consider streamlining access to information, including through an online portal, in order to clarify what is required in which circumstances and to facilitate the navigation of these different pieces of legislation for market surveillance, economic operators and consumers;
11. Is concerned by the fact that the derogation from the prohibition of chemicals that are carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic to reproduction (CMRs) set out in the TSD allows in specific cases for the presence of those chemicals in concentrations that appear to be too high to ensure the protection of children; calls on the Commission to conduct an impact assessment in order to analyse if generic limits for derogated CMRs in the TSD should be reduced, following the recommendations made by the relevant scientific committee, and to explore if, in line with the chemicals strategy for sustainability, the possibility to derogate from the rules on the presence of CMRs that are inaccessible to the child in toys should be deleted and if adequate provisions to avoid children's exposure to dangerous, toxic, harmful, corrosive and irritant substances should be made; calls on the Commission

to take into account children's combined exposure to chemicals as well as potential low-dose effects;

12. Underlines that lower limit values in toys for children below 36 months or intended to be placed in the mouth for chemicals such as nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances set out at national level compared to those established in the TSD create inconsistencies, even when justified by the Commission; notes, however, that all EU children should enjoy the same high level of protection; acknowledges that this limit value cannot be amended by an implementing act but would require a legislative procedure; calls on the Commission, therefore, to evaluate the need for adapting the limit value to the strictest value in force at national level in a revision of the TSD, following an exhaustive impact assessment, and for providing for a flexible mechanism that allows for quick adaptation of the limit values for dangerous chemical substances and avoiding a situation whereby different values are set at national level, thus ensuring a level playing field in the internal market to the benefit of consumers and economic operators; underlines the need to maintain the in-depth scrutiny by Parliament of the implementing acts to be adopted with that aim;
13. Welcomes the commitment of the Commission to extend the generic risk approach on CMRs to endocrine disruptors, on the basis of the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), and to analyse in the impact assessment whether to apply it in a future revision of the TSD to ensure that endocrine disruptors are banned in toys as soon as they are identified, as well as to consider introducing horizontal legislation with that aim, as repeatedly requested by Parliament and the Council, while respecting the 'one substance, one assessment' principle contained in the chemicals strategy for sustainability; welcomes in this regard the commitment to assess the extension of this approach to chemicals affecting the immune, neurological or respiratory systems and to chemicals toxic to a specific organ, in order to guarantee a high level of protection against these chemicals as well as to ensure a future-proof regulatory response to their use in toys, consistent with the Commission's intention to prioritise all uses of these chemicals for REACH restrictions;
14. Is concerned that the stricter provisions for chemicals in toys intended for children aged under 36 months do not take into account the fact that older children remain vulnerable to dangerous substances; notes that this distinction can result in manufacturers circumventing the provisions by indicating that the toy is intended for children above 36 months even when it is clearly not the case; stresses that several stakeholders, the Commission and Member States have indicated that this distinction is clearly inadequate, since it may create loopholes and may limit the effectiveness of the TSD, and have asked for it to be eliminated; calls on the Commission, therefore, to analyse this issue within the impact assessment for the revision of the TSD and in full accordance with the latest scientific evidence, to decide whether this distinction needs to be abolished and to set specific limit values for chemicals in toys; is of the opinion that when scientific evidence emerges showing that a chemical is dangerous for children, its use should be restricted in toys as well as in all child-related products;

Market surveillance and new technologies

15. Notes that the TSD contains an obligation for the competent authority of the Member States to perform market surveillance taking due account of the precautionary principle, to test toys on the market and verify manufacturers' documentation with a view to withdrawing unsafe toys and taking action against those responsible for placing them on

the market; is concerned that the effectiveness of market surveillance under the TSD is limited, while it remains key to protecting the health and safety of children at risk, and that it undermines the level playing field and the competitiveness of economic operators that comply with the legislation, to the benefit of rogue traders, who do not apply EU rules; notes that difficulties are still reported in obtaining information and documentation from some economic operators;

16. Welcomes the adoption of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, which aims to improve market surveillance by strengthening and harmonising controls by national authorities to ensure that products entering the single market, including toys, are safe and comply with the rules, and calls on the Member States to implement it swiftly and to equip customs and market surveillance authorities with adequate human, financial and technical resources in order to increase the number and effectiveness of controls, so that effective enforcement of the TSD can be ensured and the proliferation of unsafe and non-compliant toys in the EU prevented;
17. Calls on the Commission to assess the Member States' implementation and application of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020 and to provide active support to Member States in the enforcement of national market surveillance strategies; urges the Commission to adopt implementing acts laying down benchmarks and techniques for checks on the basis of common risk analysis at EU level, in order to ensure consistent enforcement of EU law, strengthen controls on products entering the EU market and avoid divergences and achieve an effective and uniform level of such controls; calls on the Commission to adopt implementing acts specifying the procedures for the designation of EU testing facilities, in line with Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020;
18. Calls on the Commission to continuously explore possibilities for using new technologies such as e-labelling, blockchain and artificial intelligence with a view to detecting unsafe products, mitigating risk and improving compliance with the TSD, as well as facilitating the work of market surveillance authorities by providing easily accessible, up-to-date, structured and, if possible, digital information on products and their traceability in the supply chain;
19. Reiterates the limited funding and human resources, which in recent years has reduced the effectiveness and reach of many market surveillance authorities; welcomes, in this connection, the adoption of the single market programme and the introduction of a specific objective, with a specific budget line and dedicated resources for market surveillance, which will contribute to supporting Member States' actions in ensuring that only safe and compliant toys enter the EU market;
20. Underlines that effective market surveillance is essential in order to detect unsafe toys and ensure the proper application of the TSD; calls on the Member States, therefore, to step up the coordination of their market surveillance activities, including through the exchange of best practices and the digitalisation of their systems, and to strengthen collaboration between market surveillance authorities and other authorities such as customs, telecommunication and data protection authorities; calls on market surveillance and customs authorities, therefore, to actively share experiences and to step up coordination and cooperation among themselves, including at cross-border level, so that the swift transfer of information on unsafe toys can be enabled and imports of unsafe toys can be effectively stopped; stresses that maintaining constant and effective controls throughout the EU on toys entering the internal market remains essential in order to ensure that they

comply with EU requirements; calls on the Commission to organise and finance joint market surveillance actions, including training activities, to step up enforcement of the Union legislation on toys, and to cooperate with the competent authorities of non-EU countries to exchange information on unsafe toys; calls on the Member States, moreover, to set minimum sampling rates or checks to improve enforcement;

21. Highlights that in order to detect unsafe toys more efficiently the market surveillance authorities should carry out mystery shopping on a regular basis and at least once a year, including on online marketplaces, in particular because toys are the products that are notified most often on the EU rapid alert system for dangerous non-food products (Safety Gate);
22. Is concerned by the new vulnerabilities and risks posed by connected toys, in terms of child safety, security, privacy and mental health; highlights the importance of safeguarding children's privacy when using connected toys; is concerned that some of these toys already placed on the EU market have shown inadequate security, as well as limited or no safeguards against cyber threats; encourages producers of connected toys to integrate safety and security mechanisms in their toys by design; calls on the Commission to explore different options for action with respect to the level of risk and the proportionality principle, such as extending the scope of the TSD to include provisions on privacy and information security, adopting horizontal legislation on cybersecurity requirements for connected products and associated services, such as the European cybersecurity resilience act, or reinforcing the relevant horizontal legislation, such as the Radio Equipment Directive, as well as the GDPR, while involving Parliament in its choices;
23. Is concerned that consumers respond poorly to recalls, and that unsafe toys continue to be used by children even though they have been recalled; asks the Commission, therefore, to publish guidelines on recall procedures, including a checklist with concrete requirements, and asks the online marketplaces to establish effective mechanisms to make sure they can reach their users, buyers and sellers in order to inform them as quickly as possible when recalls are necessary and to increase the number of consumers reached by recalls;

E-commerce

24. Recognises the positive role of e-commerce, including the role of online marketplaces, which have enabled the development of EU toy manufacturers; stresses, in this context, the growth in these businesses' activities both inside and outside the EU; highlights that the development of e-commerce benefits consumers but also poses challenges for market surveillance authorities in ensuring the compliance of products sold online; notes that many products bought online fail to conform to EU safety requirements and is concerned by the high number of dangerous toys sold online by rogue sellers; considers it necessary to eliminate the sale of non-compliant and dangerous toys online;
25. Welcomes the guidance of the Commission on Article 4 of Regulation (EU) 2019/1020, which clarifies the tasks of economic operators, in particular with regard to products sold online and placed on the EU market from non-EU countries; highlights the need to tackle non-compliant products sold directly to consumers from non-EU countries through online marketplaces; recalls that only safe products can be put on the EU market by economic operators; highlights that compliance with EU rules by all economic operators is key to ensuring the safety of children and providing a level playing field for companies; calls on

market surveillance and customs authorities to step up their cooperation, including the exchange of information on non-compliance findings, and perform robust enforcement actions to stop rogue traders from exploiting the EU market;

26. Highlights the added value of the ‘know your business customer’ principle to increase compliance and traceability of toys sold online; points out to the voluntary nature of the product safety pledge and the limited participation of market operators therein; regrets that the product safety pledge has shown limited effects so far;
27. Stresses that online marketplaces can play a tremendous role in limiting the circulation of unsafe toys; believes therefore that they should be obliged to take more responsibility in ensuring the safety and compliance of toys sold on their platforms, in particular in identifying and removing non-compliant toys, also by consulting the Safety Gate system, and cooperating effectively with the market surveillance authorities on removing the non-compliant toys and preventing the reappearance of unsafe toys; insists in the strongest terms, in this sense, that it is fundamental to ensure effective and predictable enforcement as well as full consistency between the TSD and different instruments such as the Digital Services Act, the Artificial Intelligence Act, the General Product Safety Regulation and the future legislative act revising the Product Liability Directive, in order to guarantee the highest standards on safety and fundamental rights; calls for solutions allowing for the notification of non-compliant toys by consumer organisations and trusted flaggers;
28. Highlights the need to step up cooperation with non-EU countries with a view to preventing unsafe and non-compliant toys from entering the EU market, while ensuring a level playing field for businesses; calls on the Commission to publish information on its monitoring activities;

Legal instrument and way forward

29. Calls on the Commission, since the TSD acts as a de facto regulation, to consider whether its revision could be the opportunity to convert it into a regulation in order to enhance its effectiveness and efficiency and avoid implementation inconsistencies among Member States and market fragmentation;
30. Calls on the Commission to assess the need for a broader scope for amendments in the future revision, supported by an in-depth impact assessment to analyse if and how mechanical and physical requirements, CMRs, limit values for nitrosamines and nitrosatable substances, as well as labelling provisions for allergenic fragrances and dangerous chemicals, could be inserted in the future revision of the TSD, in order to allow for easy and flexible modifications;
31. Is concerned that some producers avoid complying with the TSD by claiming that their products are not toys, while they are clearly used as such; highlights that the guidance documents from the Commission are helpful to clarify if the product is a toy or not and to ensure the harmonised implementation of the TSD to the benefit of both market surveillance authorities and economic operators; stresses, nonetheless, that there are still products within the ‘grey zone’ and therefore calls on the Commission to solve this problem within the definition of toys in the future revision of the TSD; highlights the need for an open and constructive dialogue with relevant stakeholders to that end;

32. Highlights the important role of toys in children's development and skill formation, and the pedagogical support they give for the performance of new tasks and the improvement and learning of skills from a very young age; calls on the Commission to revise the toy directive with a view to improve toy safety while at the same time reducing the burden and the administrative and legal costs to manufacturers in order to ensure a clear path to safe and affordable toys for all children in the European Union;
33. Considers that consumers and the actors in value chains need information to drive more sustainable behaviour; calls on the Commission, therefore, to analyse in the impact assessment whether the durability and reparability of toys can influence their safety and if such an influence is proven, to then analyse whether better information on toys' durability and reparability could be added in the labelling provisions in a proportionate and non-restrictive manner; believes in this regard that innovative and digital solutions could be used to make this information available to consumers, ensuring that safety information is clearly identifiable, while avoiding excessive burdens on companies and minimising packaging materials;
34. Considers that warnings and safety information are important for consumers; notes that additional labelling requirements should be kept to a minimum to avoid attention being diverted from this; calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of indicating conformity information not intended for the final consumer electronically;

Data

35. Highlights that the lack of consistent EU-wide statistics on accidents caused by toys has made it difficult to quantitatively assess the level of protection granted by the TSD and to inform standardisation work on toys; believes that insufficient coordination and funding at EU level is a root cause of the absence of consistent data and calls on the Commission to address this in a future revision of the directive; calls on the Commission to assess the possibility of establishing a pan-European accident and injury database with a special section for toys, that is public, user-friendly and accessible for consultation by public authorities, consumers and manufacturers, and that allows for introduction and collection of information on accidents and injuries that occur because of dangerous toys, including those sold online; considers, moreover, that an additional option would be by using indicators and data such as those gathered from the Information and Communication System on Market Surveillance, Safety Gate and joint actions to assess the efficiency of the TSD, and invites the Commission to assess the possibility of establishing digital solutions which could improve traceability along the supply chain and contribute to a higher safety level for toys;
36. Calls on the Member States to step up their data collection on the TSD, which is now uneven, not representative and incomplete, and to exchange information about risks and vulnerabilities in relation to toy safety; calls on businesses to step up cooperation with Member States, sharing more data on toy-related accidents in order to enhance children's safety and to improve trust in toys placed on the internal market;
37. Calls on the Commission to use the opportunity provided by the TSD revision to develop indicators to monitor its correct implementation by Member States and its overall effectiveness; calls on the Commission to improve the collection of data to be regularly provided by Member States, market surveillance authorities and notified bodies;

recommends that the Commission elaborate a general report at EU level based on the national reports, and make them public and easily accessible by all interested parties;

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38. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council and the Commission.