

**Toy safety** featured high on the agenda, totalling five trade concerns, among which two were new. Discussions focused on how to ensure that toys do not pose a health risk for children, for instance due to presence of hazardous chemicals or unsafe design, while still allowing for regular international trade in toys. In some cases, safety standards differ from one country to another, or testing procedures may be duplicative, burdensome, or specific to one market.

The United States (US) voiced new concerns with toy regulations of France and Turkey. The US said France's proposed ban on BPA (Bisphenol A) — as part of the amendment of its framework health law — could have a significant impact on international trade in toys. The European Union (EU) said it was premature to discuss this issue in the Committee as the French proposal was still in the legislative process. Turkey's new inspection procedures under Toy Communiqué 2015/10 were mentioned as a trade irritant due to duplicative and inappropriate testing, resulting in toy shipments being delayed for several weeks in port. Turkey said the procedures are applied equally to foreign and domestically produced toys and are meant to protect children's health and safety.

Three concerns were carried over from past meetings with toy safety regulations of Indonesia (Indonesian national standards for obligatory toy safety, concern of EU, Japan and US), Saudi Arabia (GSO marking requirements for toys: G-mark, concern of Canada), and the EU (limits for hexavalent chromium in toys (2009/48/EC), concern of China).