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# **The Implementation Rules for CCC (China Compulsory Product Certification) of Toys**

## **Plastic Toys**

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## Contents

1 Scope of application.....	1
2 Certification mode and qualifications for certificates .....	1
2.1 Certification mode.....	1
2.2 Qualifications for certificates .....	1
3 Basic certificate procedure.....	1
4 Basic requirements for certificate implementation .....	2
4.1 Application for and handling of certification .....	2
4.2 Type testing.....	4
4.3 Declaration of Conformity .....	5
4.4 Assessment and approval of certification results .....	6
4.5 Follow-up inspection.....	6
5 Certification .....	8
5.1 Validity of certification.....	8
5.2 Change of certification.....	9
5.3 Extension of certification scope .....	9
5.4 Suspension, cancellation and revocation of certificate .....	9
6 Regulations on the use of certification mark.....	9
6.1 Marks allowed.....	10
6.2 Method and position of application.....	10
7 Charging.....	10
Appendix:.....	11
<i>Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification ..</i>	<i>11</i>

## **1 Scope of application**

These Rules shall apply to toys designed or intended for children under 14, with the main body made from plastic, not electrically powered, and not designed for bearing the body loads of children, including static plastic toys and moving plastic toys, but excluding inflatable toys, mouth toys, stationery-like toys and water-borne toys.

## **2 Certification mode and qualifications for certificates**

### 2.1 Certification mode

Type testing + Declaration of Conformity + follow-up inspection

Note 1: Declaration of Conformity refers to a statement from the certificate consigner and manufacturer about the ability of the manufacturer to assure the quality and conformity of products.

### 2.2 Qualifications for certificates

1) Products meet the requirements of GB 6675 *National Safety Technical Code for Toys*.

2) The manufacturer's ability to assure quality meets the *Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification*.

3) The certificate consigner and the manufacturer make a statement to the certification agency about the manufacturer's quality assurance ability and product conformity.

## **3 Basic certificate procedure**

- Application for and handling of certification
- Type testing
- Declaration of Conformity
- Assessment and approval of certification results
- Follow-up inspection

## **4 Basic requirements for certificate implementation**

### 4.1 Application for and handling of certification

#### 4.1.1 Division of certificate units

Products requested for certification by the same consigner, provided by the same manufacturer and meeting the unit division rules in the following table shall be deemed to belong to the same unit. See the following table for specific unit division rules.

Product type	Description	Unit Division Rules
Static plastic toys	Plastic toys without any drive mechanism.  Including: piece-and-plug puzzle toys, hand-held toys, dolls, pull toys, building blocks.	1 Similar intended play modes 2 Applicable to the same target age bracket (under 36 months of age/above 37 months of age) 3 Similar structure and outlines 4 Same processing techniques for the main parts
Moving plastic toys	Plastic toys with a drive mechanism not electrically powered.  Including various models of plastic toys provided with a spring mechanism and inertial mechanism.	1 Similar mechanical action 2 Applicable to the same target age bracket (under 36 months of age/above 37 months of age) 3 Similar structure and outlines 4 Same processing techniques for the main parts

#### 4.1.2 Documents to be submitted for certification

The consigner shall, according to the relevant certification application unit, submit the application for certification to the designated certification agency, together with the following data:

- 1) Registration data of the consigner and manufacturer.
- 2) Manufacturer profile:
  - a) Basic information (production scale and history of the target product);
  - b) List of the key production equipment of the manufacturer;
  - c) List of chief test instruments of the manufacturer (including name, model, specifications, quantity, precision and verification cycle);
  - d) Quality management documents (for initial certification) showing the manufacturer meets the *Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification*, and organisation structure chart.
- 3) Product related information:

Product Types	Key Points
Static plastic toys	1 Common names of main raw/auxiliary materials and qualification certificates/descriptions of transportable elements of related coating, qualification certificates/descriptions of combustion properties; 2 Techniques used; 3 Structures and outlines, dimensions of the main bodies.
Moving plastic toys	1 Common names of main raw/auxiliary materials and qualification certificates/descriptions of transportable elements of related coating, qualification certificates/descriptions of combustion properties; 2 Techniques used; 3 Drive mechanisms; 4 Structures and outlines, dimensions of the main bodies.

4) Photos or pictures sufficient to identify the main features of all the products to be certified.

5) List of key raw/auxiliary materials and parts, including their names, models, specifications and providers;

List of main plastic materials, coating materials and drive mechanisms, including their names, models, specifications and providers.

6) Where the consigner is a seller or importer, he shall also submit to the designated certification agency copies of related contracts between the seller and manufacturer or between the importer and manufacturer.

7) Where the consigner designates another person to apply for certification, he shall sign a contract with the consignee covering such matters as certification, detection, inspection and follow-up inspection, and the consignee shall also submit to the designated certification agency copies of the power of attorney, consignment contract, and other related contracts.

8) Other documents as required by the designated certification agency.

## 4.2 Type testing

### 4.2.1 Sending samples

The consigner provides the testing agency designated by the certification agency with photos or pictures sufficient to identify the main features of all the products to be certified or samples of all the products to be certified. The testing agency shall determine the main test products and differential experiment products, and report them to the certification agency for archiving.

The consigner shall send samples and be responsible for the samples.

The same certification unit shall send 3 main test samples, and 1 differential experiment sample if necessary. Every certificate shall have samples sent for type testing.

#### 4.2.2 Test standards

**GB 6675** *National Safety Technical Code for Toys*.

#### 4.2.3 Test items

Test items of a product shall include all applicable items under **GB 6675** *National Safety Technical Code for Toys*.

Note 2: If the products to be certified are completely the same in appearance, material, coating and any other item, the same items may be exempted from testing if such exemption does not affect the final test results.

Note 3: For an enterprise with toy product export licenses, if the valid period of their export-oriented toy quality license test report is not more than 12 months, their products of the same models may be exempted from the same test items, but the items not yet tested shall undergo composition tests.

#### 4.2.4 Sample correction

If type testing is not passed, corrections shall be made within the specified period of time, at most 3 months. After the corrections, new samples shall be sent to the original testing agency for retest. If corrections are not completed within the specified period of time or if the correction results are not satisfactory, the ongoing certification shall be terminated, and the testing agency shall produce a product substandard test report and send it together with related information about the correction process to the certification agency.

#### 4.2.5 Disposal of test samples and related data

After type testing, the main test products will be sealed and stored by the testing agency until the first inspection of the manufacturer is completed, other samples shall be disposed of as required by the consigner, and related data and pictures shall be kept in the test records to ensure that the test samples are traceable.

#### 4.3 Declaration of Conformity

If type testing is passed, the consigner and manufacturer shall submit to the certification agency a declaration of conformity that the certified products will continue to meet the certification standards, and the manufacturer's quality assurance system will continue to meet the *Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification* and other related certification requirements. To facilitate the certification of the consigner, the declaration of conformity with certified product quality may be submitted together with the application data.

#### 4.4 Assessment and approval of certification results

##### 4.4.1 Assessment and approval of certification results

The certification agency shall make a comprehensive assessment of the type testing results and the declaration of conformity, and shall issue certification to the qualified consigners according to the certification units. The certification shall be used in accordance with CCC.

For the consigner and manufacturer whose type testing fails, the certification agency shall submit related failure information to the certification regulatory commission, and the certification regulatory commission shall notify the designated certification agency. If the substandard products are not corrected, other certification agencies will not process any certification application for such products.

##### 4.4.2 Certification period

Certification period refers to the actual working days from the day the certification application is accepted to the day the certification is issued, including the sample test time, certification result assessment and approval time and certificate preparation time.

Product test time shall be calculated from the day the sample is delivered to the testing agency. The test cycle is 30 working days, excluding sample correction time.

The certification result assessment and approval time and certificate preparation time shall usually not be longer than 7 working days.

#### 4.5 Follow-up inspection

##### 4.5.1 Frequency of follow-up inspections

4.5.1.1 Generally, the first follow-up inspection on the manufacturer shall be made 4 months after the first certificate is issued, and then follow-up inspection shall be made once every 6 months.

4.5.1.2 If the manufacturer's certified products do not have any safety or quality problems, are not found inconsistent with the declaration of conformity, and are not found lacking in the certificate enforcement inspections and state supervisory inspections within 12 months, follow-up inspection may be made less frequently and shall be made at least once a year.

4.5.1.3 Frequency of follow-up inspections shall increase in any of the following circumstances:

1) The certified products have serious quality problems or are complained about by users, and investigation shows the certificate holder to be liable;



2) The certification agency has sufficient reasons to raise doubts about the conformity of the certified products with the certified product standards;

3) There is adequate information showing that the change of the organisation structure, production conditions and the manufacturer's quality assurance system may affect product conformity or consistency.

#### 4.5.2 Scope of follow-up inspections

Follow-up inspections shall cover all the certified products and processing sites.

#### 4.5.3 Contents of follow-up inspections

Inspection of the manufacturer's quality assurance ability (product conformity inspection) + sample inspection of products.

The sample inspection results may also be used by the manufacturer to confirm the test results.

##### 4.5.3.1 Inspection of manufacturer's quality assurance ability

The manufacturer's quality assurance ability shall be inspected in accordance with the appendix *Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification*. Clauses 4, 5 and 8 are compulsory items of each follow-up inspection, while other clauses are optional.

The first follow-up inspection after obtaining the certificate and the subsequent follow-up inspection after four years shall cover all the factors of the manufacturer, and the time for the inspection on the manufacturer shall depend on the unit of the certified products, the models and quantities of the products covered, and production scale of the manufacturer. Usually each processing site is assigned 1-4 man/days.

For follow-up inspections, each processing site is assigned 1-2 man/days.

##### 4.5.3.2 Product conformity inspection

Mass-produced certified products shall conform to the products covered in the certification test report in the following respects:

- 1) The marks and instructions of the certified products, and product names, specifications, models and warnings on the packages;
- 2) Structures of the certified products;
- 3) The key raw/auxiliary materials and parts of the certified products.

##### 4.5.3.3 Sample inspection of products

- 1) Principles for sample inspection

Sample inspection is mandatory for type I products during follow-up inspection.

Note 4: Type refers to the product type specified in Clause 4.1.1 of these Rules, including static plastic toys and moving plastic toys.

If a type of products has 7 or less product certification units, follow-up inspection shall be made on 1 certification unit of the products.

If a type of products has 8 or more product certification units, follow-up inspection shall be made on at least 2 certification units of the products, but not more than 25% of the total number of certification units.

Usually only one model of products is sampled out of each unit.

Inspection and test items shall cover all the applicable items in **GB 6675** *National Safety Technical Code for Toys*.

Sampling time is the same as specified in 4.2.1.

## 2) Sampling method

Random samples shall be taken out of the products from the production terminals confirmed as qualified by the manufacturer or out of the warehouse of finished products. The sampling base shall not be less than 20 times the number of samples to be taken. The samples taken shall first be sealed by the sampler, then the consigner shall send/deliver the samples to the designated testing agency for the tests.

### 4.5.4 Treatment of inspection results

If follow-up inspection is passed, the certification qualification and mark shall continue.

If follow-up inspection is not passed, CCC shall apply.

The non-conforming items found in follow-up inspection must be corrected within 3 months; otherwise, the certification and mark shall be revoked and announced as such.

The certification agency shall report the suspension or revocation of the certificate to the certification regulatory commission, which shall notify the designated certification agency. If no correction is made, other certification agencies shall not process any certification application from the related manufacturer or consigner.

## 5 Certification

### 5.1 Validity of certification

Certification for products covered by these Rules do not have specified start and end dates of validity. The validity of a certificate depends on the results of regular follow-up inspections made by the certification agency.

## 5.2 Change of certification

If any of the following changes happens to the certified products covered by these Rules, an application for change shall be sent to the certification agency.

- 1) increase/decrease of certified products in the same unit;
- 2) change of the key parts, raw materials, structures, techniques, and delivery units of certified products under 4.1.2 3) and 5);
- 3) major change of trademarks, holders or manufacturer (name and/or address, quality assurance system) of the certified products;
- 4) Any other change that may affect certification requirements.

The certification agency shall check the above changes and ensure the original certification results are valid for the changes. If necessary, a composition test may be made on the difference and/or the manufacturer's assurance ability. If the results are satisfactory, the original certificate shall remain valid and/or be replaced with a new certificate.

## 5.3 Extension of certification scope

According to the certification unit division rules specified in Clause 4.1.1 of these Rules, if the certificate holder hopes to add new certification units to the original ones, the said holder shall apply for certification in accordance with Clause 4.1, 4.2 and 4.3 of these Rules. If the certification results are satisfactory, a certificate will be issued.

## 5.4 Suspension, cancellation and revocation of certificate

Suspension, cancellation and revocation of the certificate shall comply with CCC.

No product shall be delivered or imported for domestic sales while the certificate is suspended or after the certificate is cancelled or revoked.

## **6 Regulations on the use of certification mark**

The certificate holder must comply with CCC.

## 6.1 Marks allowed



## 6.2 Method and position of application

The certification mark shall be applied to a proper position on the product itself or on the label of the product. If the mark cannot be applied to the product itself, it shall be added to the smallest package.

National unified marks in standard formats may be used, or marks can be printed, stamped or moulded on the product or its label. In the latter case, the design of the mark shall be reported to the compulsory product certification mark issue and management agency approved by the state certification regulatory commission, and the mark shall specify the code of the manufacturer of the product in the lower part.

## 7 Charging

Certification fees shall be collected by the certification agency in accordance with the relevant state regulations.

*Appendix: Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification*

Appendix:

***Requirements for Manufacturer's Quality Assurance Ability in Compulsory Toy Certification***

To ensure mass-produced certified products continuously meet the certification standards in the implementation rules, the manufacturer shall meet the requirements for quality assurance ability specified herein.

**1. Duties and resources**

**1.1 Duties**

The manufacturer shall specify the duties and mutual relationships of persons related to quality activities, and shall designate a person in charge of quality, who, regardless of his other duties, shall have the following duties and powers:

- a) establishing the quality system meeting the requirements herein, and ensuring it is properly implemented and maintained;
- b) ensuring the products with compulsory certification marks meet the certification standards;
- c) setting up a documented procedure to ensure the correct use of the certification certificate and mark, and keep them carefully;
- d) setting up a documented procedure to ensure uncertified products, substandard products, and changes to certified products not conforming to the certification agency will not be supplied with compulsory certification marks.

The person in charge of quality shall be adequately qualified as such.

**1.2 Resources**

The manufacturer shall provide the necessary production and inspection equipment (see CNCA for specific requirements) to ensure stable manufacturing of products meeting the certification standards, and shall allocate adequate human resources to ensure the quality-related persons are properly qualified, and shall establish and maintain an environment suitable for the manufacturing, inspection and storage of toy products.

**2. Documents and records**

**2.1** The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a documented procedure to exercise effective control of the documents and data required herein. Such control shall ensure:

a) All documents shall be approved by the authoriser before release and revision to ensure they are relevant;

b) The modifications and revisions to the documents are identifiable to prevent unexpected use of voided documents;

c) Valid versions of relevant documents are available where necessary.

**2.2** The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a documented procedure for the identification, storage, keeping and handling of quality records.

The quality records shall be clear and complete so that they can best serve as the evidence of the products' conformity to the specified requirements.

The quality records shall be kept for an adequate period of time.

### **3. Purchase and incoming inspection**

#### **3.1 Control of providers**

The manufacturer shall establish a procedure for the selection, assessment and daily management of providers of key parts and materials, to ensure the providers are fully capable of providing key parts and materials to ensure production.

The manufacturer shall ensure key parts and materials are purchased from the selected providers.

The manufacturer shall keep the records for selection, assessment, and daily management.

#### **3.2 Inspection/verification of key parts and materials**

The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a procedure for the inspection or verification of key parts and materials from the providers. The procedure shall at least cover inspection items, methods, frequency, and judgment criteria, to ensure the key parts and materials meet the certification requirements.

The key parts and materials may be inspected either by the manufacturer or by the provider. For inspection by the provider, the manufacturer shall set out clearly defined requirements for the inspection and shall verify the inspection results of the provider.

The manufacturer shall keep records of the inspection or verification of the key parts and materials, inspection confirmation records, and quality certificates and related inspection results provided by the provider.

### **4. Product development, production process control and inspection**

**4.1** Toy product development shall comply with the certification standards and shall have

adequate verification and confirmation.

**4.2** The manufacturer shall identify the key production procedure, and the operator of the key procedure shall be adequately qualified so that, if product quality cannot be assured unless the key procedure has documented specifications, he can work out corresponding procedure documents to ensure the production process is controlled.

**4.3** The manufacturer shall ensure the work environment meets the requirements, if any, of the production process.

**4.4** If necessary, the manufacturer shall monitor the appropriate process parameters and product features.

**4.5** The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a system for the maintenance of production equipment.

**4.6** The manufacturer shall inspect the products at a proper stage of production to ensure the products and key parts conform to the certified products.

## **5. Routine inspection and confirmation inspection**

The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a documented routine inspection and confirmation inspection procedure to plan and control routine inspection and confirmation inspection and make sure the products meet the specified requirements. The procedure shall cover inspection items, methods, frequency, and judgment criteria, and keep inspection records.

Routine inspection is the 100% inspection of products on the product line at the final stage of production. Generally, after such inspection, no more processing will be made except packing and applying labels.

Confirmation inspection is sample inspection to check whether the products continuously meet the required standards.

The requirements for routine inspection and confirmation inspection are specified in CNCA. Confirmation inspection shall be made at least once a year per unit.

## **6. Inspection and test instruments and equipment**

**6.1** The inspection and test instruments and equipment used to determine whether the products meet the specified requirements shall be calibrated by the specified cycle, to ensure they have adequate inspection and test capabilities.

**6.2** Inspection and test instruments and equipment that are calibrated internally shall have documents which specify reasonable and effective calibration methods, acceptance rules and calibration cycles, and shall be calibrated accordingly.

**6.3** The internal calibration staff shall be properly qualified.

**6.4** The calibration status of the instruments and equipment shall be easily identifiable and calibration records shall be kept.

## **7. Control of substandard products**

**7.1** The manufacturer shall establish and maintain a documented procedure for the control of substandard products. The procedure shall cover such contents as the identification, isolation, assessment and disposal of substandard products, and necessary corrective and preventive measures.

**7.2** Products returned for rework and repair shall be inspected again as required in the inspection documents.

**7.3** Records of the disposal of substandard products shall be kept.

## **8. Conformity to certified products**

The manufacturer shall control the conformity of mass-produced products to the products that have passed type testing, to ensure the certified products continuously meet the specified requirements.

The manufacturer shall establish a documented procedure for the control of certified product conformity, to ensure any change to the structures, key raw/auxiliary materials, and key parts of certified products are under control. Any change that may affect the certification standard requirements and conformity of products that have passed type testing shall be reported to and approved by the certification agency before being implemented.

## **9. Package, transportation and storage**

The packaging, handling and transportation and storage environment shall not affect the conformity of the products to the specified standards.