Consumer Product Safety in Europe: Results of the 2012-2014 market studies





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Sponsored By

IFIA

(International Federation of Inspection Agencies)

and by

CEOC

(International Confederation of Inspection and Certification Organizations)





AGENDA

✓ DATA

(Purpose, Method, Numbers)

✓ CONSIDERATIONS

(So what? What does this mean?)

✓TAKEAWAYS

(Where can we go from here)

WHAT was the purpose?

Objective

To gauge the effectiveness of securing safety of consumer products, comparing self declaration system and 3rd party testing and certification

The Surveys:

2012

2013

2014

Testing products purchased on the open EU market that are subject to CE marking via the 'Self Declaration Of Conformity' route

Comparing the results versus:

Products that are *Certified* by an independent third-party entity

Added in 2014: products purchased in the USA (also Certified by an independent third-party entity)

METHODOLOGY (1 of 2)

HOW the studies were executed

- ➤ The following product categories were chosen as being representative of imported electrical goods that have:
 - wide market distribution,
 - established safety standards
 - relevant potential of causing harm to consumers
 - a) Battery Chargers/Adapters
 - b) Luminaires (LEDs, classic)
 - c) Hair dryers/curlers
 - d) Room heaters
 - e) Electric Fans
 - f) Toasters, grills and similar
- In 2014 we added Irons to the list



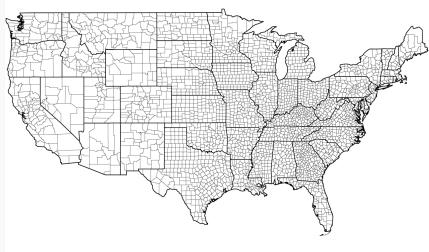
METHODOLOGY (2 of 2)

- > Samples were purchased from regular stores, in:
 - ✓ Denmark
 - ✓ Poland
 - ✓ Germany
 - ✓ France
 - ✓ UK
 - ✓ Italy
 - √ Finland

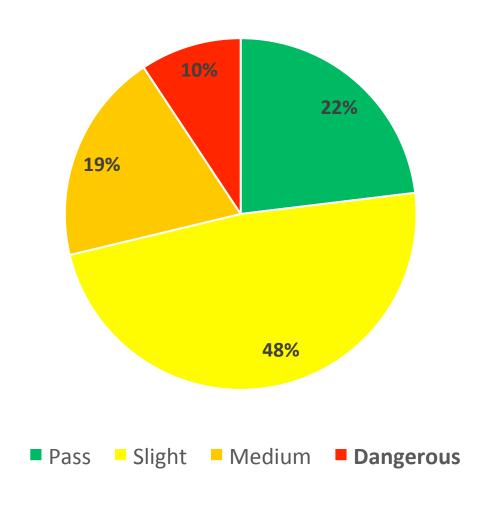
And, new in 2014, from retailers in:

- ✓ USA
- ➤ An independent laboratory was selected, with the following characteristics:
 - ✓ Not connected to any IFIA member
 - ✓ Notified Body for Low Voltage Directive
 - √ Familiar with the product categories
 - √ Familiar with market surveillance protocols





DATA POINT No. 1 EU products with CE Markings only (self-declaration)



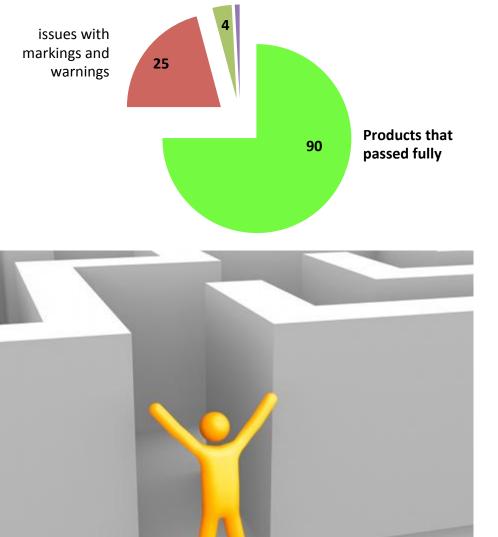
Of the 247 samples submitted,
 78% were NOT in compliance with
 EU standards and regulations

 There were 38 instances of safety critical failures which were reported to the local authorities

•Simpler requirements (marking labels and safety instructions) were not met by more than 50% of products evaluated

DATA POINT No. 2

EU products certified by accredited, independent third-party bodies



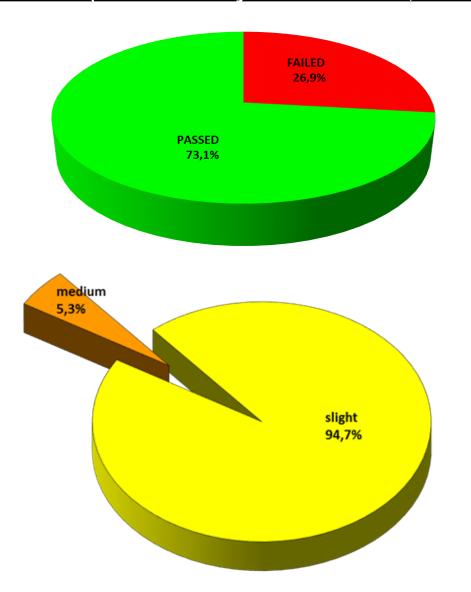
1 critical failure

mechanical issues

- Of the 120 samples submitted, there was only 1 instance of a safety critical failure, which was reported to the certifier, and then to the manufacturer
- 25% were not in full compliance with EU standards and regulations: marking labels and safety instructions accounted for the vast majority of the issues

DATA POINT No. 3

Added in 2014 – USA products (certified by accredited, independent third-party bodies)



 There was NOT a single instance of safety critical failures

 Of the 119 samples submitted, only 2 showed 'medium' (mechanical nature) non-conformities

 Again, simpler requirements (marking labels and safety instructions) accounted for the vast majority of the issues

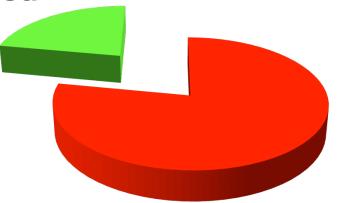
Summary (1 of 2)

Products where compliance is 'self-declared'

(i.e. NOT reviewed by an independent third-party):

> Non-compliant/faulty products 78%

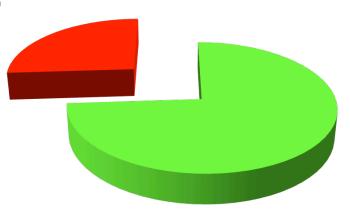
Note: These products are on the market today, and can be purchased and used by any EU consumer



Products where compliance is assessed by an accredited, independent third-party:

> Non-compliant/faulty products 26%

Note: the vast majority were issues related to warnings and labels



2012-2014 Cumulative Study Data

Products where compliance with safety standards is 'self-declared' (i.e. NOT reviewed by a third-party):

- > Number of test failures deemed dangerous' (i.e. Risk of electric shock, fire, relevant physical damage) = 38
- Percentage of products tested that bear 'dangerous' issues = 13 %

Products where compliance with safety standards is assessed by an accredited, independent third-party:

- Number of test failures deemed dangerous' (i.e. Risk of electric shock, fire, relevant physical damage) = 1
- ➢ Percentage of products tested that bear 'dangerous' issues = 0,5 %





Consideration: Why the difference?

Safety is not a subject to be taken lightly

Our industry takes this very seriously:

- √ Technical competence
- Accreditation and competence of laboratories
- ✓ Research and Development
- ✓ State of the Art safety science
- ✓ Independence and Objectivity
- ✓ Consistency and Dedication
- ✓ Value of full-product-cycle certification



Other data points...

- TUKES (Finnish market inspection authority): in 2011, out of 790 samples surveyed from market, 78% found not in compliance
- ProSafe (EU professional organization for market surveillance authorities and officers) Joint Actions 2012 results:
 - ➤ Lighting Chains: <u>70,6%</u> not in compliance
 - > Sunbeds: 64% with too high radiation (plus other documented defects)
 - ➤ Bicycle helmets: 63% not in compliance
 - Of 3,962 items that were surveyed in Switzerland, and subjected to rigorous measurements, a high proportion of the devices were found defective (976 altogether) and none met the EMC requirements.
- Two other Member States also revealed similarly unacceptable percentages, when testing products that fell under the Machinery and the EMC Directives:
 - > 47% did not meet the Machinery Directive prescriptions, and
 - > 89% had technical non-conformities
 - > 33% failed the EMC tests
- > A survey conducted in 2012 amongst the major testing and certification institutes indicated that:
 - > Rate of success for first-time product submittals: 50%
 - > Percentage of periodic factory inspections that yield non-compliant findings: 15%
 - > Percentage of periodic factory inspections that yield 'dangerous' non conformities: 10%

Other data points... Electro Magnetic Compatibility

- In 2014 we expanded the scope of our studies to include limited testing on EMC compliance
- > The category chosen for this first exercise was 'Radio Controlled Toy Cars'
- Certification for EMC testing for these devices is not mandatory in the US
- > 15 samples were purchased in Europe, 15 in the US
- > Self declaration in the US appears to lead to a decline in pass rates





SAMPLES TESTED	15
PASSED	12
FAILED	3

SAMPLES TESTED	15
PASSED	9
FAILED	6

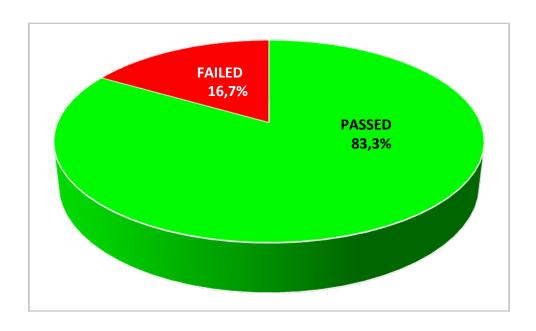




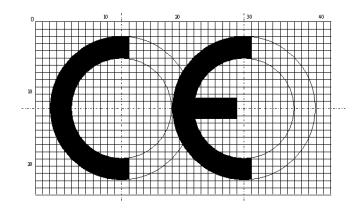
Other data points... Sound Pressure measurements

- ➤ In 2014 we also expanded the scope of our studies to include limited testing on the sound pressure exercised by listening devices (such as earphones, headphones, etc) on the human ear
- > 30 samples were subjected to the relevant tests
- There is no mandatory third party testing for these devices

SAMPLES TESTED	30
PASSED	25
FAILED	5



Considerations on CE Marking (for Consumer Products)



- ➤ Confuses consumers into thinking that products are 'safe' (let alone 'compliant' with all applicable directives and regulations)
- Misunderstood by most operators
- Mandatory, ergo not distinguishing
- Counterfeited and misused over 78% of the time (with very few penalties)
- More confusion: it is applicable to some consumer products, but to others not (ref. GPSD > CPSR)
- > No pride of ownership, direct responsibility

Considerations on counterfeit products



Internet

Retail Stores

Flea Markets

Survey was run with samples purchased from Retail Stores: data suggests that we need to pay further attention to what is sold over Internet, Flea markets, etc.

DATA
TO
ENABLE THE
RIGHT POLICY

Consumer Associations, NGOs



Manufacturers and Industry Associations

Regulators, Inspection Authorities



Thank you

International Federation of Inspection Agencies

1 Paternoster Square London EC4M 7DX

United Kingdom

T: +44 20 7653 1604

F: + 44 20 7236 1977

www.ifia-federation.org