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Toys and Children Products 玩具和儿童产品

1. UK-Updated List of Designated Standards for Toys (EN 71-1, EN 71-3 and EN 71-13)

英国-更新玩具安全法规的指定标准清单 (EN 71-1、EN 71-3 和 EN 71-13)

On 13 February 2026, the UK Department for Business and Trade published Notice 0131/26 to update the references to the designated standards under the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011 (UK TSR, S.I. 2011 No. 1881). The update affected standards EN 71-1, EN 71-3 and EN 71-13.

2026年2月13日，英国商业贸易部发布了公告0131/26，更新英国玩具（安全）法规2011 (UK TSR, S.I. 2011 No. 1881)参照的指定标准，涉及EN 71-1、EN 71-3和EN 71-13三项玩具标准。

With immediate effect (from 13 February 2026):

即日生效（2026年2月13日起）：

1. A note on wave rollers is added to EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018.
为EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018添加为有关扭扭车玩具(wave rollers)的说明。
2. EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024 (migration of certain elements) and EN 71-13:2021+A2:2024 (olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games) shall be listed as designated standards under the Toys (Safety) Regulations 2011 (S.I. 2011 No. 1881).



EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024（特定元素的迁移）和 EN 71-13:2021+A2:2024（嗅觉板游戏玩具、化妆套具玩具和味觉游戏玩具）被列为英国玩具安全法规的指定标准。

The previous versions EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 and EN 71-13:2021+A1:2022 shall be withdrawn on 16 June 2027.

先前版本 EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 和 EN 71-13:2021+A1:2022 将于 2027 年 6 月 16 日被撤销。

List of UK Toys Standards (February 2026):

英国玩具标准清单（2026 年 2 月）如下：

No.	Designated Standard 指定标准	Latest Standard 最新标准	Title 名称	Remark 备注
1	EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 *	EN 71-1:2026	Mechanical and physical properties 机械与物理性能	--
2	EN 71-2:2020	EN 71-2:2020+A1:2025	Flammability 易燃性能	--
3	EN 71-3:2019+A2:2024 (Or EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021 until 15 June 2027)	(same 相同)	Migration of certain elements 特定元素的迁移	--
4	EN 71-4:2020	EN 71-4:2020+A1:2025	Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities	--



			化学和相关活动的实验装置	
5	EN 71-5:2015	EN 71-5:2025	Chemical toys (sets) other than experimental sets 除实验装置外的化学玩具 (装置)	--
6	EN 71-7:2014+A3:2020	EN 71-7:2025	Finger paints 指画颜料	--
7	EN 71-8:2018	EN 71-8:2026	Activity toys for domestic use 家用活动玩具	--
8	EN 71-12:2016 **	(same 相同)	N-Nitrosamines and N-nitrosatable substances N-亚硝胺和 N-亚硝基化合物	--
9	EN 71-13:2021+A2:2024 (or EN 71-13:2021+A1:2022 until 15 June 2027)	(same 相同)	Olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games 嗅觉板游戏玩具、化妆套具玩具和味觉游戏玩具	--
10	EN 71-14:2018	EN 71-14:2025	Trampolines for domestic use 家用蹦床	--
11	EN IEC 62115:2020+A11:2020 ***	(same 相同)	Electric toys 电玩具	New version of EN IEC 62115 is under draft



12	--	EN 71-15:2025	Formamide in foam toy materials (content) 发泡玩具材料中的甲酰胺 (含量)	--
13	--	EN 71-16:2025	Certain chlorinated phosphorus flame retardants (TCEP, TCPP, TDCP) in toy materials 玩具材料中的某些氯化磷系阻燃剂 (TCEP、TCPP、TDCP)	--
14	--	EN 71-17:2025	Certain isothiazolinones (MIT, CIT, BIT) in aqueous toy materials 水性玩具材料中的某些异噻唑啉酮 (MIT、CIT、BIT)	--
15	--	EN 71-18:2024	Phenol in aqueous (content) and polymeric (migration) toy materials 水性玩具材料中的苯酚含量和聚合物玩具材料中的苯酚迁移量	--
16	--	EN 71-19:2024	Migration of bisphenol A from toy materials 玩具材料中的双酚 A (BPA) 迁移量	--



17	--	EN 71-20:2025	Microbiological safety of toys containing accessible aqueous media 含有可接触水性介质的玩具的微生物安全	--
18	--	EN 71-10:2005	Organic chemical compounds - Sample preparation and extraction 有机化合物 - 样品制备和萃取	--
19	--	EN 71-11:2005	Organic chemical compounds - Methods of analysis 有机化合物 - 分析方法	--

Note 注:

* As regards Clauses 3.19 (definition of “driving mechanism”) and 4.15.1 for wave rollers (a ride-on toy where the child is seated, the steering and propulsion of which are controlled with the feet, and which have wheels within reach during use), EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 does not confer a presumption of conformity with the essential safety requirements set out in Regulation 5(2) and Part I, Paragraph 3 of Schedule 2 of the UK TSR (S.I. 2011 No. 1881).

关于第 3.19 条（“驱动装置”的定义）和针对扭扭车玩具(wave rollers)（一种儿童乘坐的玩具，其转向和推进由脚控制，且使用时车轮处于可触及范围内）的第 4.15.1 条，EN 71-1:2014+A1:2018 不构



成符合英国玩具安全法规(UK TSR, S.I. 2011 No. 1881)法条 10 第 2 款及该法规附表 2 第 I 部分第 3 段所列基本安全要求的推定依据。

** The limit values in Point (a) of Table 2 of Clause 4.2 of EN 71-12:2016 (i.e., limits for elastomers toys intended for use by children under 36 months and intended or likely to be placed into the mouth) are lower than the limit values to be complied with set in Point 8 of Part III of Annex II to the UK TSR (S.I. 2011 No. 1881):

EN 71-12:2016 中第 4.2 条表 2 第 a 点中的限值（即针对意图供 36 个月以下儿童使用，且意图或可能放入口中的弹性体玩具的限值）低于英国玩具安全法规(UK TSR, S.I. 2011 No. 1881)附件 II 第 III 部分第 8 点中规定的符合的限值：

Substance 物质	EN 71-12:2016	UK TSR 英国玩具安全法规 (S.I. 2011 No. 1881)
N-Nitrosamines N-亚硝胺	0.01 mg/kg	0.05 mg/kg
N-Nitrosatable N-亚硝基化合物	0.1 mg/kg	1 mg/kg

*** Users of EN 62115 are encouraged to follow the additional voluntary measures below for any toys that contain a coin or button battery:

建议 EN 62115 标准的使用者对含有硬币型或纽扣型电池的玩具采取以下额外自愿性措施：

- a. For button and coin batteries - appropriate warnings on the packaging of toys, indicating the presence and hazards associated



with such batteries, as well as actions to be taken in the event of a battery being swallowed or inserted into the body. As well as consideration for an appropriate graphical symbol to accompany these warnings.

针对纽扣电池和硬币电池——玩具包装上应标注适当的警示标识，说明此类电池的存在及其相关危害，并注明若发生电池吞咽或放进体内时应采取的措施。同时应考虑采用适当的图形符号伴随这些警示标识。

- b. Where practical and appropriate placing a pictorial warning and/or hazard marking on toys containing a button or coin battery.

在切实可行且适当的情况下，在含有纽扣电池或硬币电池的玩具上放置象形图警告和/或危害标记。

- c. Provision of information in the toy's accompanying instruction manual (or on its packaging) of the symptoms of button or coin battery ingestion and the need to seek immediate medical attention in the event of such a suspected ingestion.

在玩具随附的使用说明书（或包装上）提供有关吞入纽扣电池或硬币电池的症状信息，并说明若怀疑发生此类吞入情况时需立即就医。

- d. Where coin or button batteries are supplied with a toy, and these are not pre-installed in the battery compartment; these batteries should be supplied in child resistant packaging and appropriate warning markings placed on this packaging.

若玩具随附硬币型或纽扣型电池，且这些电池未预先装入电池仓，则应采用儿童防护包装提供，并在包装上标注适当的警示标识。

- e. Using coin and button batteries that are durably and indelibly marked with a pictorial warning indicating they should be kept out of reach of children or vulnerable persons.



使用硬币型和纽扣型电池时，需确保其表面永久性地清晰标注象形图警示，明确提示应将此类电池置于儿童或弱势群体无法触及之处。

2. Taiwan - Approved Amendments to the Legal Inspection Requirements for Children's Highchairs

台湾- 批准儿童用高脚椅法定检验要求修订案

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has published Notice No 11530003220 to approve the amendments to the "Legal Inspection Requirements for Children's Highchairs".

台湾标准检验局(BSMI) 发布 11530003220 号公告，批准儿童用高脚椅法定检验要求的修订案。

Children's highchairs shall comply with the following standards:

儿童用高脚椅应符合以下标准：

- CNS 15017:2018 Child use and care articles - Children's high chairs
CNS 15017:2018 儿童用品和护理产品- 儿童用高脚椅
- Section 4.5.1 (Phthalate plasticizers) of CNS 15503:2019 General safety requirements for children's products
CNS 15503:2019 儿童用品一般要求 章节 4.5.1 邻苯二甲酸酯塑化剂

The version of CNS 15017 is updated to 2018 version, while CNS 15503:2019 is the new requirements.

Inspection marks shall be present on the products complying this Legal Inspection Requirements.



CNS 15017 标准更新为 2018 版，同时将 CNS 15503:2019 中的邻苯二甲酸酯塑化剂作为新要求加入。

符合法定检验要求的产品需带有检验标志。

The amendments shall be effective immediately.

修订案立即生效。

3. Taiwan - Approved Legal Inspection Requirements for Soother Holders

台湾- 批准安抚奶嘴夹法定检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has published Notice No 11530003490 to approve the "Legal Inspection Requirements for Soother Holders".

台湾标准检验局(BSMI) 发布第 11530003490 号公告，批准安抚奶嘴夹法定检验要求。

Soother holders shall comply with CNS 16041:2018 Child use and care articles – Soother holder. Inspection marks shall be present on the products complying this Legal Inspection Requirements.

安抚奶嘴夹应符合 CNS 16041:2018 儿童用品和护理产品- 安抚奶嘴夹的要求。符合法定检验要求的产品需带有检验标志。

The requirements shall be effective immediately.

相关法规要求发布后立即生效。



4. Taiwan - Approved Legal Inspection Requirements for Changing Units for Domestic Use

台湾- 批准家用换尿布台法定检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has published Notice No 11530003360 to approve the "Legal Inspection Requirements for Changing Units for Domestic Use".

台湾标准检验局(BSMI) 发布第 11530003360 号公告，批准家用换尿布台法定检验要求。

Changing Units for Domestic Use shall comply with CNS 15987:2017 Child use and care articles – Changing units for domestic use. Inspection marks shall be present on the products complying this Legal Inspection Requirements.

家用换尿布台应符合 CNS 15987:2017 儿童用品和护理产品- 家用换尿布台的要求。符合法定检验要求的产品需带有检验标志。

The requirements shall be effective immediately.

相关法规要求发布后立即生效。

5. Taiwan - Approved Legal Inspection Requirements for Infant Swings

台湾- 批准婴儿秋千法定检验要求

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has published Notice No 11530003250 to approved the "Legal Inspection Requirements for Infant Swings".

台湾标准检验局(BSMI) 发布第 11530003250 号公告，批准婴儿秋千法定检验要求。



Infants swings shall comply with CNS 15973:2017 Child use and care articles – Infant swings. Inspection marks shall be present on the products complying this Legal Inspection Requirements.

婴儿秋千应符合 CNS 15973:2017 儿童用品和护理产品- 婴儿秋千的要求。符合法定检验要求的产品需带有检验标志。

The requirements shall be effective immediately.

相关法规要求发布后立即生效。

6. Hong Kong - Approved Updates to Safety Standards for Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance

香港 - 批准更新玩具及儿童用品安全条例的安全标准

The Commerce and Economic Development Bureau has approved to update the safety standards for toy and children's products.

香港贸发局已批准更新玩具及儿童用品的安全标准。

The List of Toy Standards (Schedule 1) and Product Standards (Schedule 2) of the Toys and Children's Products Safety Ordinance (Cap. 424) (the Ordinance) are updated as following:

《玩具及儿童用品安全条例》(第 424 章) 的玩具标准清单 (附表 1)

及产品标准清单 (附表 2) 更新如下:

Toy Standards 玩具标准

- BS EN 71-3:2019 + A1: 2021 is updated to BS EN 71-3:2019 + A2:2024
BS EN 71-3:2019 + A1: 2021 更新为 BS EN 71-3:2019 + A2:2024



- BS EN 71-4:2020 is updated to BS EN 71-4:2020 + A1:2025
BS EN 71-4:2020 更新为 BS EN 71-4:2020 + A1:2025
- BS EN 71-13:2021 + A1: 2022 is updated to BS EN 71-13:2021 + A2:2024
BS EN 71-13:2021 + A1: 2022 更新为 BS EN 71-13:2021 + A2:2024

Product Standard 产品标准

Children' s highchairs 儿童高脚椅:

- BS EN 14988:2017 + A1: 2020 is updated to BS EN 14988:2017 + A2:2024
BS EN 14988:2017 + A1: 2020 更新为 BS EN 14988:2017 + A2:2024
- ISO 9221-1:2015 is updated to ISO 9221:2024
ISO 9221-1:2015 更新为 ISO 9221:2024
- ISO 9221-2:2015 is updated to ISO 9221:2024
ISO 9221-2:2015 更新为 to ISO 9221:2024

Children' s paints 儿童油漆:

- BS EN 71-3:2019 + A1: 2021 is updated to BS EN 71-3:2019 + A2:2024
BS EN 71-3:2019 + A1: 2021 更新为 BS EN 71-3:2019 + A2:2024

Playpen for domestic use 家庭用婴儿围栏:

- ASTM F406-22 is updated to ASTM F406-24
ASTM F406-22 更新为 ASTM F406-24

Wheeled child conveyances 带轮儿童运输工具:



- AS 2088:2022 is updated to AS 2088: 2022 (incorporating Amendment 1:2024)
AS 2088:2022 更新为 AS 2088:2022 (包含修订案 1: 2024)

The amendments shall be effective on 1 August 2026.
修订将自 2026 年 8 月 1 日起生效。

7. France - Issues Warning over Asbestos in Toys Containing Sand

法国- 就含砂玩具中的石棉发出警示

On 26 February 2026, the French Directorate-General for Competition, Consumer Affairs and Fraud Prevention (DGCCRF) issued a warning on asbestos in toys containing sand.

2026 年 2 月 26 日，法国竞争、消费者事务和反欺诈总局(DGCCRF)就含砂玩具中的石棉(asbestos) 发出警示。

French DGCCRF has informed French retailers of the need to suspend the sale of all sand-based toys and ensure that these toys do not contain asbestos before offering them for sale again. The French DGCCRF also recommended that parents not to buy or let children play with toys that contain sand in the near future, before the manufacturers conduct the necessary checks. The parents can return the toys to the place of purchase for a refund if there is a recall.

法国 DGCCRF 已通知法国零售商，其须暂停销售所有含砂玩具，确保其不含石棉后方可重新上架销售。法国 DGCCRF 还建议家长在含砂玩具的制造商完成必要检测前，近期内不要购买或让孩子玩耍含砂玩具。若出现召回情况，家长可将玩具退回购买处办理退款。



Since February 2026, the French DGCCRF has published recall cases for toys containing asbestos:

自 2026 年 2 月以来，法国 DGCCRF 已公布了多起涉及含石棉玩具的召回案例：

<https://rappel.conso.gouv.fr/categorie/0/2/amiante>

The recalls have also extended to certain toys which may contain asbestos (e.g., soft plastic toys and anti-stress toys).

召回范围还逐渐扩大至其他可能含有石棉的玩具，例如含有软塑料（俗称软胶）玩具和减压玩具。

In the EU, according to the EU REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII Entry 6. The manufacture, placing on the EU market and use of asbestos fibres and of articles and mixtures containing asbestos fibres added intentionally are prohibited. In France, according to French Decree No. 96-1133, the manufacture, importation, placing on the French market, exportation, possession for sale, offering for sale, sale, and transfer for any purpose whatsoever of all types of asbestos fibers and any product containing them are prohibited.

在欧盟，根据欧盟 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附录 XVII 第 6 项，禁止在欧盟内制造、投放欧盟市场和使用石棉纤维(asbestos fibres)，以及含有故意添加的石棉纤维的物品和混合物。在法国，根据法国法令 No. 96-1133，禁止制造、进口、投放法国市场、出口、为后续销售而持有、要约销售、销售，以及出于任何目的转让所有类型的石棉纤维及任何含有石棉纤维的产品。



8. Slovenia - Proposed to Restrict CMR 1A/1B Substances in Childcare Articles

斯洛文尼亚- 拟限制儿童呵护用品中的 CMR 1A 和 1B 物质

On 5 February 2026, Slovenia proposed a regulation to restrict substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic for reproduction Categories 1A or 1B (CMR 1A/1B substances) in the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 in childcare articles. The deadline for commenting is 6 May 2026.

2026 年 2 月 5 日，斯洛文尼亚提议法规，限制儿童呵护用品中已在欧盟 CLP 法规(EC) No 1272/2008 被归类为致癌、致畸和具有生殖毒性的类别 1A 或 1B 物质（CMR 1A/1B 物质）含量。公众咨询截止至 2026 年 5 月 6 日。

Product Scope 产品范围

Accessible components (including inhalation) in childcare articles intended to facilitate the sitting, sleeping, relaxation, hygiene, feeding, sucking, transport or protection of children up to the age of 14.

意图辅助 14 岁及以下儿童坐稳、睡眠、放松、保持卫生、进食、吸吮、运输或保护的儿童呵护用品（儿童护理用品）中的可接触部件（包括吸入）。

Excluding 不包括:

1. Toys.
玩具；
2. Food contact articles.
食品接触物品（材料）；



3. Batteries.
电池；
4. Medical devices (in the scope of EU MD Regulation (EU) 2017/745).
医疗器械（欧盟医疗器械(MD)法规(EU) 2017/745 范围内）；
5. Used childcare articles.
二手儿童呵护用品。

Requirement 要求

CMR 1A/1B substances content limits in any homogeneous material: 10 mg/kg (0.001%) for each substance, unless a stricter limit value is specified for the substance in other regulations or standards.

任何均质材料中 CMR 1A/1B 类物质的含量限值为：每种物质 10 mg/kg (0.001%)，除非其他法规或标准对该物质规定了更严格的限值。

The Slovenian producer or importer of products shall establish internal production control procedures or authorise a third party to carry them out, and draw up technical documentation, including analyses of homogeneous materials, demonstrating the conformity of childcare products.

斯洛文尼亚生产商或进口商须建立内部生产控制程序或授权第三方实施该程序，并编制技术文件（包括对均质材料的分析），以证明儿童呵护用品的符合性。

Remark: Currently, there are more than 1270 entries of CMR 1A/1B substances in the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

备注：当前欧盟 CLP 法规(EC) No 1272/2008 中收录有超过 1270 项 CMR 1A/1B 类物质。



Application Date 执行日期

15 days after publication.

正式发布后的第 15 天起。

For a substance newly classified as CMR 1A/1B in the EU CLP Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, a 12-month transition period applies for that substance after the entry into force of the classification.

欧盟 CLP 法规(EC) No 1272/2008 中新列入的 CMR 1A/1B 物质，将享有在该分类生效后起 12 个月的过渡期。

9. USA - Approved Amendments to the Safety Standard for Portable Hook-On Chairs (16 CFR 1233)

美国 – 批准便携式桌边椅安全标准（16 CFR 1233）的修正案

U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) published a direct final rule to amend the Safety Standard for Portable Hook-On Chairs (16 CFR 1233).

美国消费者产品安全委员会(CPSC) 发布了一项直接最终规则，以修订便携式桌边椅安全标准(16 CFR 1233)。

The amendments shall be effective on 19 July 2026.

该修正案自 2026 年 7 月 19 日起生效。

Each portable hook-on chair must comply with all applicable provisions of ASTM F1235-25 Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Portable Hook-On Chair.



可移动挂椅必须符合 ASTM F1235-25 《消费者安全规范 便携式桌边椅》的所有适用条款。

10. India - Updated the Product Manual for Safety of Toys

印度 - 更新玩具安全产品手册

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) released an updated Product Manual in January 2026 (Ref: PM/9873/13) to streamline the certification process for toy safety in India. This comprehensive document serves as the definitive reference for Regional and Branch Offices, licensees, and prospective applicants. It ensures transparency and uniformity in the operation of certification under Scheme-I of the BIS (Conformity Assessment) Regulations, 2018.

印度标准局(BIS)于2026年1月发布了更新的产品手册(参考编号: PM/9873/13),以简化印度玩具安全的认证流程。这份综合性文件是区域办事处、分支机构、持证人和潜在申请人的权威参考资料。其确保了在2018年BIS(合格评定)规章Scheme-I下认证操作的透明性和统一性。

The manual establishes a hierarchy of standards based on the type of toy being manufactured. For the purpose of certification, toys are classified into two primary types: Non-Electric Toys and Electric Toys. 该手册根据制造的玩具类型建立了标准层级。为实施认证,玩具被分为两类:非电动玩具和电动玩具。

[Primary and Secondary Standards](#)

[主标准和次级标准](#)



Every toy is assessed against a “Primary Standard” for licensing, but it must also comply with applicable “Secondary Standards” depending on its features.

玩具在获取许可时都需依据“主标准”进行评估，但根据玩具特性，玩具还必须符合适用的“次级标准”。

Toy Type 玩具类型	Primary Standard 主标准	Secondary Standards 刺激标准
Non-Electric Toys 非电动玩具	IS 9873 (Part 1):2025	IS 9873 (Part 2):2025 IS 9873 (Part 3):2020, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 4):2017, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 7):2017, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 9):2017 IS 9873 (Part 10):2024 IS 9873 (Part 11):2024
Electric Toys 电动玩具	IS 15644:2006, Amd-01	IS 9873 (Part 1):2025 IS 9873 (Part 2):2025 IS 9873 (Part 3):2020, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 4):2017, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 7):2017, Amd-01 IS 9873 (Part 9):2017 IS 9873 (Part 10):2024 IS 9873 (Part 11):2024

[The Grouping Guidelines](#)

[分组指南](#)

For a group of toys to be considered a single series, they must meet three criteria: similar design, same materials and single sub-category.



视为同一系列的一组玩具，其必须满足三个标准：设计相似、材料相同以及属于同一子类别。

[Sampling for Certification](#)

[认证抽样](#)

When applying for a Grant of Licence (GOL) or a Change in Scope of Licence (CSOL), the manual dictates specific sampling rules:

在申请许可证授予(GOL) 或许可证范围变更(CSOL) 时，手册规定了具体的抽样规则：

- Non-Electric Toys: One model of required quantity (typically 3-10 pieces) is drawn from the series for testing.

非电动玩具：从系列中抽取一个型号的所需数量（通常为 3-10 件）进行测试。

- Electric Toys: These are further subdivided by input source—battery-operated, transformer-operated, or dual-supply. Sampling requires one model that represents the power supply layout, chassis, and processor/controller of the group.

电动玩具：需要进一步按输入电源分类 - 电池供电、变压器供电或双重供电。抽样需要选择一个能够代表该组电源布局、底盘和处理器/控制器的型号。

[Classification of toys](#)

[玩具分类](#)

The manual utilizes a massive classification system (based on IS 9873 Part 8) to organize the toy industry into functional groups. This classification determines the “Starting Age” and the specific safety tests required.



手册使用了一个庞大的分类系统（基于 IS 9873 第 8 部分）将玩具行业组织分为功能组。该分类决定了“起始年龄”以及所需的具体安全测试。

[Overview of Toy Categories](#)

[玩具类别概述](#)

There are 7 toy categories:

共有 7 个玩具类别

- Category A: Sensorimotor Activities (32 sub-categories)
A 类：感官运动活动（32 个子类别）
- Category B: Physical Activities (23 sub-categories)
B 类：运动玩具（23 个子类别）
- Category C: Intellectual Activities (20 sub-categories)
C 类：益智玩具（20 个子类别）
- Category D: Reproducing Technical World (12 sub-categories)
D 类：再现技术世界（技术玩具/数字玩具）（12 个子类别）
- Category E: Development of Feelings and Empathy (23 sub-categories)
E 类：社会情感学习玩具（23 个子类别）
- Category F: Creative Activities (21 sub-categories)
F 类：创意活动玩具（21 个子类别）
- Category G: Social Relationships (15 sub-categories)
G 类：社会关系玩具（15 个子类别）

If a manufacturer declares a higher starting age to avoid more rigorous tests like the shape and size requirements, BIS will reject the request as unreasonable.



如果制造商为避免更严格的测试（如形状和尺寸要求）而声明更高的适用起始年龄，BIS 将拒绝该请求，认为其不合理。

[Testing and Equipment](#)

[测试和设备](#)

The Annex-B of the manual provides an exhaustive list of 81 different test types and the specialized equipment needed to perform them.

手册的附录 B 提供了 81 种不同测试类型及执行这些测试所需的专用设备详尽清单。

[Quality Assurance Plan \(QAP\)](#)

[质量保证计划\(QAP\)](#)

Manufacturers are not merely required to pass a one-time test; they must implement a continuous Quality Assurance Plan (QAP). The manual recommends specific "Levels of Control" (frequency of testing) to maintain the BIS license.

制造商不仅需要通过一次性测试；他们必须实施持续的质量保证计划 (QAP)。手册推荐了特定的“控制级别”（测试频率）以维持 BIS 许可。

[Testing Infrastructure](#)

[测试基础设施](#)

While manufacturers are encouraged to have in-house facilities, they are not strictly obligated to maintain an in-house laboratory. They may utilize shared resources, cluster-based facilities, or sub-contract to BIS-recognized or ISO/IEC 17025 accredited laboratories.



虽然鼓励制造商拥有内部设施，但其并非必须维护内部实验室。制造商可以使用共享资源、丛集式设施，或外包给 BIS 认可的或 ISO/IEC 17025 认证的实验室。

[Licensing Procedures and Compliance](#)

[许可程序与合规](#)

The manual outlines clear pathways for manufacturers to manage their licenses, which are Grant of Licence (GOL), Change in Scope (CSOL) and Addition of New Models.

手册为制造商管理许可提供了明确的途径，包括许可授予(GOL)、范围变更(CSOL) 以及新增型号。

Food Contact Products 食品接触产品

11. China - Proposed New Substances related to Food Contact Materials And Articles

中国 – 提议食品接触材料和物品相关新物质

The China National Center for Food Safety Risk Assessment (CFSA) has proposed 2 kinds of substances related to food contact materials and articles. Here are the highlights:

中国国家食品安全风险评估中心(CFSA) 提议了 2 种食品接触材料和物品相关新物质。以下是要点：

- Expansion of the scope of additive used in food contact material and article



食品接触材料及制品用添加剂扩大使用范围

Items 名称	CAS No CAS 号	Scope 使用范围	Maximum amount to be used 最大使用量	Specific Migration Limit 特定迁移限量 (SML)/mg/kg	Max Residue 最大残留量 (QM)/mg/kg	Note 备注
C.I. Solvent Violet 36; 1,8-bis[(4-methylphenyl) amino]-9,10-anthracenedione C.I.溶剂紫 36; 1,8-二-4-甲苯氨基-9,10-蒽二酮	82-16-6	Plastic: Polycyclohexanedimethylnaphthalene dicarboxylate 塑料: 聚环己烷二亚甲基萘二甲酸酯 (PCN)	0.0006%	-	-	This substance shall comply with the requirements for colorant purity in Appendix A of GB9685-2016. The above-mentioned restricted use requirements shall be marked in accordance with the provisions of GB4806.1. 该物质应符合 GB9685-2016 附录 A 对着色剂纯度的要求。 上述限制使



						用要求应按照 GB4806.1 的规定进行标示。
<p>C.I. Solvent Blue 97; 1,4-bis[(2,6-diethyl-4-methylphenyl) amino]-9,10-anthracenedione</p> <p>C.I. 溶剂蓝 97; 1,4-二[(2,6-二乙基-4-甲基苯基)氨基]-9,10-蒽二酮</p>	<p>61969-44-6; 32724-62-2</p>	<p>Plastic: Polycyclohexanedimethylnaphthalene dicarboxylate</p> <p>塑料: 聚环己烷二亚甲基萘二甲酸酯 (PCN)</p>	0.0006%	--	--	<p>This substance shall comply with the requirements for colorant purity in Appendix A of GB9685-2016. The above-mentioned restricted use requirements shall be marked in accordance with the provisions of GB4806.1.</p> <p>该物质应符合 GB9685-2016 附录 A 对着色剂纯度的要求。</p>



						上述限制使用要求应按照 GB4806.1 的规定进行标示。
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12. U.S. Washington - Proposed bill to amend the Regulation of Lead in Cookware

美国华盛顿州- 提议修订炊具中铅的法规

Washington Governor proposed SB 5975 modifies the existing statutes RCW 70A.565.010 and 70A.02.010 to clarify definitions, adjust compliance deadlines, and create specific exemptions for industrial and electrical components.

美国华盛顿州州长提议法案 SB 5975，拟修改现行法规 RCW 70A.565.010 和 70A.02.010，修订案将明确定义、调整合规截止日期，并为工业和电气部件设立特定的豁免。

[Lead Content Timelines](#)

[铅含量时间表](#)

The most significant changes in SB 5975 involve the specific parts-per-million (ppm) limits for lead and the dates by which manufacturers must comply.

法案 SB 5975 最重要的变化是制造商必须遵守的以 ppm 计的铅含量限值的合规日期。

- 90 ppm limit: The bill maintains the 90 ppm lead level limit for cookware manufactured on or after 1 January 2026.



90ppm: 对于 2026 年 1 月 1 日或之后生产的炊具，法案维持 90 ppm 的铅含量限值。

- 10 ppm limit: SB 5975 proposed extending the 10 ppm deadline from 1 January 2028 to 1 January 2030.

10ppm: SB 5975 提议将 10 ppm 的合规截止日期从 2028 年 1 月 1 日延长至 2030 年 1 月 1 日。

[Clarifying the Exemption of “aluminium or brass cookware”](#)

[澄清“铝或黄铜炊具”的豁免](#)

Under SB 5975, the exclusion of “aluminium or brass cookware” are more updated. The new version explicitly excludes the electrical components of electronic cooking devices and “large appliances” such as stoves and ranges.

根据 SB 5975，“铝或黄铜炊具”的豁免规定将进一步更新。更新的版本明确豁免了电子烹饪设备的电气部件以及如炉灶和灶台等“大型家电”。

The bill also add the definitions to exclude cookware with a stainless steel food contact surface that has only “de minimis” (minimal) lead content or incidental exposure of aluminium/brass parts.

该法案还增加了定义，以豁免具有不锈钢食品接触表面且只有“极小”铅含量或铝/黄铜部件偶尔被接触的炊具。

[Testing and Compliance Standards](#)

[测试和合规标准](#)

The definition of “cookware testing methods” is established. Manufacturers may demonstrate compliance using testing methods accepted by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or specific



international standards, such as those from the European Directorate for the Quality of Medicines and Health Care.

建立“炊具测试方法”的定义。制造商可使用美国联邦食品药品监督管理局 (FDA) 接受的测试方法，或特定国际标准（如欧洲药品和医疗保健质量管理局的标准）来证明合规性。

Transitional Measures

过渡性措施

Aluminium or brass cookware, aluminium or brass utensils, or aluminium or brass cookware components that were manufactured on or before 31 December 2025, and are repaired or replaced under warranty on or after 1 January 2028, are exempt from the requirements

在 2025 年 12 月 31 日或之前制造的铝或黄铜炊具、铝或黄铜器具或铝或黄铜炊具部件，并在 2028 年 1 月 1 日或之后根据保修进行维修或更换的，可免于遵守这些要求。

13. South Korea- Proposes amendments to Utensil, Container, and Packaging regulation for food contact article

韩国- 提议修订涉及食品接触产品的器具、容器和包装法规

The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) has issued Announcement No. 2026-008 proposed to amend the Standards and specifications of Utensil, container, and packaging for consultation. This notice will be effective on the date of promulgation after approval. The proposed amendments are as follows:



韩国食品药品安全部（MFDS）发布了第 2026-008 号公告，拟对食品接触用器具、容器和包装的标准与要求进行修订并征求意见。该公告将在批准后自发布之日起生效。提议的修订如下：

In this notice, expanded the scope of rubber-based infants and toddlers' products, and it is not only limited to rubber nipples. Even so, there has been no change in the limits of chemical substances compared to the previous requirements in MFDS Notice No.2024-29. Here is the comparison table for the amendments:

公告扩展了橡胶材质的婴幼儿产品的适用范围，不仅限于橡胶奶嘴。

不过，相较于之前的 MFDS 第 2024-29 号公告，新的公告对化学物质的限量要求没有变化。以下是对比表：

	Current Requirements 当前法规	Proposed Amendments 提议修订案
Total volatilization requirement 挥发性物质总量要求	The total volatilization of the rubber nipples shall be 0.5% or less. 橡胶奶嘴的挥发性物质总量应不大于 0.5%。	The total volatilization of the rubber products for infants and toddlers shall be 0.5% or less. 婴幼儿橡胶制品的挥发性物质总量应不大于 0.5%。
Residual specification 残留物限量		
Substances 物质	Effective Standard at present: MFDS Notice No. 2024-29 (in Section III, Clause 3b) 目前的有效标准：MFDS 第 2024-29 号公告（第 III 节，第 3b 条）	Proposed Amendments: MFDS Announcement No.2026-008 (in Section V, Clause 3b) 提议的修订修订：MFDS 第 2026-008 号公告（第 V 节，第 3b 条）



Lead 铅	≤ 100 mg/kg (rubber other than rubber nipples 除橡胶奶嘴外的橡胶制品) ≤10 mg/kg (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 100 mg/kg ≤ 10 mg/kg (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)
Cadmium 镉	≤ 100 mg/kg (rubber other than rubber nipples 除橡胶奶嘴外的橡胶制品) ≤ 10 mg/kg (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 100 mg/kg ≤ 10 mg/kg (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)
2-mercaptoimidazoline 2-巯基咪唑啉	Not detected (rubber containing chlorine) 不得检出 (含氯橡胶)	Not detected (rubber containing chlorine) 不得检出 (含氯橡胶)
1,3-butadiene 1,3-丁二烯	≤ 1 mg/kg (rubber containing 50% or more of 1,3-butadiene in base polymer) ≤ 1 mg/kg 基础聚合物中含有 50% 或更多 1,3-丁二烯的橡胶)	≤ 1 mg/kg (rubber containing 50% or more of 1,3-butadiene in base polymer) ≤ 1 mg/kg 基础聚合物中含有 50% 或更多 1,3-丁二烯的橡胶)
Migration specification 迁移限量		
Substances 物质	Effective Standard at present: MFDS Notice No. 2024-29 (in Section III, Clause 3c) 目前的有效标准: MFDS 第 2024-29 号公告 (第 III 节, 第 3c 条)	Proposed Amendments: MFDS Announcement No.2026-008 (in Section V, Clause 3c) 提议的修订修订: MFDS 第 2026-008 号公告 (第 V 节, 第 3c 条)
Lead 铅	≤ 1 mg/L	≤ 1 mg/L
Overall migration 总迁移量	≤ 60 mg/L (rubber 橡胶) ≤ 40 mg/L (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 60 mg/L ≤ 40 mg/L (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)



Phenol 苯酚	≤ 5 mg/L	≤ 5 mg/L
Formaldehyde 甲醛	≤ 4 mg/L	≤ 4 mg/L
Zinc 锌	≤ 15 mg/L (rubber 橡胶) ≤ 1 mg/L (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 15 mg/L (rubber 橡胶) ≤ 1 mg/L (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)
Nitrosamines 亚硝胺	≤ 0.01 mg/kg (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 0.01 mg/kg (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)
Nitrosatable substances 亚硝基物质	≤ 0.1 mg/kg (rubber nipples 橡胶奶嘴)	≤ 0.1 mg/kg (rubber products for infants and toddlers 婴幼儿橡胶制品)

14. Saudi Arabia - Draft Amendment for Technical Regulation for Food Contact Kitchenware

沙特阿拉伯 – 发布食品接触用厨具技术法规修订案草案

The Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) has proposed amendments for the Technical Regulation for food safety in kitchen utensils and devices. Here are the highlights:

沙特标准、计量与质量组织(SASO) 发布了关于厨房用具和设备食品安全技术法规的修订案。以下是修订的要点：

Scope 适用范围:

This regulation applies to food contact tools and devices offered in the markets of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and used within its borders, whether these products are manufactured locally or imported from abroad. And it includes all categories of food contact tools and devices,



including tools that may come into contact with food under normal or expected use conditions, used for preparing, serving, and preserving food in the kitchen, in accordance with the technical definitions and any standards referenced in this regulation.

法规适用于在沙特阿拉伯王国市场上供应并在其境内使用的食品接触工具和设备，无论这些产品是本地制造还是进口产品。法规涵盖所有类别的食品接触工具和设备，包括在正常或预期使用条件下可能接触食品的用于厨房内准备、分菜和保存食品的工具，符合本法规中的技术定义及法规引用的任何标准。

Basic Requirements 基本要求:

1. The product shall be assembled, arranged, and packaged safely and properly during storage and transportation.

产品在储存和运输过程中应安全、妥善地被组装、摆放和包装。

2. The International System of Units (SI Units) or their multiples or fractions shall be used during design, manufacturing, or trading.

在设计、生产或交易过程中应使用国际单位制（SI 单位）或其倍数或分数单位。

3. The products covered by this regulation shall meet the basic safety requirements set out in Annex 1 before being placed or offered on the market to ensure that they do not pose any risk to the health and safety of the consumer, user, property, or the environment when used in accordance with expected or reasonable use.

受本法规约束的产品在投放或提供市场前应符合附录 1 中规定的基本安全要求，以确保在预期或合理使用情况中，不会对消费者、使用者、财产或环境的健康与安全构成任何风险。



4. The basic requirements are subject to updating and development, and economic operators shall keep up with and comply with any amendments issued by the Authority during the transition period determined by the Authority.

基本要求可能会被更新和扩展，经营者应跟进并遵守当局在规定过渡期内发布的任何修订。

Technical Requirements 技术要求:

1. The product shall be designed and manufactured to meet the mechanical, physical, electrical and chemical requirements, as well as to ensure its ability to withstand normal or expected usage conditions without exposing the user or the environment to any risk.

产品的设计和制造应保证产品能满足机械、物理、电气及化学要求，并确保其在正常或预期使用条件下能够被使用且不对使用者或环境产生风险。

2. The product shall be designed and manufactured to be free from visible defects or defects resulting from poor manufacturing, which may affect the health or safety of the user or the environment, such as sharp corners, protruding edges, untreated surfaces or any similar hazards.

应设计和制造无可见缺陷或生产导致缺陷的产品，这些缺陷可能影响使用者或环境的健康与安全，例如尖点、利边、未处理表面或任何类似危害。

3. Tools and devices shall be manufactured in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices so as not to transfer - in normal or expected use conditions - any of their components to food in quantities that can endanger human health by causing



unacceptable change or deterioration in the components and properties of food.

食品接触用工具和设备应按良好生产规范制造，以确保在正常或预期使用条件下，其部件中的物质不会将可危害人体健康的含量转移到食品中，从而导致食品成分和特性的发生不可接受变化或劣化。

4. Materials used in the manufacture of food contact tools and devices shall not cause any changes in food composition by damaging food or transporting any harmful substances that may affect the health and safety of the consumer.

用于制造食品接触工具和设备材料不得因损害食品或转移任何可能影响消费者健康和安全的有害物质，从而引起食品成分变化。

5. Shall provide a clear description of all materials and fixtures used or involved in production.

应提供所有用于生产的材料和设备的清晰说明。

6. Materials used in the manufacture of food contact tools and devices shall be of technical quality and proper purity for suitable use as tools and devices contact with food.

用于制造食品接触工具和设备材料应符合技术质量要求和具有适当纯度，以适合用于食品接触用工具和设备。

7. The used raw materials shall be of well-known source and installation, in order to avoid the use of harmful substances in accordance with the requirements of the relevant standards for each product.

使用的原材料应来自于众所周知的来源和设施，以按各产品相关标准要求避免使用有害物质。



8. The manufacturer of the raw material shall be well-known, and his information shall be available to the regulatory authorities upon request.

原材料制造商应为知名企业，应在监管机构要求时提供企业信息。

9. When using food contact tools and devices, they shall not be transported to food in quantities that exceed the specific migration limits mentioned in the relevant standards.

使用食品接触工具和设备时，其转移到食品中的物质的量不得超过相关标准规定的特定迁移限值。

10. Plastics in contact with food shall not transfer their components in quantities exceeding 10 milligrams of total emitted components per square decimeter (mg/dm^2) from food contact surfaces.

食品接触的塑料，其部件总挥发物迁移量不得超过每平方分米食品接触面上 10 毫克 (mg/dm^2)。

11. Plastic food contact materials and utensils intended for infants and young children shall not transfer their components in an amount exceeding 60 milligrams of total emitted components per kilogram of food.

用于婴幼儿的塑料食品接触用材料和用具，其部件的总挥发物迁移量不得超过每公斤食品 60 毫克(mg/kg)。

Coating Requirements 对于涂层材料的要求:

1. Paint and ink used for decoration or printing shall be made of food-safe materials.

用于装饰或印刷的油漆和墨水必须使用食品安全材料。

2. The print area shall be as far away as possible from the side and the surface touching the food.



印刷区域应尽可能远离食物的侧面和接触面。

3. Coatings used for food contact tools and devices in normal or expected use conditions shall meet the following conditions:

食品接触用工具和设备的涂层在正常或预期使用条件下应满足以下条件：

- I. Do not transfer their components to food in quantities that can endanger human health or cause an unacceptable change in (fixture or components of) food stuffs or deterioration of the sensory properties (taste, color, odor...) of these products. 其成分转移到食品中的量不得影响人体健康，或导致食品（成分或组成部分）发生不可接受的变化，或导致产品的感官特性（味道、颜色、气味等）劣化。

- II. To be manufactured in accordance with Good Manufacturing Practices with regard to coatings that contact food.

食品接触用涂层按照良好生产规范(GMP) 要求生产。

4. Shall provide a risk assessment of the list of materials used in the manufacture of coatings intended for contacting with foodstuffs, considering the toxic activity of the used materials.

应对用于制造食品接触用涂层所用材料进行风险评估，并考虑所用材料的毒性活性。

Special Requirements for Materials Used 对于生产材料的特定要求:

The materials used in the manufacture of kitchen tools and devices shall meet the requirements of the relevant Saudi standards or international and regional standards where no Saudi standard exists, considering the national differences of the Kingdom, and shall include the following requirements:



用于厨房工具和设备制造的材料应符合相关沙特标准，或在没有沙特标准的情况下，考虑到沙特各国的差异，符合国际和地区标准的要求，以及以下要求：

1. List(s) of permitted items to be mainly in the manufacturing, coating and decorating of food contact tools and devices.

食品接触用工具和设备的生产、涂层涂覆和装饰中主要的授权物质清单。

2. Purity standards for the permitted substances.

授权物质的纯度标准。

3. Special conditions for use of the permitted substances and / or the materials used.

对于所使用的授权物质和/或材料的特定限制条件。

4. The permitted limits for the transfer of some components or combinations of components to food, considering the possibility of exposure to other sources.

当考虑暴露于其他来源的可能性时，对于转移到食物中某些物质或成分组的限量要求。

5. Provisions aimed at protecting human health from the dangers of oral contact with materials, tools and devices.

对于口腔接触材料、工具和设备存在的危害，制定保护人体健康的条款。

6. Appropriate marks shall be placed on food-contacting active and intelligent materials and components to indicate to the consumer which parts are not edible.

食品接触用活性和智能材料及部件应粘贴适当标记，以向消费者说明哪些部分不可食用。



7. Any other requirements for ensuring that these general requirements are met.

确保满足这些一般要求的其他要求。

8. Basic requirements to ensure that the requirements from points (1) to (7) are met.

确保满足从第 1 点到第 7 点所列要求的基本要求。

9. Requirements related to sampling and analysis methods to verify that the requirements from points (1) to (7) are met.

与采样和分析方法相关的要求，以验证从第 1 点到第 7 点的要求是否被满足。

10. Specific provisions to ensure traceability of food contact materials, tools and devices, including provisions relating to the retention period of records and reports on the process of manufacturing, storage and distribution.

确保食品接触用材料、工具和设备的可追溯性，包括关于生产、储存和分销过程记录和报告保存期限的条款。

Chemical Requirements 化学要求:

1. Shall not contain asbestos.

不得含有石棉。

2. The concentration of perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and its salts shall not exceed 25 parts per billion, and the concentration of PFOS-related compounds shall not exceed 1000 parts per billion in kitchen utensils and devices.

食品接触用厨房用具和设备中，全氟辛烷磺酸(PFOS)及其盐类含量浓度不得超过 25ppb，PFOS 相关化合物含量不得超过 1000ppb。



3. The concentration of perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and its salts shall not exceed 25 parts per billion, and the concentration of PFOA-related compounds shall not exceed 1000 parts per billion in kitchen utensils and devices.

食品接触用厨房用具和设备中，全氟辛酸(PFOA) 及其盐类的含量不得超过 25ppb，PFOA 相关化合物的含量不得超过 1000ppb。

4. The concentration of perfluorinated carboxylic acid containing 9 to 14 carbon atoms (PFCA) and its salts shall not exceed 25 parts per billion, and the concentration of PFCA-related substances shall not exceed 260 parts per billion in kitchen utensils and devices.

食品接触用厨房用具和设备中，含 9 至 14 个碳原子的全氟化羧酸(PFCA)及其盐类含量不得超过 25ppb，PFCA 相关物质含量不得超过 260ppb。

Packaging Requirements 包装要求:

1. The packaging of the products shall meet the packaging requirements mentioned in the relevant standards.

产品的包装应符合相关标准中规定的包装要求。

2. Lead or any other heavy metals used in the packaging materials shall not exceed the permissible percentages mentioned in the relevant standards covered by this regulation.

包装材料中使用的铅或其他重金属不得超过本法规所涵盖的相关标准规定的允许含量。

3. Products made from recycled plastic, including tote bags, shall not be used for packaging, storing, carrying, or distributing food.

由回收塑料制成的产品，包括手提袋，不得用于包装、储存、携带或分发食品。



Labelling Requirements 标签要求:

1. The labelling for products intended for place or display on the market shall comply with the Product Safety Law and its implementing regulation, and shall include - depending on the nature of the product - the following:

用于市场展示或投放市场的产品，产品标签应符合《产品安全法》及其实施条例，并应根据产品性质涵盖以下内容：

 - (i) Product name, category, model, or reference number
产品名称、类别、型号或参考编号
 - (ii) Batch number, serial number, or any other indicator that allows product tracking
批号、序列号或其他用于产品跟踪的指示
 - (iii) The name of the manufacturer or trademark, and its full address. If the manufacturer is outside the Kingdom, the name of the importer and its address within the Kingdom shall be stated.
制造商或商标名称及其完整地址。如果制造商位于王国境外，应注明进口商的名称及其在王国内的地址。
 - (iv) Warnings, statements, and signs necessary to alert to known or potential risks that may result from the use of the product
警示、声明和标识，提示使用产品可能带来的已知或潜在风险
 - (v) National or regional conformity mark, or quality mark (if applicable)
国家或地区合规评定标志，或质量标志（如适用）



- (vi) Any mandatory symbols or signs stipulated in this regulation or in the technical regulations and/or standards related to the application of this regulation

本法规或与本法规应用相关的技术法规和/或标准中规定的任何强制性符号或标志。

2. The labeling and warning labels shall be clearly visible, and this information shall not be easily removed or worn away throughout the product's expected lifespan. If the size or nature of the product does not allow for all the labeling to be displayed on it, part of the information may be included on the packaging or in an accompanying leaflet, provided that the product shall clearly indicate that an accompanying leaflet containing the additional information is included.

标签和警示标识应清晰可见，并且在产品的预期使用寿命内不容易被移除或磨损。如因产品的尺寸或产品特性无法将所有标签都显示在产品上，可将部分信息列在包装或附带说明书中，前提是产品应清楚说明附带说明书中包含有额外的信息。

3. The labelling shall be written in Arabic and may be written in another language in addition to Arabic.

标签应使用阿拉伯语书写，并可在阿拉伯语之外使用其他语言。

4. All information used in labelling shall be accurate, verifiable, scientifically and experimentally proven, and shall not mislead to the consumer.

标签中使用的所有信息应准确、可验证、经过科学和实验证明，并且不得误导消费者。

5. The images and phrases used on the product packaging shall not violate public order, public morals, and the prevailing Islamic values in the Kingdom.



产品包装上使用的图像和短语不得违反公共秩序、公共道德及王国现行的伊斯兰价值观。

6. Shall place adequate labeling to ensure product traceability (QR code).

应放置合乎需要的标签以确保产品可被追溯（二维码）。

7. The labelling shall include the symbol shown below to indicate the safety of food contact products, or any other symbol adopted by the Authority for this purpose.

产品标签应包括如下所示的符号，以表示食品接触产品的安全性，或使用由主管机关为此目的采纳的其他符号。



Conformity Assessment 合格评定

The product shall be deemed to comply with the requirements of this regulation if it falls under one of the following cases:

如果产品符合以下任一情况，应视为符合本法规的要求：

1. that it has obtained a certificate of conformity issued by an accepted body by SASO, in accordance with the specified conformity assessment model;
已根据指定的合规评估模式，获得 SASO 认可机构颁发的合规证书；
2. obtain the Saudi Quality Mark or an equivalent mark approved by the SASO;
获得沙特质量标志或 SASO 认可的等效标志；
3. obtain an approved national or regional conformity mark, provided that it covers the scope of this regulation and the safety requirements set out therein;



获得经批准的国家或地区合规标志，前提是其覆盖本法规的范围并符合其中规定的安全要求；

4. products bearing the regional conformity mark for products contain in the scope of this regulation shall be deemed to comply with the requirements set out in this regulation, provided that the regional regulation has been adopted at national level.

在本法规范围内的产品所带的地区合规标志，应视为符合本法规规定的要求，前提是该地区法规已在国家层面被采用。

Technical File 技术文件

1. A technical file shall be prepared for each product. It shall contain the documentation and records demonstrating the product's conformity with the requirements.

产品应准备技术文件。技术文件应包含证明产品符合要求的文档和记录。

2. The technical file shall be prepared in Arabic.

技术文件应以阿拉伯语编写。

3. The technical file shall be retained for a period of not less than ten years.

技术文件应至少保留十年。

4. The technical file shall contain, as a minimum, the following technical documents:

技术文件至少应包含以下技术文档：

1. The manufacturer's declaration of conformity; 制造商符合性声明；
2. The importer's declaration of conformity; 进口商符合性声明；



3. Risk assessment document;
风险评估文件;
4. General description of the product, conceptual designs, drawings and manufacturing diagrams;
产品的一般描述、概念设计、图纸和制造流程图;
5. The results of the conformity assessment;
合格评定结果;
6. A list of technical regulations and a list of standards, to meet the general safety requirements set out in the Product Safety Law and its implementing regulation and this regulation.
技术法规清单和标准清单，以满足《产品安全法》及其实施细则和本法规中规定的一般安全要求。

Others 其它

15. UK-Published Reminder on Application of PPWR in UK Northern Ireland (UK-NI)

英国- 发布有关 PPWR 在英国北爱尔兰(NI)实施的提示

On 10 February 2026, the UK Government published a reminder on the European Commission Notice C/2025/946 on the application of the EU PPWR Regulation (EU) 2025/40 on packaging and packaged products placed on the market of the UK Northern Ireland (UK-NI).

2026 年 2 月 10 日，英国政府发布了有关欧盟委员会公告 C/2025/946 的提示。该公告涉及欧盟包装和包装废弃物法规(EU) 2025/40 (PPWR)在英国北爱尔兰(UK-NI)实施的解释。



According to the European Commission Notice C/2025/946, the reference to Directive 94/62/EC in Point 25 of Annex 2 to the Windsor Framework (Protocol on Ireland/Northern Ireland) shall be read as referring to the EU PPWR Regulation (EU) 2025/40, according to Article 13(3) of the Windsor Framework.

根据欧盟委员会公告 C/2025/946，依照《温莎框架》（即《爱尔兰/北爱尔兰议定书》）第 13 条第 3 款规定，《温莎框架》附件 2 第 25 点中引及的包装指令 94/62/EC 将解释为欧盟 PPWR 法规(EU) 2025/40。

16. UK- Public Consultation on 15 Potential Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

英国- 15 项物质被提议加入 SVHC 高度关注物质清单

On 9 March 2026, the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) launched a public consultation on 15 potential Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC). The proposed substances in the consultation are listed below. The deadline for commenting is 20 April 2026. HSE will have 45 days from the end of the consultation to make a decision regarding the inclusion of the substance on the Candidate List of the UK.

2026 年 3 月 9 日，英国健康与安全执行局(HSE)对被提议加入高度关注物质(SVHC)清单的 15 项物质开展公众咨询，关于这些物质的信息如下表所示。公众咨询将于 2026 年 4 月 20 日截止。HSE 将会在咨询结束后的 45 天内，就这些物质是否纳入英国 SVHC 清单（候选物质名单）作出决定。

In the EU, the 15 substances were identified as SVHC by the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) during the 2021-2025 time period.



在 2021 至 2025 年间，该 15 项物质曾被欧洲化学品管理局(ECHA)确定为欧盟的高度关注物质(SVHC)。

#	Substance Name 物质名称	EC No. EC 号	CAS No. CAS 号	Reason for Proposing 提议理由	Example Uses(s) 示例用途	Identified as SVHC by ECHA on 被 ECHA 认定为 SVHC 的日期
1	Bis(2-(2-methoxyethoxy)ethyl)ether (Tetraglyme) 四乙二醇二甲醚	205-594-7	143-24-8	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Solvent, extraction agent 溶剂、萃取剂	19 January 2021 2021 年 1 月 19 日



2	<p>Diocetyl tin dilaurate [1], stannane, dioctyl-, bis(coco acyloxy) derivs. [2], and any other stannane, dioctyl-, bis(fatty acyloxy) derivs. wherein C₁₂ is the predominant carbon number of the fatty acyloxy moiety</p> <p>二辛基二月桂酸锡[1]; 锡烷, 二辛基, 双(椰油酰氧基)衍生物[2]; 以及其他任何锡烷, 二辛基, 双(脂肪酰氧基)衍生物, 其中脂肪酰氧基基团的主要碳原子数为 12 (DOTL)</p>	<p>799-973-9 [group]</p> <p>222-883-3 [1]</p> <p>293-901-5 [2]</p>	<p>3648-18-8 [1]</p> <p>91648-39-4 [2]</p>	<p>Toxic for reproduction</p> <p>(Article 57(c))</p> <p>生殖毒性</p> <p>(第 57 条 c 款)</p>	<p>Additive in the production of plastics and rubber tyres</p> <p>生产塑料和橡胶轮胎的添加剂</p>	
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3	<p>2,2-Bis(bromomethyl) propane-1,3-diol (BMP) [1];</p> <p>2,2-Dimethylpropan-1-ol, tribromo derivative/3-bromo-2,2-bis (bromomethyl) -1-propanol (TBNPA) [2];</p> <p>2,3-Dibromo-1-propanol (2,3-DBPA) [3]</p> <p>2,2-双(溴甲基)-1,3-丙二醇 (BMP) [1];</p> <p>三溴新戊醇 (TBNPA) [2];</p> <p>2,3-二溴-1-丙醇 (2,3-DBPA) [3]</p>	<p>799-968-1 [group]</p> <p>221-967-7 [1]</p> <p>253-057-0 [2]</p> <p>202-480-9 [3]</p>	<p>3296-90-0 [1]</p> <p>36483-57-5/</p> <p>1522-92-5 [2]</p> <p>96-13-9 [3]</p>	<p>Carcinogenic (Article 57(a))</p> <p>致癌性 (第 57 条 a 款)</p>	<p>BMP: manufacture of polymer resins and in one component foam (OCPF) application.</p> <p>TBNPA: polymer production manufacture of plastics products, including compounding and conversion and as an intermediate.</p> <p>2,3-DBPA: Intermediate</p> <p>BMP: 用于制造聚合物树脂和用在单组分泡沫 (OCPF)中。</p> <p>TBNPA: 生产聚合物, 生产塑料产品, 包括其混合和转化, 以及作为中间体。</p> <p>2,3-DBPA: 中间体</p>	<p>8 July 2021</p> <p>2021 年 7 月 8 日</p>
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4	<p>2-(4-tert-Butylbenzyl) propionaldehyde [1] and its individual stereoisomers (2S)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methyl-propanal [2] and (2R)-3-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-2-methyl-propanal [3]</p> <p>(Lysmeral)</p> <p>2-(4-叔丁基苄基)丙醛[1]及其各立体异构体: (2S)-3-(4-叔丁基苄基)-2-甲基丙醛[2]和(2R)-3-(4-叔丁基苄基)-2-甲基丙醛[3]</p>	<p>799-970-2 [group]</p> <p>201-289-8 [1]</p>	<p>80-54-6 [1]</p> <p>75166-30-2 [2]</p> <p>75166-31-3 [3]</p>	<p>Toxic for reproduction</p> <p>(Article 57(c))</p> <p>生殖毒性</p> <p>(第 57 条 c 款)</p>	<p>Cleaning agents, cosmetics, in scented articles, polishes and wax blends</p> <p>清洁剂, 化妆品, 在带香味的物品中, 抛光剂和蜡混合物</p>	
5	<p>Orthoboric acid, sodium salt</p> <p>正硼酸钠</p>	<p>237-560-2</p>	<p>13840-56-7</p>	<p>Toxic for reproduction</p> <p>(Article 57(c))</p> <p>生殖毒性</p> <p>(第 57 条 c 款)</p>	<p>May be used as solvent and corrosion inhibitor</p> <p>可能被用作溶剂和腐蚀抑制剂</p>	



6	6,6'-di-tert-butyl-2,2'-Methylenedi-p-cresol 2,2'-亚甲基双(4-甲基-6-叔丁基苯酚) (DMBC)	204-327-1	119-47-1	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Rubbers, lubricants, adhesives, inks, fuels 橡胶、润滑剂、胶粘剂、油墨、燃料	17 January 2022
7	Tris(2-methoxyethoxy) vinylsilane 乙烯基-三(2-甲氧基乙氧基)硅烷	213-934-0	1067-53-4	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Rubbers, plastics, sealants 橡胶、塑料、密封剂	2022 年 1 月 17 日
8	N-(Hydroxymethyl) acrylamide N-羟甲基丙烯酰胺	213-103-2	924-42-5	Carcinogenic (Article 57(a)) 致癌性 (第 57 条 a 款) ; Mutagenic (Article 57(b))	As a monomer for polymerisation, as a fluoroalkyl acrylate copolymer, and in paints and coatings 用作聚合的单体, 用作氟烷基丙烯酸酯共聚物, 和用于油漆和涂料中	10 June 2022 2022 年 6 月 10 日



				致畸性 (第 57 条 b 款)		
9	2,2',6,6'-Tetrabromo-4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol 四溴双酚 A (TBBPA)	201-236-9	79-94-7	Carcinogenic (Article 57(a)) 致癌性 (第 57 条 a 款)	As a reactive flame retardant and as an additive flame retardant in the manufacture of polymer resins, in products such as epoxy coated circuit boards, printed circuit boards, paper and textiles 作为反应性阻燃剂, 在聚合物树脂的制造中作为添加性阻燃剂, 用于环氧树脂涂层电路板、印刷电路板、纸张和纺织品等产品中	17 January 2023 2023 年 1 月 17 日
10	Barium diboron tetraoxide 偏硼酸钡	237-222-4	13701-59-2	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	In paints and coatings 用于油漆和涂料中	



1 1	Diphenyl (2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl) phosphine oxide 二苯基(2,4,6-三甲基苯甲酰基)氧化膦	278-355-8	75980-60-8	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Inks and toners, coating products, photo-chemicals, polymers, adhesives and sealants and fillers, putties, plasters, modelling clay 油墨和墨粉、涂料产品、光催化化学品、聚合物、粘合剂和密封剂以及填料、腻子、石膏、造型黏土	14 June 2023 2023 年 6 月 14 日
1 2	2-(Dimethylamino)-2-[[4-(4-methylphenyl)methyl]-1-[4-(morpholin-4-yl)phenyl] butan-1-one (Omnirad) 2-(二甲基氨基)-2-[[4-甲基苯基]甲基]-1-[4-(4-吗啉代)苯基]-1-丁酮	438-340-0	119344-86-4	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Inks and toners, coating products 油墨和墨粉、涂料产品	23 January 2024 2024 年 1 月 23 日
1 3	Bis(α,α -dimethylbenzyl) peroxide 过氧化二异丙苯	201-279-3	80-43-3	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c))	Processing aid 加工助剂	27 June 2024 2024 年 6 月 27 日



				生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)		
1 4	6-[(C ₁₀ -C ₁₃)-alkyl-(branched, unsaturated)-2,5-dioxopyrrolidin-1-yl]hexanoic acid (Tetra-PSCA) 6-[(C ₁₀ -C ₁₃)-烷基-(支链, 不饱和)-2,5-二氧代吡咯烷-1-基]己酸 (Tetra-PSCA)	701-118-1	215659 2-54-8	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Lubricants, greases, release products and metal working fluids 润滑油、润滑脂、脱模产品和金属加工液	21 January 2025 2025 年 1 月 21 日
1 5	Tetra(sodium/potassium) 7-[(E)-{2-acetamido-4-[(E)-(4-[[4-chloro-6-[[2-[[4-fluoro-6-[[4-(vinylsulfonyl)phenyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl)amino]propyl]amino]-1,3,5-triazine-2-yl]amino]-5-sulfonato-1-naphthyl) diazenyl]-5-methoxyphenyl} diazenyl]-1,3,6-naphthalenetrisulfonate (Reactive Brown 51) 活性棕 51	466-490-7	--	Toxic for reproduction (Article 57(c)) 生殖毒性 (第 57 条 c 款)	Used in textile treatment products and dyes 用于纺织处理产品和染料	25 June 2025 2025 年 6 月 25 日



17. UK- Recommends Use of SEM or TEM for Detecting Asbestos in Consumer Products Containing Sand

英国 - 建议使用扫描电镜(SEM)和透射电镜(TEM)检测含砂消费品中的石棉

On 2 March 2026, the UK Office for Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) published the recommended testing techniques for asbestos in consumer products containing sand, such as toys, hobby and decorative products.

2026年3月2日，英国产品安全与标准办公室(OPSS)发布了针对含砂消费品（如玩具、爱好用品及装饰品）中石棉的推荐检测仪器。

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) and Transmission Electron Microscopy (TEM) were recommended as the techniques for detecting asbestos in consumer products containing sand since they can more reliably identify low asbestos concentrations, below 1000 mg/kg (0.1%), and fine or thin asbestos fibres likely to be present in contaminated products, where Polarized Light Microscopy (PLM) is generally unreliable. 英国 OPSS 建议使用扫描电子显微镜(SEM)或透射电子显微镜(TEM)作为检测含砂消费品中石棉的技术手段，因为这些技术能够更可靠地识别含量低于 1000 mg/kg (0.1%)的石棉，以及受污染产品中可能存在的细小或纤细石棉纤维，而偏光显微镜(PLM)在这些情况下被认为不可靠。

Since February 2026, the UK OPSS has published recall cases for many consumer products containing asbestos.

自 2026 年 2 月以来，英国 OPSS 已公布了多起涉及含石棉消费品的召回案例。



In the UK, according to the UK REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex XVII Entry 6, the manufacture, placing on the UK market and use of asbestos fibres and of articles and mixtures containing asbestos fibres added intentionally are prohibited. According to the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) guidance, it is illegal to supply any article containing asbestos.

在英国，根据英国 REACH 法规(EC) No 1907/2006 附录 XVII 第 6 项，禁止在英国制造、投放英国市场和使用石棉纤维(asbestos fibres)，以及含有故意添加的石棉纤维的物品和混合物。根据英国健康与安全执行局(HSE)的指导方针，供应任何含有石棉的物品均属违法行为。

18. UK Proposed to Add and Amend Provisions on 6 Entries of Substances in UK POPs Regulation

英国-拟增加及修订英国 POPs 法规中有关 6 项物质的规定

On 18 March 2026, the UK Department for Environment Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) proposed to amend the UK POPs Regulation (EU) 2019/1021 to restrict five entries of substances and amend one entry of substances from 16 December 2026. The deadline for commenting is 13 May 2026.

2026 年 3 月 18 日，英国环境、食品与农村事务部(Defra)提议修订英国 POPs 法规(EU) 2019/1021，拟从 2026 年 12 月 16 日起，限制五项物质，并修订一项物质。公众咨询截止至 2026 年 5 月 13 日。

The six entries of substances have been restricted, or proposed to be restricted in the EU. However, the UK proposed limits for Dechlorane Plus, LC-PFCA-related compounds, medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs) and UV-328 are different from the EU's.



目前此六项物质已被欧盟限制或被提议限制。但英国针对得克隆、长链全氟羧酸(LC-PFCAs)相关化合物、中链氯化石蜡(MCCPs) 和 UV-328 所提议的限值与欧盟的不同。

Restricted Substance 限制物质	CAS No. CAS 号	Limit 限值	Status in EU 当前该物质在欧盟的状态
Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), its salts and PFOS-related compounds 全氟辛基磺酸(PFOS)、其盐类和 PFOS 相关化合物	1763-23-1 2795-39-3 29457-72-5 29081-56-9 70225-14-8 56773-42-3 251099-16-8 4151-50-2 31506-32-8 1691-99-2 24448-09-7 307-35-7 and others	(1) PFOS, its salts: ≤0.025 mg/kg (0.0000025%); 全氟辛基磺酸(PFOS) 及其盐类: ≤ 0.025 mg/kg (0.0000025%); (2) PFOS-related compounds (sum): ≤1 mg/kg (0.0001%) PFOS 相关混合物 (总和) : ≤ 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)	Has applied from 3 December 2025 2025 年 12 月 3 日起执 行
Chlorpyrifos 毒死蜱	2921-88-2	0.01 mg/kg (0.000001%)	Proposed on 21 November 2025 2025 年 11 月 21 日提议
Dechlorane Plus 得克隆	13560-89-9 135821-03-3 135821-74-8	≤10 mg/kg (0.001%)	Limit of 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) has applied from 15 October 2025; 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) 限值 已从 2025 年 10 月 25 日起执行; Limit of 1 mg/kg



			(0.0001%) will apply from 16 April 2028 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)限值 将从 2028 年 4 月 16 日起执行。
Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (LC-PFCAs), their salts and LC-PFCA-related compounds 长链全氟羧酸(LC-PFCAs)、其盐类和相关化合物	375-95-1 335-76-2 2058-94-8 307-55-1 72629-94-8 376-06-7 141074-63-7 67905-19-5 57475-95-3 16517-11-6 133921-38-7 68310-12-3 and others	(1) LC-PFCAs, its salts: ≤ 0.025 mg/kg (0.0000025%); LC-PFCAs 及其盐类 (总和) : ≤ 0.025 mg/kg (2) LC-PFCA-related compounds (sum): ≤ 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) LC-PFCA 相关化合物 (总和) : ≤ 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)	(1) LC-PFCAs, its salts: ≤ 0.025 mg/kg (0.0000025%); LC-PFCAs 及其盐类 (总和) : ≤ 0.025 mg/kg (0.0000025%); (2) LC-PFCA-related compounds (sum): ≤ 0.26 mg/kg (0.000026%), LC-PFCA 相关化合物 (总和) ≤ 0.26 mg/kg (0.000026%)。 proposed on 21 November 2025 2025 年 11 月 21 日提议 限值。
Medium-chain chlorinated paraffins (MCCPs) 中链氯化石蜡	85535-85-9 198840-65-2 1372804-76-6 and others 85535-85-9 198840-65-2	(1) in substances or mixtures: ≤ 30000 mg/kg (3%); 在物质和混合物中: ≤ 30000 mg/kg (3%);	Limit of 1000 mg/kg (0.1%) proposed on 21 November 2025 2025 年 11 月 21 日提议 限值为 1000 mg/kg (0.1%)



	1372804-76-6 和其它	(2) in articles: ≤4500 mg/kg (0.45%) 在物品中: ≤4500 mg/kg (0.45%)	
UV-328	25973-55-1	≤10 mg/kg (0.001%)	Limit of 100 mg/kg (0.01%) has applied from 4 August 2025; 100 mg/kg (0.01%)限值已从 2025 年 8 月 4 日起执行; Limits of 10 mg/kg (0.001%) and 1 mg/kg (0.0001%) will apply from 4 August 2027 and 4 August 2029, successively 10 mg/kg (0.001%)和 1 mg/kg (0.0001%)限值将相继从 2027 年 8 月 4 日起和 2029 年 8 月 4 日起执行

19. Bahrain - Approved Ministerial Decree on Banning Single-use Plastic Bags

巴林 - 批准禁止一次性塑料袋的部颁法令

The Ministry of Industry and Trade has issued Ministerial Decree No.7 of 2026 on banning single-use plastic bags. This Decree shall enter into force on 19 August 2026, and it repeals the previous Decree No. 14 of 2022.



巴林工业和贸易部颁布了 2026 年第 7 号部级法令，禁止一次性塑料袋。本法令将自 2026 年 8 月 19 日起生效，2022 年第 14 号部颁法令被废止。

According to this Decree, it is prohibited to manufacture, import, or circulate of single-use plastic bags that are with a thickness of less than 57 microns. This Decree applies to all bags for carrying and manually transporting goods and equipment, whether with or without handles, and whether the bags are offered to consumers at points of sale or sold individually or in groups.

根据本法令，禁止生产、进口或流通厚度低于 57 微米的一次性塑料袋。法令适用于所有用于携带和手动运输货物及设备的塑料袋，无论是否带手柄，以及塑料袋是在销售点向消费者提供，还是单独或成组销售。

And the following bags are excluded from this Decree:

以下塑料袋不适用于本法令：

1. Bags designated for collecting household waste (garbage) and hazardous healthcare waste.
用于收集家庭垃圾和危险医疗废物的塑料袋。
2. Pre-filled food packaging bags.
预填充食品包装袋。
3. Bags manufactured for export.
为出口制造的塑料袋。



20. EU- Digital Product Passport (DPP) under ESPR - Key Insights from the JRC Methodology Report (JRC145830)

欧盟 - ESPR 下的数字产品护照 (DPP) - JRC 方法论报告 (JRC145830 年) 的关键见解

19th March 2026, the European Commission's Joint Research Centre (JRC) has released a definitive methodology for defining and prioritizing the data that must be included in Digital Product Passports (DPPs) under the Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). This report is critical for businesses as it provides the blueprint the EU will use to develop "Delegated Acts" (the specific laws that will mandate what data your products must carry).

2026 年 3 月 19 日，欧盟委员会联合研究中心 (JRC) 发布了一项权威方法，用于定义和优先排序《可持续产品生态设计条例》(ESPR) 下必须包含在数字产品护照 (DPP) 中的数据。这份报告对企业至关重要，因为它提供了欧盟制定“委托法案”（具体规定产品必须携带哪些数据的法律）的蓝图。

[Why this matters](#)

[重要性](#)

The Digital Product Passport (DPP) is a cornerstone of the EU's Ecodesign for Sustainable Products Regulation (ESPR). It will define what product data must be made available, to whom, and at what level of detail across value chains. The JRC report provides the first structured, policy-backed methodology that regulators will use to define DPP data requirements—making it essential reading for manufacturers, brands, retailers, and conformity assessment bodies.



数字产品护照(DPP) 是欧盟可持续产品生态设计法规(ESPR) 的基石。它将定义必须向谁提供哪些产品数据，以及在价值链中以何种细节层级提供。JRC 报告提供了监管机构首个结构化、有政策支持的方法，用于定义 DPP 数据要求—使其成为制造商、品牌、零售商和合格评审机构必读的资料。

[Purpose of the JRC Methodology](#)

[JRC 方法的目的](#)

The report introduces a practical, step by step approach to determine:
报告提出了一种实用的、逐步的方法来确定：

- Which data elements belong in a DPP
哪些数据元素属于 DPP
- Why each data element is needed
为什么每个数据元素都被需要
- How to prioritize data based on value, feasibility, and effort
如何根据价值、可行性和努力(effort) 优先处理数据
- What data granularity is appropriate (model, batch, or item level)
合适的数据粒度（模型、批次还是项目级别）

Rather than prescribing a fixed dataset, the methodology enables consistent, enforceable, and future proof DPP requirements across different product groups under ESPR delegated acts.

该方法不再规定固定数据集，而是在 ESPR 授权法案下，实现不同产品组之间的 DPP 要求，实现一致性、可执行性且具前瞻性。



[The Core Methodology - From Policy to Data](#)

[核心方法 - 从政策到数据](#)

The JRC proposes a logic-driven translation of policy goals into data requirements, built around four key steps:

JRC 提出了一种基于逻辑的政策目标转化为数据要求的方案，围绕四个关键步骤构建：

1. Policy objectives & use cases

策略目标与用例

Regulatory objectives (e.g. durability, repairability, recyclability, enforcement) are translated into concrete use cases for authorities, consumers, market surveillance bodies, and value-chain actors.

监管目标（如耐久性、可修复性、可回收性、执法）被转化为官方、消费者、市场监管机构和价值链参与者的具体应用场景。

2. Identification of data needs

数据需求的识别

Each use case is mapped to specific data elements (e.g. material composition, repair instructions, compliance documentation).

每个用例都映射到特定的数据元素（例如材料成分、维修说明、合规文件）。

3. Prioritization via value-effort analysis

通过价值-努力(effort)分析进行优先排序

Data elements are classified as:

数据元素分类如下：

- Essential (mandatory) 必需的（强制的）
- Strongly recommended 强烈推荐
- Voluntary 自愿



This prioritization balances regulatory value against real world data availability and industry practices.

这种优先级平衡了监管价值与现实世界数据可用性和行业实践。

4. Feasibility & market reality check

可行性与市场现实检验

Existing industry data flows, digital maturity, and confidentiality constraints are assessed to avoid unrealistic or unenforceable requirements.

评估现有行业数据流、数字成熟度和机密性约束，以避免不切实际或无法执行的要求。

[Strategic Insights for Businesses](#)

[企业战略洞察](#)

- **Granularity is Key:** The report highlights that data requirements will vary by level—ranging from model-level (generic to all units) to batch-level or even item-level (unique to a single serial number). Clients should assess their IT systems' ability to handle unique item-level tracking.
细节是关键：报告强调数据需求会因层级而异-从型号层面（通用到所有单元）到批量层级，甚至商品层面（单一序列号独一无二）。客户应评估其 IT 系统处理独特项目级跟踪的能力。
- **Data Governance & Access Rights:** The methodology addresses the “need-to-know” principle. Not all data is public. The JRC framework helps define which stakeholders (regulators, consumers, or waste operators) have access to specific datasets, protecting business-sensitive information.
数据治理与访问权：该方法涉及“知情需求”原则。并非所有数据都是公开的。JRC 框架帮助界定哪些利益相关者（监管机



构、消费者或废物运营商) 有权访问特定数据集, 从而保护企业敏感信息。

- Future-Proofing: While technical architecture (like blockchain vs. cloud) is not the focus, the semantic structure of your data is. By adopting the JRC's semantic definitions now, companies can ensure their internal databases are "DPP-ready."

未来保障: 虽然技术架构 (如区块链与云计算) 不是重点, 但数据的语义结构才是重点。通过现在采用 JRC 的语义定义, 企业可以确保其内部数据库 “准备好 DPP”。

Immediate Action Items

需立即采取的行动

- Audit Current Data: Compare your existing sustainability data against the "Essential" categories likely to emerge (Material composition, Substances of Concern, Carbon Footprint).

审计当前数据: 将现有的可持续性数据与可能出现的 “关键” 类别 (材料成分、关注物质、碳足迹) 进行比较。

- Engage in the Ecodesign Forum: Use the JRC methodology as a basis for providing feedback during EU public consultations.

参与生态设计论坛: 在欧盟公众咨询中, 利用 JRC 的方法提供反馈。

- Map Supply Chain Transparency: Identify "data gaps" where suppliers may struggle to provide the granular information required by this methodology.


绘制供应链透明度图: 识别供应商可能难以提供该方法所需细致信息的 “数据缺口”



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