

Corporate Training Booklet



Chemicals in toys



Make it Safer, and Better



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For parents, the safety of toys is of great concern for the health of their children and other family members. In order to protect the health of consumers, a number of regulations and standards for toys have been established by authorities or industry. For toy manufacturers, it is crucial to know these rules and make sure the chemicals in their products meet safety requirements.

This booklet provides a brief introduction regarding regulations and standards concerning chemicals in toys in major toy markets. It also suggests where you can find further information and support, and how to make your products safer by complying with or even going beyond mandatory regulations. This booklet also highlights the importance of knowing the chemicals in your product(s) and understanding the potential impact of these chemicals by, for example, using the USEtox tool.



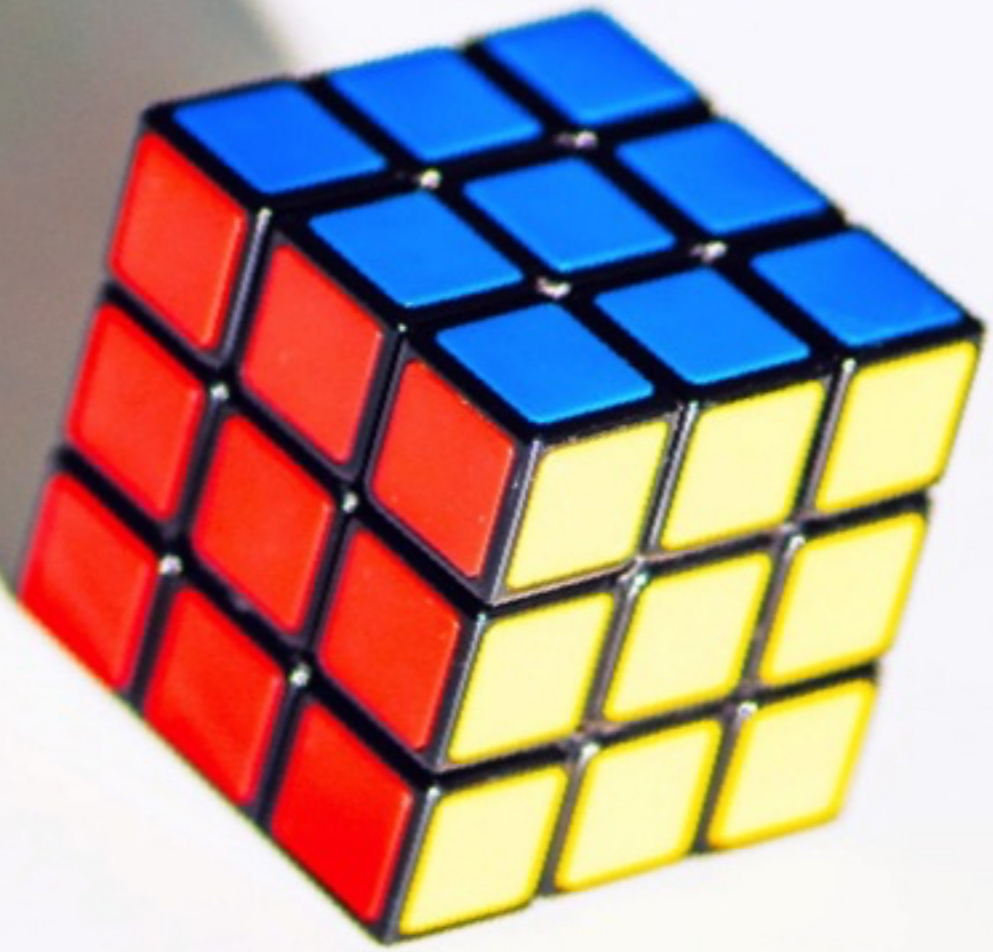


The training booklet is divided into three parts:

① Introduction of the toy market and recall cases in the world

② Regulations of chemical content in toys

③ Examples of and advice for exceeding regulatory standards



Part 1. Introduction

Toy Market and
Recall Cases in the World

The Toy Value Chain

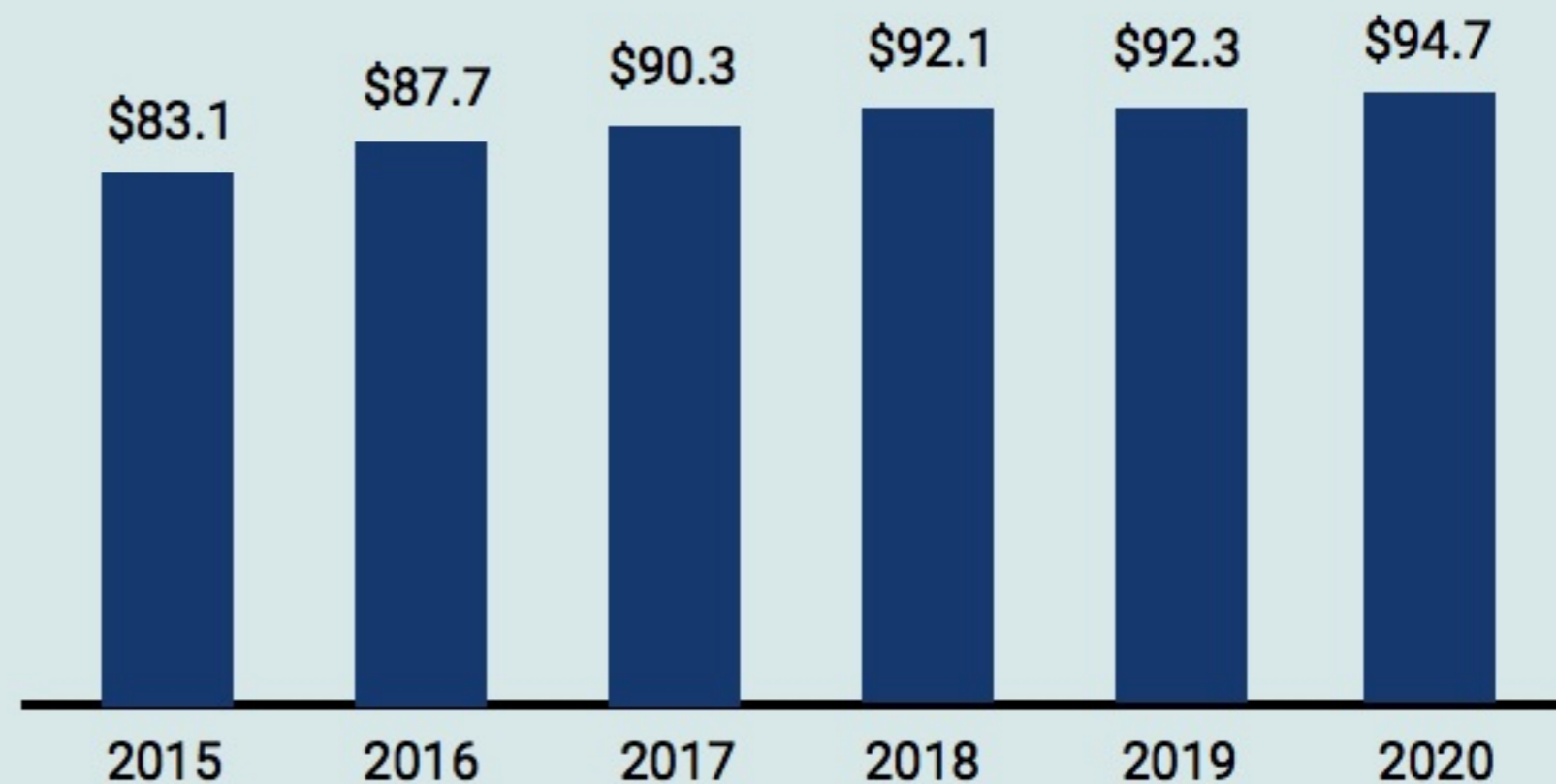


1.1 Global toys market

The global toy market is huge, and it keeps growing. From 2016 to 2020, the global toy market has increased from 83.1 billion US dollars to 94.7 billion dollars. [1]

As a major manufacturer in the world, China's toy exports have increased from 18.4 billion US dollars to 33.5 billion dollars during the same period of time. [2]

Global Toy Market Size in \$USD Billion (Constant Price)



Compound annual growth rate (CAGR): **2.7%**

[1] The npd group's global toy market report, annual 2020. https://www.dvsi.de/images/2020_Global_Toy_Report_for_Toy_Association_members.pdf

[2] General Administration of Customs R.P.China. <http://www.customs.gov.cn/customs/302249/zfxxgk/2799825/302274/302277/3512606/index.html>

1.1 Global toys market



in \$USD (MM)	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
North America	\$28,661	\$30,926	\$32,319	\$32,832	\$31,843	\$36,558
Asia	\$24,238	\$25,110	\$26,189	\$27,424	\$28,612	\$26,590
Europe	\$22,312	\$24,014	\$24,431	\$24,385	\$24,472	\$24,566
Africa	\$2,719	\$2,714	\$2,759	\$2,809	\$2,854	\$2,524
South America	\$3,301	\$3,133	\$2,801	\$2,858	\$2,769	\$2,427
Oceania	\$1,857	\$1,806	\$1,784	\$1,755	\$1,734	\$2,060
Total	\$83,089	\$87,702	\$90,283	\$92,064	\$92,285	\$94,725

1.1 Global toys market

No 1. North America

The toy market in North America is the largest regional toy market in the world. The turnover of toy retail was 36.6 billion dollars in 2020.

No 3. Europe

The toy market in Europe is the third largest market in the world. Retail toy sales in Europe was 24.6 billion dollars in 2020.

No 2. Asia

The toy market in Asia is the second largest market in the world. The retail toy market in Asia had a turnover of 26.6 billion dollars in 2020.

No 4. Other regions

The toy market in Africa, South America and Oceania was 6.9 billion dollars in total in 2020.



1.2 Chemicals of concern in toys

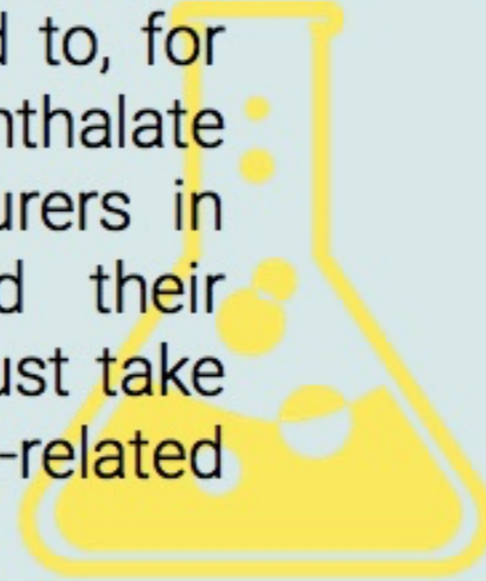
Like many other consumer products, toys can be composed of a diverse range of materials, such as plastics, textiles or metals. All of these materials have different chemical compositions. While chemicals used in toy materials usually have an important function (for example a pigment giving color or a plasticizer that makes a plastic toy pliable), some of these chemicals can have harmful effects on human health and/or the environment. When playing with toys, children can come into contact with such harmful chemicals, for example when they touch a toy or place a toy in their mouth.



1.2 Chemicals of concern in toys



This is concerning because children are especially vulnerable to health impacts of certain chemicals and must be protected. This is why many countries have put in place regulations regarding the contents of certain harmful chemicals in toys, related to, for example, heavy metals or certain phthalate plasticizers. It is critical for toy manufacturers in making decisions on the materials and their chemical contents used in toys and they must take care to protect children from chemical-related impacts.



1.3 Global recall status

What is a Product Recall?

A **product recall** is the process of retrieving defective and/or potentially unsafe goods from consumers while providing those consumers with compensation. Recalls often occur as a result of safety concerns over a manufacturing defect in a product that may harm its user.

A product recall may be voluntary or mandated by a regulatory body such as the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) in the U.S. In either case, a recall will incur significant financial loss and damage the reputation of the brand and/or the manufacturer.



Recalls can occur in any industry and for several different reasons. Below are just three examples of product recalls.

Several leading toy makers, including Mattel and Fisher-Price, have not been exempt from recalling millions of children's toys due to excessive amounts of chemicals in their products. Many of these unsafe toys were primarily manufactured in Chinese factories at low cost. For instance, around 52,900 units of a toy water gun (super soaker water blasters) sold exclusively by one retailer were recalled from the US market due to the level of lead in paint in the label being higher than that prescribed in the federal lead content ban. [3]



[3] [Hasbro Recalls Super Soaker XP 20 and XP 30 Water Blasters Due to Violation of Federal Lead Content Ban; Sold Exclusively at Target | CPSC.gov](https://www.cpsc.gov/Recalls/2011/Hasbro-Recalls-Super-Soaker-XP-20-and-XP-30-Water-Blasters-Due-to-Violation-of-Federal-Lead-Content-Ban-Sold-Exclusively-at-Target)

Recalls can occur in any industry and for several different reasons. Below are just three examples of product recalls.

In February 2020, 5,520 units of a doll which were produced in China and which were sold in Canada in late-2019 were recalled because the dolls did not meet the Canadian toy safety requirements for phthalate contents. Consumers were notified to stop their children from using the dolls and return them to the store of purchase for a full refund. [4]



Recalls can occur in any industry and for several different reasons. Below are just three examples of product recalls.

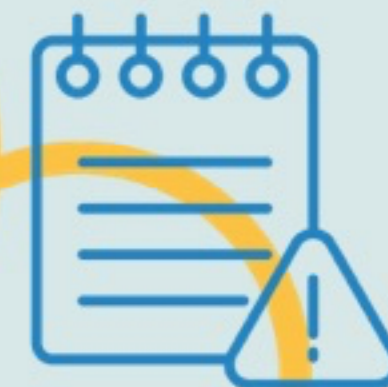
The same year, France recalled a batch of face-painting crayons imported from Germany due to chemical hazards. The migration of aluminium from the orange and red crayons was measured to be 8,542 mg/kg, which exceeded the required maximum levels of the Toy Safety Directive and the relevant European standard EN 71-3. [5]



Reasons for recalls analyzed:

There are different reasons for toy recalls. One of the most common reasons for recalls of toy products is that the products exceed limit values for **regulated chemicals**. Examples of this include exceeding levels of lead content in toy materials or in paint, or exceeding regulatory limits for phthalate-plasticizers in plastic toys or childcare articles.

In addition to chemicals-related problems, toys may also be recalled if they are not in compliance with other requirements, such as mandatory labelling, mechanical hazards, choking (and other health-related) hazards or incomplete/inadequate certification testing by an accredited laboratory where required (e.g. for US markets).



To avoid product recalls, one must know the rules that must be followed as early as possible.



*Regulations
Standards*





Part 2.

Regulations

of Chemical Content in Toys

Regulations of chemical content in toys

A global overview



USA

[Consumer Products Safety Improvement Act \(CPSIA\)](#)

[Federal Hazardous Substances Act \(FHSA\)](#)

[The mandatory ASTM F963 Standard on Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety](#)

Mexico

Standard NOM-252-SSA1-2011

Brazil

Brazil

Inmetro Ordinance No. 563/2016

Regulations of chemical content in toys

A global overview

EU

[Toy Safety Directive \(2009/48/EC\)](#)

European Standard EN 71

[Regulation EU No 2019/1021](#)

[EU REACH Regulation \(EC\) No. 1907/2006](#)

[EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU](#)

India

[Toys \(Quality Control\) Order 2020](#)

National standards IS 9873

Notification No.26/2015-2020



Regulations of chemical content in toys

A global overview

Thailand

[Industrial Products Standards Act\(No.7\), B.E. 2558 \(2015\)](#)

TIS 685 Part 1-2540(1997): Toys: [Part 1](#); [Part 2](#); [Part 3](#)

[TIS 685 Part 1-25XX\(20XX\)\) Toys: Safety Requirements: Part 1 – Requirements as a mandatory standard](#)

Singapore

[Consumer Protection \(Consumer Goods Safety Requirements\) Regulations 2011](#)

China

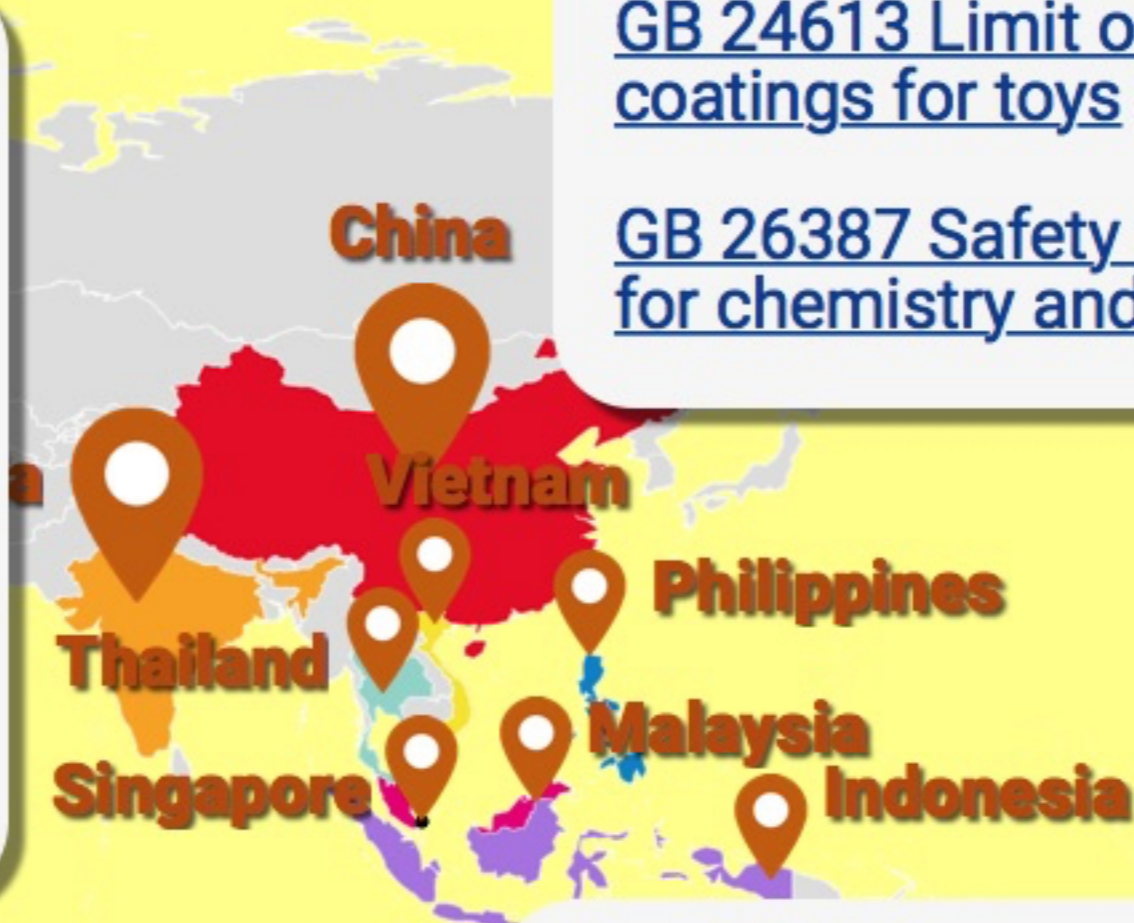
GB 6675 Toys Safety National Technical Standards: [Part 1](#); [Part 4](#); [Part 13](#); [Part 14](#).

[GB 24613 Limit of harmful substances of coatings for toys](#)

[GB 26387 Safety of toys - Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities](#)

Indonesia

Regulation of Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24/M/PER/4/24



Regulations of chemical content in toys

A global overview

Vietnam

[QCVN 3:2019/BKHCN Technical Regulation on Toy Safety](#)

The Standard TCVN 6238

Philippines

The Toy and Game Products Safety Act 2013
(Republic Act No. 10620)

[Republic Act No. 7394 The Consumer Act of the Philippines](#)

Malaysia

Consumer Protection (Safety Standard for Toy) regulation 2009 and its 2016 Amendments

Indonesia

Regulation of Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24/M/PER/4/24

Regulations of chemical content in toys

To protect children from health impacts of chemicals in toy materials, many countries have put regulations in place. These countries/regions include but are not limited to the European Union, the United States of America and China. The following sections provide a summary of some relevant regulations and refer to further sources of information.



2.1 Regulations in EU

The [EU Toy Safety Directive \(2009/48/EC\)](#) defines the safety criteria that toys must meet before they can be put on the market in the EU. The directive includes requirements for physical and mechanical risks, flammability chemical risks, hygiene risks and radioactivity risks. For detailed information, the EU toy safety directive can be accessed [here](#).

[For chemicals](#), the directive includes the following requirements:

- Chemicals that are susceptible to cause cancer, change genetic information, harm fertility or harm the unborn child (so called CMR-substances) are not allowed in accessible parts of the toy beyond certain concentration limits, unless they are considered safe following a rigorous scientific evaluation.

**CRM
substance**

2.1 Regulations in EU

- 55 allergic fragrances are banned for the use in toys. Some of them, and a further 11 fragrances may only be used in certain toys and must be indicated on the label and must comply with additional requirements.

**allergic
fragrance**

- Limit values for 19 heavy metals, including mercury and cadmium in toy parts accessible to children.

**heavy
metal**



The technical details of the toy safety requirements, including specific requirements for different categories of toys, methods for sampling and chemical analysis to demonstrate conformity are provided in the **European Standard EN 71**. Compliance with this standard is legally required for all toys sold in the European Union.

2.1 Regulations in EU

- All toys sold on the EU market must also comply with other regulations on chemicals. This includes the EU POPs Regulation ([Regulation EU No 2019/1021](#)) that prohibits chemicals listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants for use in all articles, including toys.
- Toys also need to comply with the EU Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals ([EU REACH, Regulation \(EC\) No 1907/2006](#)). Amongst others, REACH includes for example the restriction of PAHs in articles including toys.
- Electrical toys must also comply with the EU Directive on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Equipment (EEE) ([EU RoHS Directive 2011/65/EU](#)). This directive restricts the use of lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium and mercury, PBDE, PBB, DEHP, BBP, DBP and DIPB in all EEE including electric toys.

Manufactures can demonstrate compliance with these requirements either by self-verification using the [European harmonized standards](#) or by [third-party verification](#) through a notified body.

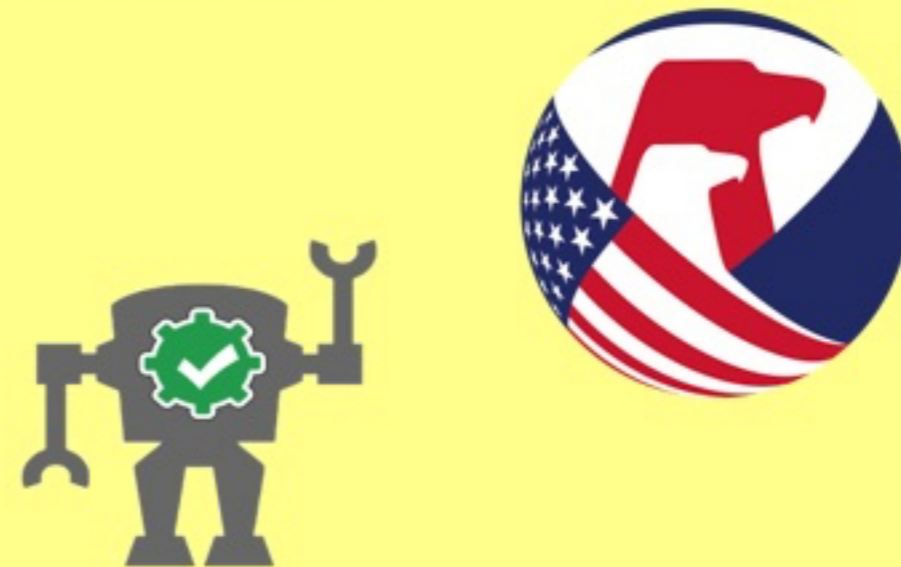
2.2 Regulations in USA

All toys imported and sold in the USA must comply with the [Consumer Products Safety Improvement Act](#) (CPSIA), the [Federal Hazardous Substances Act](#) (FHSA) and the mandatory [ASTM F963 Standard on Consumer Safety Specification for Toy Safety](#).

These set mandatory requirements for some heavy elements, phthalates, and nitrosamines as well as chemicals that can have carcinogenic or mutagenic effects or are toxic to reproduction, chemicals that are considered to eye or skin irritants, and chemicals that are acutely or chronically toxic. The regulations also require that toys sold in the US must be tested in CPSIA-accepted third-party laboratories and obtain a certification.



The [United States Consumer Product Safety Commission](#) provides easily accessible information on requirements for toys in multiple languages, including Chinese. They also provide a [regulatory robot](#) that helps you identify the product safety requirements that your toy product must fulfill to be sold in the USA.



2.2 Regulations in USA

Besides the nation-wide requirements of the CPSIA and ASTM F963, individual US states may have additional requirements for toy products sold in their territory. For example, the state of California mandates labelling of toy products that contain certain chemicals; and the state of Vermont requires toy producers to notify state authorities if they sell toy products that contain certain chemicals. Other states like Massachusetts have banned additional chemicals in some toy or childcare products.



If toy manufacturers desire to sell their products in these US states, they must carefully assess the individual state requirements. The [Interstate Chemical Clearinghouse](#) organization provides a database that can be searched for requirements for toys in individual US states.

2.3 Regulations in China

China is one of the largest producers, exporters and consumers of toys in the world. In order to ensure the quality and safety of toys, and to promote the development of the toys industry, the Chinese government issued a series of [laws, regulations and national standards](#), with many authorities involved in supervision and management of the toy industry. China gives great importance to the implementation of a series of national regulations and standards in order to regulate the production and management of toys, for the safety of humans and the environment of the country.

You may also check this [report](#) about toy safety policies in China for further information.

2.3 Regulations in China

Laws and Regulations:

[The Product Quality Law of the People's Republic of China](#)

[The Law of the People's Republic of China on Import and Export Commodity Inspection](#)

[The Provisions on the Administration of Compulsory Product Certification](#)

[The Rules of Implementation for Compulsory Certification of Toy Products](#)

[The Measures for the Inspection, Supervision and Administration of Imported and Exported Toys](#)

A list of of key laws, regulations and standards can be viewed here:

Mandatory National Standards:

GB 6675 Toys Safety National Technical Standards: [Part 1](#); [Part 4](#); [Part 13](#); [Part 14](#).

[GB 24613 Limit of harmful substances of coatings for toys](#)

[GB 26387 Safety of toys - Experimental sets for chemistry and related activities](#)

2.3 Regulations in China

Since EU has an advanced approach to the development of comprehensive and strict standards in the management of chemicals in toys, European standards are often referred by other countries when designing their national standards. This is the case for China. However, there are still some differences between China and the EU in terms of the relevant regulations and standards on chemicals used in toys. Although some limits set out in Chinese standards are consistent with or similar to those of the EU, in some cases the limits for certain chemicals are more relaxed in China. This means that toys which meet Chinese standards may not readily to be exported to the EU.

Check this table to compare some examples of limits of migratable elements in toys in the standards of the EU and China respectively.

Limits (mg/kg)		Element		
		As	Ba	Cd
EU	In dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material	3.8	4,500	1.9
	In liquid or sticky toy material	0.9	1,125	0.5
	In scraped-off toy material	47	56,000	23
China	In finger paints	10	350	15
	In modeling clay	25	250	50
	In other toy or component	25	1,000	75

2.3 Regulations in China

There remain cases of toy recalls in China due to excessive chemical contents, which means the responsible authorities need to take more forceful actions in order to improve the enforcement of relevant regulations and standards, as well as to strengthen the quality supervision of toys, in order to meet the regulatory requirements of chemicals in toys in China.



2.4 Regulation in other countries

Many other countries have also put in place regulatory requirements for certain chemicals in toys.

The right-hand side table provides information on a selection of countries. Further information on these countries is provided in a [UNEP overview report](#) on selected chemicals-related toy safety policies. This is not a complete table but intended as an initial point of reference and if a country is not listed in this list, this does not imply absence of relevant regulation.

Country / jurisdiction	Law / regulation
Mexico	Standard NOM-252-SSA1-2011
India	Toys (Quality Control) Order 2020 and National standards IS 9873
Eurasian Economic Union (EEU)	Technical regulation TR ZU 008/2011
Malaysia	Consumer Protection (Safety Standard for Toy) regulation 2009 and its 2016 Amendments
Brazil	Inmetro Ordinance no 563/2016
Thailand	Standard TIS 685
Vietnam	QCVN 3:2019/BKHCN Technical Regulation on Toy Safety and the Standard TCVN 6238
Philippines	Department of Health Administrative Order 2009-0005 and the Philippine National Standards on Safety of Toys
Indonesia	Regulation of Minister of Industry of the Republic of Indonesia No. 24/M/PER/4/24 and its Amendment 55/M-IND/PER/11/2013

2.5 Tips for toy manufacturers

- Set up a chemicals management system, including chemicals of concern, related policies, and roadmaps at the corporate level.
- Develop an inventory on known and potential chemicals of concern relevant for your product and target markets.
- Make sure to get to know your upstream and downstream supply chain, pro-actively ask downstream partners about requirements and specifications on chemical ingredients and product safety.
- Establishing longer-term contracts with reliable business partners can be very helpful for building trust and ensuring quality control.



Make sure to inform and educate your upstream suppliers about these requirements. If needed, ask for technical documentation or certification to make sure the products you receive are compliant with the requirements.

2.5 Tips for toy manufacturers

- When testing for hazardous chemicals in the supply chain, make sure that the testing standards fulfill both your requirements and are part of the internationally recommended standards such as relevant ISO and ASTM ones.



For instance, you can follow the [ISO 8124-5:2015 standard on safety of toys – part 5: determination of total concentrations of certain elements in toys](#). This standard specifies methods of sampling and digestion prior to analysis of the total concentration of the elements antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, and selenium from toy materials and from parts of toys. As some countries require compliance with these standards for import, this will help you accessing these new markets. You may also check this [survey report](#) by APEC Toy Safety Initiative for voluntary standards used in some Asia-Pacific countries.

2.5 Tips for toy manufacturers

- For Chinese manufacturers whose products are for export, be aware of China custom random inspection that checks your compliance with the mandatory standards and requirements for certification of the destination country. If your products are selected by random sampling for inspection by customs and are found, through testing, to be unqualified, you will have to treat the products under the supervision of the inspection and quarantine authority until they prove to be qualified in a second inspection. Otherwise, the products will be prohibited from export.



2.5 Tips for toy manufacturers

- Information portals and websites in Chinese:

Information platform of chemical safety regulations and standards

You can find information about regulations for export products and use of chemicals here.

A group standard is voluntarily developed and applied by a group of industry players.



- This platform incorporates Chinese national regulations, standards, industrial standards, group standards and international regulations* about the use of chemicals for enterprises to search according to their target market.

*The international section has not been completely developed and has not been made available for public access as of the date of publication of this paper.

2.5 Tips for toy manufacturers

- Information portals and websites in Chinese:

WTO/TBT-SPS notification and enquiry of China

- WTO/TBT-SPS notifications and enquiries from China and many foreign countries are updated here. Users can search for information for their destination country and product category of interest.

China technical measures for trade

- This site offers a collection of European and American technical regulations of toys.

These are operated by the Research Centre of inspection and quarantine standards and technical regulations, General Administration of Customs, PRC.



Part 3. Exceeding Regulatory Standards

Examples and Advice

Friendly suggestions for producers



In addition to banned or restricted chemicals, there are also additional chemicals relevant to the toy sector that can be of concern but have not yet been regulated. This may be, for example, because they are new and authorities are not yet aware of their potential harmful effects. For some chemicals, regulatory action may also be under preparation but not yet in force.



Friendly suggestions for producers

In China for example, **group standards** are voluntary standards designed by a group of enterprises in absence of, or to be stricter than corresponding national standards.

Group standards are encouraged for the role they can play in leading the development of individual enterprises and the industry as a whole. It is also beneficial for enterprises to participate in the development and implementation of group standards in order to secure an advantageous position in business.

Being aware of these chemicals of concern and voluntary initiatives in addition to formal regulations, and establishing a pro-active chemicals management plan can have many advantages for toy manufacturer including:

- Being prepared for new regulatory actions and likely reduced cost for adaptation to new laws in target markets, including fewer recalls.
- Stronger brand identity and increased customer trust stemming from the pro-active management of hazardous chemicals.

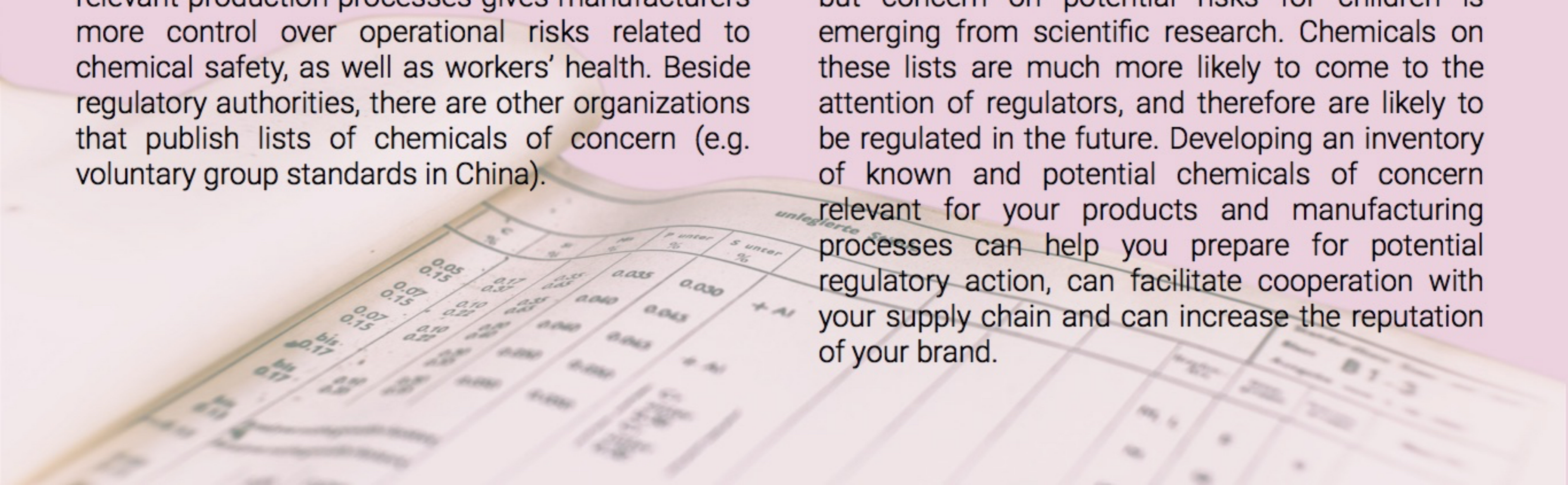
There are a number of ways in which toy manufacturers can proactively manage chemicals in their products. The following are a few suggestions.



3.1 Develop an inventory of known and potential chemicals of concern involved in your toy production

Knowing the chemicals in your product and the relevant production processes gives manufacturers more control over operational risks related to chemical safety, as well as workers' health. Beside regulatory authorities, there are other organizations that publish lists of chemicals of concern (e.g. voluntary group standards in China).

These chemicals are often not or not yet regulated, but concern on potential risks for children is emerging from scientific research. Chemicals on these lists are much more likely to come to the attention of regulators, and therefore are likely to be regulated in the future. Developing an inventory of known and potential chemicals of concern relevant for your products and manufacturing processes can help you prepare for potential regulatory action, can facilitate cooperation with your supply chain and can increase the reputation of your brand.



3.2 Assessing the chemicals used in your toy products and proactively phase out chemicals of concern

Once an inventory of chemicals of known and potential concern is prepared you can take further action by screening for their risks and take pro-active actions to phase out certain chemicals of concern from your products and production processes.

Pro-actively phasing out chemicals of concern from products and production processes begins with an assessment of how essential the chemicals are for your products and processes, after which is the identification and procurement of appropriate alternatives (including alternative chemicals, production processes or materials).



You can find a [list of substitutes for hazardous chemicals that are encouraged to be used](#) by Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of China jointly with Ministry of Science and technology. In particular, typical alternatives for PAE plasticizers such as dioctyl terephthalate, epoxidized soybean oil and citrate plasticizer (TBC and ATBC) are also encouraged within China's domestic plastic industry.




3.2 Assessing the chemicals used in your toy products and pro-actively phase out chemicals of concern

For the screening assessment of risks of chemicals in toy materials, a toy-specific tool based on USEtox model was developed with the support of UNEP. The USEtox tool is suitable for screening and comparing risks of different chemicals used in toys throughout their life cycle. It can also be used to prioritize known chemicals of concern for phase-out, compare risks of chemicals of concern with potential alternatives, or to include chemical-related consideration into broader life-cycle assessments of products.

Once you type in the CAS number of a chemical used in a toy product and add parameters to describe the toy, USEtox will estimate how much of the chemical may be inhaled during the phase of use and to what extent the toy is likely to cause health impact to users in a quantitative manner. For beginners, this tool offers default options that allows you to do an easy and quick estimate. To get more accurate results, you can customise data input to give detailed features and usage scenario of your product.

USEtox®

3.3 Implementing continued policy and monitoring processes



Depending on your Corporate Social Responsibility policy, this could be a key message to highlight to your shareholders, consumer associations, governmental entities, etc. Besides, phasing out chemicals of concern from your industry can help you to access new markets where chemicals-related regulations are stricter, and will put your company in a front-seat position when chemicals-related legislations are strengthened at a national level.

If you have a pro-active chemicals management process in place, make sure that you continuously monitor and improve the process as necessary. Results from phasing-out chemicals of concern should be reported to your supply chain and the public. Make sure that your main message is clear, concise and relevant to the audience, as you would not communicate the same information to the general public and to your supplier. This can build stronger trust in your brand and help to establish your company as a frontrunner in safe and sustainable toy manufacturing.

3.4 Other relevant initiatives for Chinese producers in going beyond regulatory requirements for chemicals

If you have devoted your company to making safer products, you may participate in certification programs to obtain a label that indicates the premium quality of your products. These certificates are also designed to encourage producers to refine production process and improve product quality to be higher than minimal requirements. For goods in general, the [China Environmental Protection Association](#) (CEPA) establishes [China's Environmental Protection Product](#) (CEPP) certificate. The standard for certification is superior to industrial standards in terms of product quality and environmentally sound production processes.

Similarly, the [China Environmental United Certification Center](#) (CEC) establishes [China Environmental Labelling](#) which is a Chinese version of eco-labelling. With this label, a product should have lower toxicity and environmental impacts. This labelling program follows the principles and procedures of ISO14020, and has joined the Global Ecolabelling Network (GEN) and gained internationally mutual recognition in Germany, Australia, Canada and other countries or regions. It therefore can assist with the product getting a greenlight when selling to foreign markets [6].

3.4 Other relevant initiatives for Chinese producers in going beyond regulatory requirements for chemicals

For toys specifically, the [China Toy & Juvenile Products Association](#) (CTJPA, a member of International Council of Toy Industries) launches its Certified Supplier Initiative targeting Chinese manufacturers whose products are to be sold to international buyers. Participant manufacturers hold a series of certificates including **Product Safety Certificates** valid for the target market, **Safety Assurance Certificates**, **Specified Certificates** requested by individual buyers, and **Export Certificates** and **Social Responsibility Qualifications** [7]. CTJPA also supports toy manufacturers with high-quality, innovative product design resources and market reports for those who are interested in improving their products.



[7] China Toy & Juvenile Products Association: https://www.tjpa-china.org/Certified_Supplier#What_is_Certified_Supplier