



**Department for Business
Innovation & Skills**

Application of Part II of the
Consumer Protection Act
1987 – Consumer Safety –
Report by the Secretary of
State for the Department for
Business Innovation and Skills
For the period 1 April 2003 –
31 March 2008

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Presented to Parliament pursuant to section 42 of the Consumer
Protection Act 1987

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Foreword

The Department for Business, Innovation & Skills (BIS) is responsible for much of the legislation that governs the safety of products we all use in and around our homes. Much of the legislation derives from European Directives such as cosmetics, toys, aerosols and general product safety, whilst other legislation is national legislation with no European basis like furniture flammability, pram and pushchair safety and night ware flammability. A full list of the product safety regulations made under the consumer Protection Act 1987 can be found at Annex D.

Since the last report of 1998–2003, BIS and its predecessors DTI and BERR, has taken a step back from safety campaigns.

We remain a principal negotiator on safety issues within Europe. Through our attendance at the General Product Safety Committee (GPSD) we are able to ensure the UK's voice on safety issues are taken on board during the various EU-wide safety legislation discussions. We must strive to ensure we put in place necessary protection for consumers whilst not over-burdening industry with too much expense which can arise from increased safety legislation.

Alongside an effective framework for market transactions and closure of the information gap between producers and consumers, there is a clear role for BIS on consumer safety and making sure that there are mechanisms in place to deal with instances where products are unsafe. Improving consumer confidence in the goods available for purchase helps ensure the effective operation of open, fair and dynamic markets leading to increased competition and productivity.

Although BIS is responsible for the safety of a wide range of consumer products, a number of other government departments also have responsibilities for consumer safety. For example, the Department for Transport has responsibility for the safety of motor vehicles and the Department for Health through its agency, The Medicines & Healthcare Products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) is responsible for the safety of medical devices.

Consumer Safety

1. Introduction

Under Section 42 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987 (the Act), BIS is required to provide a report on the exercise of its functions under the Act. This report covers the period from 1 April 2003 to March 2008.

2. Changes to the General Product Safety Regulations

The General Product Safety Regulations (GPS) 2005 which implement Directive 2001/95/EC came into force in the UK on 1st October 2005.

On the same date the General Product Safety Regulations 1994 and Section 10 of the Consumer Protection Act 1987 were repealed as they served no further purpose.

In principle, the 2005 Regulations applied to all products (new and second-hand) used by consumers, whether intended for them or not. The caveat to this was that product-specific legislation would continue to take precedence in areas where this has provisions with similar objectives to those of the GPS Regulations. There were also some exceptions to the cover for second-hand products.

The 2005 Regulations maintained the general duty placed on producers and distributors to place on the market (or supply) only products that are safe in normal or reasonable foreseeable use. The principal responsibility for day-to-day enforcement of the Regulations lies with local authorities.

For the first time, the Regulations recognised certain technical standards as carrying a presumption of conformity with the general safety requirement, meaning that products that comply with them are deemed to be safe. Such standards are referenced in the Official Journal of the European Union, (http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/safety/euro_standards/index_en.htm) will take you to the latest list of these European Standards on the European Commission website.

There is a new requirement for producers and distributors to notify dangerous products to the authorities and to co-operate with the authorities in action to prevent risks to consumers. And there is a last resort power for the authorities to order product recall when necessary.

The General Product Safety Regulations 2005 introduce three different duties for notifying unsafe products. Two of these (for products presenting a serious risk in need of urgent intervention, and non-serious risk requiring some intervention) are duties placed on local authorities to notify BIS. The third is a general duty placed on producers and distributors to notify the local authorities when they become aware they have placed on the market, or distributed, an unsafe product.

RoSPA

RoSPA's mission is to save lives and reduce injuries

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents (RoSPA) <http://www.rospace.com> is a registered charity established more than 90 years ago that aims to campaign for change, influence opinion, contribute to debate, educate and inform - for the good of all.

By providing information, advice, resources and training, RoSPA is actively involved in the promotion of safety and the prevention of accidents in all areas of life - at work, in the home, on the roads, in schools, at leisure and on (or near) water.

RoSPA has always been at the forefront of product safety advice. RoSPA's product safety advisor works with many partners including the British Standards Institution, Electrical Safety Council, Trading Standards Institute and Central Government to ensure that the society is represented at the highest levels on all product safety issues. RoSPA advisors are able to offer advice and support on product safety matters and is particularly interested in examples of injuries received through unsafe products.

3. RAPEX

One of the biggest changes since the last report has been the introduction of RAPEX in 2004. The Directive on General Product Safety 2001/95/EC provides the legal framework for RAPEX. In addition the Commission introduced the RAPEX guidelines (Decision 2004/418/EC) which aim to facilitate the effective and consistent application of the provisions of the GPSD related to the notification procedure.

The Community Rapid Information System for non-food consumer products – RAPEX (http://ec.europa.eu/consumers/dyna/rapex/rapex_archives_en.cfm) – is Europe's tool for efficient communication between enforcers and information to consumers on dangerous products. It allows for the rapid exchange of information between Member States via central contact points and the Commission of measures taken to prevent or restrict the marketing or use of products posing a serious risk to the health and safety of consumers. Both measures ordered by national authorities and measures taken voluntarily by producers and distributors are covered by RAPEX.

At its introduction in 2004 it saw an initial 140 notifications registered. In 2008, this number had grown to 1,900. Each year has seen childcare articles, electrical goods and motor vehicles with the highest notifications, and the most common risks were injuries, chemical and choking. See Annex A for examples of RAPEX notifications initiated by the UK.

There are three types of information exchanged through RAPEX.

RAPEX notifications

- Notifications under Article 12: notifications of measures ordered by the national authorities, or actions taken voluntarily by producers or distributors in relation to products presenting a serious risk.

Other Information

- Notifications under Article 11: notifications of measures ordered by the national authorities in relation to products presenting a moderate risk.
- Notifications for information: notifications of measures ordered by the national authorities, or actions taken voluntarily by producers or distributors in relation to dangerous products, disseminated for information purposes due to insufficient product identification.

In 2004 and 2007, 12 new European partners joined RAPEX, bringing new markets and new surveillance authorities to the system, in all 30 countries currently participate in the system – all EU member states, as well as Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein. The massive worldwide recalls of familiar consumer products in 2007, most of which concerned toys, seriously shook the confidence of consumers and underlined the importance of having a product safety system that functions well.

The Commission's RAPEX team has joined forces with the EU's main trading partners, China through its Administration for Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) and the United States through its Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), and laid down the basis for enhanced cooperation and exchange of information.

The UK's RAPEX National Contact Point is located in BIS's Consumer Safety Team (rapex.unit@bis.gsi.gov.uk).

4. Enforcement

Local authority trading standards services discharge the statutory duties of those authorities designated as "weights and measure authorities" to enforce a wide range of legislation aimed at protecting consumers and ensuring fair trade. The range of legislation is considerable, but includes as its core element

- The Weights and Measures Act

- The Trade Descriptions Act
- The Consumer Protection Act
- The Consumer Credit Act
- Enforcement provisions of the Enterprise Act.

In addition to the above legislation and its associated regulations, the service enforces the provision of laws based on European Directives which trade practices and standards of goods in order to achieve uniform standards of consumer protection and fair trade throughout the European Union.

The service also enforces, in many authorities, the provision of the Food Safety Act in relation to the composition, labelling and description of food.

The service is delivered by a number of means, including

- Visits to trade premises to check for compliance
- Investigation of complaints
- Sampling and testing of goods and services
- Provision of advice and guidance to consumers and business
- Taking enforcement action such as suspending the supply of dangerous goods, prosecuting offenders and seeking injunctions against repeated unfair or illegal practices.

Although it is not a statutory duty, many authorities provide support and assistance to consumers, when, needed in order to resolve complaints against retailers, and if appropriate, seek to obtain redress.

There are approximately 210 Local authority trading standards departments in England, Scotland and Wales. The Trading Standards Service is particularly labour intensive, 69% of gross costs are employee expenses. There are around 4,600 officers in 208 local authority offices.

Local authorities are supported by Local Authorities Coordinators of Regulatory Services (LACORS). It provides advice, guidance and support to local authorities throughout the UK. Through a national network of advisers LACORS seeks to ensure that legislation is workable and proportionate and liaises closely with BIS.

VOSA (The Vehicle and Operator Services Agency)

VOSA is the Enforcement Authority for all Automotive Products.

During the period April 1 2003 to 31 March 2008 VOSA invoked no prosecutions and no convictions or dismissals. This is simply because all issues with manufacturers taken up by VOSA that needed a safety recall had one undertaken.

That is all issues that VOSA considered had proven evidence to show that it met the criteria for a safety recall had a full voluntary recall undertaken, registered and monitored.

It has not been necessary to issue a notice to invoke any of the powers that exist under the GPSR 2005 as negotiation has always resulted in the right action being taken whether it be a safety recall action or something more suitable to the evidence.

Over the five year period VOSA have registered 1176 safety recalls which dealt with 5, 135,163 vehicles/component parts.

Of this 933,414 vehicles/or component parts were recalled as a result of VOSA's investigations which resulted in agreement by the manufacturer to initiate a safety recall. That is 18% of the total number of vehicles/components and accounted for 148 registrations. (12%).

The response rate over the 5 year period (that is the percentage per year of vehicles/ components reworked) has risen from 86.32% in 2003 to 90.27% in 2008. This is a rise of just under 4%.

During that time VOSA produced a "Guide to Recalls in the UK Automotive Sector" which was published and distributed in February 2008. This can be obtained directly from us by writing to Vehicle Safety Branch - Room 101, Vehicle and Operator Services Agency , Berkeley House, Croydon Street, Bristol, BS5 0DA or telephoning 0117 9543300.

During the five year period with the introduction of the General Product Safety Regulations 2005, VOSA has continued and intensified its education programme directed towards existing automotive manufacturers and distributors together with new manufacturers or their representatives to the UK market.

In all instances we are acting under the three Codes of Practice that are in place for the automotive safety recall scheme which are supported by the General Product Safety Regulations 2005.

5. The Consumer Protection Act 1987

The Consumer Protection Act came into force on 1 October 1987. Part II of this Act (and Part IV as far as it relates to Part II) consolidates the regulatory and other powers available under the Consumer Protection Acts 1961 and 1971, the Consumer Safety Act 1978 and the amending Act of 1986.

Section 42 of the Act requires the Secretary of State to lay before each House of Parliament a report on the exercise of the consumer safety functions under Part II of the Act at least once every five years. This is the Report for the period 1 April 1998 – 31 March 2003.

6. Powers under the Consumer Protection Act 1987

Powers Exercised by, the Secretary of State

Regulatory Powers

The Power to make Regulations is used both for the implementation of European legislation and for the making of national regulations. Appendix 2 gives a list of safety regulations made under the Act and its preceding legislation.

Section 11(5) of the Act requires that before making any regulations under that section, the Secretary of State must consult such organisations as appear to be representative of the interests substantially affected by the proposal and such other persons as he considers appropriate and, in the case of proposed regulations relating to goods suitable for use at work, to consult the Health and Safety Commission. Notwithstanding this requirement, the Secretary of State may make regulations without such consultation provided that the need to protect the public requires that the regulations should be made without delay and that they cease to have effect after a maximum of twelve months.

7. Prohibition notices

Under section 13(1) (a) of the Act, the Secretary of State may serve a notice on any person prohibiting him from supplying, offering to supply, exposing for supply, or possessing for supply, any relevant goods which are considered unsafe, except with the consent of the Secretary of State and in accordance with the conditions (if any) on which the consent is given. In March 2003 the DTI was alerted by Trading Standards Officers (TSOs) to several incidents around the country of near-strangulation involving young children playing with rubbery balls on a stretchy rubbery string designed to be used like a yo-yo. In practice though children were swinging them round their heads and the rubbery strings were winding tightly round their necks. Although suspension notices were issued by at least two authorities, DTI was aware that these toys were available nationwide and, following in-depth tests commissioned by the Department and a paediatrician's view that the toys were unsafe for children, the Secretary of State issued Prohibition Notices on 24 April 2003 under the Consumer Protection Act against six known suppliers of Yo Balls and signalled that action would be taken against any further supply by others.

8. Notices to warn

Under Section 13(1) (b) of the Act the Secretary of State may require a supplier to publish, at his own expense, a warning about any relevant goods which the Secretary of State considers are unsafe. The Secretary of State may specify the form and manner of the notice, as well as the occasions on which it should be published. It has not been found necessary in the period of the Report to serve any such notice. Often, this is because the Department has been able to secure the necessary co-operation of suppliers without exercising this power.

9. Power to obtain information

Under section 18 of the Act the Secretary of State has power to obtain information required for the purpose of deciding whether to make, vary, or revoke safety regulations or to serve, vary, or revoke a prohibition notice or to serve or revoke a notice to warn. During the period of this Report it has not been necessary to exercise this power.

10. Powers exercised by Local Enforcement Authorities

Section 27(1) of the Act provides that it shall be the duty of every weights and measures (Trading Standards) authority and every district council in Northern Ireland to enforce within its area the provisions of safety regulations under the Act, together with prohibition notices and suspension notices. The Secretary of State has the power under Section 27(2) to transfer the whole or part of the duty to another person or to relieve the authorities of any of their duties, but did not need to exercise this power during the period of the report.

Under the Act, enforcement authorities are empowered to:

- (i) inspect, purchase and test goods for the purpose of determining whether they comply with safety requirements;
- (ii) examine any procedure connected with the production of goods;
- (iii) require books or documents to be produced for examination;
- (iv) seize and detain goods;
- (v) obtain warrants to enter premises if there is reasonable cause to believe that relevant provisions have been contravened and admission has been refused or is urgent;
- (vi) serve a suspension notice on any person whom they have grounds to suspect is contravening any safety provision. This has the effect of prohibiting the person on whom the notice is served from supplying the goods for up to six months. A suspension notice may also require the person on whom it is served to keep the enforcement authority informed on the whereabouts of all the goods in question; and

(vii) in England, Wales and Northern Ireland apply to a magistrates' court for an order that goods be forfeited or destroyed on the grounds that there has been a contravention of a safety provision. Such orders may also be made in Scotland by a sheriff.

Ultimately, enforcement authorities have the power to prosecute persons who have contravened the safety provisions contained in the Act.

The Secretary of State is an enforcement authority for the purposes of the Act.

11. Devolution

Under the Scotland Act 1998, product safety is reserved to the UK Parliament. There are no transferred functions in relation to product safety in the Government of Wales Act 1998 and consumer safety in relation to goods is a reserved matter to the UK Parliament under the Northern Ireland Act 1998. However, Northern Ireland retains responsibility for some safety regulations (see Appendix 2) that were made prior to devolution under the Consumer Protection Act (Northern Ireland) 1965.

12. Northern Ireland

Section 49 of the Act provides that the safety provisions made by or under Part II of the Act shall extend to Northern Ireland. It is a duty under section 27(1) of the Act for district councils in Northern Ireland to enforce safety regulations made under the Consumer Protection Act (Northern Ireland) 1965, under the Consumer Safety Act 1978 and the Consumer Protection Act 1987.

13. Implementation of European Legislation by Regulations

When a European Directive laying down safety requirements for a specific product or class of products is adopted by the Council, that too is typically implemented in the United Kingdom by means of Regulations made under section 11 of the Act often in conjunction with the powers available under section 2 (2) of the European Communities Act 1972 or, by means of Regulations made under section 2(2) alone.

14. Review of Safety Regulations

The need for new or amending Regulations, or the repeal of existing Regulations, is kept under review in the light of information received from various sources, in particular from the public and its elected members, enforcement authorities, consumer organisations, and industry bodies. In addition, the Department takes into account any need for protection identified by its consumer safety research programme and other intelligence and data services.

15. Developments relating to specific products and risks

Disposable Lighters and Child-appealing Novelty Lighters:

In May 2006, the European Commission notified to Member States new requirements for the safety of lighters. This notification signalled the beginning of a phased removal from the European consumer market of disposable lighters that do not have a child-resistant mechanism and all child-appealing novelty lighters.

The Commission's notification (via a renewable twelve-month Commission Decision) essentially declared that disposable lighters that do not have child-resistant mechanisms, and all child-appealing novelty lighters are to be regarded as unsafe and must be removed from the consumer market.

Because of the volume of these lighters already in the supply chain, and the need to allow manufacturers time to switch to child-resistant production, the Commission planned a two-stage removal of these products from the market. A block on the placing of these products on the European market was introduced on 11 March 2007. The supply to consumers of any of these products still on the market was prohibited from 11 March 2008.

Trading Standards have been directed to enforce these requirements using powers available to them under the General Product Safety Regulations 2005.

The Commission Decision is a temporary measure that will be renewed annually pending the completion of a revision to the European standard for child-resistance in lighters (EN 13869:2002). BIS's direction to local authority Trading Standards will be renewed in line with the Commission Decision.

16. Fireworks Campaigns and publications

One area the Department has continued to be active in is fireworks.

Fireworks supplied in the UK - whether they are imported or manufactured here - must be authorised by the Health and Safety Executive. They must also be safe as required by the Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997 (as amended). At present, the benchmark for firework safety is BS 7114.

It is an offence, which can result in a fine of up to £5000 (and/or a prison sentence), to:

- supply (which includes retail sale), unsafe fireworks;
- sell fireworks to persons under the age of 18;
- sell fireworks all year round without a licence to supply;
- possess a category 4 firework if other than a fireworks professional;
- possess fireworks in a public place if under the age of 18;

- set fireworks off after 11pm.

In addition, before storing fireworks, suppliers must either register or licence their storage premises with their local authority or, where large quantities are concerned, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE).

Under the Explosives Act 1875, it is also an offence to let-off fireworks in a public place; or to alter them without a licence from HSE. The penalty for infringement is a fine of up to £5,000.

BIS continues to promote general fireworks safety and our fireworks safety materials are available to download from its website and is available on You Tube.

The Department's Firework Safety Campaign can be viewed on Directgov see <http://campaigns.direct.gov.uk/fireworkssafety/index.html> for further information about using fireworks safely.

Businesses can find information about selling and storing fireworks on the Business Link web-site <http://www.businesslink.gov.uk/bdotg/action/home?domain=www.businesslink.gov.uk&target=http://www.businesslink.gov.uk>

Examples of UK Rapex Notifications April 2003 – March 2008

UK RAPEX Notifications April 2003 – March 2004

2003/04 Type of Notification	Product	Category	Regulations applicable	Type of Measures taken
Art.12	Contemporary Touch Table Lamp	Electrical	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994	Voluntary withdrawal
Art.12	Imitation Dummies/Flashing Dummies	Child care article	Imitation Dummies (Safety) Regulations 1993	Seizure of goods
Information only	Musical Christmas Teddy Bear	Toy	GPSR 1994	Voluntary withdrawal

UK RAPEX Notifications April 2005 – March 2006

2005/06 Type of Notification	Product	Category	Regulations applicable	Type of Measures taken
Art.12 0080/04	Candle wreath	Candles	GPSR	Suspension notice
Art.12 0170/04	Barcelona large black leather sofa	Furniture	GPSR BS 5852:1982 Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations	Suspension notice
Art.12 0050/05	3 gang cable reel	Electrical	Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994 and Plugs & Sockets 1994	Prosecution Seizure of goods
Art. 12 0183/05	2 in 1 Flashing Pacifier with Whistle Necklace	Imitation glow pacifier	The Imitation Dummies (Safety) Regulations 1993 BS EN71-1:2001 Safety of Toys Part One	Seizure of goods
Art.11 A110015/05	Sidewalk Washable Chalk	General product	The Pencils & Graphic Instruments (Safety) Regulations 1998	Voluntary withdrawal
Art. 12 0564/05	Super Powered Laser Pointer Key Chain	Laser Pointer	GPSR 2005	Withdrawal notice issued
INFO0111/05	Industrial Safety Helmet	Personal Protective Equipment	Personal Protective Equipment Regulations 1992	Voluntary product recall
Art.12 0719/05	Oil Lamp Candles – Square Glassware Oil Lamp	Oil lamps	GPSR 2005	Recall notice
Art.12 0044/06	Lighters	Novelty Lighters	GPSR 2005	Suspension notice

UK RAPEX Notifications April 2006 – March 2007

2006/07 Type of Notification	Product	Category	Regulations applicable	Type of Measures taken
Art.12 0225/06	Mini Moto – Version 2	Vehicle/Mini bike	GPSR 2005	Suspension notice Voluntary product recall
Information Only/ Art.12 0390/06	Panther Skateboard	Motorised skateboard	GPSR 2005	Product seized
Art.12 0412/06	Saracen SXL Security Friction Hinge. Egress E3 Restricted Friction Hinge	Window hinges	GPSR 2005	Voluntary product recall
Excluded under Art.11. Safeguard notice.	Sun Star Portable Gas Stove	Gas Appliance	Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1995	Withdrawal notice
Art.12 0757/06	Rotary Hammer Drill 1050W	Electrical	The Machinery Directive 98/37/EC. The Low Voltage Directive 73/23EC. The Electromagnetic Compatibility Directive 89/336/EEC. The Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment Directive 2002/96/EC.	Voluntary product recall
Art.12 0133/07	Marker M1 Demo bindings	Sports equipment	General Product Safety Regulations 2005	Voluntary product recall

Source: BIS Product Safety Team

UK RAPEX Notifications April 2007 – March 2008

2007/08 Type of Notification	Product	Category	Regulations applicable	Type of Measures taken
Information Only INFO0054/07	Squadron 58	Recreational craft	Recreational Craft Directive 2004	Voluntary rectification of fault
Art.12 0898/07	3 in 1 Mould killer.	Chemicals	GPSR 2005. Control of Pesticides Regulations 1986. Chemicals (Hazard Information & Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2002.	Voluntary warning notice
Information Only. INFO0138/07	Vacuum Flask, 1L	Household goods	GPSR 2005	Voluntary withdrawal
Art.12 1324/07	Toothpaste	Cosmetics	Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 2004	Voluntary product recall
Art.12 1359/07	Memory Foam Mattress Topper	Furnishings	Furniture & Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988	Voluntary product recall
Art.12 0104/08	Suspension Wishbone	Automotive Component Part	GPSR 2005	Voluntary product recall

Annex B

Indicative list of Prosecutions under the Consumer Protection Act 1987

Legislation and Safety Regs under the Consumer Protection Act 1987: 01 April 2003 – 31 March 2008	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
The Children's Clothing (Hood Cords) Regulations 1976	13	8	0	0	2
The Cigarette Lighter Refill (Safety) Regulations 1999	13	23	17	14	3
The Cosmetic Products (Safety) Regulations 1989	2	3	2	6	1
The Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1994	30	21	28	27	13
The Fireworks (Safety) Regulations 1997 – Reg 6	32	43	22	26	12
The Food Imitations (Safety) Regulations 1989	0	1	0	0	0
The Furniture and Furnishings (Fire)(Safety) Regulations 1988	9	19	11	5	11
The Motor Vehicles Tyres (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2003	5	1	4	0	2
The Motor Vehicles Tyres (Safety) Regulations 2003	5	5	6	1	0
The Pencils & Graphic Instruments (Safety) Regulations 1998	3	1	0	0	0
The Plugs and Sockets etc (Safety) Regulations 1994	4	4	4	5	4
The Tobacco Products (Manufacture, Presentation and Sale) Safety Regs 2002	2	0	4	5	8
The Toy (Safety) Regulations 1995	15	5	11	12	2
Annual Totals	128	134	109	101	58

Source: Voluntary returns made of local authorities to the Office of Fair Trading.

N.B This is just an indication of prosecutions under various consumer protection legislation.

Annex C

Examples of DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications April 2003 – March 2008

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2003

Date	Publication number	Title
11/06/2003	03/1016	Fireworks Bill 2003: regulatory impact assessment.
30/06/2003	03/997	Safe and successful firework displays.
30/06/2003	03/996	Selling fireworks? Remember, remember.
17/12/2003	03/1666	Regulatory impact assessment: The controls on certain azo dyes and 'blue colourant' regulations 2003.
31/12/2003	03/1616	Seeking resolution: the availability and usage of consumer-to-business alternative dispute resolution in the UK.

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2004

Date	Publication number	Title
19/01/2004	04/579	Regulatory impact assessment: revision of the Price Marking Order 1999.
19/01/2004	04/544	Consultation on proposed changes to the Consumer Protection (Distance Selling) Regulations 2000.
14/07/2004	04/1330	Modern markets: confident consumers. Report on the implementation plan of the 1999 Consumer White Paper.

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2005

Date	Publication number	Title
12/01/2005	05/562	Guidance for business: the supply of extended warranties on domestic electrical goods order 2005.
30/04/2005	05/1044	A traders guide: the law relating to the supply of goods and services.
21/07/2005	05/1423	Final regulatory impact assessment: Mutual recognition of pack sizes and deregulation of prescribed quantities for chocolate and cocoa products.
31/12/2005	05/2136	Guidance for business: changes to the Consumer Protection (Distance Selling) regulations 2000.

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2006

Date	Publication number	Title
11/01/2006	06/644	The weights and measures (packaged goods) regulations 1986: guidance note.

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2007

Date	Publication number	Title
19/01/2007	07/604	The Cosmetic Products (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 2007: consultation on proposals to implement an EC directive on the safety of cosmetic products.
08/10/2007	07/1488	Consultation on an amendment to the Textile Products (Indications of Fibre Content) Regulations 1986 and the replacement of the Textiles Products (Determination of Composition) Regulations 2006.

DTI/BERR/BIS Product Safety Publications 2008

16/01/2008	08/564	Requirements for child-resistant lighters and novelty lighters. Guidance for manufacturers, importers, distributors and retailers.
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Annex D

All Statutory Instruments made under the Consumer Protection Act 1987 (1987-2008)

SIs in force made under the Consumer Protection Act 1987

Year	Title
1987	Asbestos Products (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1987/1979
1988	Ceramic Ware (Safety) Regulations 1988/1647
1988	Consumer Protection (Code of Practice for Traders on Price Indications) Approval Order 1988/2078
1988	Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) Regulations 1988/1324
1989	All-Terrain Motor Vehicles (Safety) Regulations 1989/2288
1989	Food Imitations (Safety) Regulations 1989/1291
1989	Furniture and Furnishings (Fire) (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1989/2358
1989	Low Voltage Electrical Equipment (Safety) Regulations 1989/728
1991	Heating Appliances (Fireguards) (Safety) Regulations 1991/2693
1991	Price Indications (Method of Payment) Regulations 1991/199
1991	Tobacco Products Labelling (Safety) Regulations 1991/1530
1992	Active Implantable Medical Devices Regulations 1992/3146
1992	Cigarettes (Maximum Tar Yield) (Safety) Regulations 1992/2783
1992	Gas Appliances (Safety) Regulations 1992/711
1992	Imitation Dummies (Safety) Regulations 1992/3189
1992	Motor Vehicles Tyres (Safety) (Amendment) Regulations 1992/3087
1992	Oil Lamps (Safety) (Revocation) Regulations 1992/23
1992	Price Indications (Bureaux de Change) (No. 2) Regulations 1992/737
1992	Price Indications (Bureaux de Change) Regulations 1992/316

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