

# 区域间 法规交流快讯

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## 视点

尊敬的 AICM 会员，本期区域间法规交流平台快讯将为您带来以下内容：

### 韩国

本季韩国官方持续修订《化学品分类及标签规定》建议企业持续关注其化学物质是否被新增进入《毒性化学物质清单》或毒性物质的官方分类在清单里的变化，因而采取及时的合规措施，如更新分类、MSDS 和标签。

另外，企业应重点关注近期发布的 K-REACH 修订，环境部将回收废物制造的化学物质纳入豁免确认申请对象，规定了回收废物制造的化学物质的申请周期和申请资料编写方法。化学物质注册与评估、生活化学品、生物杀灭物质和生物杀灭剂的批准等职责和负责的相关人员从韩国环境科学院（NIER）转移到韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）。通过这一职能调整，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）将负责化学品安全管理的整个周期，从化学品的初始注册到作为化学产品的生产和使用，以及现有化学品事故的预防和应对。同时企业应关注韩国环境科学院（NIER）正在增补人体健康和生态毒理测试方法，这些方法均为最新 OECD 测试方法的转化，企业可以适当关注，若正式发布意味着在未来注册过程中和国际接轨的测试方法将被韩国认可。

### 日本

日本发布处理壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚（NPE）应采取的防止环境污染的措施的技术指南（草案）并向公众征集意见，另外，日本经济产业省对进口化审法相关化学物质的清关手续进行了修订，将第 1 类特定化学物质 PFOA 或其盐类修改为 PFOA 及其异构体或其盐类。日本还在 7 月底公示了 164 种化审法下的新化学物质名称，公示

的新化学物质都被付与 MITI 号，并被视为一般化学物质。

### 台湾地区

台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）对其化妆品清单进行了全面更新，发布了包括修订、新规定和废止公告在内的四项公告。台湾劳动部（MOL）修订了优先管理化学品的法规，将高危险化学品使用资料的通报频率调整为每半年一次，并规定使用量达到一定标准时需在 30 日内完成动审查。为了减少动物试验，台湾公布了两份指导文件草案，推广替代动物试验方法（皮肤刺激性/腐蚀性和眼刺激）在化学品注册中的应用。

台湾环境部（MoE）更新了有毒物质和关注化学品的环境许可程序，要求企业在申请相关许可证前提供全面的污染流向示意图，并规定了审核机关的审查期限。台湾 FDA 就修订牙齿美白产品的化妆品分类进行了公众咨询，提议将牙齿美白产品分类进行调整，包括更名和删除某些产品类别，并征求公众意见。

### 菲律宾

菲律宾环境管理局（EMB）通过空气质量理科使用美国环保署 Methods 23 和 TO-9A 方法进行监测二恶英和呋喃的能力建设，并开展了有关二恶英和呋喃有害空气污染物标准值的制定、同时举办了在线烟囱采样认证系统（OSSAS）以及在线烟囱采样监测系统（OSSMS）的实践研讨会。菲律宾环境和自然资源部环境管理局（EMB-DENR）通过协商会议更新环境实验室认可指南草案，来自 DENR 认可的环境实验室的代表、EMB 全国各区域环境实验室的负责人，以及 EMB 政策、规划和项目发展、法律、环境研究和实验室

服务等各部门的主要官员参加了这次会议并提供了相关的建议。EMB-DENR 准备在 2024 年对菲律宾环境合作伙伴计划 (PEPP) 进行重要修订, 优先修订 DAO 2003-14 和 MC 2010-003, 以解决现有不足, 改善数据管理, 以鼓励更广泛的行业参与。

## 印度

印度化学和石化部 (DCPC) 近期发布多项通告, 发布或推迟多项质量控制令的实

施日期。为不影响企业的贸易进程, 建议企业时刻关注印度官方发布的公告, 及时应对相应的产品质量控制令的要求。印度消费者事务部发布 15 种物质的新标准。印度提议开发化工行业平台, 以促进化工企业之间进行交流和技术合作。印度外贸总局发布通告, 修订进口投入品的质量控制令豁免清单。



## Viewpoint

Distinguished AICM members: this issue of Regional Regulatory Exchange Platform will bring you the following:

### South Korea

The South Korean government continuously revised the Regulations on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, and suggested that enterprises should constantly concern whether their chemicals are added to the List of Toxic Chemicals or whether the official classification of toxic substances changes in the list, so as to take timely compliance measures, such as updating classification, MSDS and labeling.

In addition, enterprises should focus on the K-REACH amendments released recently. The Ministry of Environment includes chemical substances made from recycled waste in the application object of exemption approval, and stipulates the application period and method of preparing application forms for chemical substances made from recycled waste. The duties and associated personnel for chemical substances registration and evaluation, approval of consumer chemical products, biocidal substances, and biocides from the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) to the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS). Through this functional adjustment, the NICS will oversee the entire cycle of chemicals safety management, from initial chemical registration to the production and use of chemicals as products, and the prevention and response to existing chemical incidents. Meanwhile, companies should pay attention to updates by the NIER on human health and ecotoxicology testing methods, which adapt the latest OECD

testing methods. Companies should closely monitor this development, as formal publication will mean that these internationally harmonized testing methods will be recognized in South Korea for future registration processes.

### Japan

Japan issued the technical guidelines on measures to be taken for preventing environmental pollution in handling nonylphenol polyoxyethylene ether (NPE) (draft) and solicited comments from the public. In addition, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan revised the customs clearance procedures for imported chemical substances related to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL), and changed the Class I specified chemical substance PFOA or its salts to PFOA and its isomers or its salts. Japan also announced the names of 164 new chemical substances under the CSCL at the end of July. All the new chemical substances announced were given MITI numbers and were regarded as general chemical substances.

### Taiwan

Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has made a comprehensive update to its cosmetics list, issuing four announcements including amendments, new regulations, and repeal announcements. Taiwan's Ministry of Labor (MOL) has revised the regulations on priority management chemicals, adjusted the frequency of notification of information on the use of highly-hazardous chemicals to once every six months, and stipulated that dynamic reviews should be completed within 30 days when the usage reaches a certain standard.

To reduce animal testing, Taiwan has published two draft guidance documents promoting the use of alternatives to animal testing (skin irritation/corrosiveness and eye irritation) in chemical registration.

Taiwan's Ministry of Environment (MoE) has updated the environmental licensing procedures for toxic substances and concerned chemicals, requiring enterprises to provide a comprehensive pollution flow diagram before applying for relevant licenses, and specifying the review period for the review authority. The FDA has conducted the public consultation on revising the cosmetic classification of teeth whitening products, proposing adjustments to the classification of such products, including renaming and deleting certain product categories, and seeking public comments.

### **Philippines**

The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Philippines conducted capacity building for monitoring dioxins and furans using the U.S. EPA Methods 23 and TO-9A through the Air Quality Management Section, formulated standard values for harmful air pollutants of dioxins and furans, and held seminars on the Online Stack Sampling Accreditation System (OSSAS) and the Online Stack Sampling Monitoring System (OSSMS). The Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources of the

Philippines (EMB-DENR) updated the draft guidelines for accreditation of environmental laboratories through the consultative conference. Representatives from DENR-accredited environmental laboratories, heads of EMB regional environmental laboratories across the country, and key officials from various departments of EMB policy, planning and project development, law, environmental research and laboratory services attended this conference and provided relevant inputs. EMB-DENR plans to make major modifications to the Philippine Environmental Partnership Program (PEPP) in 2024, prioritizing the modification to DAO 2003-14 and MC 2010-003 to address existing deficiencies and improve data management to encourage broader industry participation.

### **India**

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India has recently issued a number of notices, releasing or postponing the implementation date of a number of quality control orders. In order not to affect the trade process of enterprises, it is recommended that enterprises always pay attention to the official announcements issued by India, and respond to the requirements given in the corresponding product quality control order in time. India released the user's manual of ChemIndia.



## 韩国 · 化学物质的测试方法相关规定的部分修订案

2024 年 6 月 21 日，根据 2024-35 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了化学物质的测试方法相关规定的部分修订案，主要包括：

### 1. 【附表】化学物质的测试方法

#### 第二章 理化特性测试项目

- 修订了第 1 项 分配系数测试

#### 第三章 生态毒理测试项目

- 新增了第 17 项 鱼类细胞系 RTgill-W1 急性毒性测试；第 18 项 利用转基因 *tg(cyp19a1b-GFP)* 斑马鱼胚胎通过雌激素

受体检测内分泌活性物质测试；第 19 项 快速雄激素干扰活性报告基因测试（RADAR）

#### 第五章 9 项人体健康测试项目

- 新增了第 73 项 体外眼刺激和严重眼损伤测试（人体角膜模型-危害确认测试）；第 74 项 严重眼损伤和刺激测试（Defined Approaches）；第 75 项 遗传毒性测试（哺乳动物红细胞 pig-a 基因突变测试）

- 修订了第 33 条 皮肤致敏测试（局部淋巴结测试，LLNA）

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1496 号）

## South Korea · Partial amendments to the relevant provisions on the testing methods of chemical substances

On June 21, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 2024-35, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the relevant provisions on the test methods of chemical substances, which mainly included:

### 1. [Attached table] Testing methods of chemical substances

#### Chapter II Testing Items for Physical and Chemical Properties

- Revised Item 1: Partition Coefficient Test

#### Chapter III Ecotoxicological Testing Items

- Added Item 17: Acute toxicity test using fish cell line RTgill-W1; Item 18: Endocrine disruptor test using transgenic *tg(cyp19a1b-GFP)* zebrafish embryos for detecting endocrine-active substances through estrogen receptor detection; Item 19: Rapid androgen disruption activity reporter gene (RADAR) test

#### Chapter V Nine Human Health Testing Items

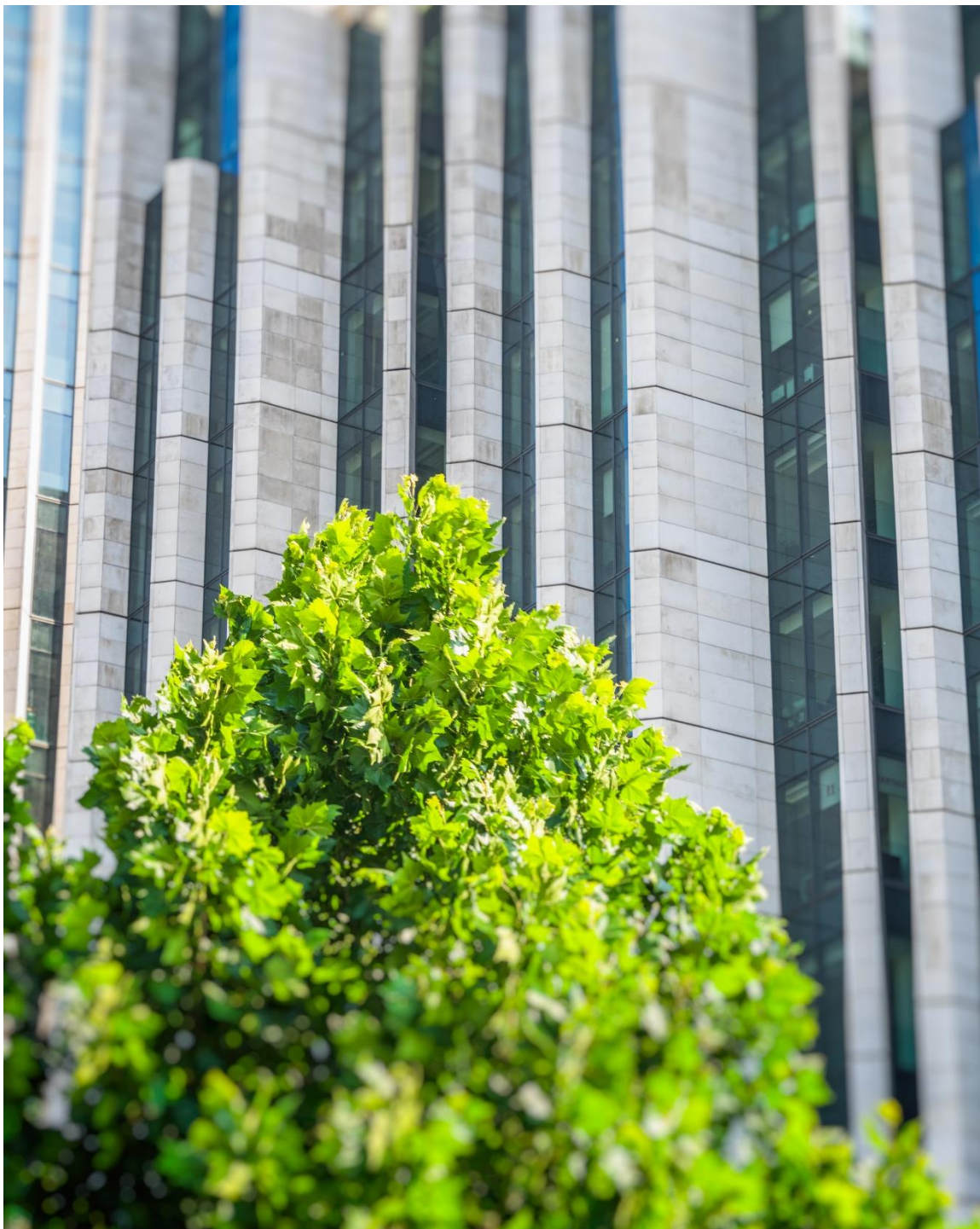
- Added Item 73: In Vitro Eye Irritation and Serious Eye Damage Test (Human Cornea Model - Hazard Identification Test); Item 74: Serious Eye Damage and Irritation Test (Defined Approaches); Item 75: Genetic

Toxicity Test (Mammalian Red Blood Cell  
Pig-a Gene Mutation Assay)

- Revised Item 33: Skin Sensitization Test  
(Local Lymph Node Assay, LLNA)

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1496)



## 韩国 · 化学物质危害评估结果和草案公布

2024 年 6 月 28 日，根据第 2024-32 号公告，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）发布了《化学物质危害性评估结果》，附表中更新了 6 种新化学物质的名称，删除了 1 种新化学物质，修正了 25 种新化学物质和 1 种现有化学物质的危害分类和 35 种现有化学物质的固定编号，并新增了 37 种新化学物质和 20 种现有化学物质的危害分类。

2024 年 8 月 27 日，根据第 2024-70 号公告，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）发布了

《化学物质危害性评估结果》草案，附表中修正了 25 种新化学物质的名称或危害分类，修正了 2 种现有化学物质的危害分类，并新增了 32 种新化学物质和 59 种现有化学物质的危害分类。

**点评：**对于在韩国境内生产或进口供应给下游的企业，需要关注 NIER 更新的危害评估/分类结果，及时更新 MSDS 和标签，并和 NIER 的结果保持一致。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 165 和 168 号）

## South Korea · South Korea announced the hazard assessment results and drafts of chemical substances

On June 28, 2024, according to Announcement No. 2024-32, NICS released the draft of *the Hazard Assessment Results of Chemical Substances*, in which the names of 6 new chemical substances were updated, 1 new chemical substance was deleted, the hazard classification of 25 new chemical substances and 1 existing chemical substance, as well as the fixed code numbers of 35 existing chemical substances were revised, and the hazard classification of 37 new chemical substances and 20 existing chemical substances were added.

On August 27, 2024, according to Announcement No. 2024-70, NICS released the draft of *the Hazard Assessment Results*

*of Chemical Substances*, in which the names or hazard classification of 25 new chemical substances were modified in the appendix, the hazard classification of 2 new chemical substances were modified, and the hazard classification of 32 new chemical substances and 59 existing chemical substances were added.

**Comments:** For enterprises that produce or import products in South Korea for downstream supply, it is necessary to pay attention to the hazard assessment/classification results updated by NIER, update MSDSs and labels in time, and keep consistent with the results of NIER.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 165&168)

## 韩国·《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行令的部分修订案

2024 年 7 月 9 日，根据 34689 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行令的部分修订案，主要内容包括：

由于环境部可以向获得危害数据使用权的企业收取数据使用费，环境部将收取数据使用费的职责委托给韩国环境工团。此外，对于已经注册的化学物质，生产商通过废弃物回收而制造的物质无需单独注册。

2024 年 7 月 23 日，根据 34749 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行令的部分修订案，主要内容包括：

1. 根据该法第 10 条第(1)项修订的新化学物质注册标准改进相关条例（第 10-3 条，第 13 条）
2. 根据该法第 19 条第(3)项的规定，将委托给韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）的与新化学物质申报有关的工作以及与审查化学物质数据是否充分有关的工作委托给韩国环境工团（KECO）（第 31 条第(2)项、第(5)项）
3. 根据该法第 42 条的规定，将采取更正公开信息等措施的权力委托给韩国环境科学院（NIER）、韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）和韩国环境工团（KECO）（第 31 条第(1)项、第(2)项、第(5)项）

根据该法第 42 条第(2)-2 项至第(2)-4 项、第 29 条第(2)-2 项的规定，将与支持中小企业有关的工作由化学物质管理协会（KCMA）移交给韩国环境工团（KECO）或韩国环境产业技术研究所（KEITI）（第 31 条第(4)项、第(5)项、第(6)项）

**点评：**环境部把韩国环境科学院（NIER）的一些职能转移到韩国化学物质安全院

（NICS），以便化学品安全管理政策能够在一个连贯的系统中得到有效实施。

考虑到《化学物质的注册与评估法案》、《生活化学产品及生物杀灭剂的安全管理法案》和《化学物质控制法案》与各机构主要职能之间的联系，环境部将化学物质注册与评估、生活化学品、生物杀灭物质和生物杀灭剂批准等职责和负责的相关人员从韩国环境科学院（NIER）转移到韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）。

之前，三部化学法案在化学品安全领域的政策支持职能被分配给韩国环境科学院（NIER）和韩国化学物质安全院（NICS），由于职能分散，对化学品的综合管理有限。

通过这一职能调整，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）将负责化学品安全管理的整个周期，从化学品的初始注册到化学产品的生产和使用，以及现有化学品事故的预防和应对。

它可以通过将化学品注册阶段获得的危害性和用途等信息与危险化学品后续实际使用设施及使用过程和使用量等工作场所信息联系起来，综合评估来指定危险化学品，并对化学使用设施进行差异化管理。

此外，韩国环境科学院（NIER）将加强其现有的专业能力，例如风险评估和开发替代测试方法。

环境部希望通过这次重组，通过加强三部化学品法案的各个信息系统之间的联系，向相关企业提供有针对性的信息，并有可能利用危害性评估结果、化学品统计和排放信息以及生活化学品和杀灭剂信息等建立化学品的大数据。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p\\_spubdt=&p\\_epubdt=&p\\_spubno=&p\\_epubno=](https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p_spubdt=&p_epubdt=&p_spubno=&p_epubno=)（第 17 和 25 号）

## South Korea · Partial amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* in South Korea

On July 9, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 34689, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, which mainly included:

As the Ministry of Environment can collect data usage fees from enterprises that have obtained the right to use hazard data, it entrusts the authority of collecting such data usage fees to the Korea Environment Corp. (K-eco). In addition, for chemicals that have already been registered, the substances manufactured by producers through waste recycling do not need to be registered separately.

On July 23, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 34749, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, which mainly included:

1. According to Article 10(1) of the Act (Articles 10-3 and 13), related regulations on improvements to the new registration standards for chemical substances have been revised.

2. According to Article 19(3) of the Act, tasks related to the notification of new chemical substances and those related to verifying the adequacy of chemical substance data, which were entrusted to the NICS, have been

transferred to the Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) (Article 31(2), (5)).

3. According to Article 42 of the Act, the authority to take measures such as correcting public information has been delegated to NIER, NICS and KKECO (Article 31(1), (2), (5)).

4. According to Article 42(2)-2 to 42(2)-4 and Article 29(2)-2 of this Act, tasks related to supporting small and medium-sized enterprises have been transferred from the Korea Chemicals Management Association (KCMA) to either the Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) or the Korea Environmental Industry Technology Institute (KEITI) (Article 31(4), (5), (6)). **Comments:** Enterprises shall check whether the biocides they manufacture, import, or sell in Korea are involved in the change or withdrawal of the corresponding buffer period, and take appropriate countermeasures in a timely manner where necessary.

**Comments:** The Ministry of Environment has transferred certain functions of the NIER to the NICS to ensure the effective implementation of chemicals safety management policies within a coherent system.

Considering the interrelationships among the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* (K-REACH), the *Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Act*

(K-BPR), and the *Chemicals Control Act* (CCA), and their respective agency functions, the Ministry of Environment has transferred tasks related to chemical substance registration and evaluation, approval of consumer chemical products, biocidal substances, and biocides, along with associated personnel, from the NIER to the NICS.

Previously, the policy support functions in the field of chemical safety under these three chemicals acts were divided between the NIER and NICS, limiting comprehensive chemicals management due to fragmented responsibilities.

Through this functional adjustment, the NICS will oversee the entire cycle of chemicals safety management, from initial chemical registration to the production and use of chemicals as products, and the prevention and response to existing chemical incidents.

It can designate hazardous chemicals after comprehensive evaluation by integrating

information gathered during the chemical registration phase, including hazards and intended uses, with workplace details such as actual facilities using the hazardous chemicals in subsequent phases as well as the use process and volume, allowing for differentiated management of these facilities.

Furthermore, the NIER will enhance its existing expertise in areas such as risk assessment and the development of alternative testing methods.

Through this restructuring, the Ministry of Environment aims to provide targeted information to relevant businesses by enhancing connections between the various information systems governed by the three chemical acts. This may potentially leverage hazard assessment results, chemicals statistics, emission data, and information on consumer chemical products and biocides to establish the big data resources of chemicals.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p\\_spubdt=&p\\_epubdt=&p\\_spubno=&p\\_epubno=](https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p_spubdt=&p_epubdt=&p_spubno=&p_epubno=) (No. 17&25)



## 韩国 · 《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行细则的部分修订案和草案

2024 年 7 月 10 日，根据 1106 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行细则的部分修订案，主要包括：

由于环境部可以向获得危害数据使用权的企业收取数据使用费，因此，此次修订中明确了授权相关事情和法律实施所需要的具体事项。新增第 27-2 条，设定数据使用费减免的情形；经地方政府批准拟将危害数据直接用于公共用途或者非营利性公共事业时或经公共团体批准拟将危害数据用于非营利性公共事业时，可以减免数据使用费。

2024 年 7 月 29 日，根据 2024-455 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行细则的部分修订案草案，主要包括：

根据《化学物质的注册与评估法案》第 14 条及同法施行细则第 5 条规定，此次修订特别规定了不需要提交证明材料的情况。例如化学物质注册申请过程中，发现可通过境外政府已公开的危害性评估结果

可获取相关材料的豁免依据，则无需提交豁免理由和证明材料。

根据同法施行令的修订，将回收废弃物制造的化学物质纳入豁免确认申请对象，规定了通过回收废弃物制造的化学物质的申请周期和申请材料编写方法。根据本法第 16 条及同法施行细则第 20 条规定，完善了化学物质是否已注册相关官方通知书的通知内容，从而为检查其是否是由回收废弃物制造的化学物质而免于注册提供必要信息。

**点评：**任何人欲将危害性评估所产生的危害性测试数据用于根据国内外法律法规的化学物质注册或危害性审核时，必须获得环境部的批准，此次修订特别明确了经地方政府或公共团体批准拟将危害性数据直接用于公共用途或者非营利性公共事业时，可以减免数据使用费。

《化学物质的注册与评估法案》引入了回收废弃物制造的化学物质的注册豁免类型，企业可提前向官方闻讯相关化学物质的注册情况，之后依据法规要求准备注册豁免申请材料提交申请获得环境部批准。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p\\_spubdt=&p\\_epubdt=&p\\_spubno=&p\\_epubno=](https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p_spubdt=&p_epubdt=&p_spubno=&p_epubno=)（第 22 号）

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>（第 5 号）

South Korea · Partial amendments to and drafts of the detailed rules for the implementation of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*

On July 10, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 1106, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the detailed rules for the implementation of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, which mainly included:

As the Ministry of Environment can collect data usage fees from enterprises that have obtained the right to use hazard data, the amendments define specific matters in connection with the entrustment and other matters necessary for the implementation of the law. Article 27-2 was added to specify the circumstances of data usage fee reduction or exemption; The data usage fees may be reduced or exempted when the hazard data is directly used for public purposes or non-profit public services with the approval of the local government or when the hazard data is used for non-profit public services with the approval of public organizations.

On July 29, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 2024-455, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to and drafts of the detailed rules for the implementation of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, which mainly included:

According to Article 14 of the *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, and Article 5 of the Detailed Rules for Implementation of the Act, the amendments specially define circumstances that do not require submission of supporting documents. For example, during the application process for chemical substance registration, if it is found that the exemption basis of relevant materials can be obtained through the hazard assessment results published by overseas governments, there is no need to

submit exemption reasons and supporting materials.

In accordance with the amendment to the Enforcement Decree of the Act, chemical substances manufactured from recycled wastes are included as the application subjects for exemption approval. The Enforcement Decree also specifies the application period for chemical substances made from recycled wastes and the method for compiling application documents. According to Article 16 of the Act and Article 20 of the Detailed Rules for Implementation of the Act, the content of relevant official notifications of whether a chemical substance has been registered is improved, so as to provide necessary information for checking whether it is a chemical substance manufactured from recycled wastes and exempted from registration.

**Comments:** Anyone who wants to use the hazard test data generated by hazard assessment for chemical substance registration or hazard auditing according to domestic and foreign laws and regulations must obtain the approval of the Ministry of Environment. The amendment specifically clarifies that the data usage fees may be reduced or exempted when the hazard data is directly used for public purposes or non-profit public services with the approval of the local government or public organizations.

The *Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* introduces the types of registration exemptions for chemical substances manufactured from recycled wastes. Enterprises can consult the registration matters of relevant chemical substances from the authorities in advance, and then prepare registration exemption application materials according to regulations and submit the application to the Ministry of Environment for approval.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p\\_spubdt=&p\\_epubdt=&p\\_spubno=&p\\_epubno=](https://www.law.go.kr/nwRvsLsPop.do?pg=2&chrIdx=0&lsKndCd=&cptOfi=1480000&searchType=lsNm&lsNm=&p_spubdt=&p_epubdt=&p_spubno=&p_epubno=) (No. 22)

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68> (No. 5)



## 韩国 · 韩国更新获得批准缓冲期的现有生物杀灭物质名录草案

2024 年 7 月 12 日，根据第 2024-60 号公告，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）发布了获得批准缓冲期的现有生物杀灭物质名录的修正案草案，主要包括：

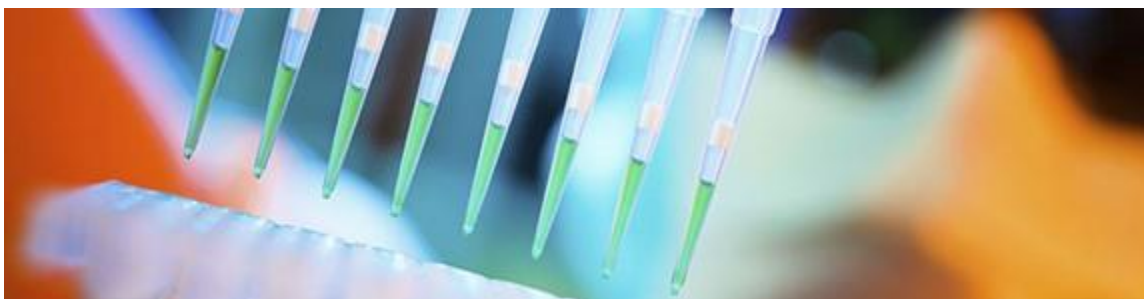
1. 新增了 3 种生物杀灭物质及其批准缓冲期
2. 撤销了 6 种生物杀灭物质及其批准缓冲期

3. 撤销了 6 种生物杀灭剂类型及其批准缓冲期

**点评：**企业应关注其在韩国境内生产、进口、销售的生物杀灭剂是否涉及相应的缓冲期的更改、撤销，以及及时的采取相应的应对措施。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 166 号）



## South Korea · South Korea updated the draft list of existing biocidal substances that was in the grace period of approval

On July 12, 2024, in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-60, NICS issued a draft amendment to the list of existing biocidal substances that was in the grace period of approval. The main contents include:

1. Added 3 biocidal substances and their approval grace periods.
2. Revoked 6 biocidal substances and their approval grace periods.

3. Revoked 6 biocide types and their approval grace periods

**Comments:** Enterprises shall pay attention to whether the biocides produced, imported and sold in South Korea involve the change or cancellation of the corresponding buffer period, and take corresponding measures in time.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 166)

## 韩国 · 《毒性物质清单公告》更新

2024 年 8 月 30 日，根据第 2024-34 号公告，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）发布了《毒性物质清单公告》更新草案，新增了 10 种毒性物质、修正了 2 种化学物质名称。

此外，暂行措施条例（附则）中，规定在通知生效日期之前使用新指定的毒性物质（包括含量标准发生变化的情况）的企业履行《化学物质控制法案》规定的义务

（如进口报关和营业执照、危险化学品标签、处理标准等）的最后期限。

**点评：**在韩国境内生产或进口供应化学品给下游的企业，需要关注 NICS 更新的毒性物质清单，按照《化学物质管理法案》，及时提交化学物质明细表，办理毒性物质的进口申报、危险化学品经营许可证等。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 169 号）

## South Korea · Update of the *Announcement of List of Toxic Substances*

On August 30, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 2024-34, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea issued an updated draft of the *Announcement of List of Toxic Substances*, which added 10 toxic substance and amended the name of 2 toxic substances.

In addition, the Regulation on Provisional Measures (supplementary provisions) stipulates the deadline by which enterprises using newly designated toxic substances (including cases where concentration standards have changed) must fulfill obligations under the *Chemicals Control Act*

(such as customs declaration for imports, business licenses, hazardous chemicals labeling, disposal standards, etc.) before the effective date of the Notice.

**Comments:** Enterprises that produce or import chemicals for downstream supply in South Korea need to pay attention to the list of toxic substances updated by NICS, submit the list of chemical substances in time in accordance with the *Chemical Substances Management Act*, and handle the import declaration of toxic substances and the business license of dangerous chemicals.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 169)

## 韩国 · 《化学品分类及标签规定》更新

2024 年 8 月 30 日，根据第 2024-35 号公告，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）发布了《化学品分类及标签规定》部分修订案，修正了 6 种毒性物质，新增了 10 种毒性物质的分类信息。

**点评：**在韩国境内生产或进口供应毒性物质或含有毒性物质的化学品给下游的企业，需要关注 NICS 更新的危害分类及标签结果，及时更新 MSDS 和标签，并和 NICS 的结果保持一致。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 70 号）



## South Korea · Update of the *Regulations on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals*

On August 30, 2024, in accordance with the Announcement No. 2024-35, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea issued a partial amendment of the *Regulation on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals*, which revised 6 toxic substances and added classification information of 10 toxic substances.

**Comments:** Enterprises that produce or import toxic substances or chemicals containing toxic substances for downstream supply in South Korea need to pay attention to the hazard classification and labeling results updated by NICS, update MSDS and labeling in time, and keep consistent with the results of NICS.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 170)

## 韩国 · 韩国发布现有化学物质注册相关公告

2024 年 6 月 14 日，韩国发布了现有化学物质的毒理数据数据库（DB）运用培训议程。

2024 年 6 月 20 日和 7 月 5 日，韩国发布了政府支援现有化学物质注册咨询服务的现有化学物质清单。

2024 年 7 月 2 日，为了提高 K-REACH 新化学物质申报制度的实效性及优化危害性信息管理，新化学物质申报制度预计在 2025 年 1 月 1 日开始生效，需要申报的最小吨位量级从 0.1 吨/年调整为 1 吨/年。

为此，韩国环境部征集了需要政府无偿支援新化学物质申报的韩国中小型企业。

2024 年 7 月 15 日，韩国环境部公布了第 20 次现有化学物质预注册的结果。

2024 年 7 月 17 日和 8 月 29 日，韩国征集了需要政府支援现有化学物质注册咨询服务和危害性测试数据的韩国中小型企业。

2024 年 8 月 9 日，韩国发布了 2024 年上半年 K-REACH 培训指南文件。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.chemnavi.or.kr/chemnavi/spboard/notice.do>

## South Korea · South Korea issued an announcement on the registration of existing chemical substances

On June 14, 2024, South Korea released the training schedule for the utilization of toxicology database (DB) for existing chemical substances.

On June 20 and July 5, 2024, South Korea released the list of existing chemical substances that the government supported the registration and consulting services of existing chemical substances.

On July 2, 2024, in order to improve the effectiveness and optimize hazard information management of the new chemical declaration system of K-REACH, the new chemical declaration system is expected to come into effect on January 1, 2025, the minimum tonnage to be declared is adjusted from 0.1 ton/year to 1 ton/year.

To this end, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea has collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that need the government's free support to declare new chemical substances.

On July 15, 2024, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea announced the results of the 20th pre-registration of existing chemical substances.

On July 17 and August 29, 2024, South Korea collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that are engaged in consultation services of registration and hazard test data of existing chemical substances in 2024 and needs government support.

On August 9, 2024, South Korea issued the Guideline for Training on K-REACH for the first half of 2024.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.chemnavi.or.kr/chemnavi/spboard/notice.do>



## 韩国 · 生物杀灭剂相关公告

2024 年 6 月 10 日，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）要求注册申请企业提交生物杀灭剂安全评估综合资料（BPDF）。

2024 年 6 月 14 日和 7 月 28 日，韩国征集了需要政府支援的“2024 年度现有生物杀灭物质批准”咨询服务和生产数据的韩国中小型企业。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://chemp.me.go.kr/cop/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR\\_000000000001](https://chemp.me.go.kr/cop/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000001)



## South Korea · Announcements related to biocides

On June 10, 2024, NICS required registration applicants to submit the comprehensive biocide safety assessment data (BPDF).

On June 14 and July 28, 2024, South Korea collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that are engaged in consultation services and production data of approval of existing biocidal substances in 2024 and needs government support.

On June 28, 2024, NICS released an updated the Biocide Safety Assessment System (BRAMS) (Edition 5). South Korea released a collection of questions and answers related to biocide approval.

On July 1, 2024, South Korea issued a guidance document related to the similarity identification of biocidal substances.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://chemp.me.go.kr/cop/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR\\_000000000001](https://chemp.me.go.kr/cop/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000001)

## 日本・日本发布处理 NPE 应采取的防止环境污染的措施的技术指南（草案）

随着壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚（NPE）在 2023 年被指定为第 2 类特定化学物质，日本对化审法施行令进行了相应的修订，并于 2024 年 8 月 16 日公布了《关于在处理 NPE 或者化审法施行令第 9 条规定中含有 NPE 的产品时应采取的防止由该第 2 类特定化学物质引起的环境污染的相关措施的技术指南(草案)》，公开向社会征集意见。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/pcm/detail?CLASSNAME=PCMMSTDDETAIL&Mode=0&id=595124096>

该指南草案规定了制造，使用和处理 NPE 应当遵守的事项，其中包括对处理和储藏 NPE 的设施场地、储藏容器、作业要领的要求和检查管理，发生泄露时的应急措施，以及废水、废液、污泥等的处理，其目的是抑制 NPE 排放到环境中造成环境污染。

该意见征集截止日期为 2024 年 9 月 14 日。

## Japan・Japan released technical guidelines on measures to be taken for preventing environmental pollution in handling NPE (draft)

With the designation of nonylphenol polyoxyethylene ether (NPE) as a Class II specified chemical substance in 2023, Japan revised the implementation order of the CSCL accordingly. On August 16, 2024, Japan released the *Technical Guidelines on Relevant Measures to Be Taken for Preventing Environmental Pollution Caused by Class II Specified Chemical Substances When Handling NPE or Products Containing NPE as Stipulated in Article 9 of CSCL (Draft)*, and solicited comments from the public.

The draft guidelines stipulate the matters that should be observed in the manufacture,

use and handling of NPE, including the requirements and inspection management of facilities and sites, storage containers, operation essentials for handling and storing NPE, emergency measures in case of leakage, and the treatment of wastewater, waste liquid, sludge, etc., for the purpose of inhibiting the discharge of NPE into the environment to cause environmental pollution.

The deadline for soliciting comments is September 14, 2024.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/pcm/detail?CLASSNAME=PCMMSTDDETAIL&Mode=0&id=595124096>

## 日本・日本修订化审法相关化学物质的进口清关手续

2024年8月9日，日本经济产业省（METI）发布了修订化审法相关化学物质的进口清关手续的通知，修订内容如下：

1. 附录 1 的表格中，对序列号 34 进行了修改

2. 附录 2 的表格中，将“PFOA 或其盐类”修改为“PFOA 及其异构体或其盐类”。

此通知将于 2024 年 9 月 10 日起正式实施。

	第 1 类特定化学物质	既有化学物质相关的官报告示的分类参考编号		关税法附录分类
修改前	全氟辛酸（别名 PFOA）或其盐类	PFOA	2-2659	2915.90
		部分盐类	2-1195 2-1176	2915.90
修改后	全氟辛酸（别名 PFOA）或全氟烷酸（仅限结构有支链，有 8 个碳原子）或其盐类（PFOA 及其异构体或其盐类）	PFOA 及其异构体	2-2659	2915.90
		部分盐类	2-1195 2-1176	2915.90

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical\\_management/kasinhou/todoke/tsukan\\_240809.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/todoke/tsukan_240809.pdf)

## Japan・Japan revised the customs clearance procedures for imported chemical substances as stipulated in CSCL

On August 9, 2024, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) issued a notice to revise the customs clearance procedures for imported chemical substances as stipulated in CSCL. The amendments are as follows:

1. In the table in Appendix 1, SN 34 is amended.

2. In the table in Appendix 2, changed "PFOA or salts thereof" to "PFOA and its isomers or salts thereof".

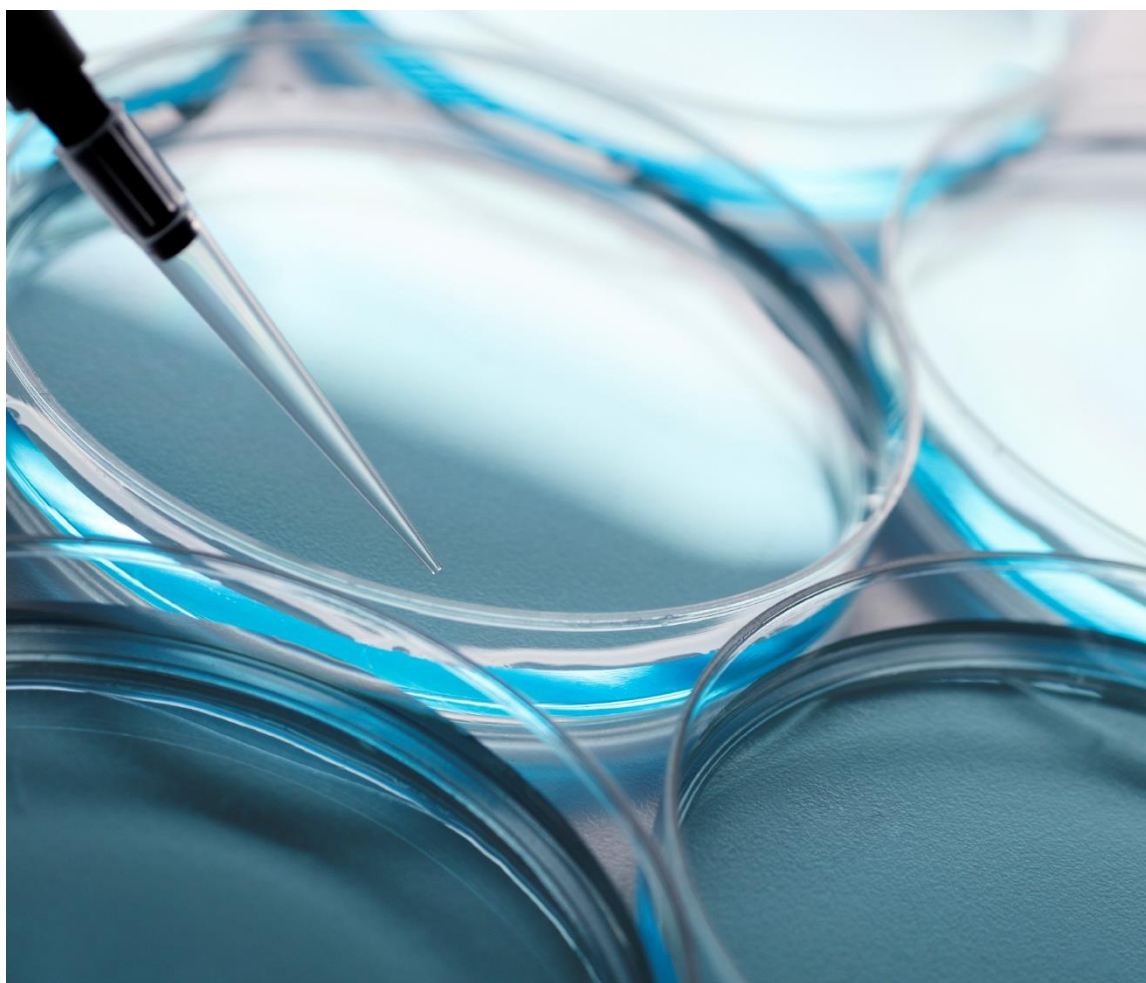
This notice will be officially implemented from September 10, 2024.

	Class I Specified Chemical Substances	Classification ref. number of existing chemical substances shown in official gazettes	Classification in appendixes of Custom Tariff Act
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Before amendment	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or salts thereof	PFOA	2-2659	2915.90
		Some salts	2-1195 2-1176	2915.90
After amendment	Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) or perfluoroalkyl acid (only for those with branched structure with 8 carbon atoms) or salts thereof (PFOA and its isomers or salts thereof)	PFOA and its isomers	2-2659	2915.90
		Some salts	2-1195 2-1176	2915.90

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical\\_management/kasinhou/todoke/tsukan\\_240809.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/todoke/tsukan_240809.pdf)



## 日本・日本公示了化审法下新一批的 164 种新化学物质的名称

根据化审法中关于新化学物质名称公示的相关规定，日本经济产业大臣、厚生劳动大臣和环境大臣在 2024 年 7 月 31 日联合公示了新一批的新化学物质名称及特定新化学物质的判定结果，此次被公示的有 164 种新化学物质。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical\\_management/kasinhou/information/bullein\\_shinkikoji.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/information/bullein_shinkikoji.html)



## Japan・Japan announced the names of a new batch of 164 new chemicals under CSCL

According to the relevant provisions of CSCL on the announcement of names of new chemical substances, Japan's Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry, Minister of Health, Labor and Welfare, and Minister of Environment jointly announced na

mes of a new batch of new chemical substances and the results of the determination of specified new chemical substances on July 31, 2024. 164 new chemical substances were announced this time.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical\\_management/kasinhou/information/bullein\\_shinkikoji.html](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/information/bullein_shinkikoji.html)

通常在日本，进行常规申报的新化学物质，若被判定为不属于第 1 类特定化学物质，则将在申报获批的 5 年后被官方公示名称。根据化审法第 2 条第 7 款的规定，被公示的新化学物质会被归类为一般化学物质，并被付与化审法编号（MITI 号）。

Usually in Japan, if a new chemical substance that is routinely declared is judged as not belonging to Class I specified chemical substances, its name will be officially announced 5 years after the declaration is approved. According to the provisions of paragraph 7, Article 2 of CSCL, the new chemical substances that are publicized will be classified as general chemical substances and given the CSCL number (MITI number).

## 日本・化审法数据库（J-CHECK）等多个数据平台更新

2024年7月31日，日本化审法数据库（J-CHECK）、日本化学物质风险信息平台

（NITECHRI）和日本东盟化学物质管理数据库（AJCSD）均发布了数据更新。

详情请点击以下链接：

[J-CHECK\(English\) \(nite.go.jp\)](https://nite.go.jp/j-check/english/)

[Update history - NITE-CHRI \(NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform\)](#)

[ASEAN-Japan Chemical Safety Database \(ajcsd.org\)](https://ajcsd.org/)



## Japan · Updates to various data platforms including the Japan Chemical Substance Control Law Database (J-CHECK)

On July 31, 2024, the Japan Chemical Substance Control Law Database (J-CHECK), the Japan Chemical Risk Information

Platform (NITECHRI), and the ASEAN – Japan Chemical Safety Database (AJCSD) released data update notices.

For details, please visit the link below:

[J-CHECK\(English\) \(nite.go.jp\)](https://nite.go.jp/j-check/english/)

[Update history - NITE-CHRI \(NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform\)](#)

[ASEAN-Japan Chemical Safety Database \(ajcsd.org\)](https://ajcsd.org/)

## 台湾地区 · 台湾完成化妆品清单更新

台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）发布了四项公告（一项修订、一项新规定和二项废止公告），对其化妆品清单进行全面更新。FDA 修订了一份清单，并针对防晒剂推出了一份新的清单，这两份清单将从 7 月 1 日起开始生效。

修订后的《化妆品成分使用限制清单》将包括数百种新增加的限制使用的化妆品成

分及其在冲洗型和免洗型产品中的最大使用浓度。此前的《抗菌化妆品成分清单》也将被废除，其中的 18 种物质已经被移至修订后的限制成分清单中。

新制定的《化妆品防晒剂成分使用限制清单》包含多种防晒剂，其中包括二氧化钛。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149840](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149840)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149839](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149839)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149838](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149838)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149841](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149841)

## Taiwan · Taiwan updated the cosmetics list

Taiwan's Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has issued four announcements (one amendment, one new regulation, and two repeal announcements) to make a comprehensive update to its cosmetics list. The FDA has revised a list and introduced a new list for sunscreens. These two lists will take effect from July 1.

The revised List of Ingredients Restricted in Cosmetic Products will include hundreds of new cosmetic ingredients prohibited to use

in cosmetics and their maximum use concentrations in rinse-off and leave-on products. The previous "List of Antimicrobial Allowed in Cosmetic Products" will also be abolished, in which 18 ingredients have been moved to the revised List of Ingredients Restricted in Cosmetic Products.

The new List of UV Filters in Cosmetic Products contains a variety of UV filters, including titanium dioxide.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149840](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149840)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149839](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149839)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149838](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149838)

[https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e\\_detail.do?metaid=149841](https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=149841)

## 台湾地区 · 台湾修订优先管理化学品法规

2024 年 6 月 7 日，台湾劳动部（MOL）修订了处理优先管理化学品的规定。根据对《优先管理化学品的指定及使用管理办法》的修改，将高危险化学品使用资料通报的频率，由原先每年 1 次调整为每半年 1 次，使用高危险化学品达一定数量时，应在 30 日内完成动审查的规定。

台湾目前有 1148 种优先管理化学品。这些物质因具有致癌性等慢性健康危害以及火灾和爆炸风险而被指定通报。

为了预防工作场所灾难，MOL 呼吁雇主进行危害识别；审查危险特性和化学品安全数据表信息；设置必要的安全和健康设备以预防危险以及对工人进行教育和培训。

违反规定的公司将被处以 3 万至 30 万新台币的罚款。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.mol.gov.tw/1607/1632/1633/69973/post>

## Taiwan · Taiwan revised regulations on priority management chemicals

On June 7, 2024, Taiwan's Ministry of Labor (MOL) revised its regulations for handling priority management chemicals. According to the revision of the *Administrative Measures for the Designation and Use of Priority Management Chemicals*, the frequency of notification of information on the use of highly-hazardous chemicals will be adjusted from once a year to once every six months. When a certain amount of highly-hazardous chemicals is used, dynamic review should be completed within 30 days.

There are 1148 priority management chemicals currently in Taiwan, These

substances are designated for notification due to their chronic health hazards (e.g. carcinogenicity) and fire and explosion risks.

To prevent workplace disasters, MOL calls on employers to conduct hazard identification; Review the hazardous characteristics and the SDS information of chemicals; Provide necessary safety and health equipment to prevent hazards and educate and train workers.

Companies that do to comply with the regulations are subject to fines ranging from NT \$30,000 to NT \$300,000.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.mol.gov.tw/1607/1632/1633/69973/post>

## 台湾地区 · 台湾建议在化学品注册中采用动物试验的替代方法

台湾公布了两份指导文件草案，以帮助企业使用动物试验的替代方法履行《新化学物质和现有化学物质管理条例》规定的化学品注册义务。

关于皮肤刺激性/腐蚀性采用了四种体外测试方法：刺激性测试采用 OECD TG

439；腐蚀性测试采用 OECD TG 430、431 和 435。

关于眼刺激采用了八种体外测试方法：OECD TG 437、438、460、491、492、492B、494 和 496。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://tcscachemreg.moenv.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/DownloadList.aspx?enc=E6EB68462EA5744CAC1397B9658F80483ECB5F8E9F115C17>



## Taiwan · Taiwan proposes to use alternatives to animal testing in the registration of chemicals

Taiwan has published two draft guidance documents to help enterprises fulfill the chemical registration obligations under the *Regulations on the Administration of New and Existing Chemicals* using alternatives to animal testing.

Four in vitro test methods were used for skin irritation/corrosiveness tests: OECD TG 439

was used for irritation tests; OECD TG 430, 431 and 435 were used for corrosiveness tests.

Eight in vitro testing methods were used for eye irritation tests: OECD TG 437, 438, 460, 491, 492, 492B, 494 and 496.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://tcscachemreg.moenv.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/DownloadList.aspx?enc=E6EB68462EA5744CAC1397B9658F80483ECB5F8E9F115C17>

## 台湾地区 · 台湾修订有毒化学品许可程序

2024 年 6 月 11 日，台湾环境部（MoE）更新了有毒物质和关注化学品的环境许可程序。

根据对《有毒及关注化学物质管制法》（TCCSCA）审批和登记管理办法的修改，企业必须在申请、变更或延长许可证之前提供一份全厂（场）空气、水、废弃物、毒性及关注化学物质污染流向示意图。此

外，如果涉及其他类型的环境许可证或文件的申请、变更、修改或延期，也必须同时提交示意图。

为提升毒性及关注化学物质整体管理效能，新增直辖市、县（市）政府完成证件审查，企业依规定公开核准之许可证、登记文件及核可文件信息后，审核机关应于 14 日内核发许可证、登记文件及核可文件规定。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/850a9f93-1576-4b3e-a713-6724e3a4376a>

## Taiwan · Taiwan revised the licensing procedure for toxic chemicals

On June 11, 2024, Taiwan's Ministry of Environment (MoE) updated its environmental licensing procedures for toxic substances and concerned chemicals.

According to amendments to the measures for the approval and registration stipulated in the *Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act* (TCCSCA), enterprises must provide pollution flow diagrams of air, water, waste, toxic and concerned chemicals before applying for, changing or extending the license. In addition, if applications, changes, modifications or extensions of other types of

environmental permits or documents are involved, the diagrams must also be submitted.

In order to improve the overall management efficiency of toxic and concerned chemical substances, after the municipal and county (city) governments complete the certificate review, and the enterprise discloses the approved license, registration documents and approval document information according to regulations, the review authority shall issue regulations for the license, registration documents and approval documents within 14 days.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/850a9f93-1576-4b3e-a713-6724e3a4376a>

## 台湾地区 · 台湾 FDA 就修订牙齿美白产品的化妆品分类进行咨询

2024 年 7 月 26 日，台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）就修订其化妆品清单中牙齿美白产品和牙膏分类的计划征集意见。

根据建议，第 13 类美白牙齿类将更名为牙齿美白剂\*，牙齿美白牙膏将从该类产品中删除。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteListContent.aspx?sid=642&id=47105>



## Taiwan · FDA conducted public consultation on revising the cosmetic classification of teeth whitening products

On July 26, 2024, FDA solicited comments on plans to revise the classification of teeth whitening products and toothpastes in its cosmetics list.

As recommended, the Category 13 teeth whitening will be renamed as teeth whiteners\* and teeth whitening toothpaste will be removed from this category of products.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteListContent.aspx?sid=642&id=47105>

此外，第 14 类非药用牙膏被修改为非药用牙膏及牙粉。

自 7 月 26 日发布公告之日起 60 天内，请对这些修改提出意见。

\*指一种含有过氧化物的家用产品

In addition, Category 14 non-pharmaceutical toothpaste was modified to non-pharmaceutical toothpaste and tooth powder.

Please provide comments on these changes within 60 days from the date of the announcement on July 26.

\* Refers to a household product containing peroxides

## 菲律宾 · EMB 利用美国环保局 Methods 23 和 TO-9A 方法进行监测二恶英和呋喃的能力建设

这次能力建设活动侧重于使用 Methods 23 方法对排放源进行测试，使用 TO-9A 方法监测环境空气中的二恶英和呋喃，以及评估这些测试结果是否符合 RA 8749 或 1999 年菲律宾清洁空气法。

二恶英和呋喃是垃圾焚烧和工业活动等燃烧过程中产生的有毒有机污染物，会造成巨大的健康风险，包括癌症、生殖障碍、免疫系统破坏和发育异常等。监测和控制这些污染物对于保护公众健康和环境至关重要，因为这些物质可以长距离传播并在环境空气中持续存在。美国环保署 Methods 23 是一种用于测定固定排放源中 polychlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) 和 polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) 浓度的方法。它通常用于空气质量监测，

以评估固废焚烧和化工厂等工业来源是否释放的这些有害化合物，以及排放是否达标。TO-9A 是监测环境空气中挥发性有机物 (VOCs) 的必要方法。

除了环境空气监测和源排放测试外，参与能力建设的相关人士还学习了美国环保署方法的实验室样品处理和提交规程、二恶英和呋喃有害空气污染物标准值的制定。同时也学习了在线烟囱采样认证系统 (OSSAS) 以及在线烟囱采样监测系统 (OSSMS)。OSSMS 旨在简化测试计划提交流程，并协助提交与烟囱采样相关的所有数据表和报告，而 OSSAS 则为第三方公司申请烟囱测试员资格认证证书提供了一个全面的综合流程，包括初始文件筛选、书面考试和基本检查。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/EMB-CONDUCTS-CAPACITY-BUILDING-ON-MONITORING-DIOXINS-AND-FURANS-USING-US-EPA-METHODS-23-AND-TO-9A.pdf>

## Philippines · EMB conducts capacity building on monitoring dioxins and furans using US EPA Methods 23 and TO-9A

This capacity building activity focused on conducting source emission testing using Method 23, and monitoring dioxins and furans in ambient air using Method TO-9A, as well as evaluating reports on these tests for compliance with RA 8749 or the Philippine Clean Air Act of 1999.

Dioxins and furans are toxic organic pollutants produced by combustion processes like waste incineration and

industrial activities. They pose significant health risks, including cancer, reproductive disorders, immune system disruption, and developmental abnormalities. Monitoring and controlling these pollutants are crucial to protect public health and the environment, as they can travel long distances and persist in ambient air. EPA Methods 23 is a method used to determine the concentrations of polychlorinated

dibenzo-p-dioxins (PCDDs) and polychlorinated dibenzofurans (PCDFs) in stationary emission sources. It is commonly used in air quality monitoring to assess whether industrial sources such as solid waste incineration and chemical plants release these hazardous compounds, and whether the emissions meet standards. TO-9A is a necessary method to monitor volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in ambient air.

In addition to ambient air monitoring and source emission testing, the stakeholders involved in capacity building also learned the laboratory sample handling and submission

protocols, and the development of standard values for hazardous air pollutants such as dioxins and furans provided in the U.S. EPA methods. At the same time, they also learned the OSSAS and OSSMS. The OSSMS aims to streamline the test plan submission process and facilitate the submission of all data sheets and reports related to stack sampling, while the OSSAS offers a comprehensive, integrated process for third-party firms to apply for Stack Tester Accreditation certificates, including initial document screening, written examinations, and essential inspections.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/EMB-CONDUCTS-CAPACITY-BUILDING-ON-MONITORING-DIOXINS-AND-FURANS-USING-US-EPA-METHODS-23-AND-TO-9A.pdf>



## 菲律宾 · EMB-DENR 通过协商更新环境实验室认可指南

菲律宾环境和自然资源部环境管理局（EMB-DENR）于 2024 年 5 月 17 日举行了一次协商会议，旨在修订和加强根据 DAO 98-63 建立的指南，即“指定 DENR 认可的环境实验室的指南”。来自 DENR 认可的环境实验室的代表、EMB 全国各地区域环境实验室的负责人，以及 EMB 政策、规划和项目发展、法律、环境研究和实验室服务等各部门的主要官员参加了这次会议。DENR ELR 计划是 DENR 的实验室认证系统，旨在确保实验室遵守现行法律规定的环境测试程序。目前，全国共有

72 家 DENR 认可的环境实验室。EMB-DENR 向所有与会者分享了一份指南草案，征求反馈意见。该草案由 ELR 的外部评审员和实验室认证技术咨询小组（TAG-LR）的成员进行了审查，该小组成员包括来自各个协会和 DENR 认可实验室的专业人员。会议期间讨论的关键问题包括人员组成和资格要求、指定 DENR 认证签署人的标准、能力测试要求以及 DENR 认证环境实验室的责任。与会者的宝贵意见和建议将被纳入最终稿，并提交给 EMB 政策技术工作小组作进一步审核。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://erlsd.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/EMB-DENR-UPDATES-GUIDELINES-FOR-RECOGNITION-OF-ENVIRONMENTAL-LABORATORIES-THROUGH-CONSULTATIONS.pdf>

## Philippines · EMB-DENR updates guidelines for recognition of environmental laboratories through consultations

The Environmental Management Bureau of the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (EMB-DENR) conducted a consultative meeting aimed at revising and enhancing the guidelines established under Administrative Order 98-63, known as the “Guidelines for the Designation of DENR-Recognized Environmental Laboratories,” on May 17, 2024. Representatives from DENR-accredited environmental laboratories, heads of EMB regional environmental laboratories across the country, and key officials from various departments of EMB policy, planning and project development, law, environmental research and laboratory services attended this conference. The DENR

ELR scheme is the DENR’s accreditation system designed to ensure that laboratories comply with mandated environmental testing procedures under existing laws. Currently, there are 72 DENR-recognized environmental laboratories nationwide. EMB-DENR shared the draft guidelines with all participants for comments. The draft was reviewed by ELR’s External Assessors and members of the Technical Advisory Group for Laboratory Recognition (TAG-LR), which includes professionals from various associations and DENR-recognized laboratories. Key issues addressed during the consultation included personnel composition and qualification requirements,

criteria for designating DENR-Recognized signatories, proficiency testing requirements, and responsibilities of DENR-recognized environmental laboratories. Valuable insights and suggestions from participants

will be incorporated into the final draft, which will be submitted to the EMB Policy Technical Working Group (EPTWG) for further review.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://erlsd.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/EMB-DENR-UPDATES-GUIDELINES-FOR-RECOGNITION-OF-ENVIRONMENTAL-LABORATORIES-THROUGH-CONSULTATIONS.pdf>



## 菲律宾 · EMB 将在 2024 年对环境合作伙伴计划进行重大修订

环境和自然资源部环境管理局（EMB-DENR）准备在 2024 年对菲律宾环境合作伙伴计划（PEPP）进行重大修订。PEPP 根据 DAO 2003-14 建立，并得到各种环境法规的支持，在促进行业自律和提高菲律宾的环境绩效方面发挥了重要作用。PEPP 促进政府与私营企业之间的合作伙伴关系，鼓励企业自愿遵守环境法规，并采用最佳的环境管理方法。

该计划分为两个关键类别：Track 1 和 Track 2。Track 1 表扬在环保方面表现优异的机构。这些机构必须至少三年内没有与污染裁决委员会（PAB）产生未决案件，并且必须完全遵守环境法律。此外，机构还必须实施环境管理系统（EMS）、采取污染预防措施和参加与环境有关的企业社会责任（CSR）活动。Track 2 向尚未完全遵守环境法规但致力于改进其实践的行业协会或公司提供技术援助。

今年早些时候，自我监管管理和协调小组（SRMCU）对 PEPP 2023 年的实施情况进行

了审查，确定了几个需要改进的领域。在 2024 年 8 月 16 日举行的最近一次 PEPP 更新会议上，区域协调人（RFPS）和技术评估委员会（TEC）的与会者提出了几个关键问题。其中包括对 DAO 2003-14 和相关的 MC 2010-003 的修订需求，以及对 Track 1 申请人资格标准的重新考虑，特别是关于微型、小型和中型企业公司（MSMEs）的纳入。会议还强调了对 Track 2 的重大关切。目前，由于与 PAB 的指令不一致，特别是在向不合规公司发出违规通知方面，Track 2 还没有实施。还有人提议将 PEPP 重新配置为像菲律宾矿业环境奖（PMIEA）一样的认可计划，由矿业和地球科学推动办公室（MGB）。PEPP-TEC 将优先修订 DAO 和 MC，以解决现有差距，改善数据管理，以鼓励更广泛的行业参与。该计划还旨在开展全面的培训 and 能力建设研讨会，修订评估标准，并实施有针对性的沟通策略，以提高行业内的认识。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/EMB-SETS-MAJOR-REVISIONS-FOR-ENVIRONMENT-PARTNERSHIP-PROGRAM-IN-2024.pdf>

## Philippines · EMB sets major revisions for environment partnership program in 2024

EMB-DENR plans to make major modifications to the Philippine Environmental Partnership Program (PEPP) in 2024. Established under DAO 2003-14 and backed by various environmental regulations, the PEPP has been instrumental in promoting industry self-regulation and enhancing environmental performance

across the Philippines. The PEPP fosters a collaborative partnership between the government and private enterprises, encouraging voluntary compliance with environmental regulations and the adoption of best practices in environmental management.

The program is divided into two key categories: Track 1 and Track 2. Track 1 recognizes establishments with exemplary environmental performance. These establishments must have no pending cases with the Pollution Adjudication Board (PAB) for at least three years and must fully comply with environmental laws. They are also required to implement initiatives such as Environmental Management Systems (EMS), pollution prevention measures, and Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities related to the environment. Track 2 offers technical assistance to industry associations or companies not yet fully compliant with environmental regulations but committed to improving their practices.

Earlier this year, the Self-Regulation Management and Coordinating Unit (SRMCU) conducted a review of the PEPP's 2023 implementation, identifying several areas for improvement. During the most recent PEPP updates meeting on August 16, 2024, several critical issues were raised by Regional Focal Persons (RFPs) and Technical Evaluation Committee (TEC) attendees. These included the need for revisions to DAO

2003-14 and the associated Memorandum Circular (MC) 2010-003, as well as a reconsideration of the qualification criteria for Track 1 applicants, particularly regarding the inclusion of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs). A significant concern with Track 2 was also highlighted. Currently, Track 2 is not being implemented due to inconsistencies with the Pollution Adjudication Board's mandates, particularly regarding the issuance of Notices of Violations to non-compliant companies. There was also a proposal to reconfigure the PEPP as a recognition program like the Philippine Mineral Industry Environmental Award (PMIEA), facilitated by the Mines and Geosciences Bureau (MGB). The PEPP-TEC will prioritize revising the DAO and MC to address existing gaps, improving data management, and enhancing promotional activities to encourage broader industry participation. The program also aims to conduct comprehensive training and capacity-building workshops, revise evaluation criteria, and implement targeted communication strategies to raise awareness within the industry.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/08/EMB-SETS-MAJOR-REVISIONS-FOR-ENVIRONMENT-PARTNERSHIP-PROGRAM-IN-2024.pdf>



## 印度 · DCPC 修订多种物质的质量控制令

1. 2024 年 6 月 4 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-04062024-254543），推迟 High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) 四种用途质量控制令的实施日期。具体如下：

Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging Fertilizers: 2024 年 9 月 6 日

Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement: 2024 年 9 月 6 日

Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement: 2024 年 9 月 6 日

Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution: 2024 年 9 月 6 日

2. 2024 年 7 月 19 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-19072024-255574），进一步更新 Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn 的质量控制令。此质量控制令自发布之日起生效。

3. 2024 年 7 月 26 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-26072024-

255761），进一步更新 Ortho Phosphoric Acid 质量控制令。此质量控制令自发布之日起生效。

4. 2024 年 8 月 2 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-02082024-256006），更新 Morpholine 质量控制令。此质量控制令的生效日期为 2024 年 11 月 1 日。

5. 2024 年 8 月 6 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-06082024-256092），推迟 3 种物质的质量控制令的实施日期。这 3 种物质及其新的生效日期如下：

Acetic Acid: 2025 年 8 月 3 日

Methanol: 2025 年 8 月 3 日

Aniline: 2025 年 8 月 3 日

6. 2024 年 8 月 23 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-23082024-256593），更新 Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers 质量控制令。此物质质量控制令的生效日期为 2024 年 12 月 24 日。

7. 2024 年 8 月 23 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-23082024-256594），更新 Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion 质量控制令。此物质质量控制令的生效日期为 2024 年 12 月 24 日。

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq\)\)/SearchMenu.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq))/SearchMenu.aspx)

## India · India DCPC revised quality control orders for a range of substances

1. On June 4, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-04062024-254543) to postpone the implementation date of the Quality control order for the four uses of High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/Polypropylene (PP). The details are as follows:

Textiles - High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging Fertilizers: September 6, 2024

Textiles - High Density Polyethylene (HDPE)/ Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement: September 6, 2024

Textiles - Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement: September 6, 2024

Textiles - Polypropylene (PP)/High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution: September 6, 2024

2. On July 19, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-19072024-255574) to further update the Quality Control Order for Polyester Continuous Filament Fully Drawn Yarn. The Quality Control Order is effective as of the date of issuance.

3. On July 26, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-26072024-255761) to further update

the Quality Control Order for Ortho Phosphoric Acid. The Quality Control Order is effective as of the date of issuance.

4. On August 2, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-02082024-256006) to update the Quality Control Order for Morpholine. The effective date of the Quality Control Order is November 1, 2024.

5. On August 6, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-06082024-256092) to postpone the implementation date of the quality control order for 3 substances. The new effective dates for these 3 substances are as follows:

Acetic Acid: August 3, 2025

Methanol: August 3, 2025

Aniline: August 3, 2025

6. On August 23, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-23082024-256593) to update the Quality Control Order for Poly Vinyl Chloride (PVC) Homopolymers. The effective date of the Quality Control Order for this substance is December 24, 2024.

7. On August 23, 2024, DCPC issued a notification on the Gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-23082024-256594) to update the Quality Control Order for Polypropylene (PP) Materials for Moulding and Extrusion. The effective date of the Quality Control Order for this substance is December 24, 2024.

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq\)\)/SearchMenu.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq))/SearchMenu.aspx)

印度 · 印度消费者事务部发布 15 种物质的新标准

印度消费者事务部于 2024 年 7 月 15 日在官方公报上发布 15 种物质的新标准，见下表。旧标准在 2024 年 10 月 11 日前仍有效。2024 年 10 月 12 日之后必须遵从新标准。

物质	新标准	旧标准
Chrome Belt Lace Leather	IS 575 : 2024	IS 575 : 1956
zinc chloride	IS 701: 2024	IS 701: 1996
calcium carbide	IS 1040: 2024	IS 1040: 1987
ammonium chloride	IS 1113: 2024	IS 1113: 1965
ink marking for non-porous surfaces	IS 1379: 2024	IS 1379: 1985
ink, finger printing	IS 1380: 2024	IS 1380: 1980
ink, metal stamping black	IS 1440: 2024	IS 1440: 1980
correction fluid for typed errors	IS 11992: 2024	IS 11992: 1986
multi-colour offset printing ink	IS 15864: 2024	IS 15864: 2009
Leather — Wet Blue Sheep Skins	IS 18740 : 2024 ISO 5432 : 2022	IS/ISO 5432 : 2013
liquid sulphur dioxide	IS 2432: 2024	IS 2432: 1993
General Purpose Glass Thermometers	IS 2480 (Part 2) : 2024	IS 2480 (Part II) - 1982
Base Paper for One-Time Carbon Paper	IS 12808 : 2024	IS 12808 : 1089
tannic acid	IS 13208: 2024	IS 13208: 1991
indelible ink	IS 13209: 2024	IS 13209: 1991

详情请点击以下链接：

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq\)\)/SearchMenu.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq))/SearchMenu.aspx)

## India · The Department of Consumer Affairs released new standards for 15 substances

The Department of Consumer Affairs of India released new standards for 15 substances in the Gazette on July 15, 2024, as shown in the table below. The old standards remain in

effect until October 11, 2024. The new standard must be complied with after October 12, 2024.

Substance	New standard	Old standard
Chrome Belt Lace Leather	IS 575 : 2024	IS 575 : 1956
zinc chloride	IS 701: 2024	IS 701: 1996
calcium carbide	IS 1040: 2024	IS 1040: 1987
ammonium chloride	IS 1113: 2024	IS 1113: 1965
ink marking for non-porous surfaces	IS 1379: 2024	IS 1379: 1985
ink, finger printing	IS 1380: 2024	IS 1380: 1980
ink, metal stamping black	IS 1440: 2024	IS 1440: 1980
correction fluid for typed errors	IS 11992: 2024	IS 11992: 1986
multi-colour offset printing ink	IS 15864: 2024	IS 15864: 2009
Leather — Wet Blue Sheep Skins	IS 18740 : 2024 ISO 5432 : 2022	IS/ISO 5432 : 2013
liquid sulphur dioxide	IS 2432: 2024	IS 2432: 1993
General Purpose Glass Thermometers	IS 2480 (Part 2) : 2024	IS 2480 (Part II) - 1982
Base Paper for One-Time Carbon Paper	IS 12808 : 2024	IS 12808 : 1089
tannic acid	IS 13208: 2024	IS 13208: 1991
indelible ink	IS 13209: 2024	IS 13209: 1991

For details, please visit the link below:

[https://egazette.gov.in/\(S\(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq\)\)/SearchMenu.aspx](https://egazette.gov.in/(S(wvlx2hbn5130qfi0ncpgbmaq))/SearchMenu.aspx)

## 印度 · 印度外贸总局发布通告，修订进口投入品的质量控制令豁免清单

外贸总局（DGFT）于 2024 年 3 月 11 日发布第 50/2023-DGFT 号公告，对有关预先授权持有人、EOU 和 SEZ 需要强制性质量控制令（QCO）的进口化学品的规定进行了修订。将免于遵守现行强制性质量控制令（QCO）的化学品范围扩大到化学品和

石化部（DCPC）签发的所有 QCO。该修正案适用于进口用于出口商品的化学物质。

根据 印度外贸总局（DGFT）的说法，对于免于遵守质量控制令的进口物质，制造商需要在进口物质从入境港清关后 180 天内完成成品和货物的申报出口义务。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://taxguru.in/dgft/amendment-qco-exemption-list-import-inputs.html>

<https://product.enhesa.com/1134161/india-expands-qco-exemptions-to-those-issued-by-dcpc>



## India · The Directorate General of Foreign Trade of India has issued a circular to amend the list of exemptions from quality control orders for imported inputs

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) issued an announcement (No. 50/2023-DGFT) on March 11, 2024, amending the provisions regarding imported chemicals subject to mandatory quality control orders (QCO) for pre-authorized holders, EOUs and SEZs; Extending the scope of chemicals exempted from compliance with the current mandatory quality control orders (QCOs) to all QCOs issued by DCPC. The amendment applies to

chemical substances imported for use in exported goods.

According to DGFT, for imported substances exempted from compliance with quality control orders, manufacturers are required to fulfill the export declaration obligation of finished goods within 180 days after custom clearance of the imported substances from the port of entry.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://taxguru.in/dgft/amendment-qco-exemption-list-import-inputs.html>

<https://product.enhesa.com/1134161/india-expands-qco-exemptions-to-those-issued-by-dcpc>

## 印度 · 印度提议开发化工行业平台，以促进化工企业之间进行交流和技 术合作

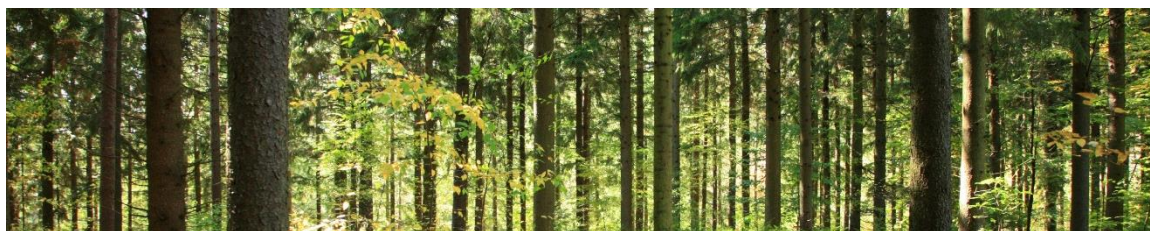
印度化学品和石化部（DCPC）提议开发一个网络平台，以促进化工行业利益相关者之间的互动交流和技术合作。

该平台的目标：

- 作为行业专业人士和学术研究人员交流和探索合作机会的虚拟空间；

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://product.enhesa.com/1206330/india-proposes-technological-collaboration-via-chemicals-industry-platform>



## India · India proposed to develop a chemical industry platform to promote exchanges and technical cooperation among chemical enterprises

The DCPC has proposed to develop a web platform to facilitate interactive communication and technical cooperation among stakeholders in the chemical industry.

Objectives of the platform:

- To operate as a virtual space for industry professionals and academic researchers to communicate and explore collaborative opportunities;

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://product.enhesa.com/1206330/india-proposes-technological-collaboration-via-chemicals-industry-platform>

- 促进技术对接并鼓励建立战略合作伙伴关系；

- 提供项目管理资源和监管指导，以促进合作；和

- 为行业 and 研发组织提供展示技术需求的机会，以促进合作。

- To promote technology transfer and encourage the establishment of strategic partnerships;

- To provide project management resources and regulatory guidance to facilitate collaboration; and

- To provide opportunities for industry and R&D organizations to demonstrate technology needs to facilitate collaboration.

## 近期会议活动

中国（上海）国际化工展览会，2024 年 9 月 19 - 21 日，上海

<https://www.icif.cn/>

上海进博会-中国国际进口博览会 CIIE，2024 年 11 月 05 - 10 日，上海

<https://www.ciie.org/zbh/index.html>

上海国际化工环保展览会，2024 年 11 月 19 - 21 日，上海

<https://china.guidechem.com/exhibition/expoShow/einix9.html>

中国国际医药原料药/中间体/包装/设备交易会，2024 年 10 月 16 - 18 日，陕西西安

<http://www.chinapharm.net/>

Regulatory Summit North America 2024，2024 年 9 月 16 - 17 日，美国华盛顿+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/945202/regulatory-summit-north-america-2024>

PFAS Updates North America 2024，2024 年 9 月 18 日，美国华盛顿+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/977334/pfas-updates-north-america-2024>

Key Regulatory Updates Europe 2024，2024 年 10 月 14 - 15 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/854656/key-regulatory-updates-europe-2024>

PFAS Updates Europe 2024，2024 年 10 月 16 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/952437/pfas-updates-europe-2024>

Global Chemical Regulatory Updates 2024，2024 年 10 月 16 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/952281/global-chemical-regulatory-updates-2024>

Regulatory Summit Latin America 2024，2024 年 10 月 24 - 25 日，线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/976391/regulatory-summit-latin-america-2024>

Regulatory Summit Asia 2024，2024 年 11 月 4 - 5 日，泰国曼谷+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/959792/regulatory-summit-asia-2024>

Global Chemical Regulation Developments Workshop 2024，2024 年 11 月 6 日，泰国曼谷+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1103802/global-chemical-regulation-developments-workshop-2024>

## Upcoming Events

ICIF China, 2024.9.19 – 2024.9.21, Shanghai

<https://www.icif.cn/>

China International Import Expo, 2024.11.05 – 2024.11.10, Shanghai

<https://www.ciie.org/zbh/index.html>

CEEFF, 2024.11.19 – 2024.11.21, Shanghai

<https://china.guidechem.com/exhibition/expoShow/einix9.html>

API China, 2024.10.16– 2024.10.18, Shanxi, Xi'an

<http://www.chinapharm.net/>

Regulatory Summit North America 2024, 2024.9.16 – 2024.9.17, United States of America, Washington DC + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/945202/regulatory-summit-north-america-2024>

PFAS Updates North America 2024, 2024.9.18, United States of America, Washington DC + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/977334/pfas-updates-north-america-2024>

Key Regulatory Updates Europe 2024, 2024.10.14 – 2024.10.15, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/854656/key-regulatory-updates-europe-2024>

PFAS Updates Europe 2024, 2024.10.16, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/952437/pfas-updates-europe-2024>

Global Chemical Regulatory Updates 2024, 2024.10.16, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/952281/global-chemical-regulatory-updates-2024>

Regulatory Summit Latin America 2024, 2024.10.24 – 2024.10.25, virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/976391/regulatory-summit-latin-america-2024>

Regulatory Summit Asia 2024, 2024.11.4 – 2024.11.5, Thailand, Bangkok + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/959792/regulatory-summit-asia-2024>

Global Chemical Regulation Developments Workshop 2024, 2024.11.6, Thailand, Bangkok + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1103802/global-chemical-regulation-developments-workshop-2024>

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