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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、K-BPR 和 K-CCA 下修订，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的批准等任务和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。

近期，韩国为了更好的实施生物杀灭物质批准和生物杀灭剂批准制度，发布一系列相关的指南文件，建议生物杀灭物质、生物杀灭剂和生产生活化学产品的企业持续关注相关的批准规定。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

日本政府在经过连续 3 年以上的数量监测后取消了 5 种优先评估化学物质的指定，并发表了对优先评估化学物质的初级风险评估结果。同时，日本政府发布了一般化学物质、优先评估化学物质及监测化学物质年度报告的通知，要求每年制造或进口

超过一定数量的企业在期限内提交报告。为了实现制造第一类特定化学物质相关手续的线上化，日本经济产业省对化审法实施条例进行相应的修改并发起意见征集。另外，从 2024 年 4 月 1 日开始，日本将包括食品器具、容器和包装在内的食品卫生标准的管理从厚生劳动省转移到消费者厅。

台湾地区

台湾地区化工局（CHA）敦促企业在年中前提交优先化学品（PEC）的标准登录文件；食品药品监督管理局（FDA）发布化妆品原料修订清单、废除特殊用途化妆品注册法规以及设定化妆品产品信息档案（PIF）的截止日期；为了加强工作场所的安全，台湾劳工部发布了《优先管理化学品指定和运营管理办法》；台湾地区环境部（MoE）将 PFHxS 列入其第 1 类有毒化学物质清单；台湾劳工部职业安全与健康管理局（OSHA）计划修订化学品分类和标签的主要标准，修订后的标准将遵循联合国 GHS 第 8 修订版（UN GHS Rev.8）。

菲律宾

菲律宾环境和自然资源部（DENR）和欧盟合作启动绿色经济计划，致力于促进循环经济实践和减少废物产生；菲律宾环境管理局（EMB）制定二恶英及呋喃的空气质量指南，以保障公众健康；共和国法规 11898 号或 2022 年生产者责任扩展扩展（EPR）法合规报告和审核指南发布。

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。印度标准局（BIS）最近正在修订 IS1260，“PICTORIAL MARKINGS FOR HANDLING AND LABELLING OF GOODS PART 1 DANGEROUS GOODS”。该标准初始发布日期为 1973 年，当时普遍做法将危险货物危害标签同时作为安全性标签进行使用，但由于印度目前暂无引入联合国 GHS 制度，

此次的修订草案中仍然引用危险货物的危害标志作为安全性标签并要求粘贴/标记在 DG 的内包装上。因此行业需要密切关注该法规的修订，并尽快，尽可能的建议 BIS 直接采纳 UN GHS 作为安全标签，摒弃直接采用 DG 标志作为危害沟通标签的做法，以和国际接轨。此外印度要求化工和石化行业提交月度数据。



Viewpoint

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

South Korea

This season, 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. Additionally, companies should closely monitor recent revisions under K-REACH, K-BPR, and K-CCA. The Ministry of Environment has transferred tasks 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.

Recently, in order to better implement the approval system of biocidal substances and biocides, South Korea has issued a series of relevant guidance documents, suggesting that enterprises that produce biocidal substances, biocides and domestic chemical products should continue to pay attention to the relevant approval regulations.

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

The Japanese government has revoked the designation of five priority assessment chemical substances following over three years of continuous monitoring and published preliminary risk assessment results of these substances. Simultaneously, the government has issued a notification requiring companies that manufacture or import general chemical substances, priority assessment chemical substances, and monitored chemical substances above specified thresholds to submit annual reports within designated deadlines each year. To facilitate the online processing of procedures related to manufacturing Class I specified chemical substances, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry of Japan (METI) has revised the Implementation Regulations for the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL) and initiated a public consultation. Additionally, effective April 1, 2024, Japan will transfer authority over food sanitation standards, including food utensils, containers, and packaging, from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) to the Consumer Affairs Agency.

Taiwan

Taiwan Chemicals and Hazardous Substances Administration (CHA) is urging

companies to submit standard registration dossiers for Priority Existing Chemicals (PECs) by mid-year. Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recently released a revised list of cosmetic ingredients, abolished regulations for the registration of special-purpose cosmetics, and set a deadline for Cosmetic Product Information Files (PIFs). To strengthen workplace safety, Taiwan Ministry of Labor revises *the Regulations for Governing Designating and Handling of Priority Management Chemicals*. Taiwan Ministry of Environment (MoE), under the Ministry of Labor, has added PFHxS to its list of Class 1 toxic chemical substances. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), also under Taiwan Ministry of Labor plans to revise the primary standards for chemical classification and labeling to align with the eighth revision of the United Nations GHS (UN GHS Rev. 8).

Philippines

The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Philippines has collaborated with the European Union to initiate the Green Economy Program, aimed at promoting circular economy practices and reducing waste generation. The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Philippines has developed air quality guidelines for dioxins and furans to safeguard public health. Additionally, Compliance Reporting and Audit Guidelines for *Republic Act No. 11898, or the Extended*

Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act of 2022, have been released.

India

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India recently issued a number of circulars, released or and postponed the implementation dates of several quality control orders. In order not to affect the trade process of enterprises, it is suggested that enterprises always pay attention to the notices issued by Indian officials and respond to the requirements of corresponding product quality control orders in time. The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is currently revising IS1260, titled "Pictorial Markings for Handling and Labelling of Goods Part 1 Dangerous Goods." Originally published in 1973, this standard historically used hazard labels for dangerous goods also as safety labels. However, as India has yet adopted the UN GHS system, the proposed revision still retains hazard markings for dangerous goods as safety labels, mandating their application on the inner packaging of dangerous goods (DG). Therefore, It is imperative for industries to closely monitor this regulatory revision and promptly advocate to BIS the discontinuation of using DG marks directly as hazard communication labels. Instead, adopting UN GHS as safety labels would ensure alignment with international standards. Additionally, India mandates monthly data submissions from the chemical and petrochemical industries.

韩国·《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行令的部分修订案和草案

2024 年 4 月 2 日，根据 34385 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：

环境部将过去委任给韩国环境科学院（NIER）的权力，如化学物质注册申请的接收、注册结果的决定和通知、新化学物质的申报接收和通知、化学物质的危害性审核和危害性评估、毒性化学物质的指定和公告等，今后委任给韩国化学物质安全院（NICS），以便更有效地开展与化学物质管理、预防和应对化学事故有关的工作。

2024 年 5 月 22 日，根据 2024-330 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草案，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（草案第 10-3 条，草案第 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）（草案第 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）（草案第 31 条第(1)项、第(2)项、第(5)项）
4. 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）（草案第 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）的一些职能协调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—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任务和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。

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处理设施的处理过程和处理量等工作场所信息联系起来来指定危险化学品，并对处理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大数据。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70>（第 210 号）

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>（第 20 号）



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

On April 2, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 34385, 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:

The Ministry of Environment transferred tasks previously delegated to the NIER, such as receiving applications for chemical substance registration, making decisions and notifications on registration outcomes, receiving and notifying declarations of new chemical substances, conducting hazard assessments and toxicity evaluations of chemical substances, designating and announcing toxic chemical substances, etc., to the NICS. This transfer aims to more effectively carry out activities related to chemical substance management,

prevention, and response to chemical accidents.

On May 22, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 2024-330, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments and drafts 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 of the draft), 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) of the draft).

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

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) of the draft).

Comments: The Ministry of Environment has consolidated 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 by integrating information gathered during the chemical registration phase, including hazards and intended uses, with workplace details such as processing procedures and volumes at hazardous chemical treatment facilities, 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 comprehensive big data resources.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70> (No. 210)

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68> (No. 20)

韩国 · 《生活化学产品及生物杀灭剂的安全管理法案》施行令的部分修订案

2024 年 4 月 2 日，根据 34386 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《生活化学产品及生物杀灭剂的安全管理法案》施行令的部分修订案，主要包括：

环境部将过去委任给韩国环境科学院（NIER）的权力，如安全确认对象生活化

学产品的批准、变更批准和变更申报的接收、生物杀灭物质及生物杀灭剂的批准、生活化学产品的安全确认相关检测机构的指定、变更指定和评估等，今后委任给韩国化学物质安全院（NICS），以便更有效地开展化学物质管理。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70>（第 213 号）



South Korea · Partial amendments to the Enforcement Decree of the *Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Act*

On April 2, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 34386, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the detailed rules for the Enforcement Decree of the *Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Act*, which mainly included:

The Ministry of Environment has transferred the authority previously delegated to the NIER to the NICS. This includes tasks such as

approving consumer chemical products subject to safety validation, receiving change approvals and notifications, approving biocidal substances and biocides, and designating, changing designation, and evaluating testing organizations related to the safety validation of consumer chemical products. This restructuring aims to enhance the effectiveness of chemical substance management.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70> (No. 213)

韩国 · 《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行细则的部分修订案

2024 年 4 月 9 日，根据 1086 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，主要内容包括：

在化学物质注册申请程序、新化学物质申报程序、化学物质的危害性审核和危害性评估程序等规定中，将负责单位从韩国环境科学院（NIER）改为韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70>（第 241 号）



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

On April 9, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 1086, 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:

In the regulations governing procedures for chemical substance registration applications, procedures for new chemical substance notification, and procedures for hazard assessment and evaluation of chemical substances, the responsible organization has been changed from the NIER to the NICS.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70> (No. 241)

韩国 · 《化学物质控制法案》施行细则的部分修订案

2024 年 4 月 9 日，根据 1084 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质控制法案》施行细则的部分修订案，主要内容包括：

《化学物质控制法案》施行令的部分修订案（第 34387 号公告）中将过去委任给化学物质管理协会（KCMA）的工作，如化学物质确认的接收和管理、化学物质确认证明文件的接收、信息保密相关业务，2025 年 1 月 1 日起委任给韩国环境工团（KECO）。所以，在施行细则中，将生产或进口化学物质确认申请表、化学物质确认证明申请表、生产或进口化学物质确认证明文件、信息保密申请表等附件进行调整，并将负责单位从化学物质管理协会（KCMA）改为韩国环境工团（KECO）。

危险化学品标签的要求，过去按照韩国环境科学院（NIER）公示的《化学品分类及

标签规定》执行，从现在起，由负责化学物质注册与评估和化学事故预防和应急的韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）确定并公示，以便更有效地开展化学物质管理工作。

点评：化学物质的生产商或进口商有义务确认化学产品中组分是否列入官方指定物质清单并向当局通报化学品信息，以及依据《化学物质控制法案》，申请人如果需要对组分信息保密时，可以向当局申请保密和保密延长，现在的负责单位从化学物质管理协会（KCMA）改为韩国环境工团（KECO）。

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，需要关注危害分类及标签结果，现将 NIER 的公示改为 NICS 的公示。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70>（第 215 号）

South Korea · Partial amendments to the detailed rules for the implementation of the *Chemicals Control Act*

On April 9, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 1084, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the detailed rules for the *Chemicals Control Act*, which mainly included:

In the partial amendment to the Enforcement Decree of the *Chemicals Control Act* (Public Notice No. 34387), tasks previously delegated to the KCMA such as accepting and handling the validation of chemical substances, receiving the

certificates for chemical substance validation, as well as responsibilities related to confidentiality of information has been delegated to the Korea Environment Corporation (KECO) starting from January 1, 2025. Therefore, in the detailed rules of implementation, the following table attached has been adjusted: the Application for Validation of Manufactured or Imported Chemical Substances, the Application for Certificate of Chemical Substances

Validation, the Document for Validation of Manufactured or Imported Chemical Substances, and the Application for Confidentiality of Information. The responsible organization has been changed from the KCMA to the KECO.

Requirements for labeling hazardous chemicals, previously subject to the *Regulations on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals* publicized by the NIER, will now be determined and publicized by the NICS. The NICS, responsible for the registration and evaluation of chemical substances as well as the prevention and emergency response to chemical accidents, will undertake this role to ensure more effective management of chemical substances.

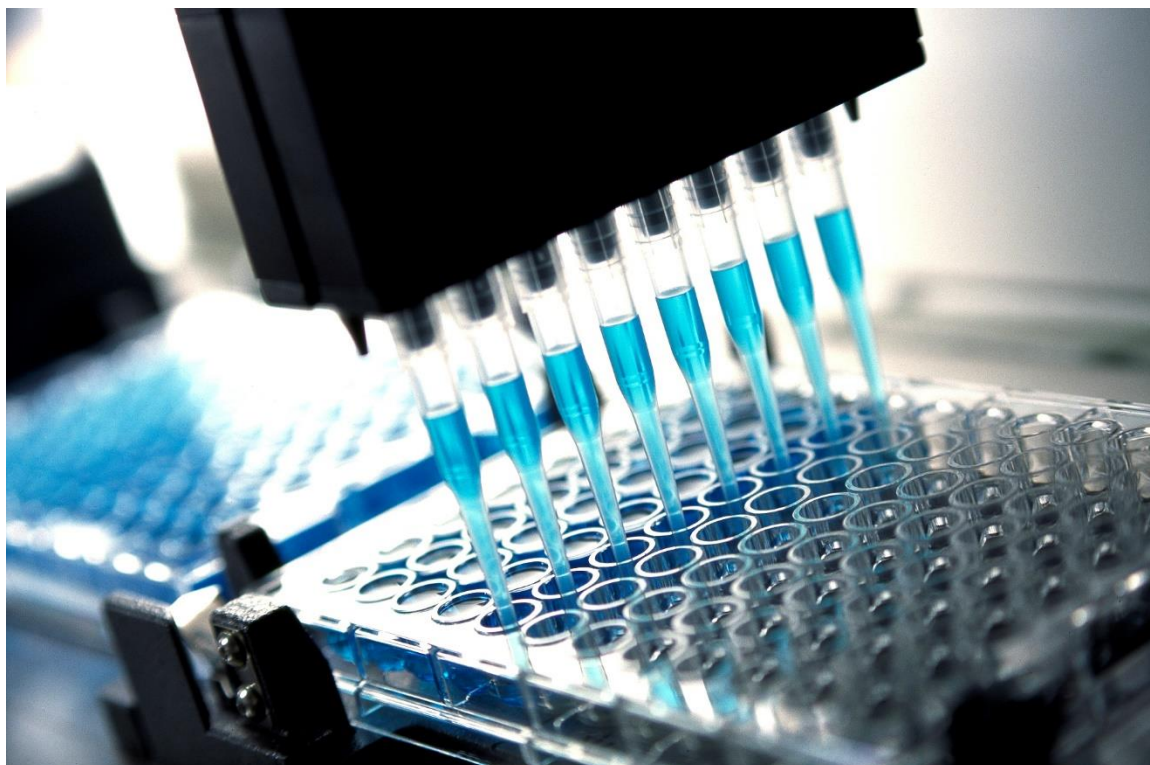
Comments: Manufacturers or importers of chemical substances are obligated to verify

whether the components of their chemical products are included in the officially designated substances list and to report chemical information to the authorities. Additionally, under the Chemicals Control Act, applicants who need to keep component information confidential can apply for confidentiality and extensions of confidentiality to the authorities. The responsible organization for these tasks has now changed from the KCMA to the KECO.

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. The publicity of NIER is now changed to the publicity of NICS.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70> (No. 215)



韩国·《生活化学产品及生物杀灭剂的安全管理法案》施行细则的部分修订案

2024 年 4 月 9 日，根据 1085 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《生活化学产品及生物杀灭剂的安全管理法案》施行细则的部分修订案，主要包括：

在安全确认对象生活化学产品的批准、变更批准和变更申报的程序、生物杀灭物质

的批准、变更批准和变更申报的程序、生物杀灭剂的批准、变更批准和变更申报的程序中，将韩国环境科学院（NIER）改为韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70>（第 216 号）



South Korea · Partial amendments to the detailed rule for implementation of the *Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Act*

On April 9, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 1085, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments to the detailed rules for the implementation of the *Consumer Chemical Products and Biocides Safety Act*, which mainly included:

In the procedures for approvals, change approvals and change notifications of

consumer chemical products subject to safety validation, approvals, change approvals and change notifications of biocidal substances, and approvals, change approvals and change notifications of biocides, the responsible organization has been changed from the NIER to the NICS.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=70> (No. 216)

韩国·毒性物质、限制物质、禁止物质及授权类物质的规定吨位量更新

2024 年 4 月 11 日，根据第 2024-77 号公告，韩国环境部发布了毒性物质、限制物质、禁止物质及授权类物质的允许吨位量的部分修订案，规定了新增毒性物质（39 种）的允许吨位量的上下限。

点评：对于在韩国境内生产或进口供应给下游的企业，需要关注环境部更新的毒性物质的规定吨位量相关规定，在生产、使用、储存时严格遵守规定吨位量。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1421 号）



South Korea · The specified tonnage of toxic substances, restricted substances, prohibited substances and authorized substances is updated

On April 11, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 2024-77, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued a partial revision of the allowable tonnage of toxic substances, restricted substances, prohibited substances and authorized substances, which stipulated the upper and lower limits of the allowable tonnage of new toxic substances (39 kinds).

Comments: For enterprises that produce or import products in South Korea for downstream supply, it is necessary to pay attention to the relevant regulations on the specified tonnage of toxic substances updated by the Ministry of Environment, and strictly abide by the specified tonnage during producing, using and storing toxic substances.

For details, please visit the link below:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1421)

韩国 · 《毒性物质清单公告》更新和草案

2024 年 4 月 30 日，根据第 2024-17 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，在危险化学品物质车辆搬运设施安装和管理相关公告中，将韩国环境科学院（NIER）改为韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）。在毒性物质清单公告中，将毒性物质后增加备注“（包括水合物）”。

2024 年 5 月 30 日，根据第 2024-43 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 11 种毒性物质、修正了 2 种化学物质名称。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1470 号）

<https://nics.me.go.kr/boardList.do>（第 147 号）

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、危险化学品物质经营许可等。

South Korea · Update and draft of the *Notice of List of Toxic Substances*

On April 30, 2024, according to Public Notice No. 2024-17, the NICS issued an update to the Notice of List of Toxic Substances. In related public notices regarding the installation and management of facilities for transporting hazardous chemicals, the responsibility has been transferred from the NIER to the NICS. In the update to the *Notice of List of Toxic Substances*, a note "(including hydrates)" is added after toxic substances.

On May 30, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 2024-43, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea issued an updated draft of the *Notice of List of Toxic*

Substances, which added 11 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:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1470)

<https://nics.me.go.kr/boardList.do> (No. 147)



韩国 · 化学物质的试验方法相关规定的部分修订案草案

2024 年 5 月 27 日，根据 2024-235 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了化学物质的试验方法相关规定的部分修订案草案，主要内容包括：

1. 【附表】化学物质的试验方法

第二章 理化特性试验项目

- 修订了第 1 项 分配系数试验

第三章 生态毒理试验项目

- 新增了第 17 项 鱼类细胞系 RTgill-W1 急性毒性试验；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试验；第 19 项 快速雄激素干扰活性报告基因试验（RADAR）

第五章 9 项人体健康试验项目

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

- 修订了第 33 条 皮肤致敏试验（局部淋巴结试验，LLNA）

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000241&menuNo=13002（第 385 号）



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

On May 27, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 2024-235, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued partial amendments and drafts 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://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000241&menuNo=13002 (No. 385)



韩国 · 《化学品分类及标签规定》更新草案

2024 年 5 月 30 日，根据第 2024-42 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 11 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/boardList.do>（第 148 号）



South Korea · Updated draft of the *Regulations on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals*

On May 30, 2024, in accordance with Notice No. 2024-42, 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 11 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/boardList.do> (No. 148)

韩国 · 现有化学物质注册相关公告

2024 年 3 月 18 日，韩国征集了需要政府支援现有化学物质注册咨询服务的韩国中小型企业。

2024 年 3 月 19 日和 5 月 9 日，为了提高 K-REACH 新化学物质申报制度的实效性 & 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 3 月 26 日，韩国发布了 2024 年上半年 K-REACH 培训指南文件。

2024 年 4 月 1 日，为了 K-REACH 现有化学物质能够在注册缓冲期前完成注册，韩国征集了需要“现有化学物质的毒理数据

数据库 (DB) 运用咨询服务”的韩国中小型企业 & 韩国生产商 & 进口商。2024 年 5 月 3 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 4 月 9 日，韩国发布了已完成注册的现有化学物质清单，并公开了可咨询注册信息的问询电话号码。

2024 年 4 月 11 日，韩国发布了政府支援危害性测试数据的现有化学物质清单。韩国征集了需要政府支援安全评估报告编写服务的韩国中小型企业。

2024 年 4 月 17 日，韩国环境部公布了第 19 次现有化学物质预注册的结果。

2024 年 4 月 23 日，韩国发布了政府支援新化学物质的危害性测试数据的物质清单。

详情请点击以下链接：

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

South Korea · Notices related to the registration of existing chemical substances

On March 18, 2024, South Korea collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that are engaged in consultation services of registration of existing chemical substances in 2024 and needs government support.

On March 19 and May 9, 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 March 26, 2024, South Korea issued the Guideline for Training on K-REACH for the first half of 2024.

On April 1, 2024, to ensure that existing chemicals under K-REACH are registered before the registration grace period ends, South Korea recruited SMEs, manufacturers, and importers who needed 'consulting services on the utilization of toxicology database (DB) for existing chemical substances'. On May 3, 2024, South Korea released the training schedule for the utilization of toxicology database (DB) for existing chemical substances.

On April 9, 2024, South Korea published the list of existing chemical substances that have completed registration and provided a hotline for inquiries regarding registration information.

On April 11, 2024, South Korea released the list of existing new chemical substances for which the government provides hazard testing data and solicited Korean SMEs in need of government-supported services for preparing safety assessment reports.

On April 17, 2024, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea announced the results of the 19th pre-registration of existing chemical substances.

On April 23, 2024, South Korea released the list of new chemical substances for which the government provides hazard testing data.

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 3 月 18 日，低危害生物杀灭物质为主组分的生物杀灭剂可申请特殊产品的批准，为此，环境部发布了特殊产品的批准指南文件。

2024 年 3 月 28 日，韩国征集了需要政府支援的“2024 年度现有生物杀灭剂批准”咨询服务的韩国中小型企业。

2024 年 4 月 18 日，生物杀灭剂中香料组分的危害性和风险性资料相关指南文件。

2024 年 5 月 3 日，韩国化学物质安全院（NICS）正在评估已提交的生物杀灭剂的批准卷宗，次氯酸相关生物杀灭剂设定保质期需要提交降解测试报告和长期储存测试报告。为此，韩国发布了相关测试机构清单和指南文件。

2024 年 5 月 10 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

South Korea · Notices related to biocides

On March 18, 2024, biocides primarily composed of low-hazard biocidal substances became eligible for application for special product approval. In response, the Ministry of Environment issued guidelines for the approval of these special products.

On March 28, 2024, South Korea collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that are engaged in consultation services of approval of existing biocides in 2024 and needs government support.

On April 18, 2024, guidelines were issued regarding the hazard and risk data associated with fragrance components in biocides.

On May 3, 2024, the NICS is evaluating the submitted approval dossiers of biocides. Biocides containing chlorine dioxide are required to submit degradation testing reports and long-term storage testing reports to establish shelf-life parameters. Accordingly, South Korea released a list of relevant testing organizations and guidelines.

On May 10, 2024, South Korea collected small and medium-sized South Korean enterprises that are engaged in consultation services of approval of existing biocidal substances in 2024 and needs government support.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://chemp.me.go.kr/cop/bbs/selectBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000001

日本 · 2023 年度被取消优先评估化学物质指定的物质发布

2024 年 3 月 29 日，日本厚生劳动省，经济产业省和环境省发布以下物质在经过数量监测后被取消 2023 财政年度优先评估化学物质的指定，以及当前需进行数量监测的物质。

根据化审法的优先评估化学物质的风险评估基本办法（修订第 3 版），在评估年度应该对全国制造和进口物质总量在 10 吨

1. 在数量监测后取消优先评估化学物质指定的物质

优先序列号	物质名称	优先指定的依据
9	Bromomethane (aka methyl bromide)	人体健康影响，生态影响
37	Nitrilotriacetic acid	人体健康影响
160	2-tert-Butylamino-4-cyclopropylamino-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine	生态影响
237	Trioctylamine	生态影响
243	N,N-Diethyl-N-methyl-2-[(2-methylprop-2-enoyl)oxy]ethan-1-ammonium salt	生态影响

2. 当前是数量监测对象的优先评估化学物质

优先序列号	物质名称	优先指定的依据
70	Octadecylamine (N-B)triphenylborane	人体健康影响，生态影响
200	Salt of benzyl (dimethyl) (octyl)ammonium	生态影响
242	[Dimethyl(octadecyl)azanium yl]acetate	生态影响
246	Ethyl=2-phenylpropanoate	生态影响
255	4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-dichlorodiphenylmethane (synonym: 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))	人体健康影响
256	Mixture of bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,5 (or 2,6)-diyl=dicyanide	人体健康影响

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/ra/pacs_sur_yokanshi_2023fy.pdf

Japan · Japan released substances removed from the priority assessment chemical substance designation for the fiscal year 2023

On March 29, 2024, the MHLW, METI, and Ministry of the Environment (MOE) announced substances that had their designation as priority assessment chemical substances canceled for the fiscal year 2023 following quantitative monitoring, as well as substances currently undergoing such monitoring.

According to the Basic Guidelines for Risk Assessment of Priority Assessment Chemical Substances under the CSCL (Rev. 3), substances with annual national production

and import volumes below 10 tons or estimated emissions below 1 ton annually undergo annual quantitative monitoring. Under Article 11 of the CSCL, chemical substances that have been subject to quantitative monitoring for three or more consecutive years without posing harm to human health, or damage to the survival or growth of animals and plants in the living environment due to environmental pollution are removed from the designation as priority assessment chemical substances.

1. Substances removed from the designation as priority assessment chemical substances following quantitative monitoring

Priority No.	Substance name	Criteria for priority assessment
9	Bromomethane (aka methyl bromide)	Human health impacts Ecological impacts
37	Nitrilotriacetic acid	Human health impacts
160	2-tert-Butylamino-4-cyclopropylamino-6-methylthio-1,3,5-triazine	Ecological impacts
237	Trioctylamine	Ecological impacts
243	N,N-Diethyl-N-methyl-2-[(2-methylprop-2-enoyl)oxy]ethan-1-ammonium salt	Ecological impacts

2. Priority assessment chemical substances currently under quantity monitoring

Priority No.	Substance name	Criteria for priority assessment
70	Octadecylamine (N-B)triphenylborane	Human health impacts Ecological impacts
200	Salt of benzyl (dimethyl) (octyl)ammonium	Ecological impacts
242	[Dimethyl(octadecyl)azanium yl]acetate	Ecological impacts
246	Ethyl=2-phenylpropanoate	Ecological impacts
255	4,4'-Diamino-3,3'-dichlorodiphenylmethane (synonym: 4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline))	Human health impacts
256	Mixture of bicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,5 (or 2,6)-diyl=dicyanide	Human health impacts

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/ra/pacs_sur_yokanshi_2023fy.pdf

日本・优先评估化学物质的初级风险评估结果发布

根据化审法的优先评估化学物质的风险评估基本办法（修订第3版），日本政府使用2021年度的实际申报信息等，对2023财政年度实施了风险评估（初级）评估Ⅰ并于2024年3月29日发表了评估结果。

根据对96种对人类健康有影响的物质和76种对生态有影响的评估物质进行的风险估计结果，日本政府决定将以下1种对生态有影响的物质转到评估Ⅱ。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/information/ra_240329.html

优先 序列 号	物质名称	优先指定 的依据
221	4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	生态影响

日本政府之后将对转到评估Ⅱ的物质进行详细的风险评估。如果由于危害信息不足而难以进行详细的风险评估，政府将考虑根据化审法第10条第1款实施提交危害信息要求等措施。

Japan・Japan released preliminary risk assessment results for priority assessment chemical substances.

According to the Basic Guidelines for Risk Assessment of Priority Assessment Chemical Substances under the CSCL (Rev. 3), the Japanese government conducted a preliminary risk assessment (Assessment I) for the fiscal year 2023 based on actual notification information from 2021. The assessment results were published on March 29, 2024.

Based on the risk assessment of 96 substances impacting human health and 76 substances impacting the environment, the Japanese government decided to move one substance affecting the environment to Assessment II.

Priority No.	Substance name	Criteria for priority assessment
221	4,5-Dichloro-2-octylisothiazol-3(2H)-one	Ecological impacts

Subsequently, detailed risk assessment will be conducted for the substance moved to Assessment II. If detailed risk assessment proves challenging due to insufficient hazard information, the government will consider implementing measures under Article 10, Paragraph 1 of the CSCL, such as requesting hazard information submissions.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/information/ra_240329.html

日本・一般化学物质、优先评估化学物质及监测化学物质年度报告通知

2024 年 3 月 29 日，日本经济产业省发布 2024 年度一般化学物质、优先评估化学物质及监测化学物质年度报告的通知。根据修订后化审法的规定，一般化学物质、优先评估化学物质、监测化学物质（以下

简称“一般化学物质等”）每年制造或进口超过 1 吨（监测化学物质则是每年 1kg 或以上）的企业必须向经济产业大臣进行数量通报。

报告方法	通报期限	受理方法
电子申请	4 月 1 日～7 月 31 日	e-Gov
光盘	4 月 1 日～7 月 31 日（必须到达）	邮局发送
书面	4 月 1 日～6 月 30 日（必须到达）	邮局发送

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/general-chemical.html

Japan · Japan issued a notification requiring annual reports on general chemical substances, priority assessment chemical substances, and monitored chemical substances.

On March 29, 2024, the METI issued a notification for 2024 requiring annual reports on general chemical substances, priority assessment chemical substances, and monitored chemical substances. According to the revised CSCL, companies that manufacture or import general chemical substances, priority assessment

chemical substances, and monitored chemical substances (referred to collectively as "general chemical substances, etc.") in quantities exceeding 1 ton per year (or 1 kg per year for monitored chemical substances) are required to submit quantity reports to the METI annually.

Method of reporting	Period of reporting	Method of acceptance
Electronic application	April 1 to July 31	e-Gov
CDs	April 1 to July 31 (must be received)	Postal service
Written documents	April 1 to June 30 (must be received)	Postal service

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/general-chemical.html

日本 · 日本政府要求企业加深对化审法的理解和确认合规管理体系

日本厚生劳动省，经济产业省和环境省于 2024 年 3 月 29 日联合发表了根据化审法制造和进口新化学物质时相关注意事项的通知。此次通知发布的背景是近年来出现了一些未通过化审法正式程序的违规案件并列举了以下实际发生的违规行为。

案例 1：在开发新产品时，企业查阅了化审法的申报信息，发现多年来被当作已有化学物质处理的具有类似成分的物质，实际上是新化学物质，未根据化审法相关规定进行申报却在进行生产活动。（违反该法第 3 条第 1 款）

案例 2：经过少量新化学物质确认的物质由多个部门生产，但由于部门之间缺乏协调沟通，没有注意到该物质的整体产量超过了确认的数量。（违反该法第 3 条第 1 款第 5 项）

案例 3：由于企业内部缺乏培训，生产数量的计算方法不正确，并且由于个人管理没有组织确认系统，没有注意到产量超过了少量新化学物质的确认数量。（违反该法第 3 条第 1 款第 5 项）

案例 4：企业没有认识到化审法在经过 2010 年修订后操作上的变化，甚至在修订后依然按照修订前的法规将具有相似结构的聚合物视为同一物质（按照新法规其中有多种新物质），仅针对一种物质提出了少量新化学物质申报（本来应该每种物质都需要申报），并实际制造了多种新化学物质。（违反该法第 3 条第 1 款）

造成此类违规行为的主要因素是：

- （1）对化审法中关于制造和进口新化学物质的制度缺乏了解；
- （2）遵守化审法的合规管理体制薄弱；
- （3）化审法申报情况的集中管理系统（数据库等）未建立或未运行。

在大多数情况下，上述违规行为是同时发生的。

因此，日本官方要求制造和进口化学物质的企业再次确认企业内部对化审法的理解和法律合规的管理体系。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/images/240329_attention.pdf

Japan · The Japanese government mandates that companies deepen their understanding of the CSCL and verify compliance management systems

On March 29, 2024, the MHLW and MOE jointly issued a notification outlining precautions for manufacturing and importing new chemical substances under

the CSCL to address instances of non-compliance with formal procedures of the CSCL, and listing the following actual violations:

Case 1: While developing a new product, a company consulted the notification information under the CSCL and discovered that a substance with similar composition, which had been treated as an existing chemical substance for many years, was actually a new chemical substance. The company failed to file the required notification according to the relevant provisions of the CSCL and proceeded with production activities. (Violation of Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the CSCL)

Case 2: A substance confirmed as a small quantity new chemical substance was produced by multiple departments. However, due to lack of coordination and communication among the departments, it was not recognized that the total production volume of the substance exceeded the confirmed small quantity limit. (Violation of Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the CSCL)

Case 3: Due to inadequate internal training within the company, incorrect methods were used to calculate production quantities. Additionally, the absence of an organized verification system at the individual management level led to failure to notice that the production volume exceeded the confirmed limit for small quantity new chemical substances. (Violation of Item 5, Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the CSCL)

Case 4: The company did not recognize operational changes in the CSCL after its

revision in 2010. Despite the revised CSCL categorizing polymers with similar structures as multiple new substances, they continued to treat them as the same substance under the pre-revised regulations. Consequently, they submitted a notification for a small quantity new chemical substance for only one type (when each substance should have been notified separately) and actually manufactured multiple new chemical substances. (Violation of Paragraph 1, Article 3 of the CSCL)

The primary factors contributing to these violations include:

- (1) Lack of understanding of the regulatory regime under the CSCL for the manufacture and import of new chemical substances;
- (2) Weak compliance management system for compliance with the CSCL; and
- (3) Absence or non-operation of a centralized management system (such as a database) for tracking notification status under the CSCL.

In most cases, these violations occur simultaneously.

Therefore, Japanese authorities are requiring companies that manufacture and import chemical substances to reaffirm their internal understanding of the CSCL and ensure compliance with legal management systems.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/images/240329_attention.pdf

日本·经济产业省发起关于部分修改化审法实施条例的省令的意见征集

为了实现制造第一类特定化学物质相关的手续的线上化，经济产业省（METI）将对化审法实施条例进行必要的修改，并在2024年5月25日发起对“部分修改经济产业省相关的化审法实施条例的省令（草案）”的意见征集，此次征求意见将于6月23日截止。

第一类特定化学物质是指由内阁政令指定的持续可降解、高蓄积性或可能对人类造成长期毒性或对高级捕食动物造成长期毒性的物质。当化学物质被指定为第一类特定化学物质时，原则上禁止其制造、进口和使用，并且禁止进口使用内阁令规定的第一类特定化学物质的产品。

此次省令修订将对以下3点进行修订：

（一）与“轻微变化”有关的措施（《条例》第3条之2）

化审法第21条第1款将第一类特定化学物质的生产许可企业的制造设备的“轻微变化”的定义为以下两项要求。

（i）不会造成第一类特定化学物质泄漏的制造设备的变化。

（ii）不会改变第一类特定化学物质制造能力的制造设备的变化。

（二）与年度报告有关的措施（《条例》第9条）

《实施条例》第9条第1款规定了第一类特定化学物质生产许可企业每月生产数量和每月库存数量的年度报告格式，还规定了第一类特定化学物质的申报使用者需提交的每月使用量和每月储存量的年度报告格式。

同时，《实施条例》第20条规定，使用电子信息处理系统提交时应与已经规定的第一类特定化学物质的申请方法相同。

（三）数字化相关措施（《条例》第21条）

对本条例第21条的规定进行修正：使用电子信息处理系统提交第一类特定化学物质的申请和通报预计制造和进口第二类特定化学物质或使用第二类特定化学物质的产品数量时，可以通过电子签名提出申请。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/Public?CLASSNAME=PCMMSTDDETAIL&id=595124061&Mode=0>

Japan · The METI initiated a public consultation on partial amendments to the Implementation Regulations of the CSCL

To facilitate the online processing of procedures related to manufacturing Class I specified chemical substances, the METI will

undertake necessary amendments to the Implementation Regulations of the CSCL. On May 25, 2024, the METI launched the public

consultation on the "*Ministerial Decree for Partial Amendments to the Implementation Regulations of the Chemical Substances Control Law Related to METI* (Draft)," which will conclude on June 23.

Class I Specified Chemical Substances are substances designated by Cabinet Decree as persistent, bioaccumulative, or potentially causing long-term toxicity to humans or higher-level predators. When a chemical substance is designated as a Class I Specified Chemical Substance, its manufacture, import, and use are generally prohibited, and products containing Class I Specified Chemical Substances as regulated by Cabinet Decree are also prohibited from importation.

The proposed amendments by the Ministerial Decree focus on the following three points:

(I) Measures relating to "minor changes" (Article 3 (2) of the *Implementation Regulations*)

Paragraph 1, Article 21 of the CSCL defines "minor changes" to the manufacturing facilities of companies licensed to produce Class I Specified Chemical Substances as meeting the following two requirements:

(i) Changes to manufacturing equipment that do not cause leakage of Class I Specified Chemical Substances; and

(ii) Changes to manufacturing equipment that do not alter the manufacturing capacity of Class I Specified Chemical Substances.

(II) Measures relating to annual reports (Article 9 of the *Implementation Regulations*)

Paragraph 1, Article 9 of the *Implementation Regulations* specifies the annual reporting formats for monthly production and inventory quantities of Class I Specified Chemical Substances by manufacturing permit holders, as well as the annual reporting formats for monthly usage and storage quantities required from users notifying Class I Specified Chemical Substances.

Additionally, Article 20 of the *Implementation Regulations* specifies that when submitting via an electronic information processing system, the methods should be consistent with those already stipulated for applying Class I Specified Chemical Substances.

(III) Measures related to digitalization (Article 21 of the *Implementation Regulations*)

Amendments to Article 21 of the *Implementation Regulations*: When submitting an application and notification for Class I Specified Chemical Substances via an electronic information processing system, applicants may utilize electronic signatures for predicting the quantities of Class II Specified Chemical Substances to be manufactured and imported, or of products utilizing Class II Specified Chemical Substances.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/Public?CLASSNAME=PCMMSTDETAIL&id=595124061&Mode=0>

日本・政府公开征集对食品器具、容器和包装正清单物质增补的意见

由于《食品卫生法》的修订，对于食品器具、容器和包装的主要材料，合成树脂，日本已于 2020 年 6 月 1 日引入了正清单制度，并在 2023 年 11 月 30 日发布了修订版正清单，此次修订版正清单将于 2025 年 6 月 1 日正式生效。

在 2024 年 3 月 12 日召开的药事和食品卫生委员会食品卫生分科会上，器具、容器和包装小组委员会审议并通过了清单的进

一步修订，对《食品、添加剂等规格标准》（厚生省第 370 号通知）附录 1 表 2（添加剂）进行了如下修改。

消费者厅也在 5 月 24 日~6 月 22 日之间就本次修订公开向公众征求意见。

另外，从 2024 年 4 月 1 日开始，日本将包括食品器具、容器和包装在内的食品卫生标准的管理从厚生劳动省转移到消费者厅。

修改内容	序列号	物质名称
按材料类别划分的使用限制（%）的变更	129	polymer mainly composed of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate / diethylenetriamine / valerolactone / 2-phenoxyethanol / hexamethylene diisocyanate, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated
特别事项的变更	143	ethoxylated and/or propoxylated glycerol
按材料类别划分的使用限制（%）的变更	147	polymer mainly composed of toluene diisocyanate / butanol / N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated
按材料类别划分的使用限制（%）的变更	698	dibutyl fumarate
新增物质	828	polymer consisting mainly of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and butyl acrylate
新增物质	829	polymers consisting mainly of indene and benzofuran
新增物质	830	sodium salt of esters consisting of ethoxylated alkyl alcohols and phosphinic acid
新增物质	831	polymer mainly composed of epichlorohydrin and bisphenol A
新增物质	832	amide consisting of oleic acid and tetraethylene pentamine
新增物质	833	hydrolyzed N-[3-(trialkoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine
新增物质	834	polymers consisting mainly of xylene and formaldehyde
新增物质	835	cobalt salts of acetic acid
新增物质	836	polymer having vinyl acetate and dicyclopentadiene as the main constituents
新增物质	837	polymer having one or more of the main constituents of dimethyl siloxane, 3-hydroxypropyl methyl siloxane, hydroxy methyl siloxane, methyl silsesquioxane and hydrogen methyl siloxane

新增物质	838	(Thioglycolic acid 2-ethylhexyl)mono-octyltin sulfide
新增物质	839	Bis(nonylphenyl)amine
新增物质	840	Sodium salt of N-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000274404>

Japan · Japanese government is soliciting public opinions on supplementing the positive list of substances for food utensils, containers, and packaging

Due to revisions in the *Food Sanitation Law*, Japan introduced a Positive List system for primary materials used in food utensils, containers, and packaging, specifically synthetic resins, effective from June 1, 2020. A revised version of the Positive List was issued on November 30, 2023, and will officially take effect on June 1, 2025.

At the Pharmaceuticals and Food Sanitation Council's Food Sanitation Subcommittee meeting held on March 12, 2024, the Subcommittee on Utensils, Containers, and Packaging reviewed and approved further

revisions to Appendix 1, Table 2 (Additives) of the *Specifications and Standards for Food, Food Additives* (MHLW Circular No. 370).

The Consumer Affairs Agency also conducted a public solicitation of opinions on this revision between May 24 and June 22.

Additionally, effective April 1, 2024, Japan will transfer authority over food sanitation standards, including food utensils, containers, and packaging, from the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) to the Consumer Affairs Agency.

Revisions	S.N.	Substance name
Changes to usage restrictions (%) by material type	129	polymer mainly composed of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate / diethylenetriamine / valerolactone / 2-phenoxyethanol / hexamethylene diisocyanate, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated
Changes to special items	143	ethoxylated and/or propoxylated glycerol
Changes to usage restrictions (%) by material type	147	polymer mainly composed of toluene diisocyanate / butanol / N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated
Changes to usage restrictions (%) by material type	698	dibutyl fumarate

New substance added	828	polymer consisting mainly of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate and butyl acrylate
New substance added	829	polymers consisting mainly of indene and benzofuran
New substance added	830	sodium salt of esters consisting of ethoxylated alkyl alcohols and phosphinic acid
New substance added	831	polymer mainly composed of epichlorohydrin and bisphenol A
New substance added	832	amide consisting of oleic acid and tetraethylene pentamine
New substance added	833	hydrolyzed N-[3-(trialkoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine
New substance added	834	polymers consisting mainly of xylene and formaldehyde
New substance added	835	cobalt salts of acetic acid
New substance added	836	polymer having vinyl acetate and dicyclopentadiene as the main constituents
New substance added	837	polymer having one or more of the main constituents of dimethyl siloxane, 3-hydroxypropyl methyl siloxane, hydroxy methyl siloxane, methyl silsesquioxane and hydrogen methyl siloxane
New substance added	838	(Thioglycolic acid 2-ethylhexyl)monooctyltin sulfide
New substance added	839	Bis(nonylphenyl)amine
New substance added	840	Sodium salt of N-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediaminetriacetic acid

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000274404>



日本・日本化审法数据库（J-CHECK）等多个数据平台更新

2024 年 6 月 4 日，日本化审法数据库（J-CHECK）、日本化学物质风险信息平台（NITECHRIP）和日本东盟化学物质管理数据库（AJCSD）均发布了数据更新，其中 NITECHRIP 和 AJCSD 数据平台都添加了以下新信息：

食品卫生法：修订版食品器具、容器和包装正清单，附录 1 表 1（基材）（自 2025 年 6 月 1 日起）

食品卫生法：修订版食品器具、容器和包装正面清单附录 1 表 2（添加剂）（自 2025 年 6 月 1 日起）

详情请点击以下链接：

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

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

[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)

Various data platforms, including the Japan Chemical Collaborative Knowledge Database (J-CHECK), the Japanese Chemical Risk Information Platform (NITECHRIP), and the ASEAN-Japan Chemicals Safety Database (AJCSD) have been updated on June 4, 2024. Both the NITECHRIP and AJCSD platforms have incorporated the following new information:

Food Sanitation Law: Appendix 1, Table 1 (Base materials) of the revised Positive List of Food Utensils, Containers, and Packaging (effective from June 1, 2025)

Food Sanitation Law: Appendix 1, Table 2 (Additives) of the revised Positive List of Food Utensils, Containers, and Packaging (effective from June 1, 2025)

For details, please visit the link below:

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

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

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

日本・日本部分修改关于灭火器、灭火器用灭火剂及泡沫灭火剂技术标准的省令

2024 年 5 月 1 日，日本总务省、厚生劳动省，经济产业省、国土交通省、环境省和防卫省联合发表对化审法施行令附录第三项中关于 PFOS 或其盐类或 PFOA 或其

盐类规定的建立灭火器、灭火器用灭火剂及泡沫灭火剂技术标准的省令（省令第 1 号）进行部以下修改，并从 2024 年 6 月 1 日起开始实施。

修改前	修改后
化审法施行令附录第三项中关于 PFOS 或其盐类或 PFOA 或其盐类规定的建立灭火器、灭火器用灭火剂及泡沫灭火剂技术标准的省令	化审法施行令附录第三项中关于 PFOS 或其盐类、PFOA 或其盐类或 PFHxS 或其异构体或其盐类规定的建立灭火器、灭火器用灭火剂及泡沫灭火剂技术标准的省令
第 1 条 定义	第 1 条 定义
四 污染物	四 污染物
指含有 PFOS 或其盐类或 PFOA 或其盐类（以下称“PFOS 等”）的废液或沾有 PFOS 等的布料和其他不必要的材料	指含有以下任意化学物质（以下称“PFOS 等”）的废液或沾有任意 PFOS 等的布料和其他不必要的材料
	- PFOS 或其盐类
	- PFOA 或其盐类
	- PFHxS 或其异构体或其盐类

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://kanpou.npb.go.jp/20240501/20240501h01213/20240501h012130002f.html>

Japan・Ministerial Decree on Partially Amending Technical Standards for Fire Extinguishers, Agents for Fire Extinguishers and Foam Extinguishing Agents

On May 1, 2024, the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications (MIC), Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism (MLIT), Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of

Defense of Japan jointly made partial amendments to the Ministerial Decree Establishing Technical Standards for Fire Extinguishers, Agents for Fire Extinguishers and Foam Extinguishing Agents in Connection with PFOS or Its Salts or PFOA or Its Salts in Item 3 of the Appendix to the

Implementation Order of the Chemical Substances Control Law (Decree No. 1), which will come into effect on June 1, 2024.

Before amendment	After amendment
<p>Ministerial Decree (Decree No. 1) Establishing Technical Standards for Fire Extinguishers, Agents for Fire Extinguishers and Foam Extinguishing Agents in Connection with PFOS or Its Salts or PFOA or Its Salts in Item 3 of the Appendix to the Implementation Order of the Chemical Substances Control Law</p> <p>Article 1 Definitions IV. Pollutants Refers to waste liquids containing PFOS or its salts or PFOA or its salts (hereinafter referred to as "PFOS etc.") or fabrics and other unnecessary materials stained with PFOS etc..</p>	<p>Ministerial Decree (Decree No. 1) Establishing Technical Standards for Fire Extinguishers, Agents for Fire Extinguishers and Foam Extinguishing Agents in Connection with PFOS or Its Salts or PFOA or Its Salts or PFHxS or Its Isomers or Salts in Item 3 of the Appendix to the Implementation Order of the Chemical Substances Control Law</p> <p>Article 1 Definitions IV. Pollutants Refers to waste liquids containing any chemical substances (hereinafter referred to as "PFOS etc.") or fabrics and other unnecessary materials stained with any PFOS etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PFOS or its salts - PFOA or its salts - PFHxS or its isomers or salts

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://kanpou.npb.go.jp/20240501/20240501h01213/20240501h012130002f.html>



台湾地区 · 化工局（CHA）敦促企业在年中前注册优先化学品（PEC）

根据《有毒化学物质控制法》（TCCSCA），第一批优先化学品的所有吨位级别标准登录的截止日期为 2024 年 12 月 31 日，由于台湾当局需要时间来审查注册文件，因此台湾当局建议企业在 2024 年上半年提交注册档案。截至 3 月底，已经提交 1000 多份注册档案，大约为总数的一半。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://product.enhesa.com/1015942/taiwan-chemicals-administration-urges-companies-to-register-priority-chemicals-by-midyear>



点评：我们从台湾当局那得知，台湾当局计划在明年辅导进口/生产 106PECs（二级及以上）的企业完成第八项和第九项资料，企业可以提前准备相关材料。台湾主管部门也将在明年向公众公开 106PECs 的危害信息。

Taiwan · Urging companies to register PECs by mid-year

According to the *Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act* (TCCSCA), the deadline for standard registration of all tonnage levels for the first batch of PECs is December 31, 2024. Given the time required for Taiwan authorities to review the registration dossiers, companies are advised to submit theirs in the first half of 2024. By the end of March, more than 1,000 registration dossiers had been submitted, accounting for about half of the total.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://product.enhesa.com/1015942/taiwan-chemicals-administration-urges-companies-to-register-priority-chemicals-by-midyear>

Comments: We learned from the Taiwan authority that it plans to guide enterprises that import/produce 106PECs (of class 2 and above) to complete the materials listed in items 8 and 9 next year, and the enterprises may prepare relevant materials in advance. Taiwan's competent departments will also disclose the hazard information of 106PECs to the public next year.

台湾地区 · 食品药品监督管理局（FDA）发布化妆品原料修订清单

2024 年 3 月 27 日，台湾地区食品药品监督管理局（FDA）发布了原料修订清单，清单中禁用以下九种成分。

- (1) 氨基己酸及其盐类；
- (2) 3- and 4-(4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde；
- (3) 2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-benzaldehyde（苔黑醛）；
- (4) 3-Chloro-2 6-Dihydroxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde（氯化苔黑醛）；
- (5) 全氟辛烷磺酸（PFOS）及其盐类，全氟辛烷磺酸钾、全氟辛烷磺酸二乙醇胺、全氟辛烷磺酸铵和全氟辛烷磺酸锂；

- (6) 十五氟辛酸铵盐；
- (7) 全氟辛酸（PFOA）；
- (8) 十一氟癸酸（PFDA）及其盐十一氟癸酸铵和十一氟癸酸钠；
- (9) 全氟壬酸及其钠盐和铵盐。

该提案中还禁止了人源的细胞、组织或产品（FDA 批准了外泌体的豁免），以及禁止将铍及其化合物用于喷雾化妆品（用于颜料的铍色料和铍盐除外）。针对人源细胞、组织或产品的修订立即生效，其他修订将于 2025 年 1 月 1 日生效。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=3&id=30443>

Taiwan · Food and Drug Administration (FDA) released a revised list of cosmetic ingredients

On March 27, 2024, the FDA released a revised list of prohibited ingredients, including:

- (1) Aminocaproic acid and its salts;
- (2) 3- and 4-(4-Hydroxy-4-methylpentyl)cyclohex-3-ene-1-carbaldehyde;
- (3) 2,6-Dihydroxy-4-methyl-benzaldehyde;
- (4) 3-Chloro-2 6-Dihydroxy-4-methylbenzaldehyde;

- (5) Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS) and its salts: potassium, diethanolamine, ammonium, and lithium salts;
- (6) Ammonium pentadecafluorooctanoate;
- (7) Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA);
- (8) Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA) and its salts: ammonium and sodium salts; and
- (9) Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA) and its sodium and ammonium salts.

The proposal also includes a ban on human-derived cells, tissues, or products (except for

FDA-approved exosomes), and prohibits the use of zirconium and its compounds in spray cosmetics (excluding zirconium pigments and zirconium salts used as pigments). The

amendment concerning human-derived cells, tissues, or products takes immediate effect, while the other amendments will take effect from January 1, 2025.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=3&id=30443>



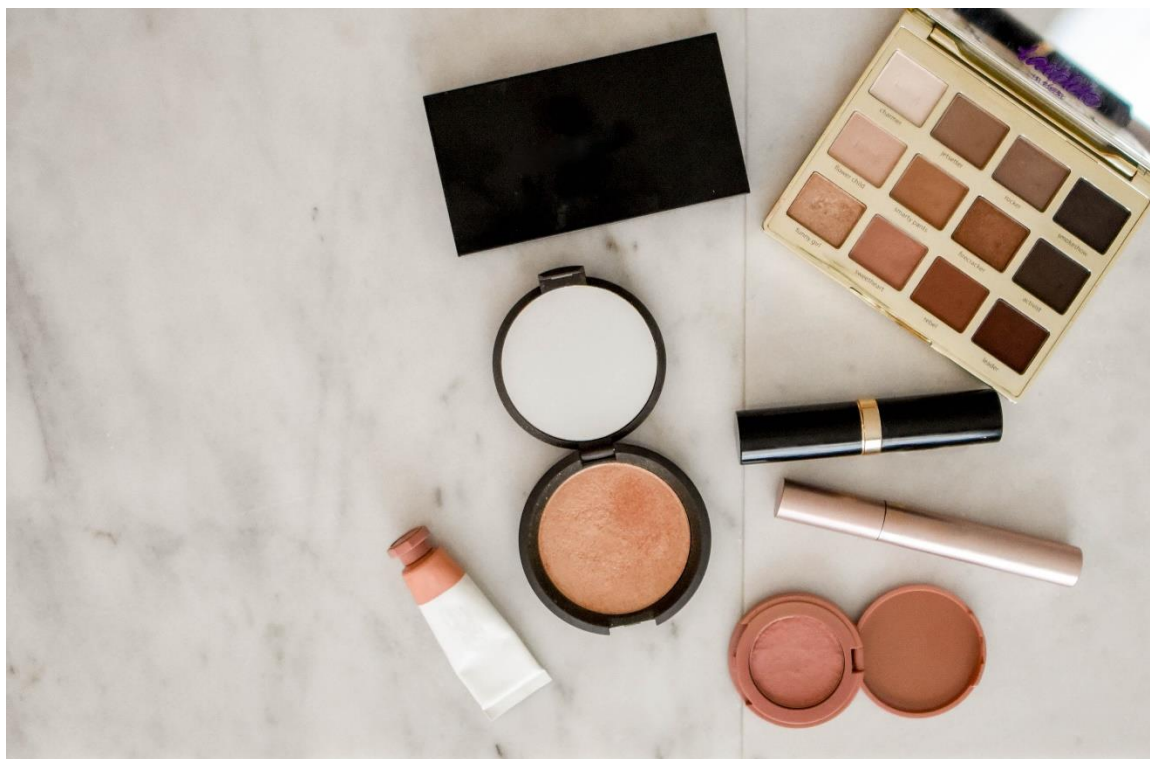
台湾地区 · FDA 废除特殊用途化妆品注册法规

2024 年 3 月 28 日，台湾 FDA 提议修改特殊化妆品生产和进口的法规，使其要求与

普通化妆品相同，在 5 月 27 日之前公开征求意见。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30458>



Taiwan · FDA abolished regulations for the registration of special-purpose cosmetics

On March 28, 2024, the FDA proposed amendments to regulations on the production and importation of special-

purpose cosmetics, aligning requirements with those for general cosmetics. Public comments are being solicited until May 27.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30458>

台湾地区 · 台湾修订优先管理化学品法规

为了加强工作场所的安全，6月6日劳动部发布了《优先管理化学品指定和运营管理办法》，根据《优先管理化学品指定和运营管理办法》的修改，处理优先管理化学品的公司必须每六个月通知劳工部。同时，当营业额增加到一定金额时，公司必须在30天内完成“动态审查”。

台湾目前有1,148种优先管理化学品。这些物质因其慢性健康危害（如致癌性）以及火灾和爆炸风险而被指定为通报对象。

详情请点击以下链接：

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

Taiwan · Taiwan revises regulations on priority management chemicals

To strengthen workplace safety, the Ministry of Labor (MOL) issued the Regulations for Governing Designating and Handling of Priority Management Chemicals on June 6. According to the modifications to these regulations, companies handling priority management chemicals must notify MOL every six months. In addition, when the turnover grows to a certain level, the company must complete a "dynamic review" within 30 days.

There are 1,148 priority management chemicals currently in Taiwan, which are designated for notification due to their chronic health hazards (e.g. carcinogenicity) and fire and explosion risks.

For details, please visit the link below:

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

为了防止工作场所发生灾难，劳动部呼吁雇主：

- 实施危害识别;
- 审查化学品的危险特性和化学品安全数据表信息;
- 设置防止危害的必要安全卫生设备;
- 对劳动者进行教育和培训。

不遵守规定的公司将被处以新台币 30,000 元至 300,000 元的罚款。

To prevent the occurrence of disasters in workplaces, the MOL is calling on employers to:

- Implement hazard identification;
- Review the hazardous characteristics of chemicals and the SDS information of chemicals;
- Establish necessary safety and hygiene equipment to prevent hazards;
- Conduct education and training of workers.

Companies that do not comply with the regulations are subject to fines ranging from NT \$30,000 to NT \$300,000.

台湾地区 · 台湾设定化妆品信息档案截止日期

4 月 11 日，台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）宣布了制造或进口一般化妆品的公司必须建立产品信息档案（PIF）的日期。

从 7 月 1 日起，以下产品将需要 PIF：

- 防晒霜；
- 染发剂和烫发剂；
- 止汗剂和除臭剂；
- 含有过氧化物的化妆品和牙齿美白产品；

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30488>

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30487>

- 其他含有限制成分的化妆品；和
- 不在限制清单上，但在欧盟、美国或日本被批准用作防晒、染发、烫发、止汗剂或除臭剂的化妆品。

从 2025 年 7 月 1 日起，儿童化妆品、唇部和眼部化妆品以及非药用牙膏和漱口水也需要建立 PIF。

从 2026 年 7 月 1 日起，上述未列出的任何其他化妆品以及在免注册的工厂生产的固体手工皂都需要这些文件。

Taiwan · Setting a deadline for Cosmetic Product Information Files

On April 11, the FDA announced that companies manufacturing or importing general cosmetic products must establish Product Information Files (PIFs).

Starting July 1, PIFs will be required for the following products:

- Sunscreens;
- Hair dyes and perms;
- Antiperspirants and deodorants;
- Cosmetics and teeth whitening products containing peroxide;

- Other cosmetics containing restricted ingredients; and

- Cosmetics not on the restricted list but approved in the EU, US, or Japan for use as sunscreens, hair dyes, perms, antiperspirants, or deodorants.

From July 1, 2025, PIFs will be required for children's cosmetics, lip and eye cosmetics, as well as non-medicated toothpastes and mouthwashes.

Beginning July 1, 2026, PIFs will also be required for any other cosmetics not listed previously, and solid handmade soaps manufactured in exempted factories.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30488>

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=5072&id=30487>

台湾地区 · 台湾将 PFHxS 列入其第 1 类有毒化学物质清单

台湾环境部 (MoE) 已将全氟己烷磺酸 (PFHxS) 及其盐类和相关化合物列入其 I 类有毒化学物质清单。MOE 表示, PFHxS 相关物质因其环境持久性和生物富集特性

而被列入《斯德哥尔摩公约》附件 A, 因此它们符合《有毒和相关化学物质控制法》规定的第 1 类有毒化学物质类别。

详情请点击以下链接:

<https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/detail.do?metaid=148926&log=detailLog>



Taiwan · Listing of PFHxS in its list of Class 1 toxic chemicals

The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Taiwan has listed perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts, and related compounds in its list of Class I toxic chemicals. The MoE states that PFHxS-related substances are listed in Annex A to

the *Stockholm Convention* due to their persistence in the environment and bioaccumulation properties, thereby meeting the criteria for Class 1 toxic chemicals under the TCCSCA.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/detail.do?metaid=148926&log=detailLog>

台湾地区 · 台湾劳工部职业安全与健康管理局（OSHA）计划修订化学品分类和标签的主要标准

现行有效标准于 2015 年发布，与全球化学品分类标签协调制度（GHS）第 4 版（UN GHS Rev.4）保持一致。但是，修订后的标准将遵循联合国 GHS 第 8 修订版（UN GHS Rev.8）。修订后的标准已由国家标准审查委员会根据《标准法》的规定批准，征求意见的截止日期为 6 月 16 日。

主要修订如下：

- 通过新标准 CNS 15030-29 为退敏爆炸物引入了新的危险类别。退敏爆炸物是爆炸性物质的液体、固体或混合物，用退敏剂润湿、溶解、稀释或悬浮，以抑制或降低其爆炸性能。因此，它们不属于“爆炸物”的危险分类。但是，它们将根据校正后的燃烧率分为四类，并且根据分类信息，标签将被要求具有不同的警告词；
- 修订了 CNS 15030-2 中易燃气体的危险类别。原来的 1 类分为 1A 类和 1B 类，可燃和/或化学不稳定的易燃气体被归类为 1A 类。易燃气体是指在 20°C 和 101.3kPa 的

标准压力下对空气易燃的气体，而发火气体是指在 54°C 或以下的空气中可自燃的易燃气体；

- CNS 15030-3 的范围已从气溶胶修订为包括气溶胶和加压化学品。加压化学品指装在除气雾剂喷罐之外的其他压力贮器内、20°C 条件下用某种气体加压到等于或高于 200 kPa（表压）的液体或气体。；

- 修订了 CNS 15030-18 中皮肤腐蚀/刺激的分类程序，包括引入了更多的体外测试方法，如 OECD 430、431、435 和 439；

- 严重眼睛损伤/眼睛刺激的分类程序 CNS 15030-19 也已修订。与 CNS 15030-18 类似，引入了更多的体外测试方法，例如 OECD 437、438 和 460。

根据 OSHA，化学品供应商必须在危险或有毒化学品的包装和容器上贴上标签，并提供根据相关 GHS 法规和标准编制的安全数据表（SDS）。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://product.enhesa.com/1088389/taiwans-osh-plans-to-revise-main-standards-for-chemical-classification-and-labelling>

Taiwan · Revision of chemical classification and labeling standards by the OSHA

The current effective standard, released in 2015, aligns with the fourth edition of the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) (UN GHS Rev. 4). However, the revised

standard will adhere to the eighth revision of the United Nations GHS (UN GHS Rev. 8).

These revised updated standards have been approved by the National Standards Review Committee in accordance with the

Standards Act, with a deadline for public consultation set for June 16.

The major amendments are as follows:

- Introduction of a new hazard category for desensitized explosives through the new standard CNS 15030-29. Desensitized explosives are liquids, solids, or mixtures of explosive substances dampened, dissolved, diluted, or suspended with desensitizing agents to suppress or reduce their explosive properties. As such, they do not fall under the hazard classification of "explosives". However, they will be classified into four categories based on the corrected burning rate, and different warnings must be given in the labels based on the classification information.

- Revision of hazard categories for flammable gases in CNS 15030-2. The original Class 1 is divided into Class 1A and Class 1B, with flammable and/or chemically unstable gases classified as Class 1A. Flammable gases are gases that are flammable in air at standard pressure (101.3 kPa) and 20°C, while pyrophoric gases are

those that ignite spontaneously in air at 54°C or below.

- Expansion of the scope of CNS 15030-3 from aerosols to include pressurized chemicals. Pressurized chemicals refer to liquids or gases pressurized with a gas other than propellant in containers other than aerosol cans, pressurized to or above 200 kPa (gauge) at 20°C ;

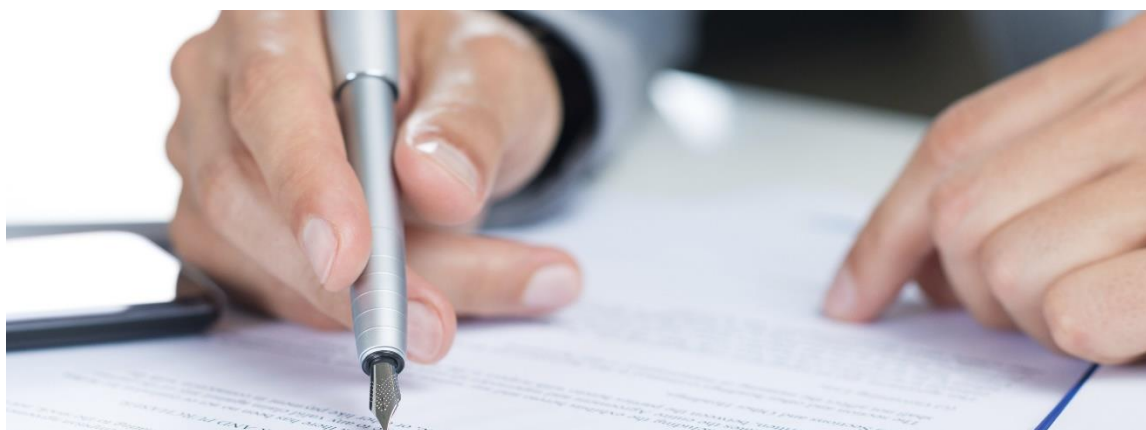
- Revision of the classification procedure for skin corrosion/irritation in CNS 15030-18, including the introduction of additional in vitro testing methods such as OECD 430, 431, 435, and 439;

- Revision of the classification procedure for serious eye damage/eye irritation in CNS 15030-19. Similar to CNS 15030-18, additional in vitro testing methods have been introduced, such as OECD 437, 438, and 460.

According to OSHA, chemical suppliers must label containers and packages of hazardous or toxic chemicals and provide Safety Data Sheets (SDS) prepared in accordance with relevant GHS regulations and standards.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://product.enhesa.com/1088389/taiwans-oshaplans-to-revise-main-standards-for-chemical-classification-and-labelling>



菲律宾 · DENR 启动绿色经济计划，致力于促进循环经济实践和废物预防举措

菲律宾环境和自然资源部（DENR）与欧盟合作在马卡蒂市启动了菲律宾绿色经济计划。该计划的核心是共同致力于促进循环经济实践和减少废物产生。该开创性项目旨在缓解环境退化和应对气候变化，同时促进经济增长和社会包容性。菲律宾绿色经济方案计划于 2023 年至 2028 年实施，预算为 6000 万欧元，包括四个不同的关键领域：

（1）建立伙伴关系，加强政策框架，建立多方利益攸关方对话平台：由德国发展机构 GIZ 主导实施。

（2）地方政府行动和利益相关者：联合国开发计划署（UNDP）将与私营部门和民间社会合作，帮助地方政府单位采取积极措施，实现可持续的废物管理和循环经济实践。

（3）私营部门和金融革新：法国技术援助机构将以支持循环经济为目标，帮助私营部门和金融业促进可持续商业实践和创新金融机制的发展。

（4）可再生能源和能效部署：该项目还将加速可再生能源技术部署和加强能效措施以减轻气候变化的影响。

绿色经济计划通过这四个范畴的工作，预计在未来五年达到以下目标：

（1）预计 25,000 吨塑料被回收并重新进入生产链；

（2）至少 30 个地方政府单位引入塑料废物分类收集系统——至少 6000 中小微企业通过循环供应链管理实现可持续生产，在与循环经济模式相关的企业中创造至少 2500 个新的“绿色”工作岗位。

该项目还将帮助菲律宾当局实现该国的一些国际气候承诺和国家环境政策的目标。其中包括菲律宾的国家自主贡献

（NDC）、国家适应计划（NAP）、菲律宾可持续消费和生产行动计划以及生产者责任扩展（EPR）法。

点评：绿色经济计划着眼于循环经济和废物治理，随着该计划的启动，可以预见未来菲律宾将会陆续出台相关的法规和政策，在废物回收和可持续发展方面将会有进一步的发展。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://denr.gov.ph/news-events/department-of-environment-and-natural-resources-denr-and-the-european-union-unveil-new-programme-on-circular-economy-and-waste-prevention/>

Philippines · Launching of DENR's Green Economy Program to promote practices of circular economy and measures for waste prevention

The DENR, in collaboration with the European Union, has launched the Philippine Green Economy Program in Makati City. The core of this program is to jointly commit to promoting circular economy practices and reducing waste generation. This pioneering program aims to mitigate environmental degradation, address climate change, and foster economic growth and social inclusion. The Philippine Green Economy Program is scheduled to be implemented from 2023 to 2028 with a budget of €60 million, covering four distinct key areas:

(1) Building partnerships, strengthening policy frameworks and establishing multi-stakeholder dialogue platforms: led by the German development agency GIZ.

(2) Local government actions and stakeholders: The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) will work with the private sector and civil society to help local government units take proactive steps towards sustainable waste management and circular economy practices.

(3) Private sector and financial innovation: With the aim of supporting the circular economy, the French technical assistance agency will help the private sector and the financial sector to promote sustainable business practices and innovative financial mechanisms.

(4) Renewable energy and energy efficiency deployment: The program will also accelerate the deployment of renewable

energy technologies and enhance energy efficiency measures to mitigate the impacts of climate change.

Over the next five years, the Green Economy Program aims to achieve the following:

(1) 25,000 tonnes of plastics are expected to be recycled and re-entered the production chain;

(2) At least 30 local government units will introduce plastic waste classification and collection systems—At least 6,000 micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) will achieve sustainable production through circular supply chain management, creating at least 2,500 new "green" jobs in enterprises related to circular economy models.

The program will also support Philippine authorities in meeting its international climate commitments and national environmental policy goals, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), Philippine Sustainable Consumption and Production Action Plan, and *the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act*.

Comments: The Green Economy Program focuses on promoting circular economy and waste management. With the launch of this Program, it is expected that the Philippines will progressively introduce relevant regulations and policies. This will lead to further developments in waste recycling and sustainable development in the country.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://denr.gov.ph/news-events/department-of-environment-and-natural-resources-denr-and-the-european-union-unveil-new-programme-on-circular-economy-and-waste-prevention/>

菲律宾 · EMB 标准制定二恶英及呋喃的空气质量标准

考虑到环境（包括空气、土壤和水）中普遍存在的持久性有机污染物对人类健康和野生动物构成威胁，菲律宾环境管理局（EMB）正积极采取措施，制定二恶英和呋喃的空气质量标准。制定空气质量标准对于尽量减少对这些有害物质的接触从而减少与污染有关的疾病的发病率至关重要，此外，它还构成了全面空气质量管理战略的基础，该战略对于保障公众健康和确保菲律宾各行业遵守法规至关重要。

根据 EMB 与菲律宾大学环境科学与气象研究所（UP-IESM）合作的有害空气污染物项目，二恶英和呋喃的监测和分析结果将经过严格的科学评估并与利益相关者协商，以制定环境空气质量标准。对于二恶英和呋喃的环境空气和排放采样，将会重点设置在露天燃烧活动、工业设施和废物处理设施附近的地区，采样会分别使用美国环境保护署（USEPA）的 USEPA TO-9A 方法和方法 23 进行，确保精确收集和分析数据来进行有效的环境监测和监管。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/EMB-SETS-AIR-QUALITY-GUIDELINES-FOR-DIOXINS-AND-FURANS-TO-SAFEGUARD-PUBLIC-HEALTH.pdf>

Philippines · Establishment by the EMB of air quality standards for dioxins and furans

The Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) of the Philippines is actively taking measures to establish air quality standards for dioxins and furans, considering the threat posed by persistent organic pollutants in the environment (including air, soil, and water) to human health and wildlife. Developing air quality standards is crucial to minimizing exposure to these harmful substances and reducing the incidence of pollution-related diseases. Additionally, it forms the foundation of a comprehensive air quality management strategy essential for safeguarding public health and ensuring compliance with regulations across various industries in the Philippines.

Under the EMB's Hazardous Air Pollutants project, in collaboration with the Institute of Environmental Science and Meteorology (UP-IESM) of the University of the Philippines, the results of monitoring and analysis of dioxins and furans will undergo rigorous scientific evaluation and stakeholder consultation to develop ambient air quality standards. Sampling for environmental air and emissions of dioxins and furans will focus on areas near open burning activities, industrial facilities, and waste disposal sites. Sampling will be conducted using the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's TO-9A method (USEPA TO-9A) and Method 23, ensuring precise

collection and analysis of data for effective environmental monitoring and regulation.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/EMB-SETS-AIR-QUALITY-GUIDELINES-FOR-DIOXINS-AND-FURANS-TO-SAFEGUARD-PUBLIC-HEALTH.pdf>



菲律宾 · 2022 年生产者责任扩展 (EPR) 法 (共和国法规 11898 号) 合规报告和审核指南发布

2024 年 4 月, 菲律宾环境和自然资源部 (DENR) 发布共和国法规 11898 号或 2022 年生产者责任扩展 (EPR) 法合规报告和审计指南, 为有相关义务的企业、集体和生产者责任组织提供指导和模板, 指

导其遵守 EPR 第 19 条的要求。DENR 采用并发布了环境责任合规审核和报告的统一标准以及独立第三方 EPR 合规审核员的认证规则和程序。

详情请点击以下链接:

<https://apidb.denr.gov.ph/infores/uploads/DAO-2024-04.pdf>



Philippines · Release of Compliance Reporting and Audit Guidelines for the *Extended Producer Responsibility Act of 2022 (Republic Act No. 11898)*

In April 2024, the DENR released the Compliance Reporting and Audit Guidelines for *Republic Act No. 11898*, also known as the *Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) Act of 2022*. These guidelines provide guidance and templates for obligated enterprises, collectives, and producer responsibility organizations to comply with

the requirements of Section 19 of the EPR Act. The DENR has adopted and published standardized procedures for environmental responsibility compliance auditing and reporting, as well as the certification rules and procedures for independent third-party EPR compliance auditors.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://apidb.denr.gov.ph/infores/uploads/DAO-2024-04.pdf>

印度 · 印度修订多种物质的质量控制令

1. 2024 年 3 月 6 日，DCPC 发布质量控制令（公报号：CG-DL-E-06032024-252653），推迟 3 种物质的质量控制令的实施日期。这 3 种物质和新的生效日期为：

beta picoline: 2025 年 3 月 13 日；

sodium tripolyphosphate: 2025 年 3 月 13 日；

pyridine: 2025 年 3 月 13 日

2. 2024 年 3 月 7 日，DCPC 发布质量控制令（公报号：CG-DL-E-07032024-252716），推迟 5 种物质的质量控制令的实施日期。这 5 种物质和新的生效日期如下：

ethylene dichloride: 2024 年 9 月 12 日；

polycarbonate: 2024 年 9 月 12 日；

vinyl chloride monomer: 2024 年 9 月 12 日；

p-xylene: 2024 年 9 月 19 日；

polyurethanes : 2024 年 9 月 19 日。

3. 2024 年 3 月 8 日，DCPC 发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-08032024-252735），推迟 6 种物质的质量控制令的实施日期。这 6 种物质及其新的生效日期如下：

Lauric Acid: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Acid Oil: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Palm Fatty Acids: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Rice Bran Fatty Acids: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Coconut Fatty Acids: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

4. 2024 年 3 月 18 日，DCPC 发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-18032024-253205），推迟实施 4 种物质的质量控制令。这 4 种物质及新的生效日期为：

Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymers: 2024 年 10 月 3 日

Acrylonitrile: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Styrene: 2024 年 10 月 24 日

Maleic Anhydride: 2024 年 10 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 revised quality control orders for a range of substances

1. On March 6, 2024, DCPC issued a quality control order (bulletin number: CG-DL-E-06032024-252653) to postpone the implementation date of the quality control

order for 3 substances. The new effective dates for these 3 substances are as follows:

beta picoline: March 13, 2025;

sodium tripolyphosphate: March 13, 2025;

pyridine: March 13, 2025

2. On March 7, 2024, DCPC issued a quality control order (bulletin number: CG-DL-E-07032024-252716) to postpone the implementation date of the quality control order for 5 substances. The new effective dates these 5 substances are as follows:

ethylene dichloride: September 12, 2024;

polycarbonate: September 19, 2024;

vinyl chloride monomer: September 12, 2024;

p-xylene: September 19, 2024;

polyurethanes: September 19, 2024.

3. On March 8, 2024, DCPC issued a notice (bulletin number: CG-DL-E-08032024-252735) to postpone the implementation date of the quality control order for 6 substances. The new effective dates for these 6 substances are as follows:

Lauric Acid: October 24, 2024

Acid Oil: October 24, 2024

Palm Fatty Acids: October 24, 2024

Rice Bran Fatty Acids: October 24, 2024

Coconut Fatty Acids: October 24, 2024

Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids: October 24, 2024

4. On March 18, 2024, DCPC issued a notice (bulletin number: CG-DL-E-18032024-253205) to postpone the implementation of the quality control order for 4 substances. The new effective dates for these 4 substances are as follows:

Ethylene Vinyl Acetate Copolymers: October 3, 2024

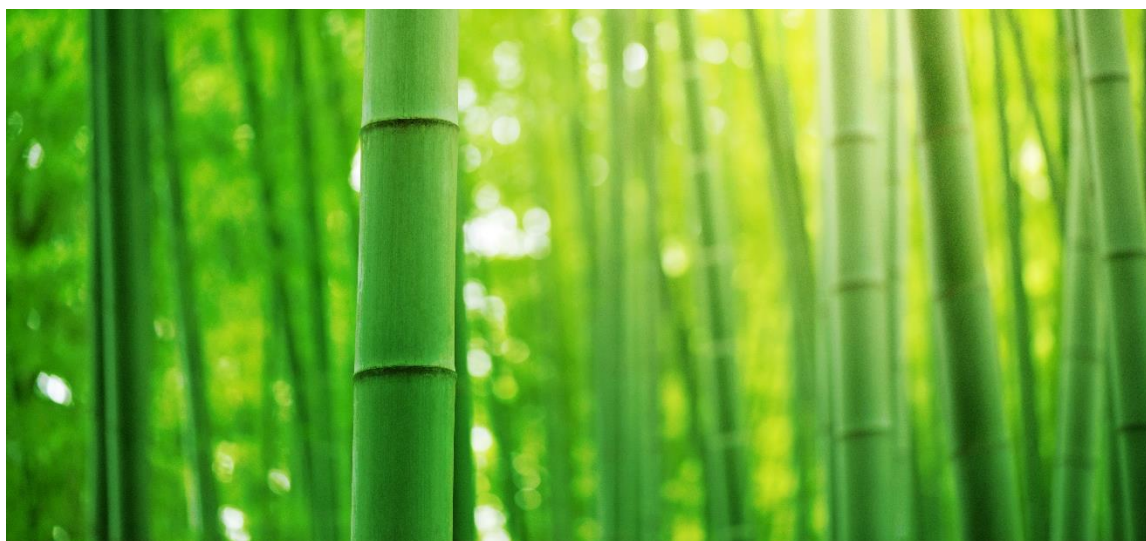
Acrylonitrile: October 24, 2024

Styrene: October 24, 2024

Maleic Anhydride: October 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 · 印度标准局修订 IS1260 草案

印度标准局（BIS）最近正在修订 IS1260，“ PICTORIAL MARKINGS FOR HANDLING AND LABELLING OF GOODS PART 1 DANGEROUS GOODS”。

本标准主要规定包装上的图形标记，海运货物使用菱形标记，空运货物使用正方形标记。关于分类和标签上使用的颜色，需参考如下标准。

IS No.	标准名称
IS 1446: 2024	危险货物—分类（第三修订版）

详情请点击以下链接：

此修订仍在准备阶段，尚无链接参考。

IS 5: 2007	预拌漆和搪瓷的颜色（第六修订版）
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该标准初始发布日期为 1973 年，当时普遍做法将危险货物危害标签同时作为安全性标签进行使用，但由于印度目前暂未引入联合国 GHS 制度，此次的修订草案中仍然引用危险货物的危害标志作为安全性标签并要求粘贴/标记在 DG 的内包装上。因此行业需要密切关注该法规的修订，并尽快，尽可能的建议 BIS 直接采纳 UN GHS 作为安全标签，摒弃直接采用 DG 标志作为危害沟通标签的做法，以和国际接轨。

India · Draft Revision of IS1260 by the Bureau of Indian Standards

The Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) is currently revising IS1260, titled "Pictorial Markings for Handling and Labelling of Goods Part 1 Dangerous Goods." This standard primarily specifies pictorial markings on packages, using diamond-shaped markings for sea transport goods and square-shaped markings for air transport goods. For further details on classification and color usage on labels, reference should be made to the following standards:

IS No.	Standard name
IS 1446: 2024	Dangerous Goods - Classification (Rev. 3)
IS 5: 2007	Colors of ready-mixed paints and vitreous enamel (Rev. 6)

Originally published in 1973, this standard historically used hazard labels for dangerous goods also as safety labels. However, as India has yet adopted the UN GHS system, the proposed revision still retains hazard markings for dangerous goods as safety labels, mandating their application on the inner packaging of dangerous goods (DG). Therefore, it is imperative for industries to closely monitor this regulatory revision and promptly advocate to BIS the discontinuation of using DG marks directly as hazard communication labels. Instead, adopting UN GHS as safety labels would ensure alignment with international standards.

For details, please visit the link below:

This revision is still in the preparation stage and no reference link is available yet.

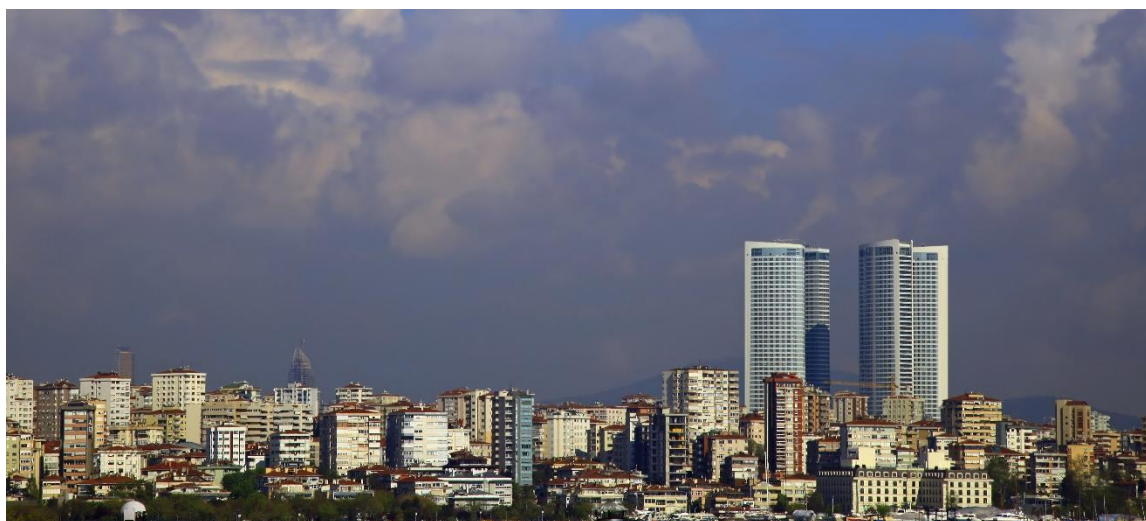
印度 · 印度要求化工和石化行业提交月度数据

2024 年 2 月 27 号，DCPC 发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-27022024-252438），DCPC 已被授权收集与生产容量、出口、进口、销售有关的统计数据，以及政府可能需要的任何其他数据，以建立印度化学品和石

化数据的全面清单。所有注册公司和制造单位必须每月向 ChemIndia 提供相关信息和运营统计数据。化学品和肥料部是负责统计和监管的主管部门。

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 mandates monthly data submissions from the chemical and petrochemical industries.

On February 27, 2024, DCPC issued Notification (Bulletin No.: CG-DL-E-27022024-252438), explicitly granting DCPC the authority to collect statistical data related to production capacity, exports, imports, sales, and any other necessary data to establish a comprehensive inventory of chemicals and petrochemicals in India. All

registered companies and manufacturing enterprises must provide relevant information and operational statistics to ChemIndia on a monthly basis. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers is the competent authority responsible for statistics and regulation.

For details, please visit the link below:

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

近期会议活动

2024 第二十一届国际粉体、散料、流体加工展览会，2024 年 7 月 17 - 19 日，上海

<https://www.ipbexpo.com/>

ICIF China 2024 第 21 届中国国际化工展览会，2024 年 9 月 19 - 21 日，上海

<http://www.sh-icif.com/>

2024（第 71 届）欧洲洗涤剂、化妆品及香水原料展，2024 年 10 月 16 - 18 日，德国柏林

<https://sepawa.com/congress/en/sepawa-congress-2024-call-for-papers-scientific-conference-2/>

Chemicals Management for Electronics USA 2024，2024 年 6 月 24 - 25 日，美国波士顿+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/870084/chemicals-management-for-electronics-usa-2024>

Product Sustainability USA 2024，2024 年 6 月 26 - 27 日，美国波士顿+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/872249/product-sustainability-usa-2024>

Regulatory Summit North America 2024，2024 年 9 月 16 - 17 日，美国亚历山大+线上

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

PFAS Updates North America 2024，2024 年 9 月 18 日，美国亚历山大+线上

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

Reconciling consumer and professional labeling requirements in the US，2024 年 7 月 24 日，线上研讨会

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1123950/reconciling-consumer-and-professional-labeling-requirements-in-the-us>

Upcoming Events

21st International Processing Trade Fair for Powder, Bulk Solids and Fluids, 2024.7.17 – 2024.7.19, Shanghai

<https://www.ipbexpo.com/>

ICIF China 2024, 2024.9.19 – 2024.9.21, Shanghai

<http://www.sh-icif.com/>

SEPAWA Congress 2024, 2024.10.16 – 2024.10.18, German, Berlin

<https://sepawa.com/congress/en/sepawa-congress-2024-call-for-papers-scientific-conference-2/>

Chemicals Management for Electronics USA 2024, 2024.6.24 – 2024.6.25, USA, Boston + Virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/870084/chemicals-management-for-electronics-usa-2024>

Product Sustainability USA 2024, 2024.6.26 – 2024.6.27, USA, Boston + Virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/872249/product-sustainability-usa-2024>

Regulatory Summit North America 2024, 2024.9.16 – 2024.9.17, USA, Alexandria + Virtual

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

PFAS Updates North America 2024, 2024.9.18, USA, Alexandria + Virtual

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

Reconciling consumer and professional labeling requirements in the US, 2024.7.24, online webinar

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1123950/reconciling-consumer-and-professional-labeling-requirements-in-the-us>

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