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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》或涉及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豁免申请周期和申请资料编写方法。同时企业应关注韩国环境科学院（NIER）新发布的风险评估报告编制方法的规定和传递对象化学物质危害性信息编制方法规定。此外环境部（MoE）更新了持久性有机污染物的种类及特定豁免规定。

日本

日本公布 2025 年度新化学物质常规申报、低生产量申报和少量申报的受理时间表，并发布了《关于处理 NPE（壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚）应采取的防止环境污染的措施的技术指南》。日本消费者厅发表了食品器具和容器包装正清单中的别表 2（添加剂）修订部分，对其中 4 种物质的使用限制和要求做了调整，并新增加了 13 种物质。

台湾地区

为了在 2050 年实现碳净零排放，减少锂离子电池热失控的风险，台湾标准计量检验局（BSMI）建议将固定式锂电池储能设备纳入 RoHS 范围。为加强关注有毒有

害化学物质的运输安全和事故应对能力，台湾环境部和交通部及经济部共同完成毒化物运输车辆资源共享数字化功能，主管部门和企业都可以通过毒化物运输车辆追踪系统，掌握毒化物关注事故发生时的物理流向，并在事故发生时立即通报和发布应急信息，实现信息一体化、全程监控、减少损失。

为了与国际化学品管理接轨，保障公众健康，台湾环境部（MoE）将 357 种 PFAS 物质添加到其有毒化学品清单中，并发布了饮用水水质标准修订草案。为了加强化妆品管理，台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）更新纳米化妆品风险评估指南。

到 2024 年底，是台湾第一批 106 个物质标准登录的最后期限，台湾官方回复 106 种物质的标准登录基本都完成了，但不是 100%完成，目前还没有进行具体统计。

菲律宾

菲律宾环境管理局召集环境伙伴计划（PEPP）的技术评估委员会、自我监管管理和协调单位以及区域办事中心，举行了关于修订 PEPP 指南提案的研讨会，预计将于 2025 年第一季度开启公众咨询，以便通过外部反馈进一步完善指南。

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，及时完成 BIS 认证，以确保产品能顺利进入印度市场。

Viewpoint

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

South Korea

In this quarter, the South Korean government continues to revise the *Regulation on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals*, advising enterprises to keep an eye on whether their chemical substances have been added to the *List of Toxic Chemicals* or whether the official classification of toxic substances has been changed in the list, and thus take timely compliance measures such as updating the classification, MSDS and labeling.

It is also suggested that enterprises shall focus on the recently released K-REACH Revision, in which the Ministry of Environment has included chemical substances produced from recycled wastes in the application for exemption confirmation and stipulated the exemption application period and the method of preparing application documents for chemical substances produced from recycled wastes. Meanwhile, enterprises should pay attention to the regulation on the method of compiling risk assessment reports and the regulation on the method of compiling chemical hazard information for transfer objects that were recently released by the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER; Korea). In addition, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) has updated the categories of persistent organic pollutants (POPs) and specific exemptions.

Japan

Japan has announced the acceptance timeline for regular exemption, low volume exemption (LVE) and small volume exemption (SVE) of new chemicals for FY2025, and has released the Technical Guidelines for Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution in Handling NPE (Nonylphenol Polyoxyethylene Ether). In addition, the Japan Consumer Affairs Agency has published the revised Table 2 (Additives) in the Original List of Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products, in which the restrictions and requirements on the use of 4 substances have been adjusted and 13 new substances have been added.

Taiwan

The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan has recommended that stationary lithium battery energy storage devices be included in the scope of RoHS to achieve the net zero carbon emissions by 2050 and reduce the risk of thermal runaway of lithium batteries. The Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation, and Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan have jointly completed the digital resource-sharing function for toxic chemical transportation vehicles to strengthen the concern for the transportation safety of toxic and hazardous chemicals and the capabilities to respond to accidents, so that the competent authorities and enterprises can use the tracking system of toxic chemical transportation vehicles to understand the physical flow of toxic chemicals of concern in the event of an accident, and immediately report and release emergency information when accidents occur, achieving information

integration, full monitoring and loss reduction.

In order to align with international chemical management and protect public health, the Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Taiwan has added 357 PFAS substances to its list of toxic chemicals and released a revised draft of drinking water quality standards. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of Taiwan has updated the risk assessment guidelines for nano cosmetics to strengthen the management of cosmetics.

By the end of 2024, it is the deadline for the standard registration of the first batch of 106 substances in Taiwan. According to the authority of Taiwan, the standard registration of 106 substances has been basically completed, but not 100% completed. There is no official statistics from Taiwan on the exact number of substances that have been completed or not completed.

Philippines

The Philippine Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) convened the Technical Assessment Committee, Self-Regulatory Management and Coordination Units, and Regional Service Centers concerning the

Philippine Environmental Partnership Program (PEPP) to hold a workshop on the proposed revision of the PEPP guidelines, which is expected to be opened for public consultation in the first quarter of 2025, to allow for further refinement of the guidelines through external feedback.

India

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) in India has issued a number of notifications recently to clarify or postpone the implementation dates of a number of quality control orders (QCOs). To avoid affecting the trade process of enterprises, it is recommended that enterprises always pay attention to the official announcements issued by the Indian government, respond promptly to the requirements of the corresponding product QCOs, and complete BIS certification in a timely manner to ensure that the products can be launched on the Indian market smoothly. According to the notification issued by the Indian Directorate General of Foreign Trade (preliminary viewpoint), substances imported solely for export can be exempted from complying with QCOs.



韩国 · 持久性有机污染物的种类及特定豁免规定

2024 年 10 月 2 日，根据 2024-186 号公告，韩国环境部发布了持久性有机污染物的种类及特定豁免规定，主要内容包括：

为便于确认具体物质清单，将此前以总称表示或被省略的一些持久性有机污染物的具体化学物质名称及化学物质识别编号明确标注，同时，对特定豁免规定的表述及豁免截止日期予以明确规范。

- 1) 明确标注持久性有机污染物的具体化学物质名称及化学物质识别编号（附表 1）

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1509 号）

- 2) 明确特定豁免事项的相关表述及豁免截止日期（附表 2）

点评：该规定明确了持久性有机污染物的物质种类，并对持久性有机污染物的生产、进出口及使用的禁止或限制，适用豁免的具体物质及用途均作出详细规定，企业需要检查使用、生产或进口的化学物质是否包含在 POPs 清单中，审核企业使用的 POPs 是否适用法规中的特定豁免条件。

South Korea · POPs Categories and Specific Exemptions

On October 2, 2024, the Korean Ministry of Environment (MoE) published the POPs Categories and Specific Exemptions in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-186, which includes the following main points:

The specific chemical names and identification numbers of some POPs that were previously expressed in general terms or omitted are clearly labeled to understand the list of specific substances, and the expression of specific exemption provisions and the deadline for exemption are clearly regulated.

- 3) Specific chemical names and identification numbers of POPs are clearly labeled (Attachment 1)

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1509)

- 4) The relevant expressions and deadlines for specific exemption matters are clarified (Attachment 2)

Comments: This regulation specifies the categories of POPs and provides detailed provisions on the prohibition or restriction of the production, import, export and use of POPs, the specific substances to which the exemption applies and their purposes. Enterprises need to check whether the chemical substances used, produced or imported are included in the list of POPs and review whether the POPs used by enterprises are subject to the conditions of specific exemption in the regulation.

韩国 · 注册申请资料风险评估报告编制方法的规定

2024 年 10 月 4 日，根据 2024-55 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了注册申请资料-风险评估报告编制方法的规定，主要内容包括：

根据《化学物质的注册与评估法案》施行细则的修订，针对化学物质风险评估报告的编制方法，韩国环境科学院发布了必要

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1512 号）



South Korea · Regulation on the Method of Compiling Risk Assessment Report for Registration Application Materials

On October 4, 2024, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued the Regulation on the Method of Compiling Risk Assessment Report for Registration Application Materials in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-55, which includes the following main points:

According to the revised implementation rules of the *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals*, the NIER has issued necessary announcements regarding the

的公告。因此，本规定旨在明确化学物质注册申请资料中风险评估报告编制方法，包括了目的与术语定义、范围（第 1 条至第 3 条）、危害性（第 4 条至第 5 条）、持久性与蓄积性（第 6 条）、暴露评估（第 7 条）和安全性确认（第 8 条）。

method of compiling risk assessment reports for chemical substances. Therefore, this Regulation aims to clarify the method of compiling a risk assessment report in application materials for registration of chemical substances, including the purpose and terminology definitions, scope (Articles 1-3), hazard (Articles 4-5), persistence and accumulation (Article 6), exposure assessment (Article 7), and safety verification (Article 8).

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1512)

韩国 · 传递对象化学物质危害性信息编制方法规定

2024 年 10 月 4 日，根据 2024-56 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了传递对象化学物质危害性信息编制方法规定，主要内容包括：

依据《化学物质的注册与评估法案》第 29 条及其实施细则第 36 条第 3 项，明确了在提供化学物质信息时，关于危害性信息的具体编制方法的必要事项。

点评：《化学物质的注册与评估法案》第 29 条明确了在转让已注册、已申报的化学物质或处于注册缓冲期的危害化学物质或含有其化学物质的混合物时，信息传递的义务和要求，上述规定规范了传递资料的具体编制方法。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71>（第 1513 号）

South Korea · Regulation on the Method of Compiling Chemical Hazard Information for Transmission in South Korea

On October 4, 2024, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued the Regulation on the Method of Compiling Chemical Hazard Information for Transmission in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-56, which includes the following main points:

Article 29 of the *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* and Article 36(3) of its Implementation Rules clarify the necessary matters regarding the specific method of compiling hazard information on chemical substances provided.

Comments: Article 29 of the *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* specifies the obligations and requirements for information transmission when transferring registered or declared chemical substances, hazardous chemical substances in the mitigation phase for registration, or mixtures containing such substances. The above provisions regulate the specific method of compiling the transmitted information.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=71> (No. 1513)

韩国 · 化学物质危害评估结果公布

2024 年 10 月 4 日，根据第 2024-42 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 1 种新化学物质的名称和 1 种现有化学物质名称，明确了 1 种新化学物质是否为毒性物质，修正了 23 种新化学物质和 1 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。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 178、182 号）

2024 年 12 月 5 日，根据第 2024-43 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》，附表中修正了 19 种新化学物质的危害分类，并新增了 53 种新化学物质和 33 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。

South Korea · Chemical Hazard Assessment Results Announced by South Korea

On October 4, 2024, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea released the *Chemical Hazard Assessment Results* in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-42, which updated the names of one new chemical substance and one existing chemical substance, clarified whether one new chemical substance is toxic, revised the hazard classification of 23 new chemical substances and one existing chemical substance, and added the hazard classification of 32 new chemical substances and 59 existing chemical substances in its attachment.

On December 5, 2024, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea

released the *Chemical Hazard Assessment Results* in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-43, which revised the hazard classification of 19 new chemical substances and added the hazard classification of 53 new chemical substances and 33 existing chemical substances in its attachment.

Comments: Enterprises that produce or import products for downstream supply within the territory of South Korea, need to pay attention to the updated hazard assessment/classification results of NIER, update MSDS and labels in a timely manner, and keep them in line with NIER results.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 178&182)

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 10 月 10 日，根据 1121 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：

当使用回收废弃物制造的化学物质与已注册的相同化学物质一致时，无需单独注册即可使用回收废弃物制造该化学物质。为此，制定了与回收废弃物制造的化学物质注册豁免相关的资料编制要求，例如要求企业提供其废弃物再利用业务等的相关许可证明和废弃物再利用工艺的概略性说明

等，以证明其注册豁免理由，并规定这种豁免申请仅需首次申请豁免确认。

同时，对于通过境外政府或国际机构公开的危害性评估结果，可判断对人体健康或环境有害的化学物质，在进行制造或进口注册时，可免于提交相关证明材料。

点评：《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/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=265717&viewCls=lsRvsDocInfoR#>

South Korea · Partial Amendment to the Implementation Rules of the *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* in South Korea

On October 10, 2024, the Korean Ministry of Environment issued a Partial Amendment to the Implementation Rules of the *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* in accordance with Announcement No. 1121, which mainly includes:

Where a chemical substance produced from recycled waste is the same as a registered chemical substance, the chemical substance can be produced from recycled waste without separate registration. To this end, requirements have been formulated for the preparation of materials related to exemptions from registration of chemical substances produced from recycled waste, such as requiring enterprises to provide licenses for their waste recycling business

and a brief explanation of their waste recycling processes to justify their exemptions from registration, and stipulating that applications for such exemptions only need to be confirmed for the first time.

Meanwhile, chemical substances that are judged to be harmful to human health or the environment based on publicly available hazard assessment results from overseas governments or international organizations, can be exempted from the submission of relevant supporting materials when they are registered for manufacture or import.

Comments: The *Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals* introduces types of exemption from the registration of chemical

substances produced from recycled waste. Enterprises can consult the official in advance about the registration status of relevant chemical substances, and then

prepare application materials for registration exemption in accordance with regulatory requirements to obtain approval from the Ministry of Environment.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.law.go.kr/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=265717&viewCls=lsRvsDocInfoR#>



韩国 · 《毒性物质清单公告》更新草案

2024 年 11 月 20 日，根据第 2024-106 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 26 种毒性物质、修正了 1 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已使用未来通知中指定的毒性物质（包括含量标准发生变化的情况）的企业在履行《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）的缓冲期和最后期限。

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。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36>（第 180 号）

South Korea · Revised Draft of the *Toxic Substance List Announcement*

On November 20, 2024, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea released the Revised Draft of the *Toxic Substances List Announcement* in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-106, which added 26 new toxic substances and revised the name of one chemical substance.

In addition, the Provisional Measures Regulation (Supplementary Provisions) stipulates the buffer period and deadline for enterprises that have used toxic substances specified in the future notification (including cases where content standards have changed) before the effective date of the

notification to fulfill their obligations under the *Chemical Substance Control Act*, such as import customs declaration and business licenses, hazardous chemical labeling, handling standards, etc.

Comments: Enterprises that produce or import chemicals for downstream supply within the territory of South Korea need to pay attention to the updated list of toxic substances by NICS, submit a detailed list of chemical substances in a timely manner in accordance with the *Chemical Substance Control Act*, and handle import declarations for toxic substances, business licenses for hazardous chemicals, and so on.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://nics.me.go.kr/sub.do?menuId=36> (No. 180)

韩国 · 《化学品分类及标签规定》更新草案

2024 年 11 月 20 日，根据第 2024-107 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》部分修订案草案，修正了 1 种毒性物质，新增了 26 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 181 号）



South Korea · Revised Draft of the *Regulations on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals*

On November 20, 2024, the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) of South Korea released a Partially Revised Draft of the *Regulation on Classification and Labeling of Chemicals* in accordance with Announcement No. 2024-107, which amended one toxic substance and added classification information for 26 new 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. 181)

韩国 · 韩国发布现有化学物质注册相关公告

2024 年 9 月 2 日和 10 月 10 日，韩国发布了现有化学物质的毒理数据数据库（DB）的培训议程。

2024 年 9 月 3 日和 11 月 6 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 9 月 25 日，韩国发布了现有化学物质注册相关的问答集和补正指南文件。

2024 年 10 月 4 日和 7 日，韩国发布了 2024 年 10 月 K-REACH 和 K-CCA 培训议程。

2024 年 10 月 10 日，当由废弃物再利用生产的化学物质与已注册的相同化学物质一致时，可以通过注册豁免申请。该规定已于 2024 年 10 月 10 日修订实施。

因此，韩国公开了与可以确认废弃物再利用生产的化学物质相同的现有化学物质注册情况（自注册日起超过 3 年的情况）的清单，以应注册豁免申请时使用。

2024 年 10 月 15 日，韩国环境部公布了第 21 次现有化学物质预注册的结果。

2024 年 10 月 16 日，韩国发布了原料制造物领域重大市民灾害说明会的议程。

2024 年 11 月 5 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 · South Korea issued an announcement on the registration of existing chemical substances

On September 2 and October 10, 2024, South Korea released the training agenda for the Toxicology Database (DB) of existing chemicals.

On September 3 and November 6, 2024, it was determined to put the new chemical declaration system into effect on January 1, 2025 and adjust the minimum tonnage required for declaration from 0.1t/year to 1t/year, thus improving the effectiveness of the new chemical declaration system and optimizing hazard information management

in accordance with K-REACH. For this purpose, the Korean Ministry of Environment has recruited SMEs in South Korea that require government support for the declaration of new chemicals at no cost.

On September 25, 2024, South Korea released the FAQ and correction guideline documents related to the registration of existing chemicals.

On October 4 and 7, 2024, South Korea released the K-REACH and K-CCA training agendas for October 2024.

On October 10, 2024, it is possible to apply for exemption from registration when the chemical substances produced from waste recycling are the same the registered chemical substances. This regulation was revised and implemented on October 10, 2024.

South Korea has therefore released a list of registered existing chemicals that are identical to chemicals produced from waste recycling (for cases where more than 3 years

have elapsed since the date of registration), which can be used in the case of application for registration exemption.

On October 15, 2024, the Korean Ministry of Environment announced the results of the 21st pre-registration of existing chemicals.

On October 16, 2024, South Korea released the agenda for the briefing session on major citizen disasters in the field of raw material manufacturing.

On November 5, 2024, South Korea released a list of substances for which the government supports hazard test data for new chemicals.

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 9 月 11 日，韩国发布了简化生物杀灭物质变更批准的指南文件。

2024 年 9 月 27 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”咨询服务和相关韩国中小型企业的生产数据。

2024 年 10 月 18 日，韩国生产技术研究院举办了原料制造物领域重大市民灾害说明会。

详情请点击以下链接：

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



South Korea · Announcements related to biocides

On September 11, 2024, South Korea released a guideline document to simplify the approval of changes to biocidal substances.

On September 27, 2024, South Korea solicited consulting services for the Approval of Existing Biocidal Substances for FY2024

and production data from relevant SMEs in South Korea that require government support.

On October 18, 2024, the Korea Institute of Industrial Technology (KITECH) held a briefing session on major citizen disasters in the field of raw material manufacturing.

For details, please visit the link below:

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

韩国 · 化学品安全技术说明书相关公告

2024 年 11 月 5 日，韩国发布了关于化学品安全技术说明书系统（KOREA MSDS SYSTEM）的改进公告。

2024 年 11 月 12 日，韩国发布了 2022 年 9 月 21 日由韩国劳工部发布的《利用计

算机设备的作业工序管理规定》的指南文件和关于作业工序管理规定的 MSDS 问答集。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://msds.kosha.or.kr/msds/BB00100M01.do?bbsTySeCd=001&cmmnDetailCd=CA01>



South Korea · Announcement on Material Safety Data Sheet

On November 5, 2024, South Korea issued an improvement announcement regarding the Material Safety Data Sheet System (KOREA MSDS SYSTEM).

On November 12, 2024, South Korea released the guideline document for the

Regulation on the Management of Work Processes Using Computer Equipment and the MSDS FQA regarding the regulation on the management of work processes, which were published by the Korean Ministry of Labor on September 21, 2022.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://msds.kosha.or.kr/msds/BB00100M01.do?bbsTySeCd=001&cmmnDetailCd=CA01>

日本 · 日本公布 2025 年度新化学物质制造、进口申报的受理时间

2024 年 9 月 19 日，日本厚生劳动省、经济产业省和环境省联合发布 2025 年度新化学物质制造、进口申报的受理时间，具体如下。

有关物质性状等的审查分为“初步审查”和“审议会”两个阶段进行，提交初审资料后开始初步审查。如果企业有计划提交新化学物质申报，需要先通过 NITE 网站

上的“化审法联络系统 <https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/kasinn/kasinnrenraku/shinki/reportForm.html>”进行注册（即资料提交的事先联络），之后 NITE 会发送电子邮件说明如何提交资料，然后在“初审资料提交期限”之前将初审资料提交给 NITE 化学物质管理中心的安全审查部门。另外，第 2 次和第 8 次受理，仅接受之前相同物质的申请。

受理次数	初审资料提交期限（※1）	提交日（申请书等的提交期限）
第 1 次	2024 年 10 月 7 日	2024 年 12 月 23 日
第 2 次	-	2025 年 2 月 7 日
第 3 次	2024 年 12 月 16 日	2025 年 3 月 10 日
第 4 次	2025 年 1 月 10 日	2025 年 4 月 4 日
第 5 次	2025 年 2 月 10 日	2025 年 5 月 12 日
第 6 次	2025 年 3 月 14 日	2025 年 6 月 6 日
第 7 次	2025 年 4 月 10 日	2025 年 7 月 7 日
第 8 次	-	2025 年 8 月 1 日
第 9 次	2025 年 6 月 13 日	2025 年 9 月 4 日
第 10 次	2025 年 7 月 8 日	2025 年 10 月 6 日
第 11 次	2025 年 8 月 6 日	2025 年 10 月 30 日
第 12 次	2025 年 9 月 9 日	2025 年 11 月 28 日

（※1）受理到当天 15 点为止。超过期限的话，请在下次受理时提出。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/sinkikagakutodokedenittei2025.pdf

Japan · Japan Announced Acceptance Time for Notification of New Chemical Manufacturing and Import for FY2025

On September 19, 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and Ministry of Environment (MOE) jointly announced the acceptance time for the notification of new chemical manufacturing and import for MY2025, as follows.

The review of material properties is conducted in two stages: "preliminary review" and "review meeting", the former of which begins after the submission of preliminary review materials. If an enterprise plans to submit a notification of new chemicals, it must first register through

the CSCL Interface System on the NITE website

<https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/kasinn/kasinnrenraku/shinki/reportForm.html> (i.e. prior interface for information submission), after which NITE will send an email explaining how to submit the information. The enterprise concerned shall submit the preliminary review materials to the Safety Review Department of NITE Chemical Management Center before the deadline for submission of preliminary review materials. In addition, for the 2nd and 8th acceptance, only applications for the same substances as before will be accepted.

Acceptance times	Deadline for submission of preliminary review materials (* 1)	Submission date (deadline for submission of application form, etc.)
The 1st time	October 7, 2024	December 23, 2024
The 2nd time	-	February 7, 2025
The 3rd time	December 16, 2024	March 10, 2025
The 4th time	January 10, 2025	April 4, 2025
The 5th time	February 10, 2025	May 12, 2025
The 6th time	March 14, 2025	June 6, 2025
The 7th time	April 10, 2025	July 7, 2025
The 8th time	-	August 1, 2025
The 9th time	June 13, 2025	September 4, 2025
The 10th time	July 8, 2025	October 6, 2025
The 11th time	August 6, 2025	October 30, 2025
The 12th time	September 9, 2025	November 28, 2025

(* 1) Acceptance until 3:00 pm on the same day. If the deadline is exceeded, please submit a request at the next acceptance.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/sinkikagakutodokedenittei2025.pdf

日本・日本公布 2025 年度新化学物质少量申报的时间表

根据日本《化审法》第 3 条第 1 项第 5 号规定，少量新化学物质的制造或进口，需要在规定的受理时间内通过以下 3 种方法完成事前申报，即少量申报（少于 1 吨/年）。

- 1. 电子申报（通过 e-Gov 线上申报）
- 2. 光盘申报（邮寄光盘到经济产业省）
- 3. 书面申报（邮寄书面材料到环境省）

2024 年 10 月 11 日，日本厚生劳动省（MHLW）、经济产业省（METI）及环境省（MOE）三省联合发布 2025 年度新化学物质少量申报的时间表，具体如下。

原则上，收到确认通知书，就可以制造或进口新化学物质，但是在第 1 次完成的少量申报，必须在 2024 年 4 月 1 日以后才能开始制造或进口。

	申报方法	申报材料受理期	通知书预计送达日
第 1 次	电子	2025 年 1 月 15 日～1 月 22 日 请尽量在 1 月 21 日之前提交	2025 年 3 月 25 日之前
	光盘	2025 年 1 月 15 日～1 月 21 日	
	书面	2025 年 1 月 15 日～1 月 20 日	
第 2 次	电子	2025 年 4 月 1 日～4 月 7 日	5 月 19 日左右
	光盘、书面	不受理	
第 3 次	电子	2025 年 5 月 2 日～5 月 12 日	6 月 18 日 左右
	光盘、书面	不受理	
第 4 次	电子	2025 年 6 月 2 日～6 月 6 日	7 月 18 日左右
	光盘	2025 年 6 月 2 日～6 月 5 日	
	书面	2025 年 6 月 2 日～6 月 5 日	
第 5 次	电子	2025 年 7 月 1 日～7 月 7 日	8 月 12 日左右
	光盘、书面	不受理	
第 6 次		不受理*	8 月 29 日左右
第 7 次	电子	2025 年 9 月 1 日～9 月 5 日	10 月 17 日左右
	光盘	2025 年 9 月 1 日～9 月 4 日	
	书面	2025 年 9 月 1 日～9 月 4 日	
第 8 次	电子	2025 年 10 月 1 日～10 月 7 日	11 月 14 日左右
	光盘、书面	不受理	

第 9 次	电子	2025 年 11 月 4 日 ~ 11 月 10 日	12 月 12 日左右
	光盘、书面	不受理	
第 10 次	电子	2025 年 12 月 1 日 ~ 12 月 5 日	2026 年 1 月 16 日左右
	光盘	2025 年 12 月 1 日 ~ 12 月 4 日	
	书面	2025 年 12 月 1 日 ~ 12 月 4 日	

*第 6 次将不受理新的申请，只处理前 5 次提交的没有用途证明书的申请。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/R7shoryonittei.pdf



Japan · Japan Announced Timeline for SVE of New Chemicals for FY2025

According to No. 5 provision, Article 3(1) of Japan's *Chemical Substance Control Law* (CSCL), the manufacturing or import of small volume of new chemical substances requires prior notification by the following three methods within the prescribed acceptance time, namely, small volume exemption (less than 1t/year).

1. Electronic notification (online notification through e-Gov)
2. CD notification (mailing a CD to the METI)
3. Written notification (mailing written materials to the MOE)

On October 11, 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and Ministry of Environment (MOE) jointly released a timeline for the SVE of new chemicals for the MY2025, as follows.

In principle, manufacturing or import of new chemicals will be allowed upon the receipt of the acknowledgment notification. However, for the chemicals that have completed the small volume exemption for the first time, manufacturing or import can only begin after April 1, 2024.

	Notification method	Acceptance period of notification materials	Expected date of notification delivery
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The 1st time	Electronic	January 15 to January 22, 2025 Submit before January 21 as soon as possible	2025 Before March 25
	CD	January 15 to January 21, 2025	
	Written	January 15 to January 20, 2025	
The 2nd time	Electronic	April 1 to April 7, 2025	Around May 19
	CD, written	Not accepted	
The 3rd time	Electronic	May 2 to May 12, 2025	Around June 18
	CD, written	Not accepted	
The 4th time	Electronic	June 2 to June 6, 2025	Around July 18
	CD	June 2 to June 5, 2025	
	Written	June 2 to June 5, 2025	
The 5th time	Electronic	July 1 to July 7, 2025	Around August 12
	CD, written	Not accepted	
The 6th time		Not accepted*	Around August 29
The 7th time	Electronic	September 1 to September 5, 2025	Around October 17
	CD	September 1 to September 4, 2025	
	Written	September 1 to September 4, 2025	
The 8th time	Electronic	October 1 to October 7, 2025	Around November 14
	CD, written	Not accepted	
The 9th time	Electronic	November 4 to November 10, 2025	Around December 12
	CD, written	Not accepted	
The 10th time	Electronic	December 1 to December 5, 2025	2026 Around January 16
	CD	December 1 to December 4, 2025	
	Written	December 1 to December 4, 2025	

*No new applications will be accepted for the sixth time, and only applications without a certificate of use submitted in the first five times will be processed.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/R7shoryonittei.pdf

日本・日本公布 2025 年度低生产量新化学物质申报的时间表

2024 年 10 月 11 日，日本厚生劳动省（MHLW）、经济产业省（METI）及环境省（MOE）三省联合发布 2025 年度低生产量新化学物质申报（少于 10 吨/年）的时间表，递交方法和少量申报一样有以下三种方法。

- 1. 电子申报（通过 e-Gov 线上申报）
- 2. 光盘申报（邮寄到经济产业省）
- 3. 书面申报（邮寄到经济产业省）

	申报资料受理期	
第 1 次	电子	2025 年 2 月 19 日～2 月 27 日
	光盘/书面	2025 年 2 月 19 日～2 月 25 日
第 2 次	2025 年 4 月 18 日～4 月 24 日	
第 3 次	2025 年 5 月 16 日～5 月 22 日	
第 4 次	2025 年 6 月 20 日～6 月 26 日	
第 5 次	2025 年 7 月 18 日～7 月 25 日	
第 6 次	2025 年 8 月 26 日～8 月 29 日 *第 6 次仅受理 2025 年 7 月 7 日提交的基于化审法第 3 条第 1 项的通知有关的申请（提交方式：书面）。	
第 7 次	2025 年 9 月 19 日～9 月 26 日	
第 8 次	2025 年 10 月 16 日～10 月 22 日	
第 9 次	2025 年 11 月 17 日～11 月 21 日	
第 10 次	2025 年 12 月 15 日～12 月 19 日	
第 11 次	2026 年 1 月 20 日～1 月 26 日	
第 12 次	2026 年 2 月 9 日～2 月 12 日	

* 确认通知书将在受理期结束后约 1 个月签发。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/R7tei-seisannittei.pdf

Japan · Japan Announced Timeline for LVE of New Chemicals for FY2025

On October 11, 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and Ministry of Environment (MOE) jointly released a timeline for the LVE of new chemicals (less than 10t/year) for the FY2025. There are three methods available for submission, similar to SVE.

1. Electronic notification (online notification through e-Gov)
2. CD notification (mailing a CD to the METI)
3. Written notification (mailing the materials to the METI)

	Acceptance period of notification materials	
The 1st time	Electronic	February 19 to February 27, 2025
	CD/written	February 19 to February 25, 2025
The 2nd time	April 18 to April 24, 2025	
The 3rd time	May 16 to May 22, 2025	
The 4th time	June 20 to June 26, 2025	
The 5th time	July 18 to July 25, 2025	
The 6th time	August 26 to August 29, 2025 *Only applications related to the notification based on Article 3(1) of the Chemical Substance Control Law submitted on July 7, 2025 will be accepted for the 6th time (method of submission: written).	
The 7th time	September 19 to September 26, 2025	
The 8th time	October 16 to October 22, 2025	
The 9th time	November 17 to November 21, 2025	
The 10th time	December 15 to December 19, 2025	
The 11th time	January 20 to January 26, 2026	
The 12th time	February 9 to February 12, 2026	

*The acknowledgment notification will be issued approximately one month after the end of the acceptance period.

For details, please visit the link below:

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

日本・日本正式发布关于处理 NPE（壬基酚聚氧乙烯醚）应采取的防止环境污染的措施的技术指南

2024 年 10 月 1 日，日本厚生劳动省、经济产业省、国土交通省和环境省联合发布《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》。在今年 8 月份的时候，日本官方曾就该指南（案）公开

向社会征集意见。指南从处理和储存 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、污泥处理等方面做出了规定，来抑制 NPE 排放到环境中造成环境污染。指南将于 2025 年 4 月 1 日起正式实施。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/about/laws/laws_r070401_npe_g.pdf

Japan · Japan Officially Released Technical Guidelines on Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution in Handling NPE (Nonylphenol Polyoxyethylene Ether)

On October 1, 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism, and Ministry of the Environment (MOE) jointly issued the *Technical Guidelines on Measures to Prevent Environmental Pollution Caused by Specific Chemical Substances of Class 2 in Handling NPE or Products Containing NPE as Defined in Article 9 of the CSCL Enforcement Decree*. In August of this year, the Japanese government publicly solicited opinions from

the public on the guidelines (proposal). The Guidelines stipulate the facilities, storage containers and operation essentials for handling and storing NPE, as well as their inspection and management, emergency measures in case of leakage, and the disposal of wastewater, waste liquid, sludge, etc., to curb the environmental pollution caused by the release of NPEs into the environment. The Guidelines will be officially implemented from April 1, 2025.

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/about/laws/laws_r070401_npe_g.pdf

日本・日本修改食品器具、容器包装正清单

2024 年 9 月 27 日，日本消费者厅发表了食品器具、容器包装正清单中的别表 2（添加剂）修订部分，对其中 4 种物质的使用限制和要求做了调整，并新增加了 13 种物质。此次修订将于 2025 年 6 月 1 日正式实施。

	Serial No.	Substance Name	Use limit by Polymer Group (%)						Requirements
			Polymer Group 1	Polymer Group 2	Polymer Group 3	Polymer Group 4	Polymer Group 5 (heat resistant temperature: $\geq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Polymer Group 5 (heat resistant temperature: $< 150^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
Use limit changed	129	polymer mainly composed of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate / diethylenetriamine / valerolactone / 2-phenoxyethanol / hexamethylene diisocyanate, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated	3.0 ↓ 5.0	2.0 ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	— ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	The sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components Mw: ≥ 1000
Requirements changed	143	ethoxylated and/or propoxylated glycerol	5.0	5.0	15	1.0	15	15	Ethoxylated and/or propoxylated: EO, PO ≥ 4
Use limit changed	147	polymer mainly composed of toluene diisocyanate / butanol / N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated	0.90 ↓ 0.95	0.30 ↓ 0.40	2.0	—	2.0	2.0	The sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components Mw: ≥ 1000
Use limit changed	698	dibutyl fumarate	1.6	1.0	0.50 ↓ 1.0	—	1.6	1.0	Including condensate.
A Substance added	828	polymer mainly composed of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate / butyl acrylate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Mw: < 1000
A Substance added	829	polymer mainly composed of indene / benzofuran	—	—	30	—	30	30	Mw: < 1000
A Substance added	830	ester of phosphinic acid with ethoxylated alkyl alcohol, sodium salt	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	Alkyl: C=12 - 15 and their mixture · Ethoxylated: EO ≥ 4
A Substance added	831	polymer mainly composed of epichlorohydrin / bisphenol A	10	10	27	5.0	27	27	Not cross-linked polymer.

A Substance added	832	amide of oleic acid with tetraethylenepentamine	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	
A Substance added	833	N-[3-(trialkoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine, hydrolyzed	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	Each alkoxy: C=1 – 4, and their mixture
A Substance added	834	polymer mainly composed of xylene / formaldehyde	20	20	10	—	20	20	Mw: <1000
A Substance added	835	acetic acid, cobalt salt	—	—	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	
A Substance added	836	polymer mainly composed of vinyl acetate / dicyclopentadiene	—	—	17	—	17	17	Mw: <1000
A Substance added	837	polymer mainly composed of dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethylsiloxane, hydroxymethylsiloxane, methylsilsesquioxane and/or methylhydrogensiloxane	10	10	10	10	10	10	Including substances modified with allyl alcohol, acetic acid, butanol, or butanediol. Polymer: Ethoxylated and/or propoxylated 3-Hydroxypropylmethylsiloxane: Including its glycidyl ether When the Mw is ≥ 1000 , the sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components.
A Substance added	838	2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate monooctyltin sulfide	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	
A Substance added	839	bis(nonylphenyl)amine	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	
A Substance added	840	N-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediamine triacetate, sodium salt	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	

详情请点击以下链接:

https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/standards_evaluation/appliance/positive_list_new/assets/cms_standards102_240426_01.pdf

Japan · Japan Revised the Original List of Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products

On September 27, 2024, the Japan Consumer Affairs Agency released the revised Table 2 (Additives) in the Original List

of Utensils, Containers and Packaging for Food Products, in which the restrictions and requirements on the use of 4 substances

have been adjusted and 13 new substances have been added. This revision will be officially implemented on June 1, 2025.

	Serial No.	Substance Name	Use limit by Polymer Group (%)						Requirements
			Polymer Group 1	Polymer Group 2	Polymer Group 3	Polymer Group 4	Polymer Group 5 (heat resistant temperature: $\geq 150^{\circ}\text{C}$)	Polymer Group 5 (heat resistant temperature: $< 150^{\circ}\text{C}$)	
Use limit changed	129	polymer mainly composed of 2-ethylhexyl acrylate / diethylenetriamine / valerolactone / 2-phenoxyethanol / hexamethylene diisocyanate, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated	3.0 ↓ 5.0	2.0 ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	— ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	4.0 ↓ 5.0	The sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components Mw: ≥ 1000
Requirements changed	143	ethoxylated and/or propoxylated glycerol	5.0	5.0	15	1.0	15	15	Ethoxylated and/or propoxylated: EO, PO ≥ 4
Use limit changed	147	polymer mainly composed of toluene diisocyanate / butanol / N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propanediamine, ethoxylated and/or propoxylated	0.90 ↓ 0.95	0.30 ↓ 0.40	2.0	—	2.0	2.0	The sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components Mw: ≥ 1000
Use limit changed	698	dibutyl fumarate	1.6	1.0	0.50 ↓ 1.0	—	1.6	1.0	Including condensate.
A Substance added	828	polymer mainly composed of 2-hydroxyethyl acrylate / butyl acrylate	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	Mw: < 1000
A Substance added	829	polymer mainly composed of indene / benzofuran	—	—	30	—	30	30	Mw: < 1000
A Substance added	830	ester of phosphinic acid with ethoxylated alkyl alcohol, sodium salt	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	Alkyl: C=12 – 15 and their mixture · Ethoxylated: EO ≥ 4
A Substance added	831	polymer mainly composed of epichlorohydrin / bisphenol A	10	10	27	5.0	27	27	Not cross-linked polymer.
A Substance added	832	amide of oleic acid with tetraethylenepentamine	0.50	0.50	0.50	—	0.50	0.50	
A Substance added	833	N-[3-(trialkoxysilyl)propyl]-ethylenediamine, hydrolyzed	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	Each alkoxy: C=1 – 4, and their mixture

A Substance added	834	polymer mainly composed of xylene / formaldehyde	20	20	10	—	20	20	Mw: <1000
A Substance added	835	acetic acid, cobalt salt	—	—	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	
A Substance added	836	polymer mainly composed of vinyl acetate / dicyclopentadiene	—	—	17	—	17	17	Mw: <1000
A Substance added	837	polymer mainly composed of dimethylsiloxane, 3-hydroxypropylmethyloxane, hydroxymethylsiloxane, methylsilsesquioxane and/or methylhydrogensiloxane	10	10	10	10	10	10	Including substances modified with allyl alcohol, acetic acid, butanol, or butanediol. Polymer: Ethoxylated and/or propoxylated 3-Hydroxypropylmethyloxane: Including its glycidyl ether When the Mw is ≥ 1000 , the sum of ethyleneglycol and/or propyleneglycol condensate (EO, PO ≥ 4): Not less than 50% of the polymer components.
A Substance added	838	2-ethylhexyl thioglycolate monooctyltin sulfide	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	
A Substance added	839	bis(nonylphenyl)amine	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	
A Substance added	840	N-hydroxyethyl-ethylenediamine triacetate, sodium salt	0.10	0.10	0.10	—	0.10	0.10	

For details, please visit the link below:

https://www.caa.go.jp/policies/policy/standards_evaluation/appliance/positive_list_new/assets/cms_standards102_240426_01.pdf



日本 · 日本化审法数据库（J-CHECK）等多个数据平台更新

2024 年 11 月 12 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。

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 Multiple Data Platforms, including J-CHECK

On November 12, 2024, the Japan Chemical Substance Control Law Database (J-CHECK), the Japan Chemical Risk Information

Platform (NITECHRIP), 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)

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

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

日本·日本公布最新 17 种具有高致突变特性的化学物质

2024 年 12 月 12 日，日本厚生劳动省面向日本多家化工制药行业协会发布了关于“处理具有致突变特性的化学物质”的通知。这份通知中提到，有专家指出，通过致突变性试验结果发现在去年 12 月 27 日到今年 9 月 27 日之间公布的《安卫法》新公示化学物质中以下 17 种申报物质具有高致突变性。因此，厚生劳动省要求这些协会团体通知其成员企业在制造或处理这些物质时，根据《预防致突变化学品对健康造成危害的指南》采取必要措施来防止工人出现健康问题。

1. 乙基= (2Z) - 氯[(4-甲氧基苯基) 肼基]乙酸酯
2. 以 ({ (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷和 [(氯甲基) 环氧乙烷-丁烷-1,4-二醇重加合物] } 和 [(氯甲基) 环氧乙烷-1,4-二醇重加合物] } 为主要成分的 (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷和丁烷-1,4-二醇反应产物中的 2 个) , 2'-[丁烷-1,4-二基双 (氧亚甲基)] 双 (环氧乙烷) 纯化过程中的蒸馏残渣
3. 二乙基=[溴二 (氟) 甲基]膦酸盐
4. 二氨基磷酸钴 (II)
5. 2-氨基乙烷-1-醇与 {2-氨基乙烷-1-醇和 1,4-二羟基蒽-9,10-二酮的反应产物的混合物, 其主要成分是 {2-双[(2-羟乙基) 氨基]蒽-9,10-二酮}
6. 4-氨基苯-1-硫醇
7. [4-氨基苯酚与 (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷的缩合反应产物, 主要由 4- (环氧乙烷基甲氧基) -N, N-双 (环氧乙烷基甲基) 苯胺组成] 和 [4-

(环氧乙烷基甲氧基) -N, N-双 (环氧乙烷基甲基) 苯胺为主要成分, 4-氨基苯酚与 (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷] · [(氯甲基) 环氧乙烷 · 4,4'- (丙烷-2,2-二基) 二酚缩聚物] · 4-甲基-3a, 4,7,7a-四氢-2-苯并呋喃-1,3-二酮 · 5-甲基-3a, 4,7,7a-四氢-2-苯并呋喃-1,3-二酮 · {4,4'- (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷和 4,4'-亚甲基二苯胺的缩合反应产物, 其主要成分是亚甲基双[N, N-双 (环氧乙烷基) 苯胺] 和 [(氯甲基) 环氧乙烷 4,4'- (丙烷-2,2-二基) 二酚缩聚物] 和 4-甲基-3a, 4,7,7a-四氢-2-苯并呋喃-1, (氯甲基) 环氧乙烷和 4,4'-亚甲基二苯胺的混合物, 其主要成分是 3-二元和 5-甲基-3a, 4,7,7a-四氢-2-苯并呋喃-1,3-二元和 {4,4'-亚甲基[N, N-双 (环氧乙烷基) 苯胺]}。

8. 双 (4-氟苯基) 碘= 氢= 硫酸盐
9. (4-溴-2,6-二甲基苯基) 肼-氯化氢 (1/1)
10. N-[4- (4-溴丁氧基) 苯基] 乙酰胺
11. 2-氯-5-硝基-3- (三氟甲基) 吡啶
12. 双 (4-氟苯基) 碘= 1,1-二氟-2-氧代-2- [(5', 5', 6', 6'-四氟螺[金刚烷-2,2'-[1,3]二氧杂潘]-5-基) 氧基] 乙烷-1-磺酸盐
13. 4- [(6-羟基-2H-1,3-苯并二氧醇-5-基) 二氨基]-3-硝基苯甲酸
14. 甲基= 4- (2-氟-4-硝基苯氧基) -7-甲氧基喹啉-6-羧酸盐

15. (3R, 4R) -6- (4-氯-2,6-二氟苯基) -1-氧杂-6-氮杂[2.5]辛烷-4-醇

16. 蒸馏残渣 从 4- (5', 6'-二羟基-1', 3', 4', 9', 9'a-四氢螺[环己烷-1,9'-氧杂蒽]-4'a (2'H) -基) 苯-

1,2,3-三醇晶体提取物 (环己酮和苯-1,2,3-三醇的反应产物) 过滤得到的滤液中蒸馏得到的蒸馏残渣

17. 1,1-二氰基乙基=乙酸盐

详情请点击以下链接:

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/hourei/doc/tsuchi/T241216K0011.pdf>



Japan · Japan Announced the Latest 17 Chemicals with High Mutagenicity

On December 12, 2024, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) issued a notification on “handling of chemicals with mutagenicity” to a number of chemical and pharmaceutical industry associations in Japan. According to the notification, the following 17 declared substances among the newly announced chemicals under the Industrial Safety and Health Law (ISHL), which were announced between December 27 of last year and September 27 of this year, were found to be highly mutagenic as a result of mutagenicity tests conducted by an expert. Therefore, MHLW has requested these associations to notify their member companies, which are

involved in manufacturing or handling these substances, to take necessary measures to prevent health problems suffered by workers in accordance with the Guidelines for Prevention of Health Hazards Caused by Mutagenic Chemicals.

1. Ethyl=(2Z) - chloro [(4-methoxyphenyl) hydrazino] acetate
2. Distillation residue from the purification of 2'- [butane-1,4-diylbis (oxymethylene)] bis (ethylene oxide), namely (2 of the reaction products of (chloromethyl)ethylene oxide and butane-1,4-diol, mainly composed of {(chloromethyl)ethylene oxide and

- [(chloromethyl)ethylene oxide-butane-1,4-diol re-adducts}} and [(chloromethyl)ethylene oxide-butane-1,4-diol re-adducts}})
3. Diethyl=[bromodi (fluoromethyl)] phosphonate
 4. Cobalt (II) diaminosulfonate
 5. Mixture of reaction products of 2-aminoethane-1-ol with {2-aminoethane-1-ol and 1,4-dihydroxyanthracene-9,10-dione, the main component of which is {2-bis [(2-hydroxyethyl) amino] anthracene-9,10-dione}
 6. 4-aminobenzene-1-thiol
 7. [Condensation reaction product of 4-aminophenol with (chloromethyl) alkylene oxide, mainly composed of 4-(oxiranylmethoxy)-N, N-bis (epoxyethoxymethyl)aniline; condensation reaction product of (4-aminophenol and (chloromethyl) ethylene oxide) • [(chloromethyl) ethylene oxide • 4,4'- (propane-2,2-diyl) diphenol condensate] • 4-methyl-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1,3-dione • 5-methyl-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1,3-dione • {4,4'- (chloromethyl) ethylene oxide and 4,4'-methylene diphenylamine, the main components of which are methylene bis [N,N-bis (ethylene oxide methyl) aniline] and [(chloromethyl) epoxyethane 4,4'- (propane-2,2-diyl) diphenol condensate], 4-methyl-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1, a mixture of (chloromethyl) ethylene oxide and 4,4'-methylene diphenylamine, mainly composed of 3-di and 5-methyl-3a, 4,7,7a-tetrahydro-2-benzofuran-1,3-di and {4,4'-methylene [N, N-bis (epoxyethylbenzyl) aniline].
 8. Bis (4-fluorophenyl) iodine=hydrogen=sulfate
 9. (4-bromo-2,6-dimethylphenyl) hydrazine-hydrogen chloride (1/1)
 10. N-[4-(4-bromobutoxy) phenyl] acetamide
 11. 2-chloro-5-nitro-3- (trifluoromethyl) pyridine
 12. Bis (4-fluorophenyl) iodide=1,1-difluoro-2-oxo-2- [(5', 5', 6', 6' - tetrafluorospiro [adamantane-2,2'- [1,3] dioxepan] -5-yl)oxy] ethane-1-sulfonate
 13. 4-[(6-hydroxy-2H-1,3-benzodioxol-5-yl) diazenyl]-3-nitrobenzoic acid
 14. Methyl=4-(2-fluoro-4-nitrophenoxy) -7-methoxyquinoline-6-carboxylate
 15. (3R,4R)-6-(4-chloro-2,6-difluorophenyl) -1-oxa-6-aza [2.5] octan-4-ol
 16. Distillation residue obtained by distilling the filtrate filtered from the 4- (5', 6'- dihydroxy-1', 3', 4', 9', 9'a - tetrahydrospiro [cyclohexane-1,9'- xanthene] -4'a (2'H)-yl) benzene-1,2,3-triol crystal extract (the reaction product of cyclohexanone and benzene-1,2,3-triol)
 17. 1,1-dicyanoethyl=acetate

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/hourei/doc/tsuchi/T241216K0011.pdf>

台湾地区 · 台湾标准计量检验局（BSMI）建议将固定式锂电池存储设备纳入 RoHS 范围

由于锂离子电池热失控的风险，可能导致火灾或爆炸。因此 BSMI 建议根据标准 CNS 15663 对固定式锂电池储能设备进行强制检验。

根据征求意见稿，自 2025 年 7 月 1 日起，对于能与电网或其他设备或太阳能电池板输入进行双向电力传输的并且容量达到 20kWh 及以上的固定式锂电池储能设备，将需要满足检查和 RoHS 标签要求。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.bsmi.gov.tw/wSite/lp?ctNode=9825&CtUnit=4123&BaseDSD=7&mp=2>

<https://www.bsmi.gov.tw/wSite/public/Data/f1722483109607.pdf>



Taiwan · The Bureau of Standards, Metrology and Inspection (BSMI) of Taiwan proposes to include stationary lithium battery energy storage devices in the scope of RoHS

Due to the risk of thermal runaway of lithium batteries, it may lead to fire or explosion. Therefore, BSMI recommends mandatory inspection of stationary lithium battery energy storage devices according to CNS 15663.

According to the draft for comment, stationary lithium battery energy storage

devices with a capacity of 20kWh or more that are capable of bidirectional power transmission with the power grid or other equipment or solar panels shall meet the inspection and RoHS labeling requirements from July 1, 2025.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.bsmi.gov.tw/wSite/lp?ctNode=9825&CtUnit=4123&BaseDSD=7&mp=2>

<https://www.bsmi.gov.tw/wSite/public/Data/f1722483109607.pdf>

台湾地区 · 台湾环境部、交通部及经济部共同完成毒化物运输车辆数字化资源共享功能

为加强关注有毒有害化学物质的运输安全和事故应对能力，环境部积极推进运输车辆追踪系统的部门信息共享和技术应用，环境部已成功对接环保许可信息系统、交通部公路局的车辆牌照信息、经济部企业发展局的公司注册信息，完成有毒有害化学品运输车辆安装实时跟踪系统（GPS）的数字化申请，并同步推出移动设备在线详情请点击以下链接：

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/6089abad-0957-4036-89cf-c2fd0b8512bf>

Taiwan · The Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Transportation, and Ministry of Economic Affairs of Taiwan have jointly completed the digital resource-sharing function for toxic chemical transportation vehicles

To strengthen the focus on the transportation safety of toxic and hazardous chemicals and the capability to respond to accidents, the MoE has actively promoted inter-ministerial information sharing and technical application of transportation vehicle tracking systems. The MoE has successfully accessed the environmental permit information system, the vehicle license plate information from the Highway Bureau of the Ministry of Transport, and the enterprise registration information from the Bureau of Enterprise Development of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, to complete the digital application for the installation of real-time tracking system (GPS) in toxic and hazardous chemical transportation vehicles. For details, please visit the link below:

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/6089abad-0957-4036-89cf-c2fd0b8512bf>

申请服务。现在，业界可通过移动设备即时拍照并上传相关信息，在线完成申请。

未来，无论是主管部门还是企业都可以通过毒化物运输车辆追踪系统，掌握毒化物的实时物理流向，并在事故发生时立即通报和发布应急信息，实现全程监控，并且关键信息一体化共享、以减少损失。

hazardous chemical transportation vehicles, and simultaneously launched online application services for mobile devices. Now, the industry can instantly take photos and upload relevant information through mobile devices to complete applications online.

In the future, both the competent authorities and enterprises can understand the real-time physical flow of toxic chemicals through the tracking system of toxic chemical transportation vehicles, and immediately report and release emergency information when accidents occur, achieving full monitoring and integrated sharing of key information to reduce losses.

台湾地区 · 台湾环境部（MoE）将 357 种 PFAS 添加到其有毒化学品清单中

为了与国际化学品管理相一致，MoE 将 357 种全氟烷基和多氟烷基物质（PFAS）添加到其有毒化学品清单中（其中包括 5 种全氟辛烷磺酸（PFOS）及其盐类和 352 种全氟辛酸（PFOA）及其盐类）。

MoE 计划将 12 种壬基酚（NP）和 28 种壬基酚聚乙氧基（NPEO）物质添加到有毒化学品清单中。自 1997 年以来，NP 和 NPEO 物质已被禁止用于台湾家用清洁剂的生产。根据欧盟对工业清洁剂和其他环境危害应用的限制，MoE 现在原则上禁止在以下环境中使用 NP 和 NPEO 物质：

- 制造工业和工业洗涤剂；
- 纺织品或皮革制品的处理；
- 金属加工；
- 制造纸浆和纸张。

MoE 计划给现有运营商一年到一年半的宽限期，使他们能够准备许可证文件、标签、交付、报警探测设备以及专业技术管理和响应人员。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/c5f15067-50e2-45e9-84a6-3a7f8592801d>



Taiwan · The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Taiwan has added 357 PFAS to the list of toxic chemicals

In order to align with international chemical management, the MoE has added 357 perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) to its list of toxic chemicals, including 5 perfluorooctane sulfonic acids (PFOS) and their salts, and 352 perfluorooctanoic acids (PFOA) and their salts.

The MoE plans to add 12 types of nonylphenol (NP) and 28 types of nonylphenol polyethylene oxide (NPEO) substances to the list of toxic chemicals. Since 1997, NP and NPEO substances have been prohibited from being used in the production of household cleaning agents in Taiwan. In accordance with EU restrictions

on industrial cleaning agents and other environmentally hazardous applications, the MoE now generally prohibits the use of NP and NPEO substances in the following environments:

- Manufacturing industry and industrial detergents;
- Processing of textiles or leather products;

- Metal processing;
- Manufacturing pulp and paper.

The MoE plans to give existing operators a grace period of one to one and a half years, allowing them to prepare permit documentation, labels, deliverables, alarm detection equipment, as well as professional technical management and response personnel.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://enews.moenv.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/c5f15067-50e2-45e9-84a6-3a7f8592801d>



台湾地区 · 台湾食品药品监督管理局（FDA）更新纳米化妆品风险评估指南

2024 年 11 月 8 日，FDA 宣布修订其含有纳米成分的化妆品风险评估指南，根据更新后的指南，化妆品公司必须将规定的详细信息记录在纳米成分化妆品的商品信息文件（PIF）中，并在将商品投放市场之前验证商品的安全性和质量。

更新后的指南概述了对含有纳米成分的化妆品的两部分风险评估方法。第一部分涉及检查纳米颗粒的物理化学性质，即：

- 化学特性;
- 溶解度/分散性;
- 大小/大小分布和形状;
- 相关介质中的聚集/解聚;
- 表面化学、表面电荷和比表面积;
- 化学成分和纯度;
- 密度和倾注密度;
- 晶体结构和稳定性;

- 紫外线吸收;
- 催化活性。
- 第二部分是进行安全评估，以评估：
 - 急性毒性、刺激性和腐蚀性;
 - 皮肤致敏和真皮/经皮吸收;
 - 重复剂量毒性;
 - 致突变性/遗传毒性、致癌性和生殖毒性;
 - 光诱导毒性;
 - 安全边际（MOS）;
 - 在设计的使用类型下（暴露评估），经皮、吸入或经口途径进行暴露的可能性和程度。

指南中强调，除非获得特别许可，否则禁止进行动物试验进行安全评估，可以使用替代方法（例如体外、计算机和证据权重）。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=3&id=30801>

Taiwan · The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of Taiwan updated risk assessment guidelines for nano cosmetics

On November 8, 2024, the FDA announced a revision of its risk assessment guidelines for cosmetics containing nano ingredients. According to the updated guidelines, cosmetic companies must document the

required details in the Product Information File (PIF) for nano-ingredient cosmetics and validate the safety and quality of the products before placing them on the market.

The updated guidelines outline a two-part risk assessment methodology for cosmetic products containing nano-ingredients. The first part involves examining the physical and chemical properties of nanoparticles, namely:

- Chemical properties;
- Solubility/dispersibility;
- Size/size distribution and shape;
- Aggregation/dissociation in relevant media;
- Surface chemistry, surface charge, and specific surface area;
- Chemical composition and purity;
- Density and pouring density;
- Crystal structure and stability;
- UV absorption;
- Catalytic activity.

The second part is a safety assessment to evaluate:

- Acute toxicity, irritability and corrosiveness;
- Skin sensitization and dermal/transdermal absorption;
- Repeated dose toxicity;
- Mutagenicity/genotoxicity, carcinogenicity, and reproductive toxicity;
- Photo-induced toxicity;
- Margin of Safety (MOS);
- Likelihood and magnitude of exposure by dermal, inhalation or oral routes under the type of use for which it was designed (exposure assessment).

The guidelines emphasize that animal testing for safety assessment is prohibited unless special permission is obtained, and alternative methods such as in-vitro experiment, computer and evidence weighting can be used.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/tc/newsContent.aspx?cid=3&id=30801>



台湾地区 · 台湾环境部（MoE）发布饮用水水质标准修订草案

全氟烷基物质（PFAS）是一种持久性有机污染物，对人体健康有致癌风险，如果进入饮用水源系统，则涉嫌危害公众健康。MoE 现对第三条第一款进行修改，增加 PFAS 水质标准及相关管理规定。

根据草案，这些物质在饮用水中的含量应符合以下要求：

- PFOA + PFOS，最大限量为 0.00005mg/l；和
 - PFOS + PFHxS，最大限量为 0.00007mg/l。
- 该法规预计将于今年年底出台，并于 2027 年 7 月 1 日生效。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/detail.do?metaid=151538&log=detailLog>

Taiwan · The Ministry of Environment (MoE) of Taiwan released the revised draft of drinking water quality standard

Perfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) are persistent organic pollutants that pose a carcinogenic risk to human health and are suspected of jeopardizing public health if they enter the drinking water source system. The MoE is amending the Article 3(1) to add PFAS water quality standards and related regulatory requirements.

According to the draft, these substances shall be present in drinking water at the following levels:

- PFOA + PFOS, with a maximum limit of 0.00005mg/l; and
- PFOS + PFHxS, with a maximum limit of 0.00007mg/l.

The regulation is expected to be introduced by the end of this year and will come into effect on July 1, 2027.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/detail.do?metaid=151538&log=detailLog>

菲律宾 · PEPP 就其提出的指导方针草案举行了研讨会

2024 年 9 月 30 日至 10 月 4 日，菲律宾环境管理局（EMB）召集菲律宾环境伙伴计划（PEPP）的技术评估委员会、自我监管管理和协调单位以及区域办事中心，举行了关于修订 PEPP 指南提案的研讨会。研讨会的重点是审查和完善项目政策，以加强 PEPP 的实施，并加强其在应对当前环境挑战方面的作用，使项目的政策和程序符合环境部门不断变化的需求，符合 2003-14 DAO 和随附的 EMB MC 2010-003。

研讨会讨论了 2023 年该计划实施过程中发现的问题和差距。本次会议讨论了数据完整性问题和合规障碍等关键挑战，还提出了对 DAO 2003-14 和 EMB MC 2010-003 的拟议修订，包括解决差距和改进实施的

补充指南。与会者积极参与政策细化部分的讨论，例如其范围、覆盖范围和执行情况。会议还重新审议了实施该计划 Track 1 和 Track 2 类别的指导方针。Track 1 认可具有卓越环境表现的行业，鼓励他们超越合规标准。成功的 Track 1 申请者将获得 DENR 的批准印章，并被认可为环境卓越的机构。与此同时，Track 2 侧重于尚未完全遵守环境法律但致力于改善其环境表现的机构。PEPP 通过提供技术援助来支持这些机构，帮助它们实现完全合规。在研讨会最后，PEPP 指南修订过程中达成一致的部分是 2025 年第一季度预计将开启公众咨询，以便通过外部反馈进一步完善指南。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/PEPP-CONDUCTS-WORKSHOP-ON-ITS-PROPOSED-DRAFT-GUIDELINES.pdf>

Philippines · PEPP held a workshop on its proposed draft guidelines

From September 30 to October 4, 2024, the Philippine Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) convened the Technical Assessment Committee, Self-Regulatory Management and Coordination Units, and Regional Service Centers concerning the Philippine Environmental Partnership Program (PEPP) to hold a workshop on the proposed revision of the PEPP guidelines. The workshop focused on the review and refinement of program policies to strengthen the implementation of PEPP and enhance its role in addressing current environmental challenges, so that program policies and procedures can be aligned with

the evolving needs of the environment sector and meet 2003-14 DAO and its attached EMB MC 2010-003.

The workshop discussed the issues and gaps identified during the implementation of the program in 2023. Key challenges such as data integrity issues and compliance barriers were also discussed, and proposed revisions to DAO 2003-14 and EMB MC 2010-003, including supplementary guidelines to address gaps and improve implementation, were presented. Participants were actively involved in the discussion of policy refinement, such as its scope, coverage, and

implementation. The workshop also reconsidered the Track 1 and Track 2 guidelines for implementing the program. Track 1 recognizes industries with outstanding environmental performance and encourages them to go beyond compliance standards. Track 1 applicant winners will receive an approval stamp from DENR and be recognized as environmental excellent institutions. Meanwhile, Track 2 focuses on institutions that are not yet fully compliant with environmental laws but are

committed to improving their environmental performance. PEPP supports these institutions by providing technical assistance to help them achieve full compliance. At the end of the workshop, the consensus reached during the revision process of the PEPP guidelines was that a public consultation is expected to begin in the first quarter of 2025 to allow for further refinement of the guidelines through external feedback.

For details, please visit the link below:

<https://emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/PEPP-CONDUCTS-WORKSHOP-ON-ITS-PROPOSED-DRAFT-GUIDELINES.pdf>



印度 · DCPC 修订多种物质的质量控制令

1. 2024 年 9 月和 10 月，印度 DCPC 发布多项质量控制令，推迟多项物质质量控制令的实施日期。具体如下：

发布日期	公报号	控制令名称	生效日期
2024 年 9 月 13 日	CG-DL-E-13092024-257154	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	2024 年 12 月 6 日
		Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	2024 年 12 月 6 日
		Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution	2024 年 12 月 6 日
2024 年 9 月 13 日	CG-DL-E-13092024-257161	Ethylene Dichloride Vinyl Chloride Monomer	2025 年 3 月 12 日
2024 年 9 月 17 日	CG-DL-E-17092024-257194	Polycarbonate	2025 年 3 月 12 日
2024 年 9 月 18 日	CG-DL-E-18092024-257206	Styrene Butadiene Rubber Latex	2024 年 9 月 18 日
2024 年 9 月 25 日	CG-DL-E-25092024-257441	Polyurethanes p Xylene	2025 年 3 月 19 日
2024 年 10 月 1 日	CG-DL-E-01102024-257629	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate copolymers	2025 年 10 月 3 日
2024 年 10 月 22 日	CG-DL-E-22102024-258140	Lauric Acid Acid Oil Palm Fatty Acids Rice Bran Fatty Coconut Fatty Acids Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids	2025 年 4 月 24 日
2024 年 10 月 24 日	CG-DL-E-24102024-258213	Acrylonitrile Maleic Anhydride Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)	2025 年 10 月 24 日

2024 年 10 月 30 日	CG-DL-E-30102024-258372	Morpholine	2025 年 5 月 1 日
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2. 2024 年 11 月 14 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-14112024-258654），发布 3 种物质的质量控制令，这 3 种物质控制令的实施日期是发布之后 180 天，即 2025 年 5 月 14 日。一旦 QCO

实施，未经印度标准局（BIS）认证，将禁止这些物质的制造、分销、储存、贸易和进口。根据 2016 年 BIS 法案，任何违反 QCO 的行为都可能招致经济处罚和/或监禁。

物品名称	标准号	标准名称
H Acid	IS 8637 : 2020	H Acid- Specification
K Acid	IS 11557: 1986	Specification for 2-Naphthylamine-3:6:8-Trisulphonic, technical
Vinyl	IS 18340 : 2023	Vinyl sulphone-Specification

3, 2024 年 11 月 20 日，DCPC 在官方公报发布通告（公报号：CG-DL-E-20112024-258779），更新 Acrylonitrile-Butadiene

Styrene (ABS)质量控制令。此物质质量控制令自公布之日起生效。

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. In September and October 2024, the DCPC issued a number of QCOs and postponed the implementation dates of QCOs for a number of substances. The details are as follows:

Issue date	Gazette No.	Control order name	Effective date
September 13, 2024	CG-DL-E-13092024-257154	Textiles — High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) /Polypropylene (PP) Woven Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	December 6, 2024
		Textiles — Polypropylene (PP) Woven, Laminated, Block Bottom Valve Sacks for Packaging of 50 kg Cement	December 6, 2024
		Textiles — Polypropylene (PP)/ High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) Laminated Woven Sacks for Mail Sorting, Storage, Transport and Distribution	December 6, 2024
September 13, 2024	CG-DL-E-13092024-257161	Ethylene Dichloride Vinyl Chloride Monomer	March 12, 2025
September 17, 2024	CG-DL-E-17092024-257194	Polycarbonate	March 12, 2025
September 18, 2024	CG-DL-E-18092024-257206	Styrene Butadiene Rubber Latex	September 18, 2024
September 25, 2024	CG-DL-E-25092024-257441	Polyurethanes p Xylene	March 19, 2025
October 1, 2024	CG-DL-E-01102024-257629	Ethylene Vinyl Acetate copolymers	October 3, 2025
October 22, 2024	CG-DL-E-22102024-258140	Lauric Acid Acid Oil Palm Fatty Acids Rice Bran Fatty Coconut Fatty Acids Hydrogenated Rice Bran Fatty Acids	April 24, 2025
October 24, 2024	CG-DL-E-24102024-258213	Acrylonitrile Maleic Anhydride Styrene (Vinyl Benzene)	October 24, 2025

October 30, 2024	CG-DL-E-30102024-258372	Morpholine	May 1, 2025
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2. On November 14, 2024, the DCPC issued a notification in the official gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-14112024-258654), publishing QCOs for three substances. The implementation date of these QCOs is 180 days after their release, which is May 14, 2025. Once the QCOs are implemented, the

manufacture, distribution, storage, trade and import of these substances will be prohibited without certification from the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Any violation of QCOs may result in financial penalties and/or imprisonment under the BIS Act, 2016.

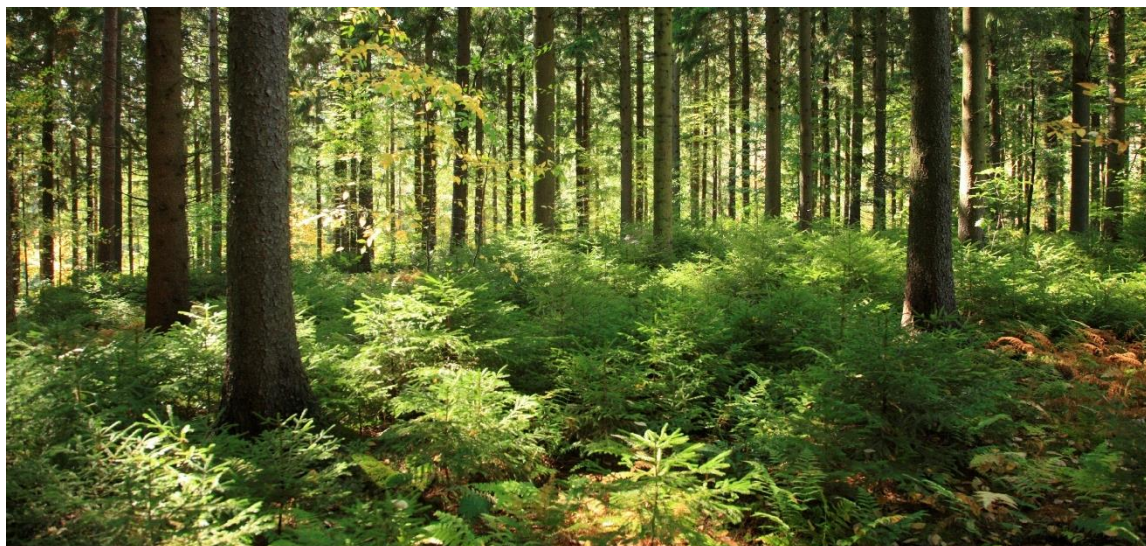
Item name	Standard No.	Standard name
H Acid	IS 8637 : 2020	H Acid- Specification
K Acid	IS 11557: 1986	Specification for 2-Naphthylamine-3:6:8-Trisulphonic, technical
Vinyl	IS 18340 : 2023	Vinyl sulphone-Specification

3. On November 20, 2024, the DCPC issued a notification in the official gazette (Gazette No.: CG-DL-E-20112024-258779), updating

the QCO for Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene (ABS). The QCO for this substance shall come into effect from the date of publication.

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

中国国际化妆品个人及家庭护理用品原料展览会，2025 年 2 月 19 - 21 日，广东广州

<https://www.pchi-china.com/>

日本大阪药品化妆品展览会，2025 年 2 月 25 - 27 日，日本大阪

<https://www.interphex.jp/osaka/en-gb.html>

TSCA Developments 2025，2025 年 2 月 27 日，线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1286156/tsca-developments-2025>

Regulatory Summit Europe 2025，2025 年 4 月 7 日 - 10 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1320376/regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

Regulatory Developments & Compliance Solutions @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025，2025 年 4 月 7 - 9 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1320923/regulatory-developments-compliance-solutions-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

UK Chemical Regulations for Exporters @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025，2025 年 4 月 10 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1322705/uk-chemical-regulations-for-exporters-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

Chemicals Management for Packaging @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025，2025 年 4 月 10 日，比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1322671/chemicals-management-for-packaging-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

Upcoming Events

PCHi, 2025.2.19 – 2025.2.21, Guangdong, Guangzhou

<https://www.pchi-china.com/>

INTERPHEX OSAKA, 2025.2.25 – 2025.2.27, Japan, Osaka

<https://www.interphex.jp/osaka/en-gb.html>

TSCA Developments 2025, 2025.2.17, virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1286156/tsca-developments-2025>

Regulatory Summit Europe 2025, 2025.4.7 – 2025.4.10, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1320376/regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

Regulatory Developments & Compliance Solutions @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025, 2025.4.7 – 2025.4.9, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1320923/regulatory-developments-compliance-solutions-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

UK Chemical Regulations for Exporters @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025, 2025.4.10, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1322705/uk-chemical-regulations-for-exporters-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

Chemicals Management for Packaging @ Regulatory Summit Europe 2025, 2025.4.10, Belgium, Brussels + virtual

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/1322671/chemicals-management-for-packaging-regulatory-summit-europe-2025>

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