



Chemistry Shapes the Future

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导读

视点	3
法规动态.....	4
韩国	4
1. 注册申请资料的编写方法及危害性评估方法的相关规定	4
2. 韩国《毒性物质清单公告》更新.....	5
3. 韩国《化学品分类及标签规定》更新.....	5
4. 韩国职业安全与健康标准的相关规定的部分修订案.....	5
5. 韩国化学物质安全信息豁免批准的相关规定修订案草案.....	6
6. 韩国公布 MSDS 的监督检查结果.....	7
7. 韩国公布化学物质危害评估结果.....	8
8. 指定限制物质、禁止物质更新草案.....	8
9. 韩国《化学物质管理法案》施行令的部分修订案.....	9
10. 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草案.....	9
11. 韩国更新获得批准缓冲期的现有生物杀灭物质名录草案.....	10
12. 韩国发布现有化学物质注册相关公告.....	10
日本	13
1. 日本建议为 18 种氢氟碳化合物设定进口配额.....	13
2. 日本公布 2023 年新化学物质年报时间表.....	13
3. 日本将推出门户网站以帮助化学品管理合规.....	13
4. 日本当局已根据《化审法》（CSCL）要求公司提供三种默认候选物质的危险信息 13	
5. 日本发布关于新化学物质清单的公告（MHLW 2022 年 9 月 27 日第 299 号公告） 14	
6. 日本要求提供三种物质的额外信息.....	14
7. 日本提出工作场所物质暴露测量标准.....	15
8. 日本建议在其职业病清单中增加 13 种物质.....	15
9. 日本对全氟辛酸和十溴二苯醚的出口实施新要求.....	15
10. 日本更新 PRTR SDS 和标签指南	16
11. 日本计划明年禁止 PFHxS.....	16

12.	根据《化审法》生产或进口新化学物质的公司可以审查 2023 年的申报时间表	16
13.	日本将修改海运要求以符合国际规则	16
14.	日本建议对致癌物质进行第 1 类分类	17
15.	日本发布化学物质出口批准通知（2006 年 3 月 15 日 METI 第 3 号出口通知）	17
16.	日本发布指南鼓励企业在线申请新化学品制造或进口许可	17
17.	日本发布 2023 年度新化学物质少量、低量的申报指南及网上申报方法	18
18.	日本化审法数据库 J-CHECK 数据更新	18
19.	东盟日本化学物质管理数据库（AJCSD）的数据已更新	18
20.	化学物质信息系统（NITE-CHIRIP）的数据已更新	18
台湾地区		18
1.	台湾更新儿童化妆品指南	18
2.	台湾环保署在关注化学物质清单中增加 15 种物质	19
3.	台湾环保署仅接受在线申请新化学物质纳入既有化学物质清册	19
4.	台湾寻求就新化学物质及现有的物质登记准则草案提供意见	19
5.	台湾将禁止进口所有含石棉产品	19
6.	台湾公示有关化学品的标签要求	19
7.	台湾公告制造者、进口商或供应商申请保留揭示安全数据表信息技术指引及网络传输申请方式	20
菲律宾		20
1.	菲律宾《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》于 2022 年 11 月 3 日生效	20
2.	菲律宾环境影响声明（EIS）系统公众参与指南《DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15》16.6 节修正	21
印度		22
1.	印度推迟执行十二项质量控制令	22
2.	印度推迟执行六项质量控制令	22
3.	印度推迟二氯甲烷的质量控制令	23
4.	印度要求危险品车辆安装跟踪系统	23
近期会议活动		24
联系我们		24

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：

本季韩国官方持续修订《化学品分类及标签规定》、《化学物质危害性评估结果》，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》或其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。近期，韩国正式发布了“注册申请资料的编写方法及危害性评估方法的相关规定”修订案，旨在采纳国际认可的非测试方法。随着 MSDS 制度的施行，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）表示了今后将积极支持和指导国内化工行业实施 MSDS 制度，同时通过深入的现场监督，审查是否符合法律要求，建议企业重视 MSDS 制度，并认真编写 MSDS，及时确认属于商业秘密的组分和含量，并针对其申请商业机密保密批准。另外，企业应重点关注近期发布的 K-REACH “授权类物质”候选物质清单。

日本主管机构发布关于新化学物质清单的公告，要求化学品制造商和进口商都需遵守相关规定，并根据《化审法》的要求，企业须及时提供新化学物质或危险化学品的相关信息。日本为了保障工人健康，提出工作场所物质暴露检测标准并建议在其职业病清单中增加 13 种物质。为了与国际公约或规则保持一致，日本计划明年全面禁止 PFHxS，并修改海运要求以符合国际规则。为了帮助企业遵守厚生劳动省（MHLW）的风险控制，日本将推出化学品管理平台并鼓励企业在线申请新化学品制造或进口许可。另外，日本也更新了常规的多个数据库、PRTR SDS 和标签指南。

中国台湾地区食品和药物管理局更新了儿童化妆品指南，其中包括几项旨在提高产品安全性的新标签建议。环保署为强化化学物质管理，避免不当使用化学物质造成人体健康及环境危害，为此，台湾环保署在关注化学物质清单中增加 15 种物质及针对如何编制化学品登记档案以及如何根据《毒性及关注化学物质管理法》（TCSCCA）进行风险评估提供了详细说明。为了实现无纸化办公，台湾环保署宣布，从 10 月 3 日起，环保署只接受新化学物质纳入既有化学物质清册（TCSI）的在线申请。另外，台湾环保署公布了毒性及关注化学物质标示与安全数据表管理办法要求的最终修订版本。

菲律宾已于 2022 年 11 月 3 日批准《蒙特利尔议定书》基加利修正案（KA），将在未来 20 年内逐步减少 80% 的氢氟碳化合物 HFCs 的消费量；菲律宾环境和自然资源部（DENR）修订了关于采矿项目的《DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15》第 16.6 条，对于多方监测小组（Multipartite Monitoring team, MMTs）进行了进一步说明。

印度化学和石化部（DCPC）于 2022 年 10 月相继发布两则通告，分别推迟了十二种物质和六种物质质量控制令的实施日期。11 月也发布通告，推迟了单个个别物质控制令的实施日期。据了解，这是由于国内制造商和贸易商的申请量巨大，导致大量认证申请被累积。为不影响企业的贸易进程，相关部门推迟了这些物质的强制实施日期。但实施日期仅被推迟到 2023 年 4 月或 5 月，还是建议客户尽早应对。

法规动态

韩国

1. 注册申请资料的编写方法及危害性评估方法的相关规定

2022 年 9 月 30 日，根据第 2022-62 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了注册申请资料的编写方法及危害性评估方法的相关规定，主要内容包括：

1. 新增非测试数据的定义及非测试数据（QSAR、read-across 法、证据权重法 WOE（Weight of Evidence））的危害性评估方法
 - 第 2 条（定义）中，新增第 36 条至第 38 条的非测试数据的定义
 - 新增第 33 条第 1 项至第 4 项的非测试数据的审批方法
2. 附表 2 中，新增依据物质特性及非测试数据的各测试项目的豁免条件
 - 强酸强碱化学物质可豁免皮肤及眼刺激性/腐蚀性试验
 - 扩展的一代繁殖毒性试验或者由国际专业机构出具致癌性评估报告的化学物质可豁免生殖及发育毒性筛选试验/二代繁殖毒性试验/致癌性试验
 - 扩大可固有生物降解的化学物质的豁免条件（降解性、蓄积性领域）；详细列出哺乳动物细胞染色体畸变试验的豁免条件
3. 获得“危害性评估结果”的注册申请人对审批结果有异议时，可向韩国环境科学院提出意见。
 - 新增第 35 条第 1 项至 3 项的提交意见的方法

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do#> （第 1393 号）

点评：此次修订草案是常规修订，鉴于欧盟 REACH 已经接纳了 OECD 充分验证的非测试数据、方法，K-REACH 此次修订草案也接受这些 OECD 充分验证的非测试数据、方法。强酸强碱类物质被默认为腐蚀性，从动物福利的角度考虑，不再要求强制进行皮肤、眼的相应损伤试验。扩展一代的繁殖毒性试验（OECD TG 443）开发之初就是为了取代耗时、耗力、更为昂贵的二代繁殖毒性试验，因此此次 K-REACH 也和世界上大多数国家一样对于新开展的多代繁殖毒性试验仅要求开展扩展的一代，并且声明扩展的一代可以取代目前法规对于两代试验的要求。可固有生物降解的物质（仅 OECD TG 302 B/C）是认为不具有持久性的，因此在欧盟 REACH 下是同样可以豁免更多的降解性以及生物蓄积性研究的。韩国主管机构意识到该要求也应纳入 K-REACH，因此特地修改该要求。企业如果注册时发现该有机物虽然不可快速生物降解（OECD TG 301），但若在固有生物降解测试（OECD TG 302 B/C）中通过了固有生物降解的标准，那么其同样被认为不具有持久性和生物蓄积性，并豁免更多测

试。若草案得以通过，企业可以和欧盟 REACH 的做法保持一致，不需要再去考虑可固有生物降解物质的持久性和生物蓄积性。

2. 韩国《毒性物质清单公告》更新

2022 年 10 月 6 日，根据第 2022-63 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《毒性物质清单公告》更新，修正了 25 种毒性物质的化学物质名称，并新增了 11 种毒性物质。

2022 年 12 月 7 日，根据第 2022-80 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《毒性物质清单公告》更新，修正了 15 种毒性物质的化学物质名称，并新增了 14 种毒性物质。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 1395 号）

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 1421 号）

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。

3. 韩国《化学品分类及标签规定》更新

2022 年 10 月 6 日，根据第 2022-64 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《化学品分类及标签规定》部分修订案，修正了 61 种毒性物质、2 种限制物质、17 种事故应急类物质的分类，同时新增了 11 种毒性物质的分类信息。

2022 年 12 月 7 日，根据第 2022-81 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《化学品分类及标签规定》部分修订案，修正了 15 种毒性物质、3 种限制物质、1 种事故应急类物质的分类，同时新增了 14 种毒性物质的分类信息。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 1396 号）

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 1422 号）

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 更新的危害分类及标签结果，及时更新 MSDS 和标签，并和 NIER 的结果保持一致。

4. 韩国职业安全与健康标准的相关规定的部分修订案

2022 年 10 月 18 日，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）发布了职业安全与健康标准的相关规定的部分修订案，与 MSDS 相关的主要内容包括：

为保护工作场所接触毒性物质的职工人员，将 8 种生殖毒性物质纳入“受管制的有害物质清单”。

- 8 种生殖毒性物质纳入“受管制的有害物质清单”，以防止操作职工人员不知情的情下造成生殖方面的损害，也给相关的敏感人群，如孕妇和备孕人员，充分的警示，避免可能的暴露而造成严重的后果。
- 特别是，除环己胺以外的 7 种物质也被纳入“特殊管理物质清单”，并要求职工人员编写并保存作业日志。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://law.go.kr/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=245059&lsId=007363&chrClsCd=010202&urlMode=lsInfoP&viewCls=lsInfoP&efYd=20221018&vSct=%EC%82%B0%EC%97%85%EC%95%88%EC%A0%84%EB%B3%B4%EA%B1%B4%EA%B8%B0%EC%A4%80%EC%97%90%20%EA%B4%80%ED%95%9C%20%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99&ancYnChk=0#0000>

点评：根据《化学品分类及标签和化学品安全技术说明书标准》修订案（公告第 2020-130 号）中第 16 条规定，列入“受管制的有害物质清单”的化学物质不能为其申请商业机密。企业需提前确认所申请商业机密的化学物质是否列入“受管制的有害物质清单”，如已列入，将无法申请商业机密，需强制将化学物质信息公开在 MSDS 中。

5. 韩国化学物质安全信息豁免批准的相关规定修订案草案

2022 年 10 月 18 日，根据 2022-567 号公告，韩国环境部发布了韩国化学物质安全信息豁免批准的相关规定的部分修订案草案，主要内容包括：

1. 如果物质根据其他法案获得商业保密批准，则该化学物质的注册号码和通报号码也被视为获得商业保密批准（草案第 7 条）
- 在这种情况下，供应商需要注明该化学物质是否已注册/通报，以便下游用户核实该化学物质是否已合法注册或通报。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>（第 447 [me.go.kr] 号）

点评：根据韩国《化学物质的注册与评估法案》第 29 条，化学物质或含有该化学物质的混合物的生产商/进口商，如果该化学物质已经注册/通报或者为已预注册并享有缓冲期的危害化学物质（危害化学物质或含浓度限值及以上混合物），则必须向下游用户提供包含该化学物质的注册号码、名称、危害和风险信息等的安全使用信息，同时，根据《职业安全与健康法案》第 110 条第 1 项、第 3 项或第 111 条的规定，编写和提供 MSDS 时，这些相关信息应记录在 MSDS 中，并向下游用户提供 MSDS 和《化学物质的注册与评估法案》实施细则附表 26 号文件。但，根据韩国化学物质安全信息豁免批准的相关规定，在其他法案，如《化学物质控制法案》，《职业安全与健康法案》已获得商业保密批准，可以向环境部申请化学物质安全信息豁免，获得批准后，企业可以仅注明该化学物质是否已注册/通报，无需向下游用户提供该化学物质的注册号码和通报号码。

6. 韩国公布 MSDS 的监督审查结果

2022 年 11 月 3 日，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）公布了对 214 家化工生产商和进口商的 MSDS 进行的监督审查结果。韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）曾要求化工生产商和进口商于 2022 年 4 月 11 日至 2022 年 6 月 30 日实施 MSDS 自查，并于 2022 年 7 月 25 日至 2022 年 9 月 2 日进行了突击检查。此次检查重点关注是否落实 MSDS 制度及劳动者的安全与健康措施，主要选择化学物质生产、进口量大的场所进行检查。

自 2021 年 1 月 16 日起，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）施行了 MSDS 提交和商业机密保密批准的相关制度，新进入韩国市场的产品，供应商需要根据最新要求编制 MSDS，对于需要进行商业保密的组分和含量，亦需要实现申请并取得许可。然而目前已经在韩国市场的产品，其 MSDS 编写/修改、提交及商业机密保密批准将受益于以下缓冲期：

产品年制造/进口吨位量	提交缓冲期
≥1,000 吨	2022 年 1 月 16 日
100~1,000 吨	2023 年 1 月 16 日
10-100 吨	2024 年 1 月 16 日
1-10 吨	2025 年 1 月 16 日
<1 吨	2026 年 1 月 16 日

此次 MSDS 检查是上述制度施行后的首次自查并后续官方检查，在官方检查前，主管机构向 8300 家化工生产商和进口商分发了 MSDS 符合性自查表，由企业自查是否履行 MSDS 制度，并将 MSDS 自查期限定为 2022 年 4 月 11 日至 2022 年 6 月 30 日。自查期间有 1348 家提交了 28266 份 MSDS。

自查期限结束后，主管机构对 214 家化工生产商和进口商的 MSDS 进行的官方审查，在 121 家场所共发现违法行为 241 起。对此，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）对 6 家场所的 8 个案件采取法律制裁，对 120 家场所处以 2 亿 4969 万韩元的罚款，并责令立即采取行动纠正违法行为。

经确认，超过一半的场所（121 家，57%）不符合 MSDS 制度。在部分场所（23 家），发现了劳动者的安全与健康措施不足，例如没有进行特殊体检，即便这已是法律规定的雇主必须采取安全与健康措施的义务。检查也发现部分场所的局部排气系统性能不达标，无法保证作业环境中有害物质去除的效力。

检查主要发现违反 MSDS 制度有以下的这些情况：

- ① 未在化学物质的容器和包装上粘贴警告标识 (30.6%)
- ② 未向雇佣劳动部（MOEL）提交 MSDS (28.9%)
- ③ 未对操作化学品的劳动者提供 MSDS 相关培训 (21.5%)
- ④ 未在化学品作业场所张贴 MSDS (17.4%)

这表明使用化学品的雇主没有向劳动者充分传达有关化学品的危害信息，例如没有正确地在化学品容器上粘贴告知危险和风险信息的警告标识，以及没有针对 MSDS 进行培训。

即使对于年生产及进口量低于 1000 吨的生产商和进口商，在受益于缓冲期的情况下，为了履行 MSDS 制度，企业也应主动自查 MSDS 的 16 项是否准备妥当，组分和含量是否存在商业秘密并及时取得许可等。

特别是年生产及进口量在 100-1000 吨的生产商和进口商，需在 2023 年 1 月 16 日前，履行 MSDS 提交和商业机密保密批准。

韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）强调了“MSDS 的张贴、培训、警示标识的粘贴，是企业主在化学品作业场所保护劳动者的安全与健康的最基本义务。”，并嘱托“企业需要认真编写和提交 MSDS，并在作业前向劳动者充分进行有关化学品在作业中的危害和风险信息的相关培训。”

此外，韩国雇佣劳动部（MOEL）表示了今后将积极支持和指导国内化工行业实施 MSDS 制度，同时通过深入的现场监督，审查是否符合法律要求。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.moel.go.kr/news/enews/report/enewsView.do?news_seq=14173

7. 韩国公布化学物质危害评估结果

2022 年 11 月 4 日，根据第 2022-71 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《化学物质危害性评估结果》，附表中更新了 347 种新化学物质的化学物质名称。

2022 年 11 月 22 日，根据第 2022-474 号公告，韩国环境科学院（NIER）发布了《化学物质危害性评估结果》草案，附表中修正了 5 种新化学物质的名称、3 种现有化学物质编码和 7 种毒性物质编码，删除了 1 种新化学物质危害性评估结果，**更新了 35 种新化学物质和 12 种现有化学物质的危害分类**，并新增了 58 种新化学物质和 30 种现有化学物质。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 1407 号）

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do>（第 332 号）

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。

8. 指定限制物质、禁止物质更新草案

2022 年 11 月 14 日，根据 2022-0627 号公告，韩国环境部发布了指定限制物质、禁止物质公示的修订案草案，主要内容包括：

1. 限制物质 06-5-10（Chromium(6+)及含其 0.1%或以上的混合物）：Strontium chromate (CAS No. 7789-06-2) 的用途为彩钢板、卷材用涂料时，限制标准的缓冲期限延长至 2025 年。

- 原先禁止生产和进口的日期“2023 年 1 月 1 日”改为“2025 年 7 月 1 日”
- 原先禁止使用、销售、存储和运输的日期“2023 年 7 月 1 日”改为“2025 年 1 月 1 日”

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>（第 469 号）

点评：此次对于含铬类产品的限制要求给予更长的缓冲期无疑对于企业是个非常好的消息，但鉴于全世界对于铬和含铬类物质的限制和禁止要求都越来越严，企业还是应该尽早研发替代物质，或者保证在新的截止日期之前提供的涂料含铬量低于 0.1%。

9. 韩国《化学物质管理法案》施行令的部分修订案

2022 年 11 月 15 日，根据 32994 号公告，韩国环境部发布了《化学物质管理法案》施行令的部分修订案，主要包括：

同时指定为毒性物质的化学物质和限制物质时，仅办理限制物质的进口许可（第 10 条第 3 号）

- 指定为毒性物质的化学物质同为限制物质时，原先需要分别办理进口许可和进口申报，修改为仅办理进口许可
- 同步了修订案的引用文章（第 20 条第 1 项以外的法规信息）

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=245415&viewCls=lsRvsDocInfoR#>

点评：此次韩国主管机构意识到对于同一种化学物质既为毒性物质也为限制性物质，之前对于进口商的要求过于繁琐，而且有重复要求，因此特地说明仅需要办理限制性物质的进口许可。

10. 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草案

2022 年 11 月 21 日，根据第 2022-0645 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草案，规定了新增毒性物质（11 种）的允许吨位量的上下限。同时，因原指定为毒性物质的浓度限值发生变化，而这类毒性物质同为应急事故物质，但被要求的浓度限值存在差异的情形也一并修订。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>（第 471 号）

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。

11. 韩国更新获得批准缓冲期的现有生物杀灭物质名录草案

2022 年 12 月 13 日，根据第 2022-501 号公告，韩国环境部发布了获得批准缓冲期的现有生物杀灭物质名录的修正案草案，主要包括：

1. 更新了 5 种生物杀灭剂类型及其批准缓冲期
2. 撤销了 109 种生物杀灭物质及其批准缓冲期
3. 撤销了 106 种生物杀灭剂类型及其批准缓冲期
4. 将编号“2”至“452”修正为“1”至“343”
5. 调整了 6 个编号
6. 新增了 12 种生物杀灭物质及其批准缓冲期

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 337 号）

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

12. 韩国发布现有化学物质注册相关公告

2022 年 9 月 28 日，韩国发布了政府支援项目指南文件和政府支援编写风险评估资料的申请指南。企业需要注意该指南，充分享受政府支持注册的便利。

2022 年 10 月 12 日，韩国发布了在 7 月 6 日至 7 月 20 日期间征集的需要英文翻译版的政府持有测试数据的结果。

2022 年 10 月 14 日，韩国化学物质管理协会（KCMA）征集了需要由政府支援开展危害性测试的企业。

2022 年 10 月 17 日，韩国环境部公布了第 13 次现有化学物质预注册的结果。

2022 年 10 月 20 日，韩国环境部发布了《现有化学物质清单》相关的指南文件。该指南主要针对新增的一种特殊的现有化学物质认定标准[由两种以上的组分构成的反应产物，其组分均为现有化学物质（限定反应产物的每个组分技术上难以分离，并且在市场上流通和使用的确实为该反应产物。）]进行详细的说明，并对于企业获得现有化学物质的 KE 编码以后，企业如何申请化学物质预注册和正式注册给予指导，具体流程如下：

1. 向韩国环境科学院（NIER）提交证明现有化学物质的官方文件
 2. 被认定为现有化学物质时，进行预注册和正式注册
- 反应产物被命名为“Mixture(reaction mass) of X+Y+(...Z)”时，以现有化学物质 X 完成预注册 -> 加入公会（CICO） -> 单独成立一个公会*

注：* 在 K-REACH IT 系统单独成立一个公会时，提交公会的物质识别信息和成立理由

1) 公会的物质识别信息: 反应产物的名称 (CAS No.) (KE No. + KE No. + KE No. 反应产物)

2) 成立理由: 韩国环境科学院 (NIER) 颁发的认定为现有化学物质的官方文件

2022 年 11 月 23 日, 根据 2022-671 号公告, 韩国环境部发布了授权类物质 (候选物质清单) 及征求意见, 内容包括:

1. “授权类物质”^① (候选物质清单)

编号	化学物质名称	CAS 号码
1	Benzene	71-43-2
2	Bisphenol A; 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7
3	Dibutyl phthalate; DBP	84-74-2
4	Benzyl butyl phthalate; BBP	85-68-7
5	4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloroaniline]	101-14-4
6	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; DEHP	117-81-7
7	Orange lead	1314-41-6
8	Lead monoxide	1317-36-8
9	Chromium trioxide	1333-82-0
10	Lead sulfochromate yellow	1344-37-2
11	Strontium chromate	7789-06-2

备注: ^① “授权类物质”是指具有风险并需要关注的化学物质、经过环境部与相关中央行政机关协商和化学物质评估委员会审议后被公示的化学物质, 生产、进口、使用“授权类物质”前需优先获得环境部许可。

2. “授权类物质清单”相关资料的公开期限及网址

1) 公开日期: 2022 年 12 月 12 日

2) 公开网址: www.chemnavi.or.kr, 《“授权类物质” (候选物质清单) 征求意见稿》

3) 主要内容: ^①危害性, ^②主要用途及暴露信息, ^③国内市场流通规模, ^④化学物质操作过程中可能被接触的人群等

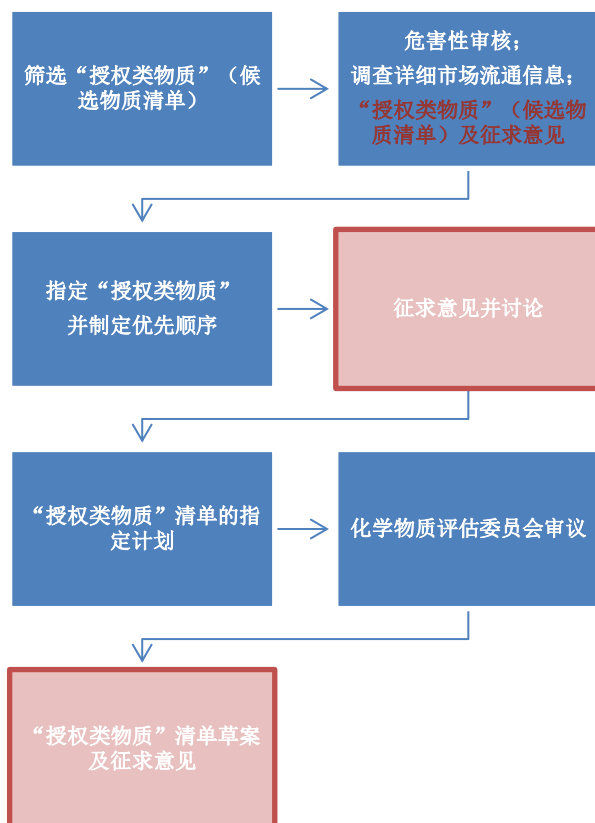
※ 此次公开的“授权类物质” (候选物质清单) 的详细市场流通信息调查日期: 2022 年 7 月~11 月

3. 征求意见提交方法



- 1) 提交期限：2022 年 12 月 15 日~2023 年 2 月 13 日（60 天）
- 2) 提交方法：网址（www.chemnavi.or.kr），《“授权类物质”（候选物质清单）征求意见稿》
- 3) 主要内容：①危害性，②主要用途和暴露信息及替代物质及技术等，③化学物质操作过程中可能被接触的人群，④指定“授权类物质”之后对社会经济的影响

指定“授权类物质”的流程图



4. 环境部-化学物质政策科室的联系方式：044-201-6846

2022 年 11 月 29 日，韩国化学物质管理协会（KCMA）发布了由政府开展的危害性测试的测试项目。

详情请点击以下链接：

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

点评：此次公布的 11 种授权类候选物质都已经是欧盟的授权类候选物质，并且因为其严重的危害性早已得到各国的重视，因此我们认为反对的意义不大，但该候选清单对于行业的冲击不会太大。韩国的授权类物质的标准、优先筛选的策略以及整个授权类物质的颁布过程和欧盟 REACH 基本一致。需要提醒企业的是如果草案中物质已经在欧盟确定进入了授权类物质清单（REACH ANNEX XIV），那么未来大概率也会进入韩国的授权物质清单，如果企业涉及该物质的某些应用在短时间内无法取代，并且在欧洲已经准备，正在进行或者已经

取得授权申请，那么请关注未来韩国的动向，以第一时间同样申请在韩国的授权，以免错过窗口期。

日本

1. 日本建议为 18 种氢氟碳化合物设定进口配额

日本经济产业省（METI）建议对《进口贸易管制令》所列 18 种氢氟碳化合物（HFCs）的产品设定进口配额。此举与《蒙特利尔议定书》基加利修正案保持一致，该修正案要求逐步淘汰这些物质。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000240124>

2. 日本公布 2023 年新化学物质年报时间表

日本三个部委联合发布了 2023 年的时间表，要求企业根据《化审法》（CSCL）通知每年制造或进口超过一吨的新化学物质。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/sinkikagakutodokedenittei2023.pdf

3. 日本将推出门户网站以帮助化学品管理合规

日本将推出一个化学品管理平台，帮助企业遵守厚生劳动省（MHLW）的风险控制。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://cheminfo.johas.go.jp/>

4. 日本当局已根据《化审法》（CSCL）要求公司提供三种默认候选物质的危险信息

“预设候选物质”是指各部委没有足够的危险数据来进行筛选评估以指定其为优先评估化学品（Pac）的一般化学物质。

厚生劳动省（MHLW）、经济产业省（METI）和环境省（MoE）要求对以下物质提供更多危险信息：

三环[5.1.0(2.6)]癸-3-烯-8 基乙酸酯；N,N-二聚氧基亚烷基(C=2,3)-N-烷基(C8-18，正链)胺；和聚氧化亚烷基(C2-4,8)单烷基(或烯基)(C1-24)醚（n=1-150）。

该通知于 9 月 15 日发布，截止日期为 11 月 30 日。计划进行测试的公司还必须在此之前通知各部委，并在 2023 年 12 月 31 日之前完成测试。

各部委针对“预设候选物质”要求提供以下信息：

藻类生长抑制；水蚤急性固定；鱼类急性毒性。

收集后，如果仍不充分或无法用于筛查评估，且没有检测通知，各部委将默认候选物质分类为：默认危害等级 I：对生态系统有潜在影响的物质；或默认危害等级 II：对健康有潜在影响的物质。然后，联合部长理事会将根据危害和毒性水平评估该物质的危害和暴露等级，并决定是否应将其指定为“优先评估化学品”。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/ra/0.default.2022fy.pdf

5. 日本发布关于新化学物质清单的公告（MHLW 2022 年 9 月 27 日第 299 号公告）

日本根据《工业安全与健康法》第 57-4 条第 3 款，《关于新化学物质清单的公告》提供了一份新公布的化学物质清单，这些物质不再被列为《工业安全与健康法》规定的新化学物质（如 3-氨基-6-氯吡啶-2-羧酸(MHLW No.8-(1)-4588 或 CAS No.866807-27-4)和 3-氨基环戊基-2-烯-1-酮(MHLW No.3-(3)228 或 CAS No.28566-12-3))。因此，此类化学物质的制造商和进口商不再需要遵守《工业安全与健康法》对新化学物质的要求，例如进行健康危害评估。公告每季度发布一次。新公布的化学物质的完整清单可在国家技术与评估研究所（NITE）化学风险信息平台上以日语和英语提供。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://legislation.ehsmonitor.com/JP/JUR/20220927_MHLW_299.pdf

6. 日本要求提供三种物质的额外信息

日本经济产业省(METI)宣布，根据《化审法》(CSCL)的要求，需要提供三种物质(聚氧乙烯烷基(或烯基)(C=4-24)醚的硫酸酯及其盐(K、Na、Ca)、烷基(C=8-18)硫酸钠和 α -(烷基(C16-18)- Ω -羟基聚(氧乙烷-1,2-二基))的结构和组成的额外信息。这些物质需要根据《化审法》(CSCL)进行申报。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/tempsyoruinit suite_2023fy.pdf

7. 日本提出工作场所物质暴露测量标准

日本正在考虑引入测量工作场所特定有害物质暴露量的标准，以提高工人的安全性。日本正在根据《工业安全与健康法》（ISHL）向化学品自我监管风险评估模式过渡。企业在 10 月 29 日之前可以对这些建议发表评论。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000241780>

8. 日本建议在其职业病清单中增加 13 种物质

日本卫生部建议根据《劳动标准法》更新其职业病清单，其中将增加 13 种对工人健康构成威胁的物质。在 10 月 14 日发布的两份单独的公众咨询通知中，厚生劳动省（MHLW）确定了以下物质和疾病可列入清单：

- 1) 氢氟酸（包括氟化氢）-血液中的低钙或低钙血症以及组织坏死或身体组织死亡；
- 2) 肿-肾损害；
- 3) 氟胺钙-循环障碍，如心律失常和低血压；
- 4) 三氯乙烯-皮肤病；
- 5) 甲基碘-抑制中枢神经系统；
- 6) 溴化氢-呼吸障碍；
- 7) 氢氧化钙-皮肤病和前眼部疾病；
- 8) 二氧化氯-呼吸障碍；
- 9) 2,2-二氯-1,1,1-三氟乙烷（也称为 HCFC-123）-肝脏疾病；
- 10) 巯基乙酸铵（ATG）-皮肤病；
- 11) 对甲苯二胺-皮肤病；
- 12) 3,3'-二氯-4,4'-二氨基二苯甲烷（MOCA）-尿路相关肿瘤；和
- 13) 硝酸甘油 - 缺血性胸痛。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242258>

9. 日本对全氟辛酸和十溴二苯醚的出口实施新要求

全氟辛酸（PFOA）、其盐类和相关化合物以及十溴二苯醚（十溴二苯醚）的出口新要求已在日本生效。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/boekikanri/download/export/2022/20221013_025_ex.pdf

10. 日本更新 PRTR SDS 和标签指南

日本经济产业省（METI）发布了 2022 年安全数据表（SDS）和标签指南，以帮助企业遵守污染物排放和转移登记册（PRTR）中的物质要求。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/law/information/seminar2022/SDS_guidance_2022.pdf

11. 日本计划明年禁止 PFHxS

根据《化审法》（CSCL）的修正案，日本计划明年禁止全氟己烷磺酸（PFHxS）及其盐类和相关化合物。此举旨在使该国与 6 月《斯德哥尔摩持久性有机污染物公约》（Pops）达成的全球禁止该物质的协议保持一致。

详情请点击以下链接：

<http://www.brsmeas.org/MediaHub/News/PressReleases/COPs2022closurepressrelease/tabid/9214/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

12. 根据《化审法》生产或进口新化学物质的公司可以审查 2023 年的申报时间表

从 2022 年 9 月 9 日到 2022 年 10 月 20 日，根据《化审法》制造或进口新化学物质的公司可参考 2023 年的通知/申请时间表，以履行其通知义务。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/todoke/shinki_shoryo_index.html

13. 日本将修改海运要求以符合国际规则

日本国土、基础设施、交通和旅游部已提议修订一些物质的海运要求。这使日本的《船舶危险货物运输和储存条例》与《国际海运危险货物规则》（IMDG Code）第 41 次修订版保持一致。

在 10 月 26 日发布的公众咨询通知中，该部建议：

将危险品清单中 UN1891 乙基溴的危险分类从危险等级 6.1（有毒物质）修改为主要危险等级 3（易燃液体）和次要危险等级 6.1，以及安全措施的允许容量和质量；修订氢氧化钴（II）粉末和含有 10%或更多可吸入颗粒的物质的运输要求；取消对酸和强酸的区别检疫要

求；规定了异烷烃等液体化学品的运输要求（限于碳数为 16 至 18 的化学品及其混合物）。草案还建议将“UN1169 芳香液体提取物（精油）”和“UN1197 芳香液体提取物”合并为“UN1199 芳香提取物（精油或芳香）”。公众咨询将于 11 月 28 日结束。预计将于 12 月底颁布，1 月 1 日起实施。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242686>

14. 日本建议对致癌物质进行第 1 类分类

日本正在就一项部长级提案进行咨询，该提案将 35 种厚生劳动大臣规定的具有致癌性的物质（不包括乙醇）（ISHL 致癌物质）归入致癌性第 1 类，以符合国家标准。10 月 21 日，厚生劳动省（MHLW）的通知称，该提案遵循“政府根据日本工业标准（JIS）Z 7252 分类法进行的化学物质危险性分类，该分类法是基于全球化学品分类和标签协调制度（GHS）”。预计将于 12 月初颁布，2023 年 4 月 1 日开始实施。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242478>

点评：一旦最后被劳动省官方分为致癌 1 类，那么意味着涉及到这些物质的作业场所需要遵守更多的法规要求和义务，例如作业浓度监测，降低场所的职业暴露，更加严格的员工体检要求等。同时也意味着这些致癌分类在日本属于强制性分类，如果企业涉及相关的 35 中化学品，但不同意其致癌分类的结果需要及时提交相关意见。

15. 日本发布化学物质出口批准通知（2006 年 3 月 15 日 METI 第 3 号出口通知）

日本根据《出口贸易管制令》通过了《化学物质出口许可通知》，进一步明确了日本经济产业省（METI）发布的需出口许可的化学品的范围。《化学物质出口批准通知书》附件 1 所列化学品须经出口批准。此外，《通知》附件 2 所列化学品免于出口批准。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/01_seido/03_law/download_yushutsu/tsutatsu_chemical.pdf

16. 日本发布指南鼓励企业在线申请新化学品制造或进口许可

日本经济产业省（METI）发布了一份手册，帮助企业在线提交申请新化学品制造或进口许可时所需信息。本手册涵盖以下领域：

电子政府账户注册；浏览器设置要求和确认；电子应用程序安装和设置；和在线提交说明。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/R5e-gov_guide.pdf

17. 日本发布 2023 年度新化学物质少量、低量的申报指南及网上申报方法

2022 年 11 月 22 日，日本经济产业省（METI）公布了 2023 年度少量、低量的新化学物质注册豁免申请指南及网上申报方法。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/teiseisan_uketsukeR5.pdf

18. 日本化审法数据库 J-CHECK 数据更新

2022 年 11 月 29 日，日本化审法数据库 J-CHECK 发布更新，包括 MITI 编号和 CAS 号的合并和优先评估化学物质的风险评估信息。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/jcheck/rireki.action?request_locale=en

19. 东盟日本化学物质管理数据库（AJCSD）的数据已更新

2022 年 11 月 29 日，日本东盟化学物质管理数据库（AJCSD）发布了更新索引。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/kanren/ajcsd.html>

20. 化学物质信息系统（NITE-CHRIIP）的数据已更新

2022 年 11 月 29 日，日本化学物质风险信息平台（NITE-CHRIIP）发布了更新索引。

详情请点击以下链接：

https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/chrip/chrip_search/html/update.html

台湾地区

1. 台湾更新儿童化妆品指南

台湾食品和药物管理局（FDA）更新了儿童化妆品指南，其中包括几项旨在提高产品安全性的新标签建议。例如，对含有以下水杨酸及其盐，Salicylic acid、Calcium salicylate、

Magnesium salicylate、MEA-salicylate、Sodium salicylate、Potassium salicylate、TEA-salicylate 成分的化妆品（不包括洗发水），应标注“三岁以下儿童不得使用”。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteListContent.aspx?sid=1894&id=41449>

2. 台湾环保署在关注化学物质清单中增加 15 种物质

环保署为强化化学物质管理，避免不当使用化学物质造成人体健康及环境危害，本次预告列入食品安全疑虑化学物质（一氧化铅、四氧化三铅、硫化钠、硫氰酸钠及β-萘（萘）酚）、新兴精神类活性物质（1,4-丁二醇及海罂粟碱）及易制爆化学物质（硝酸钙、硝酸钠、硝酸铵钙、硝基甲烷、叠氮化钠、过氯酸铵、过氯酸钠及磷化铝）共 3 类 15 种物质为关注化学物质，依物质特性管理制造、输入、贩卖、使用、贮存及运送等运作行为，并考察其危害特性公告为具有危害性的关注化学物质，以掌握流向及管控。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://enews.epa.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/28affdc5-d15d-4137-9443-270d25e46466>

3. 台湾环保署仅接受在线申请新化学物质纳入既有化学物质清册

台湾环保署宣布，从 10 月 3 日起，环保署只接受新化学物质纳入既有化学物质清册（TCSI）的在线申请。在此之后，环保署将不再接受纸质文件。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://tcscachemreg.epa.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/NewsDetail.aspx?k=n&enc=BF022FC1C21226539C642BC2A00A50ABCCA747446F06BA24>

4. 台湾寻求就新化学物质及现有的物质登记准则草案提供意见

台湾环保署正在寻求业界对指南草案的意见，该指南草案就如何编制化学品登记档案以及如何根据《毒性及关注化学物质管理法》（TCSCCA）进行风险评估提供了详细说明。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://tcscachemreg.epa.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/NewsDetail.aspx?k=n&enc=AD25618E28F0D5487AC895D12C7398AF51AF69079421D977>

5. 台湾将禁止进口所有含石棉产品

台湾环保署将从 5 月 1 日起禁止进口所有含石棉产品，以加强对纤维矿物的管理。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://enews.epa.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/ec8d49a9-81a4-4620-8eed-64f7e21576e4>

6. 台湾公示有关化学品的标签要求

台湾环保署公布了毒性及关注化学物质标示与安全数据表管理办法要求的最终修订版本。这些修改于 11 月 4 日公布，并于当天生效。对于含有有毒物质或危险化学品的混合物，企

业必须在安全数据表（SDS）和标签上列出所有危险成分。还规定了物质容器和包装的最低标签尺寸要求。

包装容量	标签尺寸（毫米）
≤ 3 公升	至少 52 x 74
> 3 公升 but ≤ 50 公升	至少 74 x 105
> 50 公升 but ≤ 500 公升	至少 105 x 148
> 500 公升	至少 148 x 210

详情请点击以下链接：

https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=136231

7. 台湾公告制造者、进口商或供应商申请保留揭示安全数据表信息技术指引及网络传输申请方式

2022 年 11 月 17 日，台湾劳动部发布关于制造商、进口商或供应商申请不披露安全数据表中危险化学品成分的名称、CAS 号、浓度或制造商、进口商和供应商名称的指导意见、申请工具和在线提交说明的规定。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://gaz.ncl.edu.tw/browseDetail.jsp?p=C,19,-1.856269611E9>

菲律宾

1. 菲律宾《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》于 2022 年 11 月 3 日生效

《蒙特利尔议定书》是一项通过逐步停止使用破坏臭氧层的物质来保护臭氧层的国际条约。氢氟碳化合物（HFCs）是这些破坏臭氧层物质的替代品，但也是严重加剧全球变暖的强效温室气体。因此，《蒙特利尔议定书》的基加利修正案（KA）被引入，以减少全球 HFCs 的消耗和生产。菲律宾将在未来 20 年内逐步减少 80% 的 HFCs 的消费量，以履行 KA 的义务。环境和自然资源部（DENR）通过环境管理局（EMB）已采取措施来支持工业从 HFCs 转向更气候友好的替代品。此外，根据《DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2021-31》，HFCs 进口和消费法规，即 HFCs 化学控制令（CCO），于 2022 年 2 月生效。进口到菲律宾的 HFCs 受到许可证管制。这些条例的目的是将市场导向更加气候友好的制冷系统技术和设备，要求在维修工程中正确处理制冷剂，并要求收集和正确处理从停止使用的制冷系统设

备中使用过的制冷剂。菲律宾已于 2022 年 11 月 3 日批准《蒙特利尔议定书》基加利修正案（KA）。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://pod.emb.gov.ph/?p=1581>

点评：《蒙特利尔议定书》基加利修正案的批准将使菲律宾逐步减少氢氟碳化合物（HFCs）的消费量，进而影响 HFCs 相关产品的进口，建议涉及相关产品的企业逐步调整企业的发展策略，向气候友好的替代品转移。HFCs 进口和消费法规 DAO 2021-31，即 HFCs 化学控制令（CCO）已于 2022 年 2 月生效，HFCs 相关产品的进口受到许可证管制，企业应当根据法规操作获得许可证后再进行相关的进口工作。

2. 菲律宾环境影响声明（EIS）系统公众参与指南《DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15》16.6 节修正

环境和自然资源部（DENR）为贯彻执行菲律宾环境影响声明（第 1586 号总统令）和 1995 年菲律宾采矿法（第 7942 号共和国法令），修订了关于采矿项目的《DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15》第 16.6 条“菲律宾环境影响声明（EIS）系统下公众参与指南”，具体修订内容如下：对于矿业项目的多方监测小组（Multipartite Monitoring team, MMTs），其成员资格应受第 2010-21 号 DAO 的管辖，环境管理局（EMB）代表应仍是 MMTs 的成员。MMT 须定期向 EMB 提交一份遵守环境保护计划（以 EMB 批准的环境管理计划 EMP 为依据）的 Compliance Monitoring and Validation Report (CMVR) 报告，而 EMB 亦须独立于 MMT 进行监察活动。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/DAO-2022-12.pdf>

点评：法规的修正进一步规范了矿业项目的多方监测小组（Multipartite Monitoring team, MMTs）的身份，并规定了 MMT 须定期向 EMB 提交一份环境保护的 CMVR 报告，而 EMB 则会独立于 MMT 进行监察活动，对于采矿项目的环境保护提出了要求。涉及采矿项目的企业应该检查多方监测小组（Multipartite Monitoring team, MMTs）的成员资格，及时提交 CMVR 报告。

印度

1. 印度推迟执行十二项质量控制令

印度化学和石化部 (DCPC) 2022 年 10 月 3 日在印度公报上发布通告，推迟了十二种物质实施的质量控制令。这十二种物质及其控制令的强制实施日期分别为：

乙烯醋酸乙烯共聚物：2023 年 4 月 3 日

马来酸酐：2023-04-24

苯乙烯乙烯基苯：2023 年 4 月 24 日

丙烯腈：2023 年 4 月 24 日

聚乙烯：2023 年 4 月 3 日

直链烷基苯(LAB)：2023 年 4 月 3 日

涤纶连续长丝全拉伸纱：2023 年 4 月 3 日

涤纶部分取向丝：2023 年 4 月 3 日

涤纶短纤维：2023 年 4 月 3 日

涤纶工业丝：2023 年 4 月 3 日

100%涤纶灰白纱：2023 年 4 月 3 日

合成微纤维：2023 年 4 月 3 日

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/239305.pdf>

点评：对于在印度涉及这些物质的公司可以推迟执行新增的质量控制要求，但鉴于最后截止日期为 2023 年 4 月，企业还是应该按照要求尽早准备。

2. 印度推迟执行六项质量控制令

印度化学品和石化部 (DCPC) 2022 年 10 月 21 日在印度公报上发布通告，推迟了六种物质实施的质量控制令。这些物质控制令的强制实施日期都延迟到 2023 年 4 月 24 日。这六种物质为：月桂酸，果酸油，棕榈脂肪酸，米糠脂肪酸，椰子脂肪酸，氢化米糠脂肪酸。

对于在印度涉及这些物质的公司可以推迟执行新增的质量控制要求，但鉴于最后截止日期为 2023 年 4 月 24 日，企业还是应该按照要求尽早准备。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/239829.pdf>

点评：对于在印度涉及这些物质的公司可以推迟执行新增的质量控制要求，但鉴于最后截止日期为 2023 年 4 月 24 日，企业还是应该按照要求尽早准备。

3. 印度推迟二氯甲烷的质量控制令

印度化学和石化部 (DCPC) 已推迟实施针对用作油漆、粘合剂、金属清洁剂和药品溶剂的二氯甲烷（二氯甲烷）的强制性质量控制令 (QCO)。新的强制实施日期为 2023 年 5 月 20 日。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://chemicals.nic.in/sites/default/files/Gazette%20Notification%20for%206%20month%20extension.pdf>

点评：对于在印度涉及二氯甲烷相应用途的公司可以推迟执行质量控制令的要求，但鉴于最后截止日期为 2023 年 5 月，还是建议企业尽早应对。

4. 印度要求危险品车辆安装跟踪系统

印度公路运输和公路部(MoRTH)于 2022 年 8 月 5 日在官方公报上发布通告，宣布某些运载危险货物的车辆必须安装跟踪系统。

该通告修订了该国的中央机动车规则，强制要求 N2 型车辆（最大重量在 3.5 至 12 吨之间）和 N3 型车辆（重量大于 12 吨）应安装车辆跟踪系统。这一变化适用于 9 月 1 日以来生产的新车型和 2023 年 1 月 1 日以后生产的现有车型。车辆跟踪系统应符合 AIS 140 的要求。

详情请点击以下链接：

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/237957.pdf>

点评：此项通报表明，印度对危险货物的运输越来越关注。企业对于属于危险货物的产品运输要严格把关，委托有资质的机构进行运输。

近期会议活动

Chemical Regulatory Updates: Middle East and Africa, 2023 年 2 月 16 日, 线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/595536/chemical-regulatory-updates-middle-east-and-africa>

Biocides USA 2023, 2023 年 2 月 28 日, 线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/601699/biocides-usa-2023>

TSCA Developments 2023, 2023 年 3 月 7 日, 线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/596199/tsca-developments-2023>

国际染料工业及有机颜料、纺织化学品展览会, 2023 年 3 月 20 - 22 日, 中国杭州

<http://www.dychina.com/newsinfo/4636284.html>

Regulatory Updates Europe 2023, 2023 年 4 月 19 - 20 日, 比利时布鲁塞尔+线上

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/618446/regulatory-updates-europe-2023>

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本文件内容不代表 AICM 观点。

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Index

Viewpoint.....	3
Regulatory Updates	5
South Korea	5
1. Regulations on the Preparation Methods of Registration Application Information and Hazard Assessment Methods.....	5
2. South Korea updated <i>Announcement of Toxic Substances List</i>	6
3. South Korea updated <i>Rules for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals</i>	7
4. Some amendments to regulations on occupational safety and health standard in South Korea	7
5. Draft amendment to relevant provisions on the approval of exemption from material safety data in South Korea	8
6. South Korea issued the MSDS supervision and review results	9
7. South Korea issued the <i>Chemical Substance Hazard Assessment Results</i>	11
8. Updated draft for designated restricted substances and prohibited substances	11
9. Amendments to the enforcement order of Chemicals Control Act in South Korea	12
10. Updated draft of specified tonnage of toxic substances, restricted substances, prohibited substances and authorized substances.....	12
11. South Korea updated the draft list of existing biocides with an approval grace period 13	
12. South Korea published announcements on registration of existing chemicals	13
Japan	17
1. Japan proposed to set import quotas for 18 hydrofluorocarbons.....	17
2. Japan released 2023 Annual Report Schedule of New Chemicals	17
3. Japan will launch a portal to help chemical management compliance	17
4. Japanese authorities have required companies to provide hazard information of three default candidate substances according to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL).....	17
5. Japan issued an announcement on list of new chemicals (MHLW's announcement No. 299 dated September 27, 2022)	18
6. Japan requested additional information on three substances	18
7. Japan proposed the standard of substance exposure detection in workplace	19

8. Japan proposed to add 13 substances onto its list of occupational diseases	19
9. Japan imposed new requirements on export of pentadecafluorooctanoic acid and pentabromophenyl ether	20
10. Japan updated PRTR SDS and labelling guideline	20
11. Japan plans to prohibit PFHxS next year	20
12. Companies manufacturing or importing new chemicals in accordance with Chemical Substance Control Law can review the 2023 declaration schedule	20
13. Japan will modify shipping requirements to comply with international rules	21
14. Japan proposed to classify some carcinogens to category 1	21
15. Japan issued notice on export approval for chemical substances (METI No. 3 Export Notice dated March 15, 2006)	22
16. Japan released guideline to encourage enterprises to apply for new chemical manufacturing or import license online	22
17. Japan released the 2023 declaration guideline and online declaration method for new chemical substances of small amounts and low volume	22
18. Data updating for Japanese Chemical Substance Control Law database J-CHECK	23
19. Updating of data in ASEAN - Japan Chemical Safety Database (AJCSD)	23
20. Updating of data in the NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform (NITE-CHRIP)	23
Taiwan	23
1. Taiwan update children cosmetics guideline	23
2. Environmental Protection Department include 15 chemicals onto the list of chemicals of concern	23
3. Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan only accepts online applications for including new chemicals onto the Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory	24
4. Taiwan soliciting comments on the draft guidelines for registration of new chemicals and existing substances	24
5. Taiwan will ban the import of all asbestos-containing products	24
6. Taiwan announced labelling requirements for related chemicals	25
7. Taiwan announced technical guidance and online application method for manufacturers, importers or suppliers to apply for not disclosing information on the Safety Data Sheet	25
The Philippines	25
1. <i>Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol</i> took effect since November 3, 2022 in the Philippines	25

2. Amendment to Article 16.6 of DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15, Guidelines for Public Participation under Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System of the Philippines.....	26
India	27
1. India postponed the enforcement of 12 quality control orders	27
2. India postponed the enforcement of six quality control orders	28
3. India postponed the enforcement of quality control order for dichloromethane	28
4. Dangerous goods vehicles in India are required to be equipped with tracking system	28
Upcoming Events	29
Contact Us.....	30

Viewpoint

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

In this quarter, the South Korean authority having jurisdiction continues to revise the *Rules for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals* and *Chemical Substance Hazard Assessment Results*. It is suggested that enterprises should pay sustained attention to whether their chemicals are enlisted on the *Toxic Chemical Substance Inventory* or to the changes in the official classification of its toxic substances on the list, so that they can take timely compliance measures, such as updating classification, MSDS and labels. Recently, South Korea officially issued the amendment to the “Regulations on the Preparation Methods of Registration Application Information and Hazard Assessment Methods”, aiming to adopt internationally accepted non-testing methods. With the implementation of the MSDS system, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea said that it would give active support and guidance to the domestic chemical industry in implementing the MSDS system in the future, and with intensive on-site supervision, compliance with regulatory requirement is verified. It was recommended that the enterprises shall pay attention to the MSDS system, carefully prepare the MSDSs, confirm the components and their contents belonging to trade secrets in a timely manner, and apply for the approval of their trade secret confidentiality. In addition, the enterprises shall also pay close attention to the recently released the list of candidate “authorized substances” under K-REACH.

The Japanese competent authority issued an announcement on the list of new chemicals, requiring chemical manufacturers and importers to comply with the relevant provisions, and according to the Chemical Substance Control Law, enterprises shall provide information on new



chemical substances or dangerous chemical substances in a timely manner. In order to protect the health of workers, Japan proposed a standard for substance exposure detection in workplaces and recommended adding 13 substances onto its list of occupational diseases. In order to keep in line with international conventions or rules, Japan plans to completely ban PFHxS next year and modify maritime transport requirements to comply with international rules. In order to help enterprises comply with the risk control of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan will launch a chemical management platform and encourage enterprises to apply for new chemical manufacturing or import licenses online. In addition, Japan has also updated several conventional databases, PRTR SDS and labelling guidelines.

The Food and Drug Administration of Taiwan, China has updated the guideline for children's cosmetics, including several new labelling recommendations aimed at improving product safety. In order to enhance management on chemical substances and avoid hazards to human health and the environment caused by improper use of chemicals, the Environmental Protection Department added 15 substances onto the list of concerned chemical substances and provided detailed instructions on how to prepare chemical registration files and how to conduct risk assessment according to the Toxic and Chemical Substances Control Act (TCSCA). In order to realize paperless office, the Environmental Protection Department announced that from October 3, the Environmental Protection Department will accept only online applications for including new chemicals into the Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI). In addition, the Environmental Protection Department released the final version of labelling requirements for toxic substances and chemicals.

The Philippines ratified the *Kigali Amendment* (KA) to the *Montreal Protocol* on November 3, 2022, which requires to gradually reduce the consumption of HFCs by 80% in the next 20 years; the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) of the Philippines revised Article 16.6 of *DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15* on mining projects, providing further explanation for the Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMTs).

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India issued two circulars in October 2022, postponing the enforcement dates of quality control orders for 12 chemicals and 6 chemicals respectively. Another circular was issued in November, postponing the enforcement date of quality control orders for individual chemicals. It is understood that this is due to the huge number of applications from domestic manufacturers and traders, resulting in the accumulation of a large number of certification applications. In order not to affect the trade process of enterprises, the relevant authorities have postponed the enforcement date for these chemicals. However, the enforcement date is only postponed to April or May 2023, so it is recommended that the customers should make early preparation.

Regulatory Updates

South Korea

1. Regulations on the Preparation Methods of Registration Application Information and Hazard Assessment Methods

On September 30, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-62, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued the relevant regulations on the preparation methods of registration application information and hazard assessment methods, mainly including:

1. Addition of the definition of non-test data and the hazard assessment methods for non-test data (QSAR, read-across method, Evidence of Weight (WOE) methods);
 - Addition of the definitions of non-test data in Items 36 to 38 of Article 2 (Definition);
 - Addition of the approval methods for non-test data in Items 1 to 4 of Article 33;
2. Addition of exemption conditions for the test items based on substance characteristics and non-test data in Schedule 2;
 - Strong-acid and strong-alkali chemicals can be exempted from skin and eye irritation/corrosion tests;
 - Extended first-generation reproductive toxicity test or chemical substances with carcinogenicity assessment report issued by international professional institutions can be exempted from reproductive and developmental toxicity screening test/second-generation reproductive toxicity test/carcinogenicity test;
 - Expanding the exemption conditions for inherently biodegradable chemicals (degradability and accumulation fields); listing the exemption conditions for mammalian cell chromosome aberration test in detail;
3. When the registration applicant who has obtained the “hazard assessment result” disagrees with the approval result, he/she can submit his/her opinions to the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea Korean.
 - Add the methods for submitting opinions in Items 1 to 3 of Article 35.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do#> (No. 1393)

Comment: this draft revision is a regular revision. Since the EU REACH has accepted the non-testing data and approaches fully verified by the OECD, this draft revision by K-REACH also accepts these non-testing data and approaches fully verified by the OECD. Strong acids and

strong bases are corrosive by default, so they will not be subject to compulsory skin and eye damage tests from the perspective of animal welfare. The extended one-generation reproduction toxicity test (OECD TG 443) was originally developed to replace the time-consuming, effort-consuming and expensive two-generation reproduction toxicity test. Therefore, like most countries in the world, K-REACH requires only the extended one-generation reproduction toxicity test for the new multi-generation reproduction toxicity test, and states that the extended one-generation test can substitute the existing requirements for the two-generation test. Substances that can be inherently biodegradable (only OECD TG 302 B/C) are not considered to be persistent, so they can be exempted from more degradability and bioaccumulation studies under EU REACH. The competent Korean authority realized that this requirement should also be incorporated in K-REACH, so it specially modified this requirement. If any enterprise finds at the time of registration that the organic substance which is not rapidly biodegradable (OECD TG 301) is consistent with the inherent biodegradability standard in the inherent biodegradability test (OECD TG 302 B/C), the substance is also considered not to have persistence and bioaccumulation and is exempted from more tests. Once the draft is adopted, the enterprises will not need to consider the persistence and bioaccumulation of inherently biodegradable substances, which is consistent with the practice of EU-REACH.

2. South Korea updated *Announcement of Toxic Substances List*

On October 6, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-63, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued the updated *Announcement of Toxic Substance List*, where the names of 25 toxic chemical substances are amended, and 11 toxic substances are added.

On December 7, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-80, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued the updated *Announcement of Toxic Substance List*, where the names of 15 toxic chemical substances are amended, and 14 toxic substances are added.

For details, please click the following links:

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 1395)

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 1421)

Comment: enterprises that produce or import supplies to the downstream in South Korea need to pay close attention to the toxic substance list updated by NIER, submit the list of chemical substances in a timely manner in accordance with the *Chemicals Control Act*, carry out import declaration of the toxic substances and obtain the business license for hazardous chemical, etc.

3. South Korea updated *Rules for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*

On October 6, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-64, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued some amendments to the *Rules for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*, amending the classification of 61 toxic substances, two restricted substances and 17 emergency substances, and adding the classification information for 11 toxic substances.

On December 7, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-81, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) of South Korea issued some amendments to the *Rules for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals*, amending the classification of 15 toxic substances, three restricted substances and one emergency substance, and adding the classification information for 14 toxic substances.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 1396)

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 1422)

Comment: enterprises that produce or import supplies to the downstream in South Korea need to pay close attention to the hazard classification and labeling results updated by NIER, and update the MSDSs and labels in a timely manner in order to keep them consistent with NIER's results.

4. Some amendments to regulations on occupational safety and health standard in South Korea

On October 18, 2022, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea issued some amendments to the relevant regulations on occupational safety and health standard. Main contents associated with MSDS include:

In order to protect the workers exposed to toxic substances in the workplace, eight reproductive toxic substances are included onto the "*List of Controlled Hazardous Substances*".

- Eight reproductive toxic substances are included in the "*List of Controlled Hazardous Substances*" to prevent reproductive damage without the operator's knowledge, and to give sufficient warning to relevant sensitive groups, including pregnant women and pregnancy preparation personnel, so that serious consequences caused by possible exposure can be avoided.
- In particular, seven substances other than cyclohexylamine are also included in the "*List of Special Regulated Substances*", and the staff are required to prepare and keep operation logs.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://law.go.kr/lslInfoP.do?lsiSeq=245059&lsId=007363&chrClsCd=010202&urlMode=lsInfoP&viewCls=lsInfoP&efYd=20221018&vSct=%EC%82%B0%EC%97%85%EC%95%88%EC%A0%84%EB%B3%B4%EA%B1%B4%EA%B8%B0%EC%A4%80%EC%97%90%20%EA%B4%80%ED%95%9C%20%EA%B7%9C%EC%B9%99&ancYnChk=0#0000>

Comment: according to Article 16 of the Amendment to the Standard for Classification and Labeling of Chemicals and Safety Data Sheets of Chemicals (Announcement No. 2020-130), for chemical substances included on the “List of Controlled Hazardous Substances”, don’t apply for trade secrets. The enterprises need to confirm in advance whether the chemical substances for which trade secrets are applied for are included on the “List of Controlled Hazardous Substances”. If they are included, don’t apply for trade secrets for them, and mandatory disclosure of chemical substance information in the MSDS is required.

5. Draft amendment to relevant provisions on the approval of exemption from material safety data in South Korea

On October 18, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No, 2022-567, The Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued some draft amendments to relevant provisions on the approval of exemption from of material safety data in South Korea, mainly including:

1. If the chemical substance has been approved as commercial confidentiality under other acts, the registration number and notification number of the substance are also considered to have been approved as commercial confidentiality (Article 7 of the draft)
 - In this case, the supplier shall indicate whether the chemical substance has been registered/notified, so that the downstream users can verify whether the chemical substance has been legally registered or notified.

For details, please click the following link:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68> (No.447 [me.go.kr])

Comment: according to Article 29 of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals, the manufacturer/importer of a chemical substance or a mixture containing the chemical substance, if the chemical substance has been registered/notified or pre-registered with a grace period as a hazardous chemical substance (hazardous chemical substance or mixture containing the specified content limit and about of chemical substance), shall provide the downstream users with information for safe use of the chemical substance, including the registration number, name, hazard and risk information. In addition, in accordance with Article 110, Paragraph 1 or 3 or Article 111 of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, when preparing and providing MSDSs, such relevant information shall be recorded on the MSDS, and the MSDS and the document No. 26 attached to the Implementation Rules of the Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemicals shall be provided to downstream users. However, according to relevant provisions on the approval of exemption from material safety data in South Korea, when a substance has obtained the commercial confidentiality approval under other laws, including the Chemical Substance

Control Act and the Occupational Safety and Health Act, the enterprises can apply to the Ministry of Environment for exemption from chemical material safety information. Once it is approved, the enterprises can indicate only whether the chemical substance has been registered/notified, without providing the downstream users with the registration number or notification number of the chemical substance.

6. South Korea issued the MSDS supervision and review results

On November 3, 2022, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea issued the MSDS supervision and review results for 214 chemical manufacturers and importers. The Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea once required the chemical manufacturers and importers to carry out self-inspections on MSDS from April 11, 2022 to June 30, 2022, and carried out a surprise inspection from July 25, 2022 to September 2, 2022. Focusing on the implementation of MSDS system and safety and health measures for workers, this inspection was mainly performed on premises with large chemical production and import volume.

Since January 16, 2021, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea has enforced relevant systems of MSDS submission and approval of trade secret confidentiality. For products newly entering the Korean market, suppliers need to prepare MSDSs according to the latest requirements. For components and contents to be commercially confidential, they also need to apply for and obtain permission. However, for products already in the Korean market, their MSDS preparation/modification, submission and approval of trade secret confidentiality will benefit from the following grace period:

Annual manufacturing/import tonnage of products	Submission grace period
≥1,000 tons	January 16, 2022
100~1,000 tons	January 16, 2023
10-100 tons	January 16, 2024
1-10 tons	January 16, 2025
<1 ton	January 16, 2026

This MSDS inspection is the first self-inspection and subsequent official inspection after the implementation of the above system. Before the official inspection, the competent authority distributed the MSDS Compliance Self-inspection Form to 8300 chemical manufacturers and importers, which checked whether they complied with the MSDS system, and the MSDS self-inspection period was defined from April 11, 2022 to June 30, 2022. During the self-inspection, 1348 companies submitted 28,266 MSDSs.

At the end of the self-inspection period, the competent authority conducted an official review on the MSDSs of 214 chemical manufacturers and importers, and found 241 violations in 121 premises. In response, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea imposed legal sanctions on 8 cases in 6 premises, imposed a fine of 249.69 million KRW on 120 premises, and ordered such premises to take immediate action to correct illegal acts.

It is confirmed that more than half of the premises (121, 57%) fail to comply with the MSDS system. In some premises (23), it was found that there were insufficient safety and health measures for workers, including no special physical examination, even though it was the obligation of employers to take safety and health measures under the law. It was also found in the inspection that the local exhaust system in some premises was with poor performance, which could not ensure the effective elimination of harmful substances in the operating environment.

Main violations against the MSDS system found in the inspection:

- ① No warning signs on the containers or packages of chemical substances (30.6%)
- ② No submission of MSDS to the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) (28.9%)
- ③ No MSDS-related training for workers handling chemicals (21.5%)
- ④ No MSDS in chemical premises (17.4%)

This indicates that the employers who use chemicals fail to fully communicate the hazard information about chemicals to workers, including failure in correctly attaching warning signs on chemical containers to inform of hazards and risks, and no training on MSDS.

Even for manufacturers and importers with an annual manufacturing and import volume below 1000 tons, benefiting from the grace period, to implement the MSDS system, the enterprises shall also take the initiative to check whether the 16 sections of the MSDS are prepared properly, whether the components and contents are commercially confidential and if yes, obtain permission in a timely manner.

In particular, the manufacturers and importers with an annual manufacturing and import volume of 100-1000 tons shall submit their MSDSs and obtain approval for trade secret confidentiality before January 16, 2023.

The Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea emphasized that “the attachment of MSDS, training on MSDS and attachment of warning signs are the fundamental obligations of business owners to protect the safety and health of workers in chemical workplaces”. It also mandates that “the enterprises shall carefully prepare and submit MSDSs, and provide sufficient training on the hazard and risk information of chemicals in operation to workers before operation”.

Moreover, the Ministry of Employment and Labor (MOEL) of South Korea said that it would give active support and guidance to the domestic chemical industry in implementing the MSDS system in the future, and with intensive on-site supervision, compliance with regulatory requirement is verified.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.moel.go.kr/news/enews/report/enewsView.do?news_seq=14173

7. South Korea issued the *Chemical Substance Hazard Assessment Results*

On November 4, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-71, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) issued the *Chemical Substance Hazard Assessment Results*, updating the chemical name of 347 new chemicals in the attached table.

On November 22, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-474, the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) issued the draft of *Chemical Substance Hazard Assessment Results*, revising the chemical name of five new chemicals, the code of three existing chemicals and code of seven toxic substances, deleting the hazard assessment result of one new chemical, **updating the hazard classification of 35 new chemicals and 12 existing chemicals**, and adding 58 new chemicals and 30 existing chemicals in the attached table.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 1407)

<https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do> (No. 332)

Comment: enterprises that produce or import supplies to the downstream in South Korea need to pay close attention to the hazard assessment/classification results updated by NIER, and update their MSDSs and labels in a timely manner in order to keep them consistent with NIER's results.

8. Updated draft for designated restricted substances and prohibited substances

On November 14, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-0627, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued the draft amendment to the announcement of designated restricted substances and prohibited substances, mainly including:

1. Restricted substance 06-5-10 (Chromium(6+) and mixtures containing 0.1% or more thereof): when strontium chromate (CAS No. 7789-06-2) is used as coating for color steel sheets and coils, the grace period of the restriction standard will be extended to 2025.
 - The original date of prohibition of production and import was changed from "January 1, 2023" to "July 1, 2025".
 - The original date of prohibition of use, sales, storage and transportation was changed from "July 1, 2023" to "January 1, 2025".

For details, please click the following link:

<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>(No. 469)

Comment: this extension of grace period for the restrictions on chromium-containing products is undoubtedly very good news for enterprises. However, in view of the increasingly stringent restrictions and prohibitions on chromium and chromium-containing substances around the world, it is recommended that enterprises should develop alternative substances as soon as possible, or ensure that the paints supplied before the new deadline have a chromium content < 0.1%.

9. Amendments to the enforcement order of Chemicals Control Act in South Korea

On November 15, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 32994, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued some amendments to the enforcement order of Chemicals Control Act, mainly including:

For a chemical substance designated as toxic substance is also restricted substance, only the import permit for restricted substances shall be required (Article 10, No. 3).

- For a chemical substance designated as toxic substance is also restricted substance, it was originally required that both import permit and import declaration shall be required, but now only the import permit is required.
- The referenced articles of the amendment are synchronized (regulatory information other than Article 20, paragraph 1).

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.law.go.kr/LSW/lsInfoP.do?lsiSeq=245415&viewCls=lsRvsDocInfoR#>

Comment: the competent authority in South Korea realized that for a chemical substance which is both toxic substance and restricted substance, the previous requirements on importers were too complicated and somewhat repeated. Therefore, it is specified that only the import permit for restricted substances is required.

10. Updated draft of specified tonnage of toxic substances, restricted substances, prohibited substances and authorized substances

On November 21, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-0645, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued draft amendments to the allowable tonnage of toxic substances, restricted substances, prohibited substances and authorized substances, and specified the upper and lower limits of the allowable tonnage of (11) new toxic substances. In addition, with the change in concentration limit of the substances originally designated as toxic substances, which are also emergency substances, there are differences in the required concentration limits, which will also be revised.

For details, please click the following link:



<http://www.me.go.kr/home/web/index.do?menuId=68>(No. 471)

Comment: enterprises that produce or import supplies to the downstream in South Korea need to pay close attention to applicable regulations on the specified tonnage of toxic substances updated by the Ministry of Environment, and observe such specified tonnage during manufacturing, use and storage.

11. South Korea updated the draft list of existing biocides with an approval grace period

On December 13, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-501, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued the draft amendments to the list of existing biocidal substances with an approval grace period, mainly including:

1. Updating the type and approval grace period of five biocides;
2. Withdrawing 109 biocides and their approval grace period;
3. Withdrawing 106 biocides and their approval grace period;
4. Changing numbers “2” - “452” to numbers “1” – “343”;
5. Making adjustment to six numbers;
6. Adding 12 biocides and their approval grace period.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.nier.go.kr/NIER/cop/bbs/selectNoLoginBoardList.do?bbsId=BBSMSTR_000000000241&menuNo=13002(No.337 [nier.go.kr])

Comment: enterprises should pay attention to whether the biocides (to be) produced, imported and sold in South Korea is involved with the change and cancellation of the respective grace periods, so that they can take corresponding measures in a timely manner.

12. South Korea published announcements on registration of existing chemicals

On September 28, 2022, South Korea issued a guideline document for government-supported projects and an application guideline for government-supported preparation of risk assessment information. The enterprises should pay attention to these guidelines and fully enjoy the convenience of government-supported registration.

On October 12, 2022, South Korea released the results of the government-held test data collected from July 6 to July 20 that required English translation.

On October 14, 2022, Korea Chemicals Management Association (KCMA) collected enterprises that need government support to carry out hazard testing.

On October 17, 2022, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued the results of the 13th pre-registration of existing chemicals.

On October 20, 2022, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued a guideline document related to the *List of Existing Chemicals*. This guideline mainly describes in detail the new identification standard for a special existing chemical [Reaction products consisting of more than two components, all of which are existing chemical substances (components of the restricted reaction products are technically difficult to separate, and such reaction products are indeed circulated and used in the market.)], and gives guidance on how to apply for pre-registration and formal registration of chemicals after enterprises obtain the KE code of existing chemicals. The specific procedures are as follows:

1. Submit official documents certifying existing chemical substances to the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER)
2. Pre-registration and formal registration is required for a substance identified as existing chemical substance
- When the reaction product is named as “Mixture(reaction mass) of X+Y+...Z”, complete pre-registration with existing chemical X -> join the Organization (CICO)-> establish a separate organization*

Note: * To establish a separate organization in K-REACH IT system, the chemical identification information and justification of the organization shall be submitted

- 1) Chemical identification information of the organization: name of the reaction product (CAS No.) (KE No. + KE No. + KE No. reaction product)
- 2) Justification of the organization: official documents issued by the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER), identifying the existing chemical substances

On November 23, 2022, in accordance with Announcement No. 2022-671, the Ministry of Environment of South Korea issued the authorized substances (List of Candidate Substances) and solicited comments, including:

1. “Authorized substance”^① (List of Candidate Substances)

No.	Chemical name	CAS No.
1	Benzene	71-43-2
2	Bisphenol A; 4,4'-isopropylidenediphenol	80-05-7
3	Dibutyl phthalate; DBP	84-74-2
4	Benzyl butyl phthalate; BBP	85-68-7
5	4,4'-methylenebis[2-chloroaniline]	101-14-4

6	Di-(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; DEHP	117-81-7
7	Orange lead	1314-41-6
8	Lead monoxide	1317-36-8
9	Chromium trioxide	1333-82-0
10	Lead sulfochromate yellow	1344-37-2
11	Strontium chromate	7789-06-2

Notes: ① “Authorized substances” refer to chemical substances with risks and of concern, and chemical substances publicized after consultation between the Ministry of Environment and relevant central administrative organs and review by the Chemical Substances Assessment Committee. The production, import and use of “authorized substances” shall be subject to prior approval of the Ministry of Environment.

2. Publication period and website for information on “List of Authorized Substances”

1) Publication date: December 12, 2022

2) Publication website: www.chemnavi.or.kr, *Comments on “Authorized substances” (List of Candidate Substances) Column*

3) Main content: ① hazard, ② main purpose and exposure information, ③ domestic marketing scale, ④ people who may be exposed to chemical substances during handling, etc.

※ Investigation time for detailed marketing information of “authorized substances” (List of Candidate Substances) in this publication: July to November 2022

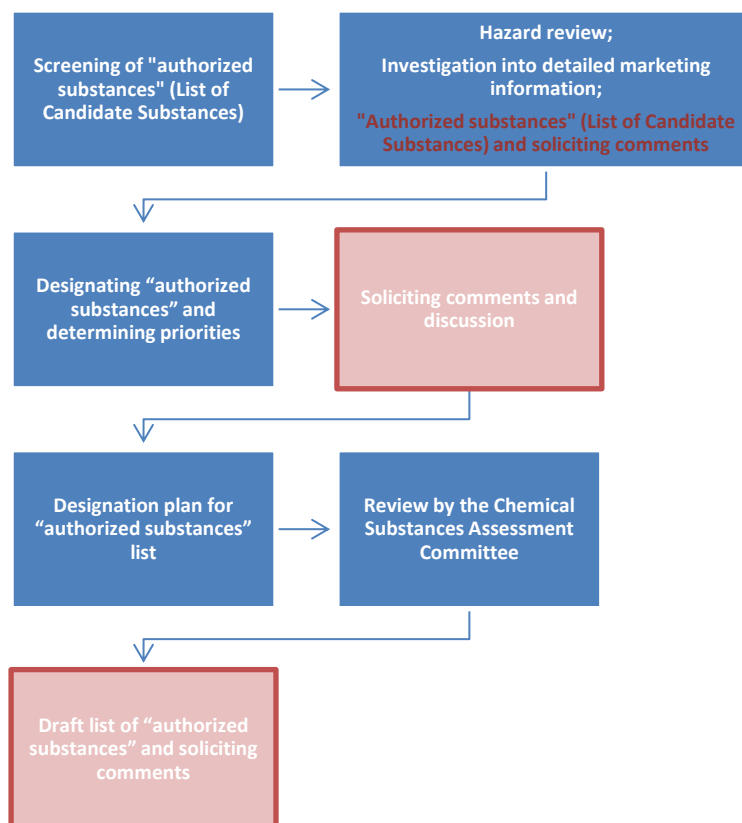
3. Comment submission method

1) Period of time: December 15, 2022~February 13, 2023 (60 days)

2) Submission method: via website (www.chemnavi.or.kr), *Comments on “Authorized substances” (List of Candidate Substances) Column*

3) Main content: ① hazards, ② main purpose, exposure information, alternative substances and technologies, etc., ③ people who may be exposed to chemical substances during handling, ④ impacts on social economy after designation of “authorized substances”

Flow chart for designating “authorized substances”



4. Contact information of Chemical Policy Department under Ministry of Environment-: 044-201-6846

On November 29, 2022, Korea Chemicals Management Association (KCMA) announced the testing projects of hazard tests conducted by the government.

For details, please click the following link:

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

Comment: the 11 authorized candidate substances in this announcement are authorized candidate substances of the EU, and with their severe hazards, they have been concerned in many countries, so we think it is of no significance to oppose them, yet the candidate list will not result in too great impacts on the industry. The criteria of authorized substances, the strategy of priority screening and the entire process of issuing authorized substances in South Korea are basically consistent with those of the European Union's REACH. The enterprises should note that if it is confirmed that a substance in the draft has been included on the *List of Authorized Substances* (REACH ANNEX XIV) in the EU, it will probably be included onto the *List of Authorized Substances* in South Korea in the future. If the enterprise is involved with some applications of the said substance which cannot be substituted in a short time, and it has prepared to apply for or is applying for the authorization or has obtained the authorization in Europe, please pay attention to the trend in South Korea and apply for authorization in South Korea as soon as possible to avoid missing the window period.

Japan

1. Japan proposed to set import quotas for 18 hydrofluorocarbons

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan proposed to set import quotas for 18 hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) listed in the *Import Trade Control Order*. This is consistent with the Kigali Amendment to the *Montreal Protocol*, which requires phasing out these substances.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000240124>

2. Japan released 2023 Annual Report Schedule of New Chemicals

Three Japanese ministries and commissions jointly released the 2023 schedule, requiring enterprises to notify the new chemical substances with an annual manufacturing or import volume > 1 ton according to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL).

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/sinkikagakutodokedenittei2023.pdf

3. Japan will launch a portal to help chemical management compliance

Japan will launch a chemical management platform to help enterprises comply with the risk control of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW).

For details, please click the following link:

<https://cheminfo.johas.go.jp/>

4. Japanese authorities have required companies to provide hazard information of three default candidate substances according to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL)

“Default candidate substances” refer to the general chemical substances for which the ministries and commissions do not have sufficient hazard data for screening and evaluation in order to designate them as Priority Assessment Chemicals (Pac).

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) and the Ministry of Environment (MoE) require more hazard information on the following substances:

Tricyclic [5.1.0 (2.6)] Dec-3-en-8yl acetate; N,N -Dimethoxyalkylene (C=2,3) - N-alkyl (C8-18, positive chain) amine; and polyalkylene oxide (C2-4,8) monoalkyl (or alkenyl) (C1-24) ether (n=1-150).

The notice was issued on September 15 and the deadline November 30. Those companies planning to conduct the test must also notify all ministries and commissions before this deadline, and complete the test before December 31, 2023.

All ministries and commissions are required to provide the following information for the “default candidate substances”:

Algal growth inhibition; acute toxicity of Daphnia; acute toxicity of fish.

If the data collected is still insufficient or cannot be used for screening and evaluation, and there is no detection notice, the ministries and commissions will classify the default candidate substances as: default hazard level I: substances with potential impact on the ecosystem; or default hazard class II: substances with potential health effects. The Joint Ministerial Council will then assess the hazard and exposure levels of the substance based on the level of hazard and toxicity and determine whether it should be designated as a “Priority Assessment Chemical”.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/ra/0.default.2022fy.pdf

5. Japan issued an announcement on list of new chemicals (MHLW’s announcement No. 299 dated September 27, 2022)

According to the *Industrial Safety and Health Law*, Article 57-4, paragraph 3, the *Announcement on the List New Chemical Substances* published a list of new chemical substances, which are no longer listed as new chemical substances under the *Industrial Safety and Health Law* (including 3-Amino-6-chloropyridine-2-carboxylic acid (MHLW No.8-(1)-4588 or CAS No.866807-27-4) and 3-aminocyclopentyl-2-en-1-one (MHLW No.3-(3)228 or CAS No.28566-12-3)). Therefore, manufacturers and importers of such chemicals are no longer required to comply with the requirements of the *Industrial Safety and Health Law* for new chemicals, including health hazard assessments. The announcement is issued on quarterly basis. A latest complete list of chemical substances is available in Japanese and English on the chemical risk information platform of the National Institute of Technology and Evaluation (NITE).

For details, please click the following link:

https://legislation.ehsmonitor.com/JP/JUR/20220927_MHLW_299.pdf

6. Japan requested additional information on three substances

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan announced that, in accordance with the *Chemical Substance Control Law*, additional structure and composition information for the three substances (sulfates of Polyoxyethylene alkyl (or alkenyl) (C=4-24) ether and its salts (K, Na, Ca), alkyl (C=8-18) sodium sulfate and α -(alkyl (C16-18) - Ω - hydroxy poly (oxyethane-1,2-diyl))

shall be provided. These substances shall be declared according to the *Chemical Substance Control Law* (CSCL).

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/tempsyorui_nitsuite_2023fy.pdf

7. Japan proposed the standard of substance exposure detection in workplace

Japan is considering introducing a standard for measuring exposure to specific hazardous substances in the workplace to improve the safety of workers. Japan is transitioning to the self-regulatory risk assessment model for chemicals in accordance with the *Industrial Safety and Health Law* (ISHL). Enterprises can comment on these recommendations before October 29.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000241780>

8. Japan proposed to add 13 substances onto its list of occupational diseases

The Ministry of Health of Japan proposed to update its list of occupational diseases according to the Labor Standard Law, adding 13 substances that pose a threat to the workers' health. In two separate public consultation notices issued on October 14, the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) identified the following substances and diseases to be included onto the list:

- 1) Hydrofluoric acid (including hydrogen fluoride) - hypocalcemia or hypocalcemia in blood and tissue necrosis or body tissue death;
- 2) Arsine - renal damage;
- 3) Calcium cyanamide - circulatory disturbance, including arrhythmias and hypotension;
- 4) Trichloroethylene - skin diseases;
- 5) Methyl iodine - suppression of central nervous system;
- 6) Hydrogen bromide - respiratory disorders;
- 7) Calcium hydroxide – skin diseases and anterior eye diseases;
- 8) Chlorine dioxide - respiratory disorders;
- 9) 2,2-dichloro-1,1,1-trifluoroethane (also known as HCFC-123) - liver diseases;
- 10) Ammonium thioglycolate (ATG) - skin diseases;
- 11) P-Toluene diamine - skin diseases;
- 12) 3,3'-Dichloro-4,4'-diamino diphenyl methane (MOCA) -urinary tract related tumours; and
- 13) Nitroglycerin - ischemic chest pain.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242258>

9. Japan imposed new requirements on export of pentadecafluorooctanoic acid and pentabromophenyl ether

New requirements for export of pentadecafluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and related compounds, and pentabromophenyl ether have come into force in Japan.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/boekikanri/download/export/2022/20221013_025_ex.pdf

10. Japan updated PRTR SDS and labelling guideline

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan issued the 2022 Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and labelling guidelines to help enterprises comply with the substance requirements in the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/law/information/seminar2022/SDS_guidance_2022.pdf

11. Japan plans to prohibit PFHxS next year

According to the amendment to the Chemical Substance Control Law (CSCL), Japan plans to prohibit perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS) and its salts and related compounds next year. This aims to bring Japan into line with the agreement on a global ban on the said substance reached by the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs) in June.

For details, please click the following link:

<http://www.brsmeas.org/MediaHub/News/PressReleases/COPs2022closurepressrelease/tabid/9214/language/en-US/Default.aspx>

12. Companies manufacturing or importing new chemicals in accordance with Chemical Substance Control Law can review the 2023 declaration schedule

From September 9, 2022 to October 20, 2022, companies that manufacture or import new chemical substances in accordance with the Chemical Substance Control Law can complete their notification obligations by referring to the notification/application schedule in 2023.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/todoke/shinki_shoryo_index.html

13. Japan will modify shipping requirements to comply with international rules

The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism of Japan has proposed to revise the shipping requirements for some substances. This makes the Japanese Regulation on the Transport and Storage of Dangerous Goods by Ships consistent with the 41st version of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code).

The following is recommended by the Ministry in the Public Consultation Notice dated October 26:

Revision of the hazard classification of UN1891 ethyl bromide on the list of dangerous goods from hazard class 6.1 (toxic substances) to major hazard class 3 (flammable liquids) and minor hazard class 6.1, together with the allowable capacity and quality of safety measures; revision of the transport requirements for cobalt hydroxide (II) powder and substances containing 10% or more inhalable particles; cancellation of the requirements for distinguished quarantine of acid and strong acid; new transportation requirements for isoalkane and other liquid chemicals (limited to chemicals and their mixtures with carbon numbers of 16 to 18). It is recommended in the draft that “UN1169 aromatic liquid extracts (essential oils)” and “UN1197 aromatic liquid extracts” be merged into “UN1199 aromatic extracts (essential oils or aromatics)”. The public consultation will end on November 28. The draft is expected to be released by the end of December and enforced from January 1.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242686>

14. Japan proposed to classify some carcinogens to category 1

Japan is consulting on a ministerial proposal that 35 carcinogenic substances (excluding ethanol) (a carcinogen under ISHL) specified by the Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare should be classified into carcinogenic substances Category 1 in order to be consistent with applicable national standards. On October 21, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) informed that the proposal follows the “hazard classification of chemical substances conducted by the government according to the classification approach in Japanese Industrial Standard (JIS) Z 7252, which is based on the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)”. It is expected to be issued in early December and enforced since April 1, 2023.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://public-comment.e-gov.go.jp/servlet/PcmFileDownload?seqNo=0000242478>

Comment: once officially classified as carcinogenic substance category 1 by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, it means that workplaces involved with such substances shall comply with more regulatory requirements and obligations, including concentration monitoring in operation, reducing occupational exposure in workplace, and more stringent physical

examination requirements for employees. It also means that such carcinogen classifications are mandatory in Japan. Any enterprise involved with one or more of the 35 chemicals, but disagreeing with the results of its carcinogen classification, shall submit relevant opinions in a timely manner.

15. Japan issued notice on export approval for chemical substances (METI No. 3 Export Notice dated March 15, 2006)

The Notice on Export License for Chemical Substances was adopted in Japan in accordance with the Export Trade Control Order, further specifying the scope of chemicals requiring export license announced by the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan. The chemicals listed in Annex 1 of the Notice on Export Approval for Chemical Substances shall be subject to export approval. In addition, chemicals listed in Annex 2 of the Notice are exempted from export approval.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/external_economy/trade_control/01_seido/03_law/download_yushutsu/tsutatsu_chemical.pdf

16. Japan released guideline to encourage enterprises to apply for new chemical manufacturing or import license online

The Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan released a manual to help enterprises submit the required information for online application for new chemical manufacturing or import licenses. This manual covers the following areas:

Registration of electronic government account; browser setting requirements and acknowledgement; installation and setup of electronic applications; online submission instructions.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/R5e-gov_guide.pdf

17. Japan released the 2023 declaration guideline and online declaration method for new chemical substances of small amounts and low volume

On November 22, 2022, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan released the 2023 application guideline and online declaration method for exemption from registration of new chemical substances of low-volume production and small amounts.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/chemical_management/kasinhou/files/information/shinki/teiseisan_uketsukeR5.pdf

18. Data updating for Japanese Chemical Substance Control Law database J-CHECK

On November 29, 2022, updating of the Japanese Chemical Substance Control Law database J-CHECK was issued, including the merge of MITI number and CAS number, and the risk assessment information on Priority Assessment Chemicals.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.nite.go.jp/chem/jcheck/rireki.action?request_locale=en

19. Updating of data in ASEAN - Japan Chemical Safety Database (AJCSD)

On November 29, 2022, the ASEAN - Japan Chemical Safety Database (AJCSD) issued an updated index.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/kanren/ajcsd.html>

20. Updating of data in the NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform (NITE-CHRIIP)

On November 29, 2022, the Japanese NITE Chemical Risk Information Platform (NITE-CHRIIP) issued an updated index.

For details, please click the following link:

https://www.nite.go.jp/en/chem/chrip/chrip_search/html/update.html

Taiwan

1. Taiwan update children cosmetics guideline

Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of Taiwan has updated its guidelines for children's cosmetics, including several new labeling recommendations aimed at improving product safety. For example, cosmetics containing the following salicylic acids and salts, Salicylic acid, Calcium salicylate, Magnesium salicylate, MEA-salicylate, Sodium salicylate, Potassium salicylate, TEA-salicylate (excluding shampoo) shall be indicated with "Not for children under three years old".

For details, please click the following link:

<https://www.fda.gov.tw/TC/siteListContent.aspx?sid=1894&id=41449>

2. Environmental Protection Department include 15 chemicals onto the list of chemicals of concern

In order to enhance management on chemical substances and avoid hazards to human health and the environment caused by improper use of chemicals, the Environmental Protection Department has listed 15 substances in 3 categories, including chemical substances suspected of food safety (lead monoxide, lead tetroxide, sodium sulfide, sodium thiocyanate and β -naphthol),

emerging psychoactive substances (1,4-butanediol and glaucine) and explosion prone chemicals (calcium nitrate, sodium nitrate, calcium ammonium nitrate, nitromethane, sodium azide, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate and aluminum phosphide), as the concerned chemicals in this herald. Management on the manufacturing, import, selling, use, storage, transportation and other operations is performed according to the characteristics of the substances, and by investigating into their hazard characteristics, they are announced as hazardous chemicals of concern, in order to know about the flow direction and to facilitate control.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://enews.epa.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/28affdc5-d15d-4137-9443-270d25e46466>

3. Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan only accepts online applications for including new chemicals onto the Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan announced that from October 3, the Environmental Protection Department will only accept online applications for including new chemicals onto the Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory (TCSI). After that, the Environmental Protection Department will no longer accept paper documents.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://tcscachemreg.epa.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/NewsDetail.aspx?k=n&enc=BF022FC1C21226539C642BC2A00A50ABCCA747446F06BA24>

4. Taiwan soliciting comments on the draft guidelines for registration of new chemicals and existing substances

Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan is soliciting industry comments on the draft guidelines, which provide detailed instructions on how to prepare chemical registration files and how to carry out risk assessment under the *Toxic and Chemical Substances Control Act* (TCSCA).

For details, please click the following link:

<https://tcscachemreg.epa.gov.tw/Epareg/content/login/NewsDetail.aspx?k=n&enc=AD25618E28F0D5487AC895D12C7398AF51AF69079421D977>

5. Taiwan will ban the import of all asbestos-containing products

Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan will ban the import of all asbestos-containing products from May 1 to enhance control on fiber minerals.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://enews.epa.gov.tw/Page/3B3C62C78849F32F/ec8d49a9-81a4-4620-8eed-64f7e21576e4>

6. Taiwan announced labelling requirements for related chemicals

Environmental Protection Department of Taiwan announced the final version of the labelling requirements for toxic substances and chemicals. These revisions were published on November 4 and took effect on the same day. For mixtures containing toxic substances or hazardous chemicals, the enterprise must list all hazardous ingredients on the Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and label. The required minimum label sizes of substance containers and packaging are also specified.

Packaging volume	Label size (mm)
≤ 3 l	≥ 52 x 74
> 3 l but ≤ 50 l	≥ 74 x 105
> 50 l but ≤ 500 l	≥ 105 x 148
> 500 l	≥ 148 x 210

For details, please click the following link:

https://gazette.nat.gov.tw/egFront/e_detail.do?metaid=136231

7. Taiwan announced technical guidance and online application method for manufacturers, importers or suppliers to apply for not disclosing information on the Safety Data Sheet

On November 17, 2022, the Labor Department of Taiwan issued regulations on the guidance, application tools and online submission instructions for manufacturers, importers or suppliers to apply for not disclosing the names, CAS numbers, concentrations or names of manufacturers, importers and suppliers of hazardous chemical ingredients on Safety Data Sheets.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://gaz.ncl.edu.tw/browseDetail.jsp?p=C,19,-1.856269611E9r>

The Philippines

1. Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol took effect since November 3, 2022 in the Philippines

The *Montreal Protocol* is an international treaty to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the use of ozone depleting substances. Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) are substitutes for these ozone depleting substances, but they are also powerful greenhouse gases that seriously exacerbate

global warming. Therefore, the *Kigali Amendment (KA)* to the *Montreal Protocol* was introduced to reduce the consumption and production of HFCs around the world. The Philippines will gradually reduce the consumption of HFCs by 80% in the next 20 years to fulfill obligations under KA. The Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR), through the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB), has taken measures to support the industry to shift from HFCs to more climate friendly alternatives. In addition, according to *DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2021-31*, the HFCs import and consumption regulation, or the *HFCs Chemical Control Order (CCO)*, has come into force since February 2022. HFCs imported into the Philippines are subject to licensing controls. The purpose of these regulations is to guide the market to more climate friendly refrigeration system technologies and equipment, requiring to correctly dispose of the refrigerants in maintenance projects, and to collect and properly dispose of the refrigerants used in refrigeration system equipment out of service. The Philippines approved the *Kigali Amendment (KA) to the Montreal Protocol* on November 3, 2022.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://pod.emb.gov.ph/?p=1581>

Comment: with the approval of the *Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol*, the consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) will be gradually reduced in the Philippines, thus affecting the import of HFCs related products. It is recommended that enterprises involved with related products gradually adjust their development strategies and shift to climate friendly alternatives. The HFCs import and consumption regulation DAO 2021-31, or the *HFCs Chemical Control Order (CCO)*, has come into force since February 2022, under which the import of HFCs related products is subject to licensing control. Enterprises shall obtain the license in accordance with applicable regulations before carrying out relevant import work.

2. Amendment to Article 16.6 of DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15, Guidelines for Public Participation under Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System of the Philippines

In order to implement the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (Presidential Decree No. 1586) and the Philippine Mining Act of 1995 (Republic Decree No. 7942), the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) revised Article 16.6 “Guideline for Public Participation under the Philippine Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) System” of *DENR Administrative Order (DAO) 2017-15* on mining projects. The revisions include the following: for Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMTs) in mining projects, their membership shall be under the jurisdiction of DAO No. 2010-21, and representatives from the Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) shall be also members of MMTs. The MMT shall regularly submit a Compliance

Monitoring and Validation Report (CMVR) to EMB on compliance with the environmental protection plan (based on the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) approved by EMB), while EMB will conduct monitoring activities independently of MMT.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://eia.emb.gov.ph/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/DAO-2022-12.pdf>

Comment: the revision to the regulation further standardizes the identity of the Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMTs) in mining projects, and stipulates that MMT must regularly submit a CMVR on environmental protection to EMB, while EMB will conduct monitoring activities independently of MMT, proposing requirements for environmental protection in mining projects. Enterprises involved with mining projects should verify the membership of Multipartite Monitoring Teams (MMTs) and submit CMVRs in a timely manner.

India

1. India postponed the enforcement of 12 quality control orders

On October 3, 2022, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India issued a circular on the Indian Gazette, postponing the enforcement of the quality control orders for the following 12 chemicals to the following dates respectively:

Ethylene vinyl acetate copolymer: April 3, 2023

Maleic anhydride: April 24, 2023

Phenylethylene (styrene): April 24, 2023

Acrylonitrile: April 24, 2023

Polyethylene: April 3, 2023

Linear Alkyl Benzene (LAB): April 3, 2023

Polyester filament yarn (full drawn yarn): April 3, 2023

PET pre-oriented yarn: April 3, 2023

Polyester staple fiber: April 3, 2023

Polyester industrial yarn: April 3, 2023

100% polyester spun grey and white yarn: April 3, 2023

Synthetic microfiber: April 3, 2023

For details, please click the following link:

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/239305.pdf>

Comment: companies involved with these chemicals in India can be postponed to comply with the new quality control requirements, but considering the deadline of April 2023, these enterprises should make early preparation as required.

2. India postponed the enforcement of six quality control orders

On October 21, 2022, the Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India issued a circular on the Indian Gazette, postponing the enforcement of quality control orders for the following six substances to April 24, 2023: lauric acid, oleic acid, palm oil fatty acid, rice bran fatty acid, coconut fatty acid and hydrogenated rice bran fatty acid.

Companies involved with these chemicals in India can be postponed to comply with the new quality control requirements, but considering the deadline of April 24, 2023, these enterprises should make early preparation as required.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/239829.pdf>

Comment: companies involved with these chemicals in India can be postponed to comply with the new quality control requirements, but considering the deadline of April 24, 2023, these enterprises should make early preparation as required.

3. India postponed the enforcement of quality control order for dichloromethane

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals (DCPC) of India has postponed the enforcement of the mandatory quality control order (QCO) for dichloromethane which is used as paint, adhesive, metal cleaner and pharmaceutical solvent to May 20, 2023.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://chemicals.nic.in/sites/default/files/Gazette%20Notification%20for%206%20month%20extension.pdf>

Comment: companies involved with the corresponding purpose of dichloromethane in India can be postponed to comply with the quality control order, but considering the deadline of May 2023, these enterprises should make early preparation as required.

4. Dangerous goods vehicles in India are required to be equipped with tracking system

On August 5, 2022, the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) of India issued a circular on the official gazette, announcing that certain vehicles for carrying dangerous goods must be equipped with tracking systems.

The circular is a revision to the central motor vehicle rules in India, mandating N2 vehicles (with a maximum weight of 3.5-12 tons) and N3 vehicles (with a weight > 12 tons) to be equipped with the vehicle tracking system. This change applies to new models produced since September 1 and existing models produced after January 1, 2023. The vehicle tracking system shall comply with AIS 140.

For details, please click the following link:

<https://egazette.nic.in/WriteReadData/2022/237957.pdf>

Comment: this circular shows that India is more and more concerned about the transport of dangerous goods. The enterprise shall impose strict control on the transportation of products belonging to dangerous goods and entrust qualified entities to carry out transportation.

Upcoming Events

Chemical Regulatory Updates: Middle East and Africa, 16 February 2023, Online

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/595536/chemical-regulatory-updates-middle-east-and-africa>

Biocides USA 2023, 28 February 2023, Online

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/601699/biocides-usa-2023>

TSCA Developments 2023, 7 March 2023, Online

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/596199/tsca-developments-2023>

The 22nd China International Dye Industry, Pigments and Textile Chemicals Exhibition,

20 – 22 March 2023, Hangzhou China

<http://www.dychina.com/newsinfo/4636284.html>

Regulatory Updates Europe 2023, 19 – 20 April 2023, Brussels, Belgium + Online

<https://events.chemicalwatch.com/618446/regulatory-updates-europe-2023>

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