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| Title | New Chemical Substance Report & Registration Directive of China |
| Date of  Enforcement | Oct. 15, 2010 |
| Main  Contents | EMB0000081c2570History   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Year | Description | | Oct. 15, 2003 | The Provision on the Environmental Administration of New Chemical Substances: Unless there are special reasons for exemption, all new substances not registered in the IECSC list must be reported to the Chinese New Chemical Substance Registration Center. | | June 1, 2004 | The guidelines for the testing/evaluation of chemicals (HJ/T 153‐2004 & HJ/T154‐2000): Provides guidelines for evaluating specific hazards of China’s new chemical substances | | Oct. 2004 | Guidance for New chemical substance Notification: Specifically describes the management, evaluation process, data and types of chemical substance notification | | May 21, 2009 | Received feedback from each department on the revision of the ‘Provision on the Environmental Administration on New Chemical Substances’ | | Jan. 19, 2010 | Final ratification by the Chinese state council regarding the amendment of the ‘system of the environmental administration on new chemical substances’ | | Oct. 15, 2010 | Enforcement |   EMB0000081c2571New Chemical Substance Notification   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Type | Description | | General Notification | Refers to notification of a new chemical substance that is independently proposed by a single applicant. Excludes serial notification, simplified notification or exemption. | | Serial Notification | Refers to the registration of a series of two or more new chemical substances with a similar molecular structure, identical/similar usage and other similar test data. When the serial notification is approved, individual registration approvals are issued for each reported new chemical substance. | | Joint Notification | Refers to a case in which two or more applicants conduct a single general or serial notification. When the joint notification is approved, individual registration approvals are issued for each applicant. | | Simplified Notification | Refers to the notification of substances that are not registered in the Chinese IECSC, but are already included in four or more lists of other nations or economic unions. |   EMB0000081c2572Exceptions  ⦁All chemical substances not registered in the Chinese IECSC must be evaluated after notification. However, exceptions are made in the following circumstances.  ▸Samples in China for environmental toxicity tests  ▸R&D exemption application (Limit: 100 kg annually)  ▸Substances of technological R&D for process development (Limit: 1 ton annually; exemption for 1 year, with no extension)  ▸Substances falling under the definition of high polymer exemption. In other words, high polymers with less than 2% monomer content.  ⦁When all blocks of block copolymers are registered in IECSC  ⦁When chains and precursors of graft polymers are already registered in IECSC  ⦁High polymers of low concern |

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| Title | Pollution Prevention Act of Electronic Information Products |
| Date of  Enforcement | Mar. 1, 2007 |
| Main  Contents | EMB0000081c2573Objectives  Management of the following 6 hazardous substances under the China Compulsory Certification and those assigned by other nations (Scheduled to announce specific regulated hazardous substances and lists of regulating items as well.)  EMB0000081c2573Targets  6 products including cellular phones, PCs, TVs, wired/wireless phone, printer, monitor (further expansion to devices and end products)  EMB0000081c25746 Types of Hazardous Substances & Max Permissible Amount   |  |  | | --- | --- | | Substance | Max Permissible Amount (mg/kg) | | Lead (Pb) | 100 | | Mercury (Hg) | 1000 | | Cadmium (Cd) | 1000 | | Hexavalent chromium (Cr6+) | 1000 | | Polybrominated biphenyls (PBB) | 1000 | | Polybrominated diphenyl ether (PBDE) | 100 |   EMB0000081c2575Certification Form  ⦁Certification Form 1: Type Test  ⦁Certification Form 2: Type Test + Initial Factory Inspection + Post-certification Inspection  EMB0000081c2576Basic Inspection Procedure  ⦁Certification Form 1  EMB0000081c2577  Certification Application -> Type Test -> Evaluation & Ratification of Certification Result  ⦁Certification Form2  EMB0000081c2578  Certification Application -> Type Test -> Initial Factory Inspection -> Evaluation & Ratification of Certification Result -> Post-certification Inspection |

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| Title | Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Processing Authorization Administration Law |
| Date of  Enforcement | Jan. 1, 2011 |
| Main  Contents | EMB0000081c2579Targets  TVs, Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Indoor Air Conditioners, Computers  EMB0000081c257a**Main contents of “WEEE recovery processing administration regulation”**  ⦁Responsible performer: Electric/Electronic equipment producer, electric/electronic equipment importer or agent, etc.  ⦁Implementation measures for each performer  ⦁Producer’s obligation: Must apply a design scheme to support the safe handling of wastes and comprehensive usage of resources. Must use recyclable materials, harmless chemicals & raw materials, and low toxic substances. Must also provide information about the product design manual of toxic & hazardous substances, as well as product recycling information.  ⦁Common obligation: Producers must cover the expenses of disposal and processing of WEEE.  ⦁Recovery or processing personnel obligation: Must develop recovery systems for electric/electronic equipment users. Must quantify the disposal and treatment of WEEE. Must establish an environmental monitoring system as well as an electronic data management system. Must submit related data to the local environmental protection agency. The data must be stored for over 3 years.  ⦁Measures in the event of non-performance  ⦁Subject: Importers, producers within China  ⦁Prohibition of business, or fine of 50,000~500,000 Yuan  EMB0000081c257b**Main contents of “WEEE Processing Authorization Administration Law”**  ⦁WEEE processing list: Equivalent to “WEEE processing list” including customs product code  ⦁WEEE processing personnel obligation: Must meet the conditions proposed by the environmental protection agency  ⦁Disposal facilities must have decomposition equipment and contaminant prevention/control arrangements for the disposal/storage of wastes and factory operation.  ⦁In the event of an environmental issue, disposal facilities must have established countermeasures for emergencies.  ⦁Disposal facilities must have packing systems or volumetric classification of WEEE with central monitoring system and product transportation.  ⦁Disposal facilities must have professional personnel for safety, product quality and environmental protection.  ⦁Management plan for modification, re-approval and monitoring conditions  ⦁Provide information of the WEEE types for additional processing  ⦁In the event that the attorney of disposal facilities or company license changes, the disposal facilities must change within 15 days according to the disposal authorization of the local environmental protection agency.  ⦁In the event the disposal range, amount and equipment of a disposal facility are expanded, it must apply for re-approval as a new disposal facility.  ⦁Disposal facilities must establish annual disposal monitoring plans, and must also monitor contaminants on a daily basis. The monitored data must be stored for over 3 years.  ⦁Measures in the event of non-performance  ⦁Subject: Processing personnel  ⦁Cancellation of business registration or a fine under 30,000 Yuan.  Source: Analysis report of Compliance in Advance and Supporting System (COMPASS) 342‐11‐022 |

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| Title | China Compulsory Certification |
| Date of  Enforcement | May. 1, 2003 |
| Main  Contents | EMB0000081c257cTargets  Wires & cables, electric switches, electric home appliances, IT devices, video/sound facilities, lighting, automotive accessories, tires, electric tools, medical devices, toy products, fire facilities, agricultural machinery. 22 classifications of 159 items. (July 2006)  EMB0000081c257dContent of regulations  ⦁China Compulsory Certification (CCC) is a system that requires all products & accessories produced / distributed within China or exported to China to receive safety & quality certification according to the Chinese national standard and IEC (International Electro-technical Commission). The CCC mark is required for sales in China.  ⦁Previously, China used the CCEE mark for domestic products and the CCIB mark for imported products as a product safety certification system. However, after it was pointed out that this violated the principle of national treatment, China changed to a single certification upon joining the WTO (World Trade Organization).  ⦁Enforcement date of compulsory certification for each additionally assigned major item after the announcement of the initial compulsory certification items (19 classifications of 132 items) in 2003.  ⦁As of May 2003, all products falling under the subject item must have compulsory certification and CCC mark for delivery, import and sales.  EMB0000081c257eImplementation period for each classification   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Classification | Specific Items | Implementation Date | | Home decor products | 3 items. Wood preservative, tiles, concrete mixture | Aug. 1, 2005~ | | Safety protection products | 4 items. Sensor, Burglar alarm, anti-theft device for vehicles, anti-theft device for safes | Oct. 1, 2005~ | | Automotive Accessories | 12 items. Odometer, fuel tank, rear-view mirror etc. | Dec. 1, 2006~ | | Toy Products | 6 items. Toy cars (including bicycles and the like), plastic toys, metal toys etc. | June 1, 2007~ | | Agricultural Machinery | 2 items. Farm tractor, etc. | May 1, 2008~ | |

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