

《全球合规快讯》

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法规更新、召回案例解读

REGULATIONS & LAWS, RECALL CASES STUDY



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目录

CONTENTS

点击下方标题超链接，快速跳转您感兴趣的页面！



Toys玩具

- Turkey - Approved to amend Toy Safety Regulation as Regards Chromium (VI), Lead, Bisphenol A and Phenol土耳其- 批准修订玩具安全法规（关于六价铬、铅、双酚A和苯酚） 01
- India - Approved Amending Import Requirements for Toys印度 - 批准修改玩具进口要求 03
- Vietnam - Approved Technical Regulation of Safety of Toys越南 - 批准玩具的安全技术法规 06



Children products儿童产品

- New Zealand - Inclined Infant Sleep Products Declared to be Unsafe Goods新西兰-倾斜婴儿睡眠产品被宣布为不安全产品 10
- Korea - Proposed Amendments to Standard for Furniture for Children (Annex 14) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System韩国- 供应商一致性确认系统中儿童家具标准（附件14）的拟议修正案 12
- Japan - METI Notice to Clarify Baby Cot Specifications under PSC Mark Certification Scheme日本 - 经济产业省（METI）关于阐明PSC标志认证体系的婴儿床规范的通告 13



Food Contact Materials食品接触产品

- Turkey - Approved Regulations on Plastic Food Contact Materials and Articles土耳其 -关于食品接触用塑料和塑料制品的法规获得批准 17



Others 其它

- Korea - Approved Amendments to Standard for Portable Ladders (Annex 13) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System韩国- 批准对供应商一致性确认系统中便携式梯子标准（附件13）的修订 19
- Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards and Specifications for Sanitary Products韩国-批准卫生产品标准和规范的修订 19
- China - Draft Mandatory GB Standard of Sunglasses and Sunglare Filters中国 - 太阳镜和太阳镜片强制性国家标准草案 21
- Turkey - Approved amendments of Annex 17 to KKDIK (Turkish REACH) by Adding Cyanide Compounds土耳其-批准对KKDIK(土耳其REACH)附录17的修订以增加氰化物的限制要求 27



PART1 Toys 玩具

01. Turkey - Approved to amend Toy Safety Regulation as Regards Chromium (VI), Lead, Bisphenol A and Phenol (12/27/2019) 土耳其- 批准修订玩具安全法规（关于六价铬、铅、双酚 A 和苯酚）

The Ministry of Trade has approved to amend the Toy Safety Regulation under Official Gazette No. 30988. The amendments align with the requirements of chromium (VI), lead, bisphenol A and phenol of EU Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC. The change in chemical requirements shall enter into force on 24 December 2020, while the change in definition of “aqueous toy” shall be effective immediately. Here are the amendments:

土耳其贸易部已批准按照第 30988 号官方公报对玩具安全法规的修订。修订内容与欧盟玩具安全指令 2009/48 / EC 中的六价铬、铅、双酚 A 和苯酚的要求是相一致的。这些化学要求的变更将于 2020 年 12 月 24 日生效，其中的“水性玩具”定义的更改将立即生效。以下是修正案的主要内容：

- 1) In the table of the migration limit of Annex 2, the migration of chromium (VI) and lead shall be amended as follow: 附件 2 的迁移限量表中，铬（VI）和铅的迁移量要求将作如下修改：



Element 元素	in dry, brittle, powder-like or pliable toy material 在干燥、易碎、粉末状或易碎 的玩具材料中 (mg/kg)	in liquid or sticky toy material 在液体或粘性玩具材料中 (mg/kg)	in scrapped-off toy material 在可刮取的玩具材料中 (mg/kg)
Chromium (VI) 六价铬	0.02	0.005	0.053
Lead 铅	2	0.5	23

2) In the table of Appendix C of Annex 2, the following shall be amended: 附件 2 的附录 C 中的表格将作以下修改:

a) The limit of bisphenol A shall be amended to 0.04 mg/L (migration limit). 双酚 A 的限值应修改为 0.04 mg / L (迁移限量)。

Substance 化合物	CAS number CAS 编号	Limit value 限量值
Bisphenol A 双酚 A	80-05-7	0.04 mg/l (migration limit 迁移限量) (in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10 and EN 71-11 按照 EN 71-10 和 EN 71-11 规定的方法)

b) New entry for phenol shall be added in the table: 表中将增加新的关于苯酚的条目:

Substance 化合物	CAS number CAS 编号	Limit value 限量值
Phenol 苯酚	108-95-2	5 mg/L (migration limit) in polymeric materials in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10 and EN 71-11. 按照 EN 71-10 和 EN 71-11 中规定的方法, 在聚合材料中的 迁移量为 5 mg / L (迁移限量)。



		<p>10 mg/kg (content limit) as a preservative in accordance with the methods laid down in EN 71-10 and EN 71-11.</p> <p>按照 EN 71-10 和 EN 71-11 中规定的方法，作为防腐剂使用的总含量限值为 10 mg / kg。</p>
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- c) The word "aquatic toy" in entries 6 to 9 shall be amended to "aqueous toy", which means a toy containing water, such as hobby paints, finger paints, glass paints, adhesives and soap bubbles.
- 条目 6 至 9 中的“水上玩具”一词修改为“水性玩具”，指含有水的玩具、用于业余爱好的涂料、指画涂料、玻璃涂料、胶水和泡泡水。

02. India - Approved Amending Import Requirements for Toys (12/4/2019)印度 - 批准修改玩具进口要求

The Directorate General of Foreign Trade of India has issued Notification No. 33/2015-2020 to amend Import Policy of toys (Chapter 95) under Indian Trade Classification (Harmonised System) [ITC(HS)], 2017. The notification shall be effective immediately.

印度外贸总局发布第 33 / 2015-2020 号通知，修订 2017 年印度贸易分类（协调制度）[ITC(HS)]下的玩具进口政策（第 95 章），该通知应立即生效。

According to the revised Policy 根据修订后的政策，

- 1) Same as the current practice, imported toys shall be accompanied with a certificate demonstrating the compliance with the BIS toy standards



(see Note). However, the obligation on testing toys by laboratories accredited by the India's National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL) has been removed. It is also not necessary to have the toys tested by a laboratory accredited by a body signatory to International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation (ILAC) Multilateral Recognition Arrangement (MRA).

与目前的做法相同，进口玩具应附有证明符合 BIS 玩具标准的证书（请参阅注）。但取消了由印度国家测试和校准实验室认可委员会（NABL）认可的实验室进行玩具测试的义务，也不需要由国际实验室认可合作组织（ILAC）多边互认协议（MRA）的签署机构认可的实验室对玩具进行测试。

- 2) Toy samples from each consignment will be randomly tested by NABL-accredited laboratories. If the samples fail to meet the toy standards, the consignment will be sent back or destroyed at the cost of the importer.

来自每批货物的玩具样品将由 NABL 认可的实验室进行随机测试。如果样品不符合玩具标准，则将寄回或销毁托运货物，费用由进口商承担。

- 3) Other toys, dolls and similar recreational goods under any chapter of the Import Policy shall also be governed by the BIS toy standards (see Note).

适用于进口政策任何章节下的其他玩具、玩偶和类似休闲用品也应受 BIS 玩具标准约束（如下注释）。



Note 注释:

The BIS (Bureau of Indian Standards) toy standards are: BIS (印度标准局) 玩具标准为:

<i>Standard number</i> 标准号	<i>Title</i> 标题
<i>IS:9873 (Part 1)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 1 Safety aspects related to mechanical and physical properties</i> 玩具安全 第 1 部分 机械和物理特性的安全
<i>IS:9873 (Part 2)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 2 Flammability</i> 玩具安全 第 2 部分 易燃性
<i>IS:9873 (Part 3)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 3 Migration of certain elements</i> 玩具安全 第 3 部分 特定元素的迁移
<i>IS:9873 (Part 4)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 4 Swings, Slides and similar activities toys for indoor and outdoor family domestic use</i> 玩具安全 第 4 部分 室内和室外家庭使用的秋千、滑梯和类似活动的玩具
<i>IS:9873 (Part 7)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 7 Requirements and test methods for finger paints</i> 玩具的安全 第 7 部分 手指画颜料的要求和测试方法
<i>IS:9873 (Part 9)</i>	<i>Safety of Toys Part 9 Certain phthalates esters in toys and children's products</i> 玩具安全 第 9 部分 玩具和儿童产品中的某些邻苯二甲酸酯
<i>IS:15644</i>	<i>Safety of Electric Toys</i> 电动玩具的安全性



03. Vietnam - Approved Technical Regulation of Safety of Toys (12/4/2019) 越南 - 批准玩具的安全技术法规

The Minister of Science and Technology of Vietnam has approved QCVN 3:2019/BKHCN Technical Regulation on Toy Safety. Toy shall comply with this Technical Regulation from 1 January 2021. The previous Technical Regulation QCVN 3:2009/BKHCN shall be revoked accordingly. The following is the highlight of the Technical Regulation:

越南科技部批准 QCVN 3：2019/BKHCN 玩具安全技术法规。玩具应自 2021 年 1 月 1 日起遵守本技术法规。原玩具技术法规 QCVN 3：2009/BKHCN 相应地被撤销。以下是玩具技术法规的摘要：

1) Scope 范围

Toy which is used by children 16 years old but excluding the products in Annex 1. 法规针对 16 岁以下儿童使用的玩具，但不包括附件 A 中所列的产品。

2) Physical and mechanical requirements 物理和机械要求

Toys shall comply with TCVN 6238-1:2017 (equivalent to ISO 8124-1:2014). 玩具应符合 TCVN 6238-1：2017（等同于 ISO 8124-1：2014）

3) Flammability 易燃性

Toys shall comply with TCVN 6238-2:2017 (equivalent to ISO 8124-2:2014). 玩具应符合 TCVN 6238-2：2017（等同于 ISO 8124-2：2014）



4) Chemical requirements 化学要求

- A. Toys shall comply with the requirements of the migration of the certain elements, according to TCVN 6238-3:2011 (equivalent to ISO 8124-3:2010);
玩具化学重金属元素迁移应符合 TCVN 6238-3: 2011 (等同于 ISO 8124-3: 2010)
- B. Liquid that is exposed in children's toy shall not have a pH value less than 3.0 or greater than 10.0. This requirement shall not apply to ink in writing instruments.
儿童玩具中暴露的液体的 pH 值不得小于 3.0 或大于 10.0, 此要求不适用于书写工具中的油墨。
- C. Requirement of formaldehyde in toys intended for children under 3 years 针对 3 岁以下儿童的玩具中甲醛要求
- D. Phthalate 邻苯二甲酸盐:
- Toy shall not contain following phthalate (Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Dibutyl phthalate (DBP) & Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP) in excess of 0.1%. 玩具中的邻苯二甲酸盐(DEHP、DBP 和 BBP)含量不得超过 0.1%。
 - Toy that can contact with mouth shall not contain following phthalate (Di-isononyl phthalate (DINP), Di-isodecyl phthalate (DIDP) & Di-n-octyl phthalate (DNDP)) in excess of 0.1%. 可以与嘴接触的玩具中邻苯二甲酸盐(DINP、DIDP 和 DNDP)的含量不得超过 0.1%。



E. Aromatic amines 芳香胺

- Content of 9 aromatic amines (including azo dyes in the sample) in toy materials shall not exceed the limit. 玩具材料中 9 种芳香胺（包括样品中的偶氮染料）的含量不得超过限值要求。
- The toy materials and parts listed in Technical Regulation shall comply with the aromatic amine requirements. 法规中列出的玩具材料和零部件应符合芳香胺的要求。

F. Children's toy shall also comply with the requirements for other hazardous compounds prescribed in the relevant documents.
儿童玩具还应遵守相关文件中规定的其他有害化合物的要求。

5) Electrical requirements 电气要求

The operating electricity power shall not exceed 24 V, and the voltage of components of the toy that contact the power source shall not have nominal or instantaneous voltage exceeding 24 V.

工作电源不得超过 24V，并且与电源接触的玩具组件的电压不得超过 24V 的额定电压或瞬时电压。

6) Labelling requirements 标签要求

- A. The content of the label shall be clear, legible and hard to erase.
标签内容应清晰、易读且信息难以抹去。
- B. Labeling shall comply with the requirements of Decree No. 43/2017/ND-CP and other relevant normative documents and laws.
标签应符合第 43/2017 / ND-CP 号法令以及其他相关规范性文件和法律的要求。

7) Declaration of conformity 符合性声明

Declaration of conformity for domestically manufactured toy shall be made. 应声明国产玩具的符合性。



8) Registration 注册

Imported toy shall be registered for state inspection of quality.
进口玩具应经国家质量检验登记。

9) Modes of conformity assessment 合格评定方式

- Modes of conformity assessment for toys manufactured in Vietnam. 在越南制造的玩具合格评定方式。
- Modes of conformity assessment for Imported toys.
进口玩具合格评定方式。
- The testing or certification shall be conducted by designed testing organization. 测试或认证应由具备资质的机构进行。
- The certificate shall be valid for not more than 3 years.
证书的有效期不超过 3 年。

10) Conformity mark 合格标识

Distributors and retailers are allowed to trade in children's toys only if the toys contain conformity mark and labels in accordance with the current regulations.

当玩具包含符合现行法规的合格标识和标签时，才允许分销商和零售商售卖儿童玩具。

11) Transition period 过渡期

- Toy that are tested and comply with the previous Technical Regulation before 31 December 2020 are able to be sold in the market until 31 December 2021.
2020 年 12 月 31 日之前，经过测试且符合先前技术法规的玩具可以在市场上销售，直到 2021 年 12 月 31 日。



- Toys produced, imported and distributed by the manufacturers, importers and distributors are encouraged to comply with this Technical Regulation starting from 31 December 2019.
鼓励制造商、进口商和分销商从 2019 年 12 月 31 日起生产、进口或分销玩具遵守新玩具技术法规。

PART2 Children products 儿童产品

04. New Zealand - Inclined Infant Sleep Products Declared to be Unsafe Goods (12/19/2019) 新西兰-倾斜婴儿睡眠产品被宣布为不安全产品

The New Zealand Government has banned inclined infant sleep products from 19 December 2019, under the Unsafe Goods (Inclined Infant Sleep Products) Notice 2019.

新西兰政府从 2019 年 12 月 19 日起，根据《2019 年不安全品（倾斜式婴儿睡眠产品）通知》，禁止倾斜式婴儿睡眠产品。

The Unsafe Goods Notice shall prohibit supplying, offering to supply, advertising to supply or importing inclined infant sleep products. Unless revoked by the Minister of Commerce and Consumer Affairs at an earlier date, the Notice shall remain in force until 19 June 2021.

《不安全品通知》将禁止供应、提供、广告或进口倾斜式婴儿睡眠用品。除非商务和消费者事务部长提前撤销，否则该通知将一直生效至 2021 年 6 月 19 日。



Note 注:

1) "Inclined infant sleep product" means any product"

"倾斜式婴儿睡眠产品"是指如下产品:

- A. Which is intended to contain an infant; and 用来容纳婴儿; 且
- B. Which is designed, intended, marketed, or contains any representation that it is suitable for an infant to sleep in; and
被设计、计划、销售或容纳适合婴儿睡眠的产品; 且
- C. Which is freestanding, or designed to be attached to another structure; and
独立的、或设计成能连接到其他结构上的产品; 且
- D. Which has a sleep surface angled more than seven degrees from the horizontal when— 产
品在如下情况时睡眠平面角度大于 7°
 - The product is unladen; and 产品未装载; 且
 - At any angle designed, intended or marketed for sleep; and
以任何角度设计、计划或销售用于睡眠; 且
 - The product is at rest, in the case of products that rock or swing; and
产品处于静止状态, 摇摆状态; 且
- E. Excluding medical devices; and 不包括医疗器械; 且
- F. Excluding hammocks, being products constructed from a flexible material and suspended from above or either side
不包括吊床, 是由柔性材料制成并悬挂在上方或两侧的产品。

2) "Infant" means a child under one year of age. "婴儿"是指一岁以下的儿童。

3) The Notice shall not apply to 本通告不适用于:

- A. Child restraints such as car seats or capsules, being products designed for the transport of children and that comply with the Land Transport (Road User) Rule 2004;
儿童约束装置, 如汽车座椅或胶囊这类为儿童运输而设计的产品且符合 2004 年《陆路运输 (道路使用者) 规则》;
- B. Wheeled products designed to transport children, such as prams or strollers;
用于运送儿童的轮式产品, 如婴儿车或婴儿车;
- C. Products that are designed to carry an infant on the body of another person, such as slings and baby carriers;
设计用来将婴儿放在他人身上的产品, 如吊带和婴儿托架;
- D. Products with an adjustable incline, where every angle designed, intended or marketed for sleep is equal to or less than seven degrees from the horizontal;



倾斜度可调的产品，其设计、预期达到或销售的用于睡眠的任一角度与水平方向的夹角等于或小于 7 度；

E. Products that are: 以下产品

- *Designed, intended and marketed only for play and/or the amusement of infants and young children, such as bouncers and play seats; and*
仅为婴儿和幼儿的游戏和/或娱乐而设计、意图用于和销售的产品，如摇摇椅和游戏座椅；以及
- *Not designed, intended, marketed, or containing any representation that they are suitable for sleep.*
未设计、计划、销售或声称适合用来睡眠的产品。

05. Korea - Proposed Amendments to Standard for Furniture for Children (Annex 14) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System (12/11/2019) 韩国- 供应商一致性确认系统中儿童家具标准（附件 14）的拟议修正案

The Korean Ministry of Trade, Industry and Energy (MOTIE) has issued Announcement No. 2019-651 to propose amending the standard for Furniture for Children (Annex 14) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System for consultation. The proposed amendments are highlighted as follows:

韩国贸易、工业和能源部（MOTIE）已发布第 2019-651 号公告，提议修订供应商一致性确认体系下的儿童家具标准（附件 14），以供咨询。拟议修正案重点如下：



- 1) This standard shall apply to the household drawer which is mainly made of wood.本标准适用于以木材为主的家用抽屉。
- 2) Stability test methods shall be revised 稳定性试验方法将被修订
- 3) Precautions for use are newly added 新增使用注意事项:
 - Do not put anything on the top of the product.
不要把任何东西放在产品的顶部。
 - Do not install on carpet or unstable floor.
不要将产品安装在地毯或不稳定的地板上。

06. Japan - METI Notice to Clarify Baby Cot Specifications under PSC Mark Certification Scheme (12/5/2019) 日本 - 经济产业省 (METI) 关于阐明 PSC 标志认证体系的婴儿床规范的通告

Regarding baby cots regulated under the Consumer Product Safety Act requiring PSC Mark Certification, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan has published a notice to clarify the technical specifications on the opening between the mattress support system and the side frame.

对于根据《消费品安全法》要求获得 PSC 标志认证的婴儿床，日本经济产业省 (METI) 发布通告，阐明了床垫支撑系统和侧框架之间开口的技术规范。



1) Issue 议题

The notice particularly addresses the safety issue of baby cots with height-adjustable mattress support system and moveable side as the opening of the storage compartment under the mattress support system (as shown in the picture below).

该通告特别针对于具有可调节高度的床垫支撑系统和床垫支撑系统下作为储物箱开口的可移动侧面框架的婴儿床的安全性问题（如下图所示）。



Source: News Release on wooden baby cots causing suffocation due to the gap between side frame and mattress support system (Consumer Affairs Agency of Japan, dated 15 November 2019) 资料来源：由于侧面框架与床垫支撑系统之间的间隙而导致窒息的木制婴儿床新闻稿（日本消费者事务厅，2019年11月15日）

Reincidents in Japan where babies were slipped out of the cot through the side opening, but their head were trapped at the opening by the side frame, causing them to suffocate due to the blockage of airway by the mattress. Such incidents happened easily when the mattress support system had been adjusted to the position close to the edge of the side opening.



在日本曾发生过婴儿通过侧开口从婴儿床中滑出，但其头部被侧框架困在开口处，由于床垫阻塞呼吸道导致婴儿窒息的事故。当将床垫支撑系统调整到靠近侧开口边缘的位置时，这种事故很容易发生。

The current Technical Specification requires the construction of a baby cot to prevent head entrapment between slats or spindles or between the side frame and the mattress. The notice elaborates this point by specifying all openings between the side frame and the mattress support system shall not exceed 85 mm.

现有技术规范要求婴儿床的构造需防止头部夹在板条或轴之间或侧框架与床垫之间。该通告通过明确规定侧框架和床垫支撑系统之间的所有开口不得超过 85 毫米来阐明这一要求。

2) Transitional measures 过渡措施

A. Products imported/manufactured after 15 November 2019 2019 年 11 月 15 日之后进口或制造的产品。

Products can still apply for PSC Mark Certification according to the previous specifications until 15 November 2020. However, they shall be accompanied with a warning document about the danger of misusing the product, placing in a prominent location and easily understood by general consumers.

在 2020 年 11 月 15 日之前，产品仍可以根据以前的规范申请 PSC 标志认证。但产品应附有警告文件以说明滥用产品的危险，且警告文件应放置在显眼位置并容易被普通消费者理解。



B. Products with PSC Mark Certificate issued before 15 November 2019 于 2019 年 11 月 15 日之前签发具有 PSC 标志证书的产品

Manufacturers shall adjust their products to satisfy the new requirement by 15 November 2020. They shall provide the warning document mentioned in Point 1 until the products are rectified.
制造商应在 2020 年 11 月 15 日之前调整其产品以满足新要求。他们应提供第 1 点中提到的警告文件，直到对产品进行改正。

C. Marketed products 销售产品

Business operators should try their best to provide information to consumers about the danger due to incorrect use of the baby cots. 商业经营者应尽力向消费者提供因错误使用婴儿床而引起的危险的相关信息。

Note 注:

Baby cots that require PSC Mark Certification are those designed primarily for use in sleeping or childcare of a baby less than 24 months at home, excluding swinging cots.

需要 PSC 标记认证的婴儿床主要是那些为小于 24 个月的婴儿设计的用于在家中睡眠或护理的婴儿床，不包括摇床。



PART3 Food Contact Materials 食品接触产品

07. Turkey - Approved Regulations on Plastic Food Contact Materials and Articles (12/31/2019)土耳其 -关于食品接触用塑料和塑料制品的法规获得批准

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry of Turkey has approved two regulations on plastic food contact materials and articles, which are based on Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011. The two regulations are published under Official Journal No. 30989 (Duplicate). Products shall comply with the provisions by 31 December 2020.

土耳其农业和林业部已经批准两项基于(EU) No 10/2011 法规关于食品接触用塑料和塑料制品的法规。此两项法规刊登在第 30989 号官方公报（副本），规定相关产品应在 2020 年 12 月 31 日前符合要求。

The main idea is summarized in the following table

法规主要内容总结如下：



	<p>Notification No. 2019/44 on plastic food contact materials and articles</p> <p>第 2019/44 号通告 关于食品接触用塑料和塑料制品</p>	<p>Notification No. 2019/43 on food simulants used in migration tests</p> <p>第 2019/43 号通告 关于迁移试验用食品模拟物的使用</p>
<p>Content 内容</p>	<p>Technical requirements for plastic food contact materials and articles</p> <p>食品接触用塑料和塑料制品的技术性要求</p>	<p>Rules for assigning food simulants to be used in migration tests for plastic food contact materials and articles</p> <p>食品接触用塑料和塑料制品的迁移试验用食品模拟物确定规则</p>
<p>Technical equivalence with EU provisions</p> <p>与欧盟法规的技术性等同</p>	<p>Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011 (except Annex III)</p> <p>欧盟委员会第 10/2011 号法规（附件三除外）</p>	<p>Annex III of Commission Regulation (EU) No 10/2011</p> <p>欧盟委员会第 10/2011 号法规的附件三部分</p>
<p>Preceding regulation to be repealed</p> <p>被替代的相关法规</p>	<p>Notification No. 2013/34 published in Official Journal No. 28710 dated 17 July 2013</p> <p>第 2013/34 号通告，刊登于 2013 年 7 月 17 日发布的第 28710 号官方公报</p>	<p>Notification No. 2013/35 published in Official Journal No. 28710 dated 17 July 2013</p> <p>第 2013/35 号通告，刊登于 2013 年 7 月 17 日发布的第 28710 号官方公报</p>



PART4 Others 其它

08. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standard for Portable Ladders (Annex 13) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System (12/10/2019) 韩国- 批准对供应商一致性确认系统中便携式梯子标准（附件 13）的修订

The Korean Agency for Technology and Standards (KATS) has issued Notice No. 2019-391 to approve and adopt the whole amendments on Standard for Portable Ladders (Annex 13) under Suppliers Conformity Confirmation System as informed previously. This notice shall be effective from 1 June 2020.

韩国技术和标准局（KATS）已发布第 2019-391 号通告，批准并通过之前通知的供应商一致性确认系统下便携式梯子标准（附件 13）的全部修订。通告自 2020 年 6 月 1 日起生效。

09. Korea - Approved Amendments to Standards and Specifications for Sanitary Products (12/17/2019) 韩国-批准卫生产品标准和规范的修订

The Korean Ministry of Food and Drug Safety (MFDS) has issued Notice No. 2019-115 to approve and adopt the whole proposal to amend the "Standards and Specifications for Sanitary Products" as informed previously. This notice has already come into force. The amendments are highlighted as follows:



韩国食品和药品安全部（MFDS）发布第 2019-115 号通告，批准并采纳了之前提出的卫生产品标准和规范修订的全部内容，该通告已正式生效。主要内容有：

- 1) Newly defined the foreign substances in sanitary products
重新定义了卫生产品中的异物范围；
- 2) Improved the common manufacturing standards of sanitary products
提升了常规卫生产品的生产标准；
- 3) Established the standard and testing methods of formaldehyde and methanol for moist tissue used in restaurant as follows
确定了饭店中提供的湿巾中的甲醛和甲醇限量要求和测试方法，如下：
 - Formaldehyde 甲醛: ≤ 20 mg/L
 - Methanol 甲醇: ≤ 20 mg/L；
- 4) The limit of formaldehyde for disposable swabs shall be ≤ 16 mg/kg
一次性棉签的甲醛限量为不超过 16mg/kg；
- 5) Integrated the fabric size of sanitary towel and manage it as one standard, and the microbial count shall be $\leq 100,000$ /sheet
整合了不同尺寸的卫生纸巾的微生物要求，总细菌含量不能超过 100,000/张；
- 6) For disposable swabs and disposable diapers intended for children under 13 years old, the migration of elements requirement shall apply to plastic and paper materials only
13 岁以下儿童使用的一次性棉签和纸尿裤，可迁移元素要求只适用于塑料和纸质部分；
- 7) Added alkaline protease as an ingredient that can be used in the preparation of type 2 and 3 detergents
允许增加碱性蛋白酶为 2 类和 3 类清洁剂的配方成分。



10. China - Draft Mandatory GB Standard of Sunglasses and Sunglare Filters (12/5/2019) 中国 - 太阳镜和太阳镜片强制性国家标准草案

The Standardization Administration of China (SAC) has draft new mandatory GB standard Sunglasses and Sunglare Filters - Part 1: General Requirements, which modify ISO 12312-1: 2013. The following is the highlight of the draft standard:

中国标准化管理委员会（SAC）已草拟了新的强制性国家标准 太阳镜和太阳镜片 -第 1 部分：通用要求，该标准草案修改采用了标准 ISO 12312-1：2013。以下是该标准草案的要点：

1) Scope 范围

Sunglasses of ordinary usage, lens of sunglasses, clip on sunglasses.
一般用途太阳镜、太阳镜镜片、夹片。

2) Physical and mechanical requirements 物理和机械要求:

- Structure and material 结构与材料
- Transmittance requirements 透射比要求
- Optical properties 光学特性
- Robustness 耐疲劳强度
- Deformation of pad arm and clamping force of frame and filters
鼻梁变形和镜片夹持力
- Resistance to solar radiation 耐光辐照
- Resistance to ignition 阻燃性
- Coating performance 包覆层性能



- Size of lens 镜片尺寸
- Impact resistance 抗冲击性性能
- Resistance to abrasion 耐磨性能

3) Chemical requirements 化学要求:

Nickel release (only if customer request or it is claimed to comply with the standard): The migration limit of shall not exceed $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{week}$ for metal part in direct and prolonged contact with skin.

镍释放（仅在客户要求或声称符合标准的情况下）：直接和长期与皮肤接触的金属部件的迁移量不得超过 $0.5\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2/\text{周}$ 。

4) Labelling requirements 标识要求:

The following information shall be marked on frame, tag or/and packaging: 以下信息应在框架、标签或/和包装上进行标记：

- Product name, trademark 产品名称、商标
- Manufacturer name and address 制造商名称和地址
- Standard code, quality certification 标准代号、质量证明
- Number of the filter category 镜片类别的编号
- Description of the filter category, according to the following statements and/or symbol: 通过以下陈述和/或符号来描述镜片类别：



Filter Category 镜片类别	Description 描述	Usage 用途	Symbol 符号
0	Light tint sunglasses 浅色太阳镜	Very limited reduction of sunlight and sunglare 仅非常有限遮挡太阳光和眩光	
1		Limited protection against sunlight and sunglare 能有限遮挡太阳光和眩光	
2	General purpose sunglasses 一般用途太阳镜	Good protection against sunlight and sunglare 能较好有限遮挡太阳光和眩光	
3		High protection against sunlight and sunglare 能非常好遮挡太阳光和眩光	
4	Special purpose sunglasses 特殊用途太阳镜	Very high protection against extreme sunlight and sunglare, e.g. at sea, over snowfields, on high mountains, or in desert 能完全遮挡太阳光和眩光，适用于海边、 雪地、高山或沙漠环境	



F. Type of filter 镜片类型

Level of impact resistance (if any). If the sunglasses do not have impact resistance, it shall contain statement: “不能用于防护眼睛免受机械性伤害 (Mean: Not intended to be used for eyes protection against mechanical hazards)”抗冲击强度（如果有）。如果太阳镜不具有抗冲击性，则应包含以下声明：“不能用于防护眼睛免受机械性伤害”。

G. Restriction of use, which include at least the following:使用限制，至少包括下列信息：

- ◆ not for direct observation of the sun;不能用于直接观测太阳；
- ◆ not for protection against artificial light sources, e.g. solaria;不能用于防护人造光源，如日光浴的伤害；
- ◆ not for use as eye protection against mechanical impact hazards (for products not satisfying the requirements of impact resistance);不能用于防护眼睛免受机械性伤害（适用于不满足耐冲击强度要求的产品）；
- ◆ any other restrictions deemed appropriate to be communicated by the manufacturer, e.g. increased or decreased transmittance of photochromic glasses due to high or low temperatures or to low light conditions.制造商认为适当的任何其他限制，例如由于高温或低温或弱光条件导致光致变色玻璃的透射率增加或降低。



- H. Category 4 filter shall contain the following statement and/or the following symbol, which the minimum height shall be 5 mm:第 4 类镜片应包含以下声明和/或以下符号，其最小高度为 5 毫米：



不适合驾驶和行路用 (Mean: Not suitable for driving and walking)

- I. When the filter has a luminous transmittance is in between 8% to 75%, the following statement and/or symbol shall be marked, which the minimum height shall be 5 mm. This statement shall also apply to photochromic filters for which the luminous transmittance in the faded conditions is less than 75%.

当镜片的光透射比在 8%到 75%之间时，应标注以下声明和/或符号，其最小高度应为 5 mm。这种声明也应适用于在褪色条件下的光透射比小于 75%的光致变色滤光片。



不适合光线昏暗时驾驶和行路用 (Mean: Not suitable for driving or walking in twilight)



- J. Instruction for maintenance and cleaning (if necessary).有关维护和清洁的说明（需要时）。
- K. The claimed transmittance shall meet the requirements. 声称的光透射比应符合要求。

5) Packaging requirements 包装要求

Manufacturer name and address, product name, quantity shall be marked on the outer packaging.

制造商名称和地址、产品名称、数量应在外包装上标出。

6) Transportation and storage 运输和存储

- When transported, products shall be unloaded lightly.运输时应轻卸。
- The products shall be stored in dry and ventilated place 产品应存放在干燥通风处。



11. Turkey - Approved amendments of Annex 17 to KKDİK (Turkish REACH) by Adding Cyanide Compounds (12/5/2019) 土耳其-批准对 KKDİK(土耳其 REACH)附录 17 的修定以增加氰化物的限制要求

The Ministry of Environment and Urban Planning has published Official Journal No. 30963 on 26 November 2019 to approve the amendments of regulation of KKDİK (Turkish REACH regulation, detail please refer to tr_17_003). This Amendment shall already enter into force.

土耳其环境与城市规划部已于 2019 年 11 月 26 日正式颁布第 30963 号《KKDİK 条例修正案》(土耳其 REACH 法规)。此修正案已经生效。

According to the amendments, "Cyanide compounds" is newly added in Annex 17 (entry 67): 根据修正案, 附录 17 新增了条目 67 "氰化物":

1) Substance name 物质名称:

- Hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid 氢氰酸 (CAS No 74-90-8, EC No 200-821-6)
- Hydrogen cyanide salts other than those defined in this entry 氰化氢盐, 但不包括本条目中定义的氰化氢盐
- Calcium cyanide 氰化钙 (CAS No 529-01-8, EC No 209-740-0)
- Cadmium cyanide 氰化镉 (CAS No 542-83-6, EC No 208-829-1)
- Dimercury dicyanide oxide; mercury (II) oxycyanide 氰氧化汞 (CAS No 1335-31-5, EC No 215-629-8)
- Sodium cyanide 氰化钠 (CAS No 143-33-9, EC No 205-599-4)
- Copper cyanide 氰化铜 (CAS No 544-92-3, EC No 208-883-6)
- Potassium cyanide 氰化钾 (CAS No 151-80-8, EC No 205-792-3)
- Zinc cyanide 氰化锌 (CAS No 557-21-1, EC No 209-162-9)



2) Restriction 限制:

A. These compounds shall not be placed on the market for sale to the public as substances and shall not be sold to the public on the internet or in any other electronic medium. 这些化合物不得作为物质在市场上出售给公众，也不得通过互联网或任何其他电子媒介向公众出售。

B. Without prejudice to the provisions of the Regulation on the Classification, Labeling and Packaging of Substances and Mixtures (Official Journal No 28848), the supplier shall be obliged to provide the labelling "Yalnız profesyonel ve endüstriyel kullanım içindir (English: For professional and industrial use only)" in a clear, legible and indelible manner.

在不影响物质和混合物的分类、标签和包装法规 (官方公报 No 28848) 要求的情况下，供应商有义务采用清晰、易读和不可磨灭的方式提供标签“Yalnız profesyonel ve endüstriyel kullanım içindir (英语：专业和工业使用)”。

C. The above restriction mentioned in (b) shall enter into force on 29 December 2019.

上述限制将于 2019 年 12 月 29 日生效。

D. Downstream users or dispensers of these compounds are subject to the 'End User Declaration' of Annex XI of Annex 17 of KKDİK. The manufacturer or importer of cyanide compounds shall submit declarations to the Ministry by the end of March, June, September and December of each year.

这类化合物的下游用户或分销者须遵守 KKDİK 附录 17 附件 XI 的“最终用户声明”。氰化物的制造商或进口商应在每年 3 月、6 月、9 月和 12 月底前向商务部申报。



Besides, the template of “End User Declaration” of Annex XI of Annex 17 mentioned in the restriction is newly added.

此外，新增了本限制中提到的附录 17 附件 XI 的“最终用户声明”模板。

Note 注:

Annex 17: Restrictions on the Manufacture, Supply and Use of Certain Hazardous Substances, Mixtures and Articles

附录 17：对某些危险物质、混合物和物品的制造、供应和使用的限制。

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