

Webinar



2024 | Global Outlook. 

Chemicals & chemical products: Mid-year review for Asia Pacific

19 September 2024

Speakers

2024 | Global Outlook. 



Fourat Muziel

Regulatory & Compliance
Regulatory Analyst,
Enhesa Product Intelligence

Based in Ottawa, Canada, Fourat is a skilled hazard communication professional with extensive expertise in GHS, WHMIS, and CLP. He has worked as a regulatory consultant, assisting customers in authoring compliant Safety Data Sheets (SDS) that meets requirements for jurisdictions around the globe. Additionally, Fourat has experience in performing compliance audits and holds certification in dangerous goods transport.



Sok-Han Ng

Regulatory & Compliance
Expert Service & Solutions Manager,
Enhesa Product Intelligence

Sok-Han's industry experience is as an independent regulatory affairs consultant focused on Japan, South Korea and other Asian markets. She often serves as a conduit between the Japanese market and the rest of the world, helping industry navigate complex compliance frameworks. Her specialty is in food and beverage, food contact, health supplement and cosmetic products. Sok-Han is a fluent speaker of Cantonese, Japanese, Korean and Mandarin.

Speakers



Nhat Nguyen

Regulatory & Compliance
Chief Analyst

Nhat Nguyen is one of Enhesa Product Intelligence's global regulatory and business strategy experts, heading up the analyst team. He is a US licensed attorney. Prior to joining the business, Nhat gained a broad range of experience advising customers on various legal, business and compliance issues in Asia-Pacific, the EU and the US.



Webinar chair: Angela Rumsey

Content Marketing Manager, Enhesa

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Our mission

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- Trusted globally
- Established expert network
- Beyond compliance coverage
- Beyond chemicals coverage
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Today's webinar

2024 | **Global Outlook.**  | product intelligence

On the agenda

- Chemical management: China, Japan, South Korea, Vietnam
- Cosmetics: ASEAN (and member states)
- EPR: Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, South and Western Australia
- Chemical Restrictions: New Zealand, Australia
- GHS: China, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan


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Practicalities

During the webinar:

- let us know of any technical issues
- ask questions via the chat

Following today's webinar we will share:

- the webinar recording
- slides
- key takeaways summary



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Australia & New Zealand



Australia – Chemical registration fees increase

- All fees have risen by 3.1%
- Threshold value for the fees have also changed

2023 – 24 registration level (based on previous year's introduction value)	2024 – 25 registration level (based on previous year's introduction value)	Fees from 1 September 2024 to 31 August 2025
Level 1 (\$0 - \$49,999)	Level 1 (\$0 - \$49,999)	80 AUD
Level 2 (\$50,000 – \$74,999)	Level 2 (\$50,000 - \$99,999)	145 AUD
Level 3 (\$75,000 - \$99,999)	Level 3 (\$100,000 - \$249,999)	260 AUD
Level 4 (\$100,000 - \$249,999)	Level 4 (\$250,000 - \$499,999)	430 AUD
Level 5 (\$250,000 - \$499,999)	Level 5 (\$500,000 - \$2,999,999)	2180 AUD
Level 6 (\$500,000 - \$2,999,999)	Level 6 (\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999)	3830 AUD
Level 7 (\$3,000,000 - \$4,999,999)	Level 7 (\$5,000,000 - \$14,999,999)	24 580 AUD
Level 8 (\$5,000,000+)	Level 8 (\$15,000,000+)	35 080 AUD

Australia – Potential new limits for lead content in anti-fouling paint



Lead content in anti-fouling paint



1 October 2026 – to be reduced from 0.1% or 1000 ppm to 0.06% or 600 ppm



1 October 2029 – to be reduced to 0.009% or 90 ppm



Changes will be published in the Australian Poisons Standard or SUSMP

New Zealand – Lead in paint is restricted to 90 ppm by 1 March 2025

- Change will be uniform across various standards:
 - 24 surface coating and colourant group standards,
 - 6 aerosol group standards,
 - 6 corrosion inhibitors and
 - graphic materials group standards.
- Affect all types of paint, including all adhesive, dye, ink, paint, pigment and graphic materials, including art supplies, children's art materials, painting kits. Anti-rust paint is in scope but anti-fouling (for marine application) and timber treatments are exempted.
- All non-compliant products (including existing products) must be disposed after 1 September 2025

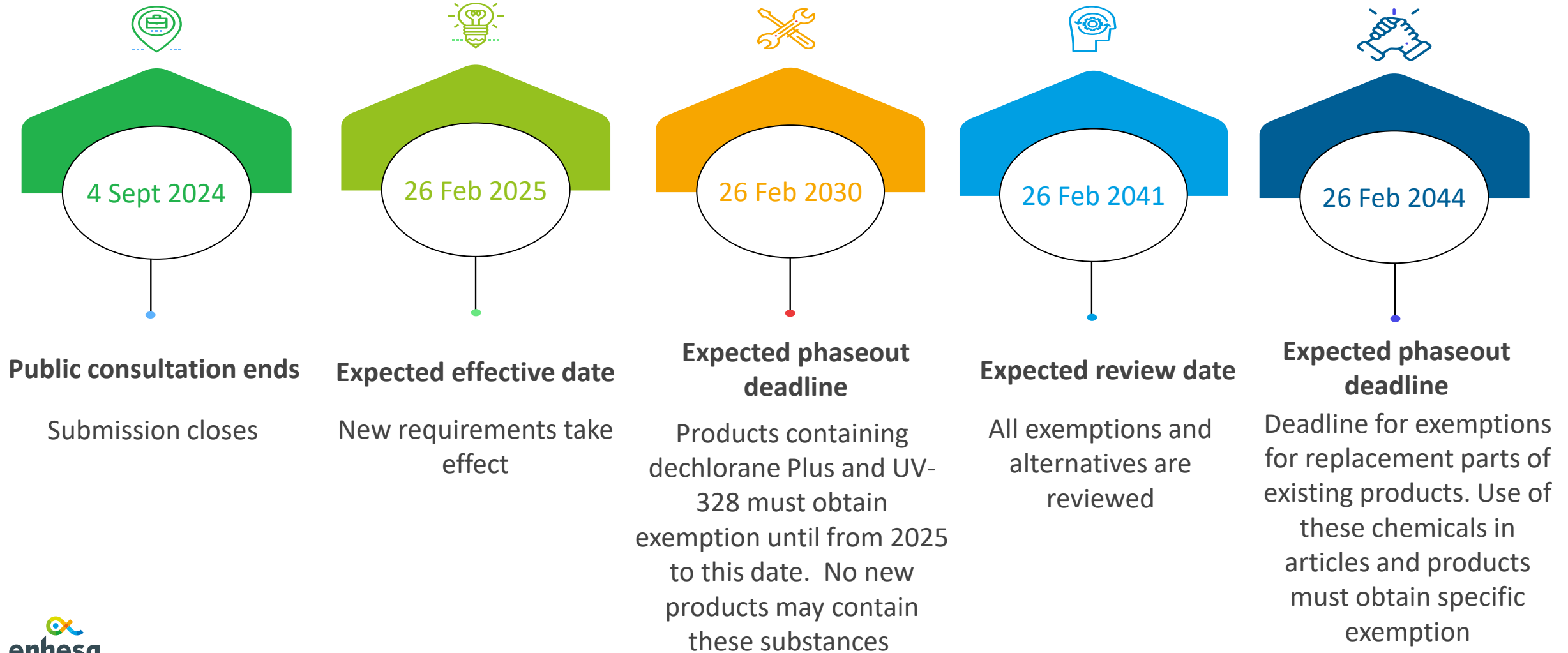


- Paint used on toys or cots or other children's products --> EU standard (EN 71-3:2019+A1:2021).
- Products that do not, must have the warning: "Not suitable for use on children's toys or cots."

New Zealand – consultation on 3 POP chemicals

- **Methoxychlor** is an insecticide used in agricultural and veterinary uses. (note: no evidence of current usage in NZ)
- **Dechlorane Plus** is a flame retardant used in adhesives and sealants, mainly in motor vehicles in coatings of cables and wires
 - Exemption → aerospace, space and defense applications, medical imaging and radiotherapy devices and installations
- **UV-328** is a UV inhibitor used to protect surfaces against discoloration and degradation under sunlight and its main uses are in paints and coatings and as an additive in plastics
 - Exemption → motor vehicle parts, industrial coating applications for motor vehicles, engineering machines, rail transportation vehicles, and heavy-duty coatings for large steel structures, mechanical separators in blood collection tubes, triacetyl cellulose (TAC) film in polarizers, photographic paper.
 - liquid crystal displays in medical devices and instruments other than for medical applications

New Zealand – timeline for phasing out the 3 POP chemicals



New Zealand – Hazardous Substances Reporting Updates

On June 12, 2024 the Environmental protection of authority (EPA) announced annual reporting requirements for importers and manufacturers on hazardous substances, this covers substances with high potential to enter environment.

January 1, 2025

Multi-shipment import certificates for approved explosives

January 1, 2026

Annual reporting on quantities of hazardous substances

Must provide: NZBN, HSNO approval numbers, group standard titles

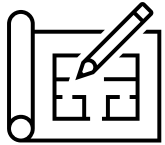
Manufacturers of explosives to submit same data as importers

May 31st 2026

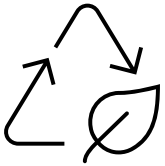
First annual report due for 2025 imports/manufacturers

Australia – Packaging requirements

- **Expected requirements**



- National Packaging Design Standard

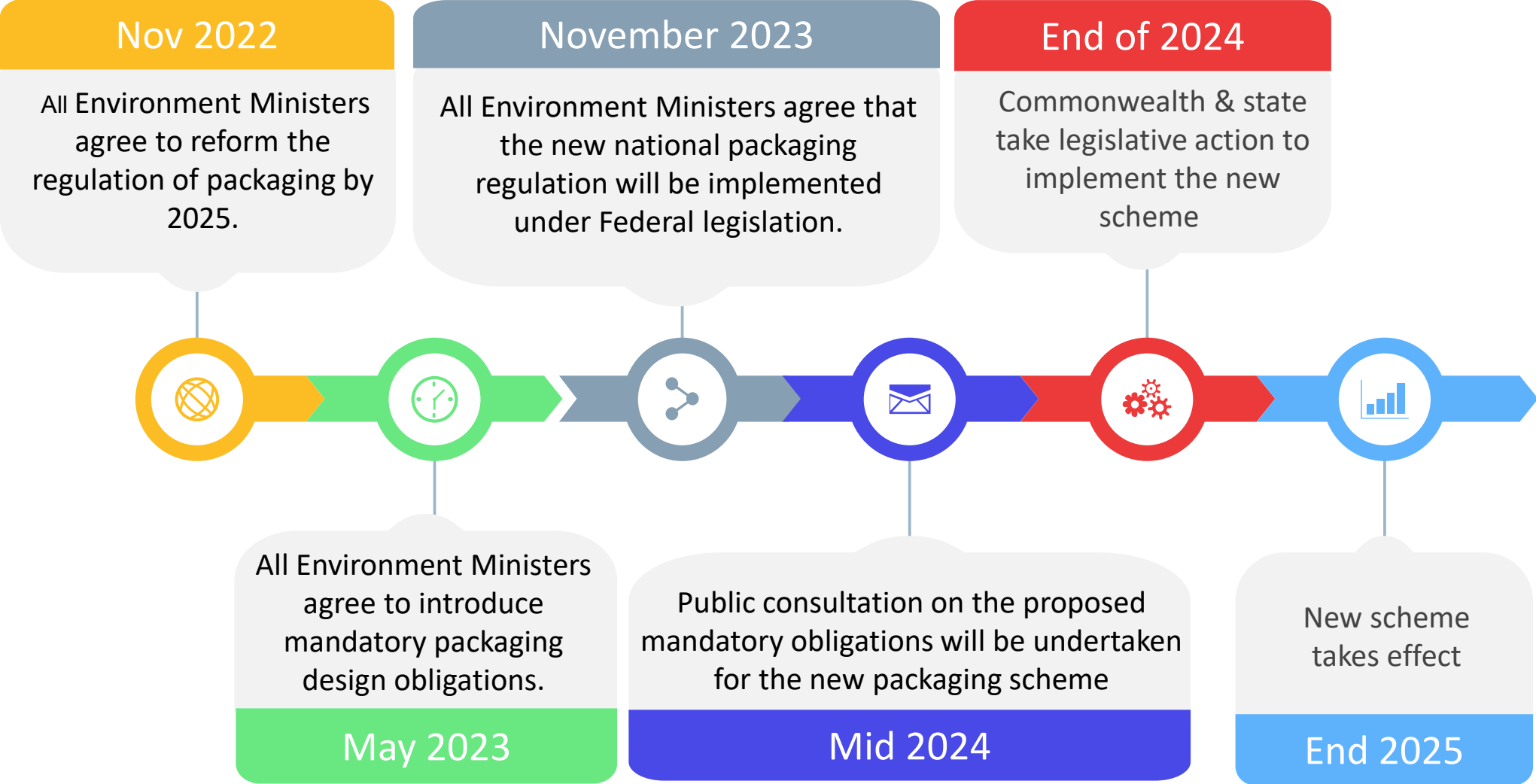


- Minimum packaging recycled content (PCR) for packaging



- Phasing out of certain chemicals of concerns

Australia – EPR for packaging implementation



South Australia – Single use plastic ban



Starting on 1 September 2024

- Expanded polystyrene (EPS) consumer food and beverage containers in the market (including gelato tubs, cake boxes and meat and fruit trays)
- Plastic confetti and plastic balloon sticks/ties
- Plastic food bag tags
- Single-use plastic food and beverage containers (including coffee cups)

Western Australia – Single use plastic ban

1 March 2024

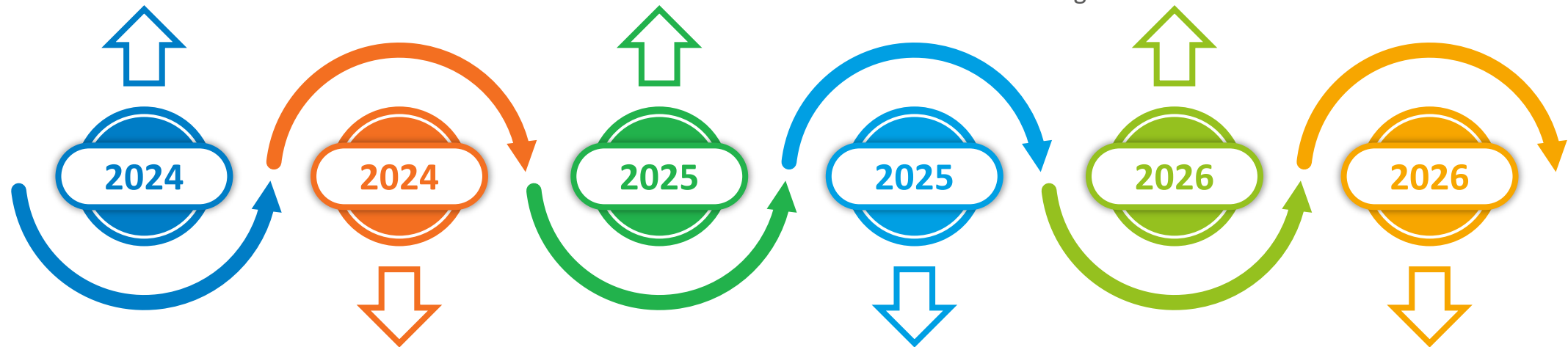
- Disposal food trays
- Cups for hot drinks
- Lids for hot and cold cups

1 July 2025

- Moulded expanded plastic packaging
- Compostable plastic produce bags that do not meet the design standards

30 July 2026

- Moulded expanded plastic packaging for electronics which are weighing between 25 kg and 45 kg, net weight.



1 September 2024

- Produce bags for loose fresh fruits and vegetables
- Plastic lids for disposable foodware - bowls, trays, containers and plate
- Lidded plastic bowls, trays or containers that are used for takeaway or eat in food which were previously exempt because they were served with a lid

30 August 2025

- Plastic takeaway food containers and their lids used for soupy or liquid foods that are served over 60 degrees Celsius or intended to be heated over 60C.

2026 & beyond

- Plastic bag not meeting specific design requirements (?)



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China, Japan, South
Korea, Taiwan





China GHS – GB 30000.1 - Rules for classification and labelling of chemicals

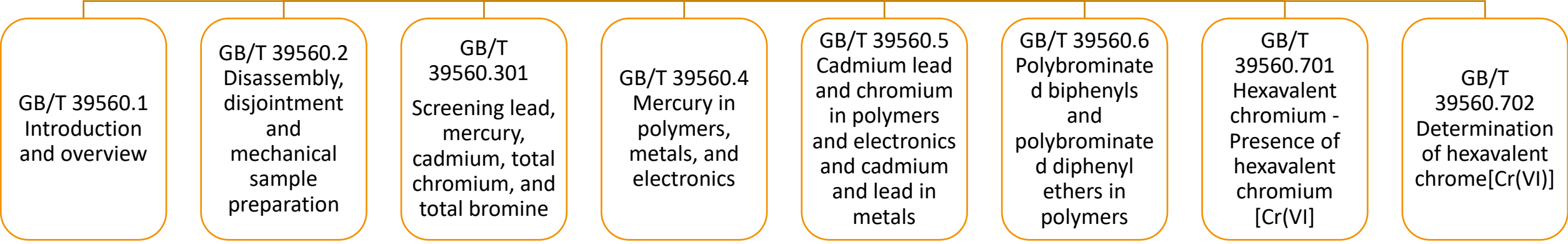
On 24 July 2024, China has published the GB 30000.1-2024 "Specifications for Classification and Labelling of Chemicals Part 1: General Rules". This standard replaces GB 13690-2009 "General Rules for Classification and Hazard Communication of Chemicals,".

Added	Deleted
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Desensitized explosives • informative Appendix A "Definitions and abbreviations specified in GHS" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appendix A "Examples of Precautionary Statements" • Appendix B "Pictograms of Protective Measures"; • Appendix C "GHS Label Sample"; and • Appendix D "Minimum Information on Safety Data Sheets"

Enforcement date: 1 August 2025



China RoHS – New Test Methods for the Restriction on the Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products



From **1 March 2024**, test methods for conformity assessment of the restriction on the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products must be carried out in accordance with the GB/T 39560 series standards.


China RoHS – 1st Amendment of GB/T 26572 – 2011




China has also published the first amendment of its RoHS standard to revise **GB/T 26572- 2011 Requirements of Concentration Limits for Certain Restricted Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products.**

	Restricted chemicals	Concentration limit
1	Lead (Pb)	≤0.1%
2	Mercury (Hg)	≤0.1%
3	Cadmium (Cd)	≤0.01%
4	Hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI))	≤0.1%;
5	Polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs)	≤0.1%;
6	Polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs)	≤0.1%;
7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP)	≤0.1%;
8	Butyl benzyl phthalate (BBP)	≤0.1%;
9	Di-n-butyl phthalate (DBP)	≤0.1%;
10	Diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP)	≤0.1%;

Enforcement date:
1 January 2026



China RoHS – GB/T 39560.12-2024 Determination Methods for Phthalates



GB/T 39560.12-2024 Determination of certain substances in electrical and electronic products Part 12: Simultaneous determination of polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs) and phthalates in polymers by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS)”.

- The standard serves as a test method for phthalate for China RoHS.
- Enforcement date: **1 October 2024**.

Japan – Designation of Precursors that Generates PFHxS as Class I Specified Chemical Substances



Designate:

“compounds containing a (tridecafluoroalkyl)sulfonyl group (limited to those with 6 carbon atoms) that are specified by the MHLW, METI and the MOE as chemical substances that generate PFHxS (limited to those with a branched structure and 6 carbon atoms) through chemical changes caused by natural processes”

as

Class I Specified Chemicals

What does this mean?

From **2025 onwards**, the following activities will be prohibited:

- the manufacture and import of these PFHxS-related substances and products using these substances; and
- the use of PFHxS-related substances for purposes other than approved uses (essential use).

Technical standards will be established for the handling of some products that use these substances.

Japan – Designation of Precursors that Generates PFHxS as Class I Specified Chemical Substances



Products to be banned as imports, in which PFHxS, its isomers or their salts are used

Water-repellent textiles and oil-repellent textiles

Etching agents used for metal processing

Etchants used in the manufacture of semiconductors

Surface treatment agents for plating and such preparation additives

Antireflection agents used in semiconductor manufacturing

Resists for semiconductor

Water repellent, oil repellent and fabric protection agents

Fire extinguishers, fire-extinguishing agents, and fire-extinguishing foam

Water-repellent clothes and oil-repellent clothes

Water-repellent floor coverings and oil-repellent floor coverings

Fire extinguishers, fire extinguishing agents for fire extinguishers, and fire extinguishing foams that use PFHxS, its isomers, or salts thereof, which are designated as Class I specified chemical substances, are subject to technical standards compliance and labelling requirements.

Tentative enforcement schedule: 2025



Japan – Designates PFOA, its isomers/salts and PFOA related compounds as Class I Specified Chemical Substances



Japan has designated **PFOA, its isomers/salts and PFOA related compounds** as **Class I Specified Chemical Substances**.

Prohibited!

- the manufacturing/import of PFOA, its isomers/salts and related PFOA compounds, other than those activities approved for essential uses.
- import of products using PFOA isomers, their salts, and PFOA-related substances and the use of PFOA isomers and their salts and his PFOA-related substances for purposes other than authorized uses (essential uses)

Technical standards for the handling of PFOA isomers, their salts, and some products containing PFOA-related substances shall be established.



Japan – Key Implementation Dates of PFOA



10 September 2024

- Designation of **PFOA, isomers and salts** as a Class I Specified Chemical Substances

10 January 2025

- Addition of **PFOA related substances** as Class I Specified Chemical Substances
- Products containing PFOA, its isomers or salts, PFOA related substances shall be banned from import
- **Fire extinguishers, fire extinguishing agents for fire extinguishers, and fire extinguishing foam** using the below Class I Specified Chemical Substances must comply with technical standards specified:
 - PFOI;
 - 1-Decanol, 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadecafluoro- (2-(perfluorooctyl)ethanol); and
 - compounds that have a pentadeca fluoroalkyl group (limited to those with 7 carbon atoms) directly bonded to a carbon atom and are classified as chemical substances that produce PFOA or perfluoro alcanoic acid (limited to those with a branched structure and 8 carbon atoms) through chemical changes caused by natural processes specified by the Ordinances of the MHLW, METI and MOE)

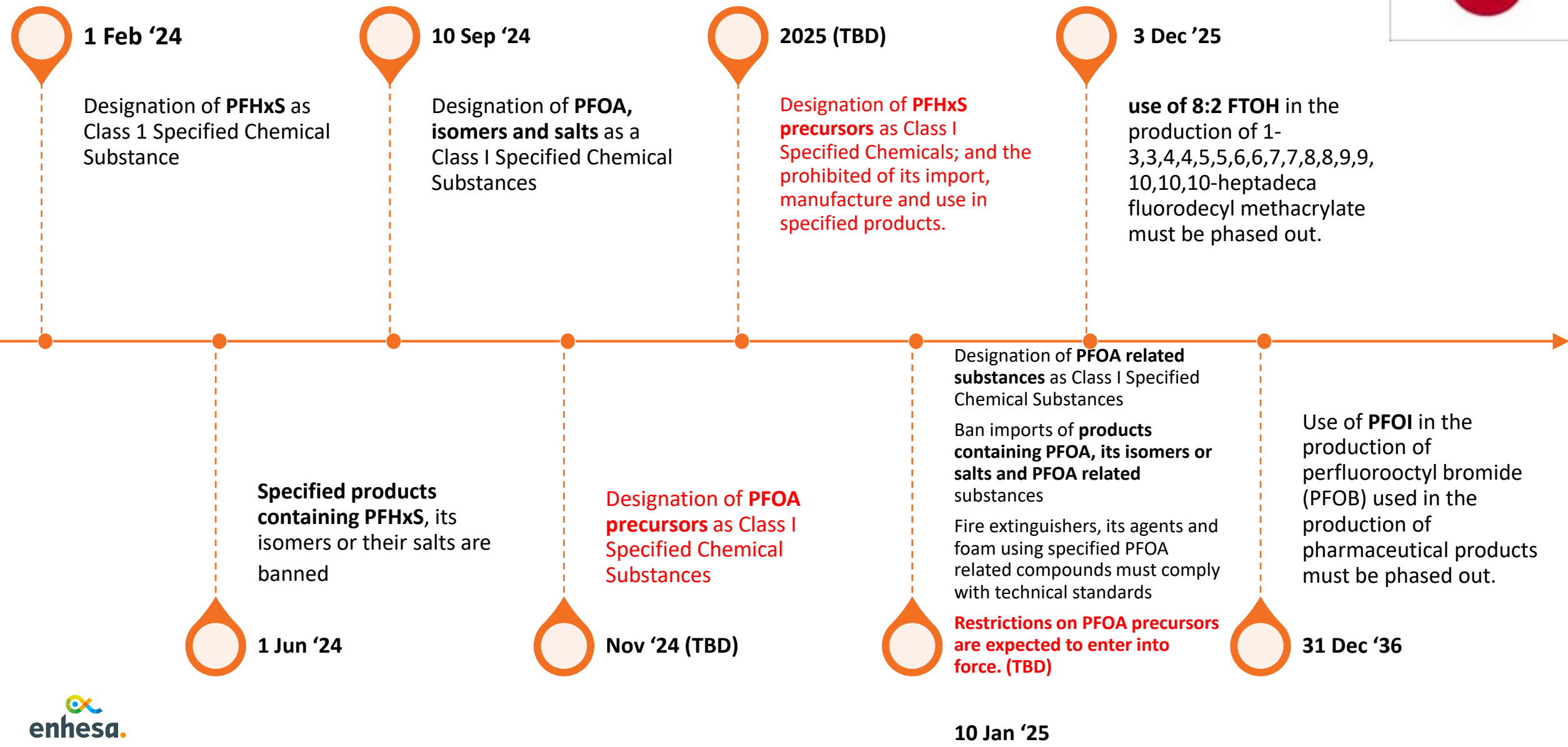
3 December 2025

- **8:2 Fluorotelomer alcohol (8:2 FTOH)** are permitted for use in the production of 1-3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,9,9,10,10,10-heptadeca fluorodecyl methacrylate until 3 December 2025.

31 December 2036

- **Perfluorooctyl iodide (PFOI)** are permitted for use in the production of perfluorooctyl bromide (PFOB) used in the production of pharmaceutical products until 31 December 2036

Japan – Key Dates of PFAS Related Restrictions



Japan – Public Consultation to designate NPE as a Class II Specified Chemical Substance



- Designate **NPE** as a Class II Specified Chemical Substance
- technical guidelines were established for **water-based cleaning agents** (cleaning agents diluted with water)

What must companies do?

- manufacturers and importers of the chemical substances must report their planned and actual quantities;
- companies handling NPE must also
 - implement leak prevention measures during storage,
 - properly label the products, follow technical guidelines to prevent environmental pollution and report actual quantities.



Tentative promulgation date change:
October 2024 → September 2024

Expected enforcement date:
April 2025



South Korea – Chemical Substances Control Act (CSCA)



Amendments!

Hazardous chemicals

New definitions:

- permitted, restricted, and prohibited substances was deleted
- New definition: "*substances acutely hazardous to the human body, substances chronically hazardous to the human body, ecologically hazardous substances, and substances prepared for accidents.*"
- the definition of a "hazardous chemical business" was deleted.
- textual changes throughout the Act to revise the provisions in line with the new definition of "hazardous chemicals".

Other changes

- The revised regulations also provides more clarity to
 - facilities handling hazardous chemicals that can be exempted from installation and regular inspections etc. ;
 - obligations that can be handled by a domestic agent; and
 - where a domestic agent has been appointed, the penalties would apply to the domestic agent only.



South Korea – K-REACH Amendments

South Korea has also amended K-REACH with line with the amendments of the Chemicals Substance Control Act(No. 20231). Some of the main revisions are as follows:

Article 1

- “hazardous chemical substances” was changed to “chemical substances that are hazardous or dangerous.”

Article 2

- added with the new definitions for “substances acutely hazardous to the human body”; “substances chronically hazardous to humans”; “ecologically hazardous substances”; and “substances of unknown hazard”.

Article 5



- businesses a substance of unknown hazardous nature must
 - assume that the substance is hazardous until it is confirmed that it is not hazardous;
 - and take appropriate measures to prevent it from causing damage to human health or the environment.

Article 10

- revised to raise the registration tonnage threshold of new chemical substances from 0.1 tonne/annum to more than 1 tonne per year.
- Effective from **1 January 2025**



South Korea – K-REACH Amendments

Article 10(4)



- was added to require that anyone who falls under of the following must report to the Minister of Environment before manufacturing or importing any new chemical substance
- anyone intends to manufacture or import new chemical substances less than 1 ton per year
- anyone who has received exemption from hazard assessment pursuant to Article 10(1)-3 of the previous Toxic Chemicals Management Act for new chemical substances that are (i) manufactured or imported in quantities of less than 1 tonne/annum; or determined and announced by the Minister of Environment as a polymer compound consisting only of chemical substances, not a new chemical substance.

Article 14(6)



- was added to clarify the data that must be submitted for the report mentioned in Article 10(4).
- Effective from **1 January 2025**

Enforcement date of amendments other than those specified: **7 August 2025**



South Korea – Draft Amendment of Enforcement Rules of K-REACH

- clarifies the specific conditions for data submission exemptions
- proposed a registration exemption policy for chemical substances produced using recycled materials

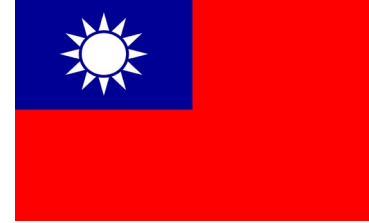
Data submission exemption conditions

- the registrant has submitted registration evaluation results for similar chemical substances;
- foreign governments or international organizations have published the toxicity assessments results of the relevant chemical substances;
- the ME deems it unnecessary to submit supporting documents in certain cases and specifies these cases through public announcements.





Taiwan – Bans PFHxS, Its Salts and PFHxS-related Compounds



Added 147 kinds of PFHxSs and its salts and related compounds as Class I toxic chemical substances

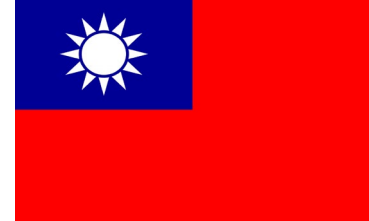
Prohibited	Permitted
manufacture, import, sale and use	research, experiment, and educational purposes

Other requirements

- comply with the stipulated deadlines for the respective operational matters accordingly; and
- complete the labelling of containers, packaging, operating sites and facilities and prepare SDS by **1 May 2025**.

Other changes

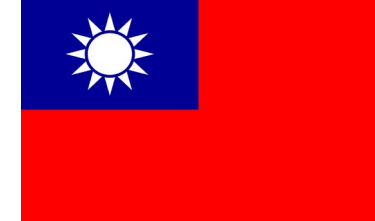
- control concentration of
 - PFHxSs and its salts and related compounds is set to be the full concentration;
 - perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Lithium perfluorooctane sulfonate, PFOSF and PFOA has been revised from 0.01% to become the full concentration.



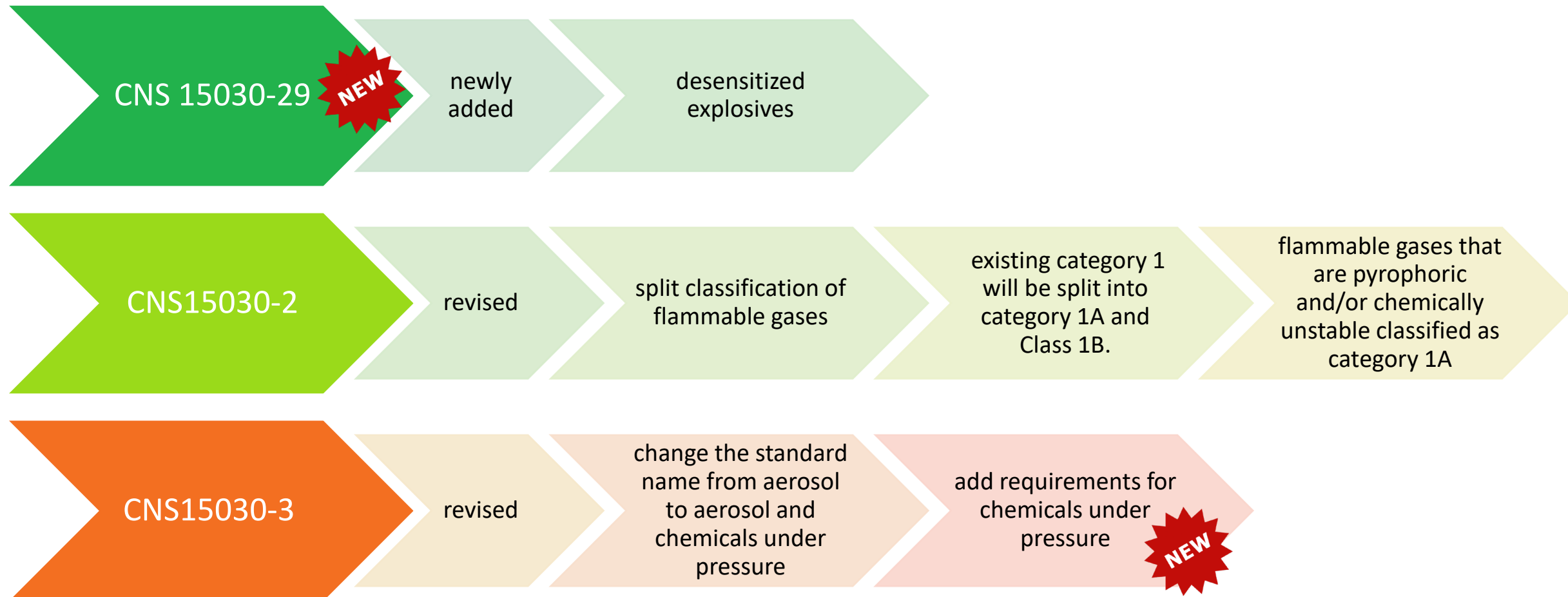
Taiwan – Draft Amendment of CNS 15030 to adopt UN GHS 8 revision

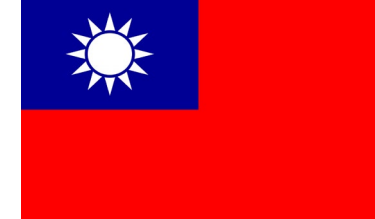
Proposal to update national standards CNS 15030.



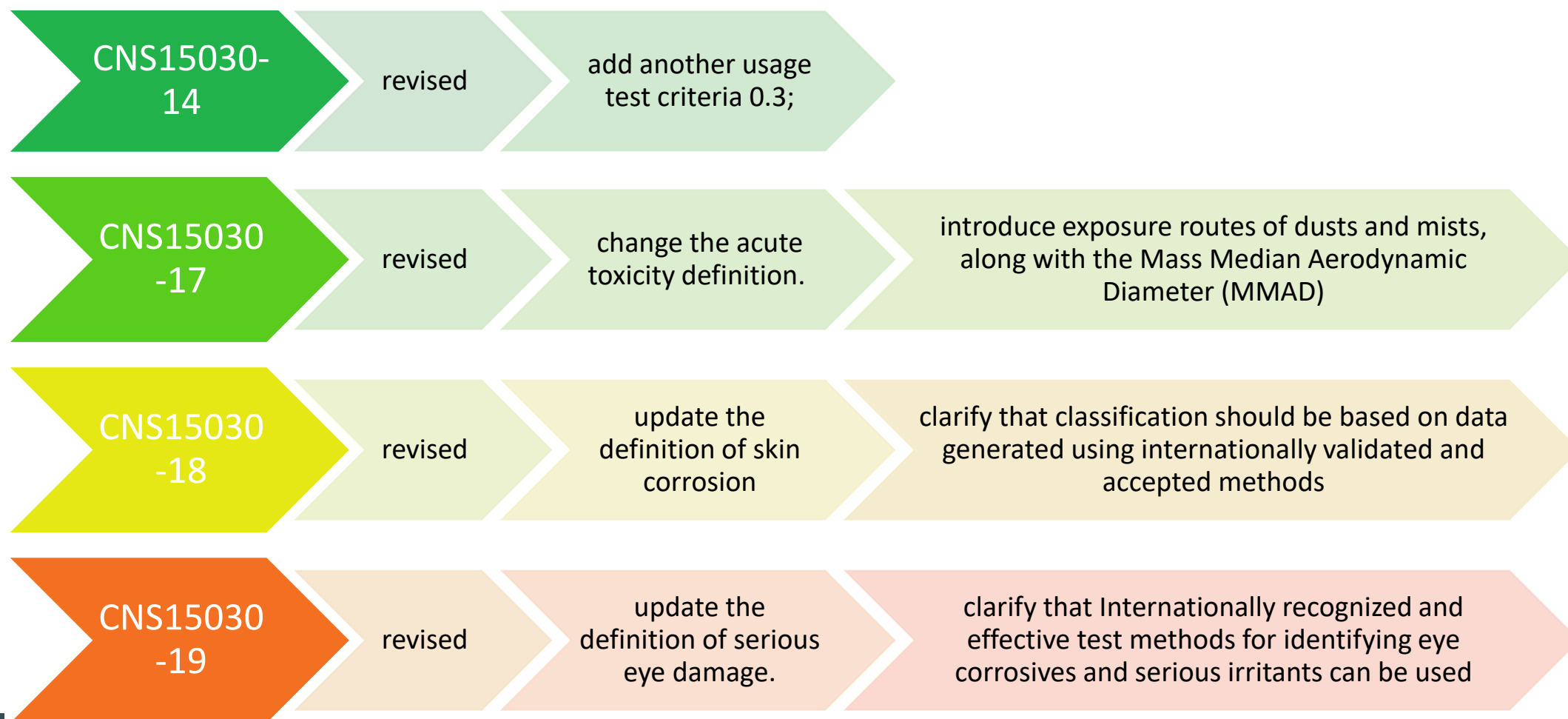


Taiwan – Draft Amendment of CNS 15030 to adopt UN GHS 8 revision: Changes?





Taiwan – Draft Amendment of CNS 15030 to adopt UN GHS 8 revision: Changes?





Rest of Asia

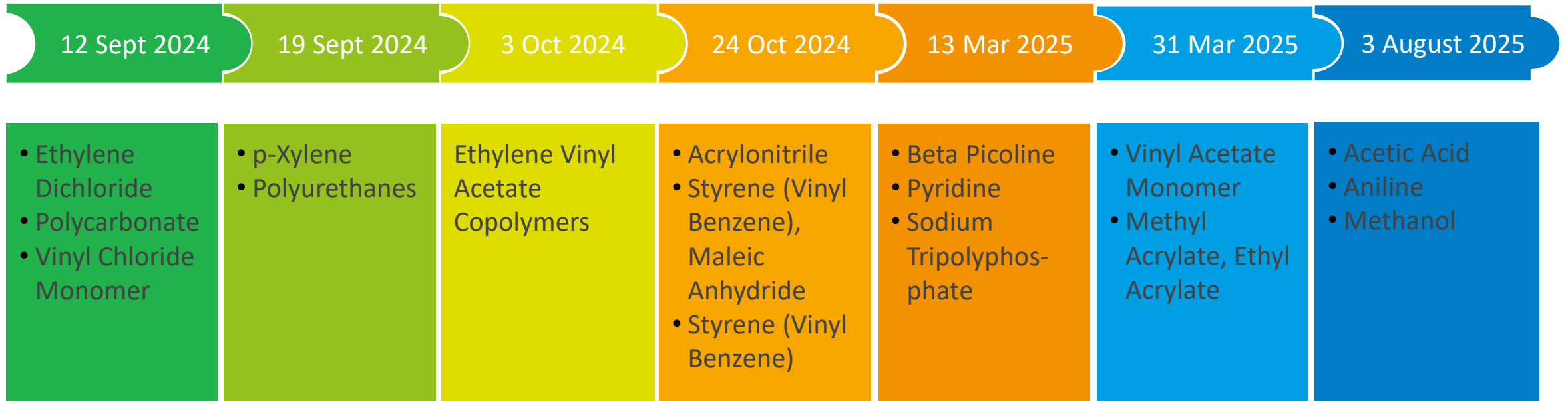
Hong Kong

EPR scheme for Electrical & Electronic Waste - 1 July 2024

- Refrigerators – 900 L or less
- Washing machines – 15 kg capacity or less
- Standalone tumble dryers & dehumidifiers
- EPR scheme already existing for air-conditioners, refrigerators, washing machines, televisions, computers, printers, scanners or monitors)



India – More delays for implementation of various BIS chemical standards



Philippines – Draft PICCS List

- Consultation on adding 71 new substances
- Has yet to finalize the consultation on the 2022 and 2023 list of substances

NO.	CHEMICAL ABSTRACT NUMBER	NOTIFIED CHEMICAL NAME
1	2386-57-4	Sodium Methanesulfonate
2	65100-04-1	2-Propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 3-(diethoxymethylsilyl)propyl ester
3	64777-22-6	2,5 Di-tert-butyl-1,4-phenylenebis (oxymethylene) bisoxirane
4	6712-98-7	1-[N,N-Bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-2-propanol
5	12627-14-4	Silicic acid, lithium salt
6	6712-98-7	2-Propanol, 1-[bis(2-hydroxyethyl)amino]-
7	68441-03-2	Lead titanium zirconium oxide
8	27614-71-7	Copper, [C,C,C,C-tetrachloro-29H,31H-phthalocyaninato(2-)-.kappa.N29,.kappa.N30,.kappa.N31,.kappa.N32]-
9	111998-18-6	Hexanal, 6-cyclopentylidene-
10	60466-73-1	2H-Pyran, tetrahydro-3-(phenylmethyl)-
11	899810-84-5	7-Nonenal, 6,8-dimethyl-
12	214335-70-3	2H-Pyran-2-one, tetrahydro-5-propyl-
13	1099648-69-7	2H-Pyran-4-ol, 2-(1-ethylpropyl)tetrahydro-4-methyl-
14	35194-30-0	9-decen-2-one
15	1245725-35-2	Cyclopentanol, 2-methyl-5-(1-methylethyl)-, 1-propanoate
16	1853175-99-1	1,3-Dioxane, 2-(3,3-dimethyl-1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-2,5,5-trimethyl
17	854737-08-9	2(3H)-Furanone,5-(6-hepten-1-yl)dihydro-
18	1392277-05-2	2H-2,4a-Methanonaphthalen-1(5H)-one, hexahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2-propyl-

Singapore – On-track phase out 3 POP chemicals

- On **26 February 2024**, **Singapore** agrees to ban Dechlorane Plus, Methoxychlor, and UV-328 in products under the Stockholm Convention
- The ban will go into effect on 26 February 2025.
- Singapore has not announced any exemption including those listed under the Stockholm convention



Singapore – Bans PFAS in firefighting foam

- **Singapore** bans Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and Perfluorooctane sulfonic acid (PFOS), Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), their salts and related compounds in firefighting foams, effective **1 January 2026**
- After **1 January 2026**, firefighting foams may only contain these trace contaminants:
 - PFOA, its salts and related compounds: 25 ppb
 - PFOS, its salts and related compounds: 10,000 ppb
 - PFHxS, its salts and related compounds: 100 ppb



Singapore – implementation of beverage scheme

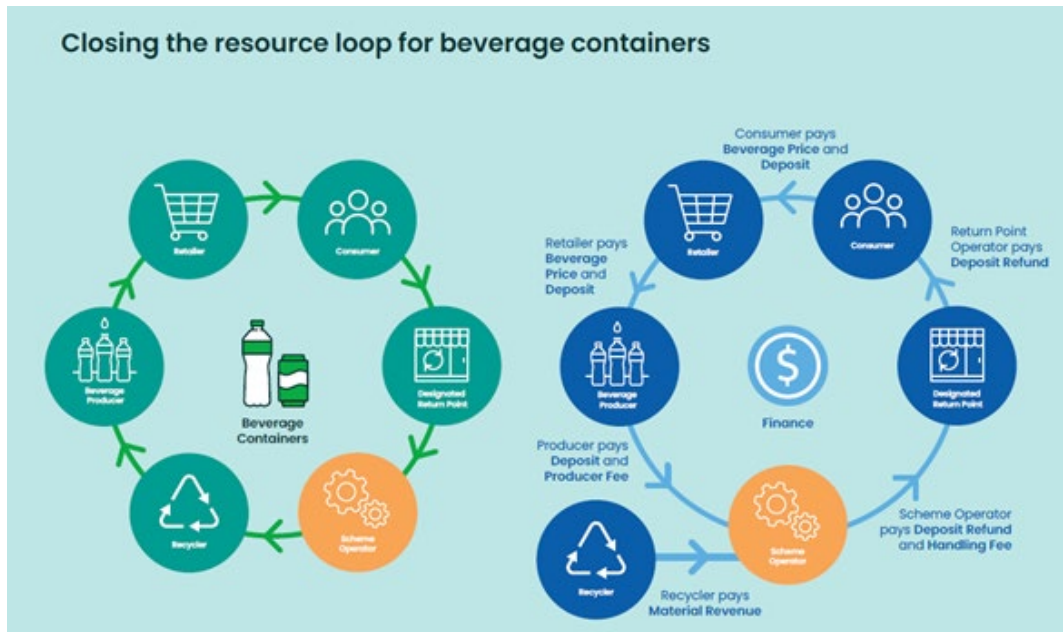


Image: [NEA](#)

Note: *BCRS is a non-profit, incorporated by a consortium of beverage producers comprising Coca-Cola Singapore Beverages Pte. Ltd., F&N Foods Pte. Ltd. and Pokka Pte.

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1 April 2026 – All beverage producers and retailers must participate in a beverage container return scheme

1 July 2026 – All beverage containers must be labeled with a deposit mark and carry a 10-cent deposit

29 July 2024 - Beverage Container Return Scheme Ltd. (BCRS Ltd.)* was tasked to design and operate the beverage container return scheme in Singapore.

Thailand – Draft Waste Management Electrical & Electronic Products Act

- **EPR scheme for electrical & electronic products**
- **Scope is still quite broad** (those that relay on or use electricity and produce electricity)
 - MONRE/ PCD to issue regulation specifying the specific products
- Registration, take-back obligations, reporting



Thailand – Draft Sustainable Packaging Act

- **EPR scheme for packaging products** (Glass, metal, paper, plastic & composite)
- Registration, take-back obligations, reporting
- Labelling
- Chemical restriction for packaging



Vietnam – on track to revise chemical law

March 2024

Public consultation

Public consultation on amendment to the Chemical Law (Vietnam chemical management framework)

Consultation ended.

August 2024

Consultation between regulatory agencies

In August, the representatives from Ministry of Industry and Technology, Ministry of Environment & Natural Resources, Ministry of Science & Technology discussed issues in the proposed draft Law

October 2024

Draft law to be submitted to National Assembly

The draft law is formally presented to the legislators.

May 2025

Expected date of passage by National Assembly

The draft law is expected to be approved by the National Assembly

After May 2025

Publication of implementing Decrees

The implementing decree will provide information regarding implementation of the new law

Vietnam – Draft chemical management law

Expected changes:

- Clarification on subjects, scope of application of the Chemicals Law (e.g. definition of chemical & chemical products, by-products, intermediaries, and waste)
- Consistent management of chemical life cycle
- Clearer requirements for management of chemicals in products (e.g. Restricting & prohibiting hazardous chemicals in products, issuance of national technical regulation on hazardous chemicals in consumer and industrial products)
- Clearer requirements for manufacturers, importers of products containing chemicals
- National chemical inventory and chemical data base will be used as regulatory controls to regulate chemicals

Vietnam – Draft chemical management law

- **What's not expected to change:**
 - Current GHS implementation
 - Declaration of chemicals and chemicals in products
 - Current chemical restrictions





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Closing the gap: How to prepare for & predict new chemical regulations

26 September 2024

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Batteries 101

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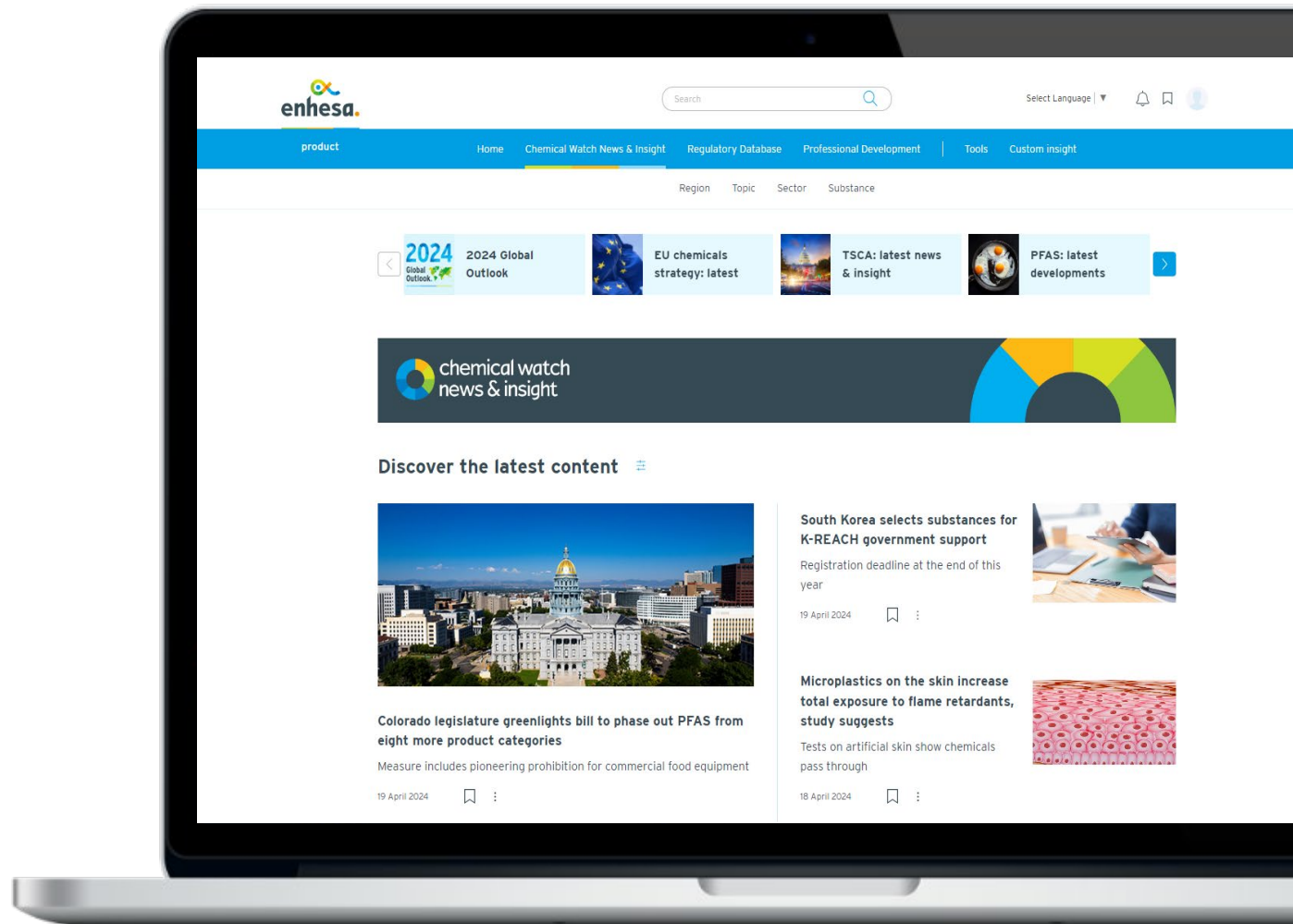


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