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# 《全球合规快讯》

Global Compliance Express

轻工专刊

## 目录 Content

法规  
扫描

Regulation & Laws ————— P01

技术  
视野

Tech Vision ————— P01

召回  
案例

Recall Case Study ————— P05

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1、Turkey - Approves  
Communique on Safety  
Compliance of Certain  
Consumer Products  
(2016.5.3)

土耳其-批准关于某些消费品  
的安全符合性的公报  
(2016.5.3)

The Ministry of Customs and Trade of Turkey has published Communique on Safety Compliance of Certain Consumer Products in the Official Gazette No. 29701.

土耳其海关和贸易部在第 29701号政府公报上发布了关于某些消费品的安全符合性的公报。

Similar to the Communique proposed earlier this year, the approved regulation has the following highlights:

与今年早些时候提出的公报相同，这个被批准的规范有如下的重点：

1. The essential requirements for the listed consumer products shall be based on European Standards, and enforced in two phases:  
对于下列消费品的基本要求应该以欧盟标准为基础，并且分两个阶段实施：

Product 产品	Standard 标准	Effective date 生效日期
Manual toothbrushes 手动牙刷	TS EN ISO 20126 Dentistry - Manual toothbrushes. General requirements and test methods 牙科 –手动牙刷. 一般要求和试验方法	With immediate effect 立即生效
Powered toothbrushes 电动牙刷	TS EN ISO 20127 Dentistry - Powered toothbrushes. General requirements and test methods 牙科 – 电动牙刷. 一般要求和试验方法	
Lighters 打火机	TS EN ISO 9994 Lighters - Safety specification 打火机 – 安全规范	
Soothers for babies and young children 婴幼儿安抚奶嘴	TS EN 1400 Child use and care articles. Soothers for babies and young children - Safety requirements and test methods 儿童用品和保育品. 婴幼儿安抚奶嘴-安全要求和试验方法	
Drinking equipment 饮水设备	TS EN 14350-1 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment – Part 1: General and mechanical requirements and tests 儿童用品和保育品-饮水设备– 第一部分: 一般要求和机械要求及试验方法	
	TS EN 14350-2 Child use and care articles - Drinking equipment – Part 2: Chemical requirements and tests 儿童用品和保育品-饮水设备– 第二部分: 化学要求和试验方法	1 January, 2017 2017年1月1日
Children's high chairs 儿童用高脚椅	TS EN 14988-1 Children's high chairs - Part 1: Safety requirements 儿童用高脚椅 – 第一部分: 安全要求	
Bicycles for young children 幼儿自行车	TS EN ISO 8098 Cycles - Safety requirements for bicycles for young children 自行车 –幼儿自行车安全要求	
Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use 家用婴儿床和折叠床	TS EN 716-1 Furniture - Children's cots and folding cots for domestic use - Part 1: Safety requirements 家具 -家用婴儿床和折叠床– 第一部分: 安全要求	
Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use 露营，家用和公用的座椅和桌子	TS EN 581-1 Outdoor furniture - Seating and tables for camping, domestic and contract use - Part 1: General safety requirements 户外家具 –露营，家用和公用的座椅和桌子- 第一部分：一般安全要求	

Product 产品	Standard 标准	Effective date 生效日期
Internal blinds 内置的百叶窗	TS EN 13120 Internal blinds - Performance requirements including safety 内置的百叶窗 -性能要求包括安全要求	1 January, 2017 2017年1月1日
Buoyant aids for swimming instruction 游泳教学用浮力辅助设备	TS EN 13138-2 Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 2: Safety requirements and test methodsfor buoyant aids to be held 游泳教学用浮力辅助设备– 第二部分: 手持的浮力辅助设备的安全要求和试验方法	
	TS EN 13138-3 Buoyant aids for swimming instruction - Part 3: Safety requirements and test methods for swim seats to be worn 游泳教学用浮力辅助设备– 第三部分: 穿戴的游泳座椅的安全要求和试验方法	
City and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles 城市和徒步旅行、年轻人、山地和竞赛用自行车	TS EN ISO 4210-2 Safety requirements for bicycles - Part 2: Requirements for city and trekking, young adult, mountain and racing bicycles 自行车的安全要求 - 第二部分: 城市和徒步旅行、年轻人、山地和竞赛用自行车的要求	

2. Test reports from accredited laboratories and relevant documentation shall be readily available for proving product safety compliance.  
认可实验室出具的实验报告和相关文档应该很容易的证明产品的安全符合性。

3. Two communiques published in Official Gazette No. 28807 on 31 October, 2013 shall be repealed, regarding production, import, market surveillance and notification principles of the following products:

2013年10月31日发布在第28807号政府公报上的两个关于以下产品的生产，进口，市场监督和通报原则的公报应该被废除：

a. Pacifiers, feeding bottles, feeding bottle teats, sippy cups, covers of sippy cups and similar products; and  
b. Manual toothbrushes, heads of powered toothbrushes, and inter-dental brushes  
a . 安抚奶嘴，奶瓶，奶瓶的橡皮奶头，吸管杯，吸管杯的盖子和类似产品；以及  
b . 手动牙刷，电动牙刷头和牙间刷。

2、EU - Amends an Exemption in EU RoHS 2  
(2016.5.6)

欧盟-修改RoHS2豁免  
(2016年5月6日)

Directive (EU) 2016/585 has been published to amend Annex IV to Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS 2) regarding an exemption for lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, and PBDE in spare parts recovered from and used for the repair or refurbishment of medical devices or electron microscopes.

最新颁布了指令（ EU ）2016/585，该指令旨在修改2011/65/EU（ RoHS2 ）附件IV中关于维修或翻新医疗设备，电子显微镜备件中铅，镉，六价铬和多溴联苯醚的豁免。

### 3、EU - Proposes Restrictions on DecaBDE under Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (2016.5.6)

#### 欧盟-建议在REACH附录XVII中加入十溴联苯醚的限制 (2016年5月6日)

The European Commission has proposed a regulation on placing an extra entry in Annex XVII of REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 for restrictions on decabromodiphenyl ether (decaBDE).

欧盟委员会建议在REACH附录XVII中加入关于限制十溴联苯醚(decaBDE)的章节。

DecaBDE is known as a widely used flame retardant added to plastic and textile articles, and also adhesives, sealants, coatings and inks. As decaBDE is a persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance, the following restrictions have been proposed:

十溴联苯醚广泛应用于各领域产品中，主要用作阻燃剂，特别是塑料和纺织产品，同时也用在粘合剂、密封胶、涂料和油墨中。被建议的限制要求如下：

- DecaBDE shall not be manufactured or placed on the market as a substance on its own.  
十溴联苯醚(DecaBDE)不可单独作为一种产品生产或投放市场。
- DecaBDE shall not be used in a concentration  $\geq 0.1\%$  by weight in the production of, or place on the market in: 以下组成部分中的十溴联苯醚 ( DecaBDE ) 的浓度不得大于等于0.1%。
  - Another substance as a constituent; 物质；
  - A mixture; 混合物；
  - An article or any part of an article. 物品或物品的组成部分。

The restrictions in points 1 and 2 shall not apply to substances and mixtures with decaBDE used in the following articles:

上述第一和第二点中限制的要求并不适用于以下物品：

- Aircraft and their spare parts produced not later than 10 years after enforcement of the regulation; 该条款生效后10年内生产的航空器及其零件；
- Spare parts of vehicles and machines not later than 18 months after enforcement of the regulation; 该条款生效后18个月内生产的车辆与机械设备；
- Articles placed on the market not later than 18 months after enforcement of the regulation; 该条款生效后18个月内置于市场的物品；
- Electrical and electronic equipment under Directive 2011/65/EU, content of polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDE) in these equipment shall be  $\leq 0.1\%$ .  
2011/65/ EU指令范围内的电气和电子设备，多溴联苯醚含量 $\leq 0.1\%$ 。

### 4、India - Enforces Regulation on Banning Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) (2016.5.6)

#### 印度- 实施法令禁止多氯联苯 (PCBs) (2016年5月6日)

The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has published S.O. 1327(E) Regulation of Polychlorinated Biphenyls Order, 2016, which has already come into force.

印度环保部 ( MoEFCC ) 发布关于多氯联苯 ( PCBs ) 的法令，要求立即禁止PCBs的制造和进口。

### 5、Ecuador - Approved Technical Regulation for Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery (2016.5.12)

#### 厄瓜多尔-珠宝首饰和仿首饰技术规程的批准 (2016年5月12日)

The ban on polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) shall be phased in gradually: 多氯联苯(PCBs)的禁用将逐步执行，如下：

- Manufacture and import of PCBs and import of PCBs containing equipment are banned with immediate effect.  
禁止制造与进口多氯联苯，禁止进口含有多氯联苯的设备，即时生效。
- The use of PCBs containing equipment shall be permitted for their certified life time or 31 December, 2025, whichever the earlier, provided that they are maintained properly without possibility of leakage or release of PCBs to the environment.  
法规指出设备含有的多氯联苯，必须妥善保管以防多氯联苯泄漏或释放到环境中。
- The use of PCBs in any form shall be completely prohibited by 31 December, 2025.  
从2025年12月31日起，禁止使用任何形式的多氯联苯。

Besides fulfilling the above requirements, companies shall declare the total quantity of PCBs, number of PCBs containing equipment and number of PCBs contaminated equipment in use and their stockpiles to the Ministry before 6 April, 2017. Also, they shall comply with the provisions in relevant regulations when disposing PCBs waste.

2017年4月6日前，企业必须向环保部门申报多氯联苯的总量，设备中含有或使用PCBs的量，及其库存PCBs的量，以备核查。

#### Note/备注

- PCBs containing equipment means equipment with PCBs content  $\geq 500$  mg/kg;  
含PCBs设备是指设备中PCBs含量 $\geq 500$ mg/kg；
- PCBs contaminated equipment means equipment with PCBs content between 50 mg/kg and 500 mg/kg  
PCBs污染设备是指设备中PCBs含量 $50$  mg/kg  $\leq$  PCBs  $< 500$  mg/kg。

The Ministry of Industry and Productivity of Ecuador (MIPRO) has approved the technical regulation RTE INEN 126 Jewellery and Imitation Jewellery. According to the technical regulation, the new requirements shall enter into force on 23 October, 2016. The major topics are highlighted below:

厄瓜多尔工业与生产部已批准的技术法规RTE INEN 126珠宝首饰。根据技术规定，新规定在2016年10月23日前生效。主要内容如下：

#### Scope

This technical regulation applies to domestically manufactured or imported jewellery and imitation jewellery, including: 本技术规范适用于国内生产的或进口的珠宝及仿首饰

#### Product requirements

Composition of the jewellery shall be the same in all parts except the welds. The grade shall be uniform throughout the body or exceeding the minimum marked grade.

除焊缝外，首饰的组成应是相同的。等级须为整体评级或超过最低标记等级。

Jewellery containing any amount of precious metals below the grades established in the techincal regulation shall be marketed as "oro de baja ley" (**Meaning: low-grade gold**) and "plata de baja ley" (**Meaning: low-grade silver**).

含有任何数量低于技术法规等级的贵金属将被标注"oro de baja ley" (意思是：低品质黄金) 和"plata de baja ley" (意思是：低品质银)。



6、New York State/USA – Proposes to Require Warnings for Certain Lithium Batteries (2016.5.13)

美国/纽约州-建议对某些锂电池加上警告信息 (2016年5月13日)

Labelling Requirements/标签要求

Labelling of the jewellery made of precious metals shall comply with NTE INEN 1960.  
贵金属珠宝标签应符合强制性技术标准1960。

General labelling requirements/基本标签要求

1. Name or business name of the manufacturer.  
制造商名称。

2. Name or business name and address of the importer.  
进口商名称及地址。

3. Country of origin.  
原产国

4. Name of the jewellery or imitation jewellery according to the definitions given in this technical regulation.  
由此规范定义规定的珠宝及仿真珠宝的名称

5. Content by number of pieces, with a corresponding measure or size, if applicable.  
产品含量

6. Form of preservation of jewellery or imitation jewellery. This information may be in an additional label on the inside of the packaging.  
首饰或仿首饰的保养方法。此信息可以在包装的内部使用附加标签。

7. Age label to indicate the age or age range of children who can use them (for jewellery and imitation jewellery intended for children under 12 years of age).  
年龄标签，以表明可以使用他们的年龄或年龄范围的儿童（用于珠宝和仿首饰，用于12岁以下的儿童）。

8. Warnings prescribed in the technical regulation.  
技术规定中规定的警告

The State of New York has a bill (A09959) introduced to propose an act to require warnings on certain lithium batteries and products containing such batteries. If approved as proposed, this act shall take effect on the 180th day after it shall have become a law. According to the bill,

纽约州A09959法案引入建议设立一个警告信息在某些锂电池和包含这类电池的产品上。如果这个提议被批准，这个法案一定会上升为法律将在第180天后实施。根据这个法案，

1. All products sold in the New York State which utilize lithium batteries of less than one inch in diameter as a source of power shall be packaged with language which reads as follows:  
"WARNING: THIS PRODUCT IS POWERED BY A LITHIUM BATTERY. DUE TO THEIR SMALL SIZE, LITHIUM BATTERIES CAN EASILY BE SWALLOWED BY CHILDREN. INGESTION OF SUCH BATTERIES HAS BEEN KNOWN TO CAUSE DEATHL."

1. 所有在纽约州售卖的使用了直径小于1英寸锂电池作为能源来源的产品必须在包装的时候注明以下话语：  
“警告：此产品由锂电池驱动，由于型号小，锂电池会很容易被孩子吞咽下去。一旦吃下这种电池会有生命危险。”

2. All lithium batteries of less than one inch in diameter sold in the New York State, or used in products sold in this state, shall have printed upon them the following language:  
"WARNING: THIS IS A LITHIUM BATTERY WHICH IF SWALLOWED HAS BEEN KNOWN TO CAUSE DEATHL."

2. 所有在纽约州售卖的直径小于1英寸锂电池或者在本州售卖的适用于这类产品的，必须在包装的时候注明以下话语：  
“警告：吞咽下类似的锂电池会有生命危险。”

7、Brazil - Approves Adjustments to Technical Regulation and Conformity Assessment Program for Strollers (2016.5.19)

巴西通过了婴儿车的技术法规与符合性评估的修正案 (2016年5月19日)

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No.222/2016 to approve the adjustments to the Technical Regulation (INMETRO Portaria No. 315/2012) and Conformity Assessment Program (INMETRO Portaria No. 351/2012) for strollers, which were proposed by Public Consultation available through Portaria No. 459/2015. Portaria No.222/2016 enters into force immediately. The main topics are highlighted below:

巴西国家工业计量、标准化和质量局(INMETRO)发布新的婴儿手推车修正法案No.222/2016,以取代之前的技术法规法案No.315/2013和符合性评估法案No.351/2012.该项新法案即可生效,以下是主要内容:

Product 产品	Portaria No. 315/2012 (Technical Regulation) 旧技术法规法案No.315/2012	Portaria No. 222/2016 新法案No.222/2016
Item 5.41 条款5.41	No metal component stroller for children must present significant signs of corrosion even after continued use. 产品的金属部件在持续使用中不得出现腐蚀生锈现象.	The stroller may not show damage that impair its performance and safety when used in different situations, including on uneven surfaces, after continued use or potential collisions. 产品在各种条件下包括粗糙面，持续使用或潜在碰撞后,不得出现削弱和损伤安全性能的情况.
Item 6 条款6	6.2 With the exception of corrosion resistance test, the order of the tests and check items for inspection shall be in accordance with item 4.2 of ABNT NBR 14389. 除了抗腐蚀测试之外,测试结果评估应按照条款4.2和ABNT NBR 14389中相关要求  6.3 The test of Fixing the basket for babies and seat unit chassis: involuntary release of the basket or the baby seat unit should also be performed in a child restraint device, if applicable. 条款6.3可固定摇篮或座椅的手推车的应进行约束系统无意识松脱的相关测试	shall be in accordance with item 4.2 of ABNT NBR 14389. 测试结果评估应按照条款4.2和ABNT NBR 14389中相关要求.
Table 1 表格1	(Include corrosion test) 包含抗腐蚀测试	(Exclude corrosion test) 排除抗腐蚀测试
Item 6.1.1.4.2.3 条款6.1.1.4.2.3	(Include corrosion test) 包含抗腐蚀测试	(Exclude corrosion test) 排除抗腐蚀测试
Item 6.2.1.3.2.4 条款6.1.1.4.2.4	(Include corrosion test) 包含抗腐蚀测试	(Exclude corrosion test) 排除抗腐蚀测试

8、Washington DC/USA - Act on Flame Retardant Restrictions on Consumer Products Becomes Official Law (2016.5.19)

美国华盛顿特区在消费品中禁用阻燃剂的提案正式立法 (2016年5月19日)

The Council of Washington D.C. has announced that “Carcinogenic Flame Retardant Prohibition Amendment Act of 2016” is now an official law numbered L21-0108. All the provisions in the act shall be enforced accordingly.

华盛顿特区政府签署的“2016致癌性阻燃剂的禁止修正案”现在正式立法为L21-0108。原提案中的所有规定相应生效。

The highlights of the legislation are as follows: 此法规中的重点如下

1. Products with TDCPP and TCEP shall not be manufactured, sold, offered for sale or distributed according to the schedule below:  
所有含有TDCPP、TCEP产品的生产、销售、代销或分销都将依照如下时间表被禁止：

Restricted flame retardant 受限阻燃剂	Concentration limit 限值	Products covered 产品范围	Effective date 生效日期
Tris(1,3-dichloro-2-propyl) phosphate 三（1,3-二氯-2-丙基）磷酸酯 (TDCPP)	≤ 0.1% by mass of product component ≤ 0.1% 产品组分含量	12 years of age 12岁以下儿童产品 Residential upholstered furniture 住宅软垫家具	1 January, 2018 2018年1月1日
Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate 三（2-氯乙基）磷酸酯(TCEP)		All products 所有产品 (except those listed in point 2豁免如下 第二条中列出的产品)	1 January, 2019 2019年1月1日

2. The above restrictions shall not apply to: 上述限制条款不适用于以下情况：
- a. The sale, offer for sale, or distribution of a product by a retailer who purchased or acquired the product before the law becomes effective;  
在该法律生效前，销售、代销或分销的含有以上受限阻燃物质的产品；
  - b. Any activity involving a product that occurs subsequent to the first sale at retail;  
由于含有受限阻燃物质产品的第一次销售而伴随产生的一系列后果
  - c. Motor vehicles or replacement parts or replacement equipment for motor vehicles;  
机动车辆或机动车辆的可更换部件和可更换设备
  - d. Commercial or residential building insulation or wiring that otherwise complies with the Construction Codes Supplement, set forth in Title 12 of the District of Columbia Municipal Regulations;  
符合建筑规范补充条款的商业或住宅建筑用绝缘材料或布线，该补充条款在哥伦比亚市政条例第12条中有说明
  - e. Desktop and laptop computers, audio and video equipment, calculators, wireless telephones, game consoles, handheld devices incorporating a screen that are used to access interactive software and their associated peripherals, and cables, adaptors, and other similar connecting devices; or  
如台式电脑、笔记本电脑、音频和视频设备、计算机、无线电话、游戏机、装有助于访问交互式软件的屏幕及其相关外围设备的手持设备，电缆，接头，和其它类似的连接设备
  - f. Storage media, such as compact discs, for interactive software, such as computer games.  
存储介质，如光盘，用交互式的软件，如电脑游戏

3. Manufacturers may be requested to provide certificates within 45 days, demonstrating the products concerned are compliant with the regulations.  
制造商可能会被要求在45天内提供相关资料以证明涉嫌产品符合该法规。
4. Under the Human and Environmental Health Protection Act of 2010, manufacturers shall not replace TDCPP, TCEP, and also the previously banned penta-, octa- and deca-bromodiphenyl ether in products by chemicals that are:  
根据人类和环境健康保护法2010要求，制造商不能在产品中使用以下化学物质替换TDCPP、TCEP，以及之前被禁止的五溴取代，八溴取代和十溴取代联苯醚：
- a. Classified as "known to be a human carcinogen" or "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen" in the most recent report on carcinogens by the National Toxicology Program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;  
美国卫生部和人类服务部的国家毒理学计划最近一次关于致癌物质的报告中，被明确列为的“已确认能引发人类癌症的物质”或“有理由确信能引发人类癌症的物质”
  - b. Classified as "carcinogenic to humans" or "likely to be carcinogenic to humans" in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's most recent list of chemicals evaluated for carcinogenic potential; or  
在美国环境保护署最近的一系列化学药品中，被明确列为“对人类有致癌性的物质”或“很有可能引发人类癌症的物质”。
  - c. Identified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the National Institutes of Health as causing birth defects, hormone disruption, neurotoxicity, or harm to reproduction or development.  
由美国环境保护署或国家卫生研究所确定的，会导致新生儿缺陷，激素紊乱，神经毒性，或对生殖或发育产生危害的物质。

9、Tajikistan - Approved Technical Regulation "On Safety of Products Intended for Children and Adolescents" (2016.5.24)

塔吉克斯坦-批准了儿童和青少年用品的安全技术条例 (2016年5月24日)

The Government of Republic of Tajikistan issued Decree No.498 of 1 August 2015 to approve the Technical Regulation "On Safety of Products Intended for Children and Adolescents", which has already come into force.

塔吉克斯坦共和国政府发布2015年8月第498号法令，批准了已生效的儿童和青少年用品的安全技术条例。

1. This Technical Regulation establishes mandatory requirements for products intended for children and adolescents, according to chemical, biological, mechanical characteristics and indicators of the temperature safety in order to protect the life and health of children and adolescents.  
该技术条例制定了儿童和青少年用品的强制要求，包括化学、微生物、机械上的特征和温度安全的指标，以保护儿童和青少年的生命和健康。
2. This Technical Regulation is applicable to the products intended for children and adolescents, not being in use before (new) and put into circulation within the territory of the Republic of Tajikistan, regardless of the country of origin. Products covered by this Technical Regulation include:  
该技术条例适用于进入本国流通领域的，之前未被使用过的儿童和青少年用品（新品），无论原产地。产品范围包括：  
Childcare products (feeding teats, pacifiers, tableware, flatware, sanitary products, accessories, tooth brushes, gum massagers);  
儿童护理用品（喂奶瓶，安抚奶嘴，食具，餐具，卫生用品，零配件，牙刷，牙龈按摩器）

Clothes, items of textile materials, leather and fur, knitted fabric, finished textile goods;  
服装, 纺织制品, 皮毛制品, 针织物, 纺织品成品  
Footwear and leather accessories; 鞋类和皮革配件  
Baby carriages and bicycles; 婴儿推车和自行车  
Publishing products (books and magazines), school and writing accessories.  
印刷品 (书籍和杂志), 学习和书写用具



10、China - Approved Amendments to the Measures for Administering the Inspection and Supervision of Import and Export of Toys (2016.5.25)

The General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and Quarantine (AQSIQ) of China published the Amendments to the Measures for Administering the Inspection and Supervision of Import and Export of Toys. The amendments were effective immediately.

中国-玩具进出口检查和监督管理措施的批准修正案 (2016年5月25日)

中国国家质量监督检验检疫总局 (AQSIQ) 颁布玩具进出口检查和监督管理措施的修正案。修正案立刻生效。

Concerning the Toy Laboratory/关于玩具实验室

- 1. The toy laboratory should be appointed by the AQSIQ and required to pass on approved intelligence from the China National Accreditation Service of Conformity Assessment (CNAS). 玩具试验室要得到 中国国家质量监督检验检疫总局 (AQSIQ) 的任命, 而且要通过中国合格判定国家认可委员会 (CNAS) 的能力鉴定。
- 2. In the event of any accidents arising that are caused by negligence on the part of the toy laboratory, the AQSIQ shall suspend the laboratory's test qualification and order it to reform and consolidate. 万一因玩具实验室的疏忽而产生任何事故, 中国国家质量监督检验检疫总局 (AQSIQ) 可以暂停实验室的测试资格, 并且要求实验室改革和整顿。

11、Chile - New Labelling and Advertisement Requirements on Food with Free Toys and Similar Products (2016.5.31)

智利-对于赠送玩具类产品的食物, 有了新的标签和广告信息要求 (2016年5月31日)

In order to combat the obesity of people, especially children under 14 years old, a Decree No.13 of 2015 for amending Supreme Decree No.977 of 1996 Food Health Regulations has been published. This Decree shall enter into force on 26 June 2016. According to the amendment, foodstuff in its nutritional composition, containing energy, sodium, total sugars or saturated fat: limits higher than those as stated below, cannot be advertised to children under 14 years of age under any circumstances:

为抑制人类肥胖, 特别是14岁以下儿童, 决议号为977-1996的修正案No.13-2015已发布。此决议至2016年6月26日生效。按照这个修正案, 食物中的营养成分 (能量, 钠, 总糖, 或饱和脂肪) 如果超过声称含量, 则不允许以14岁以下儿童为广告对象。

For the purpose of this Decree, advertising means:此决议的目的, 广告是指

- 1. Use of children's characters and figures, animations, cartoons, toys, children's music, people or animals that attract the interest of children under 14; or 使用儿童特征和人物角色, 动画片, 玩具, 儿童音乐以及可以引起儿童兴趣的人和动物
- 2. It contains statements or fantastic arguments about the product or its effects, children's voices, children's own language or expressions, or situations that represent their daily life, such as the school, recess or children's games; 含有产品的一些奇幻元素或效果, 儿童声音, 儿童的语言和表达, 或一些代表儿童日常生活的情景, 比如学校/假期或儿童游戏
- 3. Use of interactive applications, games, contests or other similar elements, aimed at children under 14; 使用针对14岁以下儿童的交互式效应/游戏/辩论及其他类似元素
- 4. Performed in programmes or websites aimed at the target audience; or when these programmes or websites capture more than 20% of audiences, with age under 14, or during, between or immediately before or after the broadcast of such programmes or websites; 一些节目或网站对目标客户表演, 这些节目或网站在播放期间或前后 能够俘获超过20%的儿童,
- 5. Food or food products in their nutritional composition higher than those set out in below table shall not be offered or delivered free of charge to children under 14 years, or use commercial hooks directed at them unrelated to the promotion of the product itself, such as toys, accessories, stickers, incentives or others similar. 食物或食物产品, 在其营养成分中超过以下列表的含量, 则不应售卖或赠送给14岁以下儿童, 也不应利用商业链绑定与其不相干的产品, 例如玩具/玩具部件/贴纸/奖品或其他

Product 产品	Energy kcal/100g 能量 100g	Sodium mg/100g 钠 mg/100g	Total sugar g/100g 总糖 g/100g	Saturated Fat g/100g 饱和脂肪 g/100g
Limits for Solid Foods Values larger than: 固体食物的限值 量大于:	275	400	10	4
Limits for Liquids Values larger than: 液体食物的限值 量大于:	70	100	5	3



1、 The test methods of formaldehyde: ISO 12460-5:2015 and ISO 12460-3:2015  
甲醛的测试方法：ISO 12460-5:2015 和 ISO 12460-3:2015

EN ISO 12460-5:2015 specifies an extraction method known as the “perforator method” . It is used for the determination of the formaldehyde content of unlaminated and uncoated wood-based panels. And it supersedes EN 120:1992.  
EN ISO 12460-5:2015是一个称为“穿孔法”的测试方法。用于测定非胶合板和无涂层的板材中的甲醛含量。并且它取代了EN 120:1992。

EN ISO 12460-3:2015 specifies a procedure for determination of accelerated formaldehyde release from uncoated and coated wood-based panels using the gas analysis method. The procedure is also suitable for the testing of other materials( e.g. laminated wood products, veneered wood products, coated wood products). And it supersedes EN717-2:1994.  
EN ISO 12460-3:2015是一种测定有涂层或无涂层板材中快速释放甲醛的分析方法。该测试方法也适用于其他材料(如胶合板制品,贴面木制品,带涂层的木制品)。并且它取代了EN717-2:1994。

2、 The European Committee for Standardization (CEN) has published the updated standard：EN 131-1:2015：Ladders Part 1: Terms, types, functional sizes  
欧盟发布新的梯子更新标准EN 131-1：2015 梯子第一部分：术语，类型和功能尺寸

This European Standard defines terms and specifies the general design characteristics of ladders. 该标准规定了一般常见便携式梯子的术语，产品类型和功能尺寸参数等。  
This Updated standard is published at May 31，2016 and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by November 2016.  
该标准于2016年5月31日发布，各国其他冲突标准和旧版本应在2016年11月底之前被撤销。  
The below is the brief mainly changes for your reference:  
以下是主要变化：  
a) in figures stabilizers or wider base width for leaning ladders were introduced;  
增加了倚靠式梯的稳固装置或加宽底座的宽度示意图  
b) further terms 3.48, 3.49 and 3.50 for stabilizers were added in Clause 3;  
在条款3中增加了3.48,3.49和3.50三种稳固装置的类型介绍  
c) requirements for minimum base width for leaning ladders were specified in 4.2.1, Table 2 and Table 6  
在4.2.1条款，表格2和表格6中增加倚靠式梯的基座部分最小宽度要求

3. The American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) has published the new version standard ASTM F2194-2016 for Bassinets and cradles( Last previous is F2194 – 13a)  
婴儿摇篮床又出新版本标准ASTM F2194-2016(旧版本为ASTM F2914-13a)

The below is the main changes for your reference:以下是主要更新：  
Section 6.10 /7.12 added to address removable bassinet bed attachments  
Section 7.12 added to address testing of the removable bassinet bed attachments  
6.10/7.12章节，增加可移除的婴儿床附件的要求和测试  
Note 1 revised to clarify applicability of standard to convertible products  
注解1 阐明此标准适用于可转换为婴儿摇篮床的产品  
Section 6.7 revised to clarify that 10 degrees is the distinguishing measurement  
6.7章节 带有分段式婴儿床垫的测量角度修改为10度。  
(Since bassinets and cradles have a federal rule applicable, the new standard will be submitted to the CPSC for their review and possible adoption, For the JPMA certification program, if clients would like to use the latest standard, we can definitely do so. )  
(由于婴儿摇篮床有联邦法规标准，此新标准会递交并可能会被CPSC采纳，对于JPMA的认证项目，如果客人意愿申请新标准的测试，亦会被JPMA接受)

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