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1、Taiwan - Approved Amendment to Labelling Criteria for Stationery Goods (2015.10.6)

The Ministry of Economic Affairs (MOEA) of Taiwan has approved to amend Article 4 and 5 of Labelling Criteria for Stationery Goods under Notice No.10402425870. It becomes effective immediately.

台湾 – 批准对文具用品的标签修订法案 (2015.10.6)

台湾政府经济部（MOEA）已批准修订No.10402425870法案下第4和第5章节关于文具用品标签，并且即刻生效。

According to this approved amendment, the final requirements become:
根据发布的修订法案，最终的更新内容如下：

1. Items shall be labelled distinctly with fixed stickers, print or tags on the product itself or on the conspicuous place of the smallest unit of packaging. However, for general stationery goods with surface area less than 40 cm², writing instrument with diameter less than 1.6 cm and stationery good sold singly in bulk can be labelled in other ways which are conspicuous enough to bring awareness to consumers.
标签应贴在产品本身或包装物上的显眼处。但是，对于一般的文具用品其表面面积小于40平方厘米，书写工具的直径小于1.6厘米并且以单独的散装形式售卖，标签可以贴在引起消费者明显注意的其他位置。

2. Lengths and widths of the Chinese typefaces or numbers used for labelling shall be more than 0.15 cm respectively.
标签上中国字或数字的长度和宽度应大于0.15cm。

3. Items shall be labelled with clearly legible texts or illustrations.
标签上的信息应标有清晰的文字或插图描述。

4. Labelling and instructions shall be provided in Chinese, the content shall be at least equal to that in other languages.
标签和说明书应当提供中文信息，其内容至少应与其他语言相符。

5. The colour of the signs and typefaces of the words shall be in sharp contrast with the colour of the background. Lengths and widths of signal words “警告” (means: Warning) and “注意” (means: Notice) shall be more than 0.3 cm respectively.
标志和文字字体的颜色应与背景颜色形成鲜明的对比。
“警告”和“注意”的字体长度和宽度应大于0.3 cm。

2、Colombia - Approved Amendment to Conformity Assessment Procedures for Toys (2015.10.7)

The Minister of Health and Social Protection published Resolution no. 3117/2015. This Resolution changes Res. no. 3388/2008 regarding conformity requirements of toys and its components and accessories. It has entered into force immediately.

哥伦比亚-批准玩具合格评定程序的修正案 (2015.10.7)

健康和社会保障部发布3117/2015号决议。与3388/2008号决议相比，这个决议对玩具及其组件和配件的符合性要求做了修正，并且立即生效。

3、Brazil - Approved Amendments to Mandatory Safety Requirements for Children’s Strollers (2015.10.8)

The National Institute of Metrology, Quality and Technology (INMETRO) of Brazil has published Portaria No.494/2015 to approve amendments to the Quality Technical Regulation for Children’s Strollers (Portaria No.315/2012). The amendments entered into force immediately. The strollers requirements was established by the technical standard ABNT NBR 14389:2010.

巴西-儿童推车的强制性要求之修正案已批准 (2015.10.9)

巴西国家标准与工业质量协会发布决议号No.494/2015批准儿童推车修正案No.315/2012,立即生效，其中的童车要求基于标准ABNT NBR 14389：2010.

3、France - Compliance with specific migration limits of aluminium, cobalt and arsenic for ceramic food contact articles (2015.10.9)

The reference migration values and test conditions are summarized below:

涉及的迁移量和测试条件概括如下

法国-陶瓷食品容器中特殊迁移量铝，钴和砷的符合要求 (2015.10.9)

Chemical element 化学元素	Reference migration value (in mg/kg of food simulant) 参考迁移量（mg/kg食品模拟液中）	Test conditions 测试条件
Aluminium 铝	0.9 mg/kg based on the Provisional Tolerable Weekly Intake (PTWI) of 1 mg/kg bw/week 0.9mg/kg基于PTWI 1mg/kg bw/周	Simulant: 4% Acetic acid 模拟液:4%醋酸
Cobalt 钴	0.02 mg/kg based on the toxicological reference value of 0.0014 mg/kg bw/day	Test conditions: 22 °C for 24 hours, 3 successive migrationsand integration of the third migration results 测试条件：22度，24小时，连续3次循环，综合三次测试迁移结果a
Arsenic 砷	0.02mg/kg基于毒理学资料值0.0014mg/kg/天 Not detectable 不得检出	



5、EU - Updated List of Harmonised Standards for Directive 2001/95/EC (2015.10.9)

欧盟- 更新指令2001/95/EC的标准清单。(2015年10月9日)

he European Union (EU) has published an updated list of harmonised standards for Directive 2001/95/EC on general product safety. The publication included the updated version of the following standards on the list.

欧盟发布更新了产品安全指令2001/95/EC的标准清单。该公告更新了以下标准清单的内容：

- EN 1466:2014 for carry cots and stands ; 携带式吊床和支架
- EN 1930:2011 for safety barriers ; 安全围栏
- EN ISO 4210-1:2014, EN ISO 4210-2:2014, EN ISO 4210-3:2014, EN ISO 4210-4:2014, EN ISO 4210-5:2014, EN ISO 4210-6:2014, EN ISO 4210-7:2014, EN ISO 4210-8:2014, EN ISO 4210-9:2014 & EN ISO 8098:2014 for bicycles ; 自行车
- EN 12221-1:2008+A1:2013 & EN 12221-2:2008+A1:2013 for changing units ; 转换单元
- EN 13219:2008 for trampolines ; 蹦床
- EN 14682:2014 for cords and drawstrings on children's clothing ; 儿童衣服上的拉绳

On the other hand, the following standards were removed from the list.

另一方面，以下标准被从列表中删除。

- EN 12586:1999 & EN 12586:1999/AC:2002 for soother holder ; 奶嘴夹
- EN 1400-1:2002, EN 1400-2:2002 & EN 1400-3:2002 for soothers for babies and young children ; 婴幼儿安抚奶嘴
- EN 13138-2:2002 for buoyant aids for swimming instruction ; 游泳教学用浮力辅助
- EN 1860-1:2003 for barbecues burning solid fuels ; 烧烤燃烧固体燃料

6、Mexico - Amendment to the Labelling Requirement for Textile, Apparel and Household Linen (2015.10.9)

墨西哥-针对纺织品，服装和家用亚麻制品的标签要求的修正案(2015年10月9日)

On 3 Sept 2015, the Ministry of Economy of Mexico has published the official gazette to amend the Mexican standard NOM-004-SCFI 2006 commercial labeling information of textiles, clothing, accessories and household linen, published on June 21, 2006 and its amendment published on Dec 23, 2011. Here are the highlights of the amendment：

2015年9月3日，墨西哥经济部发布了关于修订墨西哥标准NOM-004-SCFI 2006“纺织品，服装，配饰和家用亚麻制品的商务信息标签”的政府公告，该标准2006年6月21日出版，并与2011年12月23日修订。以下是该修订案的重点：

Amend the reference standard for fiber composition to NMX-A-2076-INNTEX-2013 and NMX-A-6938-INNTEX-2013 which supersedes NMX-A-099-INNTEX-2007 stated in the paragraph 2, subsection 4.1.1b) and 4.3.1 of the standard NOM-004-SCFI-2006. This amendment has enter into force immediately.
修改纤维成分的参考标准为NMX-A-2076-INNTEX-2013 and NMX-A-6938-INNTEX-2013 它们代替了4.3.1b) 的第二段中的NMX-A-099-INNTEX-2007和4.3.1中的标准NOM-004-SCFI-2006。这个修订案立即生效

7、Colombia - Amendment to the Labelling on Footwear and Some Leather Goods. (2015.10.13)

哥伦比亚发布鞋类及某些皮革产品上标贴要求的修订案。(2015年10月13日)

On 22 Sept 2015, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism has published Resolution no 3024 to amend the Article 5.1 of Resolution no 933 of 2008 on labeling of footwear and some leather goods. This resolution will enter into the force on 22 Dec 2015 . The major amendments are highlighted as follows:

2015年9月22日，哥伦比亚贸易工业及旅游部发布了第3024号决议，决议对于在2008年第933号鞋类及某些皮革产品上标贴要求决议中第5.1章节加以修订。主要修订内容如下：

- 1) Clarify that expressions, abbreviations, symbols and pictograms may be used on the labels
解释了可用到的标贴的表达，缩写，标志及图形
- 2) Remove certain language requiring that the label be stamped , sewn, adhere to, tied to, printed or recorded on the footwear or leather product
取消了某些标贴语言要求
- 3) Allow the label information to adhere on the product’s packaging if the information required on the permanent label cannot be stamped, sewn, stenciled, printed or recorded due to the design of the product or the material from which the product is made.
允许标贴信息黏贴在产品包装上，当如果由于产品的设计原因，无法粘贴、缝合，模刻，印刷或记录。
- 4) Clarify that only the country of origin and composition of the material will be required on a permanent label. Any other information shall be presented on non-permanent label.
澄清只有原产地国信息和材料组成信息需要永久标贴。其他可以不使用永久标贴

8、Colombia - Amendment to the Labelling on Garments and Textile Products (2015.10.13)

哥伦比亚—服装及纺织品标签修正案。(2015年10月13日)

On 18 Sept 2015, the Minister of Commerce, Industry and Tourism has published Resolution no 3023 to amend the Article 5.2 of Resolution no. 1950 of 17 July 2009 on Labelling of garments. This resolution will enter into force 18 Dec 2015. The major amendments are highlighted as follows

015年9月18日，贸易，工业，旅游三部门发布了3023号决议，修订了2009年7月17日发布的第1950号决议中有关服装标签的5.2部分。这份决议将于2015年10月18日生效，主要修订内容如下所示：

- 1) Eliminate the labelling requirement to provide the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce (SIC) in the label , requiring that the manufacturer’s or importer’s tax identification number (NIT) shall be provided instead.
1) 取消标签要求中有关工商业监督的内容，取而代之的是增加了制造商及进口商的税标示号的要求。
 - 2) Clarify that the country of origin , the name of the manufacturer and/or importer, composition of the products, care instruction will be required on a permanent label. Any other information such as size of the product shall be included on a non-permanent label.
2) 明确要求原产国，制造商/进口商名称，产品组成，使用说明必须在永久性标签上提供，任何其他诸如产品尺寸等信息应在非永久性标签上提供。
 - 3) Clarify that Sectional disclosure is required if the product’s components made of different fiber content.
3) 明确要求由不同纤维成份构成的产品部件必须予以明示
- The labeling requirement of garments and textile products are summarized as follow after the amendments:
修订后的服装及纺织品标签要求总结如下：

9、USA - CPSC Publishes Clarifications on Component Part Testing and Testing for Lead Content (2015.10.16)

美国消费品安全委员发布说明澄清部件测试和铅含量限制要求。(2015年10月16日)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has published a direct final rule to amend 16 CFR 1109 to clarify when component part testing can be used and amend 16 CFR 1500.91 to clarify which textile products have been determined not to exceed the allowable lead content limits. This rule shall become effective on 14 December 2015 unless the CPSC receives significant adverse comment by 13 November 2015. Here are highlights of this amendment:

美国消费品安全委员会(CPSC)发布一项指令性决议修订16 CFR 1109阐述组件测试的适用范畴和16 CFR 1109.91阐述纺织类产品铅含量的限值要求。如果在2015年11月13日之前还没有收到任何值得考虑的反対意见，此项指令将于2015年12月14日正式实施。详情如下：

Amendment to 16 CFR 1109修订16 CFR 1109

- 1. 16 CFR 1109.1(c) is revised to clarify that subpart B of 16 CFR 1109 applies only to products or requirements expressly identified in subpart B rather than placing limitations on the use of component part testing of chemical content. 16 CFR 1109.1(c)被修订以澄清16 CFR 1109中的B 部分只适用于在B部分中明确指定的产品和服务，而不是限制化学含量的部件测试的使用。
- 2. 16 CFR 1109.5(a) is revised to clarify that the requirements of subpart B and C of 16 CFR 1109 are only required if applicable in the circumstances identified in subparts B and C. Thus, manufacturers are free to use component part testing in addition to the specific circumstances in subpart B (paint, lead content of children’s products, and phthalates in children’s toys and child care articles) and subpart C (composite testing). 16 CFR 1109.5(a)被修订以澄清16 CFR 1109 中B和C 部分的要求只适用于在B和C部分中指定的情况。因此，除了在B部分（油漆，儿童产品中的铅含量，儿童玩具 和儿童护理用品中的邻苯二甲酸盐）以及C部分（混合测试）的特定情况以外，制造商可任意使用部件测试。
- 3. 16 CFR 1109.11(a) is revised to update the obsolete references to the mandatory toy standard from ASTM F963-08 to ASTM F963-11. 16 CFR 1109.11(a)修改所涉及的已废弃强制玩具要求，将ASTM F963-08 更新至ASTM F963-11.
- 4. 16 CFR 1109.13 is updated to refer to the CPSC’s guidance concerning inaccessible component parts (16 CFR 1199) to make the provision concerning phthalates (16 CFR 1109.13) consistent with the provision concerning lead (16 CFR 1109.12). 参照CPSC关于不可接触部件的指导文件(16 CFR 1199) 更新16 CFR 1109.13 ，制定了邻苯二甲酸盐的相关条款(16 CFR 1109.13) 与铅条款(16 CFR 1109.12)保持一致。

Amendment to 16 CFR 1500.91 修订16 CFR 1500.91

- 16 CFR 1500.91(d)(7) is revised to clarify that the CPSC has determined that textiles that have treatments and applications consisting entirely of dyes do not exceed the lead content limits, and are not subject to the third party testing requirements for children’s products, so long as those materials have not been treated or adulterated with materials that could add lead. 16 CFR 1500.91(d)(7) 条款被修订，明确了纺织品经过完全染色后铅含量仍不超过限值，并且如果这些材料未经处理或者未掺入可能添加铅的材料，儿童产品不需受到第三方测试要求的制约。

10、USA - CPSC Proposed Safety Standard for Infant Bouncer Seats (16 CFR 1229) (2015.10.20)

美国-消费品安全委员会提议婴儿摇椅的安全标准16 CFR 1229。(2015年10月20日)

The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) has proposed a new draft safety standard (16 CFR 1229) for infant bouncer seats. The draft standard is based on the voluntary standard ASTM F2167-15 on infant bouncer seats, with modifications to test method, warning statements and instructional literature.

美国消费品安全委员(CPSC)会提出了婴儿摇椅的新安全标准草案。草案根据婴儿摇椅的非强制标准ASTM F2167-15制订，在测试方法、警告信息和说明性文字上有所改动。

The CPSC proposes an effective date of 6 months after publication of the final rule in the Federal Register for products manufactured or imported on or after the date. CPSC提出该项提议被联邦收录后，在收录日期后生产或进口的产品有6个月的过渡期。

11、 USA - CPSC Proposed Safety Standard for Children’s Folding Chairs and Stools (16 CFR 1232) (2015.10.22)

美国-CPSC(消费品安全委员会)提议儿童折叠椅和凳子的安全标准 (16 CFR 1232)。(2015年10月22日)

The draft safety standard is established based on the voluntary ASTM standard for children’s chairs and stools (ASTM F2613-14) with proposed modifications to limit the scope to children’s folding chairs and stools, change the stability test method and revise the marking and labeling sections.

这个草案是建立在自愿性标准ASTM关于儿童安全座椅和凳子(ASTM F2613-14)标准上的，提议限定了儿童折叠椅子和灯的范围，改变了稳定性的测试方法以及修订了标志及标签章节。The CPSC proposed the safety standard to become effective 6 months after publication of a final rule in the Federal Register CPSC计划此安全标准将在联邦最终法案公布后的6个月生效。

12、 Egypt – Approves Revised Mandatory Standard for Office Work Chairs (2015.10.23)

埃及-办公椅的强制标准的修订版本已获得通过(2015年10月23日)

The Egyptian Organization for Standardization and Quality (EOS) has approved the revised standard, ES:495-2/2015 “Office furniture Part 2: Office Work Chair - Safety Requirements”, technically identical to BS EN 1335-2:2009. After further clarification, ES:495-2 shall be implemented on or before around 12 February 2016.

埃及标准和质量协会通过了修订版的ES:495-2/2015 办公桌椅的安全要求，等同于标准BS EN 1335-2:2009，将在2016年2月实施。

13、 Indonesia - Approved New Regulation Enforcing Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for Ceramic Tableware (2015.10.28)

印度尼西亚-通过了新法规以实行印度尼西亚陶瓷餐具国家标准(2015年10月28日)

The Indonesian Ministry of Industry has published Regulation No. 81/M-IND/PER/9/2015 to repeal Regulation No. 82/M-IND/PER/8/2012 mandating Indonesian National Standard (SNI) for ceramic products including tableware (SNI 7275:2008). The new regulation shall be effective immediately.

印度尼西亚工业部发布了新法规No. 81/M-IND/PER/9/2015来废除原有的法规No. 82/M-IN-D/PER/8/2012，法规中引用了印度尼西亚陶瓷制品包括餐具的国家标准 (SIN 7275:2008)。此法规即颁布之日起立即执行。

召回案例
Recall Case Study

欧盟 Euro Union



欧盟-食品容器 EU-Food Contact Material



美国 United State



加拿大 Canada



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