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| Title | ACT ON THE RESOURCE CIRCULATION OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT AND VEHICLES |
| Date of Enforcement | Jan. 1, 2008 |
| MainContents | EMB0000081c2564ObjectivesThe Act was legislated to protect the domestic environment and to aggressively respond to international environmental regulations by establishing a resource circulation system through the promotion of the recycling of electronics and electrical equipment and vehicles. In September 2006, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Energy, and the Ministry of Construction and Transportation jointly gave advance notice of the legislation, and enacted the Act on April 27, 2007. It is based on the Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) in Electrical and Electronic Equipment, the Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) Directive, and the End-of-Life Vehicles (ELV) Directive.⦁Restrict the use of toxic materials and meet recycling rate requirements.⦁Grant responsibilities for providing recycling information. Bestow electrical devices and electronics manufacturers and importers with responsibilities for recovering and recycling. ⦁Assign roles to vehicle manufacturers and importers, and establish recycling method and standards. ⦁Promote the legislation of resource recycling laws to determine how to effectively allocate the costs for the separation, storage, handling, and recycling of pollutants. EMB0000081c2564Targets ⦁Electrical devices and electronics equipment operated by an electric current or electromagnetic fields (including parts and accessories) and waste electrical and electronics products. ⦁Vehicles made for ground transportation (parts and accessories included) and waste vehicles.EMB0000081c2564Subjects for the Act ⦁Electronic and electrical product manufacturers or importers, or waste electrical and electronic equipment recycling businesses designated by Presidential decree.  ⦁Vehicle manufacturers and importers, or waste vehicle recycling businesses designated by Presidential decree. ⦁Exceptions ⦁Products in which toxic materials cannot be eliminated, or for which there is no substitute, as determined by the President.⦁Products made for the purpose of R&D or export EMB0000081c2564Content of regulations ⦁Restricted use of toxic materials and observance of recycling rates.▸ In the manufacturing stage, electrical and electronic equipment and vehicle manufacturers must independently check and announce the restricted use of toxic materials, the recycling rate, the use of easy-to-recycle materials, and the standard amount of toxic materials. ⦁Responsibility for providing the recycling information.  ▸ Electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers and vehicle manufacturers and importers should provide the recycling business with information regarding the product’s composition materials, information of toxic materials, and the methods of eliminating them.  ⦁Responsibilities of electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers and importers for recovery and recycling.  ▸ According to the “Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources,” electrical and electronic equipment manufacturers and importers are now responsible for the recovery and recycling of a certain portion of the sold products. ⦁Role assignment of vehicle manufacturers and importers, and recycling methods and standards  ▸ Vehicle manufacturers and importers should develop and distribute recycling technologies, and provide financial and technical supports.▸ Vehicle scrappers and recycling businesses, and scrap recycling businesses, should recover and recycle any recyclable resources to the maximum extent possible, offer waste vehicle recycling methods and standards, and provide support for recycling. ⦁Effective determination of the costs for the separation, storage, handling, and recycling of pollutants. ▸ Vehicle scrappers need to separately store materials causing changes in the ecological system, and scrap recycling businesses need to discharge such wastes separately. The costs for handling and recycling are paid from the price of waste vehicles. |

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| Title | Toxic Chemicals Control Act |
| Date of Enforcement | Jan. 1, 2006 |
| MainContents | EMB0000081c2564ObjectivesTo prevent environmental damages caused by chemicals, and to properly manage toxic chemicals.EMB0000081c2564Review of the risk of toxic chemicals⦁New toxic chemicals need to be reviewed for toxicity in advance. If not, their sale and use will be suspended.⦁Chemicals already on the market will be reviewed for toxicity depending on the amount of distribution (chemicals for which more than 100 tons are manufactured or imported annually.)⦁According to the toxicity review results, chemicals are classified for their proper management into toxic materials, monitoring materials, and general chemicals.EMB0000081c2564Chemical toxicity evaluation ⦁According to the toxicity evaluation, if a product is deemed to cause severe hazards to the environment and/or human health, a hazard evaluation will be performed on it. Depending on the results, it can be classified as an item for which handling is prohibited . EMB0000081c2564Administrative procedures for each type of chemicals

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| Category | Business Type | Administrative Procedure |
| Toxic materials | Import business  | Report type of toxic material and its use. |
| Manufacturing, Sales, Keeping, Storage, Conveyance, etc. | Prepare adequate handling facilities and register it for each business type. |
| Monitoring materials | Manufacturing, Import  | Manufacturing, amount of expected imports, and main usage should be reported. |
| Prohibited or restricted handling materials | Manufacturing, Sales, Keeping, Storage, Conveyance, etc. | Prepare adequate handling facilities and approve it for each business type. |
| Import | Each exporting country secures approval before the initial export. |

EMB0000081c2564Management of toxic materials⦁Toxic material import businesses need to report the type and use of toxic material involved.⦁Toxic material sales businesses (including manufacturing, sales, keeping, storage, conveyance, etc.) need to install and register adequate handling facilities for each business type.⦁Toxic material containers or places displaying or packaging toxic materials need to be properly marked to indicate the toxic materials.EMB0000081c2564Management of monitoring materials⦁Manufacturers or importers of materials for which monitoring is required need to report the amount of expected manufacturing and imports for each product and its usage.EMB0000081c2564Management of restricted or prohibited handling materials⦁Entities engaged in the manufacture, import, sales, keeping, storage, conveyance, and use of prohibited or restricted handling materials need to receive approval from the Minister of Environment.⦁Exporters of restricted or prohibited materials need to receive an approval from the Minister of Environment. |

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| Title | Indoor Air Management Standard for Newly Manufactured Vehicles |
| Date of Enforcement | July 1, 2009 |
| MainContents | EMB0000081c2564TargetsAccording to Clause1-1 of Article 2, newly manufactured vehicles are subject to the management standard.EMB0000081c2564Toxic materials and recommendations

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| Formaldehyde 250㎍/㎥ | Benzene 30㎍/㎥ | Toluene 1,000㎍/㎥ |
| Ethyl Benzene 1,600㎍/㎥ | Xylene 870㎍/㎥ | Styrene 300㎍/㎥ |

EMB0000081c2564Content of regulation⦁When designing or manufacturing vehicles, all internal finishing materials should have minimum volatile organic compounds in discharged content.⦁Vehicle manufactures need to measure the indoor air quality of newly manufactured vehicles, and must preserve the data for five years, so that the air quality of mass-produced vehicles can be maintained at the recommended level or higher.⦁The user manual for the automobile should provide users with adequate air ventilation methods necessary to maintain the indoor air quality.⦁The Minister of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs has the right to check compliance with the recommendations every two years and to request the necessary data.⦁The Minister of Land, Transportation and Maritime Affairs can check and announce the results regarding compliance to the recommendations. If any manufacturer exceeds the limit, the Minister can ask them to take necessary actions.⦁Applied to vehicles produced after July 1, 2009 (For Benzene and Xylene, it was applied from July 1, 2010). |

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| Title | Electrical Product Safety Certification System |
| Date of Enforcement | October 1, 2005 |
| MainContents | EMB0000081c2564ObjectivesTo prevent electrical shocks, fires, etc. by requiring safety certificates for electrical products. EMB0000081c2564Targets (electrical products target for safety certificates)Products with AC power supply between 50 and 1,000 volts.EMB0000081c2564Targets of regulation (Subject)⦁Manufacturers of the abovementioned products, or companies that have such products manufactured overseas and export them to Korea (hereinafter referred to as the “certificate target manufacturer”)EMB0000081c2564Content of regulation⦁The certificate target manufacturer should receive safety certification for each model of electrical product.⦁The safety certification body should issue certificates only if the certificate target manufacturer has proper manufacturing test facilities and the technical capacity to guarantee consistent safety of their electrical products.⦁After receiving a safety certificate, the certificate target manufacturer should undergo annual inspections of the manufacturing test facilities and technical capabilities associated with the certification target products. In addition, the certificate target manufacturer should independently perform self-tests, and record and store the results.EMB0000081c2564Exceptions⦁Exempt from the safety certificate▸ Electrical products manufactured or imported for the purpose of R&D or export.▸ Products already approved by the safety certification body in a foreign country.EMB0000081c2564Used electrical products sold and imported from a foreign country⦁Exemption from periodic testsIf a product has passed the safety standards in two or more consecutive periodic tests or the results of self-testing are excellent, all or part of periodic tests can be omitted.EMB0000081c2564Penalty⦁Any manufacturer who produces a safety certificate target electrical product without receiving a safety certificate is subject to up to three years’ imprisonment, or a fine of up to KRW 30 million.⦁Any manufacturer who does not perform self-tests after receiving safety certificates is subject to a fine of up to KRW 10 million.⦁Any manufacturer who does not record or keep the self-test record is subject to a fine of up to KRW 5 million.EMB0000081c2564Related laws⦁ Electric Appliances Safety Control Act⦁ Enforcement Ordinance of the Electric Appliances Safety Control Act⦁ Enforcement Regulations of the Electric Appliances Safety Control Ac |

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| Title | Separate discharge display system |
| Date of Enforcement | Jan. 1, 2003 |
| MainContents | EMB0000081c2564ObjectivesTo promote recycling of wastes by mandating the separate display of the discharge of products and packaging materials.EMB0000081c2564Targets⦁Paper packaging used for foods, cleaning agents (synthetic resin or paper bag with aluminum foil spray), glass bottles, metal cans, synthetic resin based package materials (container, film or seat type packaging material and trays included)⦁Electrical devices among the safety certificate target electrical products, audio and video appliances, and foamed synthetic resin packing materials used as fillers for information office supplies.⦁Exceptions▸ Sample products used for packing exported products or R&D. ▸ Containers of products for which there is a deposit applied to empty containers. EMB0000081c2564Target of regulation (subject)⦁Any seller or importer of agricultural, meat or fish products using synthetic resin material based packages, such as a saucer.⦁Any manufacturer or importer of paper bags, glass bottles, metal cans, foods using synthetic resin material packages, cleaning agents, cosmetic products, drugs, Butane gases and insecticides and sterilizers.⦁Any manufacturer or importer of PSP·PET·PP material saucers and containers, and other packaging materials.⦁Any manufacturer or importer of electrical products using foamed synthetic resign material as fillers.⦁Any manufacturer or importer of boxes for agricultural, meat or fish products made from foamed synthetic resin (PSP excluded).EMB0000081c2564Content of regulation⦁According to the ‘Guideline for Separate Discharge Displays,’ manufacturers of product packaging materials subject to the regulation should display categorized discharge information on the product packaging.

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| Category | Symbols used inside the design |
| Plastic | PET, HDPE, LDPE, PP, PS, PVC, OTHER |
| Metal | Steel, aluminum |
| Paper | Paper, paper bag |
| Glass | Glass |

⦁Design of separate discharge‘PET’ inside the ‘displayed design’ is an example of a symbol used inside the design. ▸’OTHER’ inside the design of plastic means that the product is a compound of more than one plastic material, or that it is made of another plastic material than the abovementioned type, PET, PP and so on. EMB0000081c2564Exception of requirement for separate discharge displays (Refer to Article 6 in the Guideline for Separate Discharge Displays.)In the manufacturing, import or sales stage of packaging materials, film or sheet type packaging materials and materials with small surface areas cannot be marked with printing, carving or label on the surface. In these cases, products are exempt from the requirement for separate discharge displays. EMB0000081c2564 Any manufacturer or importer who does not mark any separate discharge display, or who marks it falsely, will be subject to a fine of up to KRW 3 million (Article 41 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act)EMB0000081c2564Relevant laws⦁ Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources⦁Enforcement Ordinance of the Act on the Promotion of Saving and Recycling of Resources ⦁Guideline for Separate Discharge Displays |