

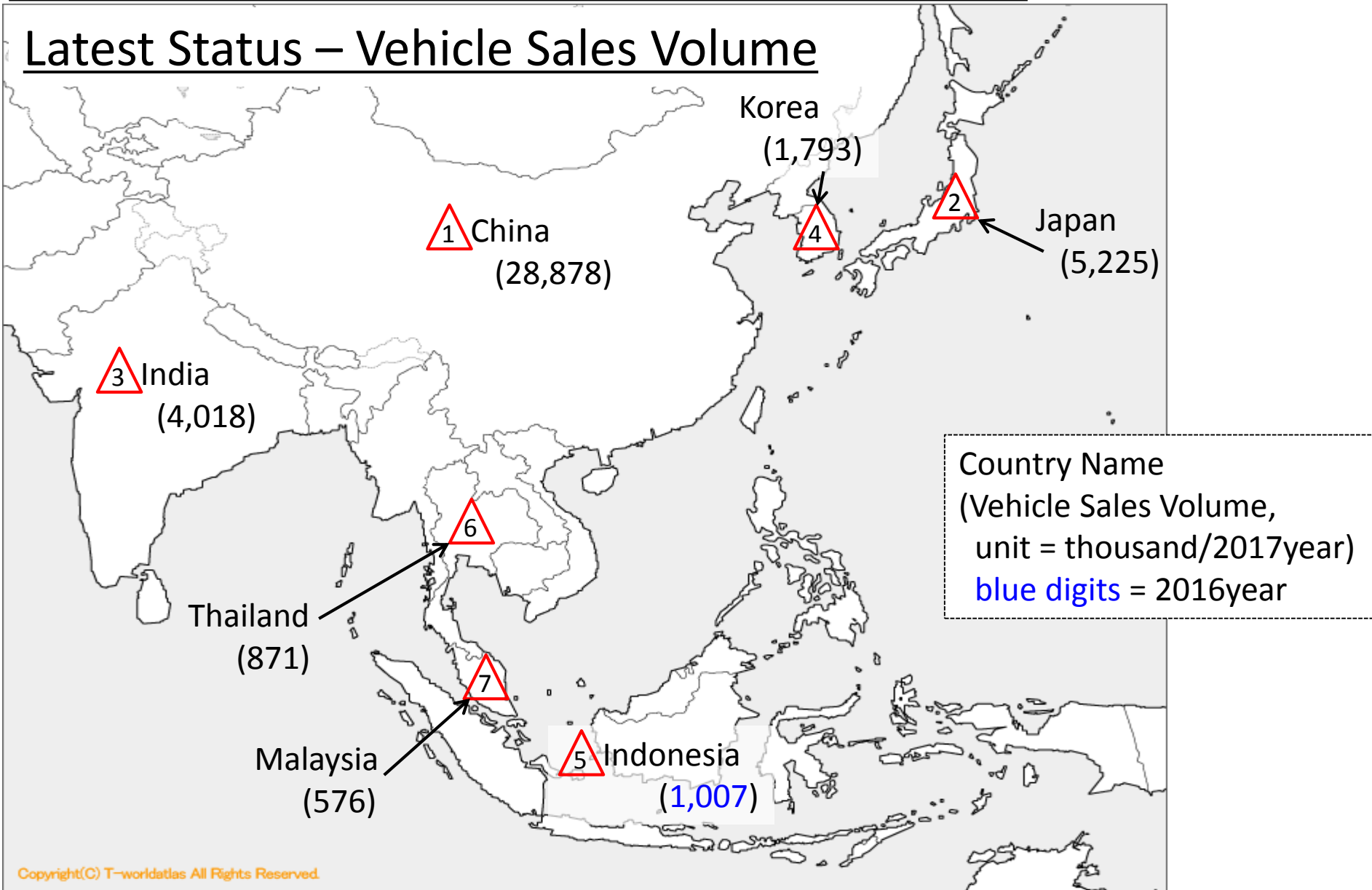
Latest ELV Information in Asian Countries

- Overall Status in Asian Countries
- Korea ELV Recycling Regulations
- Conformity between data and actual product
- Indian ELV
- Malaysian Standard
- Chemical Substance Regulation
- Recent Status
on Mercury/ Minamata Convention
- Prospect

April, 2018

Overall Status in Asian Countries

Latest Status – Vehicle Sales Volume



Latest Status – ELV matters

Korea
(ELV Recycling Regulations)

3 China
(Management Requirement)

4 India
(ELV Standard)

2

1
Japan
(JAMA Gentleman's Agreement)

Country Name
(ELV Regulation or standard)

5
Malaysia
(ELV Standard)

Korea ELV Recycling Regulations

Implementation Date

1st January, 2008 (New type vehicle)

*: 'Reuse & Recovery Rate' and 'Forbidden Substances' applied after 1st July, 2008.

Applicable Vehicle

M1 (passenger vehicle below 9 passengers)

N1 (truck below 3.5t and bus below 9 passengers)

Reuse & Recovery Rate

Re-usable & Recoverable rate : 95% and more (after 1st January, 2010)

Re-usable & Recyclable rate : 85% and more (after 1st January, 2010)

Re-use & Recovery rate : 95% and more (after 1st January, 2015)

Re-use & Recycling rate : 85% and more (after 1st January, 2015)

Forbidden Substances*

Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium

*: Exception list is existed.

New Request from Korean Authority

Korean Authority requested 'Evidence data of compliance' to importers.

Resource Recycling Guideline

b. Documents substantiating establishment and operation of the management system

* Monitoring and measurement result for verification of compliance with the concentration value of hazardous substances for products



Motor Vehicle

- Have a document or mark issued by the national agency or the national accredited certification / testing agency that verifies the compliance of concentration value of hazardous substances for the vehicle concerned

Conformity between data and actual product

Basic Conformity Policy in Europe, US and Japan

- Confirmation of non-inclusion of SOC is based on supplier data such as 'IMDS'.
- The reliability of supplier is confirmed through the quality control system, supplier audit and so on.
- As this mechanism works well, we need not to confirm by using actual product.

Indian ELV

Regulation Contents

Regulation content quotes the Indian Standard 'AIS129'.

Applicable Vehicle (Type Approval & Heavy Metal Restrictions only)

M1 (passenger vehicle below 9 passengers)

L1 & L2 (motorcycles)

Recoverable & Recyclable Rate

Recoverable rate (85% and more)

Recyclable rate (80% and more)

Heavy Metal Restrictions*

Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium

*: Exception list is existed.

Implementation Date

(not decided yet)

Indian Authority and SIAM members are [under discussion](#) about Implementation condition.

The condition of SIAM is that 'Recycle Infrastructure', 'End-of-Life Vehicle system' and 'Vehicle Inspection System' are needed before implementation.



SIAM are discussing that SIAM members will voluntarily implement ELV regulation, but has not decided yet.

Implementation Date

Year 2022 (estimation) (New type vehicle)

New rule which is adopted “global 3R standard (UN Regulation No.133)” will be released near future.

Applicable Vehicle

M1 (passenger vehicle below 9 passengers)

N1 (truck below 3.5t and bus below 9 passengers)

Recoverable & Recyclable Rate

Recoverable rate (95% and more)

Recyclable rate (85% and more)

Forbidden Substances

Lead, Mercury, Cadmium, Hexavalent Chromium

Overview

The rest of the other Asian countries do not have ELV Regulations, but they have already started any chemical substance regulations such as 'POPs list substances' and 'new chemical substance registration' and so on.

Thailand

Thailand established and operates 'Hazardous Substance Act' in 1992. They have no chemical substance regulation in Automobile field.

Indonesia

Ministry of Environment and Forestry has just started Hazardous and Toxic Substances control such as PCB in POPs list substance.

Recent Status on

Mercury/ Minamata Convention

Mercury-added products	Threshold (EU)	Threshold (Japan)	Prohibited date (EU)	Prohibited date (Japan)
Batteries (exempt the following)	0.0005%	none	31 Dec, 2020	1 Jan, 2018
Silver oxide batteries	—	1%	—	1 Jan, 2018
Zinc air batteries	—	2%	—	1 Jan, 2018
Switches and relays	none	none	31 Dec, 2020	31 Dec, 2020
Compact fluorescent lamps (below 30W)	2.5 or 3.5mg	5 mg	31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018
Linear fluorescent lamps	Triband phosphor below 60 W: 5 mg		31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018
	Halophosphate phosphor below 40w; 10 mg	Halophosphate phosphor below 60w; 10 mg	31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018

Mercury-added products	Threshold (EU)	Threshold (Japan)	Prohibited date (EU)	Prohibited date (Japan)
High pressure mercury vapour lamps	none	none	31 Dec, 2018	31 Dec, 2020
Cold cathode fluorescent lamps	Length below 500mm: 3.5 mg		31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018
	Length between 500 and 1500mm: 5 mg		31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018
	Length above 1500mm: 13 mg		31 Dec, 2018	1 Jan, 2018
Cosmetics	none	none	31 Dec, 2020	1 Jan, 2018
Pesticides, biocides and topical antiseptics	none	none	31 Dec, 2020	31 Dec, 2020
Non-electronic measuring devices	none	none	31 Dec, 2020	31 Dec, 2020

Asian ELV rules are affecting global automobile supplier chain.



JAPIA would like to cooperate with European OEMs and CLEPA to follow up their ELVs and the related Rules and our impact.