

Chemical Compliance in Latin America: Recent Developments and Trends

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16 September, 2025

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Table of Contents

Chemical Compliance in Latin America: Recent Developments & Trends

- 01** **About the Author**
- 02** **Unlocking Market Access**
- 03** **Introduction**
- 04** **The Globally Harmonized System (GHS)**
- 05** **REACH-inspired Registration and Inventory Systems**
- 06** **Summary of Countries That Have Implemented the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)**
- 07** **Summary of Countries That Have Established REACH-like Registration and Inventory Systems**
- 08** **Overview of Countries That Have Implemented the GHS and REACH-like Systems**
- 09** **Overview of Countries That Have Implemented the GHS**
- 10** **Overview of Countries That Have Implemented REACH-like Systems**
- 11** **Conclusion**

01. About The Author



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Valentina is responsible for monitoring, analyzing and evaluating global regulations across a wide range of topics, with a focus on chemicals legislation, and leads a team of international product regulatory analysts/specialists.

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Valentina holds a Master's Degree in Chemistry, has 8 years of regulatory experience in the oil and gas industry and is also qualified as an ISO 9001:2015 Quality Management Systems Internal Auditor. She is an Italian native speaker and also speaks English.

01. About The Author



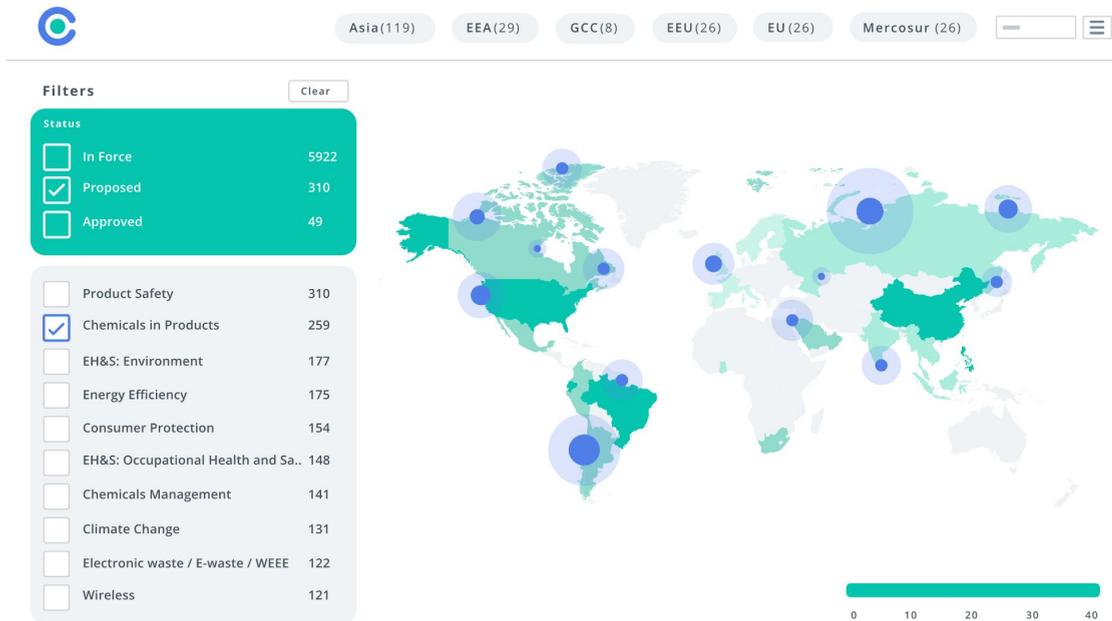
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Before joining Compliance & Risks in 2023, Cecília worked for over a decade as a lawyer, representing and providing legal advice to clients on a range of complex matters. A qualified lawyer registered in both Brazil and Portugal, Cecília holds postgraduate degrees in both Public and Taxation Law. She is now further expanding her legal credentials by actively pursuing qualification as a solicitor in Ireland.

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03. Introduction

As our understanding of the effects of human activities on both the environment and public health deepens, governments worldwide have responded by implementing legislation designed to ensure sustainable development and the protection of human health.

In line with this, the past few years have seen a growing adoption of regulations worldwide aimed at improving our relationship with the environment and promoting the responsible use and management of hazardous substances.

Latin America has followed this global trend, demonstrating an increased focus to regulating activities that may disrupt ecological balance or pose risks to human health. Notably, chemical regulations have become a central focus, reflecting the region's increasing awareness of the importance of chemical safety and environmental protection.

This whitepaper provides an overview of chemical regulatory developments across Latin America, with a particular focus on countries that have implemented the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS) and established chemical substance registration and inventory systems.

Key points discussed in this whitepaper include:

- REACH-inspired regulations across Latin American countries, modeled after the European Union's framework.
- Implementation of GHS requirements, including classification, labeling, safety data sheet obligations, and regulatory deadlines.
- Chemical substance registration and inventory systems, highlighting country-specific approaches and compliance considerations for businesses.



04. The Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

The GHS is an internationally recognized system for standardizing and harmonizing the classification and labeling of chemicals.

Its main objective is to ensure that information on chemical hazards is communicated clearly and consistently across countries, thereby protecting human health and the environment.

GHS achieves this by providing:

- Standardized classification criteria for physical, health, and environmental hazards.

- Uniform label elements, including pictograms, signal words, and hazard statements.
- Consistent safety data sheets (SDS) that provide detailed information on chemical properties, safe handling, and emergency measures.

By implementing GHS, countries enhance the clarity and accessibility of chemical hazard information, facilitating safer handling practices in workplaces, transport, and consumer products.

05. REACH-inspired Registration and Inventory Systems

In addition to GHS implementation, many Latin American countries are developing or have established chemical substance registration systems. These systems require manufacturers, importers, and sometimes distributors to register the chemicals they produce or import, providing authorities with essential information on chemical identity, hazards, uses, and exposure scenarios.

Chemical inventories, often maintained alongside registration systems, serve as comprehensive databases of substances authorized for use within a country. These tools:

- Promote regulatory transparency and traceability.
- Facilitate risk assessment and management by authorities.
- Help companies comply with national chemical regulations and international obligations.

Although only a few countries have adopted REACH-inspired systems, many have established regulations governing the management of chemical substances in restricted contexts. This whitepaper focuses on the countries that have implemented systems modeled after the EU framework.



06. Summary of Countries That Have Implemented the Globally Harmonized System (GHS)

Argentina: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals, Resolution 801/2015

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2015; Implementation: 15 April 2016 (substances), 1 January 2017 (mixtures).
- **Competent Authority:** Argentine Supervisory Body for Workplace Risks (SRT).
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 5.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: The specific requirements for Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and labels are established in the standards IRAM 41400 – Chemicals: Safety Data Sheet, Contents and Order of Sections and IRAM 41401 – Chemicals: Labeling.

Brazil: ABNT NBR 14725:2023 Chemical Products - Information on Safety, Health and Environment - General aspects of GHS, Classification, SDS and Labeling, Standard, Version 2:2025

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2023; Implementation: 4 July 2025.
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Labor and Employment, Ministry of Health.

- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 7.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: The new ABNT NBR 14725:2023 cancels and replaces ABNT NBR 14725-1:2009 (Terminology), ABNT NBR 14725-2:2019 (Hazard Classification System), ABNT NBR 14725-3:2017 (Labeling), and ABNT NBR 14725-4:2014 (Safety Data Sheet). It updates Brazil's implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) from UN GHS Revision 3 to Revision 7. Chemical products labeled under the 2017 version remain valid until their expiration date, so relabeling is not required.

Key changes include the renaming of Safety Data Sheets from "FISPQ" to "Ficha com Dados de Segurança (SDS)," requiring all SDSs to be updated; QR codes are now optional on labels for quick access to safety information; Section 1 of the SDS must include a 24/7 local emergency contact number; hazard classification is now fully aligned with GHS Revision 7, including new and revised hazard categories; and H/P statements have been revised for clarity and consistency.

Chile: Approving Regulation on the Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals, Decree No. 57, 2019; List of Substances Classification under GHS Supreme Decree No. 57/2019, Resolution No. 777/2021

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2021; Implementation: 9 February 2022 (substances for industrial use); 9 February 2023 (substances for non-industrial use); 9 February 2025 (mixtures for industrial use); 9 February 2027 (mixtures for non-industrial use).
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Health.
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 7 (with revisions).
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels, notification of hazardous substances.

Important to Know: Resolution No. 777/2021 establishes a mandatory classification list of approximately 4,500 substances, which is published in the Official Gazette. This list serves as a minimum reference for Chilean manufacturers and importers and provides key information for each substance, including its name, CAS number, hazard classification, specific concentration limits, M-factors, and Acute Toxicity Estimates (ATE values).

Colombia: Implementation of the Global System (GHS) of Harmonized Classification and Labeling of Chemical Products, Decree No. 1496/2018; Globally Harmonized System (GHS) of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals Products in the Workplace, Resolution No. 773, 2021

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2021; Implementation: 9 April 2023 (substances in the workplace); 9 April 2024 (mixtures in the workplace).
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Labor; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Environment.

- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 6.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: On 6 August 2018, Colombia adopted Decree No. 1496, which introduced the implementation of GHS Revision 6 for substances and mixtures meeting at least one GHS hazard classification. The decree assigned the relevant ministries (Health, Labor, Agriculture, Transport, and Industry) the responsibility of setting implementation timelines.

Subsequently, on 7 April 2021, the Ministry of Health and Ministry of Labor issued Resolution No. 773, enforcing GHS Rev. 6 specifically in the workplace. This resolution requires employers to classify chemicals and communicate hazards using labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) to protect workers' health and safety. Labels must be in Spanish and include: product and supplier identification, hazard pictograms, signal words, and hazard and precautionary statements. Even chemicals classified as non-hazardous must display basic product and supplier information.

Costa Rica: Approving Technical Regulation, RTCR 481:2015 on Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals and Products, Decree No. 40457-S, 2017; Approving Technical Regulation on Registration, Importation, and Control of Hazardous Chemical Products, RTCR 478:2015, Decree 40705-S, 2017

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2017
 - RTCR 481:2015 entered into force on 30 Dec 2017, with a transitional period until 30 Dec 2022 allowing the continued use of existing labels.
 - RTCR 478:2015 entered into force on 2 May 2018, requiring renewal of registrations and updated SDSs based on the

following timelines for products previously registered/notified:

- Registered/notified between 6 Oct 1999 – 30 Dec 2005: 2 Nov 2019.
- Registered/notified between 1 Jan 2006 – 31 Dec 2008: 2 Nov 2020.
- Registered/notified between 1 Jan 2009 – 31 Dec 2011: 2 Nov 2021.
- Registered/notified between Jan 2012 – date of entry into force: 2 Nov 2023.
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Health.
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 6.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels, registration of hazardous substances with the Ministry of Health.

Important to Know: Executive Decree No. 40705-S requires that all hazardous chemicals that are manufactured, imported, stored, distributed, sold, used, or transported must be registered, classified according to GHS Rev. 6, and accompanied by a Safety Data Sheet (SDS). Executive Decree No. 40457-S and RTCR 481:2015 set GHS-based labelling requirements, with specific exemptions outlined in Article 1, Item 2 (Scope).

Ecuador: Transport, Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials Requirements, 2nd Revision, Standard NTE INEN 2266:2013; Approving Technical Regulation on Transportation, Storage and Handling of Hazardous Materials, RTE INEN 078, Resolution No. 13067, 2013

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2013; Implementation: 1 February 2018 (NTE INEN 2266:2013).
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Environment.

- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 1.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: Ecuador regulates the transport, storage, and handling of hazardous materials through the national standard NTE INEN 2266:2013, which references the first revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS Rev. 1). This standard became mandatory with the adoption of Technical Regulation RTE INEN 078 via Resolution No. 13067 in April 2013. Although initially scheduled for earlier enforcement, its implementation was postponed until 1 February 2018. The regulation primarily governs GHS compliance for hazardous materials in transit and storage, requiring 16-section Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) and GHS-compliant labels in Spanish.

El Salvador: Adopting the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), Executive Decree No. 1, 2025

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2025; Implementation/mandatory compliance: 6 February 2028.
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 6.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: In accordance with Decree No.1, manufacturers, importers, formulators, and distributors of chemical products are responsible for classifying hazards and preparing the corresponding labels and safety data sheets, and must comply with the following:

- Labels must include required GHS elements and be adapted to the type of packaging and intended use (transport, workplace, or end-user).
- Additional hazard or usage information may be included as long as it does not contradict or undermine the standardized GHS

data or reduce protection for health and the environment.

- Safety data sheets must follow the format outlined in Annex 4 of the GHS and be available in Spanish.
- The responsible parties must provide technical and scientific documentation to authorities upon request and update labels and SDSs immediately when new hazard information becomes available.
- At a minimum, labels and SDSs must be reviewed every five years.

Mexico: Harmonized System for Identification and Communication of Hazards and Risks from Hazardous Chemicals in the Workplace, Standard, NOM-018-STPS-2015

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2015; Implementation: 9 October 2018.
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 5.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: Standard NOM-018-STPS-2015 was published on October 9, 2015, and came into effect on October 9, 2018. Until then, the previous standard, NOM-018-STPS-2000, remained in force. In addition, a voluntary standard for GHS classification and labeling, NMX-R-019-SCFI-2011, has been in place since 2011.

Peru: Approval of the Law on the Integral Management of Chemical Substances, Decree 1570, 2023; Regulation on the Integral Management of Chemical Substances, Draft Supreme Decree, Resolution No. 214-2024-MINAM

- Implementation dates: Published: 2023; Implementation: Pending
 - Draft Supreme Decree on the Regulation on the Integral Management of Chemical Substances

pending approval. Proposed Compliance Deadlines:

- Manufacturers and/or importers of chemical substances with hazard classifications matching the anticipated hazard classification list must request evaluation of hazard classification, labeling, and SDS 1 year after the entry into force.
- Manufacturers and/or importers of chemical substances with hazard classifications different from the anticipated classification list must request evaluation 18 months after the entry into force.
- Manufacturers and/or importers of hazardous chemical substances not included in the anticipated classification list, as well as non-hazardous substances, must request evaluation 2 years after the entry into force.
- Manufacturers and/or importers of new chemical substances not previously submitted for evaluation must request evaluation 3 years after the entry

into force, prior to commercialization.

- Registration in RENASQ will take effect from the 3rd year after the entry into force of the regulation.
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Environment (MINAM).
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 6 (pending approval).
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels, manufacturers and importers must submit requests to MINAM for the evaluation and approval of hazard classification, labeling, and SDS, registration of hazardous chemicals in the National Register of Chemical Substances (RENASQ).

Important to Know: Legislative Decree No. 1570 (2023) establishes Peru's national framework for the integral management of chemical substances, setting obligations for hazard classification, labeling, and safety data sheets (SDSs) in line with the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS). The decree also introduces a registration system for substances placed on the market and notification requirements for hazardous substances.

The Draft Supreme Decree (2024), currently pending approval, specifies technical requirements for classification, labeling, and SDSs, mandating 16-section SDSs and GHS-compliant labels in Spanish covering workplace, transport, and consumer chemicals in accordance with GHS Rev. 6. It includes provisions for updating hazard information and exemptions for certain products. Manufacturers and importers must request evaluation and approval of the hazard classification, labeling, and SDS for their substances within specified deadlines, progressively covering substances according to their hazard classification and novelty.

Final implementation deadlines and detailed

procedural requirements will be established upon approval of the Draft Supreme Decree.

Uruguay: Protection of Health and Safety of Workers from Chemical Risks, Decree 307/009; Decree 346/2011 amending Decree 307/009

- **Implementation dates:** Published: 2009. Implementation: 31 December 2012 (chemical substances), 31 December 2017 (mixtures or chemical products).
- **Competent Authority:** Ministry of Environment.
- **GHS Rev. adopted:** GHS Rev. 4.
- **Requirements:** 16-section SDSs, GHS labels.

Important to Know: Uruguay implemented Decree 307/009 to protect workers' health and safety from chemical risks, requiring that labels and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) comply with UN GHS Revision 4. Decree 346/011 later amended this regulation, extending the compliance deadlines to 31 December 2012 for pure substances and 31 December 2017 for mixtures.



07. Summary of Countries That Have Established REACH-like Registration and Inventory Systems

Brazil: Establishing a National Inventory of Industrial Chemical Substances, Law No. 15022, 2024

About the Regulation: Firstly proposed in 2019, Brazil has finally published its long-awaited regulation establishing a National Inventory of Industrial Chemical Substances in November 2024, joining the countries with REACH-like regulations in the region.

The Brazilian regulation establishes that manufacturers and importers of chemical substances shall have specific responsibilities, including registering substances in the National Inventory, providing technical data and safety data sheets when requested, updating information whenever there are relevant changes, and complying with risk management measures established by the competent authorities.

Likewise, the regulation provides for the creation of two specialized committees: the Technical Committee for the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and the Deliberative Committee on Chemical Substances. These committees will be responsible for conducting risk assessments based on both national and international studies.

The law also requires public authorities to regulate its provisions within 180 days of publication and to develop the necessary computer systems to implement the National Inventory of Chemical Substances within 3 years. Regarding the first requirement, Brazil launched a public consultation on a Draft Decree to regulate Law No. 15022 in May 2025. The proposal was structured to address the implementation steps outlined in the law:

- Registration of chemical substances produced or imported into Brazil;
- Prioritization of chemical substances for risk assessment;
- Risk assessment of impacts on health and the environment, and definition of risk management measures;
- Implementation of risk management measures.

The consultation was suspended after only a few days of being open for comments and has not yet resumed. However, the Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change has announced that when the process restarts, the deadline for submitting contributions will be extended to 60 days.

What to Register: Chemical substances (either on their own or as components of mixtures) if their annual production or import volume reaches 1 ton or more, based on the average of the last 3 years. The registration of substances that do not meet these criteria is optional.

When to Register: The full implementation of Law No. 15022 is still pending approval. However, companies are expected to have a period of 3 years once the system for registry is operative to submit their information to create the National Inventory.

How to Register: The full implementation of Law No. 15022 is still pending approval. However, the regulation sets a 3-year deadline for developing the computer system for the registry.

Chile: Regulation on the Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Hazardous Chemicals, Decree No. 57, 2019

About the Regulation: In 2019, Chile was the first country to adopt a REACH-inspired regulation in Latin America for the control of hazardous chemicals. Since 2024, the country has been fully operating an online system for the registration of covered substances, and has released the first list of hazardous substances for industrial use under this regime in early 2025.

The Decree sets out the rules for classifying, labeling, and reporting chemical substances and mixtures, following the UN's Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Its goal is to protect human health and the environment by making sure manufacturers and importers follow consistent safety guidelines when handling, transporting, or using hazardous chemicals.

What to Register: Any hazardous substances, as well as hazardous substances contained in mixtures, when manufactured or imported in quantities equal to or greater than 1 ton per year. The following exceptions apply:

- Nuclear substances;
- Pharmaceutical products for human and veterinary use;
- Food products for human and animal consumption;
- Cosmetics;
- Pesticide residues in food;
- Hazardous waste;
- Articles that contain dangerous substances or mixtures.

When to Register: Decree No. 57 of 2019 established a phased implementation schedule based on the type of substance with registration periods running between 9 February and 30 August. These periods were set for industrial-use substances in 2024 and for non-industrial-use substances in 2025. Subsequent periods will run from 9 February 2027 to 30 August 2027 for mixtures for industrial use and from 9 February 2029 to 30 August 2029 for mixtures for non-industrial use.

Notifications must be submitted with respect to the substances manufactured and/or imported every two years, with a deadline of August 30.

How to Register: Companies must register using the [Chemical Substances Notification Platform](#).

Important to Know: Any substance manufactured for the first time for industrial use is considered a new substance and must be notified before it can be marketed. The Ministry of Health will issue a resolution specifying how new substances are identified. No new industrial-use substances may be sold or used without prior notification and receiving a notification number from the Authority.

Colombia: Integral Management of Chemical Substances for Industrial Use, Decree No. 1630, 2021

About the Regulation: Approved in 2021, this Decree established the Industrial Use Chemical Substances Program in Colombia. Its purpose is to protect human health and the environment from the adverse effects of industrial chemical substances by using a systematic approach based on four management tools:

- The first is the National Inventory of Industrial Use Chemical Substances (SQUI), a database that records information on chemicals manufactured or imported into the country.
- The second is a prioritization tool that analyzes this inventory to determine which substances should undergo further evaluation.
- The third and fourth tools are the risk assessment and risk management programs, which require producers to identify, evaluate, and reduce the risks associated with the handling of these substances.

Similarly to other REACH-inspired regulations, Decree No. 1630 provides for requirements on registration, labeling, reporting and risk management.

What to Register: Any substance classified as hazardous under the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) must be registered if it is manufactured or imported in quantities greater than 100 kilograms per year. Substances manufactured or imported in quantities below this threshold may be reported voluntarily. Additionally, certain substances are exempt from registration, as specified in the Decree.

Information to be submitted include identified uses of the substance, hazard classification and annual import/export quantities.

When to Register: The deadline for the first inventory ended on 30 May 2025, by which time information from the years 2021, 2022, and 2023 should have been submitted. After this deadline, annual quantities and any necessary updates must be reported by September of each year.

Starting 31 May 2025, any substance that meets the requirements of Decree 1630 of 2021 and is not yet included in the inventory must be registered within 6 months of exceeding the annual threshold of 100 kg.

How to Register: Companies must register substances using the INSQUI system through the [SICAL portal](#).

Important to Know: Industrial chemicals that are not registered by the deadline will be treated as new substances and will face stricter data requirements for registration. Additionally, foreign manufacturers cannot register chemicals directly; the local importer must handle the registration process.

Peru: Law on the Integral Management of Chemical Substances, Decree No. 1570, 2023

About the Regulation: Approved in 2023, Decree No. 1570 established the framework for a chemical management system and set up the National Registry of Chemical Substances (RENASQ). Its purpose is to ensure the safe handling of chemicals and to protect the environment and human health from potential risks associated with certain substances. Along with requirements on registration, classification, labeling and packaging, this Decree announced a series of future legislative instruments necessary for the application of Peru-REACH.

In line with this, in July 2024, the Peruvian Ministry of Environment proposed a Draft Supreme Decree with the purpose to establish and regulate the mechanisms for the proper management of chemical substances.

The draft regulation requires manufacturers and importers to register hazardous substances in accordance with the 6th revision of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS 6). Additionally, it includes an "anticipated chemical hazard classification" list comprising over 4,000 substances. The consultation period for this initiative has concluded, and to date, no further updates have been provided.

What to Register: Chemical substances and mixtures that are manufactured or imported into Peru. The following exceptions apply:

- Natural and artificial radioactive substances;
- Substances that are in customs transit and international customs transit, destined abroad;
- Substances in the process of investigation/research prior to placement on the market;
- Substances which constitute samples of no commercial value;
- Substances from a chemical reaction that occurs unintentionally;
- Non-isolated intermediates;
- Substances existing in nature provided they have not been chemically modified;
- Impurities;
- Substances contained in articles;
- Medical devices for human and/or veterinary use;
- Pharmaceutical products for human and/or veterinary use;
- Substances in the finished product stage;
- Chemical pesticides for agricultural use, fertilizers and similar.

When to Register: The full implementation of Decree No. 1570 is still pending approval. However, under the proposed regulation to implement the decree, registration deadlines will vary based on the substance classification. Registration in RENASQ will commence 3 years after the regulation comes into force. From that point, companies must:

- Register substances on the anticipated list within 1 year.
- Register substances on the list with different hazard classifications or newly identified hazards within 18 months.
- Register non-hazardous substances or those not on the anticipated list within 2 years.
- Submit reports for "new" substances not yet registered in RENASQ within 3 years.

After this 3-year period, all companies shall be required to submit annual reports to the RENASQ system detailing the volume of covered substances they manufacture or import into Peru.

How to Register: The full implementation of Decree No. 1570 is still pending approval. However, manufacturers and importers shall be responsible for registering substances with the Ministry of Environment (MINAM). The launch of the National Registry of Chemical Substances (RENASQ) is expected in 2026.

08. Overview of Countries That Have Implemented the GHS and REACH-like Systems

To better understand how Latin American countries are legally managing chemical substances, the following table summarizes which countries have adopted such systems to date.

COUNTRY	HAS IMPLEMENTED THE GLOBALLY HARMONIZED SYSTEM (GHS)?	HAS ESTABLISHED REACH-LIKE REGISTRATION AND INVENTORY SYSTEMS?
ARGENTINA	YES	NO
BOLIVIA	NO	NO
BRAZIL	YES	YES
CHILE	YES	YES
COLOMBIA	YES	YES
COSTA RICA	YES	NO
CUBA	NO	NO
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	NO	NO
ECUADOR	YES	NO
EL SALVADOR	YES	NO
GUATEMALA	NO	NO
GUYANA	NO	NO
HONDURAS	NO	NO
MEXICO	YES	NO
NICARAGUA	NO	NO
PANAMA	NO	NO
PARAGUAY	NO	NO
PERU	YES	YES
PUERTO RICO	NO	NO
URUGUAY	YES	NO
VENEZUELA	NO	NO

09. Overview of Countries That Have Implemented the GHS

To better understand how Latin American countries are legally managing chemical substances, the following table summarizes the legal requirements in countries that have implemented GHS.

COUNTRY	REGULATION	GHS REV. ADOPTED	REQUIREMENTS
ARGENTINA	Resolution 801/2015	GHS Rev. 5	16-section SDSs GHS labels
BRAZIL	ABNT NBR 14725:2023	GHS Rev. 7	16-section SDSs GHS labels
CHILE	Decree 57/2019 Resolution 777/2021	GHS Rev. 7 (with revisions)	16-section SDSs GHS labels Notification of hazardous substances
COLOMBIA	Decree 1496/2018 Resolution 773/2021	GHS Rev. 6	16-section SDSs GHS labels
COSTA RICA	Decree 40457-S/2017 Decree 40705-S/2017 RTCR 478:2015 RTCR 481:2015	GHS Rev. 6	16-section SDSs GHS labels Registration of hazardous substances with the Ministry of Health
ECUADOR	Resolution 13067/2013 NTE INEN 2266:2013 RTE INEN 078	GHS Rev. 1	16-section SDSs GHS labels
EL SALVADOR	Executive Decree 1/2025	GHS Rev. 6	16-section SDSs GHS labels
MEXICO	NOM-018-STPS-2015	GHS Rev. 5	16-section SDSs GHS labels
PERU	Decree 1570/2023 Resolution 214-2024-MINAM	GHS Rev. 6 (pending approval)	16-section SDSs GHS labels Manufacturers and importers must submit requests to MINAM for approval of hazard classification, labeling, SDS, and registration of hazardous chemicals in RENASQ
URUGUAY	Decree 307/2009 Decree 346/2011	GHS Rev. 4	16-section SDSs GHS labels

10. Overview of Countries That Have Implemented REACH-like Systems

To better understand how Latin American countries are legally managing chemical substances, the following table summarizes the legal requirements in countries that have implemented REACH-like systems.

COUNTRY	WHAT TO REGISTER	WHEN TO REGISTER
BRAZIL	Chemical substances if their annual production or import volume reaches 1 ton or more, based on the average of the last 3 years	The full implementation of Law No. 15022 is still pending approval However, companies are expected to have a period of 3 years to submit their information
CHILE	Any hazardous substances or those in mixtures manufactured or imported at 1 ton or more per year	Upcoming registration periods: Substances contained in industrial-use mixtures: February 9 to August 30, 2027 Substances contained in non-industrial-use mixtures: February 9 to August 30, 2029 Subsequent notifications must be submitted every two years, by August 30
COLOMBIA	Hazardous substances under the GHS, over 100 kg/year	After 30 May 2025, annual reports are due each September Substances exceeding 100 kg/year must be registered within 6 months of exceeding the annual threshold
PERU	Chemical substances and mixtures that are manufactured or imported into the country	The full implementation of Decree No. 1570 is still pending approval Registration deadlines will depend on the substance classification, with companies expected to have a minimum of 3 years until registration begins



11. Conclusion

Through the years, evidence has shown that certain chemical substances can resist physical, chemical, and biological breakdown, travel long distances, remain highly toxic, and accumulate in organisms, posing risks to both wildlife and human health.

Due to these properties, the use and management of chemicals have become a global concern, leading countries to implement stricter regulations.

In line with this, Latin American countries have made significant strides in developing chemical legislation, enacting laws and regulations to control hazardous substances, establish safety standards, and monitor chemical use. These efforts have included adopting international agreements, creating national inventories of chemicals, and implementing GHS rules, reflecting the region's commitment to protecting human health and the environment.

These regulatory frameworks represent significant milestones for the region, offering clearer guidance on chemical management while aligning national regulations with international standards.

Furthermore, the implementation of GHS rules and REACH-inspired systems reflects the global trend toward a unified approach, which can enhance protection for humans and the environment while providing a

clearer path for multinational companies when handling chemical substances.

It is anticipated that more Latin American countries will follow the lead of Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru by adopting regulations modeled on REACH. The signing of the Escazú Agreement by several countries in the region underscores their commitment to transparency and environmental governance, fostering a favorable environment for the implementation of stricter regulations. Additionally, the rising demand for compliance with international chemical safety standards, particularly from multinational companies, motivates countries to align their regulations more closely with REACH.

As Latin America continues to advance its chemical regulatory frameworks, companies operating in the region must stay informed to ensure compliance, mitigate risks, and contribute to sustainable development. Want to stay on top of global chemical regulatory developments across [GHS](#), [PFAS](#) and more? [Start a conversation](#) with us today!

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CUSTOMERS WORLDWIDE

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COUNTRIES COVERED

100,000+

REGULATIONS