

IMEC

Global Scan

January-June 2025

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Methodology

In this Global Scan, logos has identified relevant information on legislative actions and upcoming policy trends on chemicals and chemical policy across Tier I and Tier II countries:

- Tier I: US, Canada, Australia, New Zealand
- Tier II: China, Japan, South Korea, Brazil, Malaysia

We are constantly working towards covering as many countries and topics as possible, not least through the support of MIAs and ICOMIA's Environmental and Technical Consultants. If you wish to share any additional information to be included in the Global Scan, please share it with roberto.gimenez@logos-pa.com.

Tier I countries





United States

PFAS: EPA adds nine PFAS to toxic release inventory

On 3 January, EPA announced the automatic addition of nine PFAS to the Toxics Release Inventory (TRI). For reporting year 2025, reporting is required for these 9 substances, and the reporting form is due by 1 July 2026.

The substances added are:

- Ammonium perfluorodecanoate (PFDA NH₄) (3108-42-7)
- Sodium perfluorodecanoate (PFDA-Na) (3830-45-3)
- Perfluoro-3-methoxypropanoic acid (377-73-1)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate acid (27619-97-2)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate anion (425670-75-3)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate potassium salt (59587-38-1)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate ammonium salt (59587-39-2)
- 6:2 Fluorotelomer sulfonate sodium salt (27619-94-9)
- Acetic acid, [(γ-ω-perfluoro-C8-10-alkyl)thio] derivs., Bu esters (3030471-22-5)

Timeline: After being delayed due to regulatory review on 20 January, the rule officially took effect on 21 March 2025.

Relevance: The TRI reporting requirements apply to specific industry sectors and federal facilities that manufacture, process or otherwise use TRI listed chemicals including PFAS above threshold quantities. The industry could be affected in several ways depending on the materials and processes use. PFAS might sometimes be used in coatings, sealants and fire-resistant materials. Also, manufacturers using these substances in quantities above TRI thresholds must now track and report their usage and releases.

You can find the rule [here](#).



United States

PFAS: Minnesota clarifies reporting rules on intentionally added PFAS in products

On 11 April 2025, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) issued a rule proposal to provide clarifications on the details of reporting information regarding PFAS in products. The new rules aim to clarify the existing PFAS Reporting Rules (Min.Stat 166.943). The proposed rule details how the MPCA will require manufacturers to report on products containing intentionally added per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).

Timeline: Public comments were accepted until 21 May 2025, and a public hearing was held on 22 May. The MPCA may revise the proposed rules based on the industry feedback. To be adopted and legally binding, the proposed rules must now be formally adopted through the Minnesota's rulemaking process. If adopted, manufacturers of a product that contains intentionally added PFAS will have to submit a report on or before 1 January 2026 which should include a brief description of the product, specific PFAS used in the product, function of PFAS in the product, PFAS concentration, manufacturer information, authorised representatives and numeral product code.

Relevance: The industry is directly impacted if it manufactures or sells products in Minnesota that contain PFAS for example for waterproof textiles, fire suppression systems and lubricants.

You can find the proposal [here](#).



United States

PFAS: EPA unveils Action Plan to combat PFAS contamination

The [PFAS Action Plan](#) (2019) was the first federal effort to address PFAS contamination and is aligned with EPA's broader "Powering the Great American Comeback" initiative launched in February 2025. On 28 April 2025, EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin announced new suites of actions to address PFAS contamination under the PFAS Action Plan.

The measures announced are:

- The designation of an agency lead for PFAS.
- The creation of an effluent limitation guidelines (ELGs) for certain PFAS to reduce discharges to waterways including upstream of drinking water systems.
- Initiatives to engage with Congress and industry to establish a clear framework to ensure that polluters pay and passive receivers are protected.

Additionally, on 14 May 2025, the EPA confirmed it will maintain the maximum contaminant levels for PFOA and PFOS in drinking water as established in the April 2024 final rule.

Timeline: A series of measures was proposed in April 2025, but the EPA has made it clear that these actions are not the final steps. Additional initiatives are expected as part of an ongoing effort to address PFAS contamination.

Relevance: PFAS might be present in a wide array of products, including cleaning products, lubricants, fire suppression foams, gel coats, anti-fouling paints, sealants and composites, among others.

You can find more details about the measures [here](#).



United States

PFAS: Main adopts new rules for product containing intentionally added PFAS

[Maine's PFAS Act](#), introduced in 2021 and amended in 2023 and 2024, prohibits the sale of any product containing intentionally added PFAS starting on 1 January 2030 unless the product is classified as a Currently Unavoidable Use (CUUs).

In April 2025, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) finalised [Chapter 90](#), which aims to enforce the phase-out of products containing intentionally added PFAS and provides detailed guidance on implementing the State's PFAS Act. It introduces provisions for identifying and managing CUUs and exemptions where PFAS use is still considered necessary due to the lack of viable alternatives.

Chapter 90 clarifies the requirements for notifications, exemptions, fees, certificate of conformity, and information required for submitting a proposal for CUU determination.

Chapter 90 also includes a list of product categories exempted from the sales prohibitions. Therefore, the PFAS ban now exempts:

- Products where federal law governs PFAS content in a way that pre-empts state authority
- Packages or packaging, unless the package itself is the product
- Used products or product components

Timeline: Starting from spring 2025, manufacturers may submit CUU proposals to the DEP for implementation of 2026 sales prohibitions. The CUU rulemaking process is expected to take place in summer/autumn 2025. The manufacturers can register for CUU products in autumn/winter 2025.

In 2023, sales prohibitions began for certain product categories and a second phase of prohibitions will begin in 2026 for additional categories. On 1 January 2030, products with intentionally added PFAS will be fully banned unless exempted as CUUs.

Relevance: Manufacturers must report products containing intentionally added PFAS to the DEP. The product restrictions could affect marine coatings and sealants, ropes and textiles used in sails/covers, lubricants and cleaning agents and protective gear, among others.



United States

PFAS: Boat wax ban enacted in New Hampshire

On 14 May 2025, the Governor of New Hampshire signed a [bill](#) on prohibiting the sale of ski, boat and board waxes that contain intentionally added PFAS.

The following products are exempted from the ban:

- Products made at least with 85% of recycled content
- Products manufactured prior to the ban
- Replacement parts for products manufactured prior to the ban

Timeline: This new act will take effect on 13 July 2025.

Relevance: Many boat waxes and polishes contain PFAS due to their water-repellent and durability-enhancing properties. This ban directly affects the availability and legality of such products in the market.



United States

Deca-BDE and PIP (3:1): EPA publishes final rule on Deca-BDE amending TSCA rules

On 21 January 2025, a [final rule](#) on Deca-BDE and PIP (3:1) published by the EPA on 19 November 2024 came into effect. The rule amends the existing regulations related to Deca-BDE and PIP (3:1) (TSCA Section 6, Subpart E of 40 CFR 751). TSCA section 6 gives EPA the authority to regulate chemical substances that pose an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment. Therefore, it allows the EPA to ban or restrict chemicals and to set workplace safety standards. 40 CFR Part 751 contains the implementing Regulation for TSCA Section 6 and is covering DECA-BDE and PIP(3:1).

On Deca-BDE, the revision:

- Requires the use of personal protective equipment (PPE) during certain activities involving Deca-BDE.
- Prohibits the releases to water during manufacturing, processing, and distribution in commerce of Deca-BDE and Deca-BDE containing products.
- Extends the compliance date for the phase-out of processing and distribution in commerce of Deca-BDE-containing wire and cable insulation for nuclear power generation facilities.
- Requires export notification for Deca-BDE containing wire and cable for nuclear power generation facilities.
- Allows for unintentional amounts of Deca-BDE present in products and articles at concentrations less than 0.1% by weight.
- Extends record keeping from 3 years to 5 years.

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United States

Deca-BDE and PIP(3:1): EPA publishes final rule on Deca-BDE amending TSCA rules

On PIP (3:1), the revision:

- Requires the use of PPE for domestic manufacturing and processing of PIP (3:1) and certain PIP (3:1)-containing products and articles.
- Finalises phaseouts on processing and distribution for certain uses.
- Excludes from the prohibitions on processing and distribution in commerce of PIP (3:1) for use in wire harnesses and electric circuit boards and for the processing and distribution in commerce of such PIP (3:1)-containing harnesses and circuit boards.
- Allows for distribution in commerce of new and replacement parts containing PIP(3:1).
- Allows unintentional amounts of PIP (3:1) present in products and articles at concentrations less than 0.1% by weight.
- Extends record keeping from 3 years to 5 years .

Timeline: The new rules came into effect on 21 January 2025.

Relevance: Deca-BDE may be present in plastic components, wire insulation, and marine electronics. PIP (3:1) is commonly used in wire harnesses, circuit boards, and flame-retardant materials found in boats and marine equipment.



United States

Formaldehyde: EPA finds that formaldehyde poses unreasonable risk to human health

On 2 January 2025, EPA released a final risk [evaluation](#) for formaldehyde conducted under the TSCA. EPA has concluded that formaldehyde presents an unreasonable risk of injury to human health especially for workers and consumers. EPA risk evaluation focused on formaldehyde sources involved in the manufacturing, processing, distribution and disposal of formaldehyde and formaldehyde-containing products and articles that are subject to TSCA that might include plastics, paints, adhesives and sealants.

Timeline: In accordance with the TSCA, when the EPA determines that a chemical presents an unreasonable risk to human health or the environment, it is legally required to eliminate that risk. Thus, the EPA will initiate the risk management process and intends to propose a rule under TSCA Section 6 to address the identified risks associated with PFAS.

Relevance. The substance might be used in a variety of products and processes including composite materials (fiberglass resins used in boat hulls), adhesive and sealants, coatings and varnishes and engineering wood products (cabins).



United States

Trichloroethylene (TCE): Final EPA rule postponed until August 2025

Under the TSCA, amended in 2016 to strengthen the EPA's Authority, the agency conducted a risk evaluation of TCE and concluded that it presents an unreasonable risk to human health under most conditions for use on. On 17 December 2024, the EPA issued a final rule under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) to ban the manufacture, import, processing, and distribution of TCE for all uses. The rule was scheduled to take effect on 16 January 2025 with key prohibitions starting to apply on 17 March and on 16 June 2025. This marked one of the most comprehensive chemical bans under the amended TSCA. However, the rule has faced significant legal and political challenges:

- Industry groups argue that the ban is overly broad
- Legal challenges have led to multiple court-ordered stays
- Congressional republicans introduced a resolution to overturn the rule under the Congressional Review Act
- The EPA has postponed the rule's effective date multiple times to allow judicial review.

Timeline:

- On 13 and 16 January 2025: On 13 January, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals granted a motion to temporarily stay the effective date of the EPA's final rule on TCE. Shortly after, on 16 January, the Third Circuit Court of Appeals issued an order maintaining the administrative stay of the rule's effective date, pending further court action.
- On 22 January 2025: Congressional hearing criticizes EPA's approach and [resolution](#) introduced by Republican Harshbager and Miller-Meek to nullify the EPA's final rule.
- On 28 January: EPA [postponed](#) the rule's effective date to 21 March 2025 to allow court review
- On 2 April 2025: EPA [announced](#) 90-day delay of all provisions until 20 June
- On 18 June 2025: EPA announced an additional [postponement](#) of certain requirements under the rule now expected to take effect on 19 August 2025.

Relevance: TCE has historically been used in marine maintenance and repair operations for degreasing metal parts, cleaning engines and mechanical components and surface reparation before painting and coating. Due to legal challenges, the rule's effective date has been delayed multiple times and advancements should be closely monitored.



United States

CSB: US administration proposes closing of US Chemical Safety Board

On 30 May 2025, the US government has [proposed](#) to close the US Chemicals Safety and Hazard Investigation Board (CSB), an independent federal agency responsible for investigating chemicals accidents and issuing safety recommendations to prevent future accidents.

According to the administration, the CSB's functions overlap with those of the EPA and the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). Officials argue that the CSB produces unsolicited reports on the chemical industry and recommends policies beyond its statutory authority to implement or enforce.

However, the chemical industry has voiced concern over the proposal. Industry representatives emphasised that the CSB's investigations and recommendations have been a valuable resource, contributing significantly to safety improvements and informed decision-making across the sector.

Timeline: The government wants the agency's budget to be withdrawn by 30 September 2025, before the start of the new fiscal year.

Relevance: The proposed closure raises questions about regulatory oversight and industrial safety. While the CSB does not directly regulate or oversee the boating industry, its work can still have indirect implications for boating operations especially in areas involving marinas and fuelling stations and boat manufacturing and maintenance.



United States

Methylene chloride: EPA proposes extension of compliance deadlines for workplace safety requirements

In March 2019, the EPA issued a final rule prohibiting the manufacture (including import), processing, and distribution of methylene chloride for consumer paint and coating removal. This rule took full effect on 22 November 2019 after which all individuals and entities were banned from engaging in these activities for consumer use. In April 2024, the EPA finalised a [risk management rule](#) to address the unreasonable risks posed by methylene chloride. The rule includes the following key measures:

- A ban on the manufacture, processing, and distribution of methylene chloride for all consumer uses.
- A prohibition on most industrial and commercial uses, including applications such as paint and coating removal.
- The establishment of a Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP), which introduces stringent workplace safety requirements to ensure that, for the limited remaining uses, workers are not harmed by exposure to methylene chloride.

On 27 May 2025, the EPA [proposed](#) an extension of certain compliance deadlines for certain provisions under the final risk management rule for methylene chloride. Specifically, the proposal would grant an 18-month extension for compliance with the Workplace Chemical Protection Program (WCPP) requirements for non-federal laboratories.

Timeline: Comments on the proposal were accepted until 26 June 2025.

Relevance: The proposal to extend the compliance deadlines is particularly relevant for segments of the industry that rely on laboratory testing, chemicals handling or industrial maintenance processes.

You can find more details [here](#).



Canada

Melamine: Proposal to add melamine as a toxic substance to Part 2 of Schedule 1 of CEPA

On 24 January 2025, the Government of Canada [proposed](#) adding melamine to Part 2 of Schedule 1 of the CEPA. Substances listed in Part 2 are considered toxic under the CEPA and may be subject to targeted risks management measures.

Under the CEPA, the Ministers of Environment and Climate Change and of Health are responsible for assessing a substance to determine whether they pose risks to human health or the environment. If a substance is found to be toxic, the government may implement regulatory or non-regulatory actions to manage those risks.

Timeline:

- **25 January 2025- 26 March 2025:** A 60-day public consultation was held on both the Updated Human Health Risk Characterization Document and the Revised Risk Management Scope for melamine.
- **Post consultation:** The Government of Canada will publish a summary of response to public comments alongside the final assessment.
- Within 24 months of the recommendation to add melamine to Schedule 1, the government will publish a response to comments received on the proposed *Risk Management Approach*.
- **Proposed instruments:** Once published, these will be subject to a 60-days consultation period.
- Final instruments: the final risk management measures will be published no later than 18 months after the proposed instruments are released.

Relevance: Melamine is a substance that is part of certain organic flame retardants groups. Melamine has a wide variety of uses across industrial sectors. Globally, melamine is primarily used to manufacture plastics, coatings etc. Furthermore, melamine is used as a flame retardant often in combination with other substances.



Canada

PFAS: Canada plans nation-wide PFAS phase-out

On 5 March 2025, the Government of Canada released the final [State of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances \(PFAS\) Report](#) along with a proposed risk management approach. The Report concludes that the class of PFAS, excluding fluoropolymers, is toxic under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA), and outlines measures to address associated risks to human health and the environment.

Timeline: To support a transition away from PFAS, the Canadian government has proposed a three-phase risk management approach. Each phase targets specific uses of PFAS (excluding fluoropolymers) based on the availability of safer alternatives and the potential harm to human health and the environment.

Phase 1: Firefighting foams

Timeline: Consultation in Summer/fall 2025 with a proposed regulation in Spring 2027 for PFAS currently not regulated in firefighting foams

Phase 2: Consumer and not essential uses

Timeline: Following the publication of Phase's 1 proposed Regulation (2027) for uses of PFAS (excluding fluoropolymers) not essential for health, safety or environmental protection (paints, coatings, adhesives, and sealants)

Phase 3: Industrial and complex applications

Timeline: after phase 2 for PFAS (excluding fluoropolymers) used in applications where alternatives may not yet be feasible e.g transportation and military use.

For now, the proposed phase-out does not make immediate changes to the regulation of PFAS in Canada at this stage.

Relevance: The proposed phase out is relevant for the industry as PFAS are used in products due to their water and stain resistant properties including protective coatings (anti-fouling paints), sealants and adhesives, textiles (sails, covers and personal protective gear), firefighting foams.



Australia

New substances listed in the AIC

From January 2025 to June 2025, the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) updated the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) by adding several substances.

Timeline:

- 18 June 2025: various forms of oxazolo
- 19 May 2025: Ethanaminium (various)
- 8 May 2025: silicic acids (various)
- 28 April 2025: D-Glucopyranose, oligomeric, 2-ethylhexyl glycosides and 1-Tetradecene, homopolymer, hydrogenated (CAS No. 1857296-89-9)
- 15 April 2025: Carbamic acid
- 21 March 2025: forms of carbonic acids, phosphoric acids, benzenesulfonic, propenamide
- 25 February 2025: oxirane, fatty acid, 2-propenoic acid, poly, propanesulfonic
- 21 February: 1,3 isobenzofurandione
- 5 February: alkenes
- 28 January: siloxanes and silicones, 1-3 benzene dicarboxylic acid, propenoic acids, dioxane
- 8 January: Acetonitrile

Relevance: Many marine products like paints, sealants, and cleaners are regulated industrial chemicals. New inventory listings and simplified compliance steps may reduce administrative burden for importers and manufacturers using approved substances.



Australia

Fluorinated chemicals: Proposed new information requirements for companies introducing fluorinated chemicals

On 24 February 2025, the Australian government, through the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS), released proposed new information requirements for companies introducing designated fluorinated chemicals, and opened a consultation on the matter.

Currently, companies wishing to introduce a designated fluorinated chemicals that is not listed in the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC) must apply for assessment certificates. This certificate confirms that the chemical has undergone a safety review and is approved for use. However, the information requirements for these application have not been clearly outlined. To address this, AICIS is proposing to publish all required information upfront, in the application form and on the website, so applicants know exactly what to submit from the beginning.

Timeline: The consultation period opened in February 2025 and closed on 8 April 2025. The government will review public feedback and finalise the requirements before officially updating the application process.

Relevance: Fluorinated chemicals can be used in the industry for their properties such as water and stain resistance in marine coatings and sealants, durability and chemical resistance in boat hull treatments and surface treatments for ropes, sails and protective gear.

You can find more details [here](#).



Australia

PFAS: Australia launched a consultation on fluorinated chemicals (PFAS) data requirements

On 24 February 2025, the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) launched a [public consultation](#) to clarify the information requirements for assessment certificate applications involving certain PFAS chemicals, referred to as "designated fluorinated chemicals." These include long-chain PFAS similar to PFOS, PFOA, and PFHxS. The goal is to:

- Improve transparency by publishing the information requirements on the AICIS website.
- Include these requirements directly in the application form.
- Ensure that manufacturers and importers provide detailed data on toxicity, impurities, and degradation products.

Timeline: The public consultation was launched on 24 February 2025 and feedback could be submitted until 8 April 2025.

Relevance: PFAS chemicals have been used in marine and boating applications, including for water-repellent coatings for sails, ropes, and textiles, firefighting foams, lubricants and hydraulic fluids in marine engines, anti-fouling paints and surface treatments. This consultation is relevant because importers and manufacturers of boating product containing PFAS will need to comply with stricter data requirements.



Australia

NICNAS: Government proposes linking NICNAS assessment reports to AICIS Inventory entries

On 12 March 2025, the AICIS proposed to link historical NICNAS assessment reports directly to approximately 700 chemicals on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals. For each of these chemical records, the Australian government wants to add a link to its NICNAS report so that users can open the document directly from the Inventory. NICNAS reports aren't currently linked to any chemical record and users must find them on a website or search through a database. By adding the direct links to the report, it would be easier and faster for introducers and chemicals suppliers to find the information they need.

Timeline: On public consultation opened on 12 March 2025 and closed on 23 April 2025. The government is now reviewing feedback and if the proposal proceeds, it will add link to NICNAS report in mid-2025.

Relevance: This update is relevant as it directly affected the industry so it can legally introduce industrial chemicals used in marine products and operations.

You can find more details [here](#)



Australia

DBDPE and mercury: Australia notifies WTO of its intent to prohibit DBDPE, mercury and mercury compounds

On 8 May 2025, Australia [notified](#) the World Trade Organization (WTO) of its intent to prohibit the import, export, manufacture, and use of the following substances:

- Decabromodiphenyl ethane (DBDPE)
- Mercury and mercury compounds

These prohibitions are part of Australia's implementation of the Industrial Chemicals Environmental Management Standard (IChEMS). Their import, manufacture, use, and export will be prohibited in Australia, with exceptions for specific essential uses, unintentional trace contamination, research, environmentally sound disposal, and for articles in use prior to the standards' date of entry into force. The prohibitions also apply to mixtures and articles containing them.

Timeline: According to the notification, the adoption is expected on 31 July 2025. The restrictions and prohibitions for mercury and mercury compounds will become effective from 1 July 2026. The restrictions for DBDPE will come into effect on 1 January 2027.

Relevance: DBDPE is often used in marine electrical systems, insulation materials, and plastic components due to its flame-retardant properties. Mercury compounds have historically been used in marine paints, gauges, and switches.



Australia

SIR: Proposed changes to simplify specific information requirements (SIR) compliance for listed chemicals

On 29 May 2025, the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) announced upcoming [changes](#) aimed at simplifying compliance with SIR for businesses introducing chemicals already listed in the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC). SIRs are additional information obligations that apply to some listed chemicals. These might include keeping records of how the chemical is used, ensuring it is used only in approved way and keeping safety data and exposure control measures up to date.

AICIS is working to streamline how SIRs are communicated to businesses, making it easier to understand which information should be retained and providing clearer guidance on compliance. These proposed changes are based on feedback from the industry.

Timeline: The changes will be implemented on 25 July 2025.

Relevance: The industry uses a wide range of industrial chemicals in products. Many of these chemicals are already listed on the Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals meaning they can be used without a full risk assessment. However, SIR obligations can be complex and hard to interpret and if business overlook these requirements, they risk non-compliance which can lead to penalties or restrictions.



Australia

AICIS: Summary of public consultation results on proposed changes to the chemical categorisation guidelines and annual update process

Between 24 October and 5 December 2024, the Australian government asked for industry feedback on changes to the AICIS Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines (the Guidelines) for 2025 and on a proposal to annually update the Guidelines with set timeframes.

2025 Industrial Chemicals Categorisation Guidelines

- The 2025 Guidelines will be issued in September 2025.
- 116 new entries will be added to the list of chemicals with high hazard categorisations.
- No chemicals will be added to part 6 of the Guidelines meaning introducers will not need to check any additional esters are salts of the chemical lists.

Annual updates to the Guidelines:

- The updated version will be issued in September each year to coincide with the AICIS registration cycle.
- The updated version will include changes that have been consulted on publicly.
- The public consultation period on proposed change to the update on Guidelines will be in September-October of the year before the updated Guidelines come into effect.
- The final changes to the Guidelines will be announced 6 months in advance each year (February/March).

Timeline: After considering the feedback, the original proposals without changes will be implemented.

Relevance: the updated guidelines make it easier to navigate the assessment of substances and reduce the risk of non-compliance.

You can find more details [here](#)



New Zealand

Dechlorane Plus, UV-328, Methoxychlor: Prohibition enacted

From 19 March 2024 until September 2024, EPA launched a public consultation proposing to restrict three persistent organic pollutants (POPs) recently listed under the Stockholm Convention:

- Dechlorane Plus
- UV-328
- Methoxychlor

The proposal aligns New Zealand's chemical controls with international obligations and aims to prevent import, manufacture, or use of these substances without EPA approval. In November 2024, the consultation was reported to the Minister for Environment.

On 10 March 2025, the EPA officially received the Cabinet's [approval](#) to amend the HSNO Act adding the three listed chemicals to Schedule 2A. As a result, the manufacture, importation, use, and storage of these substances are prohibited in New Zealand, with exemptions specified in Schedule 2A of HSNO Act.

Timeline: The Decision was taken on 10 March 2025.

Relevance: These chemicals can be found in boating-related materials, like flame retardants in sealants, adhesives and UV stabilisers in marine coatings and plastics. New Zealand importers, manufacturers, and marine product suppliers must now ensure any products containing these substances either:

- Fit within allowed specific exemptions or undergo EPA authorisation
- Phase out non-exempt use in compliance with Schedule 2A restrictions.

You can find more details [here](#).



New Zealand

GHS: End of transition period for labelling and packaging requirements for hazardous substances

In April 2021, the EPA adopted the 7th revised edition of the Globally Harmonised System (GHS 7) for classifying and labelling hazardous substances. Previously, substances were classified under the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act. To support this transition, the government provided a four-year compliance period for manufacturers and importers. This transitional period concluded on 30 April 2025, after which full compliance with GHS 7 became mandatory.

The adoption of GHS 7 introduces a more standardised and internationally recognised classification system, facilitating clearer communication of hazards.

Timeline: On 30 April 2025, the transitional period ended, and full compliance is now required. Therefore, hazardous substances must have updated labels and packaging that comply with GHS 7 standards. For instance, labels must include specific hazard pictograms, signal words, and precautionary statements.

Relevance: The boating industry frequently handles hazardous substances, including in fuels, paints, and cleaning agents. Importers and manufacturers of these substances must comply with the notices published in April 2021 and suppliers must make sure that the label, packaging and SDS for all hazardous substances do comply with these notices.

You can find more details [here](#).



New Zealand

Government proposes faster approval pathway for new chemicals

On 27 May 2025, the government [proposed](#) changes to the [HNSO](#) Act to streamline the approval process for new chemicals. The changes aims to simplify applications in particular for substances already approved and safely used overseas. They also introduce the possibility of temporary approvals under specific safety conditions.

Timeline: The proposed changes will proceed as the Agricultural and Horticultural Products Regulatory Review Omnibus Bill. There is no confirmed adoption date yet.

Relevance: The proposed regulatory changes could benefit the industry by streamlining the approval process, enabling faster access to new, safer, and more effective coatings and antifouling paints



New Zealand

Revised standards for lead in paint entered into force

On 19 August 2024, the EPA adopted [amendments](#) to several group standards to significantly reduce the allowable levels of lead impurities in paints. On 1 March 2025, these rules came into effect.

These are the key changes:

- Lead impurities in all paints covered by the Surface Coatings and Colourants Group Standards and Aerosols Group Standards must not exceed 90 ppm.
- Anti-rust paints using the Corrosion Inhibitors Group Standards now must also meet the 90 ppm lead impurity limits.
- Importers and manufacturers are required to hold test results or equivalent evidence demonstrating compliance with the new lead limits.

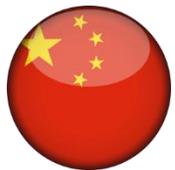
Timeline: These rules came into effect on 1 March 2025. From that date, the import or manufacture of non-compliant products is prohibited. However, products already in New Zealand may continue to be sold or used by importers, suppliers, retailers, and consumers. All non-compliant products must be safely disposed of by 1 September 2025 to ensure full compliance with the amended group standards.

Relevance: As the standard covers marine coatings, rust prevention and treatment spray, the new limits can impact the industry.

You can find more details [here](#).

Tier II countries





China

POPs/PFAS: Draft lists of long-chain PFCAs, PFOA and PFHxS, for control under Stockholm Convention

On 25 February 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment published draft lists of three groups of Persistent Organic Pollutants, to be controlled under the Stockholm Convention:

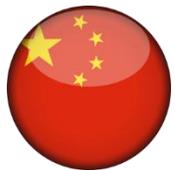
- Long-chain perfluorocarboxylic acids (PFCAs), their salts and related compounds.
- Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), its salts and related compounds.
- Perfluorohexane sulfonic acid (PFHxS), its salts and related compounds.

Under the 2001 Stockholm Convention, certain POPs must be eliminated or controlled. PFOA and PFHxS were added to Annex A (elimination category) in 2019 and 2023 respectively. PFCAs were recommended by the Convention's Review Committee to be added to Annex A (with the granting of exceptions) in 2024. In order to implement these actions on behalf of China, the Ministry published the three lists above, and asked for comments by 19 May 2025.

Timeline: Comments could be submitted until 19 May 2025.

Relevance: PFCAs, PFOA and PFHxS can have a variety of uses including industrial cleaning agents, textiles, water-resistant coatings, electronics, plating and firefighting foams.

You can find the Ministry's notice and the three draft lists [here](#) (in Chinese).



China

HazChem: Shanghai in the process of developing standard on QR code for HazChem registration system

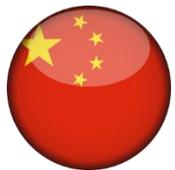
From 31 December 2024 to 31 January 2025, the Shanghai Municipal Market Supervision Administration opened a consultation on a revised draft version of the standard for its QR-based HazChem system. In 2022, HazChem 2.0 was introduced in China, through the policy "One Enterprise, One Chemical Product, One QR Code". This aims at having a centralised digital platform for registering hazardous chemicals, submitting SDSs and obtaining hazardous chemicals registration certificates.

Shanghai's draft standard, DB31/T 1250-XXXX specifies requirements for the HazChem traceability code, including more detailed requirements than Beijing's standard (DB11/T 2196-2023). The draft standard received no comments.

Timeline: Comments could be submitted until 31 January 2025. The finalisation of the standard is expected soon.

Relevance: Chemical producers and importers placing hazardous chemicals on the Shanghai market will have to first obtain the hazardous chemical safety code (NRCC QR code) via the national registration system and then submit it together with additional information to Shanghai's HazChem online registration system.

You can find more information [here](#) (in Chinese). The current 2020 standard can be found [here](#).



China

IECSC: 44 substances added to the Inventory

On 6 May 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment published Announcement No. 9 of 2025, adding 44 substances to the Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) and revising usage conditions for two existing entries.

Some of the 44 substances could be relevant to IMEC, including:

- Dodecanedioic acid, ammonium salt – intermediate in corrosion-resistant polyamides and lubricants.
- Triammonium citrate – used in cleaners, descalers, and water-based formulations.
- Methyl (2E)-2-(2-chloromethylphenyl)-3-methoxy-2-acrylate – could be used in coating resins or sealants.

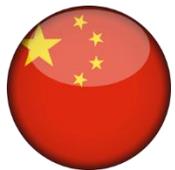
Furthermore, two substances have been subject to changes in permitted uses:

- Imidazolium, dialkyl-, branched alkylbenzenesulfonates – Permitted uses: Antistatic agent for resins.
- Dialkyl phosphate metal salt – Permitted uses: Automotive engine oil lubricant additives, gas engine oil lubricant additives.

Timeline: The Announcement entered into force upon its publication.

Relevance: Substances not listed in the IECSC are considered new substances and must therefore go through a costly and time-consuming registration processes.

You can find the list of substances [here](#).



China

Law on the Safety of Hazardous Chemicals: Revision ongoing

On 25 April 2025, Huang Haihua, spokesperson of the Legislative Affairs Commission of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, announced during a press conference that the draft Law on Hazardous Chemicals Safety has been formally included in the Standing Committee's 2025 Legislative Work Plan. The Law on Hazardous Chemicals Safety has been designated a priority for enactment.

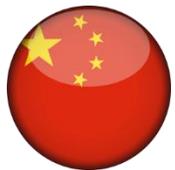
After its review by the Standing Committee in December 2024 (see press release [here](#)), the draft was published for public consultation until 23 January 2025, receiving 3500 submissions. The Legislative Affairs Commission will now review the public input and will continue the deliberations.

Timeline: Enactment of the law is expected at some point this year.

Relevance: The draft law sets provisions on planning, production, storage, use, trade, transport, registration, emergency response and legal liability related to hazardous chemicals, with a view to building a lifecycle regulatory framework. Some of the key provisions include:

- Personnel in hazardous chemical facilities must undergo training and competency assessments.
- Hazardous chemicals will be subject to electronic labelling and lifecycle digital monitoring.
- Producers and importers must provide accurate Safety Data Sheets and labels.
- There will be exemptions from registration for low-volume, low-emission chemicals during R&D and trial phases.
- Unauthorised handling of chemicals with undetermined hazardous properties will be prohibited.

You can find a press release on the press conference [here](#) (in Chinese).



China

Ecological and Environmental Code: Draft text on the table

During its session of 27-30 April 2025, the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress issued the first draft of the Ecological and Environmental Code, opening it up for public comments until 13 June. This new law intends to integrate various environmental laws, add emerging issues (such as climate change) and strengthen enforcement. Once implemented, the Code will repeal and replace 10 existing environmental laws that deal with pollution prevention and control.

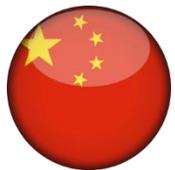
With regard to chemical substances, section 34 specifies four management systems to regulate pollution risks associated with the production, import, storage, transport, sale, use and disposal of chemical substances:

- Chemical substance pollution information survey system: Manufacturers, importers and processors of chemical substances will have to disclose information on properties and characteristics, quantities, uses and emissions of substances.
- Environmental risk management and control system for new pollutants: Certain new pollutants would be banned, restricted or subject to other control measures.
- Environmental management registration system for new chemical substances: Producers or importers will have to file a registration before manufacture or import.
- Import licencing system for chemical substances listed in the highly restricted import inventory.

Timeline: Comments could be submitted until 13 June. The draft act will advance through the legislative process throughout the year.

Relevance: The new Ecological and Environmental Code will strengthen China's regulatory framework for chemical management, replacing MEE Order No. 12. Businesses will have to comply with the resulting law.

You can find a press release on the topic [here](#) (in Chinese).



China

ODSs/HFCs: National Plan (2025-2030) issued

On 9 April 2025, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment issued China's National Plan for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (2025-2030). This strategy to reinforce the management of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) provides a framework for industry to align with international obligations by 2030.

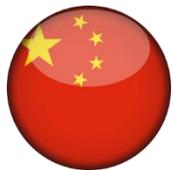
The Plan targets in particular HCFCs and HFCs, with reduction targets from 2025 and specific restrictions kicking in progressively between 1 January 2026 and 2030.

In more general terms, the nine categories of controlled substances listed in the Chinese Controlled ODS List are: chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), halon, carbon tetrachloride (CTC), methyl chloroform, hydrobromofluorocarbons, bromochloromethane, methyl bromide, hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs), and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Applications where these substances remain chemically unchanged and enter the atmosphere (e.g. refrigerants, foaming agents, solvents or fire suppressants) are subject to strict total quantity controls, and the production and use of these substances is prohibited.

Timeline: The Plan sets reduction quotas for HCFCs and HFCs from 2025 until 2030. In addition, restrictions on specific uses are introduced gradually from 1 January 2026 onwards.

Relevance: HCFCs and HFCs are commonly used as refrigerants, among other uses.

Your Ministry notice can be found [here](#), while the National Plan can be found [here](#) (in Chinese).



China

RoHS: New draft standard being developed

On 14 April 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology released draft standard GB 26572-XXXX, on Requirements for Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products, asking for comments by e-mail until 21 April.

So far, under China RoHS (Administrative Measure on the Control of Pollution Caused by Electronic Information Products), there were two recommended standards, GB/T 26572-2011 (Requirements for Concentration Limits for Certain Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products) and SJ/T 11364-2014 (Marking for Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electronic and Electrical Products). There were compliance issues due to the lack of legal enforceability of these standards. The new mandatory standard GB 26752-XXXX will consolidate and update the technical content of these recommended standards, officially replacing GB/T 26572-2011 and likely leading to the withdrawal of SJ/T 11364-2014.

Timeline: The draft standard proposes a two-year transition period before it comes into force (as well as a one-year grace period for products manufactured or imported before the implementation date). Adoption of the final standard is expected over the coming months.

Relevance: HCFCs and HFCs are commonly used as refrigerants, among other uses.

For background, China RoHS can be found [here](#) (in Chinese).



China

Coatings for consumer products: New standards issued

On 30 May 2025, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology issued two standards with regulatory limits on harmful substances used in coatings for consumer products:

- GB 30981.1-2025 Limit of Harmful Substances of Coating Materials – Part 1: Architectural Coatings
- GB 30981.2-2025 Limit of Harmful Substances of Coating Materials – Part 2: Industrial Coatings

Timeline: Both standards will be implemented on 1 June 2026.

Relevance: The second of these standards, GB 30981.2-2025, applies to industrial coatings, which can include protective coatings used in the marine sector. The standard sets mandatory limits on harmful substances such as volatile organic compounds, heavy metals or banned toxic ingredients.

Information on both standards can be found here (in Chinese):

- [GB 30981.1-2025](#)
- [GB 30981.2-2025](#)



Japan

PFOA: Ban through inclusion in CSCL Class I list

On 10 January 2025, the revised Class I (Specified Chemical Substances) list came into effect. This list, part of Japan's Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL), was amended in November 2024 to include PFOA-related compounds.

The manufacture, use and import of Class I substances (which are generally persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances) is prohibited, except for specific essential-use exemptions.

Timeline: The restriction applies from 10 January 2025.

Relevance: PFOA-related compounds, which are types of PFAS, can be used in a variety of products including surface coatings, sealants and gaskets, firefighting foams and others.

The Class I list can be found [here](#).



Japan

UV-328/Dechlorane Plus: Changes to Class I list

On 6 February 2025, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry issued a Notice which updates import customs clearance procedures for chemicals under the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL). Among other things, it updates the forms and documentation needed for importing chemicals.

The Notice also adds the following substances to the Class I list of substances that are restricted under the CSCL:

- UV-328
- Methoxychlor
- Dechlorane Plus

This is in line with Cabinet Order No. 382 of 13 December 2024 (see more information [here](#)), which prohibited the import of products containing UV-328 and Dechlorane Plus from 18 June 2025. The following products containing UV-328 are not permitted: lubricating oils; prepared additives for UV absorbers for plastics, paints and varnishes; adhesives, tapes and sealing fillers. The following products containing Dechlorane Plus are not permitted: lubricating oils; prepared additives for flame retardant for resins; parts of electronic equipment and electrical equipment; silicon rubber; adhesives and tape. This is in line with

Timeline: The updated import customs clearance procedure took effect on 18 February 2025. The regulatory classification updates took effect on 18 June 2025.

Relevance: These import procedures are relevant to all importers of chemical substances in Japan. Furthermore, UV-328 is used as a UV stabiliser in plastics, coatings, adhesives and rubber, while Dechlorane Plus is a chlorinated flame retardant used in electronics, cables, rubber, polymers, adhesives, paints and insulation materials.

The Notice can be found [here](#). Information on chemical import customs clearance procedures can be found [here](#).



Japan

ISHA: Revision planned in order to enhance delivery of SDSs

On 3 March 2025, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare notified the World Trade Organisation of draft revisions to the Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA), to enhance the delivery of Safety Data Sheets (SDSs) in order to improve the safety of employees when handling hazardous chemicals. The revision will include the following aspects

1. Establishing a punitive clause for cases of non-compliance of notification of hazard statements information (e.g. delivery of SDS), which is currently obligatory for those who transfer or provide chemical substances that could put an employee in danger or cause impairments of employee's health, pursuant to the ISHA.
2. Making it obligatory for transferors/providers to update safety information and notify users if something changes (e.g. chemical's hazard classification).
3. In cases of confidential business information, notification using an alternative name will be possible only if the substance has relatively low toxicity, and if information on the ingredients of the substance is kept, which should be provided to doctors and authorities upon request.

Timeline: Stakeholders were invited to submit comments until 2 May 2025. Scheduled enforcement dates would be:

- Within 5 years of adoption date for points 1 and 2 above.
- 1 April 2026 for point 3 above.

Relevance: Under the ISHA, the delivery of labels and SDSs for hazardous chemicals is obligatory.

The note submitted to the WTO can be found [here](#).



South Korea

K-REACH: Draft revision of K-REACH Enforcement Decree

On 24 January 2025, the Ministry of Environment issued two notices which implement the K-REACH law's revision, which was issued as Ordinance [No. 20232](#) of 6 February 2024.

Notice No. 2025-48 amends the K-REACH Enforcement Decree. The draft text was also [notified](#) to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on 13 February. The draft text includes the following changes:

- Toxic chemicals are now classified into three types based on hazards: acute toxic substances to human health, chronic toxic substances to human health, and ecological toxic substances. Designation criteria are defined.
- Establishment of a new expert sub-body of the Chemicals Evaluation Committee: the Hazard Assessment Committee.
- Broader scope of data that can be disclosed (use classification, registration type, and classification and labelling information, among other information), even when confidential business information protection is requested.
- Centralisation of work of different agencies into the Korea Environment Corporation (KECO).

Notice No. 2025-49, which amends the K-REACH Enforcement Rules. It introduces a comprehensive approach to enhancing the regulatory framework on chemical substances, ensuring better safety and compliance in environmental management.

Timeline: The changes to the K-REACH Enforcement Decree and Enforcement Rules will take effect on 7 August 2025.

Relevance: Changes to K-REACH may impact businesses that manufacture, import or use chemical substances in South Korea. Aspects like the redefinition of hazard classes, revised notification thresholds or broader disclosure rules could affect compliance procedures.

Notice No. 2025-48 can be found [here](#) (amendment to K-REACH Enforcement Rules at the bottom of the page). Notice No. 2025-49 can be found [here](#) (amendment to K-REACH Enforcement Rules at the bottom of the page).



South Korea

K-REACH: Self-reporting policy for violations under K-REACH

On 4 March 2025, the Ministry of Environment issued Announcement No. 2025-124, introducing a self-reporting policy for violations under K-REACH, which provides businesses with an 8-month grace period (28 February-27 October 2025) to submit relevant material. Exemptions from penalties will apply to violators who have reported their violations under K-REACH within that period. The policy aims to enhance SMEs' compliance with the legal obligations regarding chemical registration under K-REACH. After the voluntary reporting period ends, penalties will apply, and the Ministry will collaborate with local enforcement agencies to conduct intensive on-site inspections of chemical companies., focusing on those that did not report.

Timeline: The self-reporting grace period ends on 27 October 2025.

Relevance: Businesses should self-report if they have manufactured or imported chemicals into South Korea before 27 February 2025 but violated any of the K-REACH reporting obligations.

Announcement No. 2025-124 can be found [here](#).



South Korea

K-OSHA: List of new chemical substances published

On 27 March 2025, the Ministry of Employment and Labour issued Announcement No. 2025-162, making public the list of registered and assessed new chemical substances under Korean OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Act) in Q1 2025. It includes 72 new chemical substances (including their name, CAS number, hazards, annual quantity, and precautionary measures that must be taken to guarantee workers' health). Among the new substances, 32 have been found to possess hazards such as acute toxicity, skin corrosion/irritation, etc. (such as 2-Methylpiperazine or Propyl-1,3-cyclopentadiene).

Then, on 26 June 2025, the Ministry issued Announcement No. 2025-538, with the list of registered and assessed new chemical substances under K-OSHA in Q2 2025. The list includes 51 new chemical substances, among which 25 have been found to possess hazards such as acute toxicity, skin corrosion/irritation, etc. (including methyldichlorosilane or N,N-Dimethylphosphoramidic dichloride, among others).

Timeline: The Ministry of Employment and Labour periodically publishes the list of registered new chemical substances under K-OSHA, with the last update being Announcement No. 2024-500 of 23 December 2024 ([here](#)).

Relevance: Companies must strictly adhere to K-OSHA's control measures to ensure employees can understand the hazardous properties of chemicals and the protective requirements, to prevent occupational injuries.

Announcement No. 2025-162 can be found [here](#). Announcement No. 2025-538 can be found [here](#).



Brazil

PFAS: Bill to regulate PFAS advances through Congress

Bill PL 2726/2023, introduced in May 2023 by MP Juninho do Pneu, aims to regulate the use, monitoring and elimination of PFAS in Brazil. On 8 April 2025, the Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development (CMADS) in the Brazilian Congress issued a favourable report recommending the approval of the bill, with a substitute text proposed by MP Duda Salabert. Nonetheless, on 9 April 2025, the bill was taken off the Committee's agenda, and the discussed will have to be rescheduled. At the same time, other MPs have requested that the bill be assessed also by the Committee on Economic Development and the Committee on Industry, Commerce and Services.

Timeline: After the bill goes through the relevant parliamentary committees, it will proceed to a full chamber vote.

Relevance: If adopted, the law will impose PFAS reporting and reduction obligations on manufacturers and importers in Brazil. PFAS can be used for surface treatments, protective and non-stick coatings, firefighting foams, plating in electronics, lubricants and sealants, among others.

You can find the PFAS bill [here](#) (in Portuguese).



Brazil

Brazil REACH: Secondary legislation being adopted

On 13 May 2025, Brazil released a draft implementing regulation to Brazil REACH, asking for comments until 13 June 2025. It provides detailed procedures and standards for enforcing the Brazil REACH main act. As a reminder, on 13 November 2024, Brazil enacted Law 15.022/2024, commonly referred to as Brazil REACH, aimed at regulating the use, production and import of chemical substances. The law obliges manufacturers and importers of chemicals exceeding volumes of 1 tonne/year in a new National Inventory of Chemical Substances, and establishes risk assessment procedures for priority substances and risk management measures for chemicals of concern (restrictions or authorisations).

The secondary act includes the following aspects:

- Registration of chemical substances must include the following aspects: identification of manufacturer/importer, identification of chemical substance, data on the range of annual production and import quantity, data on the application and use of the substance. A later implementing regulation will deal specifically with the registration of polymers.
- Once the system is operational, companies will have a 3-year window to register existing substances. If there are updates to the registered information, these should be submitted by 31 March.
- Manufacturers/importers can request confidential business information (CBI) protection for a maximum period of 5 years, subject to approval by the Technical Committee.
- The fees to be paid by companies for registration, evaluation and CBI protection are set out.
- There are provisions on animal testing.

Timeline: The consultation was open until 13 June 2025. However, according to the consultation website, the consultation was temporarily cancelled and will be reopened soon. Following the consultation, the secondary act will continue its adoption process. In terms of the general REACH law, companies will have three years to register existing substances once the registration system is put in place. The Brazilian government has 180 days from the adoption of the Brazil REACH to issue detailed regulations for implementing the law.

Relevance: Brazil REACH brings Brazil in line with international chemical safety standards, such as the European Union's REACH system. Businesses manufacturing or importing chemicals in or into Brazil should evaluate their chemical products and prepare for upcoming registration and compliance requirements.

You can find the draft implementing regulation [here](#) (in Portuguese).



Brazil

GHS: New GHS standard enters into force

On 4 July 2025, Brazil's updated national standard on GHS classification, SDS and labelling, ABNT NBR 14725:2023, will come into force, after the end of the two-year transitional period. Published on 3 July 2023, the standard is aligned with the UN's Global Harmonised System (GHS) for classification and labelling of chemical substances. Key changes include:

- Hazard classification: changes to categorisations (extending "flammable gases" subcategory, adding new hazard class "hazardous to the ozone layer"); optional general concentration limits available.
- Labelling: alternative labelling methods for small packaging; changes to specific hazard and precautionary statements; requirements for component information disclosure on labels (for mixture or alloys, the label must include components that cause acute toxicity, severe skin corrosion, etc.).
- Safety Data Sheets: 24h emergency contact to be added to SDS; for solid products, new "particle characteristics" mandatory entry.

Timeline: The standard applies from 4 July 2025.

Relevance: Companies will need to ensure compliance with the updated GHS classification, hazard communication and packaging rules when placing chemicals on the Brazilian market, including Safety Data Sheet requirements.

Standard ABNT NBR 14725:2023 is available for sale [here](#) (note that standards are not publicly available).



Malaysia

Dechlorane Plus/UV-328: Ban without foreseen exemptions

On 28 February 2025, the Department of Environment issued a public notice on the MyEHS portal clarifying the country's approach to managing the persistent organic pollutants Dechlorane Plus and UV-328. Malaysia implements the Stockholm Convention through the Malaysian Environmentally Hazardous Substances (MyEHS) System. Dechlorane Plus and UV-328 are listed under Malaysia's EHS Reference List, and their production, use, import and export are currently prohibited. While exemptions can sometimes be allowed if they adhere to the Stockholm Convention's technical and procedural requirements, Malaysia has not yet ratified the Convention and has no plans to register any exemption for these two substances.

Timeline: No specific timeline.

Relevance: UV-328 is used as a UV stabiliser in plastics, coatings, adhesives and rubber, while Dechlorane Plus is a chlorinated flame retardant used in electronics, cables, rubber, polymers, adhesives, paints and insulation materials.

The notice was published on the MyEHS portal [here](#) (no longer available).



Malaysia

POPs: Annual certification for exporting to countries that are not parties to Stockholm Convention

On 23 April 2025, the Department for Environment issued a notice requiring Annual Certification for the export of chemicals to countries that are not parties to the Stockholm Convention, thereby ensuring compliance with the Convention. Importers of chemicals listed in Annex A or Annex B of the Convention must first get an Annual Certification from the Department of Environment. For this purpose, importers must submit the following documents to the Department of Environment:

- A Safety Data Sheet and detailed descriptions of the chemical's properties and intended use.
- Plans for safe handling, storage and transport of the chemical.
- Environmentally sound disposal methods for unused or obsolete chemicals.
- Monitoring mechanisms to track the chemical's lifecycle and ensure compliance.
- Worker safety measures and public awareness initiatives, where applicable.

Timeline: No specific timeline.

Relevance: This news may be of relevance to businesses importing and exporting chemicals to countries that are not parties to the Stockholm Convention.

The notice was published on the MyEHS portal [here](#).

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