



GPC[®]
Global Product Compliance



RRMA
REGULATORY REPRESENTATIVES &
MANAGERS ASSOCIATION



Asia

*China | India | Indonesia | Japan | Malaysia |
Philippines | Singapore | South Korea | Taiwan |
Thailand | Türkiye | Vietnam*

China

China continues to make significant strides in enhancing its chemical compliance framework, reflecting a growing emphasis on safety and alignment with global regulatory standards. With a focus on ensuring environmental sustainability and facilitating international trade, 2024 saw the introduction of new systems, standards, and laws. These changes require businesses to stay vigilant and proactive in meeting evolving compliance requirements.

As we approach 2025, companies should be aware of key developments, including updates to chemical inventories, revisions to labeling standards, and proposals for new legislation. Compliance activities such as annual reporting, adapting to new GHS standards, and using the upgraded online registration platform are critical for maintaining market access. The following are the key updates from 2024, organized by date.

Key news from 2024

Revisions to Chemical Safety Label Standards

On September 14, 2024, the Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) proposed revisions to the national standards for chemical safety labels. These updates aim to improve hazard communication by aligning with international practices, making labels clearer and more consistent for users. Read more [here](#).

Update of China's Chemical Inventory

In May 2024, the Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) released an updated Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC). This update added new substances to the list and clarified their regulatory status for manufacturers and importers. The move will help companies avoid non-compliance and facilitate the smooth introduction of new products to the market. Read more [here](#).

New GHS GB 30000.1 Standard Published

In December 2024, China published an updated version of the General Rules for the Classification and Hazard Communication of Chemicals (GB 30000.1). This update aligns with the eighth revised edition of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS), improves hazard classification, labeling, and safety data sheet requirements, and facilitates international trade. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Starting **August 1, 2025**, China's Ministry of Ecology and Environment (MEE) will begin the implementation period for GHS 8, requiring manufacturers, importers, and suppliers to update classification, labels, and Safety Data Sheets (SDS) to align with the latest adopted version. Companies should ensure compliance through proper consultancy and data preparation services.

The 2024 Annual Activity Report for new chemical substances must be submitted by **April 30, 2025**. Registrants must report production, import, environmental emissions, and risk management measures via the online system of the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

India

India released the fifth draft of the Chemical (Management and Safety) Rules (ICMSR) on August 24, 2020. The ICMSR is also known as India REACH. Once enacted, the ICMSR will regulate substances, substances in mixtures, substances in articles, and intermediates that are manufactured, imported, or placed on the Indian market. Notification and registration of chemicals will be mandatory.

India is progressing toward implementing the Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) to align its chemicals management framework with international standards.

The Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 laid the foundation for India's chemical safety regulatory framework including basic requirements for Safety Data Sheets (SDSs). However, the regulations lacked GHS-specific provisions. The Hazardous Substances (Classification, Packaging and Labelling) Rules, 2011, proposed a 16-section SDS format in line with the UN GHS, but was never legally enacted, leaving an implementation gap.

Key News from 2024

India Introduces New Ecomark Rules for Sustainable Products

The Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change (MoEFCC) released the Ecomark Rules, 2024 to promote sustainable living and environmentally friendly products. The new rules support circular economy principles, resource efficiency, and reduced energy consumption, while preventing misleading environmental claims and raising product awareness. Read more [here](#).

CPCB Launches EPR Portal for Used Oil Management

On April 1, 2024, the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) in India introduced an Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) portal for used oil management in line with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) 2023 (Second Amendment). Importers of base oil, lubricating oil, and used oil must now meet mandatory recycling targets only through approved recyclers. The framework includes environmental compensation, registration, filing returns, certificate issuance, generation and transfer, and compliance audits. Read more [here](#).

India Launches ChemIndia Portal for Chemical Sector Data

The Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals has launched ChemIndia, a web-based platform for collecting production, capacity, import, export, and sales data from the chemicals and petrochemicals sector. The information will support the economic analysis conducted by the National Statistical Office and the compilation of the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) on a monthly and annual basis. Shri Ganga Kumar, Deputy Director General of the Statistics and Monitoring Division, is heading the initiative. The program seeks to enhance industrial monitoring, policy making, and promote an open, data-driven approach to sectoral growth. Read more [here](#).

Indonesia

Indonesia's chemical management system is governed by Government Regulation No. 74 of 2001 on Hazardous and Toxic Substances Management. The regulation covers the use, transport, and disposal of hazardous substances and is implemented by the Ministry of Environment and Forestry. Indonesia is in the process of developing its National Chemical Inventory, which will provide a comprehensive list of chemicals used in the country. Pre-registration and notification are required for certain substances, particularly those classified as hazardous. Compliance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) is mandatory, emphasizing standardized classification and labeling.

Indonesia's regulatory framework reflects its ongoing efforts to manage chemical risks effectively while fostering industrial development. Since the early 2000s, the country has focused on addressing the environmental and public health impacts of hazardous chemicals. Enforcement mechanisms include inspections and penalties for non-compliance, ensuring adherence to safety standards. Indonesia's evolving chemical inventory and alignment with GHS signify its commitment to modernizing its regulatory framework to meet global standards while addressing local challenges, such as chemical pollution and waste management.

Key News from 2024

Indonesia Introduces Import Permit Rules for Ozone-Depleting Substances and HFCs

On May 16, 2024, Indonesia's Ministry of Environment and Forestry enacted Regulation No. 7/2024 to streamline import permits for ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). Importers must register with the Indonesian National Single Window System (SINSW) and provide documentation, including safety data sheets and import records, for a one-year permit. The regulation sets national import allocations, with annual applications due by early December, reinforcing Indonesia's commitment to mitigating global warming and aligning with international standards. Read more [here](#).

Indonesia Launches Online Registration for Overseas Halal Certification

On July 15, 2024, Indonesia's Halal Product Assurance Agency (BPJPH) launched the Overseas Halal Certificate Registration (RSHLN) service via <https://ptsp.halal.go.id>. Foreign halal products entering Indonesia must be registered with BPJPH by submitting required documents, such as foreign halal certificates and importer's Business License Numbers (NIB), through the Halal Information System (Sihalal). The service ensures compliance with Law No. 33 of 2014, streamlining the process for halal product distribution in Indonesia. Read more [here](#).

Key News from 2024

Indonesia Proposes New Cosmetic Labeling and Advertising Rules

On August 29, 2024, Indonesia's National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) released a draft amendment to cosmetic labeling, promotion, and advertising regulations for public consultation. The draft mandates detailed product labels, including composition, usage, origin, expiration date, and optional halal labeling, along with specific requirements for refillable cosmetics. It also introduces stricter advertising rules, requiring valid distribution permits and adherence to ethical standards, aiming to enhance consumer safety and transparency upon implementation. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

The amended regulation on chemical contamination limits in cosmetics will take effect on **September 18, 2025**, introducing stricter controls to enhance consumer safety.

Japan

The Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL), first enacted in 1973, is one of the first major chemical regulations in Japan. This law was later expanded and refined, leading to the introduction of the Pollution Control Act in the 1980s, which further strengthened chemical management, particularly for hazardous substances.

In 2009, Japan adopted the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL) Revision, aligning with international standards for the registration and evaluation of chemicals, emphasizing risk assessments and the safe management of chemicals. Since then, the major requirements under CSCL are notification for new substances, and annual reporting for existing substances. New substances must go through pre-market evaluation by either standard notification or low volume notification. General existing substances, monitoring substances, PACs (Priority Assessment Chemical substances) above 1 tonne per year and Class II specified substances must be reported annually. Class I specified substances are strictly regulated in Japan; thus, official permission is required for manufacturing/importing, intended usage reporting, and labelling.

The Industrial Safety and Health Act (ISHA), enacted in 1972, was also strengthened to focus on workplace safety related to chemicals. Over the years, the ISHA introduced more stringent regulations regarding chemical risk assessments, the classification and labelling to harmonize Japan's practices with international framework like the Globally Harmonized Systems (GHS).

Key News from 2024

Stricter Regulations on SDS and Labelling for Hazardous Substances

On January 9, 2024, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour, and Welfare (MHLW) issued new guidelines for compliance with safety data sheets (SDSs) and Globally Harmonized System (GHS) labels for hazardous substances under ISHA. The requirements include detailed information on chemical properties, health effects, emergency procedures, and protective measures in SDSs, while packaging labels must include GHS hazard classifications, handling instructions, and emergency contact details, Read more [here](#).

New Designation of Three POPs as Class I Specified Chemical Substances

On September 19, 2024, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI), and Ministry of the Environment (MoE) notified the WTO of a draft proposal to designate Methoxychlor, Dieldrin Plus, and UV-328 as Class I Specified Chemical Substances under Japan's Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL), Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Between **April 1 and June 30, 2025**, annual reporting for existing substances, including general existing, monitoring, PACs, and class II specified substances, is required to ensure regulatory compliance and proper chemical management.

Malaysia

In Malaysia, chemical management is governed by the Environmental Quality Act 1974 and implemented through the Environmentally Hazardous Substances Notification and Registration Scheme (EHSNR). The country has developed an Environmentally Hazardous Substances (MyEHS) inventory to track harmful substances that may pose risks to health and the environment. Notification is mandatory for substances classified as environmentally hazardous, with manufacturers and importers required to provide detailed information on their properties and uses. Malaysia has also adopted the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labeling, making GHS-compliant safety data sheets and labels mandatory for all regulated chemicals.

Malaysia's regulatory framework has evolved significantly since the 1970s, reflecting its commitment to aligning with international standards. The EHSNR provides a structured approach to managing chemical risks while supporting industry growth. Enforcement is stringent, with penalties for violations related to hazardous substance management. Malaysia emphasizes the environmental aspect of chemical management, requiring businesses to consider the ecological impact of their activities. These efforts underscore Malaysia's dedication to sustainable development and public health protection in a rapidly industrializing economy.

Key News from 2024

Malaysia Updates Cosmetic Guidelines: Mercury, DEET Banned, New UV Filters Added

On January 16, 2024, Malaysia's National Pharmacy Regulatory Division issued Circular No. 1/2024, aligning cosmetic regulations with ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (ACD) amendments. Key changes include banning mercury and DEET in cosmetics and restricting 14 substances from Annex II (EU2022/1531) after November 15, 2024. Updates also include new UV filters in Annex VII, revised benzophenone-3 conditions (compliance by November 15, 2026), and reminders for cosmetic notification holders to comply with Regulation 18A of the Drug and Cosmetic Control Regulations 1984. Read more [here](#).

Malaysia Modernizes Occupational Safety Laws with OSHA 2022 Amendments

On June 1, 2024, Malaysia implemented the Occupational Safety and Health (Amendment) Act 2022 (OSHA 2022) along with new regulations, including the Licensed Person Order 2024 and the Plant Requiring Certificate of Fitness Regulations 2024. Key updates include mandatory permits for certain facilities, safety coordinators for businesses with five or more employees, mandatory training, and registration for competent people. The regulations require inspections of machinery, submission of design details for Certificates of Fitness, and periodic renewals, modernizing Malaysia's occupational safety framework to enhance compliance and consistency. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

The deadline for submitting hazardous chemical use and storage data under the MyEHS system is **April 30, 2025**, ensuring regulatory compliance and enhanced safety monitoring for industrial facilities.

Philippines

The Philippines governs chemical management through the Toxic Substances and Hazardous and Nuclear Wastes Control Act (Republic Act No. 6969), a comprehensive law enacted in 1990. This framework is implemented by the Department of Environment and Natural Resources (DENR) and centers on the Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS). Chemicals listed in PICCS are considered existing and do not require further notification. However, new chemicals not in the inventory must undergo a Pre-Manufacture Notification (PMN) process, which includes an evaluation of their environmental and health impacts. The Philippines also regulates certain high-risk chemicals under specific Chemical Control Orders (CCOs), imposing strict requirements for importation, handling, and disposal.

The country has adopted the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for chemical classification and labeling, enhancing consistency and safety across the industry. Historically, the Philippines has taken a proactive approach to managing hazardous substances, balancing industrial needs with environmental protection. Enforcement mechanisms are strong, with penalties for non-compliance to ensure adherence. The regulatory environment is continually updated to address emerging challenges, such as chemical pollution and public health risks. The emphasis on GHS and international alignment highlights the Philippines' efforts to integrate smoothly into global trade systems while prioritizing safety and sustainability.

Key News from 2024

Philippines FDA Updates Cosmetic Regulations: New Bans and UV Filter Limits

In July 2024, the Philippines FDA enacted updates to the ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (ACD) via Circular No. 2024-005, incorporating changes from the 38th ASEAN Cosmetic Committee meeting. Notable amendments include restricting benzophenone-3 (BP3) as a UV filter to 0.5% in sunscreen, 5.5% in face, hand, and lip products, and 1.7% in body sprays, effective November 15, 2026. Additionally, 15 substances such as DEET and tetrafluoroethylene were banned, and the ACC approved new gas chromatography-mass spectrometry methods to detect 1,4-dioxane for enhanced product safety. Read more [here](#).

Philippines DENR Proposes Simplified Guidelines for Chemical Exemption Applications

On January 26, 2024, the Philippines' DENR issued draft guidelines simplifying exemption applications under DENR Administrative Order 1992-29 (RA 6969). Applications require detailed documents like mixture composition, safety data sheets, and manufacturing processes, submitted via the Online Permitting and Monitoring System (OPMS) with a 15-day evaluation period. Read more [here](#).

Key News from 2024

Philippines FPA Updates Plant-Incorporated Protectant (PIP) Registration Rules

On September 16, 2024, the Philippines Fertilizer and Pesticide Authority (FPA) updated PIP registration guidelines to align with policies on biorational pesticides. Key updates require multi-event PIPs to register as new products, revise terminology, and mandate risk assessment reports, draft product labels, and notarized forms. Registration rules streamline stacked PIP applications and specify label requirements for GM insect-resistant crops, promoting sustainable agricultural biotech while ensuring product safety and compliance. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

The deadline for Small Quantity Importation (SQI) annual reports under RA 6969 is set for **January 15, 2025**, requiring importers to submit compliance documentation to ensure proper monitoring and regulation of hazardous substances.

Singapore

Singapore's chemical management regulations are rooted in the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its subsidiary regulations. Unlike some neighboring countries, Singapore does not maintain a national chemical inventory but instead focuses on the regulation of controlled hazardous substances. Manufacturers, importers, and users must obtain permits and licenses from the National Environment Agency (NEA) for handling high-risk chemicals. Singapore fully adheres to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for chemical classification and labeling, ensuring compliance with international best practices. The framework prioritizes safety and trade facilitation, reflecting Singapore's role as a global trade hub.

Historically, Singapore has taken a pragmatic and business-friendly approach to chemical regulation. By aligning its standards with global norms, the country fosters seamless trade while ensuring environmental and occupational safety. Enforcement mechanisms are robust, with the NEA conducting regular inspections and audits. Singapore's regulations also emphasize the safe handling, storage, and disposal of hazardous substances, supported by a well-developed infrastructure.

Key News from 2024

Singapore Increases Fees for Cosmetic Product Notifications and GMP Certificates

On July 1, 2024, Singapore's HSA raised fees for cosmetic product notifications and Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) certificates under the Health Products (Fees) Amendment Regulations 2024. Read more [here](#).

Singapore to Regulate Formaldehyde Content in Paints Under New NEA Rules

On August 16, 2024, Singapore's NEA proposed amendments to the Environmental Protection and Management Act to limit formaldehyde content in paints. Interior paints containing 0.01% or more formaldehyde by weight will be prohibited unless for export, while outdoor and industrial paints must carry clear labels. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Effective **January 1, 2025**, controls on nine mercury-added products under the Minamata Convention came into force, strengthening global efforts to reduce mercury pollution. By **January 31, 2025**, entities must submit the Annual Declaration of Past Activities (ADPA) for 2024 under the Chemical Weapons Convention to ensure compliance with international obligations.

On **February 6, 2025**, the transition to the 7th revised edition of the UN Globally Harmonized System (GHS) begins, introducing updated classification and labeling requirements. Additionally, a ban on DDT, Dieldrin, DDT, and other persistent organic pollutants takes effect on **February 26, 2025**, reinforcing chemical safety and environmental protection measures.

South Korea

The Act on Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances in South Korea, also known as K-REACH, enforced since January 1, 2015, by the Ministry of Environment (MoE), is a central regulation ensuring the safe management of chemical substances in South Korea. Companies dealing with chemical substances in South Korea must comply with requirements under K-REACH.

K-REACH has undergone several amendments, notably in 2017, 2019, and 2020, which expanded registration thresholds, introduced stricter evaluation procedures, and established categories for substances of high concern. These amendments also focused on aligning the regulation with international standards, improving efficiency in the registration process, and enhancing risk assessment frameworks.

Since an amendment of regulations on March 20, 2018, new substances over 0.1 TPA and existing substances over 1 TPA were subject to registration. For existing substances, companies could enjoy grace periods within the deadlines if they did pre-registration prior to the placement. One of the registration deadlines for substances between 100 to 1000 TPA has ended by December 31, 2024. The next registration deadline for substances between 10 to 100 TPA is December 31, 2027.

Key News from 2024

New Registration Criteria for Chemical Hazard Information

On January 9, 2024, South Korea's National Assembly passed revisions to the K-REACH and the K-CCA to improve chemical management. The amendments raise the registration threshold for new chemicals from 100 kg to 1 tonne per year, aligning with international standards. They also require businesses to disclose information on low-quantity chemicals and ensure safety by assuming harm until proven safe. The revised laws exempt low-risk chemicals from certain regulations, shifting them from "authorization" to "notification.". Read more [here](#).

Korean National Institute of Chemical Safety to Take over K-REACH

Starting April 30, 2024, South Korea's Ministry of Environment will transfer certain functions from the National Institute of Environmental Research (NIER) to the National Institute of Chemical Safety (NICS) to streamline chemical management. This reorganization consolidates tasks related to chemical safety under the Chemical Substances Control Act and aims to improve efficiency by integrating processes for chemical registration, safety management, and facility handling. Read more [here](#).

Key News from 2024

Key Update on Data Omission in Chemical Registration

On August 30, 2024, the Korea Environment Corporation (K-eco) announced an update to the K-REACH registration process, allowing certain data submissions to be omitted. Companies can now skip submitting test data for similar chemicals if it has already been provided in previous registrations, reducing redundancy in the process. This change, effective immediately as of August 23, 2024, aims to streamline the registration procedure under the Act on the Registration and Evaluation of Chemical Substances. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Until **August 6, 2025**, companies can use the previous template of LoC (Letter of Confirmation) when verifying their chemical substances. After that, only the new template of LoC is accepted.

Taiwan

In 2024, Taiwan made significant progress in strengthening its chemical regulatory framework with a focus on workplace safety, consumer protection, and environmental sustainability. These updates reflect the government's commitment to aligning with global standards while addressing local industry needs. Key areas of focus included managing hazardous chemicals, ensuring the safety of cosmetic products, and leveraging technology for real-time monitoring.

As 2025 approaches, companies operating in Taiwan must remain vigilant to these regulatory changes. Compliance will require timely reporting, adherence to updated guidelines, and proactive risk assessments to meet new safety standards. Below, we outline the key regulatory developments that shaped Taiwan's chemical compliance landscape in 2024.

Key News from 2024

Implementation of Revised Priority Management Chemicals Regulations

MOL officially implemented the revised regulations which focus on stricter reporting requirements and enhanced safety measures for hazardous chemicals in the workplace. The amendments prioritize the management of chemicals such as carcinogens, mutagens, reproductive toxicants, and respiratory sensitizers in line with national standards (CNS 15030). Read more [here](#).

Taiwan FDA Releases New Guideline on UV Filters in Cosmetic Products

The Taiwan Food and Drug Administration (FDA) issued a new guideline that outlines the official list of ultraviolet (UV) filters approved for use in cosmetic products, effective from July 1, 2024. This regulation aims to ensure product safety and align with international standards by providing clear guidance to manufacturers and importers regarding acceptable UV filters in cosmetics. Read more [here](#).

Revised Guidelines for Cosmetics Containing Nanomaterials

The Taiwan FDA announced updated guidelines for the risk assessment of cosmetics containing nanomaterials. The revisions aim to strengthen regulations, ensure product safety, and align with international standards. Manufacturers are required to conduct comprehensive risk assessments, prepare detailed Product Information Files (PIF), and ensure compliance with the updated safety evaluation criteria. Read more [here](#).

Thailand

Thailand's chemical management is regulated under the Hazardous Substances Act B.E. 2535 (1992), which classifies chemicals into four categories based on risk. Higher-risk substances (type 3 and type 4) require permits for manufacture, import, and use, with stringent control measures enforced by the Ministry of Industry. Thailand maintains the Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory (TECI) to list substances already in use. New chemicals or substances requiring special control must undergo a notification or registration process. Thailand has fully adopted the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) for classification and labeling, ensuring alignment with international standards.

Thailand has a long history of regulating hazardous substances, with its regulatory framework evolving to address emerging risks and challenges. The government places a strong emphasis on environmental and occupational safety, supported by rigorous enforcement mechanisms. Businesses must comply with comprehensive requirements for labeling, storage, and transportation, reflecting Thailand's commitment to sustainable development. The adoption of GHS and the establishment of the TECI highlight Thailand's proactive approach to harmonizing with global trade systems while ensuring the safety of its people and environment.

Key News from 2024

Thailand Proposes Restrictions on Mercury in Electrical and Electronic Equipment

On February 12, 2024, Thailand's TISI notified the WTO of a draft Ministerial Regulation limiting mercury use in specific electrical and electronic equipment. The regulation applies to items such as zinc silver oxide and air batteries, CFLs, and mercury-containing switches, requiring compliance with TIS 3604-25XX (20XX). Enforced 270 days after publication in the Government Gazette, the regulation aims to reduce mercury-related health and environmental risks, with stakeholders given 60 days to provide feedback. Read more [here](#).

Thailand Introduces New Guidelines for Hazardous Substance Advertising

On September 18, 2024, Thailand's DIW announced new advertising guidelines for hazardous substances under the Hazardous Substances (No. 4) BE 2562 amendments. The rules mandate clear product details, safety warnings with hazard pictograms, and a ban on misleading content, unregistered, or fake products. Electronic media advertising of hazardous substances is prohibited, with regulations effective the day after publication in the Government Gazette to ensure public safety and environmental protection. Read more [here](#).

Key News from 2024

Thailand Launches Review of the Hazardous Substance Act to Modernize Regulations

On October 28, 2024, Thailand initiated a comprehensive review of the Hazardous Substance Act, first enacted in 1992, to align with international standards and modern challenges. Led by DIW and other agencies, the review focused on defining hazardous substances, regulatory oversight, and improving interagency coordination. Stakeholder feedback collected from August to September 2024 highlighted issues such as registration validity, transport notifications, and the role of the Hazardous Substance Committee, aiming to streamline enforcement and compliance. Read more [here](#).

Thailand Implements Mandatory Labeling for Volatile Substances to Prevent Abuse

On August 23, 2024, Thailand's Ministry of Public Health and Ministry of Industry issued a Ministerial Regulation requiring labels for volatile substances like toluene, acetone, and ethyl acetate. Labels must include the phrase "Volatile Substance," safety warnings, and a black skull and crossbones symbol, with exemptions for products over 550 ml/g meeting alternative standards. Effective 120 days after publication, the regulation aims to reduce inhalation abuse risks, ensure safe use, and enhance oversight of hazardous substances. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Category 3 factory operators must submit hazardous chemical use and storage reports to the Ministry of Industry by **April 30, 2025**, ensuring compliance with updated safety and regulatory requirements.

Türkiye

The KKDİK regulation, modeled after the EU REACH regulation (EC No 1907/2006), was introduced by the Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change (MoEUCC) on June 23, 2017. It was published in the Official Gazette (No. 30105) and came into effect on December 23, 2017. KKDİK governs the registration, evaluation, authorization, and restriction of chemicals in Türkiye.

Under this regulation, all substances produced or imported in quantities exceeding 1 tonne per year must be pre-registered and registered unless exempt. Substances not pre-registered by the deadline cannot be placed on the Turkish market until their registration is complete, and failure to register by the required deadlines will result in market restrictions. Manufacturers, importers, and non-Türkiye manufacturers (through an Only Representative, similar to EU REACH) can handle the pre-registration and registration process. The pre-registration timeline will be announced by the MoEUCC.

Registration deadlines depend on tonnage bands: substances exceeding 1000 tonnes per year, 100 tonnes per year if classified as aquatic chronic/acute 1, or 1 tonne per year if classified as CMR 1A/B must be registered by December 31, 2026; substances exceeding 100 tonnes per year by December 31, 2028; and substances exceeding 1 tonne per year by December 31, 2030.

Key News from 2024

2025 KKDİK Registration Fees Published

The MoEUCC has announced the KKDİK registration fees for 2025, with increases of up to 60% in local currency compared to 2024. Fees are categorized by company size, tonnage band, and submission type, incentivizing joint registration to reduce costs. SMEs registering jointly in the 1–10 tonnage band will pay as low as €7, while large enterprises registering over 1000 tons/year may pay up to €1,684. Companies yet to pre-register substances are advised to do so promptly to join the Substance Information Exchange Forum (SIEF). Read more [here](#).

Important Updates on SDS Regulations

The Turkish Ministry of Environment, Urbanization, and Climate Change announced updates regarding Safety Data Sheets (SDS) under the KKDİK Regulation. Existing SDSs remain valid unless new data requires updates, but after December 31, 2023, all SDSs must be prepared by certified Chemical Assessment Experts certified according to KKDİK Annex 18. Newly prepared SDSs must comply with KKDİK standards and be uploaded to the Integrated Environmental Information System (EÇBS). Businesses should ensure SDS compliance to avoid future regulatory challenges, with support available for reviews and updates, Read more [here](#).

Vietnam

Vietnam's chemical management framework is governed primarily by the Law on Chemicals (Law No. 06/2007/QH12), supplemented by Decree No. 113/2017/ND-CP, which details implementation provisions. The country has established a National Chemical Inventory, listing chemicals that are already registered and approved for use. Manufacturers and importers dealing with unlisted chemicals must register them with the Ministry of Industry and Trade (MOIT). For hazardous chemicals, additional notification requirements apply, including compliance with safety data sheet (SDS) standards and labelling in accordance with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Vietnam adopted GHS to improve safety in chemical handling, ensuring alignment with international practices. These efforts reflect the country's aim to enhance both industrial competitiveness and environmental stewardship.

Historically, Vietnam's chemical regulations began evolving with the enactment of the Law on Chemicals in 2007, following the country's rapid industrial growth. Vietnam continues to refine its legal framework to address emerging risks associated with chemical use and trade. Enforcement mechanisms are robust, including penalties for violations related to hazardous substance management. Vietnam also requires environmental impact assessments for certain chemical operations, demonstrating its commitment to sustainable development. The regulatory landscape is evolving to keep pace with the country's integration into global supply chains, emphasizing safety and environmental protection.

Key News from 2024

Vietnam Tightens Hazardous Chemical Safety Standards with New Regulations

On October 10, 2024, Vietnam's MOIT issued an amendment to QCVN 05A:2020/BCT, focusing on hazardous chemical safety in production, commerce, use, storage, and transportation. The amendment mandates leak/spill warning devices for liquids and gases, surveillance for solid poisons, hazardous gas treatment systems, and minimum storage/dike capacities of 110% of the largest container. Effective April 15, 2025, facilities must comply by April 15, 2026, with strict safety measures, including mandatory PPE for fire or explosion responses. Read more [here](#).

Major Updates to Vietnam's Chemical Laws: What Businesses Need to Know

Vietnam's MOIT finalized a draft amendment to the 2007 Law on Chemicals, adding one chapter and 24 articles to align with global standards and support sustainable development. Key goals include lifecycle chemical management, hazardous chemical regulation, public health protection, and resource efficiency. Stakeholders were invited to comment by April 10, 2024, with plans to submit the draft to the National Assembly in October 2024 and expected passage by May 2025. Read more [here](#).

Key News from 2024

Vietnam Launches National Plan to Phase Out Ozone-Depleting Substances

On June 11, 2024, Vietnam issued Decision No. 496/QĐ-TTg to phase out restricted ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases under the Montreal Protocol. Targets include reducing HCFC consumption to 2,600 tonnes annually by December 31, 2024, and limiting HFC use to 14 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent by 2029. Long-term goals aim to ban key chemicals like HCFC-141b by 2040 and reduce HFC emissions by 20% by 2045 to support environmental sustainability. Read more [here](#).

Cosmetic Regulation Updates in Vietnam: Banned Substances and UV Filter Limits

On March 4, 2024, Vietnam's DAV updated the ACD annexes, banning 14 substances by November 15, 2024, and DEET by November 15, 2025. New UV filter limits include restrictions on oxybenzone (effective November 15, 2026) and specific formulations of Bis-(Diethylaminohydroxybenzoyl Benzoyl) Piperazine (effective March 4, 2024). Non-compliant products must be withdrawn, and manufacturers/importers must align with Circular No. 06/2011/TT-BYT to avoid recalls. Read more [here](#).

Key Dates for 2025

Vietnam has introduced stricter hazardous chemical safety standards with the enforcement of Amendment 1:2024 to QCVN 05A:2020/BCT, effective **April 15, 2025**. Additionally, the amended Law on Chemicals is expected to pass during the National Assembly session on **May 1, 2025**, aiming to enhance chemical management and regulatory compliance.