

TECHNICAL NOTE NO. 2

**REGULATORY
ACTIONS ON THE
SOUND
MANAGEMENT OF
CHEMICALS IN
LATIN AMERICA
AND THE
CARIBBEAN**

UPDATES FOR 2021 AND 2022

DECEMBER 2022

This report has been conducted within the framework of the Intergovernmental Network for Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean, and its regional Action Plan. A summary of the latest regulatory development in the region is presented, thanks to the support of national focal points of the Network, the Latin America and the Caribbean Office of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Basel Convention Coordinating Centre – Stockholm Convention Regional Centre for Latin America and the Caribbean, (BCCC-SCRC), headquartered in Uruguay.

This document has been conducted with the financial support from Sweden, through the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida, which has been arranged by the Swedish Chemicals Agency. The views herein shall not be taken to reflect the official opinion of Sida or the Swedish Chemicals Agency.



Basel Convention Coordinating Centre
Stockholm Convention Regional Centre

URUGUAY



OVERVIEW OF RECENT REGULATIONS IN THE REGION

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TRENDS MEXICO

The development of legislation on chemicals and waste is always highlighted in the Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) region as a priority to achieve their sound management. Thus, for several decades, countries have worked to establish legal frameworks that allow control of the different life cycle stages of chemicals.

As per Decision 8 of the XX Forum of Ministers of Environment of LAC, held in Colombia in 2016, the collaboration among countries of the region to further strengthen and streamline the agenda on chemicals and waste was agreed. The Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean (the Network), made up of a group of government focal points and some other actors from civil society and the private sector, was created with the main objective of strengthening regional cooperation and facilitating the exchange of information and good practices on the sound management of chemicals. The first Action Plan of the Network was implemented in 2019-2020 [1], whose achievements were recognized by the Forum of Ministers at its 2019 session in Barbados, where the development of the Action Plan for the period 2021-2024[2] was requested. Both Action Plans highlight the strengthening of regulations and legal instruments on chemicals and waste as a priority for all the countries of the region.

In this regard, a first analysis of the regulatory situation in the region was carried out in 2018, during the development of the first Action Plan of the Network. As a follow-up to the activities agreed in that Plan, the Network developed its Technical Report No. 1 "Report on legal and institutional frameworks for the integrated management of chemicals in Latin America and the Caribbean" [3], in March 2021. The report was prepared in response to the need expressed by countries to learn about examples of regulatory and institutional frameworks in the region for the integrated management of chemicals and waste. Together, the Network's 2019-2020 Action Plan and its Technical Report No. 1, provide a summary of the regulations in the LAC region for chemicals and waste, up to the first quarter of 2021.

[1] Available at: <https://wedocs.unep.org/handle/20.500.11822/26381>

[2] Available at: <https://wedocs.unep.org/bitstream/handle/20.500.11822/34801/APWMEN.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y>

[3] Available at: <http://ccbasilea-crestocolmo.org.uy/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/Report-on-legal-frameworks-in-English.pdf>

TRENDS

Moreover, as part of the activities to assess and strengthen regulatory frameworks on chemicals in the region, it is important to highlight the establishment of the Latin American Regulatory Cooperation Forum [4] (LARCF) in 2021. It is a group created by the Latin American Chemical Associations, under the framework of the International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA), to promote regulatory cooperation between the public and private sectors, to foster innovation, economic competitiveness and sustainable development.

A summary of the latest regulatory development in the region is presented in this Technical Note No. 2 of the Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for LAC. It takes into account information that was already compiled during the development of the 2021 Technical Report No. 1 and updates on regulatory actions for 2021 and 2022 that were published in the section on regulations of the Network's newsletter. Although it does not present an exhaustive list, the Technical Note provides an overview of some advances on regulatory actions and trends concerning regulatory projects and approaches to control chemicals and chemical risks. As part of the Network's activities, this report aims to facilitate information exchange between countries on current status and best practices.

Previous reports evidence that countries in Latin America and the Caribbean have been working to adopt a more integrated approach to chemicals and waste governance since 2000. Recent regulations are more focused on a life cycle-approach of chemicals, in contrast to previous regulatory instruments that dealt with different life stages in an isolated manner. As part of this more integrated approach, legal instruments have started to establish and address shared responsibilities, fostering a better and more efficient coordination among institutions, taking into consideration the various and diverse responsibilities and roles that different stakeholders have within the life cycle of chemicals.

There are three general regulatory trends that can be pointed out in the LAC region in the period 2021-2022:



Increased attention to the large group of industrial chemicals, which was still incipient until 2010.

[4] More information at: <https://icca-chem.org/partnerships/larcf/>

TRENDS



Regulatory strengthening for the management of hazardous waste, either through integrated solid waste instruments or through specific regulations to special/hazardous waste.



Update of regulatory frameworks for certain chemicals of greatest concern, either due to national priorities or given the national commitments towards international conventions.

The following sections focus on the most recent instruments and trends mentioned above for the period 2021-2022. More details on some recent regulations can be found in Annex 1: Recent Regulatory Actions on Integrated Management of Chemicals in Latin America and the Caribbean; as well as the Dates of ratification and entry into force of the international conventions of Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel and Minamata in Latin America and the Caribbean in Annex 2.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Chemicals addressed to a greater extent through regulatory actions in the region used to be those related to agriculture, cosmetics, and pharmaceuticals; however, there has been a tendency in the last decade to also regulate substances for industrial use, which until now were not regulated. Progress in this regard can be noted in countries such as **Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Mexico** and **Peru**.

The aspects that countries are taking into consideration to control industrial chemicals are: i) registration of these chemicals (notification), which helps to create an inventory of produced and imported chemicals; ii) prioritization of certain chemicals in that inventory, based on different criteria such as volume, persistence and risk; and iii) risk assessment of those prioritized chemicals.

In addition, several countries have also recently adopted regulations to implement the Globally Harmonized System for the Identification and Classification of Chemical Products (GHS), such as initiatives mentioned below, that go hand in hand with the regulation of industrial chemicals.

Some recent regulatory actions on industrial chemicals and GHS are:

Chile

Chile, that continues with the implementation of its Industrial Chemicals Management Program, approved by the Council of Ministers for Sustainability in 2017. Chile also published in February 2021, Decree No. 57, Regulation for the classification, labeling, and notification of chemicals and hazardous mixtures ("the GHS Regulation"), and in August 2021 Resolution No. 777/2021, which approves the official list of classification of chemicals. The Regulation includes the obligation of manufacturers and importers of pure chemicals, and chemicals contained in a mixture classified as dangerous and in amounts greater than 1 ton per year, to notify the chemical at the Notification Platform hosted in the Single Window system of the Environmental Authority. This system is the basis for the Chemicals for Industrial Use Management Program. Chile is currently implementing a voluntary notification round in the National Notification Platform, which ends in August 2023.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS

Colombia

Colombia adopts in November 2021 Decree No. 1630 on the comprehensive management of chemical substances for industrial use, including their risk management and other determinations. It is preceded by Decree No. 1496 of 2018 which adopts GHS in Colombia; and Resolution No. 773 of April 2021, which applies the GHS in workplaces.

Costa Rica

Costa Rica continues with the implementation of its Industrial Chemical Products Management Program (PGQI), specifically with Executive Decree No. 43058-S approved in 2021, Regulation for the establishment of a Pollutant Release and Transfer Register (PRTR).

Cuba

Cuba joins efforts in the region to regulate industrial chemicals through Resolution No. 253/2021, Regulation for the management of hazardous chemicals for industrial use, for consumption, and waste.

Peru

Peru also adopts a PRTR through Supreme Decree No. 018-2021-MINAM in July 2021. The PRTR will be an important milestone in the adoption of the Chemicals Integrated Management Bill in Peru.

Other regulatory projects regarding chemicals inventories pending approval are also identified in the region: in Argentina, a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies No. 4339-D-2019 Regulatory Framework for the Management of Chemical Risks; and in Brazil, a Bill in the Chamber of Deputies No. PL 6120/2019 to establish the National Inventory of Chemical Substances. These Projects are intended to mandate the registration of chemicals produced and imported in the country, and the creation of risk assessment and management mechanisms for those chemicals. [5]

[5] They are not mentioned in Annex 1 because they are Bills. More information about the Bill in Argentina can be found at: <https://www.hcdn.gob.ar/proyectos/proyecto.jsp?exp=4339-D-2019>; and about the Bill in Brazil at: <https://www.camara.leg.br/proposicoesWeb/fichadetramitacao?idProposicao=2230281>

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

There is a current trend in countries of the region to establish or update their regulatory frameworks for the management of hazardous waste. In some cases, countries do so through instruments for the integrated management of solid waste, while other countries have specific instruments for hazardous waste, which have been recently updated. The following regulatory actions stand out:

Argentina

Argentina updated its Operative List of hazardous waste through Resolution No. 263/2021, under the framework of Law No. 24.051/91 on Hazardous Waste.

Mexico

Mexico establishes specific instructions for hazardous materials and waste that are to be remanufactured, recycled, reprocessed and/or to produce export goods, in its DOF of October 7, 2022.

Panama

Panama adopts in December 2021 Law No. 276 that regulates waste management in Panama, and which includes hazardous waste.

Peru

Peru approves in January 2022 Supreme Decree No. 001-2022-MINAM, which modifies the Regulation of the Law for Integrated Waste Management that includes hazardous waste.

Cuba

Resolution No. 253/2021 of January 2022 in Cuba mentioned above, also addresses hazardous waste.

OTHER REGULATORY ACTIONS ON CHEMICALS OF CONCERN



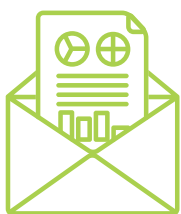
There is still significant progress on regulatory actions in the region on mercury management under the Minamata Convention. Several countries are developing or have already approved regulations for the import, export, and trade of mercury.

- **Argentina** (Resolution No. 299 of August 2021)
- **Costa Rica** (Executive Decree No. 43170-MINAE-S of December 2021)
- **Honduras** (Executive Agreement No. 002-2020 of January 2020)
- **Panama** (Executive Decree No. 1688 of 2020).

All of these instruments regulate the import, transit, export, re-export, trade, and use of mercury, mercury compounds, and mercury-added products.



Argentina updated its regulation with respect to the Rotterdam Convention through Resolution No. 110 of April 2021, which specifies the procedure for importing and exporting chemicals listed in Annex I, subject to the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) of the Rotterdam Convention.



Chile updated its legal framework related to the Basel Convention, through the promulgation of Decree No. 162 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of September 2019, which includes the Ban Amendment adopted in the Third Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland, in 22 September 1995.

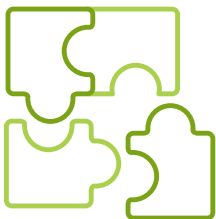
OTHER REGULATORY ACTIONS ON CHEMICALS OF CONCERN



Regarding the ratification of international conventions, **Nicaragua** ratified the Ban Amendment to the Basel Convention on January 13, 2021. **Barbados** ratified the Rotterdam Convention on October 8, 2020. **Grenada** ratified the Basel, Stockholm, and Rotterdam Conventions on October 15, 2021. The status of ratification of International Conventions in the region is almost absolute (see Annex 2).



Regarding other groups of chemicals, **Brazil** specifically updates its list of banned substances in personal hygiene products, cosmetics, and perfumes and establishes specific provisions for the labeling of these products, by Resolutions RDC No. 528, 529, and 530 of August 2021 and RDC No. 752 of September 2022, including chemicals that were not previously regulated. On the other hand, **Costa Rica** updates its Regulation for the Registration of agricultural chemicals, formulated synthetic pesticides, technical grade active ingredients, adjuvants, and related substances by Executive Decree No. 43469-MAG-MINAE-S of April 2022, which sets the procedures for the registration of this type of chemical.



Under the global initiative to eliminate lead from paint, led by the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNEP, through the Global Alliance to Eliminate Lead Paint, various efforts are being made towards regulating the concentration of lead in paints. Countries such as **Colombia** and **Peru** adopted legal instruments in this regard in 2020 and 2022, respectively. Colombia's instrument addresses various aspects of lead contamination sources, in addition to paints.

CONCLUSIONS



It is possible to conclude that **the legal framework on chemicals and hazardous waste is being strengthened in the region**



The chemicals agenda has now a **more integrated and life-cycle approach**



The **experiences** of some countries on regulatory actions are being replicated by others.



The supportive role of the **Regional Centers of the Stockholm or Basel Conventions** is important in the region to coordinate efforts and encourage the exchange and strengthening of capacities in countries to work on regulatory actions.

ANNEX I

Recent Regulatory Actions on Chemicals Management in Latin America and the Caribbean

ARGENTINA

<p>Import and export procedure for chemicals that are subject to the Prior Informed Consent - Rotterdam Convention</p>	<p>Resolution No. 110 of April 2021</p>	<p>It establishes the import and export procedure for chemicals of Annex I of the Rotterdam Convention, which are subject to the Prior Informed Consent (CFP) in accordance with Law N. ° 25,278, which approves the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure applicable to Certain Pesticides and Hazardous Chemicals in International Trade.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Ban on the importation of active ingredients and phytosanitary products formulated with Chlorpyrifos ethyl and Chlorpyrifos methyl (Insecticide)</p>	<p>Resolution No. 414 of August 2021</p>	<p>As a result of the consumer risk assessment, it was necessary to restrict the approved agricultural uses of Chlorpyrifos and Chlorpyrifos methyl in Argentina. In addition, it also bans its production, fractionation, trade and use. The product is used in a wide range of agricultural activities.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Operative List of Hazardous Waste, under the framework Law 24.051 on Hazardous Waste.</p>	<p>Resolution No. 263 of August 2021</p>	<p>In order to keep it updated according to technological advances and improvements in the production systems, the Operational List of Hazardous Waste is updated. The instrument is intended to correct and precise identification of hazardous waste, in order to reduce risks to the environment and people, during their different stages (handling, storage, transport, treatment or final disposal). The list disaggregates waste categories that need to be isolated due to their risks or specific hazards.</p>	<p>Access</p>

Regulation to strengthen control of mercury use and trade under the Minamata Convention	Resolution No. 299 of August 2021	It sets the guidelines for the management of elemental mercury, its mixtures and compounds, as well as mercury-added products (Art. 1).	Access
Creates the national list of existing, controlled, restricted and prohibited chemical substances and products	RESOL-2022-504-APN-MAD of November 2022	Repeals Resolution RESOL-2019-192-APN-SECCYMA#SGP dated July 4, 2019, and creates the national list of existing, controlled, restricted, and prohibited chemical substances and products, whose purpose is to consolidate baseline information in order to facilitate the application of national regulations and compliance with the international environmental commitments. It includes the list as an annex.	Access

BRAZIL

Provides the list of substances with preservative action allowed in personal hygiene products, cosmetics and perfumes	Resolution RDC N. ° 528 of August 2021	Provides the list of active preservatives allowed for the products of personal hygiene, cosmetics and perfumes and internalizes the GMC MERCOSUR Resolution no. 35/20.	Access
Update of the list of prohibited substances in personal hygiene products, cosmetics and perfumes (Resolution 82/2016)	Resolution RDC No.529 of August 2021	The substances that are now banned and their Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) numbers are listed below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Isobutylparaben (4247-02-3) • Isopropylparaben (4191-73-5) • Quaternium-15 (51229-78-8) • Chloroacetamide (79-07-2) • Chlorophene (120-32-1) 	Access

		<p>In addition to the list of items noted in the regulation’s annex, the ban also applies to substances in:</p> <p>Category 1: according to the international classification of the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)</p> <p>Categories 1A, 1B and 2: carcinogenic, mutagenic or toxic properties for reproduction (CMR substances), according to Part 3 of Annex VI of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</p>	
<p>Provides the list of substances that personal hygiene products, cosmetics and perfumes must not contain, with some exceptions</p>	<p>Resolution RDC N.º 530 of August 2021</p>	<p>Provides the list of substances that personal hygiene products, cosmetics, and perfumes must not contain, except under specific conditions, and with the restrictions established, and internalizes MERCOSUR GMC Resolution No. 24/11, as modified by Resolution GMC MERCOSUR No. 37/20</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>National Plan on Solid Waste</p>	<p>Federal Decree No. 11.043 of April 2022</p>	<p>Prepared through the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Ministry of the Environment and the Brazilian Association of Public Cleaning and Special Waste Companies (ABRELPE), or Planares, outlines guidelines, strategies, actions and goals to modernize solid waste management in Brazil, complying with the objectives established in the National Solid Waste Policy - Law No. 12,305, of 2010. Includes hazardous waste.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Provides for the labeling and parameters of microbiological control of personal hygiene products, cosmetics and perfumes</p>	<p>RDC N.º 752 of September 2022</p>	<p>It provides the definition, classification, technical requirements for labeling and packaging, microbiological control parameters, as well as technical requirements and procedures for the regularization of products of personal hygiene, cosmetics, and perfumes.</p>	<p>Access</p>

CHILE

<p>Regulation for the Classification, Labeling and Notification of Chemicals and Hazardous Mixtures (the GHS Regulation)</p>	<p>Decree No. 57 of February 2021</p>	<p>It sets the criteria and obligations of manufacturers and importers related to the classification, labelling, notification and risk assessment of hazardous substances and mixtures, in order to protect human health and the environment.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Approves the official list of classification of chemicals, according to Article 6 of SD N°57 of 2019, of Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Resolution N °777 of August 2021</p>	<p>Approves the official list of classification of chemicals, according to Article 6 of SD N°57 of 2019, of the Ministry of Health</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Promulgates the Ban Amendment of the Basel Convention adopted on 22 September 1995</p>	<p>Decree N°162 of September 2019</p>	<p>Promulgates the Ban Amendment of the Basel Convention adopted by the Third Conference of the Parties of the Basel Convention, held in Geneva, Switzerland, on 22 September 1995.</p>	<p>Access</p>

COLOMBIA

<p>That guarantees the right of people to develop physically and intellectually in a lead-free environment, setting limits for its content in products traded in the country</p>	<p>Law No. 2041 of July 2020 [6]</p>	<p>It bans the use, manufacture, import or sale of products such as toys, paints, pipes, agricultural supplies and any other, when they contain lead in any of its compounds at levels higher than those established by technical regulations in the national territory. It also includes the management of lead waste.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Application of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) in the workplace</p>	<p>Resolution No.773 of April 2021</p>	<p>This Resolution defines actions that employers must implement to apply GHS for the Classification and Labeling of Chemicals in the workplace. Other provisions on chemical safety are dictated.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>That adopts the Major Accident Prevention Program.</p>	<p>Decree No. 1347 of Noember 2021</p>	<p>The Decree adopts the Prevention of Major Accidents Program - PPAM, to help increase the safety levels of classified facilities, in order to protect workers, the population, the environment, and infrastructure, through risk management.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Integrated management of chemicals for industrial use, including their risk management, and other issues</p>	<p>Decree No. 1630 of November 2021</p>	<p>The Decree adopts mechanisms and other provisions for the integrated management of chemicals for industrial use, including their risk management. It applies for chemicals that are identified and classified with some hazard class and category under the GHS.</p>	<p>Access</p>

[6] Although this legislation dates back to 2020, its incorporation has been considered since it has not been addressed in any other document on the subject developed within the framework of the Network.

COSTA RICA

<p>Regulation to establish the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register and modification to Article 20 of the regulation for the digital processing of registries and authorizations of the Ministry of Health in the SINIGIR platform</p>	<p>Executive Decree No.43170-MINAE-S of December 2021</p>	<p>Sets restrictions and prohibitions on the manufacture, import and export of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury-added products.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>RTCR 504: 2021. Regulation for the Registration of Agricultural chemicals, Formulated Synthetic Pesticides, Technical Grade Active Ingredients, Coadjuvants, Related Substances and Physical Vehicles for Agricultural Use.</p>	<p>Executive Decree No.43469-MAG-MINAE-S of April 2022</p>	<p>The new decree sets the procedures that regulate the registration process of formulated synthetic pesticides, technical grade active ingredients, adjuvants, related substances and physical vehicles for agricultural use, with the purpose to assess and approve their sale and use. There needs to be sufficient scientific evidence to demonstrate that the product is effective for its intended purpose and does not pose unacceptable risks to health, the environment, and agriculture.</p>	<p>Access</p>

CUBA

<p>Regulation for the management of hazardous chemicals for industrial use, consumption by the population and hazardous waste</p>	<p>Resolution No.°253 of January 2022</p>	<p>Resolution of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment to control hazardous chemicals – understood as all those used in the country, with the exception of pesticides and fertilizers–, and of the waste that is generated. The National Registry of hazardous chemicals and the environmental license system are obligated for all hazardous waste management activities.</p>	<p>Access</p>
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HONDURAS

<p>Regulation for the environmentally sound management of mercury and mercury-added products.</p>	<p>Executive Agreement No. 002-2020 of August 2020 [7]</p>	<p>The regulation establishes restrictions and prohibitions on the manufacture, import and export of mercury, mercury compounds and mercury-added products. It also establishes measures for the final disposal of mercury waste, the producer and importer extended responsibility, among others.</p>	<p>Access</p>
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MEXICO

<p>Agreement that modifies regulations for products whose import and export is subject to regulation by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources.</p>	<p>October 2022</p>	<p>Establishes new instructions for hazardous materials and waste that are to be remanufactured, recycled, reprocessed and/or to produce export goods.</p>	<p>Access</p>
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[7] Although this legislation dates back to 2020, its incorporation has been considered since it has not been addressed in any other document on the subject developed within the framework of the Network.

PANAMA

<p>Decree that establishes restrictions and/or prohibition measures on the importation, transit, export, re-export, commercialization and use of mercury; mercury compounds and mercury-added products.</p>	<p>Executive Decree No. 1688 of December 2020 [8]</p>	<p>The Executive Decree sets restriction and/or prohibition measures for the life cycle of mercury, with emphasis on import, transit, export and trade.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>That regulates the integrated management of solid waste in the Republic of Panama</p>	<p>Law No.276 of December 2021</p>	<p>The document establishes the regulatory framework for the integrated management of waste, as an essential public health issue, and sets the guidelines for gradually and sustainably reducing waste generation. It aims to minimize the health and environmental risks that may result from the improper handling of hazardous, non-hazardous, and special waste.</p>	<p>Access</p>

[8] Although this legislation dates back to 2020, its incorporation has been considered since it has not been addressed in any other document on the subject developed within the framework of the Network.

PERU

<p>Supreme Decree that modifies the Regulation under Legislative Decree No. 1278 that approves the Law of Integrated Solid Waste Management, approved by Supreme Decree No. 014-2017-MINAM, and the Regulation of Law No. 29419 that regulates the activity of recyclers, approved by Supreme Decree No. 005-2010-MINAM</p>	<p>Decree No. 001-2022-MINAM of January 2022</p>	<p>Municipalities, solid waste operating companies (EO-RS) and non-municipal generators will be required to periodically record information regarding the management of waste. Recycling organizations will present records to the municipality that developed the Program for the Formalization of Recyclers and Selective Collection of Solid Waste.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Lead Paint</p>	<p>Law No. 31182 of May 2021</p>	<p>With this Law protects health and physical integrity of people from lead content in paint and other coating materials, Peru becomes the second country in the region to have a law that limits the lead content in paints at 90 ppm. In addition, it modified the Penal Code, regarding article 288-B, which deals with the use of toxic or dangerous products.</p>	<p>Access</p>
<p>Supreme Decree that creates the Pollutant Release and Transfer Register.</p>	<p>Supreme Decree No.018-2021-MINAM of July 2021</p>	<p>The PRTR is created as an environmental information management mechanism, consisting of an inventory of materials and chemicals potentially harmful to human health.</p>	<p>Access</p>

ANNEX II

Dates of Ratification and Entry into Force of the International Conventions of Stockholm, Rotterdam, Basel, and Minamata in Latin America and the Caribbean

STOCKHOLM CONVENTION

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda	September 2003	May 2004
Argentina	January 2005	April 2005
Bahamas	October 2005	January 2006
Barbados	June 2004 (a)	September 2004
Belize	January 2010	April 2010
Bolivia	June 2003	May 2004
Brazil	June 2004	September 2004
Chile	January 2005	April 2005
Colombia	October 2008	January 2009
Costa Rica	February 2007	May 2007
Cuba	December 2007	May 2007
Dominica	August 2003 (a)	May 2004
Dominican Republic	May 2007	August 2007
Ecuador	June 2004	September 2004
El Salvador	May 2008	August 2008

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Grenada	October 2021 (a)	January 2022
Guatemala	July 2008	January 2022
Guyana	September 2007 (a)	December 2007
Haiti		
Honduras	May 2005	August 2005
Jamaica	June 2007	August 2007
Mexico	February 2003	May 2004
Nicaragua	December 2005	March 2006
Panama	March 2003	May 2004
Paraguay	April 2004	June 2004
Peru	September 2005	December 2005
Saint Kitts and Nevis	May 2004 (a)	August 2004
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	September 2005 (a)	December 2005
Saint Lucia	October 2002 (a)	May 2004
Suriname	September 2011	December 2011
Trinidad and Tobago	December 2022 (a)	May 2004
Uruguay	February 2004	May 2004
Venezuela	April 2005	July 2005

Table adapted from the Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean. The most recent ratifications are marked in red.

ROTTERDAM CONVENTION

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda	June 2004	September 2004
Argentina	June 2004	September 2004
Bahamas		
Barbados	October 2020	January 2021
Belize	April 2005 (a)	July 2005
Bolivia	December 2003 (a)	March 2004
Brazil	June 2004	September 2004
Chile	January 2005	April 2005
Colombia	December 2008	March 2009
Costa Rica	August 2009	November 2009
Cuba	February 2008	May 2008
Dominica	December 2005 (a)	March 2006
Dominican Republic	March 2006 (a)	June 2006
Ecuador	May 2004	August 2004
El Salvador	September 1999	February 2004
Grenada	October 2021 (a)	January 2022
Guatemala	April 2010 (a)	July 2010

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Guyana	June 2007 (a)	September 2007
Haiti		
Honduras	September 2011 (a)	December 2011
Jamaica	August 2022 (a)	February 2004
Mexico	May 2005 (a)	August 2005
Nicaragua	September 2008 (a)	December 2008
Panama	August 2000	February 2004
Paraguay	August 2003	February 2004
Peru	September 2005	December 2005
San Cristobal y Nieves	August 2012 (a)	November 2012
San Vicenete y las Granadinas	October 2010 (a)	January 2011
Santa Lucía		
Suriname	May 2000	February 2004
Trinidad and Tobago	December 2009 (a)	March 2010
Uruguay	March 2003	February 2004
Venezuela	April 2005 (a)	July 2005

Table adapted from the Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean. The most recent ratifications are marked in red.

BASEL CONVENTION

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	"Ban Ammendment" Ratification, Acceptance (A)
Antigua and Barbuda	April 1993 (a)	July 1993	September 2016 (A)
Argentina	June 1991	May 1992	September 2011
Bahamas	August 1992 (a)	November 1992	
Barbados	August 1995 (a)	Noviembre 1995	
Belize	May 1997 (a)	August 1997	
Bolivia	November 1996	February 1997	March 2005
Brazil	October 1992 (a)	November 1992	
Chile	August 1992	November 1992	Agosto 2009 (A)
Colombia	December 1996	March 1997	June 2014
Costa Rica	March 1995 (a)	June 1995	December 2019
Cuba	October 1994 (a)	January 1995	
Dominica	May 1998 (a)	August 1998	
Dominican Republic	July 2000 (a)	October 2000	
Ecuador	Feburary 1993	May 1993	March 1998
El Salvador	December 1991	May 1992	December 2015
Grenada	October 2021 (a)	January 2022	
Guatemala	May 1995	August 1995	December 2013

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force	"Ban Amendment" Ratification, Acceptance (A)
Guyana	April 2001 (a)	July 2001	
Haiti			
Honduras	December 1995	March 1996	
Jamaica	January 2003 (a)	April 2003	September 2015
Mexico	February 1991	May 1992	August 2022
Nicaragua	June 1997 (a)	September 1997	January 2021
Panama	February 1991	May 1992	October 1998
Paraguay	September 1995 (a)	December 1995	August 1998
Peru	November 1993 (a)	February 1994	March 2015 (A)
Dominican Republic	July 2000 (a)	October 2000	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	September 1994 (a)	December 1994	August 2019
Saint Lucia	December 1993 (a)	March 1994	January 2002
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	December 1996 (a)	March 1997	
Suriname	September 2011	December 2011	
Trinidad and Tobago	February 1994 (a)	May 1994	January 2000
Uruguay	December 1991	May 1992	March 1999
Venezuela	March 1998	June 1998	

Table adapted from the Action Plan of the Intergovernmental Network on Chemicals and Waste for Latin America and the Caribbean. The most recent ratifications are marked in red.

MINAMATA CONVENTION

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Antigua and Barbuda	September 2016 (a)	August 2017
Argentina	September 2017	December 2017
Bahamas	February 2020 (a)	May 2020
Barbados		
Belize		
Bolivia	August 2016	August 2017
Brazil	August 2017	August 2017
Chile	August 2018	November 2018
Colombia	August 2019	November 2019
Costa Rica	August 2017	August 2017
Cuba	January 2018 (a)	April 2018
Dominica		
Dominican Republic	March 2018	June 2018
Ecuador	July 2016	August 2017
El Salvador	June 2017 (a)	August 2017
Grenada		
Guatemala		

Country	Ratification, Accession (a)	Entry into force
Guyana	September 2014	August 2017
Haiti		
Honduras	March 2017	August 2017
Jamaica	July 2017	August 2017
Mexico	September 2015	August 2017
Nicaragua	October 2014	August 2017
Panama	September 2015	August 2017
Paraguay	June 2018	September 2018
Peru	January 2016	August 2017
Saint Kitts and Nevis	May 2017 (a)	August 2017
Saint Lucia	January 2019 (a)	April 2019
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		
Suriname	August 2018	November 2018
Trinidad and Tobago		
Uruguay	September 2014	August 2017
Venezuela		

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