

Newsletter

**Global Chemical, Environmental, Social,
and Governance Regulations, Policies,
and Standards**



Vol.5, Issue 8

NEWSLETTER

*Global Chemical, Environmental, Social, and Governance Regulations,
Policies, and Standards
Issue 8 – 2025*



WHO IS IAEG?

The International Aerospace Environmental Group (IAEG) is a non-profit organization of global aerospace companies created to collaborate on and share innovative environmental solutions for the industry. The group works to promote the development of voluntary consensus standards and provide accessible solutions for key environmental issues.

Members of IAEG recognize that there are currently a wide variety of different laws and regulations impacting health and the environment in place worldwide. The complexity and variability of requirements and guidance has led to an increased burden for the industry and its supply chain.

IAEG work groups address such issues as chemical material declarations and reporting requirements, the development of alternative technologies, and greenhouse gas reporting and management. They create a forum for diverse and often competitive businesses to come together and share information on global environmental requirements. In addition, IAEG provides opportunities for wider education on environmental issues and the supply chain via its meetings agendas and bespoke seminars.

IAEG WORK GROUP 9 NEWSLETTER

The Aerospace and Defense (AD) industry is committed to developing an approach to help the AD industry evaluate emerging global chemical, environmental, social, and governance regulations and their impact on compliance and potential operational risk for companies and their supply chain. The objectives are to:

- » Maintain a list of global regulations, policies and standards considered and to be considered, including executive summaries of those regulations.
- » Develop a method to evaluate designated emerging regulations potential impact on compliance and/or operational risk, business continuity and/or impact on supply chain.
- » Develop summaries of the associated timeline for regulations (e.g., deadlines) and highlight the specific impacts.
- » Develop communication materials and conduct informational webinars, as appropriate, for member companies and/or AD supply chain companies, as appropriate.

This Newsletter summarizes chemical, environmental, social, and governance regulations relevant to the AD industry. Contact Lisa Brown at myrna.l.brown@lmco.com for any questions on this Newsletter. For general assistance on IAEG matters, contact Michele Lawrie-Munro at mLawriemunro@iaeg.com.

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ASIA

China

Mandatory national standards regarding the use of hazardous substances in electrical and electronic products (published)

On 1 August 2025, China's State Administration for Market Regulation released "GB 26572-2025 - Requirements for Restricted Use of Hazardous Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products." This is the first mandatory China RoHS national standard, effective from 1 August 2027. The update aligns with the European Union RoHS Directive and marks a significant tightening of restrictions on hazardous substances in electrical and electronic equipment produced, sold, or imported into China. The regulation consolidates and replaces previous recommended standards by setting clear binding thresholds and updated labeling obligations. Its aim is to support environmental protection and push industry innovation in safer and greener materials.

GB 26572-2025 integrates and refines provisions from:

- » GB/T 26572-2011 (Requirements of Concentration Limits for Certain Restricted Substances in Electrical and Electronic Products)
- » SJ/T 11364-2024 (Requirements for the Restriction of Hazardous Substances in Electronic and Electrical Products).

The new standard expands restricted substances from six to ten by adding four categories of phthalates. It establishes refined classification management for electrical and electronic products and updates hazardous substance restrictions. Labeling obligations are strengthened with the introduction of digital labeling formats such as QR codes, replacing older methods.

A transition period applies for products produced or imported before 1 August 2027 that must achieve compliance within thirteen months after the implementation date. Enterprises must ensure that all electrical and electronic products sold in China meet these new concentration limits and labeling requirements. The regulation removes redundant content on product disassembly examples. Companies that fail to comply risk losing access to the Chinese market, while compliant businesses are expected to accelerate research and development and upgrades to maintain competitiveness.

GB 26572-2025 is China's first legally binding RoHS standard and a key step towards stricter environmental controls. The law enters into force on 1 August 2027 with a 13-month transition window for pre-existing products. Non-compliance carries the risk of market exclusion.

More information can be found in Chinese in this [notice](#).

Revisions to the mandatory standard "Regulations on the Preparation of Chemical Safety Labels" (draft)

The Ministry of Industry and Information Technology (MIIT) published the draft 3rd revision of the mandatory national standard "Regulations on the Preparation of Chemical Safety Labels", meant to replace standard GB 15258-2009. This

standard specifies the requirements applicable to terms and definitions, label content, production, and use of chemical safety labels. The main changes introduced by this draft are:

- » added hazardous chemical safety information code
- » changed the order of hazard statements
- » added labeling for small-package chemicals
- » changed the requirements for simplified labels
- » added requirements for fold-out labels and added a sample fold-out label
- » added requirements for the use of safety labels and fold-out labels for kit packaging, and added a sample safety label for the outer packaging of a kit
- » deleted the precautionary statements on chemical safety labels

A consultation is open for this draft until 11 October 2025. More information can be found [here](#) in Chinese.

Japan

Two notices under the Chemical Substances Control law to add 157 new chemical substances and to correct the name of one substance (published)

On 31 July 2025, Japan's Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, and Ministry of the Environment published two notices under the Chemical Substances Control Law (CSCL). CSCL aims to establish a system for evaluating the properties of new chemical substances before their manufacture or import and for implementing necessary regulations with respect to the manufacture, import, use, etc. of chemical substances in order to protect human health and the environment.

[Public Notice No. 7](#) publishes 157 new chemical substances (entries 1666-1822) notified under CSCL Article 4(1), assigning classification results in accordance with Article 4(5) and (6). The list includes polymers, copolymers, reaction products, salts, and mixtures subject to criteria such as molecular weight thresholds ($\geq 1,000$) and solubility requirements. Following publication, manufacture or import of these substances requires compliance with CSCL, including annual reporting for volumes greater than 1 tonne/year and adherence to any restrictions based on their classification. Six substances listed on page 53 (e.g. (5)-7139) were determined to meet CSCL Article 2(8) criteria. Article 2(8) designations mean the substances are recognized as "Class I Specified Chemical Substances" with long-term toxicity or persistence, subject to strict restrictions requiring government approval for manufacture or import.

[Public Notice No. 6](#) corrects the name of substance 1308 to "Zinc salt of 1,3,5-triazinetrione."

There are no penalties specified within this update. More information can be found in Japanese on [Public Notice 6](#) and [Public Notice 7](#).

Amendments to the "Ministerial Ordinance on Notification, etc. Concerning the Manufacture or Import of New Chemical Substances" (consultation)

Japan has opened a consultation on amendments to the "Ministerial Ordinance on Notification, etc. Concerning the Manufacture or Import of New Chemical Substances" with comments due on 3 September 2025. The proposed amendments aim to simplify the submission of notifications electronically and include the following:

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- » an identification code assigned by the person making the notification will be added to the current electronic signature
- » the applicant code used for the submission of reports, applications for confirmation of low-volume new chemical substances, etc. will be abolished and replaced by a pre-set PIN
- » electronic submissions will be set as preferable for notifications regarding the confirmation of low-volume new chemical substances and low-production-volume new chemical substances
- » revisions to the forms and ordinances will also be carried out to be able to implement these changes

More information can be found [here](#) in Japanese.

Russia

Government Order No. 2035-p approves a list of methanol-containing liquids that are exempt from Federal Law (published)

On 29 July 2025, Russia adopted Government Order No. 2035-p (the Order), which approves a list of methanol-containing liquids that are exempt from the scope of the Federal Law “On State Regulation of the Circulation of Methanol and Methanol-Containing Liquids.” The Order exempts specified products from the law's requirements.

The annex to the Order provides a table listing the exempted methanol-containing products by name and their associated codes under the All-Russian Classifier of Products by Economic Activities. Exempt products include formaldehyde solutions, dimethyl ether, modified technical isopropanol, and fifty-six other items. These substances are excluded from the obligations of Federal Law, provided they exactly match both the product names and the corresponding product codes listed in the annex.

Stakeholders dealing with methanol-containing products in Russia must verify whether their products are included in the exemption list by ensuring full alignment with both the product names and product codes. Internal compliance systems and documentation should be updated accordingly.

The Order entered into force on 1 September 2025. Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

More information can be found [here](#) in Russian.

Singapore

Mandatory chemical reporting framework for hazardous substances license and permit holders (published)

The National Environment Agency (NEA) published a [circular](#) on 31 July 2025 to introduce a mandatory chemical reporting framework for all hazardous substances (HS) license and permit holders, in order to better identify chemicals that may pose environmental and public health concerns and prioritize them for potential control. Licensing controls over the import, transport, storage, and use of hazardous substances are implemented under the Environmental Protection and Management Act (EPMA) and its regulations.

With an effective date of 1 January 2026, [reporting obligations](#) are applicable to HS license and permit holders. This reporting obligation will be imposed as a licensing condition and applies to companies that import and/or manufacture chemicals as the first point of entry into Singapore and meet the requirements specified in the circular.

There are no penalties specified within these notices, however non-compliance with the EPMA and its Regulations would incur penalties.

[South Korea](#)

[Revisions to K-REACH on how chemical hazard assessments are classified and published \(draft\)](#)

On 22 July 2025, South Korea published an [amendment](#) (also can be found [here](#) in Korean) outlining proposed revisions to the Korean Chemical Registration and Evaluation Act (K-REACH), specifically detailing changes to how chemical hazard assessments are classified and published. The document, announced by the Chemicals Safety Agency, seeks to restructure the classification of toxic substances into categories such as acute human hazard, chronic human hazard, and ecotoxicity. It specifies the disclosure of assessment results for newly registered and existing chemicals, including their names, hazard classifications, and the newly introduced "human-related hazardous substance" designation. The proposed changes also involve updating official lists of hazardous substances, with new entries and revisions based on acquired safety data, and the document invites public comment on these amendments.

The amendment primarily involves revising and expanding the existing Annexes within the public notice. Specifically, Annex No. 1 (New Chemical Substances) and Annex No. 2 (Existing Chemical Substances) are subject to amendment. The revision includes changing the field for "toxic substance applicability" to "human-etc-hazardous substance applicability" and similarly for "toxic substance unique identification number." Furthermore, the update specifies the addition of new chemical substances to Annex 1 and existing chemical substances to Annex 2, detailing the ranges of their new unique identification numbers.

The core change introduced by this amendment is the reclassification of "toxic substances" under K-REACH into new hazard characteristic categories. The previous "toxic substance applicability" criterion will be replaced with specific classifications: "Human Acute Hazardous Substances", "Human Chronic Hazardous Substances", and "Ecotoxic Substances." Consequently, substances previously marked as "not applicable to toxic substances" will now be re-designated as "not applicable to human-hazardous substances". Substances that were removed from the previous toxic substance designation system will now be categorized as "other" in the "human-hazardous substance applicability" field.

The amendment also includes the addition of hazard assessment results for newly assessed substances: 45 new chemical substances and 51 existing chemical substances are to be added to Annexes 1 and 2, respectively. Moreover, 43 previously announced chemical substances (22 new and 21 existing) will have their hazard assessment information updated due to the acquisition of additional data. For manufacturers, importers, retailers, and distributors, this update means that they will need to be aware of the new hazard classifications and labeling requirements for these substances, as the public notice aims to disclose the "name, hazard classification, and labeling" and "name, toxic substance applicability, and main hazards" for assessed substances. This implicitly requires updating relevant documentation such as Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and product labels to align with the new categories.

This public notice was published on 22 July 2025. The deadline for the consultation has already passed.

Taiwan

Regulations on the listing per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances under the Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act (draft)

On 5 August 2025, the Ministry of Environment published draft regulations on the listing of per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) and their operational management under the Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act. The draft proposes to list numerous PFAS as “Concerned Chemical Substances” and establishes operational management measures, including control concentrations, labeling requirements, reporting obligations, and recordkeeping rules. Annexes 1 - 3 of the draft provide detailed listings of the substances, their categories, and control thresholds. Comments on the draft are due on 7 October 2025.

Manufacturers, importers, sellers, users, and storers of listed PFAS must comply with the following obligations:

- » substances or articles with PFAS polymer or gas content at or above the control concentration but below 30% must be labeled with the appropriate chemical category name (e.g., “fluoropolymer”)
- » where PFAS content is 30% or higher, operators must meet all requirements of the Toxic and Concerned Chemical Substances Control Act, including permitting
- » regular quarterly reporting is required, and operators must maintain monthly operational records
- » existing operators must comply with new requirements within the prescribed transition periods, including modifying packaging and labeling by 1 January 2026

The draft clarifies that substances already regulated under other specific frameworks (such as pharmaceuticals, pesticides, and food safety laws) are exempt.

More information can be found [here](#) in Chinese.

Vietnam

Law on Chemicals establishing specific conditions and licensing requirements for chemical use, import, export, transportation, and storage (published)

The National Assembly of Vietnam issued the newly amended Law on Chemicals, No.69/2025/QH15. This law replaces the previous Law on Chemicals No.06/2007/QH12. The law establishes specific conditions and licensing requirements for chemical production, business activities, import/export, transportation, and storage, with stricter controls for more hazardous materials. It also addresses information management related to chemicals, including registration, labeling, packaging, and establishing a National Chemical Sector Database, alongside provisions for preventing and responding to chemical incidents and ensuring public safety and environmental protection.

Chemicals are categorized for management purposes and with varying requirements:

- » Conditional Chemicals
- » Specially Controlled Chemicals
- » Prohibited Chemicals

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The Law on Chemicals will enter into force on 1 January 2026, with certain provisions regarding permits/certificates for production and business of conditional and specially controlled chemicals taking effect from 30 June 2026.

There are no penalties specified for non-compliance. More information can be found [here](#) in Vietnamese.



EUROPE

European Union

Amendments to REACH regarding certain carcinogens, germ cell mutagens, and reproductive toxicants (published)

On 11 August 2025, the European Commission published [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2025/1731](#) amending Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH) concerning restrictions on carcinogens, germ cell mutagens, or reproductive toxicants (CMRs). The amendment updates Appendices 2, 4, and 6 to include additional substances newly classified as CMR category 1B under Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/197, thereby prohibiting their supply to the general public above set concentration limits. Newly listed substances include diuron (EC No. 206-354-4; CAS No. 330-54-1), tetrabromobisphenol-A (EC No. 201-236-9; CAS No. 79-94-7), N,N-dimethyl-p-toluidine (EC No. 202-805-4; CAS No. 99-97-8), 4-nitrosomorpholine (EC No. 200-659-6; CAS No. 59-89-2), 4-methylimidazole (EC No. 212-497-3; CAS No. 822-36-6), dimethyl propylphosphonate (EC No. 242-555-3; CAS No. 18755-43-6), diphenyl(2,4,6-trimethylbenzoyl)phosphine oxide (EC No. 278-355-8; CAS No. 75980-60-8), several phosphonium salts, dibutyltin compounds, and bisphenol AF (EC No. 216-036-7; CAS No. 1478-61-1).

The regulation also amends Appendix 11 to introduce a derogation for cumene (CAS 98-82-8; EC 202-704-5). Cumene is now exempt from restriction when present in kerosene and gasoline aviation fuels that meet recognized standards such as DEF STAN 91-091, ASTM D1655, DEF STAN 91-090, ASTM D910, or ASTM D7547. This change aligns aviation fuel rules more closely with those for motor fuels and reflects the limited use of such fuels by non-professional pilots.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Amendment to Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 regulating batteries and waste batteries (in force)

On 18 July 2025, the European Commission published [Regulation \(EU\) 2025/1561](#) amending Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 regulating batteries and waste batteries. It lays down requirements on sustainability, safety, labeling, marking, and information to allow the placing on the market or putting into service of batteries within the European Union. It also lays down minimum requirements for extended producer responsibility, the collection and treatment of waste batteries, and for reporting.

Article 48 to Regulation (EU) 2023/1542 established battery due diligence obligations for economic operators regarding the sourcing, processing, and trading of specific raw materials, such as cobalt, natural graphite, etc., used in battery

manufacturing. The original enforcement date for these obligations was 2025; however, the designation of notified bodies and the development and recognition of due diligence schemes has been delayed and will not be ready by the enforcement date.

Thus, Regulation (EU) 2025/1561 amends the due diligence enforcement dates to:

- » 18 August 2027 for the economic operators' due diligence obligations (paragraph 1 of Article 48)
- » 26 July 2026 for the publication by the Commission of guidelines as regards the application of the due diligence requirements laid down in Articles 49 and 50 (paragraph 5 of Article 48)

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

Sixth Revision of Directive 2004/37/EC aims to reduce occupational exposure to carcinogenic, mutagenic, and reprotoxic substances (consultation)

The [Sixth Revision of Directive 2004/37/EC](#) (CMRD 6) aims to reduce occupational exposure to carcinogenic, mutagenic, and reprotoxic substances. This includes introducing new exposure limits and expanding the list of regulated substances to better protect workers from cancer and reproductive health risks.

The regulation maintains its overall structure with Annex I listing substances classified as carcinogenic, mutagenic, or reprotoxic. This revision adds welding fumes to Annex I to reflect the occupational hazards of exposure. Annex III, which sets occupational exposure limit values, has been updated to include substances such as cobalt (EC No. 231-158-0; CAS No. 7440-48-4), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), and 1,4-dioxane (EC No. 204-661-8; CAS No. 123-91-1). Minor corrections have also been made to mercury entries. These annexes form the core of the directive's requirements, providing detailed substance classifications and exposure limits.

Under this revision, new occupational exposure limits are introduced for cobalt and inorganic cobalt compounds, PAHs, and 1,4-dioxane, affecting hundreds of thousands of workers across the EU. Welding fumes have been added as a regulated carcinogenic exposure. While isoprene has been assessed, no exposure limit has been set due to its low risk profile. Companies will be required to ensure workplace monitoring, implement protective measures, and comply with reporting obligations where these substances are used in production or processing. The update strengthens workplace safety and mandates practical steps to reduce exposure and health risks.

The consultation period for this revision ends on 10 October 2025, after which the directive will move towards formal adoption. The exact date of entry into force has not yet been published. Non-compliance with the directive would result in enforcement measures at the national level, which might include fines or other sanctions under local occupational health laws.

The Circular Economy Act (consultation)

The European Union [Circular Economy Act](#) (the Act) slated for adoption in 2026, aims to advance a circular economy by creating a Single Market for secondary raw materials, enhancing economic security, competitiveness, and decarbonization. The Act, currently in the "call for evidence stage" will influence supply chains, particularly for materials like aluminum and electronics, by prioritizing recycled material use, reparability, and lifecycle transparency through tools like Digital Product Passports and extended producer responsibility. It builds on existing regulations, such as the Ecodesign for Sustainable

Products Regulation (effective July 2024) and the Packaging and Packaging Waste Regulation (effective February 2025), focusing on sustainable design and waste reduction. The public consultation period, open from 1 August 2025 to 6 November 2025, allows stakeholders to influence the Act's final scope.

France

Two decrees to advance regulatory framework for per- and polyfluoroalkylated substances (published)

France is advancing its regulatory framework for per- and polyfluoroalkylated substances (PFAS) through two proposed decrees that implement Law n° 2025-188 of 27 February 2025. These decrees, currently undergoing public consultation, aim to establish specific concentration values for PFAS beyond which their use is prohibited in certain products, list exemptions, and define a national trajectory for progressively reducing aqueous PFAS discharges from industrial installations. The regulatory updates stem from Law n° 2025-188, which includes two key articles impacting industries and products:

- » Article 1 – Product Use Restrictions ([Draft Decree 1](#)): This article mandates a prohibition on the use of PFAS beyond a specified residual concentration value for textiles [4, lines 6-9] and other articles not relevant to the A&D industry. The draft decree aims to define this concentration threshold and list products exempted from these prohibitions.
- » Article 2 – Industrial Aqueous Discharge Reduction ([Draft Decree 2](#)): This article mandates France to implement a national trajectory for the progressive reduction of aqueous PFAS discharges from industrial installations, aiming to eliminate these discharges within five years of the law's promulgation.

These updates significantly affect manufacturers by imposing concentration limits for certain products and requiring a substantial reduction in aqueous industrial discharges. They will need to identify and eliminate PFAS sources, invest in alternative substances, and implement new testing methodologies. Importers are implicitly affected by product bans, though a lack of direct import prohibition with equivalent thresholds is a public concern. Retailers and distributors will need clear guidelines on managing existing stocks and understanding the applicability of regulations for recycled and second-life products. The public consultation period for both draft decrees ended on 5 September 2025.

For industrial aqueous discharges, the objective is a 70% reduction by 2028 and tending towards zero by 2030 (five years from the law's promulgation). For product prohibitions, the effective date for the application of concentration values and exemptions will be defined by the decree itself, with public suggestions for earlier implementation of exemptions (before 1 January 2030) and clear rules for existing stocks by 1 January 2026.

United Kingdom

The United Kingdom REACH Report (2024 to 2025), Work Program (2025 to 2026), Substance Evaluation Rolling Action Plan, and other UK REACH technical reports (consultation)

On 31 July 2025, the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) published several key documents under the United Kingdom's (UK's) registration, evaluation, authorization, and restriction of chemicals (UK REACH) regulation applicable in Great Britain (i.e., England, Wales, and Scotland):

- » the [UK REACH Report or 2024 to 2025](#) that outlines activities undertaken during the “2024 to 2025 Work Programme”
- » the [UK REACH Work Programme for 2025 to 2026](#) that describes planned operational work for 2025-2026, with key priorities including:
 - consultations and relevant work to finalize an opinion for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) in fire-fighting foams
 - a recommendation for substances of very high concern (a.k.a., SVHCs) from the candidate list to be added to Annex 14, as per the HSE’s statutory obligation to do so at least every two years
- » the [UK REACH Substance Evaluation Rolling Action Plan \(RAP\) for 2025 to 2027](#), published in accordance with Article 44 of UK REACH – HSE has not identified any priorities to take forward for formal substance evaluation under UK REACH in 2025.

Additionally, Technical Reports have been published for a number of substances such as siloxanes, bisphenols, and dioctyltin dilaurate. These reports summarize the scientific evidence around hazard, exposure, use and risk information for substances chosen for review under UK REACH and may be used to help inform regulatory approaches for certain substances and for prioritization.

There are no penalties explicitly associated with this update. The consultation closed on 8 September 2025.

More information can be found in this [announcement](#).



NORTH AMERICA

[Canada](#)

[Plan of Priorities under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 \(published\)](#)

On 18 July 2025, the Government of Canada published the first multi-year [Plan of Priorities](#) (the Plan) under the Canadian Environmental Protection Act, 1999 (CEPA), as modernized through [Bill S-5](#) (Strengthening Environmental Protection for a Healthier Canada Act), which came into force on 13 June 2023. The purpose of this Plan is to guide the identification and assessment of substances that may pose risks to human health or the environment. It details the prioritization of substances for risk assessment, outlines activities supporting risk management, and promotes the development and timely incorporation of scientifically justified alternative methods that replace, reduce, or refine the use of vertebrate animals in toxicity testing.

Under the updated CEPA, the Ministers of the Environment and of Health must publish such a plan and review it at least every eight years. The published Plan lists [priority substances and substance groups](#), including chemicals like bisphenols, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), quaternary ammonium compounds, certain metals, and nanomaterials such as nanoscale silver and titanium dioxide. The government intends to assess these substances to determine whether they are toxic as defined by CEPA, whether their uses should be restricted, or whether risk-management measures are warranted. The Plan also reflects Canada’s commitment to progressively reduce animal testing, aligning with scientific advances and public expectations. The Plan does not introduce new exemptions for specific industries or product categories. All

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companies whose activities involve these substances remain potentially subject to future CEPA measures, depending on assessment outcomes.

This update directly affects manufacturers, importers, retailers, and distributors of the listed substances and products containing them. These stakeholders should monitor the priority substances and prepare for possible regulatory actions, such as reporting obligations, restrictions, or prohibitions on manufacture, import, or sale. The assessment will consider both intended and reasonably foreseeable uses of these substances to determine the potential for harmful exposure.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.

United States

Addition of twenty-one substances to the list of taxable substances under the Superfund chemical excise tax (published)

On 4 August 2025, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) published a [notice of determinations](#) expanding the list of taxable substances under the Superfund chemical excise tax. The update adds twenty-one new substances and corrects the name and sets a tax rate for sodium nitrilotriacetate monohydrate. The Superfund chemical excise tax, reinstated in 2021, applies to the sale or use of taxable substances by importers. Substances are added if taxable chemicals constitute more than 20 percent of their weight or value, as defined in section 4672(a)(2)(B) of the Internal Revenue Code.

The update requires importers of the newly listed substances to comply with excise tax obligations under section 4671 starting from 1 January 2026. Prescribed tax rates will be reflected in IRS Form 6627 (Environmental Taxes), though importers may calculate their own rate under section 4671(b)(1). Refund claims under section 4662(e) may be available for certain substances from earlier dates. The correction to sodium nitrilotriacetate monohydrate applies retroactively from 1 July 2022.

Penalties are not mentioned in the update.



OCEANIA

Australia

Six chemicals added to the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme Inventory (published)

The Australian Government has published two notifications regarding the addition of chemicals to the Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) Inventory under [Section 82](#) (four chemicals) and [Section 83](#) (two chemicals) of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019. The AICIS Inventory is an online database that lists industrial chemicals available for use in Australia. It serves as a resource for importers and manufacturers to determine if a chemical is already listed and subject to AICIS regulations.

The chemicals added under Section 82 of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 are:

- » hexanedioic acid, polymer with 1,3-isobenzofurandione, polymethylenepolyphenylene isocyanate and 1,2-propanediol (CAS No. 1141331-70-5)
- » propane, 2-ethoxy-2-methyl- (CAS No. 637-92-3)
- » ethanol, 2-amino-, compds. with polyethylene glycol hydrogen sulfate C12-15-alkyl ethers (CAS No. 162201-45-8)
- » 1-propanamine, 3-(triethoxysilyl)-, polymer with 1,6-diisocyanatohexane (CAS No. 254748-33-9)

Under the conditions of the addition of these chemicals, there is an obligation for manufacturers and importers to notify the authorities within twenty-eight days if the circumstances of said import or manufacture are different from those outlined in the assessments for a given substance.

The chemicals added under Section 83 of the Industrial Chemicals Act 2019 are as follows:

- » butanal, 4-(3,3,4-trimethylcyclopentylidene)-, (4E)- (CAS No. 2411191-47-2)
- » 2H-2,4a-methanonaphthalen-1(5H)-one, hexahydro-5,5-dimethyl-2-propyl-, (2R,4aR,8aS)-rel- (CAS No. 1441045-54-0)

Each chemical has a defined scope of assessment, which includes:

- » imported into Australia at up to one tonne/year
- » imported in fragrance formulations at up to 1% concentration for local reformulation
- » imported or reformulated into finished end use products for consumers end use

Penalties for non-compliance include fines.



SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil

Resolution establishing restrictions on the use of certain hazardous substances in electronic equipment (draft)

On 3 July 2025, Brazil's Ministry of Environment published a [draft resolution](#) (can also be found [here](#) in Portuguese) that aims to restrict the manufacture, import, distribution, and sale of electrical and electronic equipment (EEE) containing certain hazardous substances on the national market. The draft, under review by the National Environment Council, sets maximum concentration limits for ten substances in homogeneous materials: polybrominated biphenyls (PBBs), polybrominated diphenyl ethers (PBDEs), mercury (Hg), hexavalent chromium (CrVI), lead (Pb), cadmium (Cd), and four phthalates: di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP), Benzyl butyl phthalate (BBP), dibutyl phthalate (DBP), and diisobutyl phthalate (DIBP). The thresholds are 0.1 percent for PBB, PBDE, Hg, CrVI, Pb, DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP, and 0.01 percent for Cd.

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These limits apply to EEE, cables, and spare parts used in repair, reuse, upgrades, or performance improvements. Compliance deadlines vary by substance. Products already placed on the market before the relevant deadlines, as well as those covered by approved exemptions, are excluded from the scope.

The proposal establishes a mandatory national registration system and requires manufacturers and importers to submit a declaration of conformity before placing products on the market. Stakeholders are responsible for product traceability, documentation in Portuguese, and labeling. The draft provides for temporary exemptions based on technical, environmental, or safety grounds, with eligibility procedures and exemption lists to be published within 180 days of entry into force. Selective disposal labeling is required for products that are subject to reverse logistics. The regulation applies to a broad range of consumer, professional, and industrial electronics but excludes certain military, aerospace, and off-road machinery applications.

More information can be found [here](#) in Portuguese.

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