

STATUS OF FIRE



LATAM PCI
Red Latinoamericana de Protección Contra Incendio

PROTECTION REGULATION IN LATIN AMERICA



This document outlines the questions, answers, analysis, and conclusions derived from the questionnaire conducted to assess the status of fire protection regulation in the region and the mandatory use of current NFPA standards.

PCI LATAM Network Regulation Commission
January 2025

Executive Summary

This is the second study led by the Latin American Fire Protection Network (LATAM PCI), aimed at assessing the current state of fire protection regulations in Latin America, as well as the adoption of national and international standards, such as NFPA. To achieve this, the study was structured around three fundamental pillars:



01 Implementation of Fire Protection Regulations: This pillar evaluates the mandatory nature and coverage of both national and international regulations in each country. It identifies the countries that have made these regulations mandatory.

02 Classification of Buildings and Sector-Specific Application: This pillar examines how different sectors such as mining, hydrocarbons, industry, education, and commerce are regulated. It aims to determine whether regulations are applied differently depending on the sector and how risk levels are managed based on occupancy and building characteristics.

03 Active and Passive Fire Protection Measures: This pillar analyzes whether these systems are properly regulated or if there is a lack of clear regulations in different countries. This section includes specific questions regarding alarm and evacuation systems, structural stability of buildings, fire propagation, and suppression systems.

1. Introduction

The Latin American Fire Protection Network (LATAM PCI) has developed this second study to gain a better understanding of the current state of fire protection regulations in Latin America.

Through questionnaires conducted in 12 countries across the region, the study aimed to identify existing national and international standards, their mandatory enforcement, and regulatory gaps that impact fire safety.

The three pillars presented in this study provided a regional assessment that facilitates the identification of key areas or “opportunities” for strengthening fire protection regulations.

The responses obtained offer a clear overview of the strengths and weaknesses of the regulatory framework in the region, serving as a foundation to drive improvements in the adoption and implementation of necessary and effective standards.

It is important to note that the responses were exclusively provided by groups, organizations, and associations related to the fire protection and engineering sector, without input from other segments such as regulatory bodies.

Findings

The findings show that only 33% of the countries in the study mandatorily apply NFPA standards, although not always in their entirety. This study highlights the need to harmonize regulations at a regional level to enhance fire safety across Latin America.

The study has identified several trends and challenges related to fire protection regulations in the region. The most significant findings include:

01

Adoption of International Standards: Only 33% of the countries in the region have adopted NFPA standards as mandatory. In the remaining countries, these standards are either not adopted at all or only applied voluntarily. This lack of uniformity creates regulatory gaps across different sectors, leading to significant disparities in fire protection levels throughout Latin America.

02

Uneven Regulatory Coverage: It was found that fire protection regulations are more strictly enforced in new buildings than in existing ones, indicating a preventive approach for future constructions while highlighting a lack of retroactive measures to improve safety in already built structures. Sectors such as mining and hydrocarbons have stricter regulations, whereas industries like commerce and education face less stringent regulatory enforcement.

03

Lack of Regional Harmonization: Latin American countries lack a common framework for standardizing fire protection regulations. This creates significant challenges for multinational companies looking to invest in regional projects, as they must navigate complex and varying regulatory requirements in each country.

04

Uneven Regulatory Coverage: It was found that fire protection regulations are more strictly enforced in new buildings than in existing ones, indicating a preventive approach for future constructions while highlighting a lack of retroactive measures to improve safety in already built structures. Sectors such as mining and hydrocarbons have stricter regulations, whereas industries like commerce and education face less stringent regulatory enforcement.

2. Participating Countries and Organizations

The countries, organizations, associations, and members participating in LATAM PCI are detailed in the following table.

Table 1

Countries, Organizations, and Associations Participating in LATAM PCI

Country	Organization/Association
Argentina	Cámara Argentina de Protección Contra Incendio - CEMERA
Brazil	Instituto Sprinkler Brasil – ISB Asociación Brasileira de Sprinkers - ABSpk Associação Brasileira de Proteção Passiva - ABPP
Chile	Asociación Nacional de Protección Contra Incendios - ANAPCI
Colombia	Asociación Nacional de Protección Contra Incendio - ANRACI
Costa Rica	Asociación Costarricense de Ingenieros en Prevencion y Protección Contra Incendio - ACPPI
Ecuador	Colegio de Ingenieros Mecánicos de Pichincha - CIMEPI
Mexico	Asociación Mexicana de Rociadores Automáticos Contra Incendio - AMRACI Consejo Nacional de Protección Contra Incendio - CONAPCI
Uruguay	Asociación Uruguaya de Protección Contra Incendio - AUPCI
Bolivia	Cámara de Protección Contra Incendio - CANPSI
Paraguay	Cámara Paraguaya de Seguridad Industrial y Afines – CAPASI
Peru	Sociedad Nacional de Protección Contra Incendios - SNPCI
Dominican Republic	Asociación Dominicana de Empresas de Protección Contra Incendio - ADEPCI

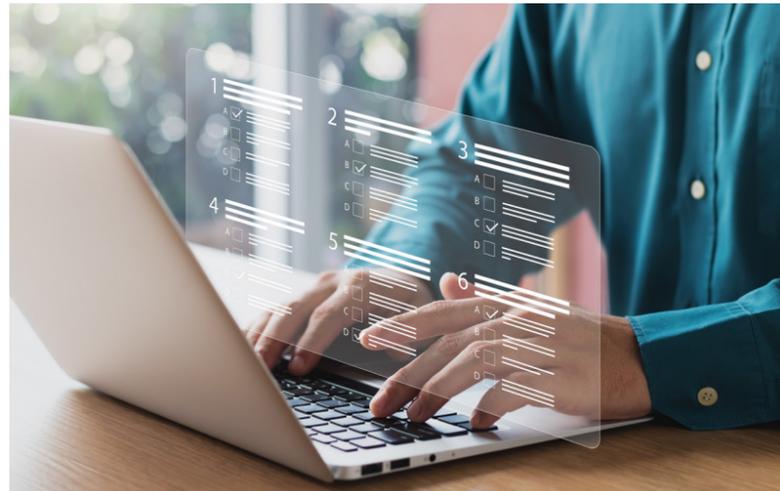


Member Countries

3. First Axis of the Questionnaire

3.1 Questionnaire Basis

The LATAM PCI Regulatory Committee prepared the first part of the questionnaire primarily to identify the level of development of fire codes or fire protection requirements in various Latin American countries. The questions were designed to gather information exclusively on the incorporation of NFPA standards into their fire codes and their application to both new and existing buildings. Additionally, the questionnaire aimed to determine which laws or regulations are currently in force.



In the context of this questionnaire, the term “code” refers to a set of mandatory rules that specify the minimum requirements to be met when designing, constructing, renovating, and maintaining a building (building code), a Fire Protection System (fire code), or other systems. When we refer to laws, we indicate that they are mandatory regulations established by each country at the national level, while ordinances refer to regulations enforced at the local or municipal level.

The way Fire Protection requirements are presented may vary from country to country. These codes or laws may have

a national scope (applicable throughout the entire country), state scope (applicable to a specific state or province), or municipal scope. In some cases, Fire Protection requirements are a subset of a building code, while in others, a fire code exists as an independent document. In some instances, these requirements are not contained within a single document but rather spread across multiple regulations.

In any case, a fire code must outline the mandatory measures based on the type of occupancy or use of the building and certain characteristics such as height and built-up area, among others. However, it does not explicitly specify how the required protection systems should be designed, installed, and maintained. This aspect is complemented by the existence of specific standards that the code must reference, which provide the criteria and specifications for designing and installing fire protection systems.

The questions that made up the first axis of the questionnaire on fire protection regulations are detailed in the following table. The purpose of these questions is to clearly and explicitly determine the mandatory scope of application across the Latin American territory.

3.2. Questions from the First Axis of the Questionnaire

Table 2

Baseline Questions

N°	Question
A	Is the use of NFPA standards mandatory as Fire Protection measures for new or existing buildings?
B	If the previous question is affirmative, specify whether their use is mandatory at the National, State, or Municipal level.
C	What percentage of the national population is represented by the state or municipality where the use of NFPA standards is mandatory?

Country	MANDATORY USE OF NFPA	Level of Application	Percentage	Observations
Argentina	No	-	-	
Brazil	No	-	-	
Uruguay	No	-	-	
Bolivia	No	-	-	
Chile	No	-	-	
Colombia	No	-	-	
Costa Rica	Yes	National	100%	At National Level
Ecuador	Yes	National	100%	Adopts NFPA 101
Mexico	No	-	-	Only NFPA for Hydrocarbons
Paraguay	No	-	-	
Peru	Yes	National	100%	At National Level
Dominican Republic	Yes	National	100%	At National Level

Countries Where the Use of NFPA Standards Is Mandatory



The initial questions of the questionnaire aimed to precisely identify the countries where the use of NFPA standards is mandatory. Since the results indicated that this is not the case in many countries, the following questions will focus on understanding fire protection regulations, as well as their approval and enforcement processes.

Table 3

Questions on Legislation and Regulations

	Question
Legislation and Regulations	Confirmed that at least one regulation or law governs fire protection systems, identify or list which ones are regularly applied.
	For the submission of new or existing construction projects, how is the approval process defined?
	Which regulatory entities are responsible for receiving new installation projects or renovations of existing structures?
	When local codes or laws do not provide sufficient design guidelines, which regulations are referenced or applied?
	Is there an established control system to oversee compliance with responsibilities and obligations?

Analysis of Responses

Table 3.1 Legislation and Regulations

Confirmed that at least one regulation or law governs fire protection systems, identify or list which ones are regularly applied.	
Country	Answer
Argentina	Building Code (at federal or municipal level) / IRAM Standards / Fire Safety Regulations for Industrial Establishments (Decree 351/79) / National Volunteer Firefighters Law (Law 25.054) / Municipal Regulations and Ordinances.
Brazil	There are state laws (27 Brazilian states) enforced through the Technical Instructions of the Military Fire Departments. Additionally, there are applicable Technical Standards from ABNT (Brazilian Association of Technical Standards), which are referenced in the Technical Instructions, as well as international standards.
Chile	The primary legal document is the General Ordinance on Urban Planning and Construction. This is the national (STATE) Building Code and is mandatory. Note: Territorial Organization of Chile: For government and internal administration, the Republic of Chile is currently divided into 16 regions, which are further subdivided into 56 provinces. For local administration purposes, the provinces are divided into 346 communes.
Colombia	NSR-10 Colombian Seismic-Resistant Construction Code.
Costa Rica	Law No. 8228: Law of the Meritorious Fire Department of Costa Rica, published in La Gaceta No. 152 on Wednesday, July 22, 2008, and its Manual of General Technical Provisions on Life Safety and Fire Protection, 2023 edition, hereinafter referred to as the "provisions manual." Decree 37615-MP, Regulations for Law No. 8228 of the Meritorious Fire Department of Costa Rica, establishes in Articles 66 and 67 the mandatory creation and updating of technical regulations. The entire regulatory package of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), an international organization specialized in fire prevention, life safety, and fire protection, is mandatory, except for the exceptions established in this regulation for the design and construction sector, as stipulated in Article 66 of Decree No. 37615-MP, published in La Gaceta No. 66 on April 5, 2013, and its amendment, Executive Decree No. 43733, issued on October 12, 2022.
Ecuador	NEC HS CI Ecuadorian Construction Standard – Fire Protection Chapter: It is a reference adoption of the NFPA 101 Life Safety Code and its referenced standards.
México	Building Regulations, Complementary Technical Standards for Building Regulations, Municipal Civil Protection Regulations, Civil Protection Regulation Guidelines, Official Mexican Workplace Standard, Official Mexican Standards for the Hydrocarbon Sector, Official Mexican Standard for Childcare Centers.
Paraguay	The regulation is Municipal Ordinance No. 468/2014, called the General Fire Prevention Regulation for Human Safety, which applies in Asunción. Likewise, several other major municipalities also have ordinances regulating Fire Prevention Systems.
Perú	NFPA 13 / NFPA 14 / NFPA 15 / NFPA 20 / NFPA 24 / NFPA 25 / NFPA 30 / NFPA 72 / NFPA 90 / NFPA 101 / NFPA 5000.
Uruguay	Uruguay – Law 15.896 on Prevention and Defense Against Disasters – Regulatory Decree 372/2023.
Bolivia	Law No. 449, DS2995, NB 58002, NB 58004, NB 58006, NB 58005, NB 58001, and SIPPPI.
Dominican Republic	NFPA 1, 10, 13, 14, 17A, 20, 22, 25, 30, 58, 70, 72, 101, 2001.

Tabla 3.2 Regulatory Redirection

When local codes or laws do not provide sufficient design guidelines, which regulations are referenced or applied?	
Country	Comments
Argentina	Most commonly, NFPA standards are referenced.
Brazil	When local codes or laws do not provide sufficient guidelines for a project, the projects are developed based on national (federal) references from the Brazilian Association of Technical Standards (ABNT). If national references are not available, the responsible technician is allowed to use NFPA or Eurocode standards.
Chile	Internationally recognized standards, including European and NFPA regulations, such as: NFPA 2, NFPA 10, NFPA 11, NFPA 12, NFPA 13, NFPA 14, NFPA 15, NFPA 20, NFPA 22, NFPA 24, NFPA 25, NFPA 30, NFPA 30A, NFPA 37, NFPA 30B, NFPA 52, NFPA 54, NFPA 55, NFPA 58, NFPA 59, NFPA 59A, NFPA 70, NFPA 70E, NFPA 72, NFPA 92, NFPA 99, NFPA 101, NFPA 110, NFPA 111, NFPA 130, NFPA 329, NFPA 497, NFPA 551, NFPA 600, NFPA 780, NFPA 850, NFPA 1963, NFPA 2001. These standards are integrated into certain Chilean regulations (NCh), technical regulations, and specifications and should only be applied in the specific areas where they are cited.
Colombia	International NFPA Standards.
Costa Rica	NFPA standards are mandatory in the country, as previously stated.
Ecuador	NFPA Standards
México	In some cases, national-level standards are referenced.
Paraguay	Ordinance No. 468/2014 establishes a hierarchy of standards in the following order: Local Standards, Regional Standards, and International Standards (NFPA, UNE).
Perú	The National Building Code states that uses not covered by the regulation must refer to the relevant NFPA standard.
Uruguay	According to the provisions of National Instruction 01 - Administration, Section 5.3, in the absence of Technical Instructions, the latest valid version of the following foreign standards must be adopted as a reference: - Technical Instructions of the Military Police Fire Department of the State of São Paulo, Brazil - NFPA Standards - FM Global Technical Guidelines - European Union Technical Standards
Bolivia	NFPA.
Dominican Republic	NFPA y FM Global.

Table 3.3 Project Regulators

Which regulatory entities are responsible for receiving new installation projects or renovations of existing structures?	
Country	Comments
Argentina	Primarily, municipalities through their Fire Prevention Offices, Civil Defense Directorate, Fire Departments, and government-designated entities for certification and control.
Brazil	City Councils and Military Fire Departments. In most of Brazil's 27 states, the responsibility falls on the city council. However, in some states, the Fire Department is in charge. When the installation involves a protected cultural heritage site, in addition to coordination with municipalities and military fire departments, approval and authorization from IPHAN (National Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage) at the federal level, IEPHA (State Institute of Historical and Artistic Heritage) at the state level, and Municipal Departments of Culture and Heritage are also required.
Chile	Municipal Works Departments (DOM).
Colombia	Curatorships, Planning Departments, Fire Departments.
Costa Rica	Fire Department Engineers and the previously mentioned CFIA. Local municipalities authorize the start of the construction project through a building permit.
Ecuador	Fire Departments.
México	The municipal office that authorizes the construction work, supported by municipal civil protection authorities or fire departments.
Paraguay	Municipality and Fire Department.
Perú	Municipalities through inspectors accredited by the Ministry of Housing and Construction.
Uruguay	National Fire Department, Municipal Intendancies.
Bolivia	SIPPCI, Bolivian Society of Engineers (SIB), and Municipalities.
Dominican Republic	Ministry of Tourism and Ministry of Housing.

Table 3.4 Project Submissions

For the submission of new or existing construction projects, how is the approval process defined?	
Country	Comments
Argentina	While there is a general process at the national level, each municipality defines and regulates the submission of documentation, authorization, and approval through government entities. Depending on the project scale or building type, municipal fire departments may also be involved.
Brazil	Technical projects are submitted in physical or digital format to the State Military Fire Departments for approval, followed by inspections after the implementation of fire safety measures.
Chile	Submitted by the Owner and the Responsible Architect (designer) through the Municipal Works Department (DOM), which exists in each municipality. The DOM is responsible for ensuring compliance with regulations governing urban planning and construction at the municipal level. Therefore, anyone wishing to carry out a building or urbanization project must obtain the necessary authorization from this department.
Colombia	It is a complex process as it depends on each municipality, and many lack the technical capacity for review.
Costa Rica	The project designer submits the plans and reports digitally through a platform called APC, managed by the Federated College of Engineers and Architects (CFIA). The primary objective of APC is to facilitate the work of CFIA-affiliated professionals by allowing them to process their projects more efficiently through a digital system. This platform forwards the plans to the relevant institutions for approval, including the Fire Department Engineering Division, which is the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) for Fire Protection in Costa Rica. The project may be approved or rejected with a request for observations or clarifications from the institution. If rejected, the required corrections must be made by the professionals submitting the plans for evaluation. Projects can be new or existing, and the evaluation process adapts accordingly.
Ecuador	A local entity per canton, usually the Fire Department, is responsible for approving projects or determining the requirements for existing structures based on national or cantonal regulations.
México	Each of the 2,475 municipalities in Mexico must authorize new constructions or modifications to existing structures (Article 115 of the CPEUM). A significant percentage lack a Building Code. Municipalities that regulate construction rely on Civil Protection Authorities and, in some cases, on Fire Departments to grant safety approvals, which include Fire Protection requirements. Activities regulated at the national level, such as hydrocarbon-related operations, require authorization from the corresponding State Secretariat or its designated authority.

For the submission of new or existing construction projects, how is the approval process defined?	
Country	Comments
Paraguay	In Asunción, construction plans and technical reports for a Fire Prevention Project must be submitted to the Municipality. There, a technical team evaluates the project based on the provisions of the municipal ordinance. If the project complies with the ordinance, it is approved for execution. The approval process includes the evaluation of the fire detection and alarm systems, the automatic fire suppression system (sprinklers) along with its pressurization system (Pump Room), the emergency signage for evacuation routes, the emergency lighting system, and the placement of portable fire extinguishers. Additionally, the ordinance mandates that high-rise buildings (over four levels) must have a pressurized evacuation staircase, and parking levels must include an air renewal system.
Perú	It is the responsibility of the National Fire Department, through the management model established in Decree 372, to grant the required authorization for all types of constructions except those intended for single-family housing. This authorization ensures compliance with the fire protection measures defined by the regulatory framework, specifying the duration and conditions of its validity.
Uruguay	It is the responsibility of the National Fire Department, through the management model established in Decree 372, to grant the required authorization for all types of constructions except those intended for single-family housing. This authorization verifies compliance with the fire protection measures defined by the regulatory framework, establishing the duration and conditions of its validity.
Bolivia	Bolivian Building Construction Guide.
Dominica Republic	It must be designed in accordance with the Ministry of Public Works Regulations, supplemented by NFPA standards.

Table 3.5 Compliance Supervision

Is there an established control system to oversee compliance with responsibilities and obligations?	
Country	Comments
Argentina	National-level control is subject to the criteria of each municipality, primarily for new construction projects. In contrast, oversight and enforcement for existing installations are significantly less stringent.
Brazil	The legislation allows fire departments in each state to conduct audits on installations to ensure that their projects comply with legal requirements.
Chile	Submitted by the Owner and the Responsible Architect (designer) through the Municipal Works Department (DOM), which exists in each municipality. The DOM is responsible for ensuring compliance with the regulations governing urban planning and construction at the municipal level. Therefore, anyone wishing to carry out a building or urbanization project must obtain the necessary authorization.
Colombia	There is no formal system in place; however, some municipalities or local departments occasionally establish certain controls.
Costa Rica	Control is exercised through the approval of plans before construction at the design stage. Local municipalities grant authorization for the start of construction if all requirements are met.
Ecuador	Fire Departments conduct inspections in the post-construction stages and when the building or establishment requires an operating permit.
México	Yes
Paraguay	For the approval of public-use buildings such as shopping malls, commercial (retail), healthcare, corporate, educational, and residential facilities, a final inspection by the Fire Department is required.
Perú	During the construction process, municipalities conduct unannounced inspections. Upon completion of the project, buildings must undergo a safety inspection (known as ITSE), which is repeated every two years.
Uruguay	It is the responsibility of the Registered Technician who develops the projects. The National Fire Department may review the projects during the approval period.
Bolivia	SIPPCI.
Dominican Republic	Yes

Tabla 3.6 Construction Project Approvals

Must all new constructions undergo prior government approval regarding fire protection systems?	
Country	Comments
Argentina	Yes. Every fire protection system to be implemented must first be approved by the competent jurisdiction of the municipality where it will be executed.
Brazil	No. Single-family homes, low-risk commercial buildings, and other small-area constructions are exempt. However, each state has its own classification for types of installations and their exemptions.
Chile	Yes, as part of the required documentation that must be submitted to the Municipal Works Department (DOM).
Colombia	It should be required, but compliance is often lacking. The reviewing entities frequently lack the experience and knowledge necessary to conduct proper evaluations.
Costa Rica	Yes.
Ecuador	Yes.
México	Yes.
Paraguay	Yes.
Perú	During the construction process, municipalities conduct unannounced inspections. Upon completion of the project, buildings must undergo a safety inspection (known as ITSE), which is repeated every two years.
Uruguay	Yes, all new or existing construction projects must be approved by the National Fire Department.
Bolivia	Yes.
Dominican Republic	Yes.

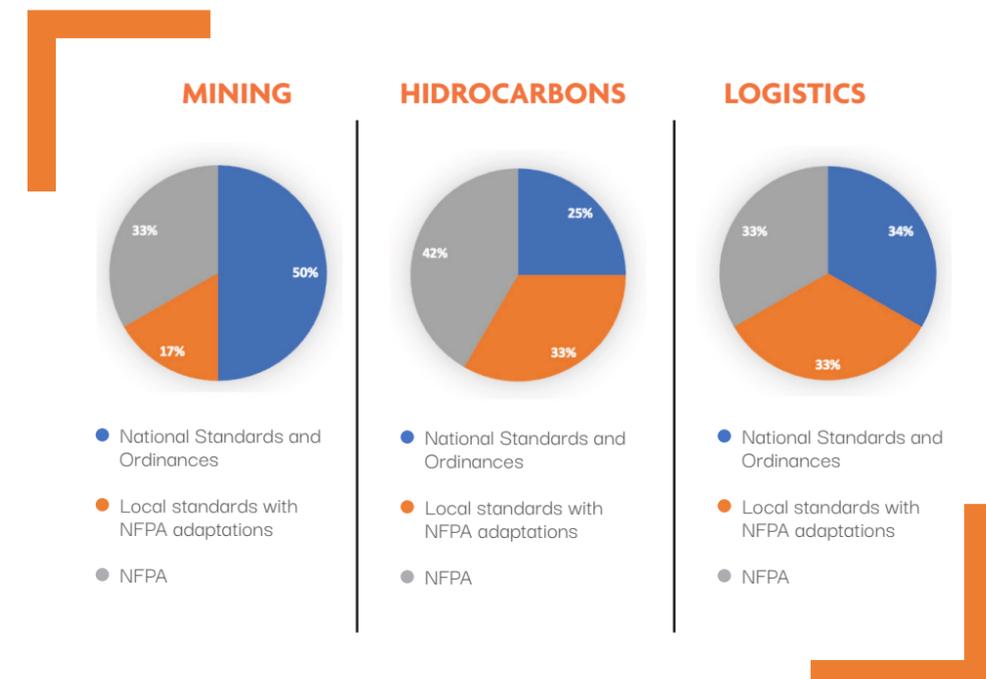
4.3. Second Axis of the Questionnaire

4.1 Basis

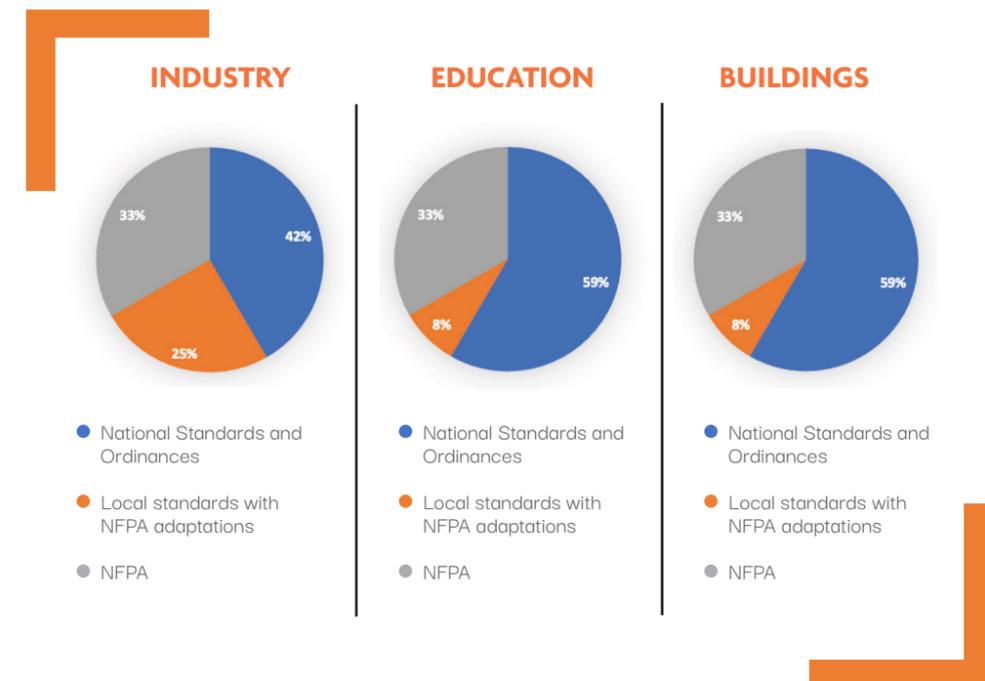
In order to understand how fire protection regulations are organized or categorized based on the use or purpose of buildings, whether new or existing, an analysis was conducted on how design parameters are established.

Each country was consulted on the regulations governing fire protection in the following sectors: mining, hydrocarbons, logistics, industry, education, buildings, commerce, housing, and healthcare. The analysis yielded the following results by type of construction:

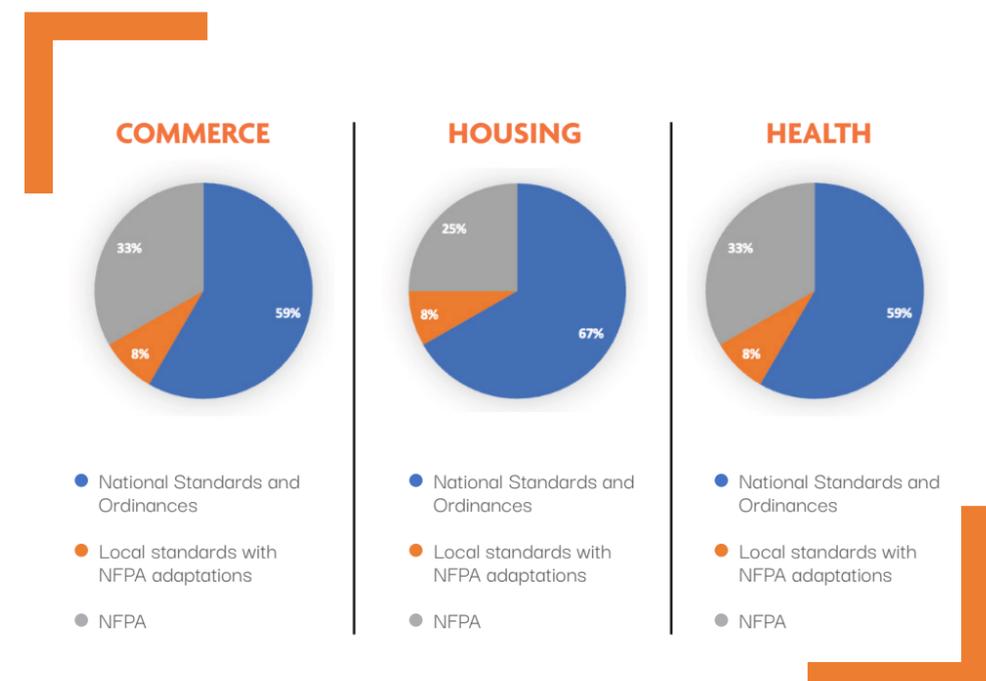
Country	Mining	Hydrocarbons	Logistics
Argentina	National Standards and Ordinances	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Brazil	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Bolivia	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Chile	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Colombia	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Costa Rica	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Ecuador	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Mexico	National Standards and Ordinances	NFPA	National Standards and Ordinances
Paraguay	National Standards and Ordinances	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Peru	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Uruguay	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Dominican Republic	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA



Country	Industry	Education	Buildings
Argentina	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Brazil	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Bolivia	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Chile	National Standards and Ordinances	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Colombia	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Costa Rica	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Ecuador	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Mexico	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Paraguay	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Peru	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Uruguay	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Dominican Republic	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA



Country	Commerce	Housing	Health
Argentina	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Brazil	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Bolivia	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Chile	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Colombia	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations	Local Standards with NFPA Adaptations
Costa Rica	NFPA	National Standards and Ordinances	NFPA
Ecuador	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Mexico	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Paraguay	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Peru	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA
Uruguay	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances	National Standards and Ordinances
Dominican Republic	NFPA	NFPA	NFPA



5. Third Axis of the Questionnaire

5.1 First Regulatory Analysis

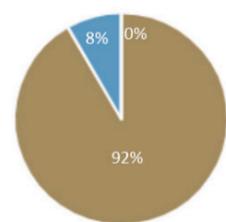
This section of inquiries analyzed how and to what extent each country has incorporated the use and application of Fire Protection Systems. To achieve this, the systems were categorized into six well-defined groups based on their application. The objective was to understand whether, beyond the requirements imposed by local laws or codes, practical usage and customs determine the application of regulations governed by NFPA or if the absence of established criteria in local standards influences their implementation.

The following results can be observed:

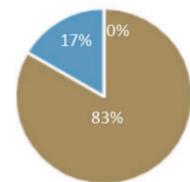
Alarm and Evacuation Systems

Country	Detection Systems (Detectors, Barriers, Aspiration)	Notification Devices (Audible and Visual Alarms)	Voice Communication Systems (Speakers)	Firefighter Communication Systems (From the Main Control Center or Internal System)
Argentina	YES	YES	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
Brazil	YES	NO	NO	NO
Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	NO	NO	NO	NO
Paraguay	YES	YES	NO	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	NO	NO
R. Domin.	YES	YES	YES	NO
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES	NO

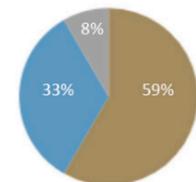
DETECTION SYSTEMS



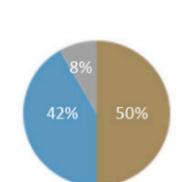
ANNOUNCEMENT DEVICES



VOICE COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

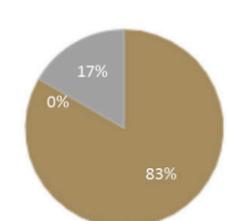


FIREFIGHTER COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS

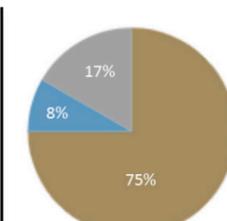


Country	Evacuation Type (Plans or Processes)	Occupancy Factors (By Building Type or Function)	Minimum Number of Exits	Maximum Travel Distances
Argentina	YES	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	YES	YES	YES	PARTIALLY
Paraguay	YES	NO	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	YES	YES
R. Domin.	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
Bolivia	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY

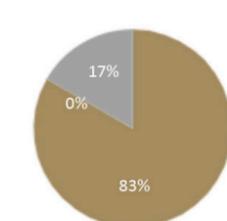
EVACUATION TYPE



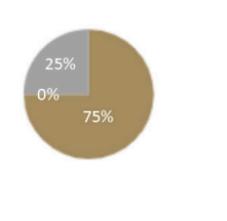
OCCUPANCY FACTORS



MINIMUM NUMBER OF EXITS



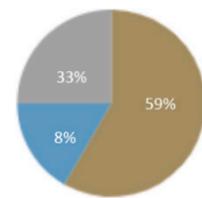
MAXIMUM TRAVEL DISTANCES



Country	Alternative Exit Locations	Lighting and Signage	Interaction with Sprinkler Systems (Linked via Activation Modules)
Argentina	PARTIALLY	YES	PARTIALLY
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	YES
Paraguay	NO	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	NO
Domin. R.	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
Bolivia	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	NO

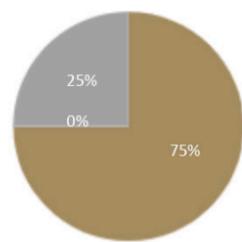
Country	Smoke Control Systems	Accessibility Requirements (Refuge Areas, Evacuation Elevators)	Safe Outdoor Zones (Meeting Points for Evacuation)
Argentina	NO	PARTIALLY	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	YES
Paraguay	NO	YES	YES
Peru	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	PARTIALLY
Domin. R.	PARTIALLY	YES	YES
Bolivia	NO	NO	NO

ALTERNATIVE EXIT LOCATIONS



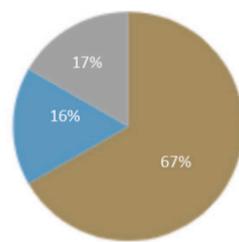
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

LIGHTING AND SIGNAGE



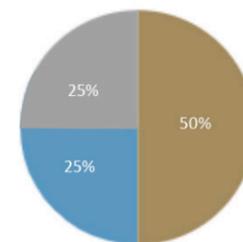
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

INTERACTION WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEMS



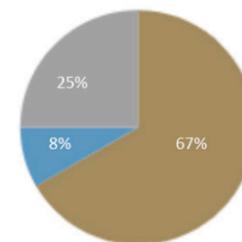
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

SMOKE CONTROL SYSTEMS



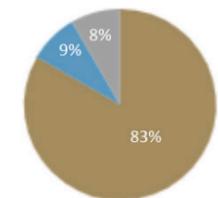
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

ACCESSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

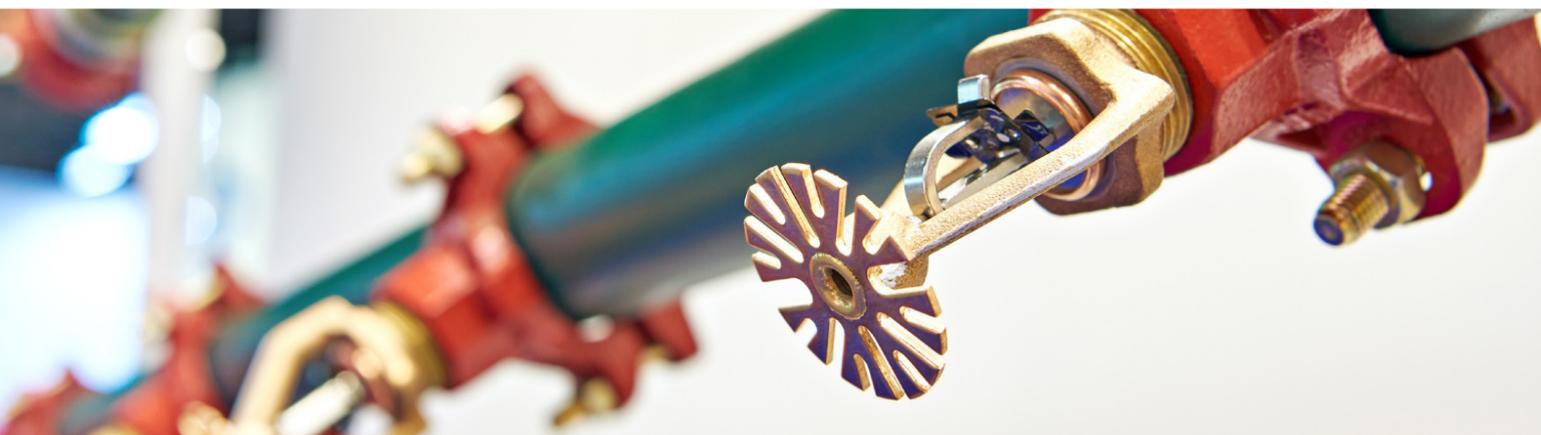


● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

SAFE OUTDOOR ZONES



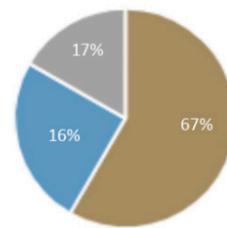
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY



Structural Stability

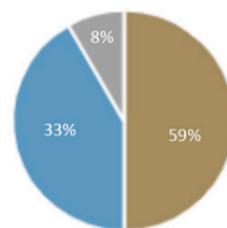
Country	Fire Resistance of Structural Elements	Primary and Secondary Structural Elements	Interaction with Sprinkler Systems (Protection of Structures)
Argentina	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	NO
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	NO	NO	YES
Mexico	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES	NO	NO
Peru	PARTIALLY	NO	NO
Uruguay	YES	YES	YES
Domin. R.	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	NO	NO	NO

FIRE REYESSTANCE OF STRUCTURAL



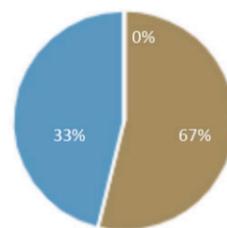
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

INTERACTION WITH SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

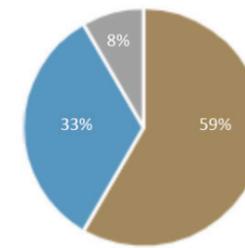


● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

Interior Fire Spread

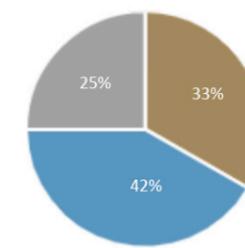
Country	Compartmentalization in Fire Sectors (Maximum Unprotected Areas)	Compartmentalization of Special Risk Enclosures
Argentina	YES	NO
Brazil	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES
Ecuador	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY
Mexico	NO	PARTIALLY
Paraguay	NO	NO
Peru	YES	PARTIALLY
Uruguay	YES	NO
Domin. R.	NO	NO
Bolivia	NO	NO

FIRE SECTOR COMPARTMENTALIZATION



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

COMPARTMENTALIZATION OF SPECIAL RISK ENCLOSURES



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

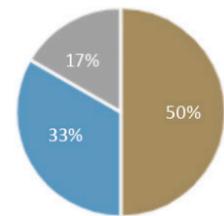


Country	Treatment of Openings in Compartmentalization Elements (e.g., Doors)	Protection of Vertical Openings (Shafts and Vertical Ducts)	Fire Behavior (Reaction to Fire) of Floor, Wall, and Ceiling Coverings
Argentina	PARTIALLY	NO	PARTIALLY
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	NO	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	NO	NO
Mexico	NO	NO	YES
Paraguay	NO	NO	NO
Peru	YES	YES	NO
Uruguay	PARTIALLY	YES	YES
Domin. R.	NO	NO	NO
Bolivia	NO	NO	NO

Exterior fire spread

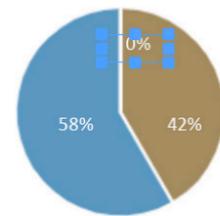
Country	Property Boundary Walls (Party Walls), Fire Resistance vs. Separation Distance	Combustibility of Roof Coverings	Facade Requirements (Opening Distance, Combustibility, Air Gap Treatment)
Argentina	PARTIALLY	NO	NO
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	NO	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	PARTIALLY	NO	PARTIALLY
Mexico	NO	NO	YES
Paraguay	NO	NO	NO
Peru	PARTIALLY	NO	NO
Uruguay	YES	NO	NO
Domin. R.	NO	PARTIALLY	NO
Bolivia	NO	NO	NO

TREATMENT OF OPENINGS IN COMPARTMENTALIZATION ELEMENTS



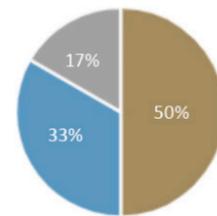
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

PROTECTION OF VERTICAL OPENINGS



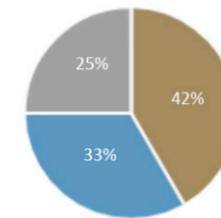
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

FIRE BEHAVIOR



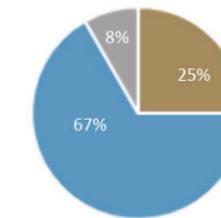
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

BOUNDARY FIREWALLS



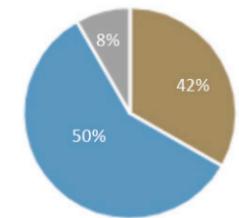
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

COMBUSTIBILITY OF ROOF COVERINGS



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

FACADE REQUIREMENTS



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

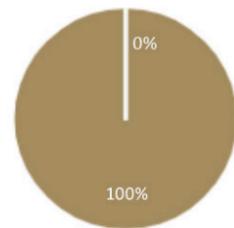


Fire extinguishing systems

Country	Portable Fire Extinguishers	Hose Stations (Hose Reels)	Firefighter Connections (Fire Department Inlets or Hydrant Connections)
Argentina	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	YES	YES	YES
Paraguay	YES	YES	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	YES
Domin. R.	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES

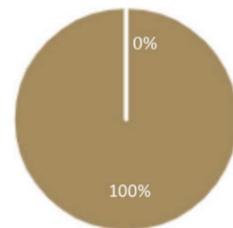
Country	Public Fire Hydrants	Private Fire Hydrants	Automatic Sprinklers
Argentina	PARTIALLY	YES	YES
Brazil	NO	YES	YES
Chile	YES	NO	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	PARTIALLY	YES	YES
Mexico	YES	NO	YES
Paraguay	NO	NO	YES
Peru	YES	YES	YES
Uruguay	YES	YES	YES
Domin. R.	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES

PORTABLE EXTINGUISHERS



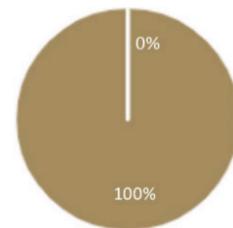
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

HOSE STATIONS



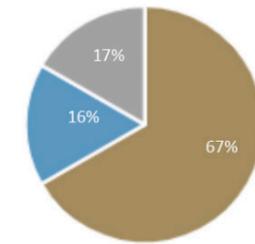
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

FIREFIGHTER CONNECTIONS



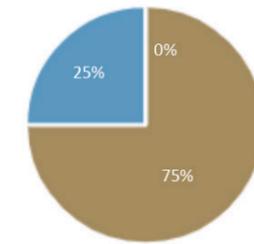
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

PUBLIC HYDRANTS



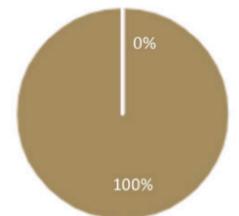
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

PRIVATE HYDRANTS

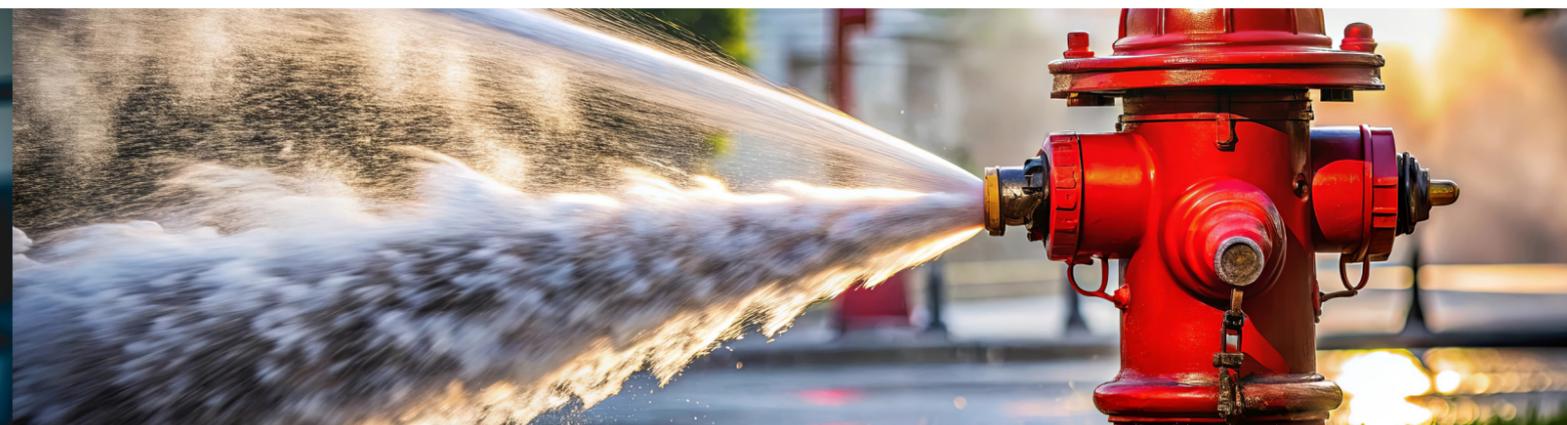


● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

AUTOMATIC SPRINKLERS



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

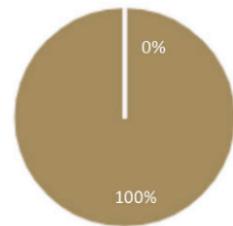


Country	Pumps for Fire Water Networks	Water tanks for fires	Extinguishing systems (clean gases, misted water, etc.)
Argentina	YES	YES	YES
Brazil	YES	YES	YES
Chile	YES	YES	YES
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	YES	YES	YES
Mexico	YES	PARTIALLY	NO
Paraguay	YES	YES	NO
Peru	YES	YES	PARTIALLY
Uruguay	YES	YES	NO
Domin. R.	YES	YES	YES
Bolivia	YES	YES	YES

Firefighter facilities

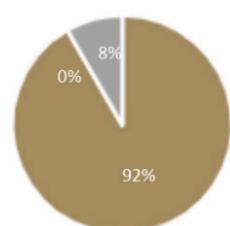
Country	Location and number of access routes for firefighters on facades	Access conditions to the interior of buildings. Requirements for stairs, protected or ventilated vestibules.	Fire Command Center
Argentina	PARTIALLY	PARTIALLY	NO
Brazil	YES	YES	NO
Chile	NO	YES	NO
Colombia	YES	YES	YES
Costa Rica	YES	YES	YES
Ecuador	NO	YES	YES
Mexico	NO	NO	NO
Paraguay	NO	NO	NO
Peru	YES	YES	PARTIALLY
Uruguay	YES	YES	NO
Domin. R.	NO	PARTIALLY	NO
Bolivia	NO	PARTIALLY	NO

PUMPS FOR FIRE WATER NETWORKS



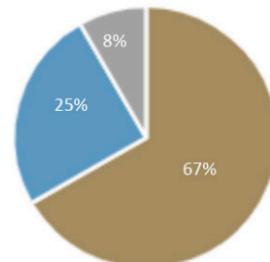
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

WATER TANKS FOR FIRE PROTECTION



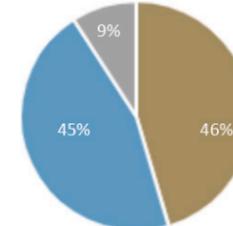
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

EXTINGUISHING SYSTEMS



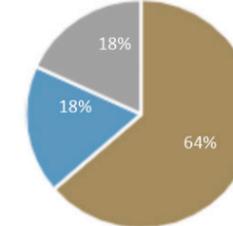
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

LOCATION AND QUANTITY OF FIREFIGHTER ACCESS ROUTES



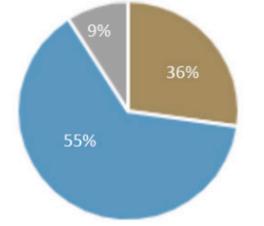
● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

ACCESS CONDITIONS TO THE INTERIOR OF BUILDINGS



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY

FIRE COMMAND CENTER



● YES ● NO ● PARTIALLY



Summary of Response Evaluation

Based on the responses obtained, the summary of the evaluated responses is detailed in the following tables.

Table A: Summary of the Evaluation of Baseline Items
Baseline items

Country	Definitions	Occupancy Classification	Construction Typologies	Average
Colombia	5	5	5	5,0
Ecuador	5	5	5	5,0
Panamá	5	5	5	5,0
Costa Rica	4	4	5	4,7
Peru	3	3	5	3,7
Argentina	3	3	3	3,0
Brazil	3	3	3	3,0
Chile	3	3	3	3,0
Rep. Dominicana	3	3	3	3,0
Paraguay	3	2	2	2,3
Mexico	3	3	0	2,0
Promedio	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,6



5.1 Second Regulatory Analysis

This second analysis aims to determine whether the codes or other regulatory documents of the different countries that make up the Latin American Fire Protection Network - LATAM PCI, include the items and aspects on which there is a strong technical consensus to define them as the minimum requirements.



These items have been classified into two groups. The first group corresponds to the basic aspects that form the foundation for developing various requirements. This includes the necessary definitions to understand the concepts that support the existence and application of the requirements, the classification of buildings based on their use or occupancy to reflect their risks, and the classification of fire-resistant construction typologies or types permissible for each building depending on its occupancy type and other characteristics such as surface area and height (Table A).

The second group includes the items analyzed previously in general terms: Alarm and Evacuation Systems, Structural Stability of Buildings in the Event of Fire, Internal Propagation, External Propagation, Extinguishing Systems, and Firefighting Facilities. These are presented as objectives to be met in a Fire Protection Strategy (Table B).

This second part considers closed-ended questions for the base items, asking whether the item or aspect being evaluated is incorporated in the code or other documents with enforceable fire protection requirements, along with two evaluations that the respondents must provide. The first is about its treatment, ranging from 0 (not incorporated) to 5 (fully incorporated), and the second is about the importance assigned to the evaluated aspect, which can be 1 (minor importance), 2 (important), or 3 (critically important).

For the items related to requirements, an additional assessment is added for each aspect, indicating whether the corresponding design, installation, and maintenance standards are available to properly implement the required aspect.

Table B: Summary of the Evaluation of Requirement Items
Requirement Items

Country	Alarm and Evacuation Systems	Structural Stability	Interior Fire Spread	Exterior Fire Spread	Fire Extinguishing Systems	Firefighter Facilities	Firefighter Facilities
Panamá	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0
Brazil	3,7	5,0	4,1	5,0	4,3	5,0	4,5
Peru	4,8	4,0	3,1	5,0	5,0	4,8	4,5
Ecuador	5,0	3,8	3,3	0,0	5,0	4,0	3,5
Costa Rica	3,8	4,8	4,0	1,0	2,9	3,5	3,3
Colombia	2,3	1,5	1,8	2,0	4,1	0,3	2,0
Chile	2,4	3,8	0,7	1,3	1,6	0,8	1,8
Rep. Dominicana	2,4	1,5	1,7	1,0	2,3	1,5	1,7
Argentina	1,1	1,8	1,0	2,0	2,8	0,5	1,5
Mexico	1,3	0,3	0,1	0,0	2,6	0,3	0,8
Paraguay	1,1	0,8	0,4	0,0	1,7	0,0	0,7
Average	3,0	2,9	2,3	2,0	3,4	2,3	2,7

Based on the assigned evaluation for each item and aspect, they can be arranged in descending order, allowing an estimation of those that, on average, are treated in an acceptable or less acceptable manner in the region. This detail is presented in the following table.



Table C: List of Items and Aspects Considered in Descending Order

Item	Aspect	Value
Extinguishing Means	Portable Extinguishers	4,5
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Signage	4,2
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Annunciation Devices	3,7
Extinguishing Means	Connections for Firefighters	3,7
Extinguishing Means	Hose Stations	3,6
Extinguishing Means	Automatic Sprinklers	3,6
Baseline Items	Definitions	3,6
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Manual or Automatic Detection Systems	3,5
Baseline Items	Occupancy Classification	3,5
Baseline Items	Construction Types	3,5
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Minimum Number of Exits	3,5
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Travel Distances	3,4
Extinguishing Means	Private Hydrants	3,4
Extinguishing Means	Fire Water Network Pumps	3,4
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Location of Exterior Safe Zones	3,9
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Lighting	3,9
Structural Stability	Main Structural Elements	3,2
Interior Spread	Facility Handover and Opening Treatment	3,2
Extinguishing Means	Fire Water Tanks	3,1
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Occupant Load Values	3,0
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Capacity Factors	3,0
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Conditions for Exit Discharge	3,0
Interior Spread	Fire Compartmentalization	3,0

Item	Aspect	Value
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Exit Protection Level	2,8
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Interaction with Sprinkler Systems	2,8
Structural Stability	Fire Resistance of the Structure	2,8
Structural Stability	Secondary Structural Elements	2,8
Extinguishing Means	Public Hydrants	2,8
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Accessibility Requirements	2,7
Interior Spread	Compartmentalization of Special Risk Areas	2,6
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Type of Evacuation	2,5
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Alternative Exit Location	2,5
Structural Stability	Interaction with Sprinkler Systems	2,5
Interior Spread	Protection of Vertical Openings	2,5
Firefighter Facilities	Conditions of Access to Building Interiors	2,5
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Voice Communication Systems	2,4
Extinguishing Means	Extinguishing Systems (Clean Gases, Mist Water, etc.)	2,4
Firefighter Facilities	Access Conditions for Fire Trucks	2,4
Exterior Spread	Fire Resistance of Boundary Walls vs. Clearance	2,3
Firefighter Facilities	Location and Number of Access Routes for Firefighters	2,3
Exterior Spread	Roof Covering Combustibility	2,2
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Communication Systems for Firefighters	2,1
Alarm and Evacuation Means	Smoke Control or Management Systems	2,1
Firefighter Facilities	Fire Command Center	2,1
Interior Spread	Atrium Treatment	2,0
Interior Spread	Fire Behavior (Reaction to Fire)	1,8
PExterior Spread	Facade Requirements	1,7
Interior Spread	Use of Plastics	1,4
Interior Spread	Limitations for Content and Furniture	1,3

Analysis of Results Obtained from Table C

01 The best-rated aspects, with values ranging between 4.0 and 5.0, correspond to portable extinguishers and signage, basic minimum measures that do not require significant cost or development.



02 When considering the items and aspects evaluated with a value between 3.0 and 3.9, it is observed that, within this range, associated with a minimum acceptable but improvable compliance, are the three baseline items corresponding to definitions, occupancy classification, and construction types.



03 The alarm and evacuation means corresponding to annunciation devices and manual or automatic detection systems fall within the value range of 3.0 to 3.9, as do the items associated with evacuation, such as the minimum number of exits, travel distances, location of exterior safe zones, lighting, occupant load values, capacity factors, and conditions for exit discharge.



04 It is noted that most of the extinguishing means and their components, such as fire water tanks, pumps for fire water networks, hose stations (hose reels), connections for firefighters, private hydrants, and automatic sprinklers, fall within this intermediate range between 3.0 and 3.5.



05

Within this same intermediate range between 3.0 and 3.5, the aspect of fire resistance of main structural elements from the structural stability item in fires, as well as the aspects of compartmentalization in fire sectors and facility handover and opening treatment from the interior spread item, are located.



06

When considering the items and aspects evaluated with a value between 2.0 and 2.9, which represents a low level of development, it is observed that some of these have a significant impact on the life safety of building occupants in the event of a fire, such as the definition of evacuation types, alternative exit locations, the level of protection of these exits, and accessibility requirements for firefighters.



07

In this range between 2.0 and 2.9, complementary life safety measures are also found, such as voice communication systems, smoke control or management systems, and interaction with automatic sprinkler systems.



08

In the range between values of 2.0 and 2.9, there are also some extinguishing means, such as public hydrants, which are recognized as problematic, and special extinguishing systems, such as clean gases and mist water systems.



09

The four aspects defined as firefighter facilities, which correspond to conditions of access to building interiors, access conditions for fire trucks, location and number of access routes for firefighters, and fire command center, along with firefighter communication systems under the alarm means item, have assigned values between 2.0 and 2.9.



10

The other items with a rating between 2.0 and 2.9 are those related to structural stability in fires, which include fire resistance of the structure and secondary structural elements, as well as the interaction with sprinkler systems. Additionally, those grouped under interior spread items, such as compartmentalization of special risk areas, protection of vertical openings, and atrium treatment, as well as exterior spread items, corresponding to boundary walls, fire resistance vs. clearance, and roof covering combustibility, are also in this range.



11

With assigned values below 2.0, the aspects of fire behavior (reaction to fire), facade requirements, use of plastics, and limitations for content and furniture are found, indicating that these are concepts and requirements that are infrequent in the region.



12

Finally, the evaluation of the importance of each assessed aspect allowed for the determination that the vast majority were rated as 2 (important) or 3 (critical importance), which consolidates an integrated view of Fire Protection.



6. Conclusions and Future Actions

The study on Fire Protection regulation in Latin America reveals critical areas that require priority attention to establish an effective safety framework in the region. The main conclusions highlight the following:

01

Limited and Uneven Adoption of International Standards: Only 33% of countries in Latin America have adopted NFPA standards as mandatory, and in many cases, these are applied partially or voluntarily. This lack of uniformity creates significant regulatory gaps, exposing sectors and populations to avoidable risks. In particular, older buildings, which were constructed before the implementation of these standards, lack adequate protection, increasing the risk of severe incidents. A complete and mandatory adoption of international standards is essential to establish a minimum safety benchmark.

02

Inequality in Sectorial Regulation: The analysis reveals a considerable variation in the application of regulations across sectors. High-risk sectors, such as mining and hydrocarbons, have stricter regulations due to the potential for severe damage, while sectors with high concentrations of people, such as commerce, education, and healthcare, exhibit less rigorous or inconsistent regulations. This disparity represents a significant risk in high-traffic areas, where the impact of a fire could be devastating. Establishing uniform and coherent regulations across all sectors is crucial to ensure effective and equitable protection.

03

Lack of Regional Harmonization: The absence of a common regulatory framework among the countries in the region presents significant challenges, particularly for multinational companies and regional projects. These regulatory differences create barriers that hinder the implementation of best practices and make it difficult to integrate fire safety initiatives at the regional level. A harmonized regulatory framework, based on international standards, would not only reduce risks but also facilitate cooperation and compliance between countries, promoting a unified safety culture across Latin America.

04

Deficit in Enforcement and Effective Control: One of the most urgent challenges identified in the study is the lack of specialized agencies for monitoring and ensuring regulatory compliance. In many countries, the implementation of regulations is left to the discretion of individual entities due to the absence of rigorous oversight. This limits the effectiveness of the standards and increases the likelihood of incidents, as it is not guaranteed that the regulations will be properly enforced. Strengthening monitoring mechanisms and establishing independent regulatory bodies would be crucial to improve compliance and ensure a safe environment.

05

Insufficiency in Fire Prevention Culture: Despite some progress in the implementation of regulations, the lack of education and awareness regarding fire prevention remains one of the main barriers. The general population, as well as professionals in construction and facility management, do not always understand the importance of adopting active and passive prevention practices. Promoting a culture of prevention from basic education to technical and professional training is key to creating a sustainable change that will reduce the incidence and severity of fires in the region.



Final Recommendations



01 Regulatory Harmonization at the Regional Level: It is recommended to work on the creation of a common regulatory framework for all of Latin America, based on NFPA standards and other relevant international standards. This would allow for a consistent implementation of regulations across all sectors and countries, facilitating regional integration and ensuring high levels of protection throughout the region.

02 Strengthening Enforcement: It is imperative to develop and implement specialized oversight bodies that ensure the effective compliance with Fire Protection regulations. Without constant monitoring, the regulations will lose their effectiveness, and prevention efforts will be insufficient. The implementation of regular inspections and penalties for non-compliance is key to ensuring the proper enforcement of regulations.

03 Education and Awareness Campaigns: Investing in the creation of educational programs and awareness campaigns that reach all levels of society is crucial. Fire prevention must be a central topic in the training of construction professionals, as well as in the education of the general population. These initiatives should be ongoing and reinforced with collaboration between the public and private sectors.

04 Active and Passive Fire Protection Measures: It is essential that Fire Protection regulations be applied not only to new constructions but also to existing buildings, especially those that pose a high risk due to their age or construction materials. Implementing renovation and upgrading programs for older buildings would significantly help in reducing risks.

Special Mentions

Special Mention to Alejandro Ramírez, Former President of ANAPCI “National Association of Fire Protection,” and Special Mention to Marcelo Lima, General Director of ISB Brazil, “Sprinkler Institute of Brazil.” They successfully led the first study on fire regulation in the region, which focused on identifying the level of development of fire codes or fire protection requirements in various Latin American countries.

Special Mention for CEMERA, the Argentine Chamber of Fire Protection: Latam PCI extends a special recognition to CEMERA in Argentina, represented by its VP, Maximiliano Wutzke, for their contribution to the design, implementation, and interpretation of the questionnaire, as well as the creation of essential graphics for the analysis presented in this study. Their leadership in this project set a standard of collaboration across the region.

Special Mention for SNPCI, the National Society of Fire Protection: Latam PCI extends its deep gratitude to SNPCI in Peru, represented by Eng. Alfonso Panizo, who leads the Regulation Committee. His commitment was key to achieving the goals set in this important project for the benefit of the entire region.

Special Mention for IFSA, the International Fire Suppression Alliance: Latam PCI expresses its special thanks to IFSA, represented by its Managing Director, Mark E. Fessenden, for their continued support in the development of the “Study on Fire Protection Regulation in Latin America.” Their commitment has been fundamental to the results obtained and the promotion of important discussions within the sector.

Experts participating in this study by country and association:

Country	Association	Acronym	Participant 1	Participant 2
Argentina	Cámara Argentina de Protección Contra Incendio	CEMERA	Braian Fernández	
Bolivia	Cámara de Protección Contra Incendios	CANPCI	Ronald Mogrevejo	Marcelo Coscio
Brazil	Associação Brasileira Sprinklers de Brasil	ABSpk	Igor Santana	Thiago Da Silva Ferreira
Chile	Asociación Nacional de Protección Contra Incendios	ANAPCI	Rodrigo López	
Colombia	Asociación Nacional de Protección Contra Incendios	ANRACI	Juan Camilo Montealegre	Valentina Salamanca
Costa Rica	Asociación Costarricense de Ingenieros en Prevención y Protección contra Incendios	ACIPPI	Danilo Rodríguez	Esteban Ramos
Ecuador	Colegio de Ingenieros Mecanicos de Pichincha	CIMEPI	Santiago Durán	
Paraguay	Cámara Paraguaya de Seguridad Industrial	CAPASI	Carlos Halke	
Peru	Sociedad Nacional de Protección Contra Incendios	SNPCI	Giorgio Silva	
Mexico	Asociación Mexicana de Rociadores Automáticos Contra Incendios	AMRACI	Juan José Camacho	
	Consejo Nacional de Protección Contra Incendio	CONAPCI		
Dominican Republic	Asociación Dominicana de Empresas de Protección Contra Incendios	ADECIP	Edward Brito	
Uruguay	Asociación Uruguaya de Protección Contra Incendios	AUPCI	Andres Mayorbe	Pablo Della

MEMBERS



Argentina



Bolivia



Brazil



Brazil



Brazil



Chile



Colombia



Costa Rica



Ecuador



Mexico



Mexico



Paraguay



Perú



Dominican Republic



Uruguay