



NEWSLETTER

December 2022

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Merry Christmas

AND HAPPY NEW YEAR!

On this holiday season,
we wish our Clients and Business Partners
many exceptional moments of peace and love.
May the coming New Year be full not only of challenges,
but also of prudent decisions and faith in a better tomorrow.

Let the warmth of Christmas Eve
and the festive atmosphere of cordiality
remain with you throughout 2023.

 HAMILTON

THE NEW REGULATION ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS („Sl.Glasnik RS“ 60/2019“) WHICH WILL ENTER INTO FORCE IN APRIL 2023

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Production of cosmetic products is a demanding process, which requires large investments, compliance with regulations, compliance with EU standards and constant monitoring of trends.

National regulations in this area have been harmonized with EU regulations since 2019, but their full implementation is expected from April 2023.

The guiding idea behind the adoption of the new legal framework was the simplification of procedures and unification of terminology, which would enable smooth circulation of goods through the market of the European Union (EU).

The main objective of the Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products is to ensure that the cosmetic product is of high quality, effective and safe under conditions of normal and reasonably foreseeable use.

In Serbia, the transition period represents a challenge, not only for companies, but also for the proponent of regulations and accredited laboratories.

Manufacturers of cosmetics are mostly micro, small and medium-sized enterprises and it is precisely this category of manufacturers of cosmetic products, just like in the EU, that is most burdened by the new regulation.

Regarding the production, it is necessary to ensure the prescribed conditions, which often require the reconstruction of existing or the construction of new plants; it is necessary to carry out mandatory analyzes for each product; to create extensive documentation, and for this, professionals are needed who will deal with it in-house or externally, perform analyzes of declared product properties, tests and assessments of product safety.

In order to make a brief overview of the obligations that correspond to this regulation, we will remind you which categories of products are considered cosmetics according to the regulations.

Types of cosmetic products:
Article 2.

Cosmetic products include the following products:

- 1) creams, emulsions, lotions, gels and oils for the skin;
- 2) face masks;

- 3) colored substrates (liquids, pastes, powders);
- 4) decorative ("make-up") powders, after-bath powders, hygienic powders;
- 5) toilet soaps, deodorant soaps;
- 6) perfumes, toilet waters and colognes;
- 7) products for bathing and showering (salts, foams, oils, gels);
- 8) depilatories;
- 9) deodorants and antiperspirants;
- 10) hair dye products;
- 11) products for curling, straightening and fixing hair;
- 12) hair strengthening products;
- 13) products for washing and cleaning hair (lotions, powders, shampoos);
- 14) conditioning products - conditioners (lotions, creams, oils)



The most significant changes introduced within the regulation on cosmetic products are:

Enhanced safety requirements for the cosmetic product - namely, manufacturers must comply with specific requirements in the preparation of the Cosmetic Product Safety Report before placing the product on the market.

Introduction of the term "responsible person" (RP) - only a cosmetic product for which a legal entity or individual within the EU is designated as a "responsible person" can be placed on the EU market.

Centralized registration/notification of all cosmetic products placed on the EU market - manufacturers must register their products in the EU Cosmetic Product Notification Portal (CPNP).

Introduction of reporting of serious side effects - the responsible person has the obligation to inform the

national authorities about serious side effects, if they are caused by the use of certain cosmetic products.

New rules are being introduced for the use of nanomaterials in cosmetic products - dyes, preservatives and UV filters, including those that are nanomaterials, must be explicitly approved.

SP LABORATORIJA

As one of the most prominent laboratories in the region, with over 160 employees and 2,500 square meters of laboratory space, SP Laboratorija offers to customers the opportunity to fully harmonize cosmetic products with the new regulations.

Our laboratory is part of the Hamilton Group, which has more than 20 laboratories throughout Southeast Europe.

Namely, one part of the testing of cosmetic products can be performed by SP Laboratorija in Bečej (related to health safety, challenge test), and the other part can be performed in Poland (compatibility and stability, PIF, Safety Report, registration on the portal).

It is important to note that Hamilton in Poland has 5 safety assessors available to cosmetics manufacturers.

The challenge test is one of the basic mandatory tests with which we begin the entire process of adapting the product to the new regulation.

In certain cases, it is not necessary to perform this test for a cosmetic product: if it does not contain water, if it is packed in airless packaging, etc.



SP Laboratorija stands out from the other laboratories in Serbia by offering prove of claims on cosmetic products.

One of the new concepts that appear in the regulations on cosmetics refers precisely to the proof of claims (regulation of the EU Commission on claims 655/2013).

According to this regulation, the common criteria for claims regarding cosmetic products are:

1. Compliance with the law
2. Truthfulness
3. Evidential material
4. Honesty
5. Fairness
6. Decision-making based on information

Different types of evidence can be used to support claims, commonly:

- experimental studies
- perception tests (user perceptions)
- published information
- or a combination of all of these.

Proof of claims on cosmetic products can be done in our laboratory in Gdańsk and Gdynia, Poland.

Claims can be proven by in-use tests (on volunteers) or by instrumental tests (on devices).

Our database includes 3,000 volunteers (respondents). There is a special sector in the laboratory that deals with the recruitment of volunteers.

Also, the claims are proven on the most modern devices.

In use test, based on the subjective evaluation of the product by volunteers who use the product at home. After the end of the application period, the results are collected in the form of a questionnaire prepared in advance and approved by the client.

Our offer includes applied tests under the supervision or control of specialists: dermatologists, ophthalmologists, pediatricians, gynecologists, dentists. In addition, in selected cases, we can establish cooperation with a hairdresser or beauty salon.

Instrumental efficiency tests allow to objectively assess the effect of cosmetics on the skin. They rely on the measurement of the most important parameters of the skin and are a method for evaluating the actual effect of a cosmetic product on the skin.

Examples of tests we can offer are:

- skin hydration measurement,
- measuring the pH value of the skin,
- measurement of skin surface smoothness,
- measurement of biomechanical parameters (strength and elasticity),
- measuring TEWL (trans epidermal water loss),
- measuring the level of erythema/redness of the skin (hemoglobin content)
- wrinkle measurement / wrinkle analysis,
- skin roughness measurement,
- measurement of sebum secretion on the face,
- hair density measurement,
- studying the effectiveness of antiperspirants,
- studying the effectiveness of deodorants
- measuring the length and volume of eyelashes,
- photographic documentation of test results.

DERMATOLOGICAL TESTS

Dermatological tests (patch tests) are carried out with regard to irritating and allergenic properties, mainly using the patch test method under the supervision of a dermatologist. Performing a dermatological test enables the use of the declaration "dermatologically tested".



Our offer includes the following types of dermatological tests:

open test - recommended for potentially irritating products (eg urea products, high/low pH products, AHA peels, depilatory products)

semi-open test (including HRIPT) - for most cosmetic products, using panels of volunteers with: normal, sensitive, combination skin

closed test - a more restrictive test, possible for most cosmetic products,

T-Shirt Test - recommended for washing and rinsing products intended for sensitive skin, for children,

Test with one application (single application test).

For all information, we are at your disposal: splaboratorija@splaboratorija.rs



ART COMPETITION FOR CHILDREN OF EMPLOYEES AT J.S. HAMILTON GROUP

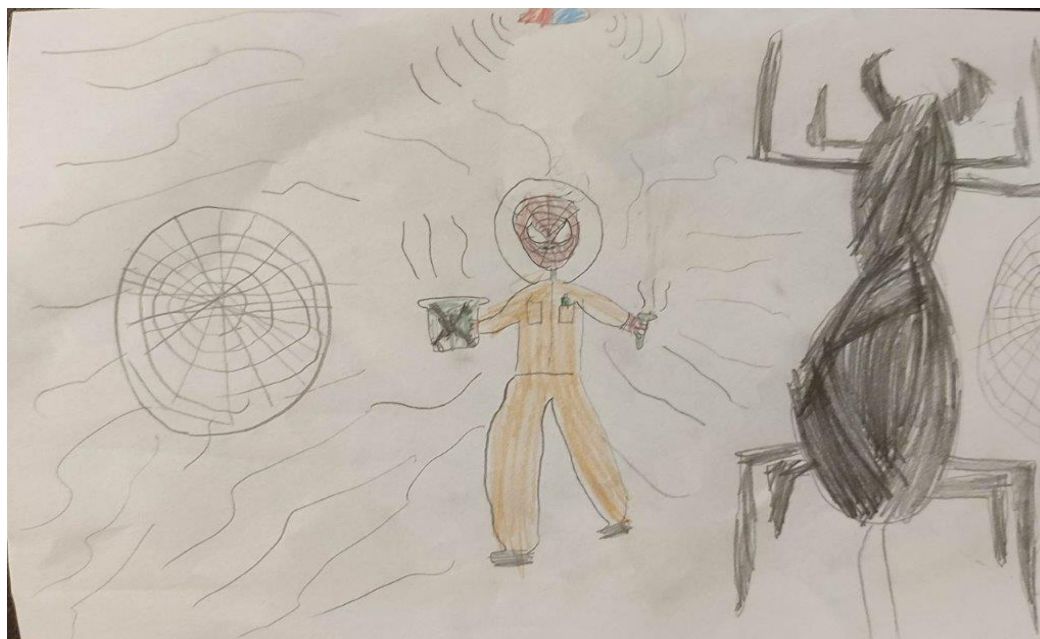
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As a sign of commitment to children, J.S. Hamilton for years, traditionally organizes a festive New Year's art competition for children of employees at J.S. Hamilton, the whole group internationally. Thus, in October of this year, a contest was announced for the selection of the most imaginative drawing with the theme: "What does the company's dream mascot look like?" The task was to present the work with a unique character related to the main area of activity of the company - laboratory. The winning drawings will be published on the J.S Hamilton Group calendar for 2023, and all participants will be rewarded with a surprise gift. According to the organizer from Poland, a lot of works were received from children from all J.S Hamilton Group member countries (Serbia, Croatia, Hungary, Slovenia, Romania, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland).

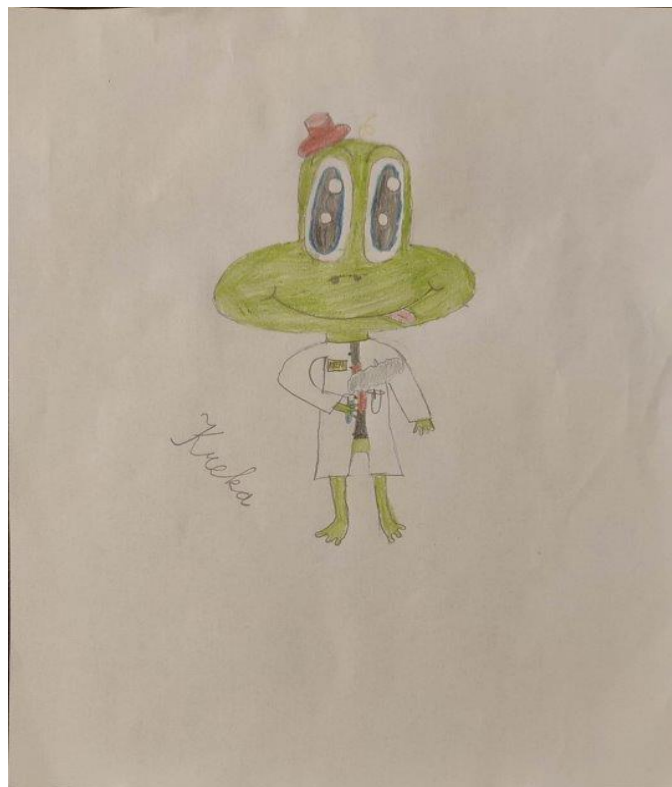
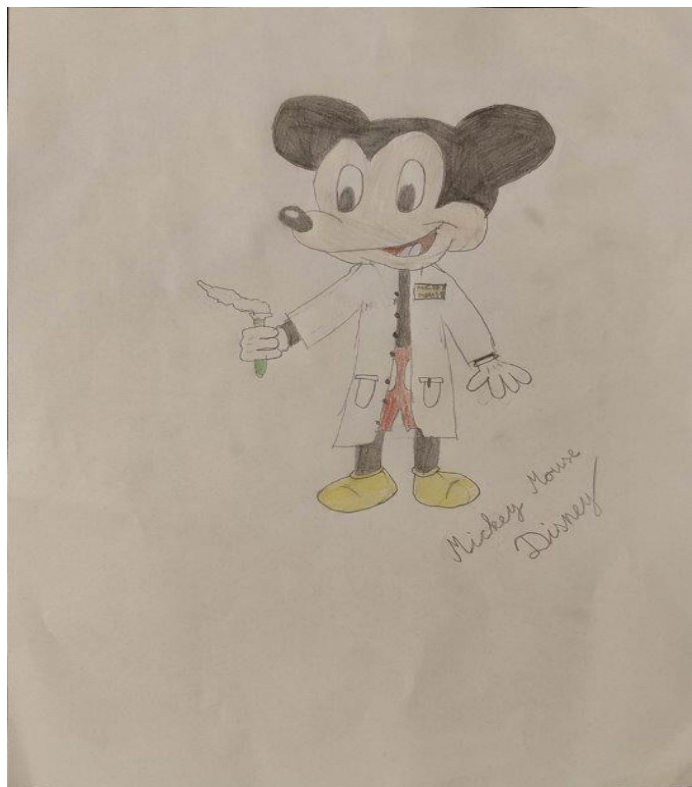
From SP Laboratorija, four works participated - **five-years-old Bogdana Stevanović:**



seven-year-old Petar Trifunjagić



and even two drawings by ten-year-old Elena Trifunjagić:



According to the selection committee, each drawing received was inspired by creativity, imagination, talent and commitment, and it was a real challenge to choose the mascot of the company (Laura, B., 11 years old, Gdynia):



CHANGES IN SERBIAN LEGISLATION IN THE PERIOD FROM 01.09.2022-15.12.2022

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GENERAL

Official Gazette of RS 81/2019, 126/2020, 90/2021, 118/2021, 127/2022 - Regulation on maximum concentrations of certain contaminants in food

ITEMS OF GENERAL USE

Official Gazette of RS 119/2022 - Regulation on types of biocidal products

Official Gazette of RS 119/2022 - Regulation on the content of basic information on the biocidal product and the active substance in biocidal product

CHANGES IN EUROPEAN FOOD LEGISLATION

(Contaminants, Pesticide residues)

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Contaminants

Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/2002 of 21 October 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels of dioxins and dioxin-like PCBs in certain foodstuffs

Commission Regulation (EU) 2022/2388 of 7 December 2022 amending Regulation (EC) No 1881/2006 as regards maximum levels of perfluoroalkyl substances in certain foodstuffs

Pesticide residues

In the period 01.09-01.12.2022 there were no changes in the Regulation (EC) No 396/2005 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 February 2005 on maximum residue levels of pesticides in or on food and feed of plant and animal origin

