Chemicals Management

Overview

As an EU membership candidate country, Serbia has achieved a satisfactory level of alignment of its chemicals management legislation with the relevant EU regulations. By-laws are being continuously aligned with amendments to EU regulations, although the pace of this process should be accelerated. However, alignment of legislation in itself does not guarantee its effective implementation. In this regard, Serbia continues to face significant challenges, including due to the limited administrative and technical capacities of the competent institutions.

During the reporting period, there were no major changes to the strategic and legislative framework governing safe chemicals management. Some progress has been made in aligning certain regulations with European legislation in this field. One of the more significant changes was the introduction of a ban on synthetic polymer microparticles, i.e., microplastics, in products such as detergents and certain cosmetic products.

However, progress in legislative alignment has not been adequately accompanied by strengthening the systems needed for its implementation and enforcement. The effectiveness of chemicals management depends on institutions' capacity to consistently enforce regulations, monitor their effects and respond to risks. Key challenges continue to be reflected in insufficient inter-institutional cooperation, unclear division of responsibilities and limited capacity for inspection supervision. In addition, the public does not have sufficient access to information about chemicals on the market, the results of inspections, completed projects and compliance with obligations arising from relevant international conventions. This makes it more difficult to keep track of the actual effects of chemicals management policies and undermines public confidence in the system.

Transparency of the system for controlling the safety of products intended for general use remains insufficient, given that neither the results of state

monitoring, nor annual reports on the health safety of these products are publicly available. Furthermore, by-laws regulating materials and articles intended to come into contact with food require further alignment with the latest scientific knowledge and EU legislation.

With regard to green public procurement, a new Rulebook adopted by the Public Procurement Office introduced an obligation to apply environmental aspects to certain categories of goods and services. However, what is lacking are clearly established minimum green criteria, without which it is difficult to speak of consistent and comparable application of environmental requirements in line with EU practice. Another problem is the fact that monitoring the implementation of green public procurements is based on self-assessment by contracting authorities, without mechanisms for verifying compliance with the criteria, making it difficult to assess the actual level of implementation.

Strategic and Legislative Framework

During the reporting period, there were no major changes to the strategic and legislative framework governing safe chemicals management, although some progress has been made in aligning certain regulations with European legislation in this field.

One of the more significant changes was the introduction of a ban on synthetic polymer microparticles, i.e., microplastics, in certain products, primarily detergents and some cosmetic products. However, unlike the EU REACH Regulation 2023/2055, which introduces a broader and more systematic approach to banning intentionally added microplastics, covering not only cosmetics but also fertilizers, sports surfaces and industrial materials, Serbia's approach is currently partial and limited to certain categories of products.

The ban was introduced through amendments to the Rulebook on the Restrictions and Ban of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals.[127] Synthetic polymer microparticles are defined as solid polymers

127 Official Gazette of RS, no. 90/2013, no. 25/2015, no. 2/2016, no. 44/2017, no. 36/2018, no. 9/2020, no. 57/2022, no. 29/2024 and no. 90/2025.

contained in particles that account for at least 1% of weight of those particles or form a continuous coating on the particles, where at least 1% of weight of those particles meets the size requirements of up to 5 mm, or up to 15 mm in length in the case of fibers, with a length-to-diameter ratio greater than three. The applicable Rulebook currently contains 78 entries, while Annex XVII to the EU REACH Regulation contains 83. In other words, Serbia has not yet transposed the latest five bans, including those concerning PFHxA, DMAC, and NEP, as well as PFAS in firefighting foams.

With the adoption of the new Law on Waste Management[128] in December 2025, Serbia formally introduced a ban on four toxic phthalates (DEHP, DBP, BBP, and DIBP) in electrical and electronic equipment, thereby achieving legislative alignment with the EU RoHS Directive. This followed years of advocacy by civil society organizations for the alignment of national regulations with the aforementioned directive. Due to the significant delay in transposing European requirements into national legislation, in October 2024 ALHem submitted an initiative to the Ministry of Environmental Protection, with the support of 15 civil society organizations from Serbia, calling for the urgent introduction of restrictions on the use of phthalates in electrical and electronic equipment. The Ministry did not respond to the initiative at the time, but the same proposal was raised again in September 2025 at a meeting of the Working Group tasked with drafting the new law — this time by the Environment Engineering Group (EEG) — and was subsequently accepted and incorporated into the final text of the law.

However, the Rulebook on the List of Electrical and Electronic Products, Measures Restricting or Prohibiting the Use of Electric and Electronic Equipment Containing Hazardous Substances, the Manner and Procedure for Management of Waste Originating from Electrical and Electronic Products,[129] needs to be updated in order for the ban on the four toxic phthalates to be fully implemented. This means that electrical and electronic products containing toxic phthalates at concentrations exceeding the permitted limits might still be available on the Serbian market, even though these substances have been banned in the European Union since 2019.

128 Official Gazette of RS, no. 109/2025.

129 Official Gazette of RS, no. 99/2010.

With regard to updating regulations related to the classification and labeling of chemicals in line with technical and scientific advancements, a new Rulebook on the List of Classified Substances[130] was adopted in early 2025, followed by the publication of the Introduction to the List of Classified Substances and Table 1 of the Rulebook[131] in October 2025. These amendments introduced new hazard classes: endocrine disruptor for human health and endocrine disruptor for the environment, with the categories "ED human health 1," "ED human health 2," "ED environment 1" and "ED environment 2."

During the reporting period, the Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern[132] was also updated and now contains 251 entries. Since the corresponding EU list has meanwhile been expanded and currently contains 253 entries, the difference between the national and EU lists is now only two entries. This is a significant progress compared to the previous reporting period, when the discrepancy between the national and EU lists was 23 substances, and effectively means that consumers in Serbia are now in a better position to exercise their right to access information about the presence of harmful substances in products.

The List of Substances of Very High Concern,[133] i.e., the list corresponding to the EU Authorization List, is fully aligned with the relevant EU list.
When it comes to administrative capacities for enforcing the regulations, there were no significant changes compared to the previous period.

Implementation of Regulations

The Department of Chemicals at the Ministry of Environmental Protection is responsible for conducting administrative procedures in the field of chemicals and biocidal products management. The prescribed administrative procedures are carried out on a regular basis, but taking into account the scope and

130 Official Gazette of RS, no. 11/25.

131 Official Gazette of RS, no. 88/25.

132 Official Gazette of RS, no. 58/2016, no. 22/2018, no. 86/2021, no. 83/2023, no. 34/2026, no. 34/2026.

133 Official Gazette of RS, no. 94/2013, no. 101/2016, no. 22/2018, no. 86/2021, no. 83/2023.

complexity of the required documentation, as well as the confidentiality of certain information involved in these procedures, there is a need to improve the administrative capacity, transparency and efficiency of the system as a whole.

As for inspection supervision, based on the 2025 Report on the Work of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate,[134] preventive inspection activities were carried out aimed at supporting businesses in complying with their legal obligations.

With regard to the control of chemicals and biocidal products, the inspection authorities acted on complaints submitted to the Ministry of Environmental Protection by legal entities and individuals. In accordance with the Inspection Supervision Annual Plan, inspections were also conducted at manufacturers, importers, distributors and downstream users of chemicals and biocidal products. Inspection priorities were determined based on risk assessment, with particular attention in 2025 given to chemicals and biocidal products used in the construction sector, as well as to verifying the legality of placing biocidal products on the market.

As in the previous year, this year's Report on the Work of the Environmental Protection Inspectorate contains no information indicating that any inspections were carried out regarding the enforcement of regulations on the restriction and ban of production, placing on the market and use of certain hazardous chemicals (substances and mixtures) within the scope of their jurisdiction. This is a significant shortcoming, given that bans and restrictions are among the key instruments for protecting human health and the environment from the most hazardous chemicals.

The previous Shadow Report had already highlighted the problem of an unclear distribution of jurisdiction between the Sanitary Inspection and the Environmental Protection Inspectorate regarding supervision of certain groups of products, particularly soft plastic products that come into contact with skin or mucous membranes. ALHem has raised this issue with

134 https://www.ekologija.gov.rs/sites/default/files/inline-files/Godisnji%20Izvestaj%20o%20radu%20Inspekcije%20za%20zzs%20za%202025.pdf

the competent inspection authorities and the Coordination Commission for Inspection Supervision on several occasions, but without a proper resolution — the competent authorities have maintained the position that this group of consumer products does not fall under their respective jurisdiction. The consequence of this institutional gap is the absence of effective supervision over products that may pose a risk to consumer health.

Although the domestic Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern was further aligned with the EU list during this reporting period, questions remain regarding consistent implementation, particularly with regard to the availability of information and the effectiveness of market surveillance. Publicly available reports provide no evidence that regular inspection supervision has so far been carried out regarding compliance with Article 27 of the Law on Chemicals, which requires that suppliers, upon a consumer's request, disclose information on the presence of SVHCs in products where their concentration exceeds 0.1%.

Projects

In 2023, the Ministry of Environmental Protection initiated a project called Further Strengthening of National Capacities for Risk Management of Hazardous Substances Throughout Their Life Cycle, which was financed by the UNEP Special Programme. The agency responsible for the implementation of this project is the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

As noted in the previous Shadow Report, during this reporting period the Ministry of Environmental Protection again failed to publish information regarding the progress in the implementation of project activities. Four publications resulting from the project are available on the UNDP website: Gender Study on Exposure to Identified Consumer Products Containing Nanomaterials and Microplastics,[135] Study on Identified Consumer Products Containing Nanomaterials and Microplastics,[136] the brochure Happy Planet – Children

135 https://www.undp.org/sr/serbia/publications/studija-o-izlozenosti-zena-i-muskaraca-mikroplastici-i-nanomaterijalima

136 https://www.undp.org/sr/serbia/publications/studija-o-mikroplastici-i-nanomaterijalima-u-identifikovanim-proizvodima

Learn About Plastics and Microplastics [137] and Brochure on Reducing Exposure to Microplastics in Everyday Life.[138] Given that the project is scheduled to complete in December 2026, it is concerning that the public still has no insight into the activities carried out, the plans or the expected outcomes of the project. As a result, it is not possible to assess how the project will contribute to improving the system for managing hazardous substances in Serbia.

In addition to this, information related to the implementation of international conventions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection is not publicly available, either. It is necessary to ensure public access to all information concerning the implementation of the Stockholm, Minamata, Basel and Rotterdam Conventions, including reports, plans, actions, results and data on compliance with the obligations undertaken by Serbia.

Consumer Products

In May 2025, the Ministry of Health conducted a public consultation on the Draft Law on Amendments to the Law on Consumer Goods. ALHem actively participated in the consultation, submitting comments and proposals aimed at strengthening and improving the draft legislation. One of the key issues raised by ALHem was the long-standing absence of a dedicated by-law governing materials and articles that come into direct contact with the skin or mucous membranes during use. This is particularly relevant for consumer products made of textiles, leather and other materials intended for widespread use.

ALHem pointed out that the insufficiently precise definition of this category of products in the current Law on Consumer Goods,[139] combined with the failure to adopt the relevant implementing regulation, creates serious challenges for the effective enforcement of inspection controls, particularly with regard to monitoring compliance with bans and restrictions on chemicals in products. ALHem therefore proposed that this category of articles be more clearly and precisely defined in the Draft Law, and that the relevant by-law be adopted as

137 https://www.undp.org/sr/serbia/publications/srecna-planeta-deca-uce-o-plastici-i-mikroplastici

138 https://www.undp.org/sr/serbia/publications/brosura-za-smanjenje-izlozenosti-mikroplastici-u-svakodnevnom-zivotu

139 Official Gazette of RS, no. 25/2019 and no. 14/2022.

soon as possible, thereby addressing the existing legal and institutional gap in enforcement and oversight. A second set of comments concerned the need to clarify the mechanisms for informing the public in cases where non-compliant consumer products are withdrawn or recalled by manufacturers, importers or distributors. The aim of these proposals was to increase transparency and ensure that consumers are informed in a timely manner about products that may pose a risk to health or safety. By the end of the reporting period, the Ministry of Health had not published a Report on the Public Consultation on the Draft Law. It was therefore not possible to determine how the comments and proposals submitted during the consultation had been considered or addressed.

The Rulebook on Establishing the Program for Health Safety Monitoring of Consumer Goods for the year 2025[140] envisages the inspection of a total of 2,250 samples of consumer products, the same number as in the previous year, but higher compared to earlier years, when 1,662 samples were included in the Program.

Supervision includes products that may contain substances defined in the regulations on bans and restrictions in line with the Law on Chemicals, the Law on Consumer Goods and corresponding by-laws. The planned inspection supervision includes testing of the following product categories:

1. Children's toys made entirely or partially of soft polymer materials – a total of 846 samples – in order to examine irregularities in the declaration and deviations in the content of the plasticizer.
2. Children's toys made of hard polymer materials – a total of 340 samples – in order to examine irregularities in the declaration and non-compliance with requirements concerning physical and mechanical properties.
3. Toys – liquid, i.e., bubble-blowing solution – a total of 58 samples – in order to examine irregularities in the declaration and non-compliance with chemical content requirements, particularly with regard to formaldehyde.
4. Materials and items intended to come into contact with food – enamelled, ceramic, porcelain and earthenware dishes and utensils – a total of 594

140 http://demo.paragraf.rs/demo/combined/Old/t/t2025_06/SG_053_2025_004.htm

samples – in order to examine physical characteristics and the migration of metals, particularly lead and cadmium.

5. Cosmetic products intended to remain on the skin for prolonged periods – a total of 190 samples – in order to examine irregularities in the declaration, deviations in preservative content and non-compliance with microbiological safety requirements.
6. Cosmetic products intended to be removed from the skin after a short period of time – a total of 222 samples – in order to examine irregularities in the declaration, deviations in preservative content and non-compliance with microbiological safety requirements.

The Report on the Implementation of the Monitoring Program, including the results of laboratory testing and information on the measures taken, is not publicly available. It cannot be found on the websites of the Institute of Public Health of Serbia Dr Milan Jovanović Batut or the Ministry of Health, nor has it been published in the Official Gazette of the Republic of Serbia. ALHem has repeatedly contacted the competent authorities requesting access to the report on the monitoring results; however, the requested documentation has never been provided.

Given that the Monitoring Program is financed from the budget of the Republic of Serbia, and that its results constitute information of public interest relevant to the protection of public health, reports on its implementation should be published regularly and made publicly accessible. Publishing the Program itself, without providing information on how it was implemented and what its findings were, significantly undermines the transparency of the system and prevents experts and other interested public from assessing its effectiveness.

Products withdrawn from the market due to identified chemical risks should be publicly reported through NEPRO (the National Rapid Alert System for Unsafe Products) in the Republic of Serbia. As part of the broader market surveillance mechanism, the objective of this system is to strengthen consumer protection, provide information and education to all market participants and raise awareness of the importance of product safety.

According to data from the NEPRO database, a total of nine products were withdrawn from the market due to chemical risk during the reporting period. Eight of these cases concerned non-compliance of food-contact materials and items, most commonly due to excessive levels of heavy metal migration.

In late 2025, the Serbian organization ALHem and the Czech organization Arnika published a report titled A Heavier Sip, presenting test results showing excessive migration of lead and cadmium from ceramic mugs available on the Serbian market. These findings raise concerns about consumer safety and clearly demonstrate the need for strengthened market surveillance and inspection controls. Of the 30 samples tested, five failed to comply with regulatory standards mandated by the applicable Rulebook on the Health Safety Requirements for General-Use Items That Can Be Placed on the Market. One of these five samples was purchased from a retail souvenir store, while the remaining four came from a set of mugs purchased through a seller's Instagram account. Two samples showed non-compliant levels of both lead and cadmium migration, two showed excessive lead migration, and one showed excessive cadmium migration. In several cases, the measured levels of lead migration were several dozen times higher than the permitted limits. Lead and cadmium most commonly originate from pigments used to color and decorate ceramic articles.

Based on these findings and with the support of 12 civil society organizations, ALHem submitted an initiative to the Sanitary Inspection Department of the Ministry of Health calling for the unsafe mugs for which laboratory test results had been provided to be withdrawn from the market and recalled from consumers, and for information about these products to be published through the NEPRO rapid alert system. The aim was to ensure that citizens in Serbia received timely information about products that could pose a risk to their health.

The Sanitary Inspection responded to the initiative by conducting an extraordinary inspection supervision. Following the inspection, the non-compliant products were withdrawn from the market and information about them was published in the NEPRO system. A review of the 2025 Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspection Department of the Ministry of Health confirmed that

ALHem's request for the withdrawal of the products was recorded in the report and that the products in question had been published in the NEPRO database.

In addition to this initiative, ALHem also submitted an initiative to the Ministry of Health calling for the urgent adoption of a new Rulebook on Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food. The current Rulebook, insofar as it concerns food containers and packaging, has not been substantively updated since 1989 and does not reflect scientific, technological or regulatory developments in this field. ALHem emphasized the need to adopt a new rulebook aligned with EU regulations and current scientific knowledge in order to ensure a higher level of protection for public health and the environment, and to strengthen the system for monitoring the safety of materials and articles that come into contact with food. According to information available to ALHem, the Ministry of Health is currently working on a new rulebook, which is expected to be adopted by the end of 2026.

Nevertheless, inspection of other information in the report revealed that, based on information received through the RAPEX/Safety Gate system, the number of products withdrawn from the Serbian market due to chemical risks to consumer health does not correspond with the number of product withdrawals recorded in the NEPRO database, indicating a lack of consistency between notification and record-keeping systems among the competent state authorities.

The Institute of Public Health Dr Milan Jovanović Batut prepares an Annual Report on the Health and Safety of Consumer Goods in the Republic of Serbia. Given the importance of this information for protecting public health and consumers, as well as ensuring institutional transparency, it would be reasonable to expect that these reports are publicly available on the Institute's website. However, since 2021, these reports are no longer publicly available, and the reasons for this lack of access are unknown.

Green public procurements

The Circular Economy Development Program in the Republic of Serbia for the

Period 2026–2030[141] recognizes green public procurement as one of the key instruments for the transition to a circular economy. The Program builds on the Public Procurement Development Program in the Republic of Serbia for the Period 2024–2028,[142] which provides for the development of practical tools to support its implementation, including guidelines and model procurement documents, with the aim of strengthening the implementation of environmental and social criteria in public procurements.

During the reporting period, the Public Procurement Office adopted a new Rulebook on the Types of Goods for Which the Contracting Authorities are Obliged to Apply Environmental Aspects in Public Procurement Procedures,[143] which has been in force since January 1, 2026. The Rulebook covers six groups of goods (photocopier paper, computer equipment, office electronic equipment, air-conditioners, cleaning products and household electrical appliances) as well as cleaning services. It also introduced a requirement for environmental aspects to account for at least 10% of the overall scope of public procurement contracts for these categories. These aspects may be incorporated through technical specifications, criteria for the selection of economic operators, contract award criteria or contract performance conditions.

Although a binding framework for applying environmental aspects in certain public procurement procedures has been established, the regulatory framework still does not ensure a level of green procurement consistent with EU practices. The current regulations do not define minimum environmental criteria that a procurement item must meet in order to qualify as green public procurement. This leaves room for differing interpretations and inconsistent application of environmental aspects in public procurement procedures. By contrast, the European Commission has developed standardized criteria for green public procurements (EU Green Public Procurement Criteria – EU GPP Criteria[144]), which provide a reference framework for establishing environmental requirements in this area. It is therefore necessary to align the guidelines and model procurement documents published by the Public Procurement Office with the

141 Official Gazette of RS, no. 41/2026.

142 Official Gazette of RS, no. 68/2024.

143 Official Gazette of RS, no. 118/2025.

144 Green Public Procurement – Green Forum – European Commission

EU GPP Criteria in order to ensure the consistent implementation of green public procurements and further alignment with European Union practices.

The Public Procurement Office monitors the implementation of green public procurements through annual reports, which provide data on the number and value of contracts in which environmental aspects have been applied. However, the reliability of these data is limited because the reporting system is based on self-assessment by contracting authorities, which, when posting data on the Public Procurement Portal, tick a box to indicate that they have applied environmental criteria in the procedure. Without clearly defined minimum green criteria and mechanisms for verifying their application, there is a risk that data on the scope of green public procurements may not accurately reflect their actual level of implementation.

Further development of the green public procurement system requires expanding its scope, establishing clearer criteria and ensuring consistent application. This would enable public spending in Serbia to contribute more significantly to the objectives of the circular economy and the green transition, with positive effects on the environment, public health and citizens' quality of life.

Financing

Financing in the field of chemicals and biocidal products management is covered in more detail in the previous reports of Coalition 27, and there have been no significant changes in the meantime.

Recommendations

Strategic and Legislative Framework

1. Continue with the development of the legislative framework through further harmonization of regulations by taking into account new EU regulations and amendments to the existing ones, as well as by strengthening the capacities necessary for their implementation.
2. Update the National Implementation Plan for the implementation of the Stockholm Convention and the Action Plan.
3. Adopt the Law on the Implementation of the REACH Regulation.
4. Adopt the Law on the Implementation of the BPR Regulation.
5. Update the Rulebook on the List of Electrical and Electronic Products, Measures Restricting or Prohibiting the Use of Electric and Electronic Equipment Containing Hazardous Substances, the Manner and Procedure for Management of Waste Originating from Electrical and Electronic Products with EU Directive 2015/863/ EU (RoHS III), in line with Article 63 of the Law on Waste Management.
6. Adopt a new Rulebook on Materials and Articles Intended to Come into Contact with Food.

Implementation of Regulations

7. Strengthen administrative and professional capacities in this area, especially the registration of chemicals and biocidal products in the Register, statistical analysis of collected data, management of biocidal products, creation of guides and guidelines for the info desk and instructions for inspection supervision.
8. Make data from the Chemicals Register on the number of reported chemicals by hazard class available on the website of the Ministry of Environmental Protection and update them regularly on an annual basis.

9. Establish a joint body for the integrated management of chemicals in order to establish satisfactory cooperation and coordination between all relevant sectors and ensure the safe management of chemicals throughout the entire life cycle — that is, the adoption and implementation of the Integrated Chemicals Management Program. The joint body should consist of representatives of competent state authorities in the field of chemicals management and representatives of the industry, scientific researchers and non-governmental organizations.
10. Strengthen inspection supervision over chemical and biocidal product control activities by strengthening the capacities of the inspection bodies themselves and increasing the number of inspection supervisions. Supervise the implementation of Article 27 of the Law on Chemicals, protect the rights of consumers and check compliance with the bans and restrictions on chemicals, i.e., non-consumer goods.
11. Strengthen inspection supervision over the implementation of the Law on Consumer Goods by strengthening the capacities of the inspection bodies themselves and increasing the number of inspection supervisions, as well as the capacity for entering unsafe products from the market into the NEPRO rapid alert system for unsafe products, in order to ensure adequate information for citizens about the products withdrawn from the market due to chemical risks.
12. Improve the information available on the Chemicals Info Desk by posting the guides and guidelines of the European Chemicals Agency, which are used in practice and which are insisted on within the training and exams for chemicals advisers, in the Serbian language, as well as the administrative procedure itself; introduce a section with the most frequently asked questions.
13. Make information available to the public through the NEPRO Rapid Alert System for Unsafe Products and update it regularly.
14. Make the information on the implementation of all conventions under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Environmental Protection publicly available.
15. Establish a mechanism for the implementation of Article 82 of the Law on Chemicals, which instructs the Ministry of Environmental Protection to develop and implement projects for monitoring the market placement

and use of chemicals, their metabolites and the path of chemicals in the environment and living organisms.

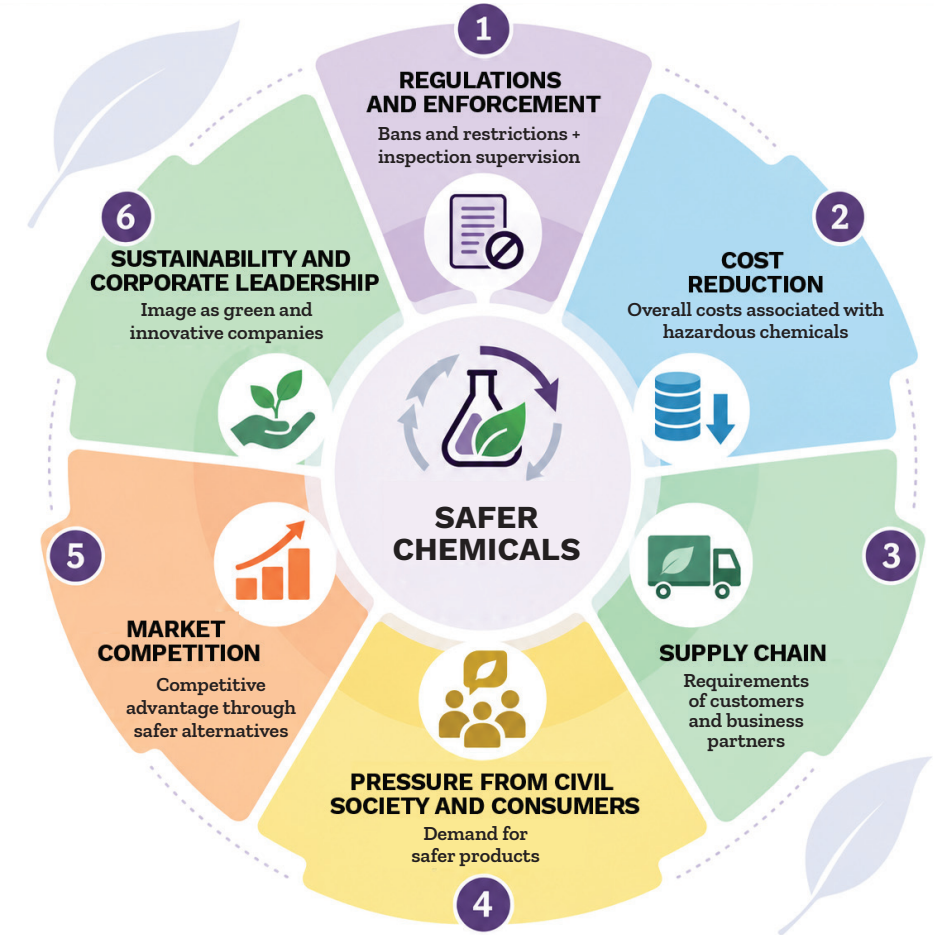
16. Publish updated data from the Chemicals Register on the entry of substances of concern and assess whether the risk reduction measures applied by businesses are sufficient to control the risk these chemicals pose.
17. Clearly define the jurisdiction between the Sanitary Inspection and the Environmental Protection Inspectorate regarding the supervision of the implementation of the Rulebook on the Restrictions and Ban of Production, Placing on the Market and Use of Chemicals, which applies to a specific group of consumer products for which both inspections have declared themselves not competent.
18. Post information on the Chemicals Info Desk clearly indicating the sequence and date of each amendment to the regulation related to the classification, packaging and labeling of chemicals in accordance with the relevant ATP. This information is of key importance for international companies operating in Serbia and the EU, as it enables them to track progress and harmonize labels of chemicals and products that often apply to multiple markets simultaneously, including Serbia.
19. Improve the green public procurement system by establishing clear and measurable green criteria aligned with EU GPP criteria, and establish more reliable mechanisms for monitoring their implementation.

Financing

20. Amend the domestic system governing the collection of fees and charges in line with the EU financing model to ensure that funds collected through regulatory procedures related to chemicals and biocidal products are actually used to improve the chemicals and biocidal products control system.
21. Secure financial resources for strengthening the administrative and professional capacities of the Department of Chemicals of the Ministry, as well as the inspection authorities that control compliance with the Law on Chemicals and the new Law on Biocidal Products, so that administrative procedures can be carried out without breaking deadlines, bearing in mind their scope and complexity.

CHEMICALS MANAGEMENT

WHAT DRIVES COMPANIES TO REPLACE HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS WITH SAFER ALTERNATIVES?



Source: *J. Ranđelović and L. Šojić, Phthalates and Bisphenols in Serbia, ALHem, 2026.* https://alhem.rs/wp-content/uploads/2026/03/FINAL-Verzija-na-srpskom_ALHem-Country-Situation-Report_Serbia_March-2026.pdf