



REVIEW ARTICLE

Cosmetics regulations and standardization guidelines

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ABSTRACT

Cosmetics are products used for enhancing or maintaining the appearance of the human body. They include skincare, haircare, fragrances, and personal hygiene products. While cosmetics can provide various benefits, they may also pose risks to consumers' health and safety. As a result, many countries have established regulatory bodies to ensure the safety and efficacy of cosmetic products. Regulatory bodies are responsible for setting and enforcing standards for cosmetic products to protect consumers from potential harm. They evaluate the safety and effectiveness of ingredients used in cosmetics and establish guidelines for labeling, advertising, and packaging. Some of the major regulatory bodies that oversee cosmetics include the US Food and Drug Administration, the European Commission, and Health Canada. Regulatory bodies typically require cosmetic manufacturers to conduct safety assessments on their products and ingredients before they can be marketed to consumers. These assessments involve evaluating the potential toxicity, skin irritation, and other potential risks associated with the product or ingredient. Regulatory bodies also conduct post-market surveillance to monitor adverse reactions and to ensure that products continue to meet safety and quality standards. Furthermore, regulatory bodies play a crucial role in ensuring that cosmetics are safe and effective for consumers. The regulations and guidelines they establish help to protect consumers from potential health risks associated with cosmetic products. The important regulatory frameworks governing cosmetic and herbal cosmetic products in various areas and nations have been briefly summarized in this chapter. It is crucial to follow these rules to guarantee product safety and safeguard customer interests. Companies need to keep aware as the cosmetics industry develops and reacts to the shifting regulatory environment.

KEY WORDS: ASEAN, CDSCO, Cosmetics, COSMOS, Regulatory Bodies, USFDA

INTRODUCTION

The winds of social change are blowing strongly around the world in the 21st century, encouraging the use of cosmetics. The word "cosmetic" comes from the Greek word "kosmeticos," which means to embellish. Cosmetics are preparations that are used for this purpose only. Cosmetics are defined as "external preparations meant for use on external parts of the body, i.e., skin, hair, nails, for covering coloring, nourishing, softening, cleansing, waving, setting, preservation, protection, and removal," as shown in Figure 1. Cosmetics are also defined as something that is meant to be poured, rubbed, sprayed sprinkled, injected into, or otherwise applied to the human body or any portion of it

for beautifying, washing boosting attractiveness, or changing the appearance.^[1] The cosmetic industry has witnessed a rapid expansion in recent years, with an increasing focus on natural and herbal products. As this market continues to evolve, it becomes essential to understand the regulations governing cosmetic and herbal cosmetic products worldwide. This chapter provides an overview of the [Figure 2] key regulatory frameworks in various regions and countries, as well as the importance of adhering to these regulations.^[2]

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Figure 1: Different types of cosmetics products

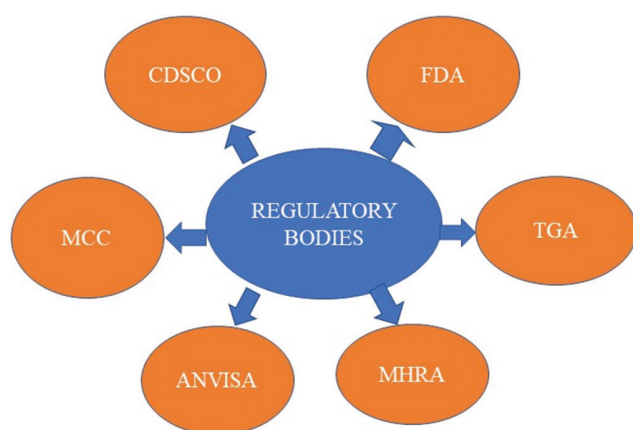


Figure 2: Different regulatory bodies in worldwide

EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

The EU has a well-established and comprehensive regulatory framework for cosmetics, with the central legislation being the EU Cosmetics Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 is the primary legislation governing cosmetic products in the EU. This regulation, which came into force on July 11, 2013, replaced the Cosmetics Directive (76/768/EEC) to harmonize and simplify the rules for cosmetics within the EU.^[3]

Key aspects of the regulation

Product safety

The regulation requires that all cosmetic products placed on the EU market must be safe for human health under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. It is the responsibility of the manufacturer to ensure the safety of their products and conduct a safety assessment before placing them on the market.

Responsible person

For each cosmetic product, a designated “responsible person” must be identified within the EU. This person is responsible for

ensuring compliance with the requirements of the regulation, including product safety, labeling, and notifications.^[3,4]

Product information file (PIF)

The responsible person must maintain a PIF for each cosmetic product. The PIF should include details about product formulation, safety assessment, manufacturing method, proof of claims, and data on animal testing.

Notification

Before placing a cosmetic product on the EU market, the responsible person must notify the European Commission through the cosmetic products notification portal. The notification should include information about the product, the responsible person, the manufacturer, and the product’s safety.

Labeling

Cosmetic products must be labeled in compliance with the regulation. The label should include information such as the name and address of the responsible person, the nominal content, the period after opening (PAO), the batch number, the function of the product, and a list of ingredients.

Ingredient restrictions

The regulation outlines rules for the use of specific ingredients in cosmetic products. Annexes II, III, IV, V, and VI of the regulation provide lists of prohibited substances, restricted substances, colorants, preservatives, and ultraviolet (UV) filters, respectively.

Claims

The regulation sets guidelines for claims made on cosmetic products to ensure that they are truthful, clear, and substantiated. The European Commission has published guidelines on cosmetic product claims to aid compliance.

Good manufacturing practices (GMP)

The regulation requires cosmetic products to be manufactured following GMP guidelines to ensure product quality and safety. The European Committee for standardization has published the standard EN ISO 22716:2007, providing guidance on GMP for cosmetics.

Nanomaterials

The regulation has specific provisions for the use of nanomaterials in cosmetic products. Any cosmetic product containing nanomaterials must be labeled accordingly and notified to the European Commission.

Animal testing

The regulation prohibits the testing of cosmetic products and their ingredients on animals for both safety and efficacy assessments.^[4,5]

UNITED STATES

In the United States, cosmetics are regulated under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C act) and the Fair Packaging and Labeling Act (FPLA).^[6] The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the agency responsible for enforcing these acts. However, the FDA does not pre-approve cosmetic products before they are marketed, except for color additives.^[7] Herbal cosmetics are also subject to the same regulations.

In the United States, cosmetics are regulated primarily under two federal laws: The Federal FD&C act and the FPLA. The U.S. FDA is the agency responsible for overseeing and enforcing these laws. Here are some of the key aspects of cosmetic regulations in the United States:

The FPLA is a United States federal law enacted in 1966 to protect consumers and provide standardized information on product packaging and labels. The FPLA aims to facilitate value comparisons and prevent unfair or deceptive packaging and labeling of consumer commodities. The U.S. FDA and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) are responsible for enforcing the FPLA.^[8]

Key provisions of the FPLA for cosmetics and other consumer products

Identity of the product

The label should clearly and prominently display the common or usual name of the product or a brief description of its contents or nature.^[8]

Name and place of business

The label must include the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor.^[7,8] If the business is not the manufacturer, the label should indicate the relationship between the business and the manufacturer (e.g., “Distributed by” or “Manufactured for”).

Net quantity of contents

The label must show the net quantity of the product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. The quantity should be expressed in both U.S. customary (e.g., ounces or pounds) and metric (e.g., grams or kilograms) units.^[7] The net quantity should be displayed prominently and in a way that is easy for consumers to read.

Ingredients

Cosmetic products must include a list of ingredients in descending order of predominance.^[6] This requirement is mandated by the FD&C act and is enforced by the FDA under the FPLA.

It is essential to note that the FPLA applies to products that are sold on a retail basis to consumers. Products that are not “consumer commodities,” such as those sold for institutional or industrial use or for wholesale distribution, are generally not subject to the FPLA.^[7]

According to the FD&C act, a cosmetic is defined as a product intended to be applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance without affecting the body’s structure or functions.^[8]

Product safety

Cosmetic manufacturers are responsible for ensuring the safety of their products. The FDA does not pre-approve cosmetic products or their ingredients, except for color additives. Manufacturers must substantiate the safety of their products and ingredients before marketing them.^[6]

Prohibited and restricted ingredients

The FDA has established regulations on the use of specific ingredients in cosmetic products. Some ingredients are prohibited, while others are allowed only under specific conditions or in limited amounts.^[6] The list of prohibited and restricted ingredients can be found in the code of federal regulations title 21, parts 700–740.^[9]

Color additives

The FDA regulates the use of color additives in cosmetics, and pre-market approval is required for these additives. Cosmetic products containing unapproved color additives are considered adulterated and are prohibited from being marketed in the United States.^[7]

Labeling

Cosmetic products must be labeled in compliance with the FD&C act and FPLA. The label should include information such as the identity of the product, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor, and the net quantity of contents.^[10] The FDA also requires proper labeling of ingredients in descending order of predominance.^[8]

GMP

Although the FDA does not have specific GMP regulations for cosmetics, manufacturers are expected to adhere to GMP guidelines to ensure product safety and quality.^[7] The FDA provides guidance on cosmetic GMP through the publication “cosmetic GMP guidelines/inspection checklist.”^[7,8]

Adverse event reporting

Cosmetic manufacturers and distributors are encouraged to report adverse events related to their products voluntarily.

The FDA's center for food safety and applied nutrition adverse event reporting system is used to collect and monitor such reports.^[9]

Claims

Cosmetic products must not make claims that would classify them as drugs under the FD&C act. If a product claims to treat or prevent disease or affect the body's structure or function, it may be considered a drug and subject to additional regulations.^[11]

ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS (ASEAN)

The ASEAN has harmonized its cosmetic regulations through the ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (ACD), based on the EU cosmetics regulation. This directive covers requirements such as product safety, labeling, and ingredient restrictions. Herbal cosmetics are also subject to ACD.^[12]

The ASEAN Cosmetic Directive (ACD) is a harmonized regulatory framework for cosmetic products in the ASEAN region. The ACD aims to eliminate trade barriers, promote the free movement of goods, and ensure product safety and quality within the member countries. The ACD is based on the EU's cosmetics regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 and covers product safety, labeling, and ingredient restrictions.^[13]

Key aspects of the ASEAN cosmetic directive

Product safety

Cosmetic products marketed in ASEAN member countries must be safe for human health under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use. Manufacturers are responsible for ensuring the safety of their products and conducting a safety assessment before placing them on the market.

ASEAN cosmetic product notification

Before a cosmetic product can be marketed in an ASEAN member country, the manufacturer or importer must notify the relevant national regulatory authority. The notification should include information about the product, the manufacturer or importer, and the safety of the product.

Labeling

Cosmetic products must be labeled in compliance with the ACD. The label should include information such as the name and address of the manufacturer or importer, the country of manufacture, the nominal content, the PAO, the batch number, the function of the product, and a list of ingredients.

Ingredient restrictions

The ACD provides guidelines for the use of specific ingredients in cosmetic products. annexes II, III, IV, V, and VI of the ACD list prohibited substances, restricted substances, colorants, preservatives, and UV filters, respectively.^[12,13]

Claims

The ACD sets guidelines for claims made on cosmetic products to ensure that they are truthful, clear, and substantiated. The ACD requires that cosmetic products' claims be supported by adequate and verifiable evidence.^[12]

Herbal cosmetics in ASEAN

Herbal cosmetics are subject to the same regulations as conventional cosmetics under the ACD. Herbal ingredients used in cosmetics within ASEAN countries must be evaluated for safety and comply with the restrictions and prohibitions outlined in the ACD. The national regulatory authorities of each ASEAN member country may also have additional guidelines and requirements for herbal cosmetics, depending on their specific regulations and traditional medicine systems.^[13]

INDIA

In India, cosmetics are regulated under the drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, and the drugs and cosmetics rules, of 1945.^[14] These regulations cover various aspects of cosmetic products, including manufacturing, labeling, and ingredient restrictions. Herbal cosmetics in India are also subject to the same regulations, but additional guidelines are provided by the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission under the Ayurvedic, Siddha, and Unani (ASU) systems.^[15]

In India, cosmetics and herbal cosmetics are regulated under the drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, and the drugs and cosmetics rules, of 1945. The Central Drugs Standard Control Organization (CDSCO) is the primary regulatory body overseeing the safety, quality, and efficacy of cosmetics in India.^[16]

Key aspects of Indian cosmetic and herbal cosmetic regulations

Product safety

Cosmetic products marketed in India must be safe for human use and comply with the provisions of the drugs and cosmetics act, 1940, and the drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945. Manufacturers are responsible for ensuring the safety and quality of their product's latest amendments to cosmetic rule 2020 are applied to the regulation of cosmetics in India.^[17]

Licensing

Manufacturers of cosmetics in India are required to obtain a license from the state licensing authority. The manufacturing premises must meet specific requirements outlined in the drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945, Schedule M-II.^[16]

Labeling

Cosmetic products must be labeled in compliance with the drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945. The label should include information such as the product's name, the manufacturer's name and address, the manufacturing license number, the batch number, the manufacturing date, the expiration date, and a list of ingredients.^[16,17]

Ingredient restrictions

The drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945, contain provisions on the use of specific ingredients in cosmetic products. Appendixes A and B outline the standards for cosmetics and the list of prohibited substances, respectively.^[17]

Import and registration

Importers of cosmetics must obtain a registration certificate from the CDSCO before importing cosmetic products into India. The registration process requires the submission of various documents, including product information, safety data, and details of the manufacturing site.^[18]

Herbal cosmetics in India

Herbal cosmetics in India are subject to the same regulations as conventional cosmetics under the drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, and the drugs and cosmetics rules of 1945. The safety, quality, and efficacy of herbal ingredients used in cosmetics must comply with the requirements outlined in the regulations. In addition, the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, and Homoeopathy provides guidelines and standards for ASU drugs, which may be applicable to herbal cosmetics containing ingredients derived from these traditional medicine systems.^[7]

CHINA

China's cosmetic regulations are governed by the National Medical Products Administration (NMPA).^[19] The regulatory framework for cosmetics includes requirements for registration, safety assessment, labeling, and GMP. Herbal cosmetics are also subject to the same regulations, with additional guidelines for the use of herbal ingredients.^[20]

The NMPA is the primary regulatory body responsible for the supervision, management, and administration of drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics in China. Under the jurisdiction of the State Administration for Market Regulation (SAMR), the NMPA oversees the regulation

of cosmetics, including product registration, approval, and monitoring.^[19]

Key aspects of the NMPA's regulation of cosmetics in china include**Cosmetic classification**

The NMPA classifies cosmetics into two categories: Non-special use cosmetics (NSUC) and special use cosmetics (SUC). NSUCs include general products such as skincare, haircare, and makeup products. SUCs include products such as hair growth, hair dye, hair removal, fitness, deodorizing, spot removal, sun protection, and whitening products.^[21]

Cosmetic registration and notification

The NMPA requires different procedures for registering and notifying new cosmetic products, depending on their classification. Special cosmetics require registration, while non-special cosmetics require notification.^[3] The NMPA implemented a new Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (CSAR) in January 2021 to streamline these procedures and improve the regulatory framework.^[22]

Ingredients

The NMPA maintains a list of prohibited and restricted ingredients for use in cosmetic products. The inventory of existing cosmetic ingredients in China (IECIC) contains approved ingredients that can be used in cosmetic formulations.

Labeling

Cosmetic products must adhere to specific labeling requirements set by the NMPA, including information about the product, the manufacturer, the ingredients, the manufacturing and expiration dates, and any necessary precautions or warnings.

Safety assessments

The NMPA requires manufacturers to conduct safety assessments of their cosmetic products to ensure they are safe for human use. The CSAR has introduced new requirements for safety assessments, including the preparation of a product safety assessment report.

GMP

The NMPA mandates that cosmetic manufacturers follow GMP to ensure product quality and safety. Manufacturers must comply with these guidelines to obtain a production license.^[21]

Post-market surveillance

The NMPA is responsible for monitoring the safety and quality of cosmetics on the market. This may involve

conducting inspections, testing products, and taking corrective actions, such as recalls or penalties, for non-compliant products.^[21,22]

There are several other regulatory authorities and guidelines around the world that govern the safety, quality, and labeling of cosmetic products. Some of these include:

1. Japan

The Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare oversees the regulation of cosmetics in Japan. The pharmaceutical affairs law and its related regulations define the requirements for cosmetic products in Japan, including labeling, safety standards, and ingredient restrictions.^[23]

2. South Korea

The Ministry of Food and Drug Safety regulates cosmetics in South Korea. The cosmetic act and its subordinated regulations provide guidelines on cosmetic manufacturing, distribution, safety, and labeling.^[24]

3. Australia

The national industrial chemicals notification and assessment scheme is responsible for the regulation of cosmetics in Australia. The Industrial Chemicals (Notification and Assessment) Act 1989 (ICNA Act) and the Australian consumer law set the regulatory framework for cosmetic products, including labeling, ingredient restrictions, and safety standards.^[25]

4. Canada

Health Canada regulates cosmetics under the food and drugs act and the cosmetic regulations. These regulations set requirements for cosmetic product safety, ingredient restrictions, and labeling.^[26]

5. Brazil

The Brazilian Health Regulatory Agency is responsible for regulating cosmetics in Brazil. The Collegiate Board Resolution no. 7/2015 and other regulations define the guidelines for cosmetic products, including safety, labeling, and ingredient restrictions.^[27]

6. Russia

The federal service for surveillance in healthcare (Roszdravnadzor) regulates cosmetics in Russia. The Eurasian Economic Union (EAEU) technical regulation on the safety of perfumery and cosmetic products (TR EAEU 009/2011) sets the requirements for cosmetic products, including safety standards, ingredient restrictions, and labeling.^[28]

In addition to the regulatory authorities responsible for overseeing cosmetics and herbal cosmetics in various countries, there are several standardization organizations and industry associations that provide guidance, best practices, and voluntary standards for the cosmetic industry. Some of these organizations include:

International Organization for standardization (ISO)

ISO is an independent, non-governmental international organization that develops and publishes international standards covering various industries, including cosmetics. ISO has several standards related to cosmetics, such as ISO 22716 for GMP and ISO 16128 for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients.^[29]

Cosmetic, toiletry, and perfumery association (CTPA)

The CTPA is a UK-based trade association representing cosmetic and personal care product manufacturers, ingredient suppliers, and service providers. The CTPA provides guidance, resources, and support to its members to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements and promote best practices in the industry.^[30]

Personal care products council (PCPC)

The PCPC is a US-based trade association representing cosmetic and personal care product manufacturers. The PCPC offers resources, guidance, and advocacy for its members and works to ensure product safety, quality, and compliance with regulatory requirements.^[31]

European cosmetic industry association (cosmetics Europe)

Cosmetics Europe is a trade association representing the interests of the cosmetic and personal care industry in Europe. The association provides guidance on regulatory compliance, industry trends, and best practices.^[32]

International federation of societies of cosmetic chemists (IFSCC)

The IFSCC is a global organization of cosmetic chemists dedicated to advancing cosmetic science. The IFSCC provides a platform for the exchange of scientific knowledge, research, and best practices in the cosmetic industry.^[33]

Society of Cosmetic Scientists (SCS)

The SCS is a professional organization dedicated to promoting education, research, and knowledge in cosmetic science. Society organizes events, courses, and resources for cosmetic scientists and industry professionals.^[34]

These organizations play a crucial role in setting standards, promoting best practices, and providing resources to ensure the safety, quality, and efficacy of cosmetic and herbal cosmetic products worldwide.

FPLA

The FPLA is a United States federal law enacted in 1966 to protect consumers and provide standardized information on product packaging and labels. The FPLA aims to

facilitate value comparisons and prevent unfair or deceptive packaging and labeling of consumer commodities. The U.S. FDA and the FTC are responsible for enforcing the FPLA.^[35]

Key provisions of the FPLA for cosmetics and other consumer products include

Identity of the product

The label should clearly and prominently display the common or usual name of the product or a brief description of its contents or nature.^[36]

Name and place of business

The label must include the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, or distributor. If the business is not the manufacturer, the label should indicate the relationship between the business and the manufacturer (e.g., “Distributed by” or “Manufactured for”).^[37]

Net quantity of contents

The label must show the net quantity of the product in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count. The quantity should be expressed in U.S. customary (e.g., ounces or pounds) and metric (e.g., grams or kilograms). The net quantity should be displayed prominently and in a way that is easy for consumers to read.^[37,38]

Ingredients

Cosmetic products must include a list of ingredients in descending order of predominance. This requirement is mandated by the FD&C act and is enforced by the FDA under the FPLA.^[38]

It is essential to note that the FPLA applies to products sold on a retail basis to consumers. Products not “consumer commodities,” such as those sold for institutional or industrial use or wholesale distribution, are generally not subject to the FPLA.^[36]

Drug and cosmetic act 2020

As of my knowledge cutoff date in September 2021, and there was no new “drug and cosmetic act 2020” in India or any other jurisdiction. The Indian drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, is the primary legislation regulating drugs and cosmetics in India, with the drugs and cosmetics rules, of 1945, outlining specific rules and requirements.

However, there have been ongoing discussions about amending the existing drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, and the government has been working on drafting new regulations to strengthen the regulatory framework further. These proposed amendments aim to address current challenges, ensure product safety and quality, and align the

regulations with international standards. It is essential to keep up to date with the latest information on the official websites of the relevant regulatory authorities, such as the CDSCO in India, to stay informed about any changes or updates to the regulations.^[15]

Drug and cosmetic rule 2020

As of my knowledge cutoff date was in September 2021, and there was no new “drug and cosmetic rule 2020” in India or any other jurisdiction. However, it is essential to stay up to date with the latest information on the official websites of the relevant regulatory authorities to be informed about any changes or updates to the regulations.

For India, the primary legislation regulating drugs and cosmetics is the drugs and cosmetics act, of 1940, and the specific rules and requirements are outlined in the drugs and cosmetics rules, 1945. Amendments to these rules can occur from time to time to address current challenges, ensure product safety and quality, and align the regulations with international standards. The CDSCO in India is the primary regulatory body overseeing the safety, quality, and efficacy of drugs and cosmetics.^[16]

NMPA

The NMPA is the primary regulatory body responsible for the supervision, management, and administration of drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics in China. It was formerly known as the china food and drug administration before it was restructured and renamed in 2018. The NMPA operates under the jurisdiction of the SAMR.^[38,39]

The NMPA’s key responsibilities include

Formulation of policies, laws, and regulations

The NMPA is the primary regulatory body responsible for the supervision, management, and administration of drugs, medical devices, and cosmetics in China. Under the jurisdiction of the SAMR, the NMPA oversees the regulation of cosmetics, including product registration, approval, and monitoring.^[38]

Key aspects of the NMPA’s regulation of cosmetics in China include

Cosmetic classification: The NMPA classifies cosmetics into two categories: NSUC and SUC. NSUC include general products such as skincare, haircare, and makeup products. SUCs include products such as hair growth, hair dye, hair perm, hair removal, breast shaping, fitness, deodorizing, spot removal, sun protection, and whitening products.^[39]

Cosmetic registration and notification

The NMPA requires different procedures for registering and notifying new cosmetic products, depending on their

classification. Special cosmetics require registration, while non-special cosmetics require notification.^[40] The NMPA implemented a new CSAR in January 2021 to streamline these procedures and improve the regulatory framework.^[41]

Ingredients

The NMPA maintains a list of prohibited and restricted ingredients for use in cosmetic products. The IECIC contains approved ingredients that can be used in cosmetic formulations.^[40,41]

Labeling

Cosmetic products must adhere to specific labeling requirements set by the NMPA, including information about the product, the manufacturer, the ingredients, the manufacturing and expiration dates, and any necessary precautions or warnings.^[39,40]

Safety assessments

The NMPA requires manufacturers to conduct safety assessments of their cosmetic products to ensure they are safe for human use. The CSAR has introduced new requirements for safety assessments, including the preparation of a product safety assessment report.^[41]

GMP

The NMPA mandates that cosmetic manufacturers follow GMP to ensure product quality and safety. Manufacturers must comply with these guidelines to obtain a production license.^[38,39]

Post-market surveillance

The NMPA is responsible for monitoring the safety and quality of cosmetics on the market. This may involve conducting inspections, testing products, and taking corrective actions, such as recalls or penalties, for non-compliant products.^[41]

Other standardization bodies for cosmetics and herbal cosmetics

In addition to the regulatory authorities responsible for overseeing cosmetics and herbal cosmetics in various countries, there are several standardization organizations and industry associations that provide guidance, best practices, and voluntary standards for the cosmetic industry. Some of these organizations include:

European cosmetic industry association (cosmetics Europe)

Cosmetics Europe is a trade association representing the interests of the cosmetic and personal care industry in Europe. The association provides guidance on regulatory compliance, industry trends, and best practices.^[42,43]

IFSCC

The IFSCC is a global organization of cosmetic chemists dedicated to advancing cosmetic science. The IFSCC provides a platform for the exchange of scientific knowledge, research, and best practices in the cosmetic industry.^[44]

SCS

The SCS is a professional organization dedicated to promoting education, research, and knowledge in cosmetic science. The society organizes events, courses, and resources for cosmetic scientists and industry professionals.^[45]

These organizations play a crucial role in setting standards, promoting best practices, and providing resources to ensure the safety, quality, and efficacy of cosmetic and herbal cosmetic products worldwide.

Here are more agencies and organizations related to the cosmetic and personal care industry

International fragrance association (IFRA)

IFRA represents the interests of the fragrance industry worldwide. The association develops and promotes the safe use of fragrance materials through self-regulation, providing guidelines and standards known as the IFRA standards.^[46]

International nomenclature of cosmetic ingredients (INCI)

The INCI system is a standardized naming convention for cosmetic ingredients used globally. The PCPC manages the INCI system, which helps ensure clear communication and transparency about the ingredients used in cosmetic products.^[47]

The European federation for cosmetic ingredients (EFFCI)

EFFCI is a European trade association representing cosmetic ingredient manufacturers. The federation works to promote safety, quality, and regulatory compliance in the cosmetic ingredients industry.^[48]

The natural and organic cosmetics association (NATRUE)

NATRUE is an international non-profit organization that establishes criteria for natural and organic cosmetic products. The NATRUE Label provides a certification system that helps consumers identify genuine natural and organic cosmetic products.^[49]

The Vegan society

The Vegan society is a global organization that promotes veganism and provides a certification system for vegan

products, including cosmetics. The Vegan Trademark certifies that a product does not contain animal-derived ingredients and has not been tested on animals.^[50]

The coalition for consumer information on cosmetics (CCIC)

The CCIC operates the leaping bunny program, which offers a certification system for cruelty-free cosmetic products.

Companies that obtain the Leaping Bunny certification commit to avoiding animal testing in all stages of product development.^[51] These agencies and organizations provide guidance, certification systems, and support for various aspects of the cosmetic and personal care industry, promoting safety, quality, and ethical practices.

Here are more organizations and associations related to the cosmetic and personal care industry

Ecocert

Ecocert is an international certification body specializing in organic and natural products, including cosmetics. Ecocert provides certification services for products that meet their strict ecological and environmental standards.^[52]

Soil association

The soil association is a UK-based organization focused on promoting organic farming and sustainable practices. The soil association certification offers a certification program for organic and natural cosmetic products that meet their standards.^[53]

Cosmetic valley

Cosmetic valley is a French organization that supports and promotes the cosmetic industry in France. The organization connects businesses, research centers, and educational institutions to foster innovation and growth in the cosmetics sector.^[54]

Cosmetics alliance Canada

Cosmetics alliance Canada is a trade association representing the interests of the Canadian cosmetic and personal care products industry. The organization provides resources, guidance, and advocacy for its members and works to ensure product safety, quality, and regulatory compliance.^[55]

Independent cosmetic manufacturers and distributors (ICMAD)

ICMAD is a US-based non-profit trade association that supports independent cosmetic businesses by providing resources, networking opportunities, and advocacy. The association assists its members with regulatory compliance and promotes innovation in the cosmetic industry.^[56]

The Indian beauty and hygiene association (IBHA)

The IBHA is a non-profit organization representing the interests of the beauty and personal care industry in India. The association provides guidance, resources, and advocacy to ensure product safety, quality, and compliance with regulatory requirements.^[57]

These organizations and associations play essential roles in promoting safety, quality, innovation, and ethical practices in the cosmetic and personal care industry worldwide.

Here are additional organizations and associations related to the cosmetic and personal care industry:

Bundesverband der industrie- und handelsunternehmen (BDIH)

BDIH is a German association that established the “BDIH certified natural cosmetics” seal, which provides a certification program for natural cosmetic products that meet their specific criteria.^[58]

The organic materials review institute (OMRI)

OMRI is a US-based non-profit organization that reviews products and materials for use in organic production, processing, and handling. OMRI listed® products can be used in cosmetics that are certified organic under the USDA national organic program.^[59]

The safe cosmetics program

This program was developed by the California Department of Public Health and aims to promote safe cosmetics by ensuring that products sold in California are free from hazardous substances. The program enforces the California safe cosmetics act of 2005, which requires companies to report the presence of certain chemicals in their products.^[60]

The roundtable on sustainable palm oil (RSPO): RSPO is an international non-profit organization that promotes the production and use of sustainable palm oil, an ingredient often used in cosmetics and personal care products. RSPO provides certification for companies that adhere to its environmental and social criteria.^[61]

The global shea alliance (GSA)

GSA is an international non-profit organization that aims to promote shea butter as a sustainable, ethical, and high-quality ingredient for cosmetics and other industries. GSA supports shea-producing communities and promotes best practices and sustainability within the shea supply chain.^[62]

The international castor oil association (ICOA)

ICOA is a global trade organization representing the castor oil and derivatives industry. Castor oil is a versatile ingredient used in many cosmetics and personal care products. The

association aims to promote the use of castor oil and ensure the quality and safety of castor oil products.^[63]

The cosmetic ingredient review (CIR)

The CIR is an independent, non-profit organization in the United States that assesses the safety of cosmetic ingredients through expert review. It publishes its findings to provide guidance to the cosmetic industry and regulatory agencies.^[64]

The green chemistry and commerce council (GC3)

The GC3 is a collaborative network of businesses, government agencies, and non-governmental organizations that aim to promote green chemistry and sustainable practices in various industries, including cosmetics. The GC3 encourages the development and use of safer, more environmentally friendly chemicals and materials.^[65]

The sustainable packaging coalition (SPC)

The SPC is a global membership organization that advocates for sustainable packaging practices across various industries, including cosmetics. The coalition provides resources, tools, and guidance to help companies develop environmentally friendly packaging solutions.^[66]

The global cosmetics cluster (GCC)

The GCC is a network of cosmetic industry clusters from around the world that collaborate on innovation, international development, and best practices. The organization fosters partnerships, knowledge exchange, and cooperation among its members to support the global cosmetics industry.^[67]

The European organization for packaging and the environment (EUROPEN)

EUROPEN is a pan-European organization that promotes sustainable packaging policies and practices for various industries, including cosmetics. EUROPEN provides guidance on packaging legislation, standards, and best practices to help companies comply with regulatory requirements.^[68]

The international cooperation on cosmetic regulation (ICCR)

The ICCR is a voluntary international group of cosmetic regulatory authorities from the United States, EU, Japan, Canada, and Brazil. The organization aims to align and harmonize cosmetic regulations across participating countries and promote consumer protection, market access, and regulatory cooperation.^[69]

The CTPA

The CTPA is a UK-based trade association representing the interests of the cosmetic, toiletry, and perfumery industry.

The organization provides guidance, resources, and advocacy to ensure product safety, quality, and regulatory compliance.^[70]

The Australian cosmetic and personal care association (ACPCA)

The ACPCA is an industry organization that represents the interests of the cosmetic and personal care sector in Australia. The association provides guidance, resources, and advocacy to ensure product safety, quality, and compliance with regulatory requirements.^[71]

The global organization of EPA and DHA omega-3s (GOED)

GOED is an international trade association representing the EPA and DHA omega-3 industry, which includes ingredients used in cosmetics and personal care products. The organization promotes the responsible and sustainable development of omega-3 products and helps ensure their safety and quality.^[72]

The society of cosmetic chemists (SCC)

The SCC is an international organization dedicated to the advancement of cosmetic science. The society promotes research, education, and collaboration among cosmetic scientists, formulators, and industry professionals.^[73]

The personal care product council's science symposium

This annual event, organized by the PCPC, brings together scientists, regulatory experts, and industry professionals from around the world to discuss the latest research, trends, and regulations in the cosmetic and personal care industry.^[74]

The zero discharge of hazardous chemicals (ZDHC) program

The ZDHC program is an industry collaboration that aims to eliminate the use of hazardous chemicals in various sectors, including cosmetics. The program promotes safer and more sustainable chemical management practices throughout the supply chain.^[75]

These organizations and association's contribution

These organizations and associations contribute to the safety, quality, sustainability, and ethical practices within the cosmetic and personal care industry worldwide.

The Brazilian Association of the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Industry (ABIHPEC): ABIHPEC is a trade association that represents the Brazilian cosmetic, toiletry, and fragrance industry. The organization supports the industry's growth and development by providing guidance, resources, and advocacy on product safety, quality, and regulatory compliance.^[76]

The IFRA

IFRA is a global organization that represents the interests of the fragrance industry, including fragrance ingredients used in cosmetics and personal care products. IFRA sets safety standards, promotes sustainability, and provides guidance on regulatory compliance.^[77]

The professional beauty association (PBA)

PBA is a US-based trade organization representing the interests of the beauty industry, including manufacturers, distributors, salon and spa professionals, and licensed beauty professionals. The association offers resources, education, and advocacy to support the growth and success of its members.^[78]

The international association for soaps, detergents, and maintenance products (AISE)

AISE is a European trade association that represents the interests of the cleaning, maintenance, and personal care products industry. The organization provides resources, guidance, and advocacy to promote product safety, quality, and regulatory compliance.^[79]

These organizations and associations contribute to the safety, quality, innovation, and sustainability of the cosmetic and personal care industry worldwide.

Cosmetic organic and natural standard (COSMOS)

It is a non-profit, international standard for organic and natural cosmetics. The COSMOS standard provides a set of guidelines for cosmetic companies to follow to ensure that their products are made with environmentally friendly and sustainable practices, as well as to ensure the safety of their products for consumers. Here are some of the key guidelines included in the COSMOS standard

Definition of “natural” and “organic:” The COSMOS standard defines what “natural” and “organic” mean in the context of cosmetic products. For example, at least, 95% of the plant-based ingredients in a cosmetic product must be certified organic to meet the standard’s definition of “organic.” Ingredient requirements: The COSMOS standard has a list of prohibited ingredients, such as parabens and synthetic fragrances, that cannot be used in certified organic and natural cosmetics. In addition, it sets guidelines for the use of preservatives, colorants, and other ingredients to ensure their safety and environmental impact.^[80]

Manufacturing practices

The COSMOS standard sets requirements for manufacturing practices to ensure that they are environmentally friendly and sustainable. This includes guidelines for water and energy usage, waste management, and the use of renewable resources.

Labeling requirements

The COSMOS standard requires that certified products be labeled with specific information, such as the percentage of organic and natural ingredients, and the certification body responsible for auditing and certifying the product.

Certification process

The COSMOS standard requires that cosmetic companies undergo an auditing and certification process to be certified as organic or natural. This process includes a review of the company’s manufacturing practices, ingredient sourcing, and labeling practices.

Overall, the COSMOS standard provides a comprehensive set of guidelines for cosmetic companies to follow to ensure that their products are made with environmentally friendly and sustainable practices, as well as to ensure the safety of their products for consumers. By adhering to these guidelines, companies can gain certification and demonstrate their commitment to responsible and ethical business practices.

CONCLUSION

This chapter has provided a brief overview of the key regulatory frameworks governing cosmetic and herbal cosmetic products in various regions and countries. Adhering to these regulations is essential to ensure product safety and protect consumer interests. As the cosmetic industry continues to evolve, companies must stay informed and adapt to the changing regulatory landscape.

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