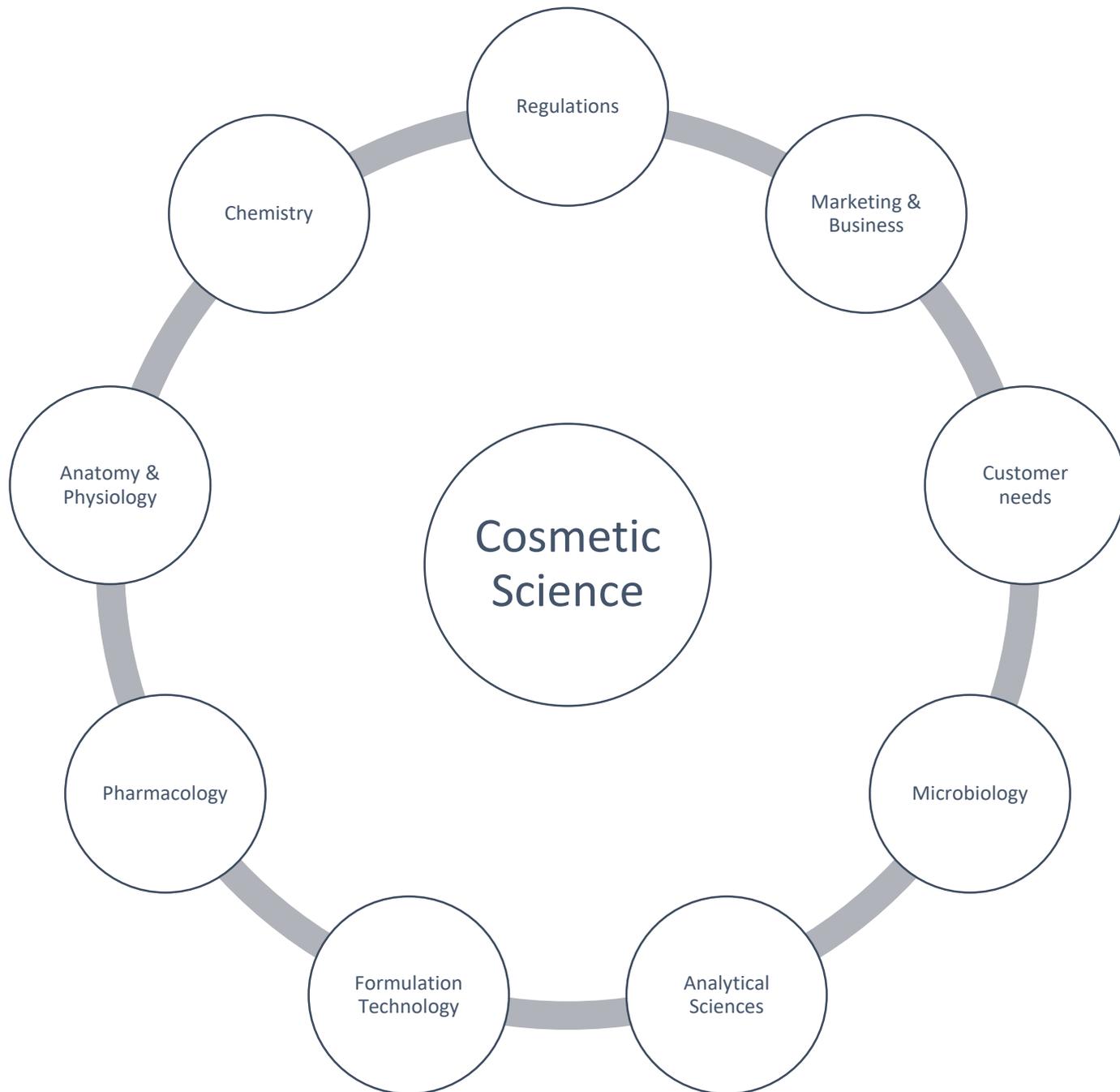


# Cosmetics: General Concepts & Regulations

Prof Saja Hamed  
PhD in Cosmetic Science

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# Basic definitions

- Cosmetics:
  - 'Cosmetic' is derived from the Greek *Kosmesis* (adorning)

# Definition of a cosmetic product

- Food and Drug Administration (FDA)
- The US Food, Drug and Cosmetic (FDC) Act defines cosmetics as:
  - (1) Articles intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, applied to the human body for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance.

# Basic definitions

(2) Articles intended for use as a component of any such articles;  
except that such term shall not include soap”

“Soap include only those soaps intended for cleansing the human body, that are labeled, sold and represented solely as soap, and that consist primarily of nonvolatile detergent from an alkali salt of fatty acids”

# SOAP according to USFDA

- It cleanses our hands and body → non-cosmetic (traditional soap)
- Moisturizing and deodorizing → cosmetic
- Antibacterial, antiperspirant, anti-acne → OTC drug-Cosmetic product

# Basic definitions

- There is a significant difference between cosmetic products and drugs

- Drugs are defined in the FDC Act as:

Articles intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in man..... Articles intended to affect the structure or and function of the body.

# The grey area between a drug and a cosmetic product

- A cosmetic product is not meant to affect the structure or function of the skin
- Nowadays this 'strict' definition is becoming more and more blurred
- In the past nearly all cosmetics were no more than simple moisturizing, cleansing, or colouring products
- The legal difference between a cosmetic and a Drug is determined by what?
  - E.g. Salicylic acid
  - FDA relies on the representation made for the product in its labeling "any display of written, printed, or graphic matter"
  - Intended use vs. chemical composition

# The grey area between a drug and a cosmetic product

- Currently, many cosmetic products are marketed with statements such as:
  - “ Accelerates the renewal of cells”
  - “ build up supportive tissue in the skin”
  - “ Repairs sun damage to the skin”
  - “ Repairs skin aging”
- These claims changes in the function and structure of the tissue
  - “ will temporarily improve the appearance of ....signs of aging”*

# The grey area between a drug and a cosmetic product

- *Cosmeceutical* is frequently used to describe products that are known to have biological action but which are regulated as cosmetics
- the cosmetic industry uses this word to refer to cosmetic products that have medicinal or drug-like benefits
- Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act does not recognize the term "cosmeceutical"



## Cosmetics

[Home](#) > [Cosmetics](#) > [Labeling](#) > [Labeling Claims](#)

### Labeling Claims

["Alcohol Free"](#)

▶ ["Cosmeceutical"](#)

["Cruelty Free"/"Not Tested on Animals"](#)

["Hypoallergenic" Cosmetics](#)

["Organic" Cosmetics](#)

## "Cosmeceutical"

[f SHARE](#) [t TWEET](#) [in LINKEDIN](#) [p PIN IT](#) [e EMAIL](#) [p PRINT](#)

Consumers and manufacturers sometimes have questions about the term "cosmeceutical."

While the [Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act](#) (FD&C Act) does not recognize the term "cosmeceutical," the cosmetic industry uses this word to refer to cosmetic products that have medicinal or drug-like benefits.

The FD&C Act defines drugs as those products that cure, treat, mitigate or prevent disease or that affect the structure or function of the human body. While drugs are subject to a review and approval process by FDA, cosmetics are not approved by FDA prior to sale. If a product has drug properties, it must be approved as a drug.

# Consequences of drug status:

- It is more burdensome and expensive for a product to be classified as a drug rather than a cosmetic
- A “new drug” may not be marketed at all without prior FDA approval
- Cosmetics are not approved by FDA prior to sale.

# Definitions of Cosmetics and Directives

## USA

- **Limited authority**
- Legislations remained unchanged since 1938
- MoCRA 2022

## EU

- Continuous updates (1976-2009)
- Model of modern cosmetic regulations worldwide

## ASEAN

- Cosmetic Directive (ACD) is in force in all 10 ASEAN member countries
- Modeled after the EU Directive

## USA

- Articles for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness, or altering the appearance **without affecting structure or function**

## EU

- Any substance or mixture placed in contact with external parts or with teeth and oral cavity to clean, perfume, change their appearance, protect, keep them in good condition or correct body odor”
- **Allowed to have mild Pharmaceutical activities**

## ASEAN

- Same as EU

# Classifications

## USA

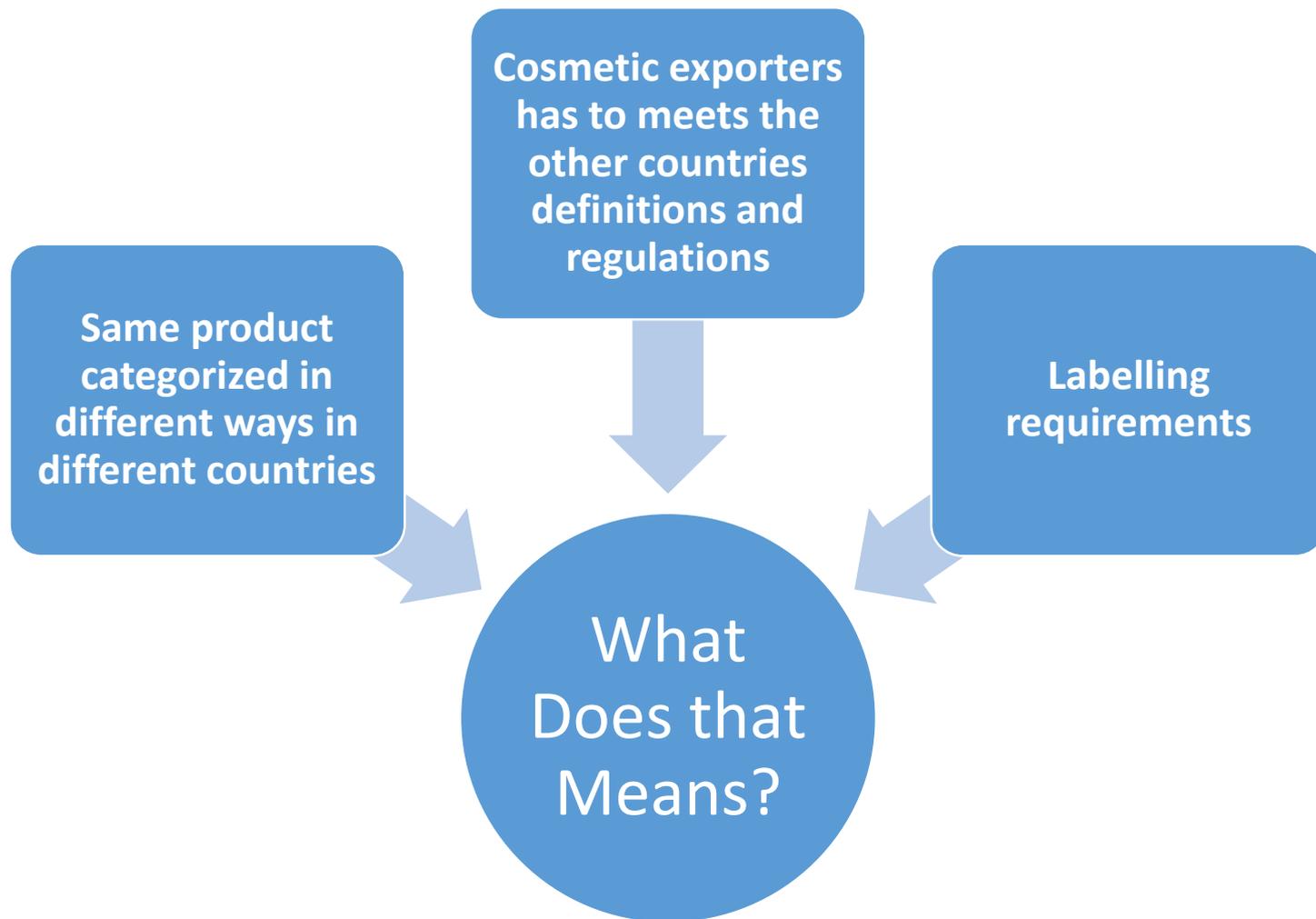
- Cosmetics
- OTC drug-Cosmetic Product
- Drugs

## EU

- Cosmetics
- Drugs

## ASEAN

- **China regulation defines two categories:**
- Normal cosmetics
- Special cosmetics
- **Japan regulations defines two categories:**
- Cosmetics & Special cosmetics
- Quasi Drug



In USA



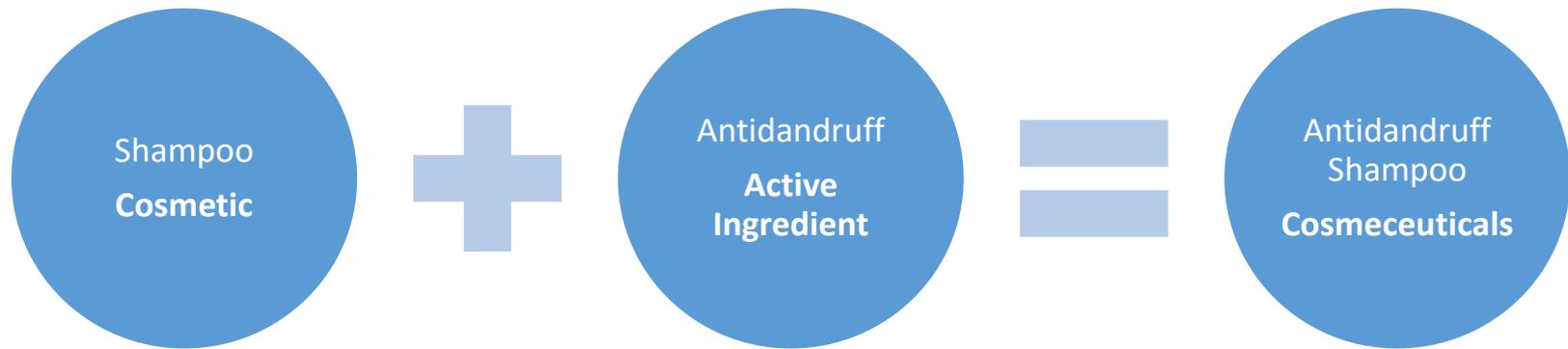
In EU

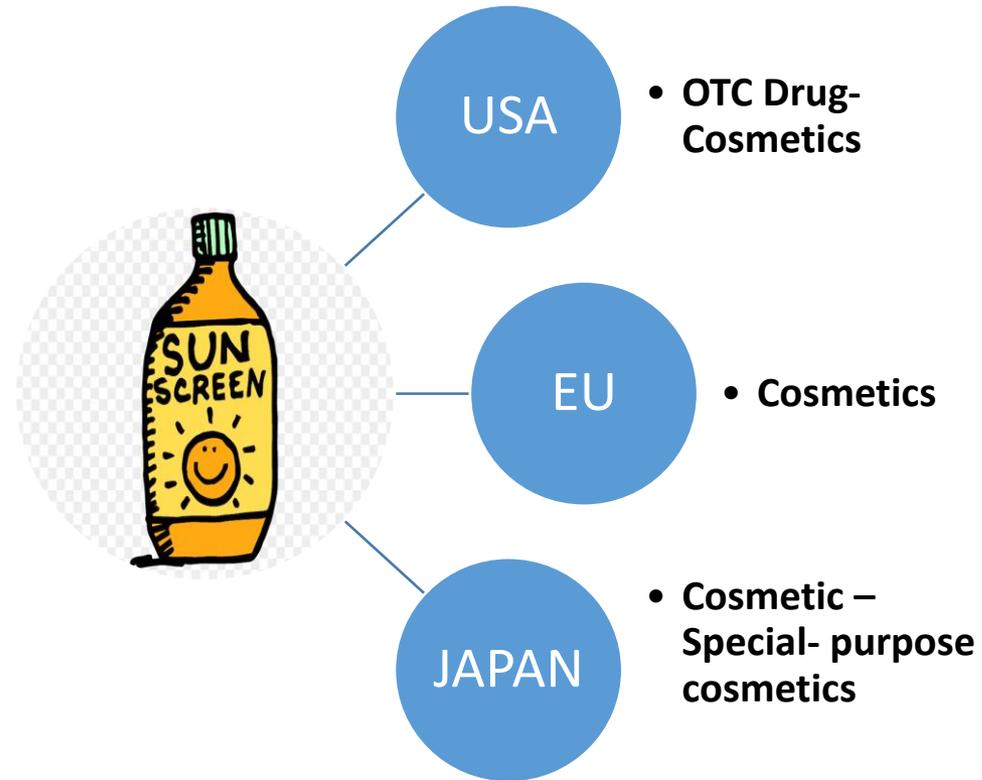


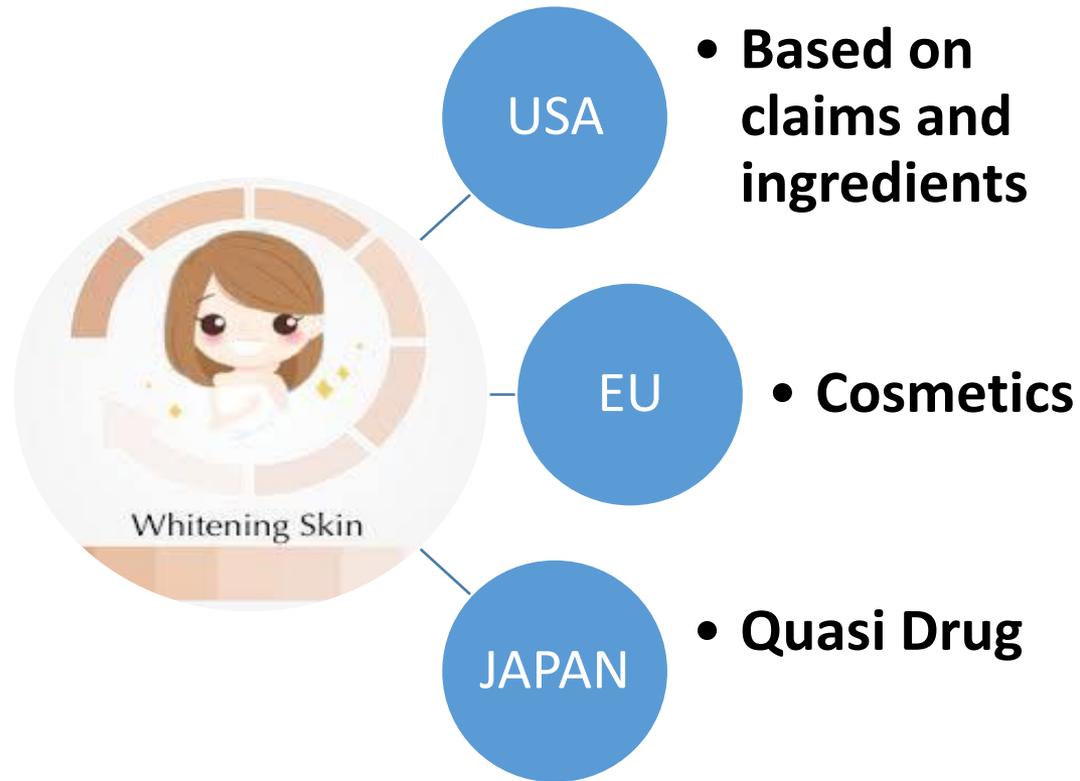
# In Japan



# In Jordan







# Premarket approval

## USA

- Cosmetics are not subject to FDA premarket approval
- “FDA Registered” logo not allowed

## EU

- Fill electronic application and designate responsible personnel for each product

## ASEAN

- According to country

# Use of ingredients

## USA

- Can use almost any raw materials without any approval or limitation
- Restriction for color additives,
- Short list of prohibited and restricted ingredients

## EU

- More exhaustive lists
- Ingredients are regulated by the **annexes**:
- Annex II: banned ingredients;
- Annex III: restricted ingredients;
- Annex IV: positive list of colors
- Annex VI: positive list of preservatives
- Annex VII: positive list of UV filters;

## ASEAN

- Same As EU
- With more restriction in China
- China positive list is a major blockage to innovation and consumers travel to other countries, to buy the latest product they want!

**Ingredients:**

Aqua, Stearic Acid, Cetyl Alcohol, Stearyl Alcohol, Paraffinum Liquidum, Glycerine, Bisabolol, Allantoin, Titanium Dioxide, Niacinamide, Retinyl Palmitate, Ascorbic Acid, Methylchloroisothiazolinone, Methylisothiazolinone, EDTA, Lactic Acid.

38	<a href="#">4-Isopropyl-m-cresol</a>	O-CYMEN-5-OL	3228-02-2	221-761-7		0.1%
39	<a href="#">Mixture of 5-Chloro-2-methyl-isothiazol-3(2H)-one and 2-Methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one with magnesium chloride and magnesium nitrate</a>	METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE AND METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	26172-55-4, 2682-20-4, 55965-84-9	247-500-7, 220-239-6	Rinse-off	0.0015% (of a mixture in the ratio 3:1 of 5-Chloro-2-methyl-isothiazol-3(2H)-one and 2-Methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one
40	<a href="#">Methylisothiazol-3(2H)-one</a>	METHYLISOTHIAZOLINONE	2682-20-4	220-239-6		0.0015%

Is methylisothiazolinone a preservative causing high rates of allergy? ^

**MCI/MI is one of the most frequent causes of preservative contact allergy** and early studies showed that both MI and MCI are sensitizers. The prevalence of MI contact allergy is already around 1-5% and sources of exposure are associated with occupation, cosmetic products or household products.



nih.gov

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov> > ...

[Methylisothiazolinone contact allergy: a review - PubMed](#)

# Huda Beauty pays nearly \$2m to settle Neon Obsessions lawsuit

By Sarah Parsons 25-Jul-2022



*Regulatory* | *Finance*

The Dubai-based make-up brand used banned ingredients in the palette line





*Huda Beauty was founded by Dubai-based influencer and make-up artist Huda Kattan*

Huda Beauty will pay nearly US\$2m to settle a two-year lawsuit by consumers that the Dubai-based make-up brand used illegal ingredients in its Neon Obsessions palettes.

The brand, founded by influencer Huda Kattan, was accused of using pigments banned for use around the eye area by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

The US lawsuit claimed that Huda Beauty concealed the prohibited ingredients to consumers by hiding warning labels, including 'not intended for the eye area', behind outer packaging.

Despite not being suitable for the eye area, Neon Obsessions was packaged in the same format as the brand's other eyeshadow palettes and used campaign imagery of Kattan wearing the product as eyeshadow.

The ingredients in question were Red 6 (Ci 15850), Yellow 10 (Ci 47005), Red 22 (Ci 45380) and Red 28 (Ci 45410) due to potential eye irritating and staining properties.

The lawsuit, initially settled in October 2021, will see Huda Beauty pay \$1.93m to resolve the claims and \$1.2m in legal fees for the plaintiffs.



# Testing the product safety

## USA

- **Cosmetics have to be safe and manufacturer are responsible**
- **No guidelines on how to assure safety**
- **In-market surveillance**

## EU

- **Provide information on assessment of product safety**
- **Prohibit animal testing**
- **Nano material containing cosmetics shall be authorized before market**

## ASEAN

- **Previously mentioned**

# Labeling

- Cosmetics produced or distributed for retail sale to consumers are required to bear an ingredient declaration. The ingredients must be declared in descending order of predominance.
- Color additives and ingredients present at 1% or less may be listed in any order but must follow after the higher concentration ingredients.
- Cosmetics which are also drugs must first identify the drug ingredient(s) as “active ingredient(s)” before listing the cosmetic ingredients.

# LABELLING REQUIREMENTS

- INCI denomination
- **Order of listing ingredients:**
  - In **descending order of weight**
  - Ingredients with a concentration of less than 1% may be listed in any order after those with a concentration of more than 1%
  - **Colorants** may be listed in any order after the other cosmetic ingredients
- **Nanomaterials: [nano]**
- **Perfumes** and aromatic compositions: **“parfum”** or **“aroma”**
- **Colorants: CI (Colour Index)** nomenclature shall be used

## International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients (INCI)

INCI standards for International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients. The INCI system was established in the early 1970's by the Personal Care Products Council (former CTFA, Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association) and the list is maintained by the Personal Care Products Council. INCI names are used in the United States, the European Union, China, Japan, and many other countries, for listing ingredients on cosmetic product labels. With few exceptions, the INCI labeling names in all countries are the same.

At the moment, there are more than 16000 ingredients in INCI list, which is the most comprehensive listing of ingredients used in cosmetic and personal care products. The complete INCI list can be obtained in CD-ROM, book format or as website access through provided by the [Personal Care Products Council](#).

If you would like to search INCI name for your product for free, you may also try EU inventory of cosmetic ingredients - [CosIng](#).

### Application of INCI Name

Companies can apply for an INCI name [here](#). There is a \$200.00 charge per trade name. It takes 3-6 months from the date an INCI application is submitted to be assigned an INCI name.

# International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients

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From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients**, abbreviated **INCI**, is a system of names for [waxes](#), [oils](#), [pigments](#), [chemicals](#), and other ingredients of [soaps](#), [cosmetics](#), and the like, based on [scientific names](#) and other [Latin](#) and [English](#) words.<sup>[1]</sup> INCI names often differ greatly from systematic [chemical nomenclature](#) or from more common [trivial names](#).

Common name ▲	INCI name ▼
Aloe vera leaf gel	<i>Aloe Barbadensis Leaf Juice</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Beeswax	<i>Beeswax</i> * <sup>[1]</sup>
Cetyl alcohol	<i>Cetyl Alcohol</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Cinnamon leaf oil	<i>Cinnamomum Cassia Leaf Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Citric acid	<i>Citric Acid</i> * <sup>[1]</sup>
Cocamidopropyl betaine (from coconut oil)	<i>Cocamidopropyl Betaine</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Decyl glucoside	<i>Decyl Glucoside</i> * <sup>[1]</sup>
Extra virgin olive oil	<i>Olea Europaea (Olive) Fruit Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Hemp oil	<i>Cannabis Sativa Seed Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Jasmine oil	<i>Jasminum Officinale (Jasmine) Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Jojoba oil	<i>Simmondsia Chinensis (Jojoba) Seed Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Lavender oil	<i>Lavandula Angustifolia (Lavender) Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Lemon peel oil	<i>Citrus Medica Limonum (Lemon) Peel Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>

Purified water	<i>Water (Aqua)</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Raspberry extract	<i>Rubus Idaeus (Raspberry) Fruit Extract</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Red rose water	<i>Rosa Damascena Flower Water</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Roman chamomile oil	<i>Anthemis Nobilis Flower Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Saponified oil of coconut	<i>Sodium Cocoate</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Saponified oil of palm	<i>Sodium Palmate</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Shea butter	<i>Butyrospermum Parkii (Shea Butter)</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Sodium Coco Sulfate	<i>Sodium Coco-Sulfate</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Sodium laureth sulfate (from coconut oil)	<i>Sodium Laureth Sulfate</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Sodium Lauryl Sulfate (from coconut oil)	<i>Sodium Lauryl Sulfate</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Spearmint leaf oil	<i>Mentha Viridis (Spearmint) Leaf Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Sunflower oil	<i>Helianthus Annuus (Sunflower) Seed Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Tea tree oil	<i>Melaleuca Alternifolia (Tea Tree) Leaf Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Valencia orange peel oil	<i>Citrus Aurantium Dulcis (Orange) Peel Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Vegetable Glycerin	<i>Glycerin</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Vitamin E	<i>Tocopherol</i> <sup>[1]</sup>
Wintergreen leaf oil	<i>Gaultheria Procumbens (Wintergreen) Leaf Oil</i> <sup>[1]</sup>

# Understanding the ingredient list/INCI list

- Plant ingredients are easy to spot because they are listed with their Latin names (always two words) and a common name in brackets, e.g. *rosmarinus officinalis* (rosemary) oil, which is rosemary essential oil; *helianthus annuus* (sunflower) seed oil, which is sunflower oil.

26 aromatic compounds and fragrance substances, found in particular in essential oils, must be included in the list of ingredients as soon as they are more than 0.01% present in rinse-off products and more than 0.001% in leave-on products. A legal notice, intended to warn and protect people sensitized to these allergenic molecules, whether they are of synthetic or natural origin. Note: this list is currently being revised at European level, and should soon lead to new regulations for these substances.



#### INGREDIENTS

Aqua, Cyclomethicone<sup>1</sup>, Mica, Polybutene, Triisostearin, Prunus Persica Flower Extract, Betula Alba Oil, Lavandula Officinalis Oil, Paraffinum Liquidum, Propylene Carbonate, Methylparaben, Phenoxyethanol, Propylparaben, Lecithin, Alcohol Denat., BHT, Parfum<sup>2</sup>, Aroma<sup>3</sup>, Cinnamyl Alcohol, Citronellol, [+/- CI 15580<sup>4</sup>, CI 45430<sup>5</sup>]

## Allergens

#### Ingredients • Ingrediënten ingredienti • Zusammensetzung

... seed oil\*, Corylus avellana (Hazel) seed oil\*, (eaten) germ oil, tocopherol, Rosmarinus officinalis ... vulgaris (Thyme) flower/leaf oil\*, Cupressus ... limonum (Lemon) peel oil\*, Lavandula latifolia ... angustifolia (Lavender) oil\*, Boswellia carterii ... amara (Bitter Orange) leaf/twig oil\*, Origanum ... caryophyllus (Clove) bud oil\*, Cinnamomum ... annamense°, citral°, eugenol°, geraniol°, limonene°, naturellement présent dans les huiles essentielles

<https://www.ctpa.org.uk/ingredient-labelling>

## **INCORRECT LABEL COPY**

Castor Oil (58)  
Beeswax (6.5)  
Candelilla Wax (6.5)  
Carnauba Wax (3)  
LANOLIN (8)  
Ozokerite (2)  
Titanium Dioxide (2)  
D&C Red No. 21 (2)  
D&C Red No. 6 Barium Lake (4)  
D&C Yellow No. 5 Aluminum Lake  
(5)  
FRAGRANCE (0.5)

## **CORRECT LABEL COPY**

Castor Oil  
LANOLIN  
Beeswax  
Candelilla Wax  
Carnauba Wax  
Ozokerite  
FRAGRANCE  
Titanium Dioxide  
D&C Red No. 21  
D&C Red No. 6 Barium Lake  
D&C Yellow No. 5 Aluminum  
Lake

Most People Agree...

# Curel®

## Ends Dry Skin

**Curel Therapeutic Moisturizing Lotion** is clinically proven to deliver superior\* moisturization. Its unique cationic formula penetrates deeply to rehydrate dry skin.

- **Moisturizes and heals** dry skin by working with your body's own moisture to restore the skin's natural moisture balance
- Provides **12 hours** of moisturizing effectiveness
- **Absorbs quickly and completely** leaving no greasy residue

Non-Greasy • Will Not Clog Pores • Gentle Enough to Use on the Face

\*Compared to leading lotions

Directions: Apply as needed to dry skin. Re-apply often to especially rough, chapped areas. For external use only.

INGREDIENTS: WATER, GLYCERIN, DISTEARYLDIMONIUM CHLORIDE, PETROLATUM, ISOPROPYL PALMITATE, CETYL ALCOHOL, DIMETHICONE, SODIUM CHLORIDE, FRAGRANCE, METHYLPARABEN, PROPYLPARABEN.

**Toll-Free Product Information**  
Call 1-800-572-2931

Reg. U.S. Pat. & Trm. Off.

10374077686



# Labeling Cont.

- Cosmetic packaging is required to declare the ingredients on the outside container or wrapper
- Drug packaging is required to declare its active ingredient(s) both on the outside container or wrapper and on its immediate container

# Placement of information on labels

## outer container

### Front Panel (Most likely to be seen)

Name of Product  
Identity  
Warning  
Net Quantity of  
Contents

### Back and Side Panels (Information Panel)

Directions for Safe Use  
Warnings  
Name and Place of  
Business  
Ingredient Declaration  
Any Other Required  
Information

# Placement of information on labels

## inner container

(If packaged in an outer container)

### Front Panel

Name of Product

### Information Panels

Directions for Safe use

Warnings

Name and Place of Business

Net Quantity of Contents

Any Other Required Information



# Can a cosmetic product classified a drug at the same time?

- Yes
- In USA
- Meets the definition of both cosmetics and drugs

# Cosmetics which are also drugs

## **Antiperspirant**

### **Incorrect label copy**

Isobutane  
Silicone oil  
Butane  
Aluminum chlorohydrate  
Isopropyl myristate  
Denatured alcohol  
Propane  
Bentone 38

### **Correct label copy**

**Active ingredient:**  
Aluminum chlorohydrate

**Cosmetic ingredients:**  
Isobutane  
Cyclomethicone  
Butane  
Isopropyl myristate  
SD alcohol 40  
Propane  
Quaternium 18 hectorite

# A Sunscreen Label

## **ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:**

OCTOCRYLENE, OCTYL SALICYLATE, AVOBENZONE\*\*

## **COSMETIC INGREDIENTS:**

WATER, GLYCERIN, PROPYLENE GLYCOL, CYCLOPENTASILOXANE, PVP/EICOSENE COPOLYMER, PANTHENOL, STEARIC ACID, PHENOXYETHANOL, DIMETHICONE, GLYCERYL STEARATE, PEG-100 STEARATE, TRIETHANOLAMINE, METHYLPARABEN, ACRYLATES/C10-30 ALKYL ACRYLATE CROSSPOLYMER, CHLORPHENESIN, DISODIUM EDTA, PROPYLPARABEN, TOCOPHEROL, XANTHAN GUM

# Additional Examples for OTC drug-Cosmetics

- Antidandruff Shampoo
- Toothpaste: if contains fluoride
- Antiperspirants
- Mouthwash: if contains ingredients to prevent or treat gingivitis
- Facial foundations: if contain sunscreens with claim to protect from harmful radiation
- Facial Cleansers: with anti-acne ingredients
- Hand soaps: if contain antibacterial

## للاطلاع على القوانين والتشريعات الخاصة بالمؤسسة والمديريات التابعة؛

التصنيف	مستلزمات	∨
التصنيف الفرعي	قسم تسجيل مواد التجميل	∨

للاطلاع على الاسس و التعليمات الخاصة بقسم تسجيل مواد التجميل ؛ الرجاء النقر على العناوين المدرجة ادناه

اسس التصنيع الجيد لمواد التجميل لسنة 2015 

اسس تداول مستحضرات التجميل والمستحضرات التجميلية الصيدلانية لسنة 2016 

**تعليمات اعتماد مواقع تصنيع المستحضرات التجميلية التقليدية لسنة 2015** 

# Cosmetic claims vs drug claims

- Moisturizes skin
- Cleans hair
- Freshens breath
- Minimize the appearance of wrinkles
- Reduces wrinkles
- Eliminate wrinkles
- Prevent chapped lips

# A cosmetic is considered misbranded if.....

- Labeling is false or misleading
- Label does not state
  - the name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor
  - the net quantity of contents
- The required information is not stated prominently and in terms that it is read and understood by consumers under customary conditions of purchase and use
- The container or its fill is misleading

***FD&C Act, Sec. 602***

# Which cosmetic brand is best?

- No one brand of cosmetic is best
- Selection of one brand over another depends on personal preference
- Price does not necessarily indicate quality
- Some low-priced products compare with similar but more expensive one
- Use the products you like, whether they are inexpensive or expensive

# Cosmetic Claims

- Claims: statements found on product labels, in TV ads, social media, brochures... indicating:
  - Expected positive effect of the product (visibly tightens pores..)
  - The look the product provides ( vibrant color)
  - The absence of ingredients
- Created by marketing people to make products sound catchy, innovative, and raise consumer's interest
- Many of them are not recognized by FDA and have only limited scientific evidence
- The use is not prohibited
-

# Cosmetic Claims

- Preservative-free Products:
  - questionable if the product contain water
  - pH, ethanol, airtight container
- NO added preservatives: non-preservative preservative
- Dermatologist Recommended
- Clinically Proven: not informative without being aware of the study details
- Patented Formula: related to the technology of how the product is manufactured and not the actual effect of the product
- pH Balanced: most product are formulated with pH range compatible with skin

Hypoallergenic? Non-Comedogenic?  
Dermatologic Tested? Laboratory tested?  
Our research says? Designed for sensitive  
skin, All natural (misleading)

- **There are no regulations setting up standard definitions of them**

# In Canada: Guidelines

① [publications.gc.ca/collections/collection\\_2014/sc-hc/H128-1-06-453-eng.pdf](http://publications.gc.ca/collections/collection_2014/sc-hc/H128-1-06-453-eng.pdf)

- Net impression taken into account
- Qualified with cosmetic term
- Each claim must be true and verifiable
- List is not exhaustive
- Drug claim or impression/claims for physiological effect
- List is not exhaustive

## 1. Substrate Type

	<b>Acceptable Claims</b>	<b>Unacceptable Claims</b>
<b>A. Hair</b>		
<i>i) Hair Care</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Removes loose dandruff flakes from the hair</li><li>• Makes hair stronger</li><li>• Fortifies the hair</li><li>• Looks thicker</li><li>• Thickens hair</li><li>• Adds body</li><li>• Thickens hair shaft</li><li>• Repairs split ends/dry/damaged hair</li><li>• Revitalizes hair/hair's beauty</li><li>• Nourishes hair/hair nutrient (must qualify in cosmetic sense – moisturize, shine, texture, softness, beauty)</li><li>• Healthy hair (in the context of appearance)</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Controls dandruff</li><li>• Eliminates dandruff</li><li>• Dandruff shampoo</li><li>• Anti-dandruff shampoo</li><li>• Stimulates hair follicles</li><li>• Alopecia</li><li>• Prevents/treats alopecia</li><li>• Prevents hair loss/hair thinning</li><li>• Replaces thinning hair</li><li>• Restores hair cells</li><li>• Stimulates hair follicles</li><li>• Stimulates hair growth</li><li>• Deeply root penetrating (i.e. any action under the scalp)</li><li>• SPF</li></ul>



Home » News & Events » Press Releases » L'Oréal Settles FTC Charges Alleging Deceptive Advertising for Anti-Aging Cosmetics

# L'Oréal Settles FTC Charges Alleging Deceptive Advertising for Anti-Aging Cosmetics

## Claims that Skincare Products Targeted Users' Genes Were Misleading, FTC Says

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FOR RELEASE

June 30, 2014

**TAGS:** [deceptive/misleading conduct](#) | [Health Care](#) | [Over-the-Counter Drugs and Devices](#) |

[Bureau of Consumer Protection](#) | [Consumer Protection](#) | [Advertising and Marketing](#) | [Health Claims](#)



### Related Cases

[L'Oreal USA, In the Matter of](#)

### Related Actions

[L'Oréal USA, Inc. Federal](#)

# “Anti-Aging” Claim is illegal in China? 🗝️



Roger Ying 📍 August 25, 2022 Anti-aging, China Cosmetic, CSAR

ANTI-AGING CLAIM

~~YES~~

NO



**Cosmetics Bridge Regulatory Alert**, recently a domestic cosmetic company in China was punished and fined by Shanghai Bureau of Market Supervision for advertising “anti-aging” functions of the cosmetic products on eCommerce platforms.

According to our insights, the product has been tested for moisturizing, anti-wrinkle, and soothing functions. In the general marketing strategy, it is enough to support to claim of the product’s own anti-aging functions. And the brand also stands that anti-wrinkle is equal to anti-aging efficacy. However, the China authority does not think the same way.

# Cosmetics Packages

Some of the common information you'll find includes:

- brand name and product name
- product type/purpose and description
- ingredient list
- symbols
- the product weight or volume (net contents)
- usage/storage directions
- manufacturer contact details.



Brand name

Product type

Directions

Manufacturer/  
Distributor

Net contents

Other symbols

eg Recyclable  
Cruelty Free



INCI List

List of ingrediets in descending order of concentration

PAO

"Period after opening"

The product must be used within the timeframe noted inside the jar symbol (in months) after it has been opened.

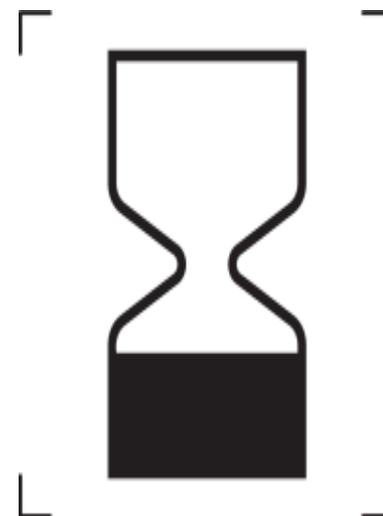


<https://www.cosmeticseurope.eu/cosmetic-products/understanding-label/>

# Expiry date (BBE/PAO)



**Period after opening:** the product must be used within the timeframe noted inside the jar symbol (in months) after it has been opened. Used in EU for cosmetic products with a shelf-life of at least 30 months.



**Best before end:** the product must be used before the marked date (regardless of when it has been open). In EU any cosmetic product that has a lifespan of less than 30 months must show a "Best before end of" date.

# Important or legally required information



**Reference to enclosed or attached information:** The EU Regulation requires that this symbol is used if the product label is too small to contain the compulsory information and it has instead been provided on a leaflet/tag.



**The 'e' mark (Europe):** Cosmetics must be labeled with their nominal net content. The 'e' mark is used in Europe to indicate a brand complies with average fill requirements. "Packaged goods labelled with the 'e' mark are declaring their compliance with the requirements of the 'average system' under Directive 76/211/EEC" ([Gov.uk](#)).



**Recyclable:** This symbol means that the packaging of the product can be recycled.



**The Green Dot:** Widely recognized in many European countries, "it signifies that for each piece of packaging, a financial contribution has been paid to a national packaging recovery organisation" ([Valpak.co.uk](http://Valpak.co.uk))



**Plastic classifications:** On plastic packaging you'll often see a symbol that tells you what type of plastic the packaging is made from so you can recycle it correctly.



**Cruelty Free**  
INTERNATIONAL

**Cruelty free:** US-based organization that certifies products that have not been tested on animal nor contain ingredients tested on animals. It has certified over 600 companies.



**cruelty free**

**Peta's Beauty Without Bunnies:** US-based organization that certifies products that have not been tested on animal, nor contain ingredients tested on animals. It has certified over 1900 companies.



**NOT TESTED  
ON ANIMALS**

**Choose cruelty free:** Australian organization that certifies products that have not been tested on animal nor contain ingredients tested on animals. It has certified over 250 companies.

Certification  
body symbols:  
Cruelty Free



USDA organic: United States standard for organic products.



EcoCert: France-based international standard for organic foods and cosmetics.



BDIH: German standard for natural and/or organic cosmetics.



Soil Association: British standard for natural and/or organic cosmetics.



Cosmebio: French standard for natural and/or organic cosmetics.



Natrue: Belgian standard for natural and/or organic cosmetics.



Australian organic: Australian standard for organic products.

Certification body symbols:  
- Organic  
- Natural

# Certification body symbols: Vegan



**Vegan:** US-based organization certifying vegan products.



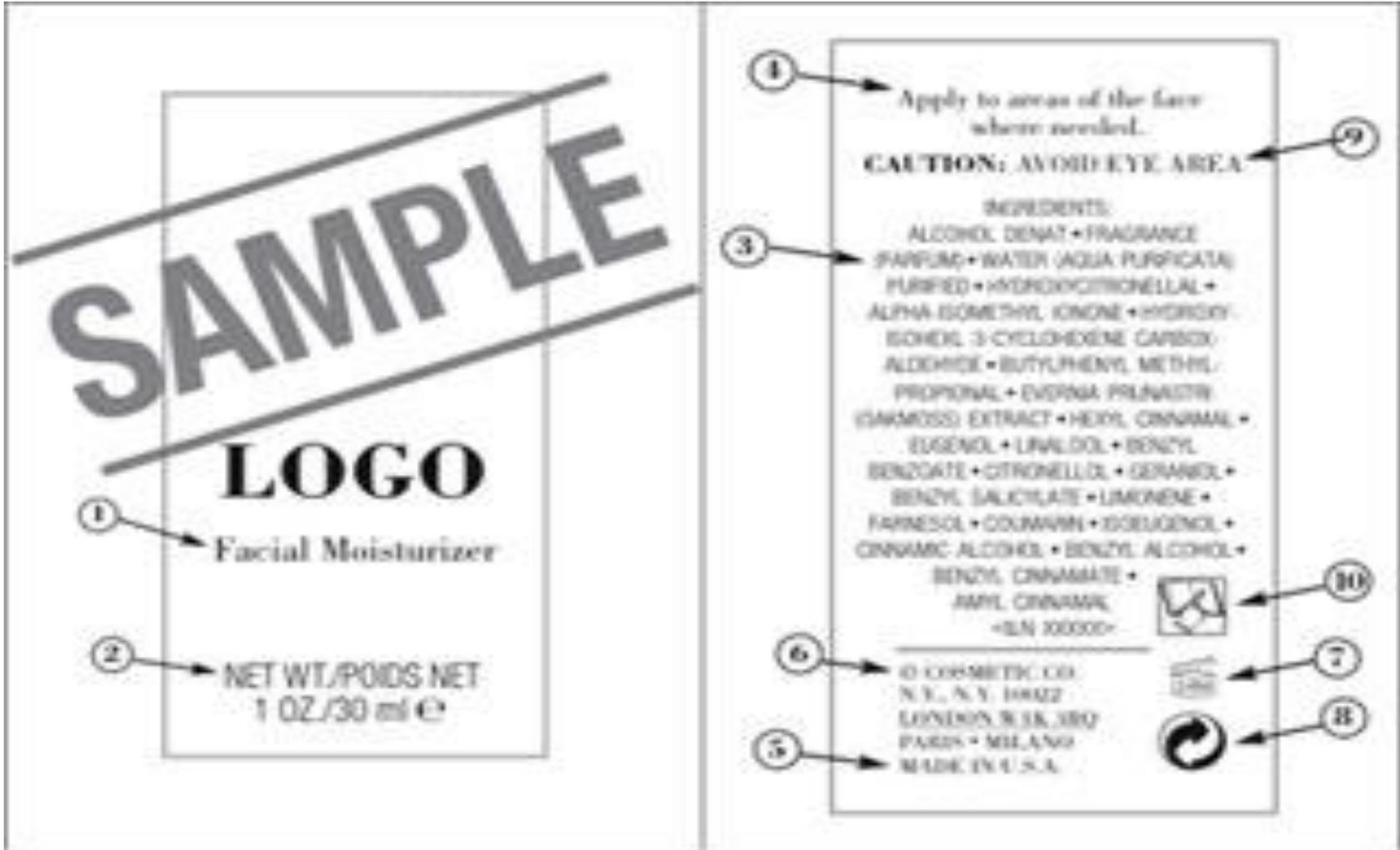
**Vegan Society:** UK-based organization certifying vegan products.

## NON-OFFICIAL (MADE-UP) SYMBOLS

Here are some examples of made-up symbols found on cosmetic labels. When you start looking at labels closely, you will find many more.



- If you see a logo that looks like a certification logo it is worth checking to see if it is from a recognized certification body (which means the product complies to their standards), or if it is one of the brand's own symbols/logos.



# Does FDA ask for expiration date on cosmetics?

## **Does FDA have rules for cosmetic shelf life and expiration dates on cosmetic labels?**

There are no U.S. laws or regulations that require cosmetics to have specific shelf lives or have expiration dates on their labels. However, manufacturers are responsible for making sure their products are safe. FDA considers determining a product's shelf life to be part of the manufacturer's responsibility.

Not all "personal care products" are regulated as cosmetics. Some, such as sunscreen products and acne treatments, are drugs under the law. Some, such as makeup and moisturizers that are also sunscreens, with "SPF" labeling, are regulated as both cosmetics and drugs.

Drugs, including those that are both drugs and cosmetics, must be tested for stability (see the regulations at [21 CFR 211](#)) and are required to have expiration dates printed on the

<https://www.fda.gov/cosmetics/cosmetics-labeling/shelf-life-and-expiration-dating-cosmetics>

# In Jordan

- هـ - السعة الاسمية عند وقت التعبئة معطاة بالوزن أو الحجم ومعبر عنها بوحدات القياس الدولية على الأقل.
- و- رقم التشغيل.
- ز- مدة الصلاحية حيث يمكن تحديدها بذكر أي مما يلي:
  - تاريخ الانتهاء.
  - " من الأفضل استخدامه قبل ..... / ..... " مع ذكر الشهر والسنة.
  - عبارة "الصلاحية بعد فتح العبوة" ( Period after Opening ).
- ح- بيانات التحذير عندما يكون ذلك ضرورياً.
- ط- تعليمات الاستخدام عندما يكون ذلك ضرورياً.

- ٢ - للمستحضرات التجميلية الصيدلانية (cosmeceuticals) إضافة إلى ما ورد في البند ١ يجب ذكر ما يلي :
  - أ- المادة الفعالة أو المواد الفعالة وتركيزها .
  - ب- مدة صلاحية المستحضر بتحديد تاريخ الانتهاء حسب ما تثبته دراسة الثبات للمستحضر على أن لا تتجاوز ثلاث سنوات.

In EU

## Technical document on cosmetic claims

Agreed by the Sub-Working Group on Claims

(version of 3 July 2017)

**PLEASE NOTE: THIS TECHNICAL DOCUMENT WAS PREPARED BY THE SUB-WORKING GROUP ON CLAIMS AND THEN ENDORSED BY THE WORKING GROUP ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS.<sup>1</sup> IT IS NOT A EUROPEAN COMMISSION DOCUMENT.**

**THIS DOCUMENT SHALL ONLY SERVE AS “TOOL” AND IS A COLLECTION OF BEST PRACTICE FOR THE CASE-BY-CASE APPLICATION OF UNION LEGISLATION BY THE MEMBER-STATES. IT**

Criterion	Description	Examples of claims (only illustrative and not exhaustive) and remarks
Legal compliance	Claims that indicate that the product has been authorised or approved by a competent authority within the Union should not be allowed since a cosmetic product is allowed on the Union market without any governmental approval. Equally, a CE-mark should not be applied on cosmetic products as this would make the consumer think that they are under a regulatory regime different from the Cosmetic Product	The claim <i>'this product complies with provisions of the EU cosmetics legislation'</i> is not allowed since all products placed on the EU market must comply.

	<p>The acceptability of a claim should be based on the perception of the average end user of a cosmetic product, who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect, taking into account social, cultural and linguistic factors in the market in question.</p> <p>Claims which convey the idea that a product has a specific benefit when this benefit is mere compliance with minimum legal requirements should not be allowed.</p>	<p>The claim '<i>skin care product does not contain hydroquinone</i>' is not allowed, as hydroquinone is banned by EU cosmetics legislation for this use.</p>
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the product should not contain any ingredient that belongs to the group as defined in this Regulation.

If it is claimed on the product that it does not contain a specific ingredient(s), the ingredient should not be present or released.

The claim '*free from Formaldehyde*' is not allowed, if the product contains a formaldehyde releasing ingredient (e.g. Diazolidinyl Urea).

Fairness	"Free from" claims or claims with similar meaning should not be allowed when they imply a denigrating message, notably when they are mainly based on a presumed negative perception on the safety of the ingredient (or	Certain parabens are safe when used in accordance to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009. Considering the fact that all cosmetic products must be safe, the claim <i>'free from parabens'</i> should not be accepted,
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# Decode the label

- **Top Third** - This area lists the ingredients that constitute 80-95 per cent of the product
- **Middle Third**
- **Final Third** - Makes up around 1-4 per cent of the product and consists of preservatives, fragrances, stabilisers and claim ingredients.

JERGENS®

## Ultra Healing® Extra Dry Skin Moisturizer

Like 6

PRINT

DESCRIPTION

INGREDIENTS

**Repairs, heals and deeply nourishes extra dry skin to reveal visibly luminous, healthier skin.**

Best for: Extra dry skin, including heels, elbows, knees.

- Improves skin's tone, texture and luminosity. Contains a unique illuminating Hydralucence™ blend and Vitamins C, E and B5.
- Heals dryness at the source by penetrating through 5 layers of the skin's surface.
- Absorbs quickly and locks in moisture for up to 24 hours.

AVAILABLE IN: 200mL, 400mL, 600mL



JERGENS®

## Ultra Healing® Extra Dry Skin Moisturizer

Like 6

PRINT



### DESCRIPTION

### INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS: WATER (AQUA), GLYCERIN, CETEARYL ALCOHOL, PETROLATUM, STEARIC ACID, C12-15 ALKYL BENZOATE, ALUMINUM STARCH OCTENYLSUCCINATE, DIMETHICONE, LAURETH-3, CETEARETH-20, DMDM HYDANTOIN, ALLANTOIN, METHYLPARABEN, ARGININE, SODIUM HYDROXIDE, PROPYLPARABEN, CARBOMER, FRAGRANCE (PERFUME), PANTHENOL, PENTYLENE GLYCOL, LECITHIN, ALCOHOL, ASCORBYL PALMITATE, TOCOPHEROL.

With an illuminating **HYDRALUCENCE™** blend and Vitamins C, E and B5.



Ingredient	Function	Ingredient	Function
Water (Aqua)		Methylparaben	
Glycerin		Arginine	
Cetearyl alcohol		Sodium Hydroxide	
Petrolatum		Propyl paraben	
Stearic Acid		Carbomer	
C12-C15- Alkyl Benzoate		Fragrance	
Aluminum starch octenylsuccinate		Panthenol	
Dimethicone		Pentylene Glycol	
Laureth-3		Lecithin	
Ceteareth-20		Alcohol	
DMDM Hydantoin		Ascorpyl Palmitate	
Allantoin		Tocopherol	



Boots Beautiful Hair  
Moisturise & Nourish  
Shampoo with added  
Organic Argan Oil

INCI: Aqua, Sodium laureth sulfate, Cocamidopropyl betaine, Sodium chloride, PEG-40 hydrogenated castor oil, Panthenol, PEG-200 hydrogenated glyceryl palmate, Sodium benzoate, Polyquaternium-10, Parfum, Dipropylene glycol, Glyceryl laurate, PEG-7 glyceryl cocoate, Polyquaternium-7, Citric acid, Argania spinosa oil, Alpha-isomethyl ionone, Geraniol, Limonene, Linalool.



# Tattoos and Permanent Make-up

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- Infections and serious illness, like HIV or hepatitis, from unclean tattoo tools, practices, or products
- Allergic reactions to the inks or stains can cause skin problems, such as rashes
- Other skin problems like increased chance of sunburn, bumps, redness, or scarring
- Swelling and burning of the tattoo when you get an MRI test
- Pain and high costs if you want to remove a permanent tattoo

Contact your state or local health department for tattoo safety information to reduce your risk. Tell your doctor about any tattoos you have before any medical procedure.

## FDA's Role

FDA --

- has not approved any inks for injecting into your skin.
- has not approved henna or hair dye for use on your skin. Some people have reported serious skin problems after using henna or black henna.
- does not regulate tattoo parlours.
- **does** monitor problems from tattoos and permanent make-up.

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🕒 This article is more than **8 months** old

## EU seeking to restrict chemicals in tattoo inks over cancer fears

**Member states expected to get vote on proposals but UK will not have a say due to Brexit**

# Chemists Uncover Secrets Of Tattoo Inks

**Eva Amsen**

Contributor ⓘ

*Writing about the overlap of science and art*

Aug 24, 2022, 06:45am EDT



Considering that about one in three Americans between the ages of 18 and 29 have tattoos, you'd think we would know a lot about the ink used for tattooing, but the material is surprisingly unregulated and understudied. That's why chemists are now analyzing popular tattoo inks, and what they've discovered so far isn't always great.



What's in tattoo ink? In a new research study...

GETTY

10/15/2023

Saja Hamed, Ph.D

[+]

AT

- [Cosmetic ingredient database \(europa.eu\)](https://europa.eu/cosmetics-ingredients-database/)
- [INCIDecoder - Decode your skincare ingredients](https://www.incidecoder.com/)
- <https://youtu.be/f9pKPeDwJDc>
- [Lab Muffin Beauty Science | The science of beauty, explained simply](https://www.labmuffin.com/)