


# ROUND-UP 2024


## COSMETICS REGULATIONS

### AROUND THE WORLD

 **01.03**

**MoCRA** continues to be implemented.

FDA [updates its instructions](#) to the Responsible Persons in order to complete the MedWatch Form 3500A / Cosmetics Direct electronic platform opens for the registrations for cosmetic establishments and products ([updated guidelines](#)).

 **01.08**


The US FDA is making available new tools for creating the forms for the cosmetic establishments and products registrations required by the **MoCRA**.

SPL Xforms, an online tool + FDA 5066 and FDA 5067 paper forms that enable registrations to be submitted also by e-mail.

 **01.30**

The EPA announces the update of the Cosmetic Products Group Standard (= **New Zealand** cosmetics regulation).

**PFASs banned** from 12.31.2026 (placing on the market) and 12.31.2027 (making available on the market) / Manufacturers/importers must keep a record of products containing nanomaterials for the authorities / Mandatory allergen labelling / Annexes identical to the European Regulation 1223/2009 (except for Zinc Pyrithione and 6 UV filters).


 **03.18**

The **SAG-CS** (= the British CSSC) publishes its conclusions on **Methyl salicylate**:

It is in line with the concentrations deemed safe for adults by the CSSC.

It is stricter for children:

6 months-1 y/o: max. 0.015% (except toothpastes: 2.5%). 1-3 y/o and 3-6 y/o: same safe concentrations as for adults (excluding mouthwashes). 6-10 y/o: same safe concentrations as for adults (except mouthwash: max. 0.1%). 10-14 y/o: max. 0.4% in mouthwash. 14-18 y/o: same safe concentrations as adults, including mouthwash (**0.6%**).

 **04.04**

**French** parliamentarians vote to **ban PFAS** from January 1, 2026.

It includes a ban on the manufacture, import, export and marketing of products containing these substances, whether in return for payment or free of charge.

 **04.08**


**Great Britain** modifies the conditions of use of **Butylated Hydroxytoluene (BHT)**.

Entry into force: **02.24.2025** (placing on the market) and **06.24.2025** (making available on the market). New maximum concentrations. toothpastes: 0.1%; mouthwashes: 0.001%; leave-in oral care products: 0.001%; other leave-in and rinse-off products: 0.8%.


 **04.10**

**Great Britain** amends its cosmetics regulation.

It adds 52 **CMRs** to the list of prohibited ingredients (in line with European regulations [2022/1531 \(CMR 5\)](#) and [2023/1490 \(CMR 6\)](#)), and modifies restrictions on the use of **Kojic acid** (in line with [European regulation 2024/996](#)). Entry into force: **04.20.2025** (placing on the market) and **08.20.2025** (making available on the market).


 **04.15**

**France** presents its new "**Interministerial Action Plan on PFASs**".

 **04.15**

**Japan** has notified a new restriction on **Cysteamine HCl**.

Used as a rinse-off **hair** treatment agent: max. content. **8.63g** per 100g. **Other products: Prohibited**. Effective by the **end 06.2024**.

 **04.22**

**Australia** updates its [Sunscreen Standard](#) (= testing and labeling requirements for sunscreen products: **new ISO standards for testing** and **new labeling requirements**).

Applicable from **07.01.2024** (placing on the market). Existing aerosols/spray pumps included in the ARTG before 07.01.2024 have 1 year to comply. All existing solar products included in the ARTG before 07.01.2024 have 5 years to comply.

**04.24** 

**Canada** amends its Cosmetic Regulation.

**Product monitoring** (entry into force: **10.09.2024**): a cosmetic may only be sold if it has been notified within 10 days of its initial sale.

The "inner label" must mention a contact for the consumer.

The authorities may ask the manufacturer/importer to provide evidence of a cosmetic's safety under recommended conditions of use.

**Allergen labeling** (entry into force: **04.12.2026**): fragrance allergens must be mentioned if present >0.01% in rinse-off products and >0.001% in leave-on products. The list of allergens to be labeled is identical to the Annex III of European Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009.

**05.06** 

In **France**, Decree no. 2024-373 lays down "the terms and conditions for implementing the **prohibition on distributing a product sample to a consumer, without his/her request**, as part of a commercial approach".

Sample: a small quantity of merchandise packaged differently from the marketed product and given to consumers free of charge.

Any professional can inform consumers that these samples can only be given at their request.


**05.17** 

Latest update of the Cosmetic Ingredient Hotlist (= the prohibited or restricted ingredients in **Canada**).

4 new entries and 5 revised entries.

**05.30** 

The **French Senate** approves the **ban on PFASs**.

**05.31** 

The **French Council of State** confirms the **ban on the "Biodegradable" claim**.

**06.05** 


**Taiwan** updates its lists of [restricted ingredients](#) and [UV filters](#).

(Equivalent to Annexes III and VI of European Cosmetics Regulation 1223/2009, although there are some notable differences)

**06.20** 

The HSE publishes its opinions proposing the harmonized classification and labeling of **Benzotriazole** and **N,N-Methylenebisacrylamide**.

Identical conclusions to those of the ECHA's RAC, but different implementation timescales: the proposals have yet to be formalized in **Great Britain**, whereas they are already in the process of being adopted in Europe.

**06.26** 

The HSE announces the implementation of the Ministerial Decision **aligning the British CLP with the 14th and 15th ATP of the European CLP Regulation**.

(Exceptions: classification of Titanium dioxide as Carc.2 and Copper as Aquatic Chronic 2)

**07.01** 

**Deadline** for cosmetics companies to register their establishments and products (**MoCRA** requirement).

**07.06** 

The Statutory Instrument 2023 No. 764, named **The Cosmetic Products Regulations 2023**, has entered in application.

Addition of use restrictions for **Methyl-n-methylantranilate (Parfum)** and authorization of **bis-(Diethylaminohydroxybenzoyl benzoyl) Piperazine (HAA299)** as a **UV filter**.

**07.23** 

**Scotland** notifies a draft "Statutory Instrument" **banning the supply and sale of wipes containing plastic**, in order to protect the environment.

Entry into force: **04.30.2026**.