1st International Cosmetics and Beauty Summit Athens

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'Cosmetics Regulation: What's Changing and What Comes Next'

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1. The Evaluation of the Cosmetic Products Regulation

Assessing performance, identifying challenges and looking ahead

Why evaluate the Cosmetic Products Regulation?

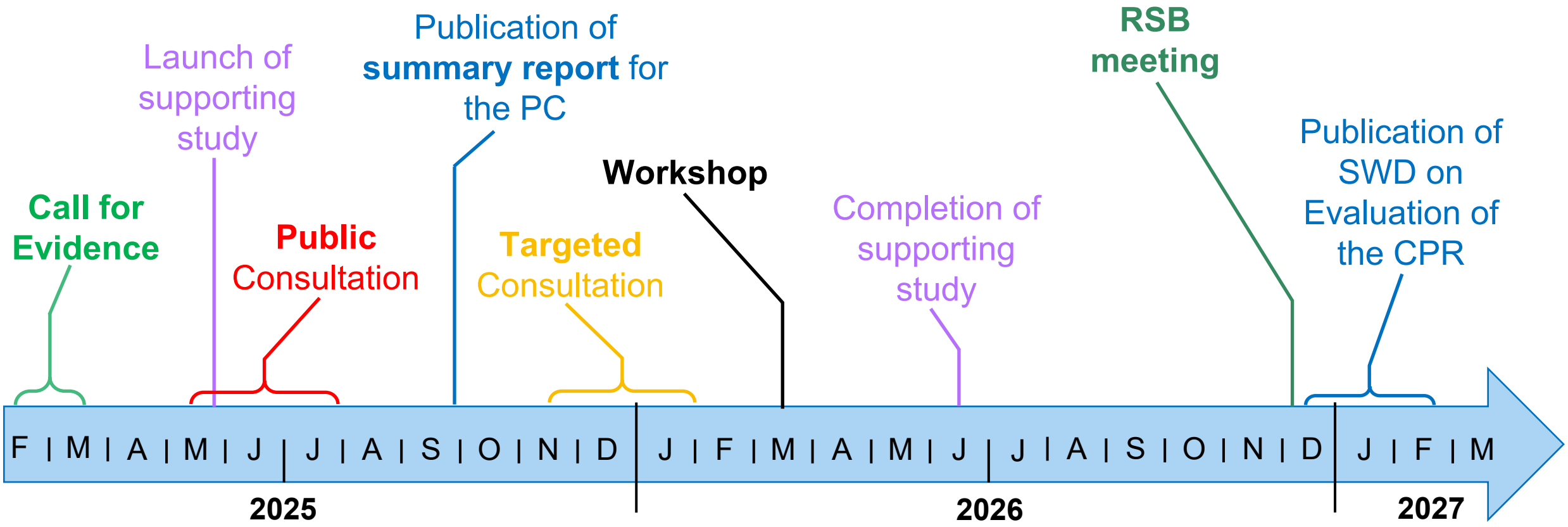
A comprehensive evaluation after more than a decade of application.

- **Adopted in 2009** and fully applicable since July 2013.
- **First comprehensive evaluation** of the CPR as a whole, covering **all provisions** and **mechanisms**, including its Annexes and the Cosmetic Products Notification Portal (CPNP) **against the five evaluation criteria**.
- **Evaluation period:** 2013–2024.
- **Purpose:** Assess whether the Regulation continues to deliver on its two objectives:
  - ✓ *A high level of protection of human health.*
  - ✓ *The functioning of the internal market for cosmetics*.
- **Scientific, technological, market and regulatory developments call for a comprehensive assessment rather than a piecemeal approach.**

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Where are we in the evaluation process?

What is completed? What are the next steps?



What is the evaluation based on?

A comprehensive evidence base: The evaluation draws on multiple sources of evidence, combining stakeholder input with quantitative and qualitative analysis.

Stakeholder consultations

- Call for Evidence, public and targeted consultations
- Interviews and stakeholder workshop.

Administrative and market data

- CPNP, Safety Gate, market-surveillance data and Eurostat.

Scientific and documentary evidence

- Scientific assessments, literature and previous evaluations/fitness checks, reviews, reports.

Economic analysis

- Case studies, compliance-cost analysis and a targeted cost-benefit analysis.

***Methodological approach**: Evidence from different sources was **cross-checked** and **combined** to identify consistent findings.*

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Overall findings: a sound framework with targeted weaknesses

What works well:

- **Harmonised, directly applicable** EU framework
- **Common EU systems** for scientific assessment and ingredient regulation;
- **Common EU** notification system (CPNP) and information-exchange mechanisms (SUEs, Safety gate);
- A **regulatory architecture** that supports *consumer protection* and the *internal market*;

Where improvements are needed:

- Complex **CMR derogation** procedures (Article 15).
- Additional procedural requirements for **nanomaterials** (Article 16).
- Certain information and labelling requirements (Article 19; small packaging).
- **Interfaces** with REACH, CLP and horizontal product-safety legislation.
- Differences in **national enforcement**, particularly for online and third-country sales.

Evaluation takeaway: *The CPR's core model is working. The findings point to targeted improvements in specific mechanisms rather than a fundamental redesign of the regulatory architecture.*

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Six cross-cutting issues emerge from the evaluation

1. **CMR derogations**: Complex conditions and timelines create uncertainty.
2. **Nanomaterials**: Additional notification requirements create duplication and complexity.
3. **Adjustment costs**: Regulatory changes can generate significant costs, particularly where transitional periods are short.
4. **Regulatory interfaces**: Differences between the CPR, REACH and CLP create complexity.
5. **Enforcement**: Differences in national capacity, resources and practices affect consistent implementation.
6. **Information requirements**: Labelling requirements face challenges in digital and increasingly complex information environments.

Evaluation takeaway: *These six issues recur across the evaluation criteria and capture the main* ***implementation*** *and* ***adaptation*** *challenges identified.*

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2. Omnibus VI: Omnibus on Chemicals Simplification (Omnibus VI)

Targeted changes, reduced burdens and greater legal certainty

Omnibus VI: targeted simplification of the Cosmetics Regulation

Reducing unnecessary regulatory burdens and improving legal certainty while maintaining a high level of consumer protection.

- Targeted amendments to Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009.

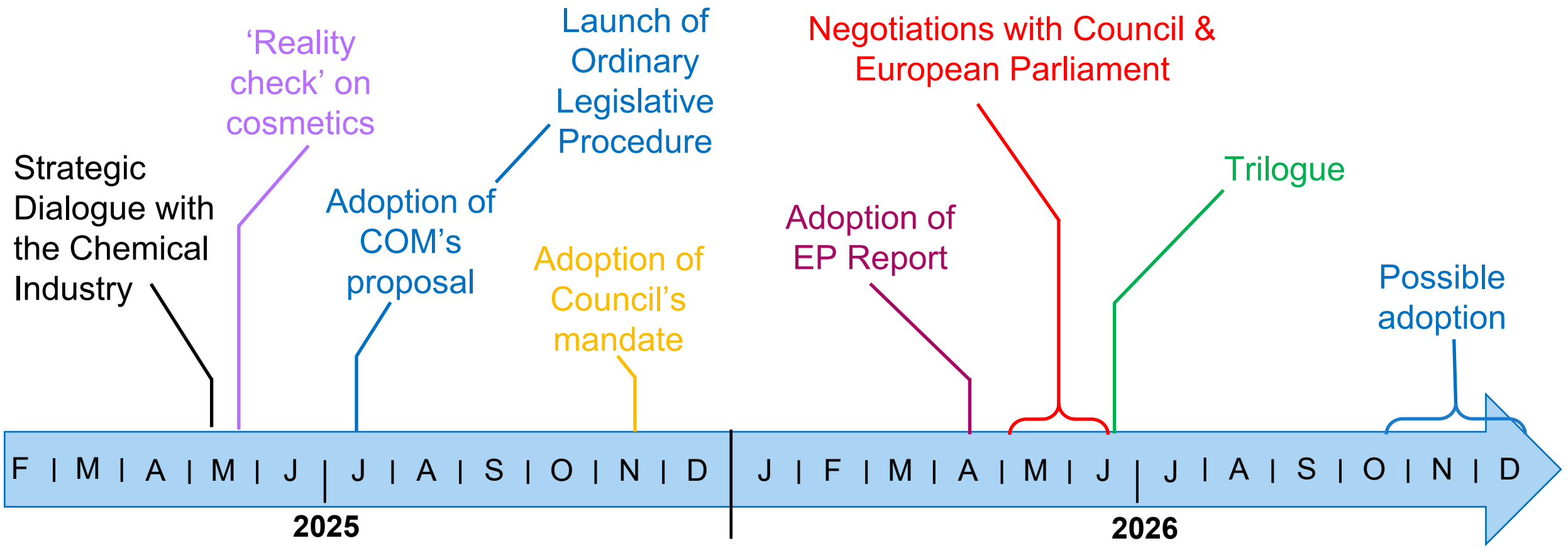
- Political agreement between the European Parliament and the Council was reached in June 2026.



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Omnibus VI: Timelines

What is completed? What are the next steps?



New authorisation procedure for colourants, preservatives and UV filters



A **dedicated pathway** for adding new substances to the positive lists

- ✓ Applies to **requests to include** new colourants, preservatives and UV filters in Annexes IV, V and VI.
- ✓ Establishes **clear responsibilities** and **timelines** for the Commission and the SCCS.
- ✓ A **positive SCCS opinion** remains the **scientific basis** for authorisation.

Takeaway: *A more structured and predictable procedure for authorising new substances.*

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CMR substances: clearer derogation procedure



Clarifying the **conditions** and **timelines** for derogations

- ✓ **Simplifies** and **clarifies** the **derogation criteria** under Article 15, including the food-safety criterion and considerations specific to the product category.
- ✓ Establishes **clearer deadlines** for submitting derogation requests and conducting the SCCS assessment.
- ✓ Clarifies how the availability and **suitability of alternatives** are assessed, including safety, performance, technical and economic feasibility, and market availability.
- ✓ Provides for a **specific approach** to Natural Complex Substances.

Takeaway: *Greater legal certainty on derogation conditions and clearer timelines for regulatory decisions and business adaptation.*

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Nanomaterial notification: removing pre-notification



Simplifying the procedure while retaining nano-specific information requirements

- ✓ **Removes** the separate *six-month* **pre-notification** period.
- ✓ **Retains** the Article 16 notification, *in addition to the Article 13* notification.
- ✓ **Requires** notification *before* the product is placed on the market.
- ✓ The Commission may still request an **SCCS safety assessment** where there are concerns about a nanomaterial's safety.

Takeaway: *Less lead time before market placement, while notification and nano-specific safety information remain required.*

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Information and online sales: information before purchase

🏷️ Extending the visibility of specified consumer information to distance sales

- ✓ Certain information required under Article 19 must be **clearly** and **visibly** displayed in **distance sales**.
- ✓ The requirement also applies to **online marketplaces**.
- ✓ Consumers should be able to **access the relevant information before purchasing** a cosmetic product.
- ✓ It supports more **effective enforcement** and contributes to **fair competition** and **consumer protection**.

Takeaway: *Specified product information must be available online before purchase, not only on the physical packaging.*

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Other simplification measures

Reducing administrative duplication and improving the use of ingredient nomenclature

1. Market-surveillance reporting 

- ✓ Removes the *reporting obligation* under Article 22 for Member States.
- ✓ The relevant information is already collected through the EU market-surveillance information system (*ICSMS*).

2. Cosmetic ingredient names 

- ✓ Allows *internationally recognised nomenclature*, such as INCI, to be used directly on cosmetic labels.
- ✓ Where no INCI name exists, other *generally accepted nomenclature* may be used.
- ✓ **Removes** the requirement for the Commission to establish a glossary of common ingredient names.

Takeaway: *Removing duplicative reporting and enabling ingredient nomenclature to remain up to date and internationally consistent.*

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Thank you !

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