

## Cosmetic Products

Whether you are considering making cosmetics at home, a larger scale manufacturing operation or wishing to import cosmetic products into Great Britain (GB), there are a number of legal requirements that must be followed in terms of good manufacturing practice, obtaining a safety assessment and correct labelling. The main responsibilities for this lie with the Responsible Person (defined in the Regulations) based in GB and include the following:

A cosmetic product must be safe. It must not pose a risk to human health when used under normal or reasonably foreseeable conditions of use.

When considering the safety of a product you must consider all aspects of the product including –

- its presentation
- the labelling
- and the instructions for use

A cosmetic should not have the appearance of food.

To demonstrate that a cosmetic product is safe, the GB responsible person must ensure that the cosmetic product has undergone a safety assessment and that a safety report is produced.

The Responsible Person is required to keep product information at the registered office address, or the address detailed on the product. This is called a Product Information File (PIF).

A PIF should contain amongst other things detailed in guidance links below:-

- the cosmetic safety assessment report
- evidence to justify any claims made by the product
- the qualitative and quantitative composition of the product

Before a cosmetic product can be placed on the GB market and sold to consumers, the responsible person must notify the Government of certain product information via the [Submit Cosmetic Product Notifications service \(SCPN\)](#)

There are a number of ingredients that are either restricted in its use or banned from cosmetic products, this information can be found in the Annexes of the legislation.

There is a prescribed list of information that needs to be labelled on all cosmetics; this includes the ingredients list, the name and address of the GB responsible person, a durability date or pictogram and traceability batch code. See below links for the full guidance on labelling requirements.

### Legislation

**Retained EU Cosmetic Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009  
Cosmetic Products Enforcement Regulations 2013**

## Useful links for further in-depth guidance:



Further guidance, including direct links to the legislation referred to, is available online at:

Business Companion Cosmetic Products Guide:

<https://www.businesscompanion.info/en/quick-guides/product-safety/cosmetic-products>

Placing manufactured goods on the GB market:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/placing-manufactured-goods-on-the-market-in-great-britain>

Making Cosmetic Products Available to Consumers in GB:

<https://www.gov.uk/guidance/making-cosmetic-products-available-to-consumers-in-great-britain>

<https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/cosmetic-products-enforcement-regulations-2013>

[PAS 7050 Bringing safe products to the market - Code of practice | BSI \(bsigroup.com\)](#)

[PAS 7100 - Supporting Better Product Recalls | BSI \(bsigroup.com\)](#)

You can also access concise business advice here, provided by the Cosmetic, Toiletry and perfumery Association (CTPA):

<https://www.ctpa.org.uk/uk-cosmetic-regulations-amendments>



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Better Business for All works to boost business productivity and growth by making it easier for businesses to access the regulatory support they need from Local Authorities such as Trading Standards, Environmental Health, Licensing and others. BBfA also works with regulators to help them better understand the challenges faced by businesses.

I hope this guidance has been useful, further business support information can be found here: [Better Business For All | Hertfordshire LEP](#)

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