



Cosmetics in TTIP

Helping EU and US regulators work together to keep consumers safe

In this chapter we want to:

- enable EU and US regulators to work together on things like safety tests and product labelling
- speed up the time taken to test and approve new products.

Reasons for negotiating cosmetics

EU and US regulators already cooperate with each other in the area of cosmetics, even though the EU and US have different systems for regulating cosmetics.

TTIP could benefit consumers and industry by enabling regulators to work even more closely with each other - on things like checking the safety of new, better products, so consumers can buy them sooner than at present.

EU goals

In this part of the agreement, we want to:

- agree to work more closely on scientific safety assessments
- agree to work on alternative methods to animal testing and to push for the progressive phase-out of animal tests worldwide
- improve technical cooperation between regulators to facilitate US approval of UV filters already authorised in the EU

- work together on labelling using international practices
- collaborate in new areas such as allergen labelling and market surveillance
- create a basis for jointly developing state-of-the-art regulations on new areas not yet fully regulated.

Sensitive or controversial issues

In this area, some issues are sensitive or controversial.

Here's a summary of the main ones, and what we're doing to address each.

Sensitivity/concern	EU response
1. Banned substances	
The Commission intends to use TTIP to change the EU's list of prohibited substances in cosmetics.	TTIP will not amend the EU's list of 1372 banned substances. For new substances, the EU and the US could benefit from sharing scientific assessments that could lead to new bans or restrictions.
2. Changes in EU law	
TTIP will mean that cosmetics containing banned substances will be sold in the EU.	Cosmetics, just like any other product sold in the EU will still have to comply with EU law. No trade agreement can change that fact.
3. Permitted substances	
What is the objective as regards lists of allowed substances?	The EU list of permitted cosmetic ingredients – such as UV filters – is longer than that of the US. Under TTIP, we want the US to use the EU's scientific assessments for its own authorisation process.
4. Precautionary principle	
TTIP will affect the	The precautionary

precautionary
principle.

principle is enshrined
in EU law; TTIP will
not change this.
