China:

Inventory of Existing Cosmetic Ingredients in China (IECIC 2014 Draft Version) - 8641 Cosmetic Ingredients

CIRS Note: The maximum level of use in products already approved % is not a restriction limit and it is for reference only. For restrictions, companies need to comply with the requirements in hygiene standards for cosmetics. Questions & questions can be submitted to service@cisrs-reach.com.

Source: http://www.sda.gov.cn/WS01/CL0778/96295.html

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index</th>
<th>Standard Chinese Name</th>
<th>English INCI Name</th>
<th>Maximum Level of Use in Products Already Approved %</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8070</td>
<td>鱼卵提取物</td>
<td>ROE EXTRACT</td>
<td>6</td>
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Registration of New Cosmetic Ingredient with SFDA

If an ingredient is new, it must be registered with the SFDA prior to being used in cosmetics in China. If a new cosmetic ingredient is to be imported into China on its own or in finished cosmetic products, the manufacturer of the new ingredient or finished cosmetic products must register the new ingredient with the Chinese SFDA. Usually, a Chinese responsible agent needs to be appointed for the registration work.

What is New!

24 Jan 2014, CFDA has published a notice to invite public comments on the amendment of new cosmetic ingredient registration management rules. The new rules give new cosmetic ingredient registrants a protection period of 4 years. More info can be found here.

The following documents are required for the registration of a new cosmetic ingredient in China according to the guidelines for the registration and technical review of new cosmetic ingredients published in 2011[4].

- Application form for hygiene license for new cosmetic ingredient;
- A research & development report consisting of the following information:
  - Background of research, R&D process and relevant technical files;
  - The source of ingredient, physiochemical properties, molecular structure, molecular structure, molecular weight;
  - Purpose in cosmetics, supporting proof, scope and extent of use in cosmetics;
- Brief description and diagram of production process;
- Standards for quality and safety control of ingredient (including qualitative and quantitative test methods and specifications for the ingredient and impurities, etc);
• Toxicology safety assessment data including safety assessment of risk substances;
• Power of Attorney in case of using an agent;
• Other information which are helpful to review;

More info about registration of a new cosmetic ingredient with China SFDA can be found here.
Note: If a new cosmetic ingredient is not listed on Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China (IECSC), it must be registered with CRC of MEP. More info can be found here.

LEX EU

Listing in CosIng

CosIng is the European Commission database with information on cosmetic substances and ingredients contained in the:

- "Cosmetics Directive" 76/768/EEC (Cosmetics Directive), as amended;
- Inventory of Cosmetic Ingredients, (which later will be replaced by the Glossary of Common Ingredient Names), cf. article 33 of the Regulation; and
- Scientific Opinions on Cosmetic Substances of the Scientific Committees. However, references to the scientific opinions are limited to those published on the Internet.

Important notice- CosIng

Please note that ingredients assigned with an INCI name which appear in CosIng (Inventory Section) are not necessarily actually used in cosmetic products nor are they approved for such use. For ingredients used in cosmetic products as colorants, preservatives and UV filters, only those authorized in Annexes IV, VI, respectively VII to Directive 76/768/EEC are listed in CosIng.

CosIng may contain ingredients known to be used in medicinal products.

If, due to such ingredients, a product restores, corrects, or modifies physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, the product shall be qualified as a medicinal product. However, products that, while having an effect on the human body, do not significantly affect the metabolism and thus do not strictly modify the way in which it functions, may be qualified as cosmetic products.

The qualification of a product has to be decided by the national competent authorities, under the supervision of the courts, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all the characteristics of the product.
In addition to the above, the use of an ingredient in cosmetic products must be supported by the safety assessment of the product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient: ROE EXTRACT</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>INCI Name</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Description</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Chemical/RUPAC Name</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Functions</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Identified INGREDIENTS or substances e.g.</strong></td>
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