

ANNUAL REPORT
2018





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CTPA Board of Directors

At the end of the year under review, the CTPA Board of Directors comprised:

Massimiliano (Max) Costantini

Chairman, CTPA
Chief Executive Officer, Mibelle Group

Joanna (Jo) Leonard

Vice-chair, CTPA
Area Regulatory Affairs Director Northern Europe,
GSK Consumer Healthcare

Deborah (Debbie) Rix

Vice-chair, CTPA
UK General Manager, Mass, Kao Corporation

Dionne Anderson

Managing Director, H Bronnley & Co UK

Chris Barron

Vice-President Personal Care UKI, Unilever UK

Anna Bartle (18/9/18)

Vice President of Corporate Communications,
Estée Lauder Companies

Jacqueline Burchell

Global Marketing and Product Development Director,
PZ Cussons Beauty

Philip Durocher

Vice-President & General Manager, Colgate-Palmolive (UK)

Paul Gaff

General Counsel, Chanel

Lee Gelderd

Managing Director, Karium

Dr Marie Kennedy

Director International Compliance,
Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)

Dr Amanda Long

Director, EMEA Regulatory Affairs & Global Product Integrity
Engineering, Avon Cosmetics

Dr Gillian Marsh

North Europe Global Product Stewardship Leader,
Procter & Gamble UK

Dr Gerald (Ged) O'Shea

Global Innovation Director, Walgreens Boots Alliance

Gillian Peckham

Director of Regulatory Affairs, Johnson & Johnson

Timothy (Tim) Perman (18/9/18)

CEO, Swallowfield plc

Nicholas (Nick) Sedgwick

General Manager, Consumer Beauty UK&I, Coty UK

Vismay Sharma

Country Managing Director UK and Ireland, L'Oréal (UK)

Where Directors were appointed during the year, the date of appointment is given in brackets.

Resignations from the Board during 2018

Christopher (Chris) How (18/7/18)

Chief Executive Officer, Swallowfield plc

Philippe Warnery (18/9/18)

Senior Vice-President & General Manager UK & Ireland,
Estée Lauder Companies

Executive Staff

Dr Emma Meredith

Director-General

Deborah (Debbie) A Hunter

Director of Commercial Affairs

Honorary Treasurer

John Harold

Company Secretary

Joyce Traylen

Solicitors

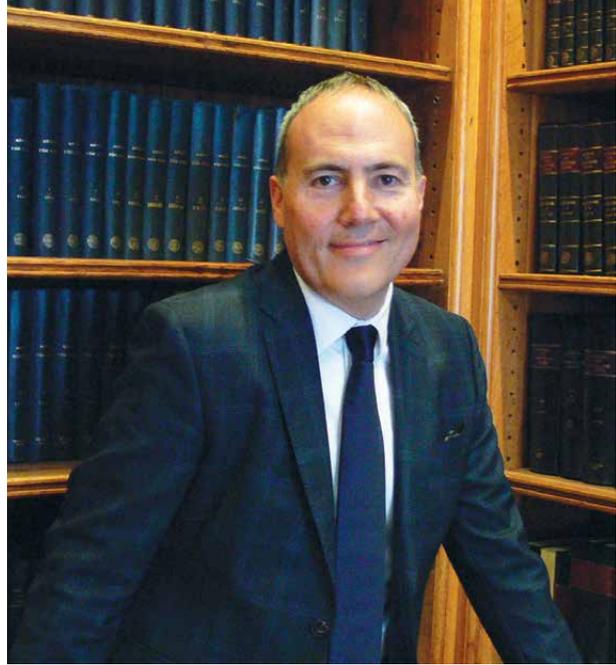
Norton Rose Fulbright LLP

Auditors

Crowe U.K. LLP

Bankers

Barclays Bank plc



Max Costantini on 2018

Brexit

This year has marked a coming of age for CTPA.

CTPA will always be at the forefront of promoting the highest safety standards for cosmetics. It will never stop advocating for all cosmetics commentary and content to be scientifically robust and rigorously evidence-based. As expected, however, 2018 saw CTPA add a political and legal steel to its role, directly responding to members' needs during the drawn-out and uncertain Brexit process.

The Government's negotiations over the last two years have produced a Withdrawal Agreement and 'no deal' legislation with worrying unintended consequences for our industry and some of these have carried threats almost existential in their nature. Through its legal, regulatory and scientific expertise, CTPA has reacted by markedly stepping up its engagement with policymakers. It has helped Government departments re-draft legislation, responded robustly to consultations, built strong relationships with senior policymakers across Whitehall and provided feedback to Ministers to ensure that our industry is heard at critical policy-making moments.

CTPA has done more than ever before, researching the possible implications of legislation, conducting economic impact assessments and sharing expert insight with the Government here and in Brussels. It is often at its most influential behind the scenes; matters are tackled before they come to public attention. From the absolute legal essentials of a workable transition agreement to the complexity of the laws required in the event of a 'no-deal' exit, such as UK REACH, CTPA is increasingly a go-to expert for policymakers.

CTPA's ability to tackle this new environment with such expertise is testament to the leadership and vision of Dr Chris Flower, who retired at the end of 2018. He has moulded CTPA into an authoritative body that is expert, transparent and visionary. Its work and opinions are valued by Government advisors and consumer organisations alike and its style is copied the world over by other associations.

It was a huge endorsement of Chris's scientific and political contribution that our partners at Cosmetics Europe unanimously recommended that CTPA remains a Full Member for the foreseeable future. By achieving this, he has ensured that our UK member companies are represented at the very centre of the EU cosmetics industry, which is by far, our largest and most critical trading partner.

On a personal note, I am indebted to Chris for his support and guidance during our work together; his calm and unflappable manner under pressure is inspiring to observe.

Obviously, a clear, strong and united mandate from members is essential for any trade association to have this level of clarity and purpose. From our members' events to our recent Brexit briefings, the message back to CTPA has been unequivocal, and I thank all members for their ongoing feedback and support. I would also like to thank the Vice-chairs, Treasurer and my fellow Board members for their active participation and cooperation.

It speaks to our members' vision and consumer empathy that we have recognised that 'reduction is good but not enough' when it comes to the environmental footprint our products and services have.

We have come together across the industry to create our new, hugely ambitious Sustainability Strategy, highlighted in the section 'A Sustainable Future'. This brings education, urgency and pre-competitive collaboration into the industry on this critical topic. It is a source of great professional pride for the team at CTPA and they are excited about helping all of us work together as an industry to make a real difference in the next few years.

I am delighted to see the promotion of Dr Emma Meredith as Director-General; Emma was the outstanding candidate and continues the depth and strength in science, bringing scientific rigour to all our negotiations.

So whilst we go to print, with the original 29 March EU Exit date firmly behind us but none of the Brexit fog of uncertainty lifted, I am convinced that Emma and her team at CTPA will work hard in the coming year to marshal and mentor policymakers and members alike, to ensure our industry is represented successfully and our consumers are delighted every day with safe, innovative and sustainable cosmetic products.



From l-r
Dr Emma Meredith CTPA Director-General
John Harold Honorary Treasurer
Jo Leonard CTPA Vice-chair
Debbie Rix CTPA Vice-chair



View from Dr Emma Meredith

2018 was another busy year, with work dominated by Brexit. Not only was CTPA actively engaged with the UK regulators, advising on the future legislative framework for the UK, but also working with members to help ensure companies were prepared for the UK exiting the EU without a deal being secured. We are indebted to Olivia Santoni, former Director, Regulatory and International Services at CTPA, for her influential work in this area. CTPA will continue its action and engagement to ensure the UK cosmetics industry is best placed to be competitive and is well-served by sound regulation.

Our dear friend and esteemed former Director-General, Dr Chris Flower, retired at the end of 2018. I count myself particularly fortunate to have worked with Chris for 15 years. I am honoured to have been appointed Director-General of CTPA. I have learnt so much from Chris' example and wise counsel and I intend to build on his legacy, leading the CTPA in its exciting future to be the credible authority for a responsible and vibrant UK industry. Trade associations exist to enable their members to succeed in whatever regulatory framework they operate, but they are only relevant if they are seen to be leading and representing members. CTPA is one such leading organisation, enabling the cosmetics and personal care industry to deliver excellence and support wellbeing.

Claims for cosmetic products are extremely important. The EU Cosmetic Products Regulation requires that any claim must be substantiated by robust evidence, and all advertising must be legal, decent, honest and truthful. However, I fear that the proliferation of 'free from' claims has done much to undermine the reputation of the industry over recent years and moves away from our scientific principles. I therefore welcome the European Commission's Technical Document on Cosmetic Claims which has been updated to include information on how the six Common Criteria on cosmetic claims apply to 'free from' claims. Implementation of these new elements comes into effect from 1 July 2019. While this Technical Document is not legally binding, it does reflect a common understanding of national Competent Authorities, several of which have already indicated their intention to apply the guidance in this document.

CTPA is developing a toolkit to help companies understand and apply the Technical Document, the first part of which is the Help Note on 'free from' claims available on www.ctpa.org.uk.

We cannot be unaware of the increasing focus from activists, the media, thought leaders and the public on our environment and its fragility, and rightly so. Each individual has a part to play in caring for the environment and the cosmetics industry also has a crucial role, as does every industry. Building on the work we have undertaken in 2018, I am delighted to launch the ambitious CTPA Sustainability Strategy, in the section 'A Sustainable Future'.

One of the greatest teams in world rugby, the New Zealand 'All Blacks', has 15 principles. One of these is based on rugby being a team sport and everyone needs to contribute on and off the field. We are extremely fortunate to have brilliant people at CTPA. A team of passionate people who work hard together in a spirit of openness, honesty, trust and mutual respect. I want to thank them all for their hard work and progressive thinking, especially during this particular time of change in the organisation. I would like to extend a special thanks to Debbie Hunter, Director of Commercial Affairs, for her vision and incredible support as I have become the new Director-General.

Thanks also go to our colleagues at Teneo who continue to provide communications advice but have also added invaluable political insight; to the CTPA Board for their individual support; and to all our members who commit their time and expertise to the work of CTPA.

Executive Comment

In times of political uncertainty and the imminent exit of the UK from the European Union, the importance of having an Association that leads its members cannot be underestimated. At all levels, the CTPA is an outstanding example of how to work with stakeholders, members and colleagues across the world in striving for fair and scientifically sound regulation and excellence for the consumer.



European Cosmetic Products Regulation

During 2018, the EU Cosmetic Products Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 (CPR) continued to evolve to ensure the highest standards of human safety. Three Adaptations to Technical Progress (ATPs) to the CPR were published to update the ingredient Annexes.

CTPA continues to monitor activity at the very beginning of processes which may result in an update to the CPR Annexes, in order to ensure that members are informed and prepared well in advance of any future activity. For example, CTPA monitors the work of the European Commission's Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS), reporting to members when new updates become available and engaging with Cosmetics Europe (CE) in the defence of substances and ingredients important to industry. In 2018, nine SCCS mandates, nine draft opinions and eleven final or revised opinions were issued, along with further guidance for applicants submitting cosmetic ingredient safety dossiers to the SCCS and a revision to the SCCS' Notes of Guidance for cosmetic ingredient testing and safety evaluation.

CMR Substances

Substances classified as either Carcinogenic, Mutagenic or Reprotoxic (CMR) under the Classification, Labelling and Packaging (CLP) Regulation are, in general, banned from use in cosmetic products.

However, it is possible that a substance that has been safely used in cosmetic products for many years becomes classified under the CLP Regulation. In this case, for continued use of the substance, an independent and rigorous scientific evaluation must be conducted before an exemption from the ban can be granted by the European Commission.

Article 15 of the CPR permits the use of CMRs under strictly controlled conditions. CMR Category 2 substances require a positive opinion from the SCCS for continued use and Category 1A and 1B CMR substances must adhere to four criteria as set out in Article 15 of the CPR.

In the case of cosmetics, it is well-known how each ingredient is used within products, which products will be used and by whom, how often and where on the body they will be used. Therefore, an assessment of the actual risk for consumers can be carried out. The CMR classification itself gives no indication as to the actual risk, if any, such chemicals might pose when used in cosmetic products.

For example, a substance which can be toxic in its pure form or in high concentrations, can be safe when used in a way that does not lead to significant exposure.

Member States, the Commission and stakeholders have continued to debate the interpretation of Article 15 of the CPR, the associated timelines and the proposed 'Omnibus' Regulation of CMR classified substances.

The Commission has continued to defend its position to specifically list CMR substances within the relevant Annex of the CPR. A number of Member States have continued to express concern that the move away from a horizontal ban will delay the removal of CMR substances from cosmetic products on the market. Following extensive discussions between the Commission and Member States, during 2018, it was agreed that the 15 month timeline set in the CPR should begin from entry into force of the CMR classification. CE, the SCCS and the Commission have committed to work together efficiently in order to prepare and review the safety information required for continued safe use of these substances.

The first 'CMR Omnibus' Regulation, which updates the CPR Annexes with respect to existing CMR substances that were not previously listed in, or delisted from, the Annexes, was voted by Member States in December 2018. This Regulation is expected to be published in May 2019 and will apply 20 days later, with no transition period.

It is anticipated that future CMR Omnibus Regulations will be issued annually by the Commission to provide regular updates to the CPR with respect to CMR substances. With regards to specific ingredients, a number of cosmetic ingredients have been proposed for classification as CMR substances based on their hazard properties.

During 2018, potential regulatory options have been proposed to classify the important cosmetic ingredient titanium dioxide as a CMR 2 substance when it is inhaled. Two preservatives, zinc pyrithione and sodium hydroxymethylglycinate, have been proposed for the stricter CMR 1B classification. Defence work is ongoing at CE for these three substances.

The fragrance ingredients butylphenyl methylpropional (BMHCA) and methyl salicylate are undergoing discussions at the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) to determine the proposed CMR classification.

The preservative and exfoliating ingredient salicylic acid received a positive opinion from the SCCS in December 2018, meaning that it can continue to be used in cosmetics.

Preservatives

2018 has seen a continuation of the preservatives strategy at CE, which aims to ensure that the role of preservatives is better understood and to further strengthen the scientific basis for their safe use. Following the preservatives survey conducted in 2017, data from the survey have been under review throughout 2018 to identify and understand current preservative usage patterns.

A call for participation was launched in June 2018 for manufacturers and suppliers to participate in Consortia to defend all preservatives currently listed on Annex V of the CPR.

In 2018, CE and its members launched a digital quiz to raise awareness of the role and significance of preservative ingredients used in cosmetic products.

A positive SCCS opinion was obtained on a new preservative ingredient hydroxyethoxyphenyl butanone (HEPB), 'Ethylzingerone', which is expected to be added to Annex V of the CPR during 2019.

Cannabidiol

The use of cannabidiol in cosmetic products was a trend that gained momentum throughout 2018. CTPA worked closely with the relevant Government departments to clarify the legal status of cannabidiol and other cannabis-derived ingredients in cosmetic products.

As a result of these discussions, CTPA issued a position paper to provide guidance for its membership, and the wider industry, on how to determine whether a specific cannabis ingredient may be legitimately used in cosmetic products.

Some cannabis ingredients are commonly associated with therapeutic products or providing therapeutic benefits and so care should be taken to ensure that the product concerned is legally classified as a cosmetic in the UK before using the CTPA position paper on legal status.

Claims

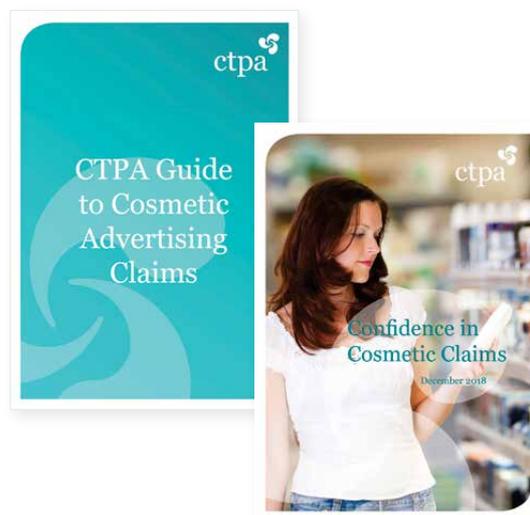
CTPA published several guidance documents on cosmetic claims in 2018 and hosted a comprehensive seminar in December: 'What You Should Know Before Marketing and Advertising Cosmetics'.

The CTPA guidance document 'Guide to Cosmetic Advertising Claims' was updated and re-issued, with Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) and Clearcast endorsement, in December 2018 and this document covers the claims regulatory framework. In addition, the booklet 'Confidence in Cosmetic Claims' has been created to provide an accessible summary for consumers of the regulatory framework for claims.

A CTPA Help Note on 'Free From' claims has been issued to provide further insights on the Commission's Technical Document on cosmetic claims. The Help Note reviews how the Common Criteria for cosmetic claims apply to 'free from' claims, whilst also highlighting how the Technical Document is expected to be implemented in different EU Member States.

CTPA has also issued a guidance document to provide advice on efficacy testing for cosmetic products and related statistical principles.

CTPA and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) have collaborated to issue guidance on the common understanding of the cosmetic and medicine borderline for toothpaste claims and adverse skin conditions.



Exiting the EU

The rapidly evolving and uncertain political landscape throughout 2018 presented challenges with regards to companies' preparations for exiting the EU. CTPA has been meeting regularly with different Government departments at the highest levels, including No.10, to act as the voice of the UK cosmetics industry and to advocate for its requirements and concerns. It is essential that the UK legislative framework for cosmetic products after the UK leaves the EU continues to be robust on safety and scientific principles and permits frictionless trade.

In addition to liaising directly with the UK Government, CTPA has collaborated with the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), with cosmetic case studies featuring within the CBI's position papers. A strong alliance with CE has allowed CTPA to reach as many EU trade associations as possible and to align on EU/UK advocacy work. CTPA joined CE at several meetings with the Commission, gaining a deeper understanding of the EU's position on the industry's concerns and how the EU is advising Member States on their preparations for the UK's exit from the EU.

Comprehensive guidance has been provided to CTPA members through numerous factsheets and position papers for the industry and a members' seminar held in London in March 2018. The publications and information created and distributed by CTPA on this topic have been referenced in media articles across the UK and EU during 2018 and feature on the public website under a dedicated 'Brexit' section to assist the wider industry to prepare. In addition, CTPA has been running one-to-one contingency planning meetings for members. Approximately 50 member companies had confidential meetings in 2018 with more booked for 2019.

The CTPA EU Exit Strategy Group and other CTPA Committees and Working Groups have been invaluable in providing knowledge and expertise to help CTPA assess relevant issues, including the proposed UK chemicals legislation, to advocate and develop guidance for the wider industry.

CTPA will continue to demonstrate leadership in this area into 2019 and beyond through the provision of comprehensive information and advice to members and ongoing advocacy with stakeholders.

Environment

UK Government's Focus on Environmental Issues

As the UK Government's focus on the environment has resulted in a call for relevant consultations, CTPA has been preparing an understanding of the issues at hand to direct meaningful, comprehensive responses.

In March 2018, the Chancellor made an announcement for a call for evidence on Single-Use Plastics (SUP), exploring how changes to the tax system or charges could be used to reduce SUPs, increase reuse and improve recycling. CTPA responded to the consultation and has provided detailed information to HM Treasury since.

During the Autumn Budget, the Chancellor announced its desire to transform financial incentives for manufacturers to produce more sustainable packaging, such as a tax on the production and import of plastic packaging.

Following the Budget, and the Government's Resource and Waste Strategy which was launched in December 2018, it is anticipated that there will be several consultations launched during the first quarter of 2019 to cover the introduction of a tax as well as the introduction of Deposit Return Schemes, Extended Producer Responsibility for packaging and a focus on waste crime.



Environmental Sustainability

By using CTPA's unique position to effect change at a pre-competitive level, there is the opportunity to present a balanced, conscientious, world-leading industry with regards to environmental sustainability.

Following approval from the CTPA Board at the end of 2017, CTPA commenced a strategic partnership with the Sustainable Development Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) Forum for the Future. It also held a strategic workshop at the offices of Teneo, CTPA's communication agency, in 2018 to focus on identifying the key environmental issues facing the industry and how CTPA can provide support to members.

CTPA's Environmental Sustainability Working Group (ESWG) has been instrumental in developing CTPA's Sustainability Strategy which was approved by the CTPA Board in December 2018. Preparations for a members' resource hub, stakeholder collaboration and a programme of work will form the basis of the Strategy's launch to members in the first half of 2019.

Whilst many CTPA member companies already have strategies in place to communicate their actions, targets and ambitions for making the cosmetics industry more sustainable, there are aspects, such as communication and stakeholder collaboration, where CTPA is in a unique position to help Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) as well as much larger organisations and act as a catalyst for change.



Plastic Microbeads, Microplastics and Polymers

Plastic microbeads (PMBs) and microplastics have remained an ongoing focus for the media, consumers and NGOs throughout 2018.

CTPA shares the concern over the significant and serious issue of plastic pollution in aquatic environments, which is why CTPA has been working with the UK cosmetics industry to remove plastic microbeads as far back as 2015 on a voluntary basis, despite the very minor contribution from cosmetic and personal care products to this issue.

CTPA also worked closely with the Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (Defra) during the development of the UK legislation banning plastic microbeads in rinse-off cosmetic products and welcomed the introduction of this science-based and proportionate legislation in 2018.

Throughout 2018, polymers have increasingly been brought into scope of the discussions. In January 2018, a REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals Regulation) restriction proposal was added to ECHA's Registry of Intentions concerning the use of intentionally added microplastic particles to consumer or professional use products of any kind. The extremely broad proposed scope of the restriction included synthetic water-insoluble polymers of less than 5mm in any dimension. Such a restriction would have a critical impact on the cosmetics industry with no guarantee of a positive effect on the marine environment.

CE's Task Force Microplastics conducted a membership survey to gather information to develop a comprehensive socio-economic impact assessment and a detailed dossier of information was submitted to ECHA in May 2018. CTPA met with REACH representatives from Defra throughout 2018 to explain the critical importance of the development of proportionate legislation which targets those ingredients which may reach the marine environment and contribute to marine litter. There is no scientific evidence of contribution to marine litter or harm to marine life from leave-on cosmetic products or other polymeric ingredients.

In January 2019, ECHA's dossier detailing its investigations into this topic and outlining the proposed REACH restriction was published. Following the publication of the dossier, CE and CTPA are deeply concerned about the unscientific nature and broad scope of the proposed definitions, the lack of environmental risk identified and the extent of the socio-economic impact of the proposed restriction, with no benefit to the marine environment. Advocacy work with stakeholders at the European level will continue as a matter of urgency.

In January 2018, CTPA responded to the Welsh Government's Consultation on plastic microbeads. CTPA submitted comments noting its support for the UK Government's legislation that bans the use of plastic microbeads in rinse-off cosmetic products and highlighting the successful voluntary action already taken by industry to remove plastic microbeads from these products.

In March 2018, CTPA presented to the UK Government's Hazardous Substances Advisory Committee (HSAC), which was commissioned to look at other sources of microbeads, including leave-on cosmetic products.

CTPA highlighted the lack of evidence that ingredients from leave-on cosmetic products cause harm, and also to place the possible contribution of solid plastic from leave-on cosmetic products into the broader context of the huge quantities of solid plastic reaching the marine environment from other sources.

In addition to being a member of the CE Task Force Microplastics, CTPA is also represented on the Global Science Plastics and Polymers Task Force (GSPPTF), comprising scientific and environmental experts from manufacturers, suppliers and associations across the world. The GSPPTF is working to further the scientific understanding of the environmental fate of ingredients, focussing on polymeric ingredients.

Cyclotetrasiloxane (D4), Cyclopentasiloxane (D5) and Cyclohexasiloxane (D6)

Cyclic siloxanes have a wide use in many cosmetic products including haircare, skincare, deodorants and make-up. They are indispensable ingredients and for many applications no suitable alternatives exist. Under the scope of REACH, cyclic siloxanes have been assessed for their potential environmental impact.

The proposed REACH Restriction, setting a maximum concentration of 0.1% for cyclotetrasiloxane (D4) and cyclopentasiloxane (D5) in wash-off cosmetic products, was published in January 2018. The Restriction will apply from 31 January 2020.

Throughout 2018, ECHA has been investigating whether to extend the Restriction on D4 and D5 wash-off cosmetic products to also include leave-on cosmetic products. Cyclohexasiloxane (D6) in both wash-off and leave-on cosmetic products is also included within the scope of this investigation.

A CE Consortium to defend D4 and D5, established in 2017, has been conducting studies and submitting data to ECHA throughout 2018 to contribute to ECHA's dossier under development.

The outcome of ECHA's investigation was published in January 2019, proposing the further restriction of D4, D5 and D6 in cosmetic products.

In addition, D4, D5 and D6 were added to ECHA's Candidate List of Substance of Very High Concern (SVHCs) in June 2018. The scope of inclusion is very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative (vPvB) and Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic (PBT) for all three substances. Formal identification of PBT and vPvB properties carries communication and risk management obligations within the supply chain.

In addition to the processes under REACH, D4 is included within the CMR 'Omnibus' Regulation to be added to Annex II of the CPR, due to its existing classification as a CMR 2 substance.

CITES

Throughout 2018, CTPA has continued to contribute to the objective of the Orchids Working Group, gathering information about the usage of orchid species in cosmetics and the associated supply chain. The Working Group has been established by the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora (CITES) Plants Committee to determine whether finished cosmetic products containing orchids listed in CITES Appendix II may be exempted from permit requirements.

CTPA has been raising awareness of CITES within membership during 2018. A webinar was hosted in April to explain CITES and its relevance to the cosmetics industry and CTPA regularly attends CITES Stakeholder User Group meetings to stay updated on new species proposals for CITES listing and key issues facing different sectors.

CTPA has been working with Defra to understand and raise awareness of the impact of Brexit on CITES obligations, including permit requirements. Following the UK's exit from the EU, movement of all species controlled under CITES between the UK and the EU will no longer take place freely. Import, export and re-export permits will be required.

International

As global horizons expand following the UK's exit from the EU, CTPA has been meeting with representatives from the UK Government's Department for International Trade (DIT) during 2018, to provide information on key trade barriers and challenges for the UK cosmetics industry.

CTPA is an active member of many expert networks which are monitoring activity and new developments in every region of the globe. For example, CTPA participates in the International Association Collaboration (IAC) annual meetings where associations from across the world share their experiences and work towards common approaches to shared issues. Additionally, CTPA leads the CE Task Force ASEAN, Task Force Israel and the Expert Team India. Through these contacts, and with the valuable help and expertise of CTPA's International Committee, members can be kept informed of developments across the world in a timely manner. CTPA's Olivia Santoni also attended the International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulation (ICCR) meeting in Japan in July 2018 as part of a CE delegation.



CE Active Association Members (Berlin, September 2018)



ICCR Meeting (Tokyo, July 2018)

EU Member States

In Germany, a new German Packaging Act came into force on 1 January 2019 and this law requires a company placing products on the German market to register and subsequently report its packaging data with both the new Central Packaging Register and a chosen recycling scheme. There is no minimum packaging threshold and the registration must be performed by the company itself rather than a third party. Enforcement actions against non-compliant entities include sanctions such as fines and a packaging distribution ban in Germany. CTPA has been liaising with the German Chamber of Commerce in the UK to obtain further information regarding the provisions of the new law.

In Poland, the new Cosmetic Act also came into force on 1 January 2019. New provisions in the legislation include language requirements for product labels and the Product Information File (PIF), a provision for the creation of a new system for reporting Serious Undesirable Effects (SUEs) and the entry into force of the Technical Document on Cosmetic Claims.

In 2018, CTPA was informed of the Danish Competent Authority's position that 'sensitive skin' claims cannot be made if any of the 26 declarable fragrance allergens are present in the cosmetic product irrespective of their function. According to Article 20 of the CPR, claims should be substantiated and comply with the Common Criteria for Claims. CTPA has been collaborating with CE on the creation of a position paper on the definition of 'sensitive skin'.

Australia

In 2018, the Australian National Industrial Chemicals Notification and Assessment Scheme (NICNAS) consulted on the draft Australian Industrial Chemicals Bill 2017 (General and Transitional Rules). Currently, the proposed new requirements under the Industrial Chemicals Rules (General and Transitional Rules) and the Categorisation Guidelines, which provide a new proposed regulatory framework for raw materials, are unique to Australia and are not in alignment with international approaches and risk management decisions. Accord, the Australian trade association, and CTPA have submitted comments on the proposed new requirements.

China

Further progress was made on China's cosmetic regulatory framework reform throughout 2018 and CTPA met with representatives from the Chinese Government on several occasions throughout the year to discuss the Certificate of Free Sale (CFS), the ongoing Chinese regulatory reform and to explain the regulatory framework for cosmetics in the EU.

Regarding the CFS, CTPA had the opportunity to host an official from the China Food and Drug Administration (CFDA) in 2018. The CFS issued by DIT does not bear a stamp, and companies have previously faced challenges with the CFS format when exporting products to China. Following the meeting between CTPA, the CFDA and DIT, a new CFS template was issued at the end of 2018 which contains an electronic signature and a QR code, allowing immediate electronic verification of the CFS by the Chinese Authorities. A trial of the new template will take place by the Chinese Authorities in 2019.

In 2018, the CFDA was formulated into a new Agency, the National Medical Product Administration (NMPA). In December 2018, CTPA met with the Cosmetics Unit representatives from the new NMPA in Brussels, which provided the opportunity for CTPA to discuss the ongoing cosmetics legislation reforms in China.

The Chinese authorities also published the second draft of a new primary law, the Cosmetic Supervision and Administration Regulation (CSAR), which will replace the current Cosmetics Hygiene Management Rules (CHMR). The draft text provides increased alignment with international cosmetics legislation and facilitates industry development and innovation in China. A key proposed amendment is the adoption of a faster regulatory process allowing new ingredients to be used for formulations destined for the Chinese market. CTPA has submitted comments on the proposed draft through CE's Task Force China.

As part of the preparations for the implementation of the new CSAR legislation, a trial took place in the Shanghai Pudong region of China for the past few years. For this trial, the Chinese State Council has suspended the previous CHMR legislation in order to trial an in-market system for imported non-special purpose cosmetics and introduced a notification process and a local 'Responsible Person'. In 2018, Notice No. 88 was published by the authorities, extending this notification approach to the whole of China.

Following the publication of this Notice, non-special use cosmetic products are required to be notified (also referred to as filed or recorded), prior to entering the Chinese market. This process replaces the registration process for non-special use cosmetics. Unfortunately, despite many different approaches by the cosmetics industry, CE and regulatory authorities in Europe, animal testing is still required for notification.

Regarding Cross Border E-commerce (CBEC), in 2018 the Chinese State Council extended the scope and duration of the CBEC until the end of 2019. This is an alternative route for placing cosmetic products on the Chinese market without the requirement for a regular

licensing permit because products sold through CBEC are classified as personal care products. Hygiene Permits are not required for products sold through such channels and therefore animal testing is not required for placing these products on the market.

A pilot project with a focus on eliminating animal testing has been launched between Cruelty Free International (CFI) and the Shanghai Competent Authorities for cosmetic products. The pilot offers the guarantee that no animal testing will be performed (without company permission) on cosmetic products placed on the market or made available in the Shanghai area. The pilot will be based on the existing animal testing exemption for locally manufactured non-special use cosmetics and so companies undergoing the process will be required to manufacture locally.

The pilot is expected to be expanded to the provinces of Hangzhou and Beijing.

Israel

In 2018, the Israeli Authorities notified an amendment to the Pharmacist Regulations (Cosmetics 5778-2018) to the World Trade Organisation (WTO). The Amendment moves towards alignment with the EU regulatory system including a post-market system, the introduction of a local Responsible Person and a local PIF.

The proposed draft required Good Manufacturing Processes (GMP) Certificates to be approved by the competent authority of the country of origin and proposed that the PIF may be inspected by the authorities at any point to ensure safety of the products placed on the market. Progress on the regulatory reform is currently slow and CTPA is monitoring developments on this topic.

India

In 2018, the Indian Beauty and Hygiene Association (IBHA), CE, CTPA and the USA Personal Care Products Council (PCPC) attended a workshop with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and the Indian Authorities in New Delhi. At the workshop, challenges faced by industry when placing cosmetic products on the Indian market were discussed, along with international best practice principles. CTPA delivered a presentation on standards and in-market control.

Also in 2018, as part of the Indian regulatory reform, the Indian Department of Health and Family Welfare (Ministry of Health and Family Welfare) published the draft 'Cosmetics Rules 2018' text for consultation. This introduced a significant increase for product registration fees. Comments have been submitted to the Indian Government by CE and CTPA.

In 2018, the Indian National Biodiversity Authority (NBA) announced a period of 100 days within which businesses may obtain approval to access or utilise biological resources within the scope of India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). This was to allow any non-compliances to be corrected. The Indian Government has issued fewer Internationally Recognised Certificates of Compliance under the Nagoya Protocol than anticipated and this is believed to be largely owing to a lack of awareness of the provisions of the Act.

As India is a Party to the Nagoya Protocol, as well as the need for compliance with local legislation, companies whose activities are within scope of the EU Access & Benefits Sharing (ABS) Regulation must also ensure due diligence and submit a due diligence declaration within the EU.

Indonesia

In 2014, the Indonesian President adopted the Halal Law 33/2014, which requires mandatory labelling and certification for cosmetic products sold, imported, distributed or used in Indonesia which make 'Halal' claims. Implementation is expected in October 2019 with a five year implementation period. The secondary laws, implementation decrees and guidelines necessary for the law's implementation and to provide further clarity to industry were still awaited by the end of 2018. CTPA is monitoring this topic through CE's Task Force ASEAN, which CTPA leads.

Further developments have taken place regarding the ongoing activity on hair colorants in Indonesia. In 2018, Badan Pengawas Obat dan Makanan (BPOM), the Indonesian competent authority for cosmetics, published a Circular prohibiting the use of 30 hair colorant ingredients. These substances are frequently safely used in the EU and other international markets. The authorities subsequently agreed the use of these ingredients provided that any side-effects, linked to the use of the substances, are reported to the BPOM every three months.

Middle East and North Africa (MENA)

In Dubai, the Montaji online clearance system for cosmetic shipments imported through Dubai ports came into effect in 2018. This system allows companies to clear customs online. The Montaji platform also shows the applicable fees for registering cosmetic products.

The Egyptian cosmetics regulatory reform has been ongoing throughout 2018, to recast the Regulation and to re-arrange the administrative structure managing the cosmetics sector. A fast track registration process was introduced in May 2018, which has presented some initial challenges in the finalisation of product registrations for the Egyptian market. Letters have been sent by CE and PCPC and this issue has been raised at the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) meetings with the Egyptian Authorities.

The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Standardisation Organisation (GSO) consulted on an update (GSO 1943/2018) to Standard GSO 1943/2016. The new text includes a dynamic link between the ingredient Annexes in the GSO legislation with the EU CPR and a cosmetic definition which has greater alignment with the EU cosmetic definition. At the end of the year, the final draft was still awaited.

The registration and export of haircare, skincare and hygiene products to Iran has not been permitted since March 2018. Later in 2018, sanctions were also imposed due to the non-ratification of the US nuclear agreement.

In 2018, the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organisation (SASO) had planned to introduce the 'Technical Regulation for Degradable Plastic Products', placing oxo-biodegradation requirements on certain plastics for all imports to Saudi Arabia. Following discussions between SASO and global cosmetics industry representatives

on environmental protection concerns, enforcement of the text on all remaining phases of the legislation has been postponed to allow for further studies to take place. A decision on the way forward is expected during 2019.

In 2018, the Turkish Medicines and Medical Devices Agency (TMMDA) published an online notice requesting that cosmetic companies upload Cosmetic Products Safety Reports (CPSRs) on the Turkish portal when notifying imported cosmetic products. Previously, in alignment with the EU requirement, CPSRs were only required to be available upon inspection for audit purposes.

Following active engagement between CE's IPG MENA and the UAE Authorities, cosmetic products have been exempted from the proposed requirement to include the Emirates Conformity Assessment Scheme (ECAS) Conformity Mark on cosmetic product labelling within the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Cosmetic products certified under the approved regulation of the Emirates Authority for Standardisation and Metrology (ESMA) are therefore no longer required to bear the ECAS Mark.

Russia

In May 2018, updated requirements for the toxicological evaluation of cosmetic products were issued in Russia. Following work by CE's Expert Team Customs Union, on which CTPA is represented, tests on animals for finished products are no longer mandatory in the Eurasian Customs Union for specific categories of cosmetic products.

USA

In August 2018, a new requirement was issued in California for companies to provide 'clear and reasonable' warnings under Proposition 65 on products sold online, through catalogues and in shops. A new warning symbol, the name of the chemical concerned and the URL for the new Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Proposition 65 warning website are required.

Also in California, the 'California Cruelty-Free Cosmetics Act' was passed in 2018. The law will ban, from January 2020, the sale of any cosmetic products that have been developed or manufactured using animal testing. The text will exempt products and ingredients tested to comply with foreign regulatory requirements for cosmetics.

In Hawaii, the 'Hawaii Bill 2571', intended to protect Hawaiian coral reefs was passed in May 2018. The Bill bans the sale of sunscreens containing the UV filters oxybenzone and octinoxate from January 2021.

On 1 June 2018, the US administration notified a 20% tariff on steel and aluminium coming from the EU. Following this announcement, the EU Commission enacted measures on the importation of certain categories of cosmetic products from the US. CTPA and CE have been fully engaged on this topic at the EU and UK level. CTPA has been in frequent contact with the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and DIT to advocate the importance of the cosmetics sector and to have the cosmetic entries removed from the EU retaliation lists. As a result of this activity, lipsticks, lip products and some fragrance raw materials were removed from the first priority list.



Events in 2018

Cosmetics Masterclass

These free to attend members-only Cosmetic Masterclasses provide an intensive overview of the pertinent EU legislative requirements for cosmetic products, as well as giving members the opportunity to discuss specific issues they are facing in their everyday jobs.



l-r
Erika Bonnegrace; Amanda Isom; Caroline Rainsford; Francesca Rapolla

During 2018, CTPA technical, scientific and regulatory staff ran six Cosmetic Masterclasses for members where attendees included representatives from manufacturers, brand owners, sub-contractors and retailers. Attendance at each workshop is limited to small numbers of people so that information about CTPA and key elements of the CPR can be presented in a more personal and informal way.

"I thoroughly enjoyed the Masterclass. I learned a lot and found it to be a really positive learning experience. Your staff made the experience very enjoyable."

Graduate Toxicologist, Global Regulatory Affairs

"The content, delivery and format was excellent and underlines how useful the CTPA will be to our own compliance efforts in future."

Director of Regulatory Affairs

"The Masterclass was an in-depth course which gave me a full overview and understanding of the Cosmetic Regulation in the EU and International markets and what I need to know to market a product."

Regulatory Technologist

Cosmetovigilance Workshop

CTPA held a workshop on 17 January 2018 for Cosmetovigilance, with the focus on the Causality Assessment. The workshop was kindly hosted by Estée Lauder and chaired by Dr Emma Meredith, then Director of Science at CTPA.

The workshop aimed to help delegates understand the principles of Cosmetovigilance; the legal obligations under the CPR and the key roles involved.

Industry guidelines and reporting forms for Serious Undesirable Effects (SUEs) were highlighted as well as tips for engaging with the consumer to obtain as much vital information as possible such as identifying key trigger words that could indicate an Undesirable Effect (UE) or an SUE.

Delegates were taken through the process of the Causality Assessment from initial receipt of customer complaints with the two options for performing a Causality Assessment being illustrated: via a decision tree or a decision table. An example of how Cosmetovigilance data can identify a problem with a product was presented to the delegates before they were challenged to work through a thought-provoking example.

Key definitions and the importance of working with customer care teams were illustrated, from recording customer complaints, how to distinguish between reactions and the useful data that can be gathered about a product in addition to a discussion about when such adverse reactions are reported directly to the media.

There were a series of practical examples of the Causality Assessment involving several different types of consumer complaints and reported reactions, with each example being taken through the decision tree and decision table options for the Causality Assessment process. The event concluded with a number of Causality Assessment case studies, identifying whether the reported adverse event was a UE or a SUE, together with feedback before a Q&A session.

The event was extremely well received with delegates commenting that the workshop clearly explained the principles of Cosmetovigilance and helped them to feel confident in carrying out a Causality Assessment. Owing to the high demand for attendance at the workshop, the CTPA Cosmetovigilance Working Group took the learnings from the day and has compiled an interactive webinar (see Webinars).

EU Exit Seminar

CTPA hosted a successful members-only 'Brexit' seminar on 26 March 2018. The event, which took place at the Royal Society of Chemistry in London, was the opportunity for members to hear EU Exit insights tailored to the cosmetics industry.

CTPA's **Dr Chris Flower** & **Olivia Santoni**



Expert Panel



l-r
Graham McMillan, Teneo;
Emma Trogen, Cosmetics Europe; **Nick Dixon**, British Association for Chemical Specialities (BACS); **Max Costantini**, CTPA Chairman



Expert speakers provided detailed observations on the current complexity of the political landscape, at both UK and EU level, and provided assessments of the expected impact of the EU Exit on the UK cosmetics industry now and post-exit with the aim of helping industry plan successfully for the new UK landscape.

CTPA's Board Chairman, Max Costantini, chaired the seminar and opened the event which started with a discussion on the complexity of the EU Exit landscape.

With the EU Customs Union ensuring that goods moving within the EU do not face tariffs and the Single Market removing non-tariff barriers, the impact of the UK as a 'third country' outside of those agreements was assessed. The speakers then considered the risk of a customs cliff-edge where, on day one of the Exit, UK authorities will need to perform new functions and receive/inspect significantly increased volumes of goods arriving or face disruption at borders. Creating 'smart borders' adopting international standards and best practices as well as new technologies to lower the border frictions will become essential to secure the movement of goods.

The session 'Cosmetic Industry Planning for Success' gave the opportunity to start tackling industry specifics, with concrete insights into establishing contingency planning for companies' complex supply chains as well as how to tackle the upcoming regulatory challenges. Although a transition period has been agreed by the EU as part of the Withdrawal Agreement, companies still need to have a no-deal contingency plan to ensure that business can continue as usual. Attendees were provided with tools for decision-making when assessing the impact of the Exit on their business and supply chains, examples included the location of the Responsible Person, REACH registrants, and safety assessors.

The session, 'Impact of the UK Cosmetics Industry Now and Post-EU Exit', was the opportunity to reinforce CTPA's crucial role as the voice of the British cosmetics industry in the new political landscape. The session finished with a short video highlighting the difference the cosmetic industry's products make to the wellbeing and self-esteem of all individuals but especially those facing the appearance-related side-effects of cancer treatment.

Claims Seminar - 'What You Should Know Before Marketing and Advertising'



Francesca Rapolla, CTPA



Niamh McGuinness, Clearcast



Guy Parker, ASA



Joyce Ryan, Joyce Ryan Consultancy



Ramaa Chipalkatti, Global Data

On 11 December, CTPA held a one-day seminar on cosmetic claims 'What you should know before marketing and advertising cosmetics'. The event, that took place at the Royal College of Physicians in London, was open to member and non-member companies and was attended by over 180 people. The seminar provided delegates with the latest regulatory updates on claims (borderline, 'free from', 'natural', 'organic', 'not tested on animals', 'vegan', 'Halal'), and also on online and TV advertising. The day also brought the claim substantiation journey to life with a practical case study, whilst the debate addressed some key topics for future innovations and claims opportunities.

The event was very productive and valuable, and triggered discussions on a wide variety of claims topics. Key considerations being to improve consumers' understanding of the important role of preservatives; to provide clarity around the animal testing bans; work towards better understanding of certain 'free from' claims and the interpretation in different EU Member States; to improve understanding of generally approved claims for advertising; and ensure clarity around emerging innovative trends.

CTPA collaborated with all relevant stakeholders to ensure members were up-to-date with all the key topics on claims. Key stakeholders included Cosmetics Europe, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA), Clearcast and representatives from the industry who also participated in the event to share their expertise. CTPA will continue to keep members updated on claims and will follow-up on key actions from the seminar.



Stewart Long, Cutest



Olivia Santoni, CTPA



Dr Chris Jones, MHRA



I-r Dr Chris Jones, MHRA; Chris Gummer, Clearcast; Dr Chris Flower; Guy Parker, ASA; Dr Jack Ferguson, Skinovation



Delegates fill the room



Dr Chris and Rita Flower



CTPA Staff

A Fond Farewell

CTPA said a sad, but fond farewell to Dr Chris Flower who retired at the end of 2018 after 22 years of service; the last 15 of those as Director-General.

With a deep understanding of the many technical and scientific issues, and the potential ramifications of political intervention, Chris successfully steered CTPA through many UK and EU changes and was instrumental in bringing colleagues from around the world together on common issues.

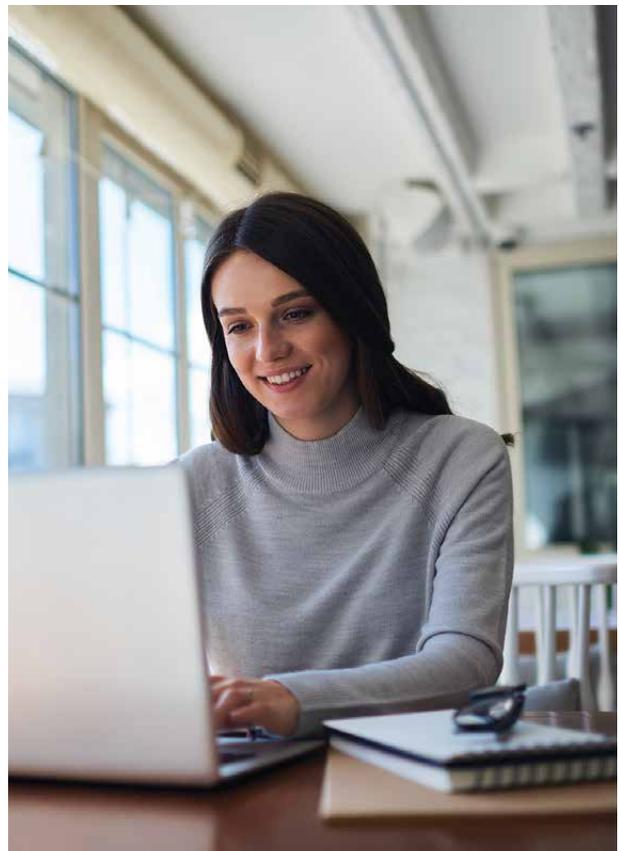
A reception was held in December, attended by many past and present industry colleagues, associates and friends where Chris was presented with a special painting on behalf of the CTPA Board and a book of messages and memories.

Webinars

CTPA ran a succession of well-attended webinars throughout 2018. All members may purchase individual access to archived webinars by contacting CTPA.

For all archived webinars, questions and answer sessions are not provided and are only available during the live webinar.

Topic	Date webinar aired
Customer Care – Using CTPA Consumer Communications	6 March 2018
Microplastics ECHA Call for Evidence	3 April 2018
CITES	11 April 2018
CTPA Cosmetovigilance Training - Causality Assessment	26 June 2018 and 9 November 2018





A Sustainable Future

6

By Dr Emma Meredith, Director-General, CTPA



We have a word in Welsh, **Hiraeth**, which means a kind of longing, wistful nostalgia for the way things once were. It's often used to describe a place to which we cannot return. Right now, it feels like 'certainty' could be that place – and we're moving ever further away from it.

I took the helm as Director-General of CTPA following in the footsteps of Dr Chris Flower after his retirement in December 2018. I count myself particularly fortunate to have worked with Chris for over fifteen years and have learnt so much from his example. Chris is rightly held in high regard by his colleagues and across the whole industry, worldwide, having led the Association to be the authoritative public voice of the UK cosmetics industry.

Even while writing, the date the UK is due to leave the EU has changed, but the political uncertainty remains. As things stand, British industry will have to carve out a new future as a 'third country' that is no longer a member of the EU, and unlikely to be directly part of its legislative framework.



We are not alone in this political, economic and social uncertainty. The global picture doesn't instil confidence either. Fracturing diplomatic relationships between major countries like the US and China are slowing down the global economy and, as industry learned only too well after the 2008 financial crisis, when the US sneezes, the rest of the world catches a cold. It's perhaps no wonder economists are predicting a recession in the US towards the end of 2019, which could have a ripple effect around the world, including in an already challenged UK that is hoping to secure future trade deals with important international markets.

Amidst this uncertain context, the day job in our own industry is becoming ever more unpredictable, with changes and challenges coming thick and fast. Global connectivity means our issues have no borders, while social media saturation and the rise of instant messaging have fuelled a new wave of consumer and shareholder activism that puts reputation at constant risk. In a matter of months, plastic microbeads (PMBs) can travel from niche issue, into mainstream public consciousness, and even into new regulation. When everyone can be an 'expert', it's harder than ever to build trust based on scientific truth, or to know where the next challenge will come from.

Challenges are inevitable and trade associations have a key role in tackling them.

CTPA is well-equipped for these challenges; and in this climate of uncertainty there's one thing I am absolutely sure of, we succeed when we speak with one voice. Take the unprecedented challenge of PMBs; working in close partnership with members on the proposed ban we were able to secure meaningful change, to the definition of plastic based on science, without potentially unintended damaging consequences for industry, or the planet.

Unity enables us to be agile. It is how we'll continue to keep pace with the change we see around us. Consequently, this is the challenge I have set CTPA – and myself as the new Director-General: we must respond swiftly, as one, to regulatory threats; create confident, cross-industry media rebuttals in real-time; and break new ground together on the issues that matter most for our people, and our planet.

PMBs in perspective

Plastic pollution has become the defining environmental issue of our age, and appropriate and effective action is needed. Plastic disposal affects all industries and their consumers. While the evidence shows that cosmetic and personal care products account for a tiny fraction of marine plastic pollution, the cosmetics industry took meaningful action grounded in scientific evidence where we felt that we could change for the better. CTPA fully supports the UK Government's legislation that bans the use of plastic microbeads in rinse-off cosmetic products. The ban is based on sound science and prohibits the use of those ingredients where they may reach the marine environment. CTPA worked closely with the Government departments to ensure the definitions of PMBs used were scientifically robust and we will continue to do so. We responded swiftly, strongly, and with sound science. We are better together.

Setting out the case for science

Just a few years ago CTPA was not well-known for its political engagement on behalf of its members. Today, we are transformed. We have worked hard to build strong relationships with policymakers and become the respected voice of the industry. We are an active advocate for our members, helping to navigate political instability and historic legislative change by speaking with one strong and unified voice.

We continue to advise members on the implications of the UK's Exit from the EU, supporting their 'no deal' preparations. We engage extensively with all Government departments responsible for Brexit on the future of UK cosmetics legislation, especially the Department for Business, Energy & Industrial Strategy (BEIS) and the Office for Product Safety & Standards (OPSS) to ensure the UK legislative framework for cosmetic products after we leave the EU continues to be robust on safety and based on scientific principles. The UK has a strong reputation for risk-based legislation, and for advocating that view at EU level. I am very pleased to report that the competent authority for cosmetics has reassured CTPA that this approach is set to continue as the UK prepares to leave the EU.

As members know, for chemicals legislation, UK REACH, the position is different. Whilst the UK cosmetics industry supports robust and rigorous UK chemicals legislation and is supportive of the way new chemicals are to be regulated, we have voiced concerns at the highest levels of Government over the lack of consideration being given to the inadequate wording relating to 'grandfathering' of existing approved registrations at EU level. In particular, data might not be available to downstream users who had paid for and signed contractual agreements with consortia specifically in respect of EU REACH. Even if the data could be acquired, this would almost certainly incur legal fees and duplication of costs and resource. If new data had to be provided

(even with a two-year window) then this would be extremely costly and time-consuming in order to secure UK registration of certain chemicals already on the EU market.

CTPA has taken this up at the highest political level with the Environment Minister, the Prime Minister's adviser on the environment, Chair of the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (EFRA) Select Committee, senior Defra and BEIS officials and interested Peers. CTPA also co-signed an open letter to the Minister from the downstream user sectors covered by the Alliance of Chemical Associations (ACA). We secured some changes to the UK REACH Statutory Instrument, as well as a pledge from the Minister to revisit the Statutory Instrument if it has to be enacted in the event of no deal and proves not to be fit for purpose. CTPA has also forged valuable relationships with policymakers who share our concerns and are prepared to advocate for industry in the future.

We know that there are further challenges ahead in Europe, even after we leave the EU, and we must continue to face them together. A key example of this is the current proposed restriction on microplastics from the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). ECHA has not based its proposals for microplastics on the weight of scientific evidence or sound science. This therefore has the potential to disproportionately affect our industry without providing any measurable benefit to the marine environment. If taken forward, the ECHA proposal could result in less effective products and drastically reduced choice for consumers but with no apparent advantage to our waterways. Whether inside or outside the EU, CTPA will continue to work closely with our colleagues at Cosmetics Europe, lending our scientific and regulatory expertise to help advocate for legislation that is grounded in robust scientific evidence rather than greenwashing.

The UK Government's 2018 budget announced a planned tax on plastic packaging. The Waste and Resources Strategy contained policy announcements with major ramifications for industry, including making producers of waste responsible for the full net cost of recycling it. In responding to the various consultations, we will build on our existing relationships and aim to be quick-footed to navigate an ever-changing political landscape. We will seek out opportunity where there seems only challenge.

Cutting new ground for the conscious consumer

Our industry is world renowned for innovation, responding rapidly to changing consumer needs and expectations. As the voice of the British cosmetics industry, our task is not solely to respond to the policy or media needs of the day. We must work as one to answer consumers' broader concerns; those that are fundamental to our industry's reputation and ability to operate.

This is particularly the case for the new generation of conscious consumers. They care deeply about the world around them – and the role our industry and its products play in affecting, and protecting, its future. They buy differently and they expect more of the companies from which they buy. They seek out brands with a social purpose and they want to work for companies whose beliefs and values really chime with their own.

Companies are adapting fast to the needs of the conscious consumer and so must CTPA. That is why in our April 2019 Newsletter I was proud to announce a cross-industry sustainability strategy: 'Driving Towards a Net Positive Cosmetics Industry'. The Strategy acknowledges that the world is changing at an unprecedented rate. Global challenges such as population growth, climate change and resource scarcity require businesses, governments and individuals to respond urgently and change the way we work and live.



“Forum is excited to be working with the CTPA. By acting as a catalyst for systemic change at a pre-competitive level, in areas where CTPA can uniquely make a difference, spotting emerging issues and enabling its members to

respond positively to the challenges of sustainable development, the goal is to ensure the cosmetics industry is a force for good in a sustainable world.”

Dr Sally Uren, OBE, Chief Executive, Forum for the Future

Representing the UK cosmetics and personal care industry, CTPA is in a unique position to effect change at a pre-competitive level. Building on the great work members are doing individually on sustainability, the Association can bring members together to share best practice and drive system-wide change, and so represent a balanced, conscientious, world-leading industry. Working with Sustainable Development NGO, Forum for the Future, and Teneo, CTPA's communication specialists, over the next five years we want to:

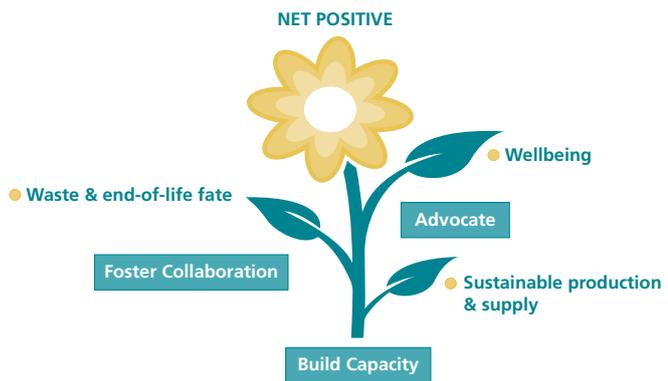
1. Reduce the environmental impact of our production and supply chain.
2. Reduce avoidable waste, including plastic and other waste from products, ensuring that the impact of materials entering the environment is minimised.
3. Improve personal, social and health outcomes across the value chain (Wellbeing) – from workers in the supply chain to the end users of cosmetics products.

CTPA will keep members updated on the Strategy's progress over the coming months.

Driving towards a Net Positive cosmetics industry

Making the personal care industry a force for good by putting more back into society and the environment than is taken out.

■ Enablers ● Impact Goals



“Tackling sustainability and not just reducing environmental harm but seeking to be ‘net positive’ in the long-term is a significant mission for the industry. Working with an expert and independent charity like Forum for the Future is vital so that the industry can learn from experts in the broader field of sustainability, hear what others are doing and be challenged on our own performance. The goal of net positive contribution and the agreement of a sustainability strategy for CTPA is an important start to this vital work.”

Graham McMillan,
Principal, Teneo

“It’s been a pleasure and a privilege to have been part of the CTPA. Our industry has never needed a strong and credible association more than now, so all power to the Association under Emma Meredith’s leadership.”

James Barnes, General Counsel,
People & Skills, Unilever plc

Staying a step ahead

CTPA is already the authoritative voice of the industry but we must challenge ourselves to go further – and be even more responsive to the pace of change. Even as we deal with the unpredictable day job, we must keep one eye on the future. What will the next microplastics be? How will we respond with confidence? To set ourselves up to succeed, we’re changing the way we manage issues, increasingly scanning the horizon to get ahead of pain-points.

However, CTPA can only stay a step ahead when it can stay in step with its members. Our mission is to be the credible authority for a vibrant and responsible UK industry, trusted to act responsibly for the consumer. To achieve this, we must understand, innately, the needs of our members and tailor the services we offer to deliver an agile, expert service to all. As such, my strategy as the new Director-General of CTPA has four key pillars, each built around members’ needs to keep us a step ahead:

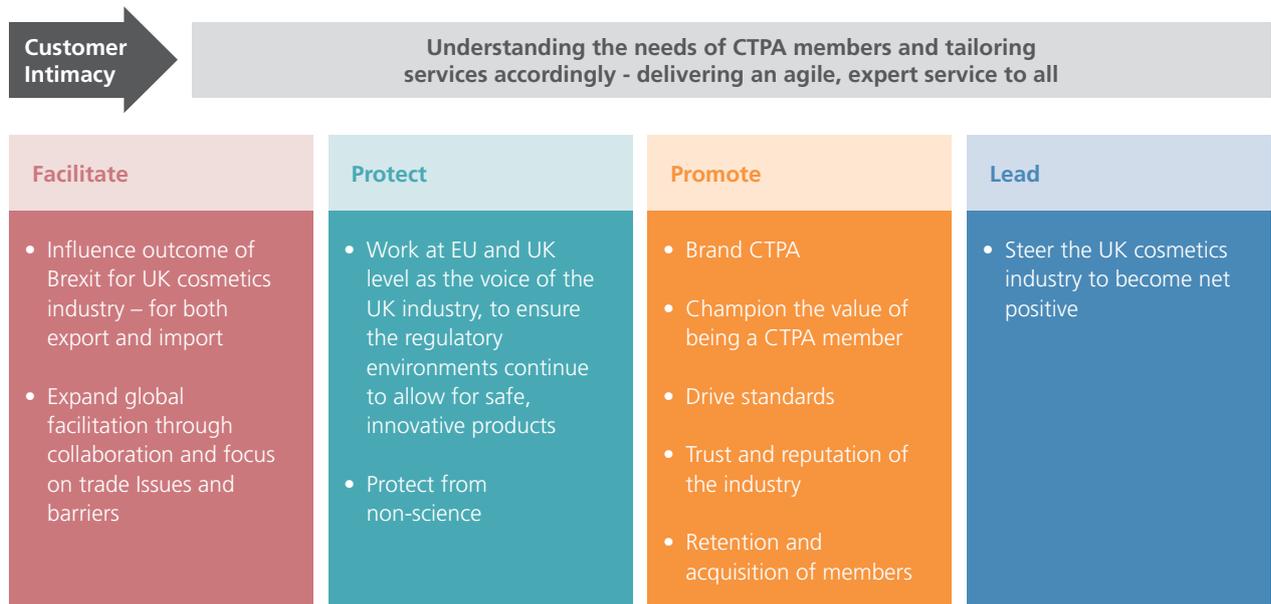
- **Facilitate** - influence the outcome of Brexit for the UK cosmetics industry, for both export and import, and expand global facilitation through collaboration and focus on trade issues and barriers
- **Protect** - work at EU and UK level as the voice of the UK industry to ensure the regulatory environments protect from ‘non-science’ and continue to allow for safe, innovative products
- **Promote** – promote ‘brand CTPA’, driving standards to build trust and reputation for industry and improve the value of membership
- **Lead** – steer the UK cosmetics industry to become net positive

CTPA Mission:

To be the credible authority for a vibrant and responsible UK industry, trusted to act responsibly for the consumer



CTPA The voice of the British cosmetics industry



The challenges facing the cosmetics industry are diverse, and impact locally and globally. Despite these challenges and uncertainties, I am very positive about the future of our industry. CTPA, in working for its members, will continue to build on its well-earned reputation to face these challenges on a world stage. I am confident we can weather this current storm together and come out the other side of it stronger. Our industry has shown, time and again, how creative, adaptive and resilient it can be meeting consumers’ needs and expectations. If we can thrive during economic recession, political turmoil and unfounded challenges to our products’ safety fuelled by fake news; and if we can make ourselves heard in the corridors of power, then we’ve got this.

Never mind Hiraeth, we’re ready for the future!



Amazing Science, Applied Daily

The CTPA's consumer website www.thefactsabout.co.uk aims to provide factual advice about the safety of cosmetic and personal care products and the strict laws that govern their manufacture, sale or supply. Also on the site are best tips (such as using hair colorants and applying sunscreen) and information on the science behind the products we use and enjoy daily, both personally and in a professional setting. There are also sections on allergy and ingredient labelling, plus a helpful section called 'What's in my cosmetic?'.



Sort out which are myths or scares and put what you read in to perspective.

CTPA aims to provide balanced facts about the safety of cosmetics and toiletries.

"thefactsabout is our go-to website for trusted, expert knowledge on all cosmetic-related questions such as when responding to information requests from media, retailers and consumers, plus it's a brilliant educational resource for our own P&G employees."

Kathy Rogerson, Scientific and Sustainability Communications, Northern Europe, Procter & Gamble

CATIE is the CTPA educational portal of free resources for schools and colleges. The site has three main areas:

- Teachers' zone** Curriculum info and supporting materials for each activity in the Learning zone.
- Learning zone** Science, Design & Technology and Citizenship activities for a range of age groups.
- Careers zone** Information about people who work in the cosmetics industry and the jobs they do.



Supporting Education in Cosmetic Science

The University of the Arts London (UAL) MSc course in Cosmetic Science is an applied science course situated in the Fashion Business School. The course is an integrated MSc, with a BSc exit point, and an optional placement year in industry in the third year of the course. CTPA provides annual financial support to the course as well as bursaries to encourage high standards amongst the students and continuous improvement in results. On 28 January 2019, Amanda Isom, CTPA's Compliance Manager, attended a Science Programme Meeting at the London College of Fashion, UAL, to present the 2017/18 academic year student awards on behalf of CTPA.

Back row, l-r: Natasha Csonge, Gabriela Daniels (Programme Director), Amber Duke-Cohen, Cherie Macmillan, Diogo Baltazar (Course Leader), Anastasia Hall, Professor Danka Tamburic. Front row, l-r: Amanda Isom (CTPA), Kieu Nga Nguyen, Maria Cavestany, Rita Da Silva.



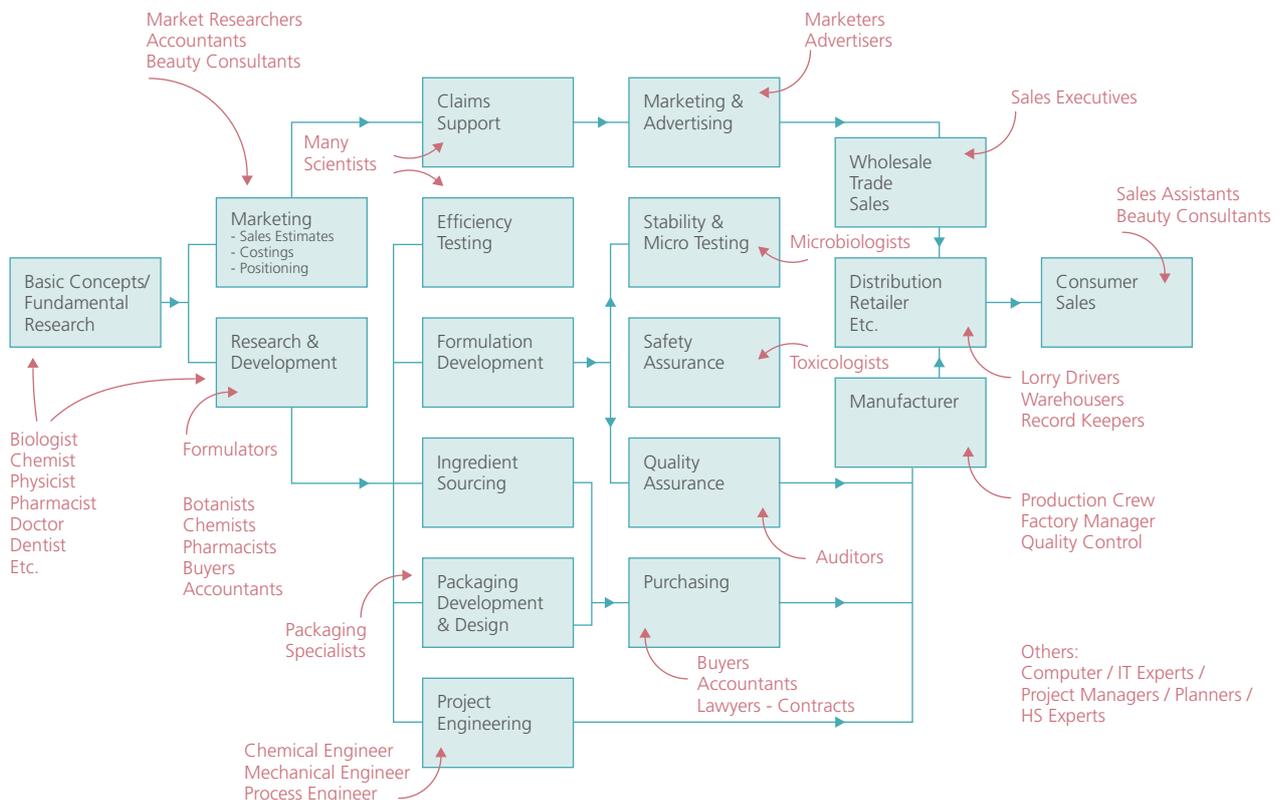
Skills Review

The CTPA, alongside Cosmetic Executive Women UK, the Society of Cosmetic Scientists and the London College of Beauty Therapy, is taking part in a project to understand the education and skills pathways into the cosmetics industry, with a focus on those in technical and scientific jobs. The project is being run by Cosmetics Cluster UK, part of CATCH YCF which is an industry-led partnership supporting the process, energy, engineering and renewable industries in Yorkshire and Humber. A key outcome of the project is to build awareness of the UK's fourth biggest and strongly growing industrial sector and the value of careers within the cosmetics industry. Collectively, we will produce a White Paper to share with employers, education providers, Government and partners to help identify gaps and opportunities in training and skills' provision.

Principle aims of the project include:

- building awareness of the cosmetics industry and the science behind it with educators;
- defining skills gaps;
- developing a national curriculum fit for the industry's needs;
- producing careers pathways for schools, colleges and training providers; and
- demonstrating increased employability in the industry across manufacturing, product development, R&D, support services and beauty services.

This illustrates a cosmetic product lifecycle and the many people typically involved in the various stages:





8

Look Good Feel Better

Celebrating 25 Years of Helping People Face Cancer with Confidence

Look Good Feel Better (LGFB) would like to thank their loyal partners and supporters without whom the achievements over the last 25 years would not have been possible.

Did you know...

170,000 people living with cancer have received support



LGFB supports men too. A dedicated programme including skin fitness workshops, video tutorials and a manual are available, designed specifically for men.

Over 2,600 dedicated volunteers make the **1,700** annual workshops possible

Warpaint4life won the 2015 Marketing Campaign of the Year at the Third Sector Awards



LGFB runs programmes from Inverness to Jersey



FEEL BETTER WEEK
3-9 JUNE

Feel Better Week is the biggest week in the charity's fundraising calendar

Over **350,000** products are donated every year by generous brand supporters for beneficiaries' gift bags

Why it's important...

In a climate where over 1,000 people are diagnosed with cancer every day in the UK and 78% of people with cancer report having unmet emotional needs Cancer Research UK (CRUK), LGFB remains the only charity dedicated to supporting people with the visible side-effects of cancer treatment. LGFB knows it makes a difference to peoples' lives, hear what beneficiaries say...

"Cancer treatment stole my identity. Look Good Feel Better helped me rediscover the person I was before cancer – strong, confident and ready to face the world again"

Female LGFB Beneficiary

"The advice was relevant, practical and very professionally delivered. My skin has suffered a lot since the chemo and so has my confidence. I felt like the man I used to be and it was great fun too!"

Male LGFB Beneficiary

How you can help

Shout out! Post and share on social media, help LGFB make everyone aware.

Donate products 350,000 items are currently needed to run our annual programme.

Donate money Via the website www.lgfb.co.uk or donate £5 by texting LOOKGOOD to 70085

Raise funds At home or at work. It's fun and it's good for you!

Volunteer Spread the word. From make-up artists to barbers, support is always needed.

If you would like to get involved, please get in touch info@lgfb.co.uk

**look good
feel better** | CELEBRATING **25** YEARS

1994
1st workshop launched.
Royal Free Hospital,
London.



1997
10th workshop
launched.
1,200
beneficiaries
supported.

1999
15th workshop
launched.
2,000
beneficiaries
supported.



2001
**Teens and
Young Adults
service
introduced.**

2003
30th workshop location
launched. **4,000**
beneficiaries supported.
More than **600**
volunteers supporting
the programme.

2006
40th workshop
launched.
5,000
beneficiaries
supported.

2009
55th workshop launched.
9,500 beneficiaries
supported. More than
1,200 volunteers
supporting the
programme.

2012
60th workshop
launched.
12,000
beneficiaries
supported.



2015
80th workshop
launched.
14,500
beneficiaries
supported.



2018
130th workshop launched.
20,000 beneficiaries
supported. Men's services
researched and launched
with **Manual for Men,**
online tutorials and
Skin Fitness sessions



Cosmetics Industry in Figures

9

“2018 was another tough year for the toiletries and cosmetics industry. Whilst there are always pockets of success, like prestige male fragrance and some skincare sectors, it was a gloomy year where once again we saw below inflation price rises and flat (and declining in some cases) volumes.

“The industry lost over £124 million and nearly 35 million units. But why?”

Tim Nancholas

Strategic Insight Director – Health & Beauty,
Kantar, April 2019

CTPA GB Market Report 2018

“A simple question with complex answers – retail factors certainly were a big cause with a growing discount sector in Great Britain, Home Bargains, for example, is the sixth biggest mass health and beauty retailer and is also the fastest growing. Aldi, Lidl and the other bargain stores have fared well as the British shopper is happy to hunt down bargains for their favourite brands or maybe turn to cheaper alternatives.

“Usage habits are also gradually changing, as with 2017, working from home means personal care regimes simplify when we don’t have to leave the house! The continuing trend for men’s beards also reflects changing product needs.

“The larger grocers and multiple high street stores should be able to compete on price and they should certainly offer a better choice for the shopper, and a better shopping experience. The problems of the department stores have not helped either in the prestige area, whilst, for example, House of Fraser shoppers

have switched spend to their rivals, value can be lost to the internet, with a vast number of small operators as well as Amazon mopping up sales. Over 31% of prestige beauty was purchased online.

“Fragrance, mainly through male brands, has done better and Christmas turned out to be OK with ‘Black Friday’ having a lesser impact than in 2017.

“Going back to the start, it’s make-up that is suffering, losing over £182m in a year! Evidence of women using up existing products, applying make-up less often and looking for that natural look all had an impact. The good news is that we feel the market will start to recover as stocks are used up and women will start to treat themselves with new products to get away from, maybe, economic woes (did I say ‘Brexit’?).

	£000s Dec-17	£000s Dec-18	% Change
Fragrance *	1,791,794	1,816,576	1.4
Fine Female Fragrance	986,353	976,787	-1.0
Fine Male Fragrance	562,703	600,122	6.6
Mass Female Fragrance	110,396	109,410	-0.9
Mass Male Fragrance	90,074	88,339	-1.9
Fine Unisex Fragrance	39,311	38,687	-1.6
Mass Unisex Fragrance	2,957	3,231	9.3
* includes gift packs/coffrets			
Colour Cosmetics	1,672,017	1,489,528	-10.9
Face	683,382	608,110	-11.0
Lips	232,267	208,530	-10.2
Eyes	488,390	452,434	-7.4
Nails	236,991	196,266	-17.2
Pallettes/Gift Packs	30,987	24,188	-21.9
Skincare	2,272,571	2,281,662	0.4
Prestige Skincare Total inc Gift Packs	574,224	560,044	-2.5
Face Care Non-medicated	929,634	920,451	-1.0
Face Care Medicated	114,458	103,056	-10.0
Face Care Male	69,585	65,115	-6.4
Hand Care	59,400	59,791	0.7
Body Creams & Lotions	176,362	185,704	5.3
Baby Care Products	17,866	21,250	18.9
Lipsalves	62,094	65,133	4.9
Sun Preparations	268,948	301,118	12.0

-1.3%
Decrease



2018 £9,681.0 million*

2017 £9,805.4 million*

* at retail sales price

	£000s Dec-17	£000s Dec-18	% Change
Haircare	1,710,241	1,712,557	0.1
Shampoo	473,027	480,585	1.6
Hair Colorants inc Lightening	304,317	298,543	-1.9
Conditioners	301,171	309,264	2.7
Hair Sprays & Setting Sprays	116,969	113,037	-3.4
Hair Creams/Waxes and Gels	92,655	88,251	-4.8
Settings Lotions and Mousses	16,530	17,395	5.2
Home Perms	958	868	-9.4
Salons (industry estimate)	404,614	404,614	0.0
Toiletries	2,358,804	2,380,652	0.9
Toothpaste	534,000	543,719	1.8
Depilatories	52,991	47,060	-11.2
Foot Preparations	144,624	155,362	7.4
Deodorants	608,001	609,758	0.3
Shaving Soaps	71,752	70,764	-1.4
Mouthwashes	201,105	195,778	-2.6
Talcum Powder	17,000	16,773	-1.3
Bath Additives	86,957	90,224	3.8
Shower and Body Wash	367,113	375,911	2.4
Liquid Soap	190,949	191,959	0.5
Toilet Soap	84,312	83,344	-1.1

"However, there is significant growth in the £1.9 billion beauty treatments market, and nail treatments/polishes in salons have dented retail sales.

"Skincare has done better, with bodycare and suncare reflecting the hot summer. Baby skincare also grew, mainly due to natural type brands that boosted the sector.

"In haircare, conditioners grew sales as well as some styling products. Deodorants had a static year in terms of value, despite the hot weather, although shower products saw a hike.

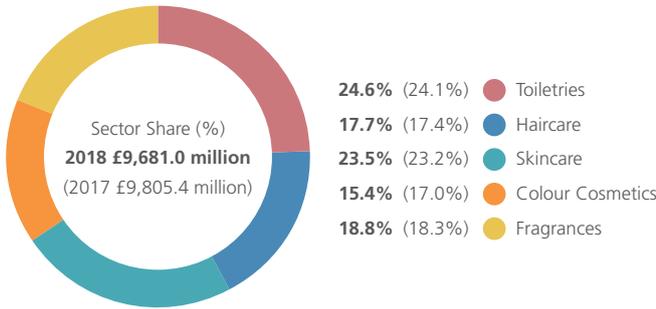
"Footcare is another growing sector as we are now starting to look after our feet more, with plenty of scope for further growth. Price increases and new products helped toothpaste but any positives were wiped out by poor mouthwash sales, a market needing some innovation in 2019.

"2019 will be another challenging year as shoppers might start to become more concerned with how Brexit is shaping up (I wrote the same sentence last year, I might save it for 2020 as well).

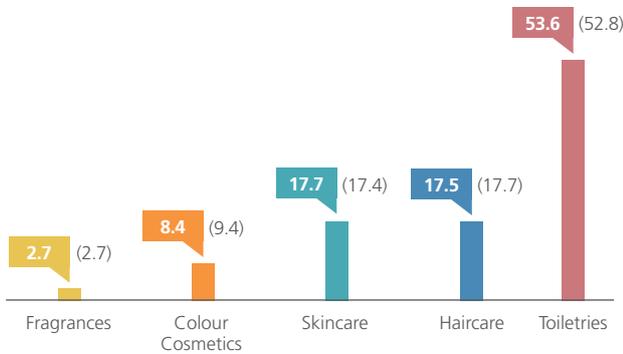
"The naturals trend and environmental issues have come more to the fore, any manufacturer should be looking at how environmentally friendly their brand is perceived, in its manufacture and in its use of plastics. Natural ingredients will also be under more scrutiny as this sector continues its growth, well-ahead of the rest of the market, especially in haircare and skincare.

"So eco-friendly and fun products should prosper again, this is a retail market worth £9.7 billion that is very important to the UK economy and so has the power to improve people's lives."

Sector Share (%) of Category Dec '18 vs Dec '17 by Value (rsp)

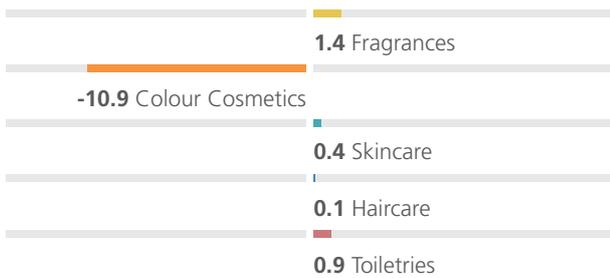


Sector Share (%) of Category Dec '18 vs Dec '17 by Units

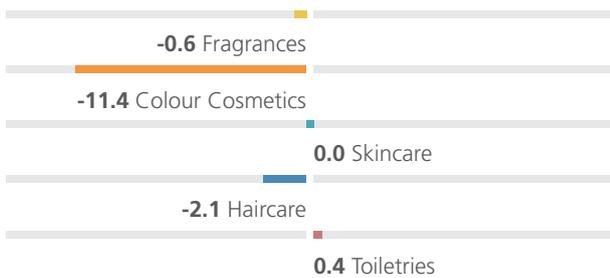


Sector Share (%) Dec '18 2,790.2 million Units (versus 2017 2,825 million Units)

Sector Year on Year % change by Value -1.3%



Sector Year on Year % change by Units -1.2%



Methodology & Data Sources

IRI market tracking data:

Census EPoS data from Asda, Boots, Iceland, Morrisons, Sainsburys, Superdrug, Tesco, Waitrose, Wilkinson, The Cooperative Group.

Sample EPoS data from Symbol Grocers, other Coops, independents and chemists.

Other data representation (audit and estimation methodology) from convenience stores, petrol forecourts, chemists and other impulse outlets.

Kantar Worldpanel Purchasing data (Worldpanel)

Individual purchasing data from a panel of 30,000 households which for this report will cover other GB outlets not mentioned in IRI tracking plus Aldi, Costco, Holland & Barrett, Lidl, Marks & Spencer, Savers, Bodyshop, bargain stores (such as Poundland, B&M Bargains, Home Bargains, 99p Stores) and other smaller outlets.

Kantar Beauty Panel

A panel of 15,000 individuals who record their purchasing of fragrances, colour cosmetics and skincare products across all relevant outlets (including department stores, Boots, Bodyshop, Internet, mail order and direct sales) via online data entry.

Report Definitions

Measures:

Value Sales = £ sold (in 000s)

% Chg = % change versus same time a year ago

Further Details

IRI

www.iriworldwide.co.uk

Kantar Worldpanel

www.kantarworldpanel.com

UK Trade in Global Markets*

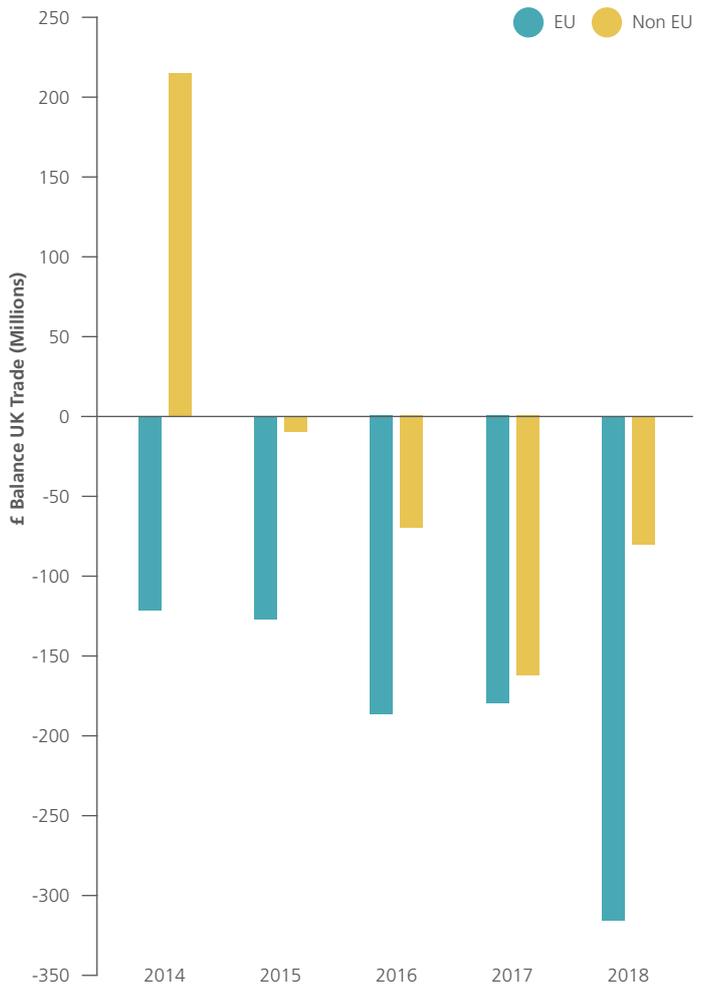
The current uncertainty surrounding the timing and agreement of the UK's Exit from the EU, as well as global trading challenges with regulatory requirements, is reflected in the overall trading picture for cosmetic and personal care products in 2018; with imports down by 0.8% from 2017 to £4,265.4 million in 2018 and exports down by 1.8% on 2017 to £3871.7 million in 2018.

However, exports outside of the EU were up 4.3% on 2017 at £1363 million with the US, United Arab Emirates and Switzerland in the UK's top 10 export markets. Imports from the US dropped in value but remained the UK's largest source of non-EU cosmetic products followed closely by China, with Switzerland just making the top 10. The UK's balance of trade with non-EU countries improved over 2017 by 50% with net imports at £80.3 million versus £160.7 in 2017.

Overall, the EU remains the UK's most important trading region with exports of 64.8% of worldwide trade; the main EU markets being the Irish Republic, Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Spain and Poland. Imports from the EU made up 66.2% of worldwide trade; the main markets again showing as France, Germany, Poland, Italy, Spain, Belgium and the Netherlands respectively.

* All data sourced from www.uktradeinfo.com under the relevant commodity codes of 33 and 34 for finished cosmetic products.

Balance of Trade – EU Vs Non-EU 2014-2018

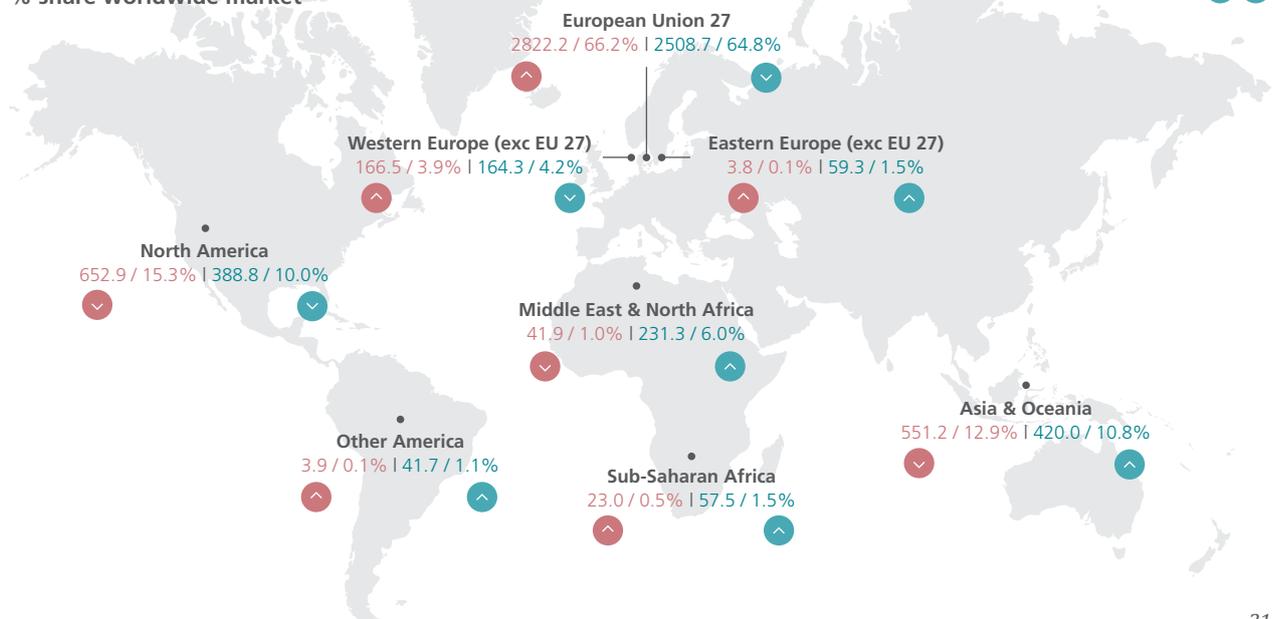


2018 UK Imports and Exports Worldwide

Imports £4265.4m -0.8% on 2017

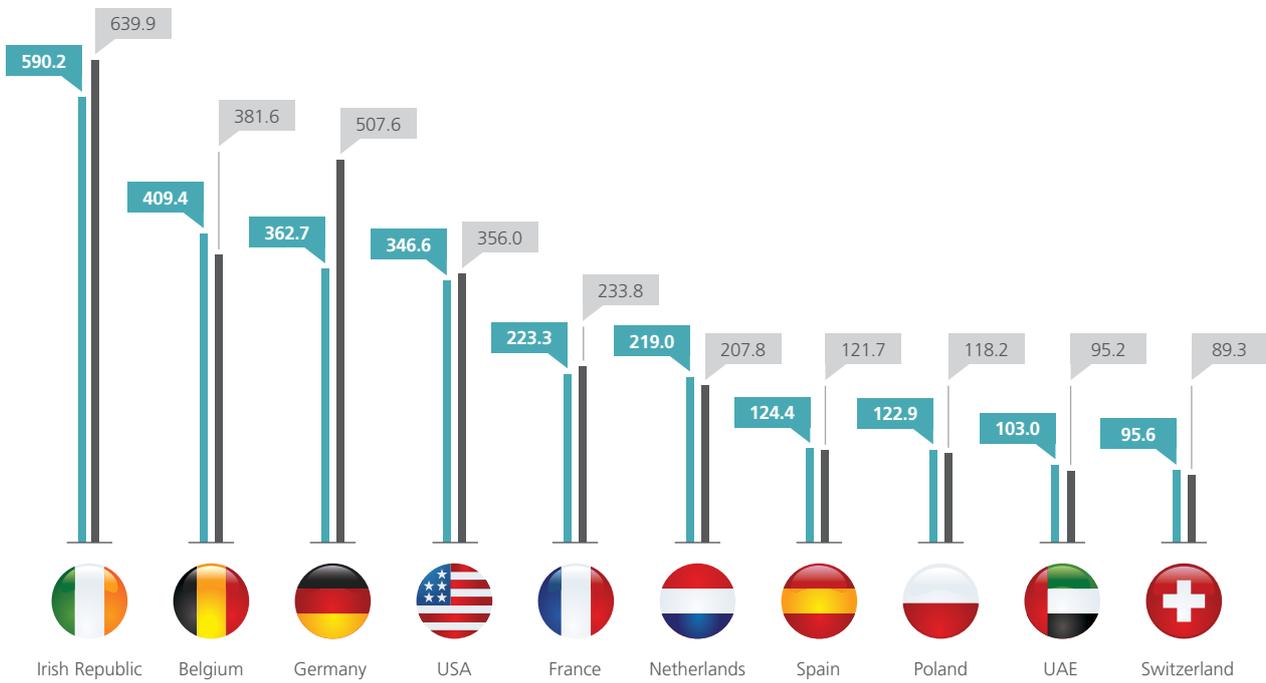
Exports £3871.7m -1.8% on 2017

% share worldwide market



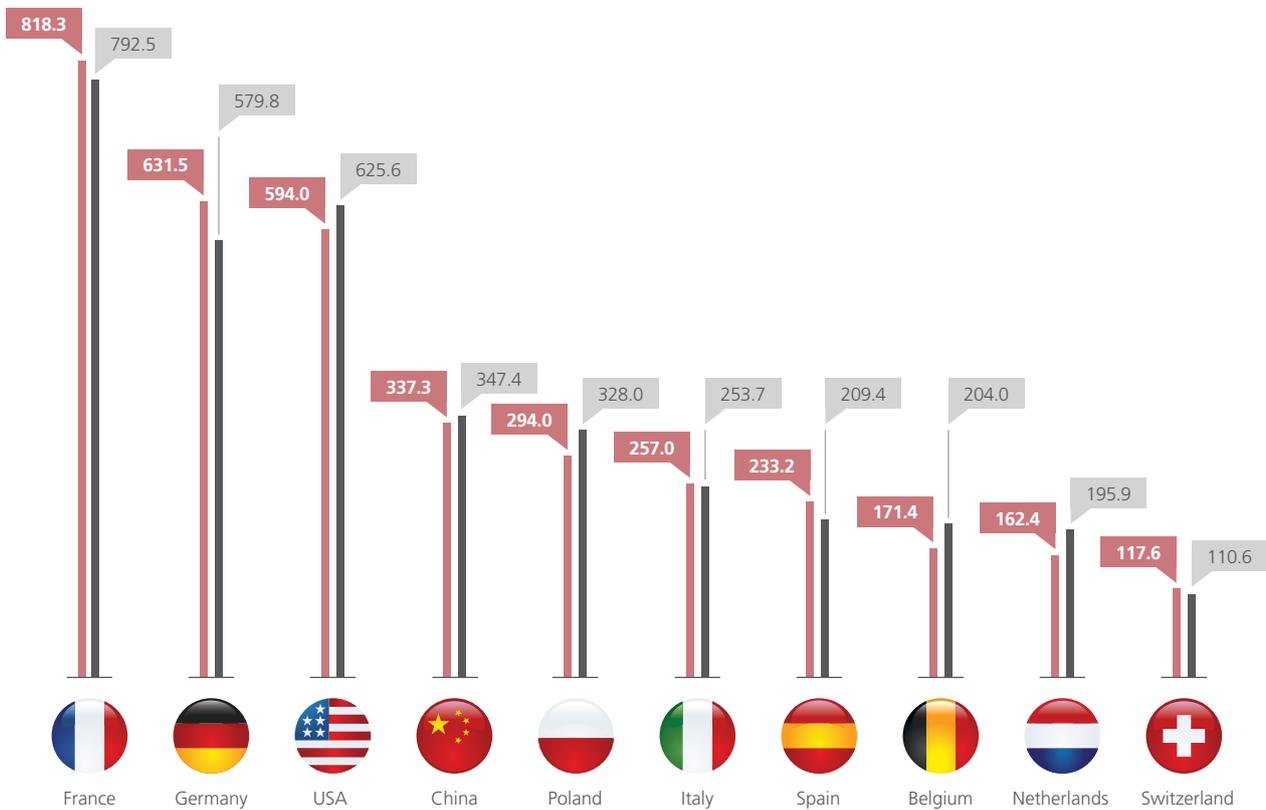
UK's Largest Worldwide Export Markets

■ 2018 ■ 2017
Figures in £m

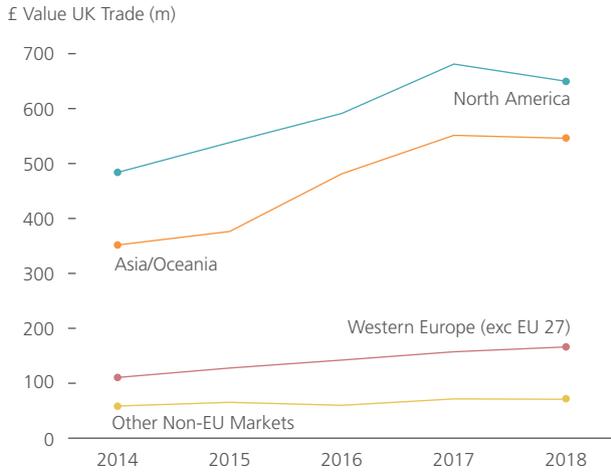


UK's Largest Worldwide Import Markets

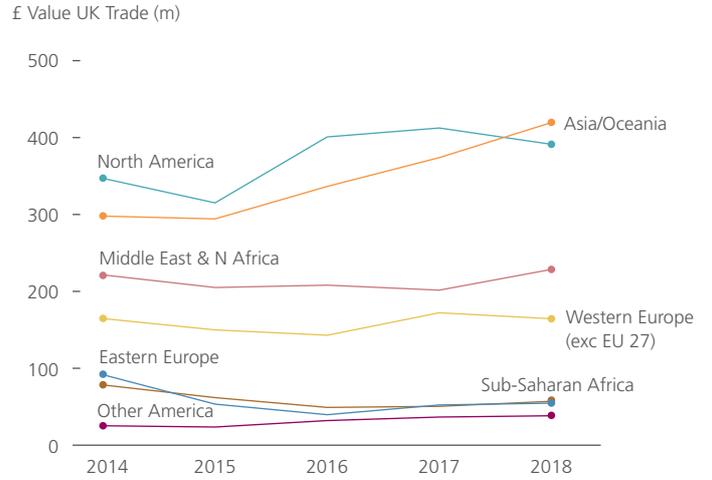
■ 2018 ■ 2017
Figures in £m



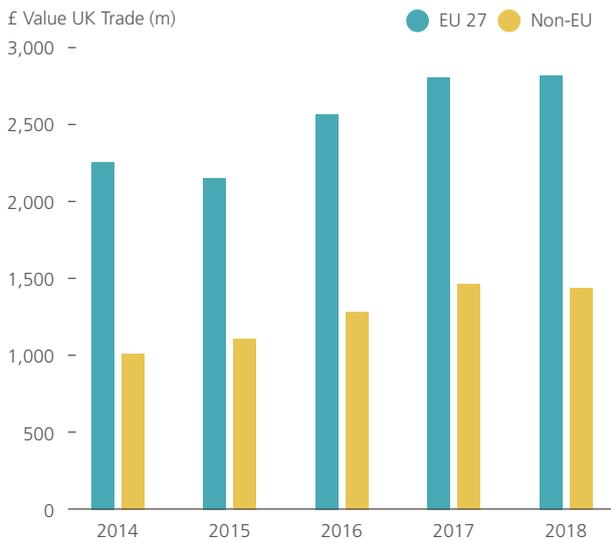
Import Comparison of Non-EU 2014-2018



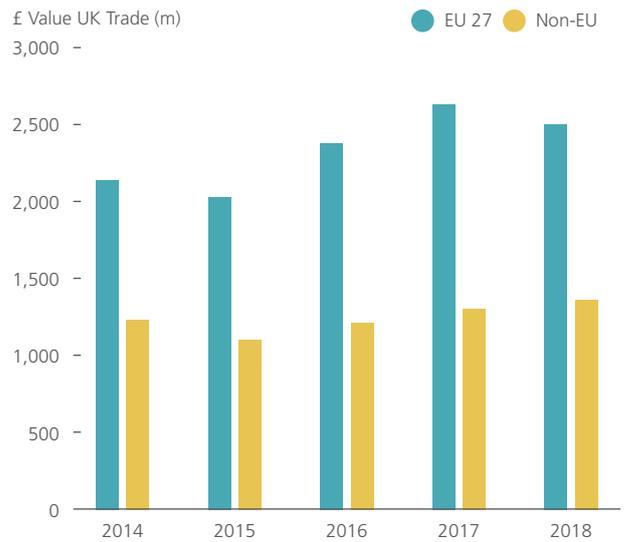
Export Comparison of Non-EU 2014-2018



EU Vs. Non-EU Import 2014-2018



EU Vs. Non-EU Export 2014-2018



2018 World Import and Export Data by Category





CTPA Members

Contract Laboratory Services

- A** Analytical
- B** Claims Testing/Support
- C** Stability Testing
- D** Microbiological Services
- E** Formulation Creation
- F** Safety Assessment

Raw Materials

- G** General Ingredients
- H** Speciality Ingredients
- I** Fragrance Ingredients/Mixtures
- J** Colours
- K** Certified Organic Ingredients
- L** Natural (Not Organic) Ingredients

Other Services

- M** Contract Manufacturer/Supplier
- N** Packaging Supplier
- O** Contract – Small Runs
- P** Responsible Person Services (EU Cosmetic Products Regulation 1223/2009)
- Q** Distributor
- R** Other Services

Full Members

A

- Albion Cosmetics (UK)
- Alliance Pharmaceuticals
- Allingham Beck Associates
- Amelia Knight
- Amphora Aromatics
- Anglo Indian Trading
- Aromatherapy Associates
- Avlon Europe
- Avon Cosmetics (UK)

- E F O P R**
- M**
- Q R**
- M**

B

- Bayer
- Beiersdorf UK
- Blink Brow Bar

- Q**

C

- CBEE (Europe)
- Chanel
- Charlotte Tilbury Beauty
- Childs Farm
- Church & Dwight
- Colgate-Palmolive (UK)
- Combe International
- Cosmarida 2010
- Cosmetics Laboratory
- Coty UK
- Crabtree & Evelyn (Overseas)
- Creightons/Potter & Moore

- Q**
- C E G H M**
- B C D E F M P R**
- B C D E F M O**

D

- Daisy's Nail Company
- DCS Manufacturing
- DDD
 - Dendron
 - Fleet Laboratories
 - Trinity Scientific
- Denman International

- M O Q**
- Q**
- A B C D E M O R**
- Q**

E

ET Browne (UK) Q
 Edgewell Group
 • Bulldog Skincare
 Esschem Europe M
 Estée Lauder Companies
 • Estée Lauder Cosmetics
 • Jo Malone
 • Whitman Laboratories

F

FDD International Q
 Federici Brands R
 Fragrance Group London E

G

GoJo Industries-Europe Q
 Gorilla Glue t/a O’Keeffe’s Company
 Grafton International Q
 GSK Consumer Healthcare

H

H Bronnley & Company
 HBD Europe Q
 HB UK Hold Co (t/a Huda Beauty)
 HCT Europe M Q R
 Heathcote & Ivory
 Henkel Beauty Care
 Herb UK
 Herrco Cosmetics A B C E F M O R
 Hoyu Co M

I

Inline Health and Beauty M

J

John Gosnell & Co E M O R
 Johnson & Johnson

K

Kanebo Cosmetics
 Kao Corporation
 • Kao UK
 • KPSS (UK)
 • Molton Brown
 Karium Q
 • Inecto
 Kew Health & Beauty E M
 Kimberly-Clark Europe
 KMI Brands Q R

L

Laleham Health and Beauty M
 Linco Care M
 L’Oréal UK & Ireland
 LVMH Perfumes & Cosmetics UK and Ireland
 • Acqua di Parma
 • Benefit Cosmetics
 • Fresh Cosmetics
 • Guerlain
 • LVMH Fragrance Brands UK
 • Make Up For Ever
 • Parfums Christian Dior (UK)

M

- Malibu Health Products
- Mavala (UK)
- Medichem Manufacturing M O R
- MEIYUME E M
- Meller Design Solutions M
- Mentholatum M Q
- Mercona (GB)
- Mibelle Group B C D E F H M R
 - The Quantum Beauty Company R
- Miller Harris
- Montagne Jeunesse International C E G K L N O Q R
- Morgan's Pomade Company E H I M O

N

- Nails Inc
- Neal's Yard (Natural Remedies)
- Nice-Pak International M
- No Ordinary Designer Label (t/a Ted Baker)

O

- Orean Personal Care M
- Oriflame
- Original Additions (Beauty Products) M Q

P

- Pacific World Q
- Pai Skincare
- Pangaea Laboratories
- Pelham Healthcare
- Percy & Reed Product
- Pfizer
- Philip Kingsley Products
- Pierre Fabre
- Power Health Products E F G H K L M O P Q R
- Procter & Gamble UK
- Professional Beauty Systems M
- PZ Cussons (UK) M
- PZ Cussons Beauty LLP
 - St Tropez Inc

R

- RB UK Commercial
- Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)

S

- Salon Success Q R
- SC Johnson UK Q
 - SC Johnson Professional
- Seams Beauty
- Shiseido Companies
 - Bare Escentuals
 - Gurwitch Products
 - NARS
 - Shiseido
- SLG M
- Smink M
- SoLab Group (Hampshire Cosmetics) E M
- Solent International E M
- Space Brands
 - Eve Lom
 - Lipstick Queen
- STYLideas
- Surefil Beauty Products M
- Swallowfield M
 - Mr Haircare
 - The Brand Architekts

T

- The Eyelash Design Company
- The Hut Group M
 - Acheson & Acheson
 - Core Beauty Brands
 - ESPA
 - Eyeko
 - Grow Gorgeous
 - Illamasqua
 - Mama Mio
 - Mio
- The Somerset Toiletry Company
- Thornton & Ross M
- Tricogen Laboratories M

U

- Unilever UK (& Ireland)

V

- Vivalis Beauty Q

W

- Walgreens Boots Alliance
 - Boots Company (The)
 - Boots UK
 - Liz Earle Beauty Co
 - Sleek Makeup
- Wisdom Toothbrushes

Associate Members

A

A & E Connock (Perfumery & Cosmetics)	H I K L
Adina Chemicals t/a Adina Cosmetic Ingredients	G H I J K L Q
Alba Science	B F
Ashland	D G H K L
Aston Chemicals	E G H J K L Q
Ayton Global Research	B
Azelis UK	G H I J K L

B

BYK Additives	G H
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C

CMA (UK)	F R
Cornelius Group	G H J K L Q
CPL Aromas	I
Croda	G H

D

dR Cosmetic Regulations	R
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E

EF Chemical Consulting	F
Eurofins Product Testing Services	A B C D F

F

Firmenich UK	I
Fragrance Oils (International)	I L

G

Givaudan UK	I
Grolman	G H J K L Q

I

IMCD UK	E G H J K L
Infotox Lda	F
Innospec	G H
Innovant Research	F R
Intertek	A B C D F R

K

KCC Basildon	A B C E G H
Kerfoot Group	G H K L

L

Lonza Group	G H K L
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N

Nouryon	G H
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P

Priston Safety Assessments	F
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R

R&M Consultancy	F
RPC M&H Plastics	N

S

Schülke UK	D H
SGS (UK)	B C E F
SK-CRS	B E F R
Skinnovation	B E
Stephenson Group (The)	H K R
Sun Chemicals	J L
Surfachem	E G H I J K L Q

T

Thor Specialities UK	A B C D H
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V

Vivimed Labs Europe	J
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Retail Associates

Arcadia Group
ASOS.com
Holland & Barrett
Marks & Spencer
Next Retail
Sainsbury's
Sally Salon Services
The Body Shop International
Waitrose/JLP

Compliance Associates

Advanced Development & Safety Laboratories Ltd (ADSL)	A B C D E F P
Connect Compliance	A B C D F P
Delphic HSE Solutions	A B C D F P R
Exponent International	B F P R
International Cosmetics & Chemical Services	F P R
Microbiological Solutions	C D F P
Personal Care Regulatory	C D F P
Technology Sciences Group (TSG)	P

CTPA Committees, Working Groups and Advisory Groups

Commercial & Regulatory

EU Exit Strategy Group

Simon Ashwell	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Ed Barham	Kao Corporation
Shakila Bik	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Raymond Boughton	Delphic HSE Solutions
Arthur Carabia	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Mick Cooper	PZ Cussons (UK)
Max Costantini	Mibelle Group
Mark Fenn	Microbiological Solutions
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Martin MacKenzie-Smith	SoLab Group (Hampshire Cosmetics)
Dr Gillian Marsh	Procter & Gamble UK
Stephanie Mathieson-Blake	RB UK
Martyna Myka	Beiersdorf UK
Gillian Peckham	Johnson & Johnson
Penny Schuler	The Body Shop International
Dr Steve Shiel	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Jim Thomas	SC Johnson Professional
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies
Cinzia Vela	Walgreen Boots Alliance
Emma Trogen	Cosmetics Europe

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Kathy Rogerson (Chair)	Procter & Gamble UK
Maria Allen (Vice-chair)	Estée Lauder Companies
Beverley Buttle (Customer Care)	Estée Lauder Companies
Natalie Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Enza Di Stasi	PZ Cussons Beauty
Helen Fenwick	Unilever UK
Madeleine Haden	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Kate Levine	The Body Shop International
Caroline McCormack	Johnson & Johnson
Kirsty McCready	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Diana Robertson	Coty UK
Carole Scott	Henkel

Environmental Sustainability Working Group

Richard Keightley (Chair)	Acheson & Acheson
Andrew Jenkins (Vice-chair)	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Rosie Akester	Liz Earle Beauty Co
Maeve Atkins	The Body Shop International
Antonia Cadbury	Bulldog Skincare
Natalie Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
David Faulkener	Swallowfield
Helen Fenwick	Unilever UK
Connie Green	Estée Lauder Companies
Laura Haigh	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Helen Hill	Azelis UK
Diana Robertson	Coty UK
Kathy Rogerson	Procter & Gamble UK

International Committee

Guiseppe Bazzani (Chair)	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Dr Amanda Long (Vice-chair)	Avon Cosmetics
Marina Bishop	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Antonia Cadbury	Bulldog Skincare
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Alexandra Egan	Oriflame
Zena Hasan	Molton Brown
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Chris Martin	CMA (UK)
Becky Milner	RB UK
Maria Naughton	Vivalis Beauty
Jane Pett	The Body Shop International
Debra Redbourn	Karium
Nia Roberts	Nice-Pak International
Jim Thomas	SC Johnson Professional
Janet Winter	International Cosmetics & Regulatory Specialists
Simon Young	Unilever UK

REACH Working Group

Penny Schuler (Chair)	The Body Shop International
Toby Benham	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Dr Peter Douben	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Richard Keightley	Acheson & Acheson
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Chris Martin	CMA (UK)
Jim Smith	Aston Chemicals
Martin Stevens	Creightons/Potter & Moore
Jim Thomas	SC Johnson Professional

Regulatory & Packaging Committee

Jim Thomas (Chair)	SC Johnson Professional
Stephanie Mathieson-Blake (Vice-chair)	RB UK
Giuseppe Bazzani	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Shakila Bik	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Marina Bishop	Walgreen Boots Alliance
Raymond Boughton	Delphic HSE Solutions
Martin Cossey	Swallowfield
Katherine Frizoni	Unilever UK
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Monica Lundervold	Procter & Gamble UK
Martin MacKenzie-Smith	SoLab Group (Hampshire Cosmetics)
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies

Scientific & Technical

Scientific Committee

Dr Marie Kennedy (Chair)	Revlon International Corp/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Amanda Long (Vice-chair)	Avon Cosmetics
Toby Benham	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Anne Connet	CPL Aromas
Mick Cooper	PZ Cussons (UK)
Mark Crawley	Laleham Health & Beauty
Rhian Eckley	Unilever UK
Dr Attila Gaal	Henkel
Dr John Hopkins	Innovant Research
Dr Gillian Marsh	Procter & Gamble UK
Robin Parker	Acheson & Acheson
Priya Patel	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Dr Steve Shiel	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Katy Slater	RB UK
Agnieskza Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies
Cinzia Vela	Walgreens Boots Alliance

Cosmetovigilance Working Group

Dr Daisy Bennett (Chair)	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Dora Amene	RB UK
Dr Chris Brennan	Intertek Group
Sandra Browne	Edgwell Group
Jack Burgess	Delphic HSE Solutions
Beverly Buttle	Estée Lauder Companies
Katie Farrar	RB UK
Dr Attila Gaal	Henkel
Rani Ghosh	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Richard Keightley	Acheson & Acheson
Tracey Kerr	Avon Cosmetics
Stephen Kirk	SK-CRS
Alexandra Minta	PZ Cussons (UK)
Martin Pink	Procter & Gamble UK
Dr Robert Priston	Priston Safety Assessments
Angus Swinscoe	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Hannah Taylor	Walgreens Boots Alliance

CTPA-BSCA (British Society for Cutaneous Allergy) Working Group

Dr Daisy Bennett	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Carol Courage	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Dr Garry Dix	CPL Aromas
Dr Attila Gaal	Henkel
Rani Ghosh	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Dr Nicola Gilmour	Unilever UK
Dr John Hopkins	Innovant Research
Jay Ingram	Delphic HSE Solutions
Stephen Kirk	SK-CRS
Dr Monica Lundervold	Procter & Gamble UK
Robin Parker	Acheson & Acheson
Dr Robert Priston	Priston Safety Assessments
Debra Redbourn	Salon Success
Dr Steve Shiel	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Angus Swinscoe	Walgreens Boots Alliance

+ representation from the British Society for Cutaneous Allergy (BSCA)

GMP Working Group

Mark Crawley (Chair)	Laleham Health & Beauty
Elizabeth Aspinall	Estée Lauder Companies
Andy Brack	PZ Cussons (UK)
Emma Braithwaite	Swallowfield plc
Angela Davies	Microbiological Solutions
Allan Eastham	Cosmarida 2010
Sharon Locke	PZ Cussons (UK)
Dr Philip Wright	Surfachem

Microbiological Working Group

Jenny Trueman (Chair)	MEIYUME
Andy Brack	PZ Cussons (UK)
Angela Davies	Microbiological Solutions
Tanya de Sa	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Sarah Johns	Estée Lauder Companies
Sharon Locke	PZ Cussons (UK)
Helen Wheeler	Church & Dwight

Plastics & Polymers Working Group

Simon Ambridge	MEIYUME
Shona Bear	Marks & Spencer
Andrea Carrao	Kao Corporation
Ben Carrick	Johnson & Johnson
Dr Corey Cunningham	Kimberly-Clark Europe
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Nicola Donnelly	Johnson & Johnson
Sandra Fernandez	Revlon International Corporation
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Simon Hodgson	Croda International
David Hughes	Johnson & Johnson
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics
Andrew Jenkins	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Richard Keightley	Acheson & Acheson
Dr Gillian Marsh	Procter & Gamble UK
Martyna Myka	Beiersdorf UK
David Rees	CPL Aromas
Dr Filipe Almeida	Cosmetics Europe
Dr Iain Davies	Personal Care Products Council (PCPC)
Beta Montemayor	Cosmetics Alliance Canada



Raw Material Supplier Working Group

Jim Smith (Chair)	Aston Chemicals
Ian Callan	Innospec
Tracey Clark	KCC Basildon
Chris Cox	IMCD UK
Salahud Din	Lonza Group
Dr Garry Dix	CPL Aromas
Dr Nick Dixon	Innospec
Helen Hill	Azelis UK
Clare Liptrot	Croda International
Barry Mooney	A&E Connock (Perfumery & Cosmetics)
Louise Olivier	Ashland Specialty Ingredients
Roxanne Smith	KCC Basildon
James So	Sun Chemicals
Jennie Teague	Vivimed Laboratories
Dr John Weetman	Lonza Group

Sun Products Working Group

Dr Amanda Long (Chair)	Avon Cosmetics
Sandra Browne	Edgwell Group
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Jack Ferguson	Skinnovation
Atoshi George	L'Oréal UK & Ireland
Richard Keightley	Acheson & Acheson
Dr Monica Lundervold	Procter & Gamble UK
Martyna Myka	Beiersdorf UK
Clare O'Connor	Walgreen Boots Alliance
Debra Redbourn	Karium
Marie Reynolds	Alba Science
Mike Salmon	MEIYUME

The lists above and on pages 38 and 39 reflect the current membership of CTPA Committees, Working Groups and Advisory Groups. In addition to the above groups, ad-hoc advisory and working groups are set up as necessary.

These currently include:

- **Access and Benefit Sharing (ABS) Advisory Group**
- **Customer Care Advisory Group**
- **International Nanomaterial Working Group**
- **Hair Preparations Advisory Group**
- **Hair Salon Advisory Group**
- **MHRA Borderline Advisory Group**
- **Toxicology Advisory Group**

The CTPA Secretariat also maintains 'contact lists' of Members with special interests.

CTPA and Members' Representatives to Cosmetics Europe

Strategic Core Teams (SCT)

What are they? Groups created to focus on defined priority matters with work plans approved by the Board of Directors. Expert Teams (ET), Task Forces (TF) – created to provide specific technical expertise and reporting directly to corresponding SCT.

§ Expert Team linked to SCT § Task Force linked to SCT

Board of Directors (BoD)

Melinda Friend	Colgate-Palmolive (UK)
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Teresa Layer	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA

Board Task Forces

§ TF Brexit

Arthur Carabia	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Joanna Leonard	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Francesca Rapolla	CTPA
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies

§ TF Microplastics

Bettina Abruzzese	Unilever
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics
Andrew Jenkins	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Katja Murray	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA
Richard Savory	GSK Consumer Healthcare

§ TF Sustainable Development – Breakout Group Plastic Packaging

Emma Howcroft	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Christine Lawson	CTPA
Zoe Newton	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Tony Taylor	Unilever

Active Association Members (AAM)

Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
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Operational Committee

Pamela Bloor	Unilever UK
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

SCT Advocacy Reputation Communication

Arthur Carabia	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Melinda Friend	Colgate-Palmolive (UK)
Debbie Hunter	CTPA
Marta Karasek-Pisarska	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Katja Murray	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Sacha Polverini	Walgreens Boots Alliance

SCT Ingredient Defence

Pamela Bloor (Vice-chair)	Unilever UK
Dr Raniero De Stasio (Vice-chair)	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA
Cinzia Vela	Walgreens Boots Alliance

§ ET Hair Preparations

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA

§ ET Ingredient Monitoring & Assessment

Caroline Rainsford (Chair)	CTPA
Pamela Bloor	Unilever
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Mark Vaughan	GSK Consumer Healthcare

§ ET Nanotechnologies

Amanda Isom (Chair)	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Stuart Hewlins	Procter & Gamble UK
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Mark Vaughan	GSK Consumer Healthcare

§ ET Oral Care

Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Mike Piccioni	Johnson & Johnson
Tamsin Worrad-Andrews	Unilever

§ ET Perfumes

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Chris Powell	Unilever UK
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA

§ ET Product Preservation

Pamela Bloor (Chair)	Unilever UK
Roberta Bradford	Unilever
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Paul Ellis	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Mary Moran	Procter & Gamble
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA
Richard Savory	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Evita Vandenbossche	Unilever

SCT International Convergence

Melinda Friend	Colgate-Palmolive (UK)
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ ET China

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Melinda Friend	Colgate-Palmolive (UK)
Reuben Mascarenhas	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Pedro Rosario	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

§ ET Eurasian Customs Union

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

§ ET India

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

§ ET Natural/Organic Products

Graham Wilson (Vice-chair)	Procter & Gamble UK
Marina Bishop	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Laura Garcia Deacon	Avon Cosmetics
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics

§ ET Traces

Alan Ceresa	Colgate-Palmolive
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics

§ ET Triage

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF ASEAN

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Marina Bishop	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF International Standards

Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF Iran

Simon Young	Unilever UK
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§ TF Israel

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF Latin America

Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble
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§ TF MENA

Erika Bonnegrace	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF Standards

Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Simon Young	Unilever UK

§ TF Tool Kit

Dr Marie Kennedy	Revlon International Corporation/Elizabeth Arden (UK)
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Simon Young	Unilever UK

SCT Regulatory Strategy

Graham Wilson (Chair)	Procter & Gamble UK
Marina Bishop	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Amanda Isom	CTPA
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Agnieszka Trzesicka	Estée Lauder Companies

CMRs Group

Pamela Bloor	Unilever UK
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Amanda Isom	CTPA
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

§ ET Borderlines

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Stuart Elliot	Unilever
Francesca Rapolla	CTPA
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK
Tamsin Worrad-Andrews	Unilever

§ ET Claims & Advertising

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Samantha Holliman	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Julie Leone	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Ian Marlow	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Francesca Rapolla	CTPA

§ ET Future of Mandatory Consumer Information

Marina Bishop	Walgreens Boots Alliance
Joanna Fitch	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics
Francesca Rapolla	CTPA

§ ET Regulatory Aspects of Sun Protection

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Paul Matts	Procter & Gamble UK
Dr Emma Meredith	CTPA
Graham Wilson	Procter & Gamble UK

§ TF Access and Benefit Sharing

Amanda Isom	CTPA
Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics
Pedro Rosario	Walgreens Boots Alliance

§ TF Crisis Alcohol

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Mike Picchioni	Johnson & Johnson

SCT Science

Dr Emma Meredith (Vice-chair)	CTPA
Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Gavin Maxwell	Unilever
Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare

Steering Committee Long Range Science Strategy

Dr Raniero De Stasio	Estée Lauder Companies
Dr Gavin Maxwell	Unilever
Julie McManus	GSK Consumer Healthcare
Dr Pauline McNamee	Procter & Gamble UK
Mary Moran	Procter & Gamble

§ TF AAT Eye Irritation

Dr Pauline McNamee	Procter & Gamble UK
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§ TF AAT Skin Tolerance

Dr Nicola Gilmour	Unilever UK
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§ TF AAT Systemic Toxicity

Matthew Dent	Unilever UK
Steve Gutsell	Unilever
Mary Moran	Procter & Gamble
Beate Nicol	Unilever
Evita Vandenbossche	Unilever

§ ET Environmental Science

Khusbu Jain	Avon Cosmetics
Dr Amanda Long	Avon Cosmetics
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA

§ ET Exposure

Dr Sarah Tozer (Chair)	Procter & Gamble UK
Catherine Barrat	Unilever
Paula Connolly	Kimberly-Clark Limited
Claire Davies	Unilever UK
Dr Nicola Gilmour	Unilever UK
Sarah Gilpin	Estée Lauder Companies
Victor Oreffo	Unilever
Caroline Rainsford	CTPA

§ ET Inhalation

Sarah Gilpin	Estée Lauder Companies
Lara O'Keefe	Procter & Gamble

SCT Selective Distribution Channels

Anne-Marie Galvin	Unilever
Darshit Patel	Unilever UK

CTPA - Our Role, Member Advice & Public Voice



The Cosmetic, Toiletry & Perfumery Association (CTPA) is the voice of the cosmetic and personal care industry in the UK and one of its primary goals is to promote good working practice to ensure that consumers are provided with a wide choice of safe products.

With over 175 companies in membership, covering all sizes and types of company, including manufacturers, brand owners, ingredient and service suppliers and retailers, the CTPA represents between 80-85% of the UK market, by value. Working with members through expert committees, working groups and advisory groups, the Association is best placed to speak on behalf of the industry with the UK Government and other key stakeholders. Importantly, finding pragmatic solutions to complex issues at regulatory level by bringing scientific expertise and knowledge to discussions, CTPA can help regulatory authorities keep up-to-date with this vibrant and innovative industry.

Worldwide Regulatory Advice

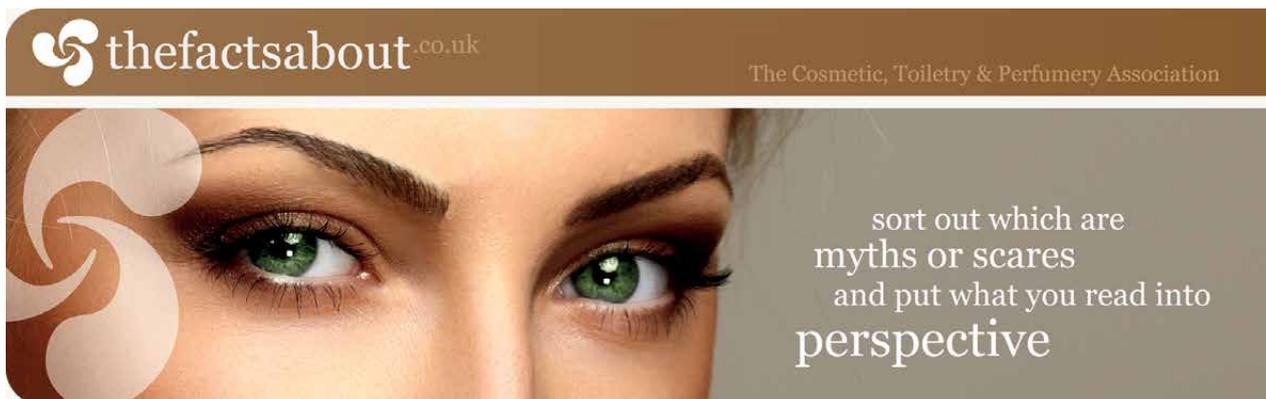
The CTPA maintains contacts with national cosmetic associations worldwide and actively participates in the work of the European and international cosmetic associations, Cosmetics Europe and the International Associations Council (IAC) respectively. This work enables the Association to provide key regulatory advice and to help companies manage the practical aspects of supplying products to markets both within and outside of the EU where the enforcement regimes are often very different.

Science Behind Cosmetics Explained

The Association also seeks to help the media, consumers and other organisations understand the facts and the science behind cosmetic products, as well as the way in which they are robustly regulated.

www.thefactsabout.co.uk

YouTube @TheCTPA



CTPA Team

- 1 **Dr Emma Meredith**
Director-General

Responsible for: strategic direction; public voice of the Association; EU Exit and future UK landscape; external stakeholder engagement; international relations

Commercial and Communications

- 2 **Debbie Hunter**
Director of Commercial Affairs

Responsible for: strategic communications; Board management; membership relations & services

- 3 **Amanda Isom**
Compliance Manager

Responsible for: UK regulatory framework; liaison with UK regulatory and enforcement authorities; CMRs; CPNP and PIF; nanotechnology

- 4 **Julia Hewitt**
Commercial Affairs Co-ordinator
& Database Manager

Responsible for: membership services; CTPA Newsletter; CTPA events; database; office administration

- 5 **Eleanor O'Connor**
Communications Co-ordinator

Responsible for: media monitoring and coordination; communications; Executive Assistant to the D-G

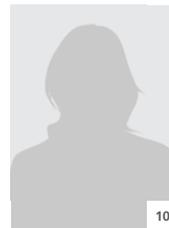
Administration

- 6 **Joyce Traylen**
Company Secretary

Responsible for: company management; company finances; office systems and governance

- 7 **Jana Mona**
Finance Manager &
Data Protection Officer

Responsible for: company accounts; office and event management; budget compliance; membership subscriptions; data protection



Scientific and Technical

- 8 **Caroline Rainsford**
Head of Scientific &
Environmental Services

Responsible for: scientific services and environmental sector issues; stakeholder liaison; key ingredient issues; safety assessment; cosmetovigilance; fragrance issues; plastic & polymers

- 9 **Christine Lawson**
Environment & Technical
Information Officer

Responsible for: CTPA strategy on sustainability; environmental issues; GMP; member technical and environmental queries; non-member enquiries

- 10 **Currently recruiting**
Scientific Information Officer

Responsible for: scientific enquiries; tracking ingredient issues; monitoring research

Regulatory and International

- 11 **Currently recruiting**
Head of International Growth &
Regulatory Services

Responsible for: international and regulatory issues; stakeholder engagement; future trade relationships

- 12 **Erika Bonnegrace**
International Affairs Manager

Responsible for: international enquiries; monitoring international regions and regulatory issues; International Regulatory online manual

- 13 **Francesca Rapolla**
Regulatory Information Officer

Responsible for: EU/UK regulatory enquiries on CPR/REACH/CLP; labelling & packaging; claims; borderline issues; UK & EU/EEA online manual



Below is an extract from the financial statements for the year end 31 December 2018. A full set of the accounts can be obtained from Companies House or from the Company Secretary at the Registered Office, CTPA, Sackville House, 40 Piccadilly, London, W1J 0DR.

A quick guide to income and expenditure:

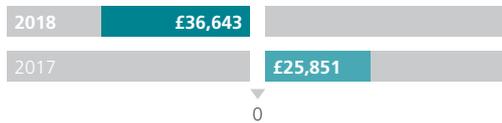
Total income 2018/2017

2018	£2,052,938
2017	£1,938,347

Total expenditure 2018/2017

2018	£2,089,581
2017	£1,957,499

Surplus/(Deficit) for the years 2018/2017



Administrative expenses 2018



Staff and personnel costs	44.5%
Communications	7.6%
Cosmetics Europe	10.4%
Depreciation	8.0%
Office premises and other services	15.6%
Other expenditure	13.9%

Detailed Income & Expenditure	2018 £	2017 £
Subscription income		
Ordinary Members	1,889,710	1,838,517
Associate Members	115,315	127,385
	2,005,025	1,965,903
Other operating income		
Surplus from seminars, online resources, etc	46,600	17,191
Interest, exchange rate variance receivable		
Bank interest receivable	2,712	268
Exchange rate variance receivable	22	39
Less provision for corporation tax	(1,421)	(54)
	1,313	253
	2,052,938	1,983,347
Total income		
Administrative expenses		
Staff salaries, NI, pensions, healthcare, life assurance	913,181	891,568
Other personnel expenses & recruitment	16,178	11,173
Rent	184,748	184,748
Rates	80,499	77,638
Service charges, building insurance	34,973	35,142
Heat, light and utilities	13,399	12,359
Telephone, communications, post	22,461	21,502
CTPA websites, IT network, database	89,378	98,152
Printing, journals, supplies	31,377	28,106
Office equipment leasing costs	2,998	4,282
UK travel, functions, meetings and staff training	32,720	20,980
Overseas travel and expenses	38,633	44,160
Chairman's expenses	0	0
Communications	158,900	124,029
Professional subscriptions	9,553	9,120
Professional services	35,758	12,440
Audit, Corporate tax compliance	12,100	11,645
Cosmetics Europe		
- subscription	189,586	175,984
- LRSS (AAT) Research	23,271	22,678
- Annual Meeting	4,530	3,949
Office insurances and sundries	13,151	13,943
Higher education grants	10,000	10,000
Educational resources	322	1,632
Donations	100	100
Depreciation, loss on fixed asset disposals	167,375	139,171
Bank charges	3,491	2,998
Bad debt write-off	899	0
	2,089,581	1,957,499
Total expenditure		
Deficit/Surplus for the year	-36,643	25,851
Accumulated surplus at 1 January	671,078	645,227
Deficit/Surplus for the year	(36,643)	25,851
Accumulated surplus at 31 December	634,435	671,078



What do we mean by cosmetics?

UK/EU Legal Definition:

A 'cosmetic product' shall mean any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to ...

Clean . Protect . Perfume . Change appearance
Correct body odour . Keep in good condition



The Cosmetic Toiletry & Perfumery Association Limited
Sackville House
40 Piccadilly
London
W1J 0DR

Tel: +44 (0)20 7491 8891
Web: www.ctpa.org.uk
E-mail: info@ctpa.org.uk

Visit our consumer website at
www.thefactsabout.co.uk

  @TheCTPA

