



COSMETICS AND PERSONAL CARE INDUSTRY AGENDA FOR GOVERNMENT 2024-2029 **OUR KEY ASKS**

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CTPA WELCOMES THE NEW UK GOVERNMENT'S PLANS TO HAVE SECTOR STRATEGIES AS PART OF AN OVERALL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY AND REQUESTS THAT, AS PART OF THIS, THE GOVERNMENT DEVELOPS A DEDICATED STRATEGY FOR THE COSMETICS, PERSONAL CARE AND BEAUTY INDUSTRY, **WHICH:**



Promotes the essentiality of the industry's products and services



Maintains strict risk-based safety legislation



Protects science-led decision-making



Provides a framework for growth with sustainability at its core



Enhances the competitiveness of the UK industry for both import and export



Champions the UK industry as a leader in product manufacture, design and innovation

INTRODUCTION

CTPA AND THE INDUSTRY

225+

MEMBERS

85%

UK INDUSTRY
COVERAGE
BY VALUE

9.5BN

2023
RETAIL SALES

9.7%

INDUSTRY
GROWTH
2022 - 2023

880

UK SMEs

418K

INDUSTRY
WORKFORCE

£27.2BN

INDUSTRY
CONTRIBUTION
TO GDP

CTPA (the Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association) is the UK trade association for the cosmetics and personal care industry: www.ctpa.org.uk/about-us

The Association's over 225 membership represents the manufacturers of cosmetics and personal care products, from multi-nationals to SMEs, and suppliers to the industry. CTPA membership covers over 85% of the UK industry, which was valued at over £9.5 billion at retail sales value in 2023¹, growing 9.7% over 2022. Our sector employs people across manufacturing, design, R&D, marketing, sales, export/import, retail and services, including hair and beauty salons and spas. In 2023, the personal care industry supported a total GDP contribution of £27.2 billion².

It is a highly innovative, creative, skilled and successful UK industry - entirely grounded in science. Companies are based across the nation, and impressively the UK cosmetics and personal care industry has one of the largest number of SMEs in Europe, at 880³. The industry offers employment opportunities for a range of backgrounds, including scientific and technical expertise and highly skilled manufacturing roles. The UK workforce directly supported by the personal care industry increased by 10% to 418,000 in 2023, compared with 2022 figures². Across all channels of economic impact in 2023, the industry supported employment of 603,000, a 9% increase from 2022², thus providing opportunities for individuals from all walks of life to bring new trends and innovative ideas to the market and contribute to GDP.

The UK cosmetics industry is acutely aware of the need to reduce the environmental impact of cosmetics and personal care products wherever possible. As an Association, CTPA has had an ambitious sustainability strategy in place since 2018, aiming to drive towards being net positive in its impact on people and planet, focusing on ingredient sourcing, product manufacture, waste and end-of-life fate and wellbeing. CTPA also has an active diversity and inclusivity strategy which aims to identify and address issues related to the promotion of diversity, equity and inclusivity to ensure that everyone feels represented within and by the industry.

Our industry is a major success story, it is scientific, it is creative, it is diverse, it is innovative, it is both export-led and strong domestically and it is essential every day for hygiene, wellbeing, self-esteem and positive mental health. The industry is a major employer, exporter and investor in R&D. This is despite the many challenges that the industry faces, including the UK's departure from the EU, the global pandemic, climate change, supply chain issues and the cost-of-living crisis.

1 CTPA 2023 Annual Report. (2024). Data provided by Kantar and Circana

2 Value of Beauty Report. (July 2024). Oxford Economics for the British Beauty Council

3 Market Performance Report 2023. (2024). Cosmetics Europe, the European personal care association

A Safe Industry

Strict safety laws, the UK Cosmetics Regulation (UKCR)⁴, cover all cosmetic products⁵ placed on the UK market. The UKCR has the safety of cosmetic products, and so the consumer, at its core. There are three layers of legal obligations to the safety assurance process:

The legislation requires cosmetic products and their ingredients to be safe.

The duly qualified and experienced Safety Assessor must personally confirm that the cosmetic product is safe.

Products are monitored via post-market surveillance; any adverse reactions are addressed by companies and may have to be reported to the authorities.

The UKCR not only ensures human safety but also protects consumers by ensuring all claims made with regard to the effectiveness and product characteristics are adequately substantiated.

CTPA'S OVERARCHING KEY ASK

To-date, the cosmetics, personal care and beauty industry has not had a holistic, Government-supported strategy dedicated to the sector. CTPA is calling for such a strategy to be developed, based on, and maintaining, the strict legislative framework already in place.

CTPA would like to work with the new UK Government together, as a trusted partner, on the dedicated strategy to secure the continued sustainable growth of this indispensable industry for the next five years.

This Agenda for Government sets out the main asks of this approach based on these key pillars.



ESSENTIALITY



REGULATION



SCIENCE



SUSTAINABILITY



BUSINESS

Importantly, given that there is significant pressure on public finances, implementing these key asks to help the industry thrive does not need to cost the Exchequer anything. Many of the recommendations are aimed at helping businesses grow and succeed, ultimately positively contributing to the UK economy.



CTPA would be delighted to discuss the contents with you at your earliest opportunity. Its Director-General, **Dr Emma Meredith**, can be contacted at:

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⁴ 'UKCR' - Assimilated Regulation (EC) No. 1223/2009 on cosmetic products, as amended. <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/eur/2009/1223/contents>

⁵ Article 2: (a) of the UKCR states: 'cosmetic product' means any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the 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 cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours.

ESSENTIALITY



Ask

 CTPA wants to ensure that UK Government policy recognises the essentiality and economic significance of our industry and addresses the needs of the industry accordingly, as is the case with other sectors, enabling it to continue contributing to the UK's scientific leadership, diverse workforce, economy and growth. In 2023, the personal care industry supported a total GDP contribution of £27.2 billion².

Rationale

The cosmetics, personal care and beauty sectors form an essential industry. The pandemic not only reminded us of the vital importance of hygiene, but also of self-esteem and positive mental health, both of which are enhanced by taking care of our personal care and hygiene, including by visiting hair and beauty salons and spas.

The industry produces products that are absolutely critical to everyday life, including sun protection, oral care (including toothpaste), soap, antiperspirants and deodorants, shampoos and conditioners, hand washes and skin care as well as colour cosmetics, hair styling and grooming products for both women and men.

79%

RESEARCH CONDUCTED IN 2024 FOR THE CTPA BY OPINIUM⁶ SHOWED THAT 79% OF UK ADULTS CLASS COSMETICS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS AS IMPORTANT TO THEIR LIVES; THE FIGURE IS EVEN HIGHER AMONG WOMEN, AT 86%.

90%

NINE IN TEN CONSIDER THESE PRODUCTS TO BE IMPORTANT FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE (90%) AND ORAL HEALTH (90%), AND NINE IN TEN UK ADULTS (91%) FEEL BRUSHING THEIR TEETH TWICE A DAY IS IMPORTANT FOR THEIR AND THEIR FAMILY'S ORAL HEALTH.

88%

SIMILARLY, WHEN ASKED ABOUT SUNSCREENS, OVER FOUR FIFTHS (88%) CONSIDERED THEM TO BE IMPORTANT FOR THE HEALTH OF THEIR AND THEIR FAMILY'S SKIN IN PROVIDING PROTECTION FROM THE SUN.

72%

ADDITIONALLY, COSMETICS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS ARE ALSO IMPORTANT FOR WELLBEING, WITH ALMOST THREE IN FOUR (72%) SAYING THESE PRODUCTS ARE IMPORTANT FOR THEIR SELF-ESTEEM AND CONFIDENCE, AND OVER FOUR IN FIVE (82%) SAYING THEY ARE IMPORTANT FOR SELF-CARE.

UK COSMETICS REGULATION (UKCR)



Ask

 A fundamental ask of the industry is that the framework of the UK Cosmetics Regulation (UKCR)⁴, a key safety law, is preserved and continues to be sector-specific, risk-based and regulates the safe use of cosmetic ingredients and finished cosmetic products placed on the UK market.

Rationale

The UKCR is an excellent framework that is well understood by industry, regulators and international trading partners, which enables the success of the sector in the UK. The UKCR applies to all cosmetic products placed on the UK market, meaning these rules enable UK consumers access to safe and effective products, while creating a level playing field for all companies placing cosmetic products on the UK market.

The UKCR has consumer safety at its core, providing a balance of responsibilities for product safety between the regulator and industry, whereby the Responsible Person must ensure the product has been assessed for safety via a strict risk assessment; that the labelling of cosmetic products includes all information needed to use the product safely; and that the authorities are notified about the products in the market. In addition, cosmetic ingredients are regulated according to expert and independent, scientific advice.

It is important that a sector-specific regime which is demonstrably enabling industry to provide essential safe products to consumers, such as the risk-based UK Cosmetics Regulation, is maintained following the Office of Product Safety and Standards (OPSS) Product Safety Review. The UKCR is the bedrock of the industry's success and is without doubt an enabler of industry success and consumer trust in safety. As such, it is a key part of the UK's international trade strategy for cosmetics and personal care products because our international trading partners know, understand and trust the UK Cosmetics Regulation and would be concerned if the UK were ever to move away from it.

77%

THE BRITISH PUBLIC AGREES THAT COSMETICS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS ARE SAFE AND SUPPORTS THE UK HAVING STRICT SAFETY LAWS IN PLACE. A CLEAR MAJORITY OPPOSES ANY RELAXATION IN THE UK'S SAFETY RULES FOR THESE PRODUCTS. A MAY 2024 OPINION SURVEY⁶ FOR CTPA SHOWED THAT OVERALL, 77% OF UK ADULTS CONSIDER THEM SAFE COMPARED WITH ONLY 10% WHO CONSIDER THEM UNSAFE.

87%

ALMOST NINE IN TEN (87%) THINK IT IS IMPORTANT THAT THE UK HAS STRICT SAFETY LAWS FOR COSMETICS AND PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS PLACED ON THE UK MARKET, AND ALMOST THREE IN FIVE (58%) WOULD BE OPPOSED TO ANY RELAXATION IN THE UK'S RULES ON SAFETY FOR THESE PRODUCTS.

UK REACH REGULATION

Asks

 UK REACH (Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals) must maintain the availability of safe chemicals already on the UK market, thus ensuring the future of UK manufacturing.

Future submissions for UK REACH must be achievable for companies of all sizes in terms of cost and resource, whilst maintaining protection of health and the environment.

CTPA welcomes the policy paper published by the Department for the Environment, Food and Rural Affairs (Defra) on the Alternative Transitional Registration model (ATRm) for UK REACH, and is contributing to Defra's consultation on the ATRm. We continue to request that the new model protects human health and the environment through a proportionate approach, to alleviate the burden on downstream users, such as cosmetic product manufacturers, as well as former EU downstream users (now UK importers under UK REACH).

The submissions must not expose companies to potential legal challenges from owners of the data, consortia or from other regulators. It is crucial that the process for the alternative submission model is transparent, provides industry with the opportunity to feed back and time to implement within the new registration timeline(s).

Rationale

The UK's cosmetics industry strongly supports the need for a regulatory system which protects the environment and human health. High standards in the industry and in the regulation of chemicals are essential; helping to instill trust in the UK as a leading regulator, promoting consumer confidence in our products and boosting credibility for the responsible actions of business.

We would like to see a UK REACH that achieves these objectives while avoiding the excessive costs and bureaucracy and the unnecessary burdens on business, that could lead to a reduced investment in the UK.

In addition to the positive UK Government action on extending the deadlines for the implementation of full requirements for existing chemicals under UK REACH to 2026, 2028 and 2030, we also welcome the Government's commitment to finding alternative and less burdensome ways of looking at hazard and exposure to chemicals in the UK under UK REACH.

We would urge the new Government to continue down this path while also engaging with the EU and with the EU regulatory body for chemicals ECHA, the European Chemicals Agency, to explore regulatory cooperation and increased data sharing as already agreed between the UK and the EU in the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA) Chemicals Chapter. The new UK Government has an opportunity to initiate a new process of structured regulatory cooperation between the UK and the EU on chemicals to reduce burdens on business and enhance safety and the environment through UK and EU regulators working more closely together.

UK INTERNAL MARKET

Ask

 It is vitally important that business regulation affecting the UK's internal market is introduced at the same time and in the same way across the whole of the UK and that differences between the four home nations are avoided and minimised as far as is possible.

Rationale

Differing or diverging rules in each of the devolved nations of the UK, which is starting to emerge in particular on environmental policy, is untenable for companies placing cosmetic products on the UK market. It is simply not feasible to have different products for individual nations within the UK.

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE EU

Asks

 CTPA requests that a formal structure for dialogue and cooperation be set up between the UK and the EU for the cosmetics and personal care industry, similar to the agreed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on financial services. In the run up to the five-year review of the Trade and Cooperation Agreement (TCA), there is now a major opportunity to instigate a formal structure of dialogue between the UK and EU in order to help to grow the industry for the benefit of UK jobs, science, innovation and exports.

Rationale

CTPA is asking that the UK Government develops a close relationship with the EU. The setting up of a dedicated Forum will enable:

- the Chemicals Chapter in the UK/EU TCA, which has yet to be utilised, to be explored in order to facilitate trade, reduce barriers and increase investment in the UK (see above);
- Defra, the UK REACH regulators, the European Commission and ECHA to discuss far greater structured regulatory cooperation under UK and EU REACH as above;
- a more structured and regular dialogue between the UK and EU to take place on: policy and regulation, additional easements on UK and EU trade, intra-company transfers of people and joint working on science. CTPA is extremely pleased that the UK has re-joined the Horizon Europe programmes;

- the implementation of the TCA to be reviewed, which is an action that both sides must complete by 2026 under the terms of the Agreement. There are opportunities for the addition of new provisions and chapters that cover extensive regulatory data sharing on UK/EU REACH and on cosmetic safety and new provisions to enable greater UK/EU trade and investment.

Additionally, under the Northern Ireland Protocol, cosmetic products destined for NI continue to be regulated under EU rules. This adds further complexities in the supply chain. Dialogue needs to be established now in order to reduce later frictions.

THIS APPROACH IS BACKED BY A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE BRITISH PUBLIC. A SURVEY⁶ BY OPINIUM FOR CTPA IN MAY 2024 SHOWED THAT:

73%

AROUND THREE IN FOUR SUPPORT CLOSER COOPERATION WITH THE EU ON COSMETICS AND CHEMICAL SAFETY WITH JUST UNDER THREE IN FOUR (73%) SUPPORTING THE UK GOVERNMENT WORKING CLOSELY WITH THE EU IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS ON COSMETICS AND CHEMICAL SAFETY ISSUES.

70%

THERE IS ALSO SUPPORT AMONG THE PUBLIC FOR THE UK TO WORK MORE CLOSELY WITH THE EU IN FUTURE TO INCREASE BUSINESS, INVESTMENT AND TRADE (70% UK ADULTS SUPPORT VS 12% OPPOSE).

Asks

 There should be faster UK ratification of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) to put the FTA provisions into effect as soon as possible or that provisional implementation should be allowed prior to ratification, and cosmetic products should be included in discussions for all FTAs – including the possible addition of cosmetics chapters.

 We request that the Department for Business and Trade (DBT) market access team and central prioritisation teams maintain close contact with CTPA to resolve key barriers to global trade.

 CTPA supports the UK's intention to formalise its membership of the International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulation (ICCR) and urges the new Government to go ahead with this plan.

Rationale

Barriers to trade have a big impact on the ability of businesses to reach new markets and invest towards international recognition of UK products and brands. Promoting and implementing harmonisation around the world is important as a long-term goal to ensure the continued relevance of the UK cosmetics industry. FTAs are one tool to help achieve this.

Cosmetic chapters incorporated into the relevant FTA sections provide a framework under which regulators and industry can find ways to reduce or eliminate barriers. With ambitious provisions, these chapters can provide the UK Government with opportunities for structured dialogue to seek harmonisation; they can support the exchange of information on market surveillance to enhance product safety; they may remove red-tape and administrative burden; and they provide certainty that signatories are working on behalf of the interests of a dynamic industry.

CTPA is grateful for support to-date from the DBT Trade Sector Manager. However, in order to continue to develop the UK's competitiveness in global markets, more resource is required. CTPA is asking for a well-funded, centralised team dedicated to cosmetics and personal care products to be formalised, looking at domestic and international policy, to grow business, enhance competitiveness, support companies in their exports and encourage the use of existing FTAs, especially by SMEs.

A SCIENCE-LED AND RISK-BASED APPROACH



Asks

 CTPA is asking that any decisions being made on the safe use of cosmetic ingredients and finished cosmetics and personal care products follow a robust science-led and risk-based approach.

 We require a long-term commitment to transparent, risk-based and independent scientific advice to inform the regulation of cosmetics under the UK Cosmetics Regulation⁴ (UKCR).

Rationale

Cosmetics and personal care products are fundamentally based on science. The UK is renowned for its risk-based approach. The UKCR has consumer safety at its core and it requires that an in-depth risk assessment be carried out on each cosmetic product before it is made available for use by the consumer.

We welcome that the governance and transparency arrangements for OPSS, as they relate to cosmetic products, are now being formalised and published in order to enable OPSS to develop a strong reputation for transparency, openness and independence.

The UKCR controls what may or may not be put into a cosmetic product. There are lists of substances that must not be present and lists of substances that may be used as ingredients subject to particular restrictions. In addition, certain classes of ingredients (colours, preservatives and UV filters) are part of positive lists, so only those individual ingredients pre-approved and listed in the UKCR are allowed for these purposes. It is imperative that the process for ingredient scrutiny is transparent, consistent and based on sound science in order to provide a stable, consistent and predictable regulatory framework.

CTPA would be happy to engage in conversations should the new Government ever consider transforming the OPSS into an independent regulator.

ADVANCING ANIMAL-FREE SCIENCE

Asks

 All future UK Governments must rigorously uphold the ban on the testing of cosmetic products and their ingredients on animals under the UKCR.

 We ask that the new Government publishes a strategy that establishes a commitment to integrate the use of animal-free methods into the safety assessment of chemicals, as was committed to by the previous Government. This will promote and streamline the use and regulatory acceptance of these methods in the UK, helping the UK to become a world leader in modern, animal-free scientific methods.

Rationale

We would like to see the Government prioritise collaboration to identify industry's needs and challenges with the development and adoption of animal-free test methods for chemicals safety, and for occupational health and safety and environmental assessment. Implementing a strategy to encourage the promotion, dissemination, education and implementation of non-animal New Approach Methodologies (NAMs) in chemicals testing and safety assessment will prioritise this important work across all sectors and Government departments.

Our industry is already a pioneer in this field, having had an animal testing ban in place in the UK since the late 1990s. This is a genuine area of UK global leadership and a major opportunity for the UK to help to reduce animal testing globally.

73%

THERE IS CONSIDERABLE APPETITE AMONG THE PUBLIC FOR THIS BAN TO BE EXTENDED INTO OTHER AREAS. THE 2024 OPINIUM SURVEY⁶ FOR CTPA SHOWED THAT ALMOST THREE IN FOUR UK ADULTS (73%) SUPPORT A STRATEGY TO REDUCE THE USE OF ANIMAL TESTING IN AREAS SUCH AS CHEMICALS LEGISLATION, AND PROMOTING THE USE OF OTHER TYPES OF SCIENTIFIC TESTING TO ENSURE SAFETY THAT DOES NOT INVOLVE THE USE OF ANIMALS.

77%

THE PUBLIC WOULD ALSO LIKE TO SEE THE UK AT THE FOREFRONT OF THIS, WITH OVER THREE QUARTERS (77%) SUPPORTING THE UK TAKING A LEADING INTERNATIONAL ROLE IN FINDING NEW APPROACHES TO SAFETY TESTING THAT DO NOT INVOLVE ANIMALS.

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Asks

 CTPA is asking that the Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) consultation process has direct participation and involvement from the industry.

 In addition, industry asks that detailed information on the EPR requirements, not broad intentions, are communicated as a matter of urgency in order for companies to have sufficient time to prepare.

 Discounts on modulated fees must be extended to all companies who operate Take-Back Schemes and who are therefore recycling theirs and other companies' waste packaging. We request that companies who have Take-Back Schemes and/or promote Take-Back Schemes to their consumers can label their products as recyclable ('via take-back schemes').

76% IN THE OPINUM SURVEY IN 2024 FOR CTPA⁶, THREE IN FOUR (76%) UK ADULTS THINK IT WOULD BE HELPFUL IF SMALL PACKAGING FOR SOME COSMETICS OR PERSONAL CARE ITEMS THAT IS NOT SUITABLE FOR KERBSIDE RECYCLING IS LABELLED 'RECYCLABLE AT COLLECTION POINTS' AND HAS INSTRUCTIONS FOR RECYCLING VIA LOCAL TAKE-BACK SCHEME.

 Monies raised from EPR must be used to improve a harmonised infrastructure for recycling across the UK.

 Equally important is investment in the infrastructure required to increase the percentage of collected plastic that is recycled and in improving the quality of recyclate.

Rationale

Sustainability is vitally important to us all, to our planet and to our industry. There are numerous challenges the environment is facing (climate change, biodiversity, impact of packaging, etc.). The cosmetics and personal care industry is committed to acting within the planet's limit, and the industry is also actively contributing to solving the challenges of the world. CTPA developed a Sustainability Strategy – Driving Towards a Net Positive Cosmetics Industry: <https://www.ctpa.org.uk/sustainability-matters>, in partnership with Forum for the Future, and the Association has been implementing this in partnership with its members since 2018.

The cosmetics industry is supportive of a world-class producer-led EPR scheme for packaging. CTPA is pleased that Dr Margaret Bates, Managing Director of the On-Pack Recycling Label (OPRL), has been appointed to the role of Head of the UK EPR for Packaging Scheme Administrator.

We believe that producers must be central to the operation and design of the scheme in order to achieve efficiency and deliver the desired environmental outcomes. However, with regard to EPR labelling requirements, the industry needs three years' notice of the details to implement any changes. Over-stickering should be allowed for new labelling requirements in order to avoid unnecessary destruction of products.

CTPA would fully support all efforts to increase the quality of recyclate collected and in steps taken to allow more chemical recycling.



Asks

 CTPA is requesting the return of tax-free shopping in the UK to boost tourism spending in stores and at airports.

 The industry asks that UK Government takes into account global supply chains and seeks close collaboration on packaging and labelling requirements, in terms of design and implementation date.

Long lead-in to labelling and formulation changes are requested where action is not linked to safety provisions, in order to avoid costly and unsustainable destruction of unsold durable cosmetic products.

Rationale

This will attract shoppers to the UK. It will encourage brands to do business and invest in the UK. It will also help UK companies and retailers at a time when they are still feeling the pressures and impacts of Brexit, COVID and the cost-of-living crisis. Long-term, it will increase sales in the UK and could ultimately benefit the Exchequer through higher business sales, higher employment and higher corporation tax.

It is important that regulators understand how the industry works and the timelines involved. When regulatory changes are made, industry must be given sufficient time to make the changes and adjust. Business needs details and certainty, not broad intentions, in order to prepare in time. For example, re-formulation of a cosmetic product takes at least three years, if there are suitable alternative ingredients available. New labelling requirements can also take at least three years to implement. In particular, consideration must be made for the sell-through of existing products to avoid unnecessary waste.

It is also imperative that consumer choice is not eroded due to a reluctance by European companies to trade with the UK (or set up UK subsidiaries) because of the complications and potential duplications of safety legislation and labelling, including the need to have both EU and UK Responsible Person details on their packaging, or having to radically alter how that business is done.

111 Skin • 5 Squirrels • A&E Connock (Perfumery & Cosmetics) • ADA Cosmetics International • Adina Chemicals t/a Adina Cosmetic Ingredients • Advanced Development & Safety Laboratories (ADSL) • Avena • Aesop UK Albion Cosmetics (UK) • Alfa Chemicals • Alliance Pharmaceuticals • Allingham Beck Associates • ALS Laboratories (UK) Amber House • Amelia Knight • Angel Consulting London • Anglo Indian Trading • Annel • A-Path Solutions • Arcania Apothecary Argentum Apothecary • Arxada • Ashbury Labelling t/a Ashbury Global • Ashland • Aspects Beauty Company • Aston Chemicals Avlon Europe • Avon Cosmetics (UK) Ayton Global Research • Azelis UK • Badgequo • Barry M Cosmetics • BASF Bath Potions T/A Dr Sara Robb • Bayer • BE for Beauty • Beiersdorf UK • BeLab Services • Blink Brow Bar • Bloom Regulatory Bridge Farm Bioscience • Bulldog Skincare CBEE (Europe) • CE.way Regulatory Consultants UK • Chanel • Charlotte Tilbury Christina May • Church & Dwight • CIRS Consulting UK • Clear RP UK • Colart International Holdings • Cole Beauty Colgate-Palmolive (UK) • Colin's Cosmetic Consultancy • Combe International • Complife Group • Connect Compliance Cornelius Group • COSICHEM UK • Cosmarida • Cosmetic Safety Solutions • Coty UK • CPL Aromas • Creightons Croda • Crown Laboratories • Cutest Systems • Delphic HSE Solutions • Donnington Laboratories • Dr PawPaw • E T Browne (UK) Edgewell Group • EF Chemical Consulting • Elemis • Esschem Europe • Estée Lauder Companies • Eurofins Product Testing Services Exponent International • FaceGym • Faith in Nature • FB Beauty • Federici Brands • Ferndale Pharmaceuticals t/a Aestheticare Firmenich UK • Fontaine Group • Freyr Life Sciences • Future Regulatory Services • Galderma UK • GCRS (Global Compliance and Regulatory Services) • Givaudan UK • Give BackBeauty • Global Regulatory Services • GoJo Industries – Europe • Gorilla Glue Europe t/a O'Keeffe's Company • Grafton International • Group55 • H&M Hennes & Mauritz GBC AB • Hairburst • Haleon HCT Europe Health and Happiness (H&H) UK • Heathcote & Ivory • Henkel Beauty Care • Herb UK • Hipp UK • Holland and Barrett Hoyu Co • HSNF • Huda Beauty • Iconic London (Holdings) • INEOS Hygienics • Infotox • Inline Health and Beauty • Innospec Innovant Research • Inter Scientific • International Cosmetics & Chemical Services • Intertek • J Floris • James Robinson Speciality Ingredients • John Gosnell & Company • Kanebo Cosmetics (Europe) • Kao Corporation • Karium • KDC/ONE Swallowfield Kenneth Green Associates • Kenvue • Kew Health & Beauty • Kimberly-Clark Europe • KMI Brands • Kosé Corporation • La Prairie (UK) Laleham Health & Beauty • Linco Care • L'Oréal UK & Ireland • LVMH Perfumes & Cosmetics UK and Ireland • Malibu Health Products Marks & Spencer • Mary Kay Cosmetics (UK) • Mavala (UK) • Medik8 • MEIYUME • Melbec Microbiology • Meller Design Solutions Mentholatum • Mercona (GB) • Mibelle Group • Miller Harris Fragrances • Molton Brown • Momentive • Montagne Jeunesse International • Morgan's Pomade Company • MPM Consumer Products • MSL Solution Providers • Nailchemy • Nails Inc Natural Looks Trading t/a Mayfield Laboratories • Neal's Yard Remedies • NEOM Organics • Next Retail • Nice-Pak International No7 Beauty Company • NordicReg • Nuriss Skincare and Wellness t/a Decree • Obelis UK • Oleon • On-Group • Olean Personal Care • Oriflame • Original Additions (Beauty Products) • Oxford Biosciences • Pai Skincare • Pelham Group • Percy & Reed Product Persan • Per-Scent • Personal Care Regulatory • Pharmacare Europe • Pierre Fabre • Power Health Products • Primark Stores Priston Safety Assessments • Procter & Gamble UK • Professional Beauty Systems • Puig UK • PWC Solutions • PZ Cussons (UK) PZ Cussons Beauty • Quest Personal Care • Reckitt • REFY Beauty • Rettenmaier UK • Revlon International Corporation Revolution Beauty • Rituals Cosmetics UK • Rodial • Rubicon Technical • SA Designer Parfums • Sainsburys • Sally Salon Services Salonservice Hair & Beauty Supplies • Samuel Farmer & Co • Sandaig t/a Scotia Beauty • SC Johnson UK • SGS UK Shiseido Companies • Skin Rocks • Skinnovation • SLG Brands • Smink • Solent International • Space Brands • Stephenson Group Superdrug • Surefil Beauty Products • Surfachem • Tangle Teezer • Technology Sciences Group Consulting (TSG) • Tesco The Body Shop International • The Cosmetic Consultancy • The Cosmetic Experts • The Gel Bottle • The Regulatory Company UK The Soapery • THEUNSEEN • THG Beauty • Thornton and Ross • Tricogen Laboratories • Trinny London • Tropic Skin Care Unilever UK and Ireland • Venture Life Group • Vieve • Waitrose/JLP • Wala UK t/a Dr Hauschka • Walgreens Boots Alliance Warpaint London • Water Wipes • Wella • Wisdom Toothbrushes

CTPA members list as of October 2024 - Current members list can be found here: <https://www.ctpa.org.uk/member-list>

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