

Legislation Council Secretariat
3/F, Citibank Tower,
3 Garden Road
Hong Kong

Attention: Economic Service Panel
Mr. Andy Lau

對美髮產品規管的意見

敬啟者：

得悉 貴會對美容產品和服務實施規管一事正進行研究及諮詢業內意見，本人謹代表威娜香港有限公司就有關美髮產品規管方面提出意見以下：

(一) 加強對消費者保障的必要性

各國就美容美髮產品之安全條例，要求及標準不一。無論是美國 FDA、日本厚生省、或中華人民共和國衛生部，都以保障本國消費者為基本考慮。本港一向以來因奉行自由經濟原則，只有「消費品安全條例」的一般安全規定，但對美容美髮產品缺乏一套具體的規管法則，使消費者未能獲得有效保障。

(二) 標籤制度

產品基本資料的展示，有助消費者作出明智和合理的選擇。對消費者的保障，可從引入標籤制度開始。美髮產品標籤制度之法定要求，可確保消費者在商品標籤上獲得必需的商品資料，包括：進口商名稱和地址、產品成份及正確使用方法。

在港銷售的大部份美髮產品已印有部份上述資料，而且沒有危險性，只需要加上進口商名稱及地址，以便有關方面及消費者向進口商查詢。

(三) 對美髮產品規管可考慮參照新加坡之模式

對美髮產品的安全條例，各國有很大的差異。例如：根據中華人民共和國的法規，美髮產品要取得合法銷售的衛生証及商檢証等，從產品送檢到完成審批需時九個月

至一年。但新加坡〔例如：染髮品〕，如文件完備，只需時一個月已可完成整個登記手續。

因新加坡與香港都是自由港，在美髮產品的進口及轉口銷售方面條件相同，故新加坡對美髮品規管的辦法，可作直接參考。

背景： 新加坡政府在一九九五年成立 **Cosmetic Control Unit (CCU)**，就美容美髮產品的規管引入新的法例，從立法程序到具體執行細節，都有明確的指引。

特點： (A) 簡單的分類

例如：一般洗髮、護髮產品等無需任何產品註冊及進口牌照

(B) 合理的規管

例如：染髮品含受管制藥物成份、需連同產品遞交主要成份表 (**Formulation of Main Ingredients**) 即可於四星期內取得產品登記及進口牌照

參照新加坡之模式一舉三得，既能對消費者提供保障，又可保持本港在美容美髮產品銷售方面的地區性競爭優勢，更可省卻反覆研究各國不同規管標準的時間及行政費用。〔現附上：新加坡有關美容美髮產品之法例及具體執行指引〕

德國威娜公司在美髮產品方面有一百二十多年歷史，在全世界一百多個國家及地區都有分銷網絡。本公司在港亦有超過二十多年的銷售經驗。

以上意見謹供參考。如 貴會有任何疑問，歡迎隨時與本人聯絡〔電話：2527 6636〕

此致

香港威娜有限公司

李中任啓

二〇〇二年五月廿二日

c.c. 職業訓練局 美容美髮訓練委員會

民主黨立法會議員秘書處 李華明議員

新加坡
有關美容美髮產品之法例
及具體執行指示



Health Sciences Authority

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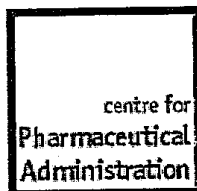
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Control of Cosmetic Products



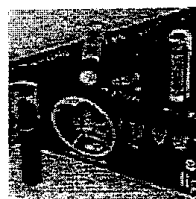
Arising from safety concerns and reports of adverse reactions resulting from the use of cosmetic products, the Centre took measure to regulate cosmetic products, in order to protect public health and safety.

In November 1995, the **Cosmetic Control Unit (CCU)** was set up to administer regulatory control of cosmetic products, of which the scope covers the following :

- To ensure that cosmetic products in Singapore are safe and not injurious to health.
- To prohibit the use of certain toxic substances as ingredients in cosmetic products.
- To ensure that cosmetic products are properly labelled with batch markings and listing of ingredients used.

The legislation on cosmetic control consist of the following:

- The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Specification and Prohibition) Order and its amendments
- The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Licensing) Regulations 1996
- The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Labelling) Regulations 1996



The primary activity of CCU is the registration of those cosmetic products which are subject to licensing requirements, ie. Category I cosmetic products, namely eye products, lip products, oral and hygiene products as well as hair-dyes containing phenylenediamines (with effect from 1 July 2001). All other cosmetic products are classified as Category II.

Full labelling which includes the following is mandatory for all cosmetic products sold in Singapore: <

- ① Name of cosmetic product
- ② List of ingredients

~~List of ingredients~~

- ③ • Name and address of importer or local manufacturer
- ④ • Batch reference
- ⑤ • Precautions, if any

Details on cosmetic control can be found in " A Guide on the Control Of Cosmetic Products" at \$5.15 (incl.GST) each at: The Cashier , Blk 4 Level 1, Centre for Pharmaceutical Administration, 2 Jalan Bukit Merah Singapore 169547.

Related site: <http://www.asianconnect.com/TDB/TRS/ccu.html>

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COSMETIC CONTROL UNIT
MINISTRY OF HEALTH



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LEGISLATION

- a. The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Specification and Prohibition) Order 1996 and its Amendments
- b. The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Licensing) Regulations 1996
- c. The Medicines (Cosmetic Products) (Labelling) Regulations 1996

DEFINITION

Cosmetic products are products intended to be rubbed, poured, sprinkled or sprayed on, or introduced into, or otherwise applied to, the human body or part thereof for cleansing, beautifying, promoting attractiveness or altering the appearance, and includes a deodorant or any depilatory substance but does not include a soap.

CLASSIFICATION OF COSMETIC PRODUCTS

Category I Products

- a. Cosmetic products for application on the region around the eye, including eye creams, eye shadows, eye liners and mascaras.
- b. Cosmetic products for application on the lips, including lipsticks, lip colours and lip creams.
- c. Oral or dental hygiene products, including mouth refreshers and dentifrices.

Category II Products

- a. Cosmetic products, other than Category I products, for application on the hair, scalp, skin or nails without rinsing, including:-
 - personal deodorants and antiperspirants;
 - skin lotions, including pre-shave, after-shave, eau-de-cologne and hand lotions;
 - creams and milky lotions, including pre-shave, after-shave, cold cream and vanishing cream;
 - cosmetic oils;
 - perfumes (whether liquid, solid or powder form) and toilet waters;
 - foundations;
 - cheek colours;
 - eyebrow colours;
 - nail make-up preparations (manicure and pedicure products);
 - hair dyes, bleaches, oils, lacquers, pomades, sprays and brilliantines;
 - sunscreen, suntan and sunburn prevention preparations;
 - skin whitening agents;
 - talcum, face, creamy, pressed, loose, paste, baby and body powders;
 - hair care products, including hair tonics;
 - depilatories;
 - hair preparations for permanent waving, setting, straightening or fixing; and
 - face packs and face masks.
- b. Cosmetic products, other than Category I products, for application on the hair, scalp, skin or nails and which remain in traces after rinsing or use, including:-

RESTRICTED SUBSTANCES IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS

Substance	Concentration of substance (if any)	Type of cosmetic product where restriction applies
Arsenic	Not exceeding 5 parts per million (by weight)	-
Boric acid or sodium borate	Not exceeding 5% boric acid or 5% sodium borate or 5% of a combination of both	-
Copper	Not exceeding 150 parts per million (by weight)	-
Hexachlorophene	a. Not to be present in any concentration b. Not exceeding 0.1% weight by weight	a. Cosmetic products for infant use b. All other cosmetic products
Mercury	Not exceeding 0.5 parts per million (by weight)	-
Safrole	As natural content of essences:- a. in oral hygiene or dental products other than toothpaste intended specifically for children, 50 parts per million (by weight), and b. in any other products, 100 parts per million (by weight). Not as natural content of essences:- shall not be present in any amount.	-
Lead and its compounds	Not exceeding 20 parts per million (by weight), calculated in lead	-
Methyl Alcohol	Not exceeding 5%, weight by weight, calculated as a percentage of any Ethanol or Isopropyl Alcohol or both, as the case may be, in a cosmetic product.	Methyl Alcohol is only allowed in a cosmetic product when it is present as a denaturant of any Ethanol or Isopropyl Alcohol or both, as the case may be, in the product.

TYPES OF LICENCES

Category I products are subject to licensing requirements. The types of licences for Category I products are **Product Licence**, **Import Licence** and **Manufacturer's Licence**.

LICENCE FEES

Matter	Fees
Import Licence	Application \$20
	Issuance \$2400/3 years or pro rata amount for other duration
Manufacturer's Licence	Application \$20
	Issuance \$2400/3 years or pro rata amount for other duration
Product Licence	Application \$5
	Issuance \$30/3 years
On each variation/amendment to a licence \$15	

 **GUIDEBOOK**

"A Guide on the Control of Cosmetic Products" is available for sale at \$5.00 per copy from the Cashier, Blk 4, Level 1, Chinese Proprietary Medicine Unit, National Pharmaceutical Administration, Ministry of Health, 2 Jalan Bukit Merah, Singapore 169547.

 **ENQUIRY**

Cosmetic Control Unit

National Pharmaceutical Administration
Ministry of Health
Singapore 169547
Tel: 3255434



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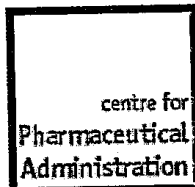
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Control of Cosmetic Products

1. I intend to import a cosmetic product for local sale. What regulations do I need to comply with?
2. If my imported products are to be re-exported to other countries, do they need to comply with the cosmetic legislation?
3. I need to make a Tradenet declaration to import a consignment of cosmetic products. Do I need prior clearance by Cosmetic Control Unit for my shipment?
4. Must I send my cosmetic products for testing? How much do the tests cost?
5. I would like to advertise my cosmetic product. What do I need to comply with?
6. Does each individual shade of a range of eyeshadows require a separate product licence?
7. How do I know whether my product is subject to advertising control and how do I apply for an advertising/sales promotion permit?
8. Can I use the P.O. Box address for labelling the address of my company on cosmetic products imported by my company?
9. Does the expiry date of a cosmetic product need to be labelled?
10. The licence number of a licensed Category I cosmetic product need to be labelled?
11. My cosmetic products are without ingredient listing and importer's name and address at the time of import. Is it acceptable if I follow up with the labelling requirements before putting them on sale?
12. I intend to set up a factory to manufacture/assemble cosmetics in Singapore. What are the requirements?

FAQ

- 1 Q I intend to import a cosmetic product for local sale. What regulations do I need to comply with?
- A Category I cosmetic products including products to be used around the eye region, on the lips, for oral and dental hygiene and hair-dye containing phenylenediamine, are subjected to import licence and product licence requirements. All other cosmetic products are classified under Category II. Such cosmetic products do not require cosmetic licences to import or sell. However, you need to ensure that all cosmetic products, both Category I and II, do not contain any prohibited or restricted substances beyond permissible limits and comply with cosmetic labelling regulations.

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2 Q If my imported products are to be re-exported to other countries, do they need to comply with the cosmetic legislation?

A Cosmetic products that are imported for direct re-export to other countries are exempt from the cosmetic legislation, subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Controlling Authority.

3 Q I need to make a Tradenet declaration to import a consignment of cosmetic products. Do I need prior clearance by Cosmetic Control Unit for my shipment?

A Imports of all cosmetic products are auto-approved in the Tradenet System, subject to compliance with the cosmetic legislation.
You can call our enquiry hotline at Tel: (65)-6325 5434 to request for a copy of our circular to Traders/Freight forwarders, Cargo Agents and Carriers on preparation of Tradenet permit applications for cosmetic products.

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4 Q Must I send my cosmetic products for testing? How much do the tests cost?

A Under the cosmetic legislation, you will need to send your cosmetic product for specified tests and bear the expenses incurred, if requested by the Controlling Authority. However, you can also arrange for your cosmetic products to be tested to exclude prohibited/restricted ingredients.

For cost details, please enquire at the following laboratories:

Centre for Analytical Science, Health Sciences Authority at 11 Outram Road S(169078) (Tel:(65)-6229 0772)

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5 Q I would like to advertise my cosmetic product. What do I need to comply with?

A You do not need an advertisement permit to advertise your cosmetic product. However, please ensure that you are able to substantiate all product claims and that your advertisement complies with the Singapore Code of Advertising Practices. For additional information on this code, please contact Advertising Standards Authority of Singapore (ASAS) at Tel: (65)-6375 8062.

6 Q Does each individual shade of a range of eyeshadows require a separate product licence?

A Yes, each shade has a unique formula and product name and is considered a separate product from other shades. It will thus need a separate product licence from other shades in the same range.

7 Q If I forget to renew my cosmetic licence before the expiry date, can I still renew it?

A All lapsed licences are non-renewable. Thus you will need to apply for a new licence. As such, please monitor the expiry dates of your licences carefully and allow for sufficient time to renew the required licences before they expire.

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8 Q Can I use the P.O. Box address for labelling the address of my company on cosmetic products imported by my company?

A No, you should use the full business/ RCB registered address only.

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Q Does the expiry date of a cosmetic product need to be labelled?

A It is **not mandatory** under the cosmetic legislation for the expiry date of a cosmetic product to be labelled on the product. However, you may state the expiry date on the label, if you so wish.

10 Q **The licence number of a licensed Category I cosmetic product need to be labelled?**

A The licence number need not be stated on the product label.

11 Q **My cosmetic products are without ingredient listing and importer's name and address at the time of import. Is it acceptable if I follow up with the labelling requirements before putting them on sale?**

A Yes, you may follow up with the labelling of the ingredient listing and importer's name and address before any sale or supply of the products.

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12 Q **I intend to set up a factory to manufacture/assemble cosmetics in Singapore. What are the requirements?**

A Only manufacturer/assembler of Category 1 cosmetic product requires a licence. The manufacturer should obtain a set of [Application Form](#) and [guide for a Manufacturer's /Assembler's Licence](#) from the Centre for Pharmaceutical Administration and familiarise himself with the current 'Good Manufacturing Practices'.

Please contact the **Manufacturing and Quality Audit Division**, Blk 1 Level 1, Centre for Pharmaceutical Administration, 2 Jalan Bukit Merah, Singapore 169547, (Tel: (65)-6325 5649 / (65)-6325 5450) for further clarification.

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