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## COSMETICS EUROPE:

### ACTIVITY REPORT 2007

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# Colipa Activity Report 2007



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## WELCOME TO OUR ACTIVITY REPORT 2007



Françoise Montenay  
PRESIDENT  
COLIPA

It is with great pleasure that I present Colipa's Activity Report for 2007.

Innovation is the theme of this year's Report. Our industry needs to be constantly innovating in order to respond to the growing needs of our consumers not only for high quality and safe cosmetic products but also for more and more efficacy. In turn, it is our capacity to innovate which enables us to be a highly competitive industry and therefore to contribute to a prosperous European economy.

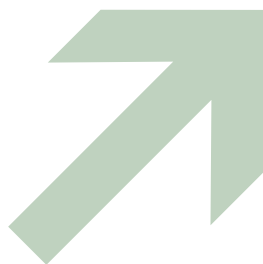
I would like to thank Françoise le Bail, Deputy Director-General of the European Commission's Enterprise and Industry DG, for her article about Innovation and Sustainability. Thanks also to Adam Gierak, Member of the European Parliament, for his contribution about the fundamental importance of innovation to the European Union's (EU) future prosperity and competitiveness. Our on-going dialogue with decision-makers at the EU level will continue to be a cornerstone of our work over the year ahead.

Almost every European citizen is a consumer of an increasing variety of cosmetic products. New technology used in innovative ways can make products more effective. In the drive to find new and better products, manufacturers will

always keep product safety as the primary concern.

Great strides have been made in our industry to find innovative methods for alternatives to animal testing. 2007 was a landmark year for progress in this area. Our industry's commitment to research in this field will continue over the coming years.

Finally, may I thank Colipa members for their on-going support over the last year. As Colipa President, I would like to underline the importance of all our members continuing to work together to face the challenges of the future. Over the coming years, I am sure that our industry will continue to speak effectively with one voice in order to build on our success and to ensure that our vibrant and responsible industry remains innovative too.



«It is our capacity to innovate which enables us to be a highly competitive industry and therefore to contribute to a prosperous European economy.»

## 2007 - A YEAR OF BUILDING TRUST AND REPUTATION



Bertil Heerink  
DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
COLIPA

Consumers want high quality and safe products, and our industry's capacity to innovate is fundamental to reaching these constantly growing expectations. Our industry has a good track-record in innovation, due to the in-market controls principles and manufacturer responsibility which are fundamental to achieving this. We can expect the review of the EU cosmetics legislation to continue to support these principles, which means that it acknowledges that the existing philosophy of the industry is to innovate.

2007 has been a year of consolidation in all areas of Colipa's activity, in preparation for the future review of the European cosmetics legislation.

Colipa has continued to effectively represent the European cosmetics industry towards all stakeholders. The trust we have earned through this on-going dialogue is echoed by the trust shown by consumers in our products. Our industry will continue to contribute to the well-being of consumers by providing safe and innovative products.

International cooperation has never been more important for our industry. In today's globalised world, there is no European consumer and no international consumer - citizens' expectations around the world are converging. Understanding and shaping the complex challenges that our vibrant industry faces, is vital to the industry's future competitiveness. Colipa therefore shares its knowledge and experience with key organisations from around the world.

Colipa as an organisation is in a process of innovation in order to further build trust and reputation. We are always striving to serve our Members better, working together in a coherent and effective manner. This constant strengthening of cooperation ensures that Colipa continues to be the recognised voice of the European cosmetics industry, in order to respond to the challenges that our industry faces, both now and in the future.

«Colipa as an organisation  
is in a process of innovation  
in order to further build trust  
and reputation.»



## KEYNOTE MESSAGE FRANÇOISE LE BAIL



Françoise Le Bail  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR-GENERAL  
DG ENTERPRISE  
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

In recent years the European Union has taken important steps to attain its twin economic objectives of growth and jobs. The Lisbon strategy has delivered significant results. European industry is globally competitive, contributing substantially to development and employment. Through its Industrial Policy, the European Commission has continued to provide the appropriate framework conditions that maintain Europe as an attractive place for industry. Today, as one of its key objectives, Europe faces the challenge of integrating sustainability into this picture. Sustainable development aims at the continuous improvement of the quality of life and well-being for present and future generations, through coherent policies on economic growth, welfare and environmental protection.

The European cosmetics industry is a good example of a dynamic and competitive industrial sector. With over 3000 cosmetic manufacturers, the European cosmetics industry is a world leader, with several billion cosmetic products being sold every year to nearly 500 million consumers in the European Union.

Today's cosmetics market is a global and highly competitive one, driven by research, development and innovation. Innovation is necessary to meet the ever changing and increasingly sophisticated consumer demands, and remain competitive. To ensure its leading position in a sustainable manner, the European cosmetics industry needs a favourable business climate and the right framework conditions for innovation.

Europe's broad-based innovation strategy applies a wide range of policy instruments to create these conditions. In addition to efforts to increase the supply of R&D funding, it aims at removing barriers to increasing demand for innovative goods and services. At the core of this demand-

side approach is the Lead Market initiative, launched by the European Commission in December 2007. It aims at fostering the emergence of markets with high economic and societal value, including recycling, renewable energies and bio-based products. The lead market of bio-based products will be of particular relevance to the cosmetics industry.

A regulatory framework that facilitates research and innovation while preserving consumers' confidence is necessary to create favourable framework conditions. This is why the European Commission has recently proposed the simplification of the so-called "Cosmetics Directive".

This future regulation aims at ensuring uniformity in implementation across EU Member States and facilitating the Europe-wide placing on the market of cosmetic products. It will remove legal uncertainties and inconsistencies, while ensuring product safety. The proposal will also reduce the regulatory burden and costs for businesses. For example, requirements for product safety assessments will be clarified and simplified notification rules for new cosmetics may cut administrative costs for enterprises by as much as 50 percent. This would allow the cosmetics industry to continue investing in innovation to meet tomorrow's consumer needs.

This highlights the importance given to the innovation and competitiveness aspects of the cosmetics sector. The collaboration between the European Commission and the dynamic cosmetics industry continues to ensure that competitiveness and innovation can be combined with the highest possible level of consumer protection and sustainability.

Françoise Le Bail  
DEPUTY DIRECTOR GENERAL  
DG ENTERPRISE  
EUROPEAN COMMISSION

«The collaboration between the European Commission and the dynamic cosmetics industry continues to ensure that competitiveness and innovation can be combined with the highest possible level of consumer protection and sustainability.»

## KEYNOTE MESSAGE ADAM GIEREK MEP



Adam Gierek  
MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN  
PARLIAMENT (PES, PL)

Innovation is fundamental to ensuring a prosperous and competitive European economy. A society which reacts better to its consumer needs, in turn becomes even more inventive. European citizens therefore benefit directly from this process through a better quality of life.

The EU's innovation strategy has identified the fundamental role of innovation in competing successfully in the global economy. Indeed, in order to prosper in tomorrow's world, the EU must have the scientific capacity to innovate better and faster than ever before. It is also important to consider intellectual property here. The emerging economies are successfully training and educating the engineers of the future, while the EU is failing to provide enough scientists and technicians to fulfil even its current needs. It is clear that in the EU we need to foster closer links between industry and universities, as is already the case in the United States, in order to address this problem.

Europe's Lisbon Strategy for Growth and Jobs sets a target to increase research and development spending to 3% of GDP. Increasing funding for research is clearly one way to make better use of existing scientific knowledge throughout the EU's research centres and to encourage innovation. In addition, public-private partnerships can be used to leverage innovation activities. It is important to note that scientific discoveries must be made more easily available to Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs), who can make a significant contribution to the innovative process.

The European Union is constantly working to optimise the functioning of the single market in order to assist the development of a genuine European innovation area. Within the internal market, we must continue to seek to remove barriers to the free movement of goods, services and capital, freedom of establishment and the free movement of persons. It is vital to reduce the obstacles to the free movement of production factors and products, as well as enabling more mobility of researchers.

The EU's Regulation on the Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of Chemicals (REACH) is a vital link in the research and innovation chain. This Regulation helps to ensure that cosmetic products are safe, which maintains consumer confidence in the products they buy. Although REACH will be a financial cost to industry, this investment will undoubtedly be worthwhile in the long term. REACH focuses on the quality of production and requires industry itself to give proof of the safety of ingredients. The Regulation acts as a stimulus for new scientific discoveries, as industry is constantly encouraged to innovate by finding new substances. REACH would be even more effective if it could be implemented on a global scale.

The EU-level innovation strategy has clearly focused our actions in order to create the best conditions for industry to innovate. This roadmap aims to create a more innovative-friendly environment that all stakeholders will benefit from. The establishment in spring 2008 of the European Institute for Innovation and Technology will add impetus to the integration of higher education, research and business-innovation. Through maintaining a consistent dialogue with stakeholders, such as Colipa, we will achieve these goals more quickly and effectively.

Adam Gierek  
MEMBER OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT  
RAPPORTEUR FOR THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT RESOLUTION ON  
«PUTTING KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE:  
A BROAD - BASED INNOVATION STRATEGY FOR EUROPE»

«The European Union desperately needs more scientists in order to compete in the global economy.»



## INNOVATION - THE INDUSTRY'S DRIVER

Innovation is in-built into the genetic make-up of scientists working in the cosmetic, toiletry and perfumery business. Their instinct for discovery and development is acute. Working alongside engineers and technologists, scientists also possess the intelligence, knowledge and skills to transform test-tube theory into practical products.

Nowadays, people are rarely satisfied with what *is*. They want what is *best* - then they demand something *better*. With scientists, that human trait to develop, improve and innovate is extra-strong - allowing the industry to stay at least one step ahead.

**So innovation is vital in the industry, not just to survive, but to prosper. Innovation is nothing new to the cosmetics industry. It's not paying lip-service to any new management-speak or trend. For over 50 years industry growth has primarily been driven by new and improved products.**

Not only do consumers today want existing products improved. We expect, even demand, to be stimulated by something special, something different, something exciting. We are all "conditioned" to expect more products and wider choice. But that's not enough. We now expect the unique, not just the improved. Of course we might not know what we want until it is presented to us. But we know it and buy it when we see it!

The secret is to predict the future, imagine the possibilities, then transform thoughts into practical products. Innovative companies look ahead and move forward to where their customers or consumers want to be.

Christina Farr, Unilever's Regulatory and Technical Affairs Director in Personal Care, says: "Innovation is crucial for driving business across many areas. In some sectors, such as hair care, we're like the fashion industry. Certain styling products change almost on a yearly basis with large and small breakthroughs."

The use of dihydroxy acetone (DHA) in self-tanning products was a breakthrough innovation. This makes formulations more stable and provides natural coverage as opposed to that despised streaky appearance.



«Innovation drives the cosmetics industry in its quest to provide safe and innovative products for the billions of people who use them every day of their lives.»





And there are more examples of innovations responding to the needs of consumers. During 2007, the use of cosmocil stearate (CS) in aerosols was developed. In addition to alcohol, scientists discovered CS reduces malodour on skin by allowing fewer bacteria over a longer time compared to the conventional alcohol-only formula.

The use of the co-gelant polymer in antiperspirants was also invented and patented. The polymer works with the antiperspirant inside the sweat gland providing a dual active system delivering excellent efficacy.

Innovation is not only about what's actually in the bottle, but also how the packaging is made. Self-locking devices on some ranges are a good example. Likewise innovative technology keeps the ball in roll-on antiperspirants continually moist.

Scientific innovation, says Christina Farr, is also about the foresight to see how knowledge in one sector can be utilised in another. One example of this is how scientific know-how from fabric whiteners can be transferred to toothpaste to make teeth look whiter.

The true test of successful change is whether or not consumers accept it and show their appreciation by buying products. If consumers perceived no need, there would be no sales. So the success of the cosmetics industry is self-evident: people vote with every purchase.

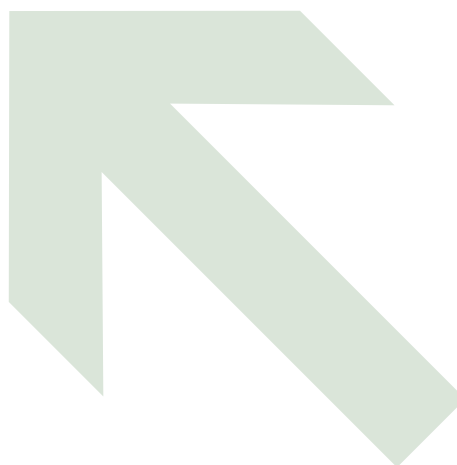


**Innovative science can sometimes appear to be simple science. It rarely is. Similarly, most developments don't actually have one inspirational "eureka" moment in the laboratory, however romantic the image may be.**

Dr Patricia Pineau, L'Oreal's Global Scientific Communications Director, describes innovation as a two-directional activity.

"There are two kinds of innovation. One is based on supply, the other on demand. We have to meet and exceed expectations and continually make products better. But that's not enough. We also have to innovate to create new products, discover new ingredients and utilise existing ingredients in new applications. And not just in the field of ingredients but also in how we discover and use technology."

Dr Pineau describes how it took around 20 years of detailed graft to stop the smell of ammonia in hair dye. To your average consumer that breakthrough might not appear revolutionary. But to scientists, knowing how challenging that problem was, the achievement was remarkable.





Another example is how scientists developed lipsticks that reduced the oil content but retained the shine to provide a long-lasting finish. In fact there are at least 30 scientific steps to make a lipstick, from the optics, shine, friction, compatibility, safety, materials and chemicals to how they are mixed and packaged.

**Consumers benefit by the intense competition within the cosmetic, toiletry and perfumery industry. All the major providers are searching for stimulating new ideas, ingredients, packaging and marketing methods to satisfy consumer demand. Competition in innovation keeps everyone on their toes.**

Hundreds of plant extracts are being investigated for unique properties to help make people feel and look better. An extract of turmeric for instance looks to improve skin radiance and tone. A newly-developed gel with patented technology allows a silicone alternative delivering the desired “silky” feel. There are major developments in ingredients designed to inhibit the growth of invasive microbial organisms in personal care formulations.

For years the industry has investigated “traditional” substances from which to create new formulations. For example, an extract from the root of panax notoginseng, reportedly used many centuries ago during the Ming Dynasty as herbal medicine, is being adapted to help the skin's natural defences. And an extract from safflower looks promising as a renewable base for many moisturisers, body lotions, hand and body washes and sunscreens. In common with many developments sensitive to the environment now, this uses far less energy to produce.

Innovative scientists also look as if they have recreated that 1940s Hollywood “soft focus” image - without spreading grease over the camera lens! By using micro-fine spherical silicone resin particles the skin appears to be in soft focus because skin lines are “blurred”. Everyone who wants might soon have the skin of stars and “glow” like Rita Hayworth, Greta Garbo and Marilyn Monroe - off-screen in real life!

It is impossible to discuss innovation without mentioning nanotechnology. Using materials at a molecular scale promises a new generation of products, from cosmetics and sun creams to medicines, electronics and telecoms. It's early days, but there are already over 500 consumer sector applications of nanotechnology with thousands more in the pipeline.

As with all innovation and anything new, the question of safety is naturally raised. But safety is - and always will be - the prime concern of all the scientists and others working within the cosmetic, toiletry and perfumery industry.

Knowing its products are used by literally billions of people every day of their lives - including children and the elderly and those with sensitive or hyper-allergic skin - industry scientists are also innovative in their ideas to ensure products are as safe as safe can be.

The way products are sourced, made and marketed in a sustainable and socially responsible way also involves innovation. Water and energy use, packaging and transportation are all being reduced or environmentally improved by responsible manufacturers.

Without innovation, we would still be washing in animal fat and water. That's why innovation is the industry's driver. Innovation drives the cosmetics industry in its quest to provide safe and innovative products for the billions of people who use them every day of their lives.

## BEYOND ANIMAL TESTING

The cosmetics industry puts the health and safety of its consumers first, especially as cosmetic products are so popular and personal and used literally from head to toe. Responsible companies have always wanted to make safe and effective products at affordable prices. They rightly adopted “safety first” policies and practices. In order to establish safety of products, the cosmetics industry is working harder than ever to put into place alternative approaches to testing on animals.

**The industry wants to serve consumers and meet or even exceed their wishes. Not only do people want new and innovative products, they also want them produced in a socially responsible and ethical way. In recent years more consumers have shown greater concern about animal welfare and the industry has worked hard to meet this expectation.**

In fact the cosmetics industry has been looking for alternatives since the early 1980s. A fundamental step forward in this process came in 1992, with the start of the European industry’s research initiative on Alternatives (SCAAT) and the establishment of the European Centre for the Validation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM). This centre has been in charge of developing and validating alternative test methods enabling the use of laboratory animals to be replaced, reduced and refined. Validation means demonstrating that a new alternative method gives a response, or part of a response, equivalent to that provided by existing tests on animals in a relevant and reliable way.

More recently, the European cosmetics industry became a founding member of the European Partnership for Alternative Approaches to Animal Testing (EPAA). This unique partnership is made up of major companies from seven industry sectors, as well as their trade associations, working together with the European Commission in order to speed up the acceptance and practice of alternative methods. Members of the EPAA agree to sign up to the ‘3Rs Declaration’ to Replace, Refine or Reduce animal testing.

Four important methods enable the use of animals to be totally replaced. These are, first, skin corrosion of chemical substances; second, absorption and penetration of cosmetic substances and pesticides through skin; third, photo-toxicity of chemical substances where light might convert a non-toxic chemical into a toxic one; and, fourth, skin irritation of chemical substances.

In 2007 there were several landmark achievements in the quest to develop alternatives to animal testing. One major breakthrough was that ECVAM approved a reconstituted human skin as a full replacement of animals for skin irritation testing. Dr Raniero De Stasio, chair of the Colipa Communications Project Team on Alternative Testing explains the importance of this research: “Thanks to innovations such as this, thousands of existing chemicals across Europe can be tested for skin reactions 100% animal free.”

But this isn’t the only alternative skin model. Industry scientists have discovered that by adding skin pigment cells called melanocytes, studies can be undertaken to investigate the pigmentation effect of UV light and identify the best UV filtration mechanisms. By adding fibroblasts – the main cell population within the “true skin” dermis – to a collagen gel matrix, a living layer of skin has been added under the artificial epidermis or outer skin. This full thickness skin model, provides a significant step forward in helping to understand the interactions between the outer and inner layers of the skin and the efficiency of cosmetic products

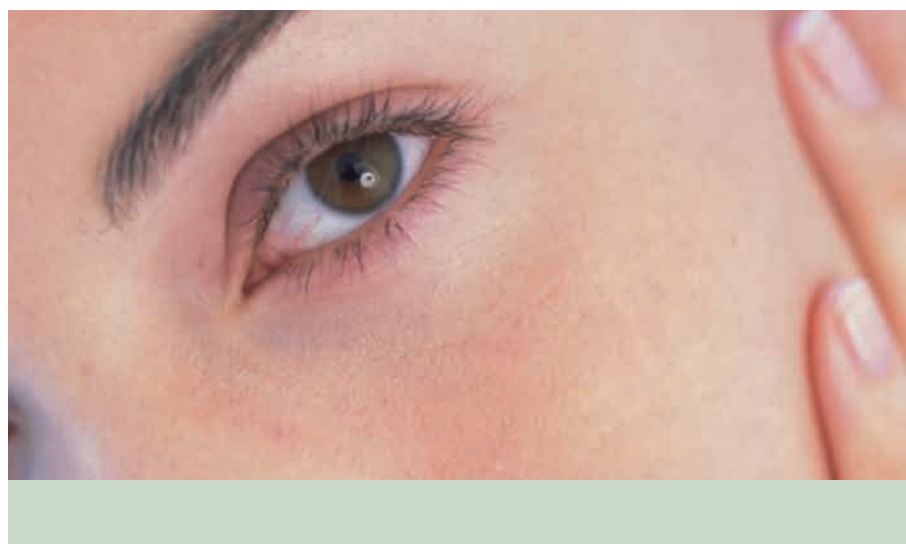


generally. There are also specific skin models which mimic aged skin and others that enable studies in cell interaction and sensitivity.

Many of the cosmetics industry's advances will also be used in medicine and the chemical industry. One alternative skin is helping the study of a rare inherited disease, xeroderma pigmentosum, which affects so-called "moon children" who are hyper-sensitive to sunlight. This extreme photosensitivity causes skin to become dry, wrinkled, freckled and prematurely aged by about the age of five.

**Burns victims have already benefited from advances in the cosmetics industry and will continue to do so from advances in reconstituted human skin, or in developments that help real skin regenerate.**

Of particular concern to us all - and to industry scientists - is the reaction to the ingredients of shampoo, hair dyes, creams or perfumes when they accidentally get in our eyes. However careful we are, sometimes it can't be avoided, especially with children splashing around or rubbing their eyes. Companies are looking specifically at developing ocular epithelium models, the layer of cells covering the cornea, so animal-free alternative testing can be carried out. A non-animal alternative Human Corneal Epithelium test for eye irritancy would be a major and very welcome advance. The industry is optimistic that with the focused research which is already underway, this breakthrough is imminent.



But as they are introduced, non-animal tests developed in the cosmetics industry will also help the chemical and other industries fulfil their obligations under the so-called REACH regulations. The Registration, Evaluation and Authorisation of CHemicals proposals were first outlined in the European Commission's White Paper in 2001. These regulations require around 30,000 substances used across all industries to be tested over the next decade to re-establish their safety. Innovative alternatives to animal tests primarily developed by and initially for the cosmetics industry will help many industries meet the requirements of this legislation.

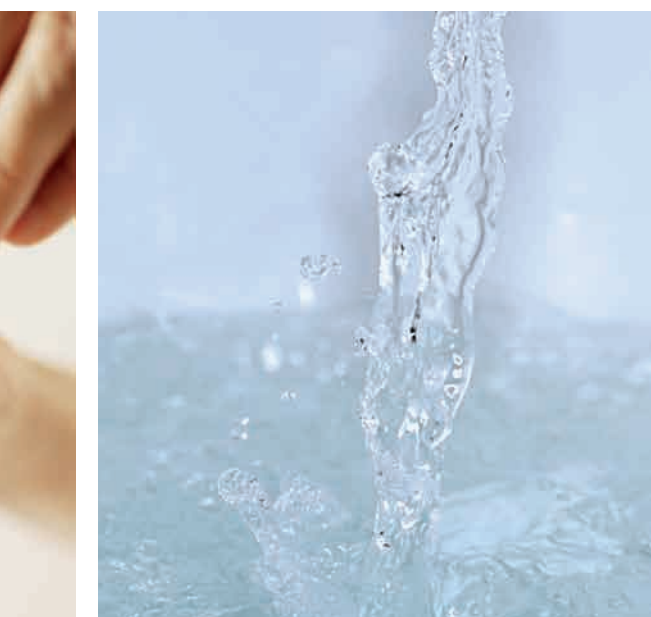
According to Dr Raniero De Stasio, alternative non-animal tests provide benefits in addition to producing safe and safer products, although safety remains the priority.

"Alternatives also open up a whole new range of possibilities that improve the tools leading to innovation," he says. "They allow scientists in cosmetics to move forward faster. For example, if sun protection or anti-ageing products work in a petri dish before testing on human volunteers, this will cut test times, the number of tests, and reduce the overall need for costly clinical tests."

"There is a lot of work happening to validate both the SPF (sun protection factor) and UVA (ultra violet rays which cause ageing) measurements in-vitro. This would be a real breakthrough in a few years. The UVA method is completed but SPF is still work in progress."

**It is clear that the cosmetics industry has spearheaded the practical way forward towards the eradication of animal tests. That's why so many scientists and increasing amounts of overall research and development budgets have been devoted to seeking alternatives.**

Within a few years, consumers will continue to have not only safe products, but also products which are safety-tested in a way that everyone can feel comfortable. Thanks to imaginative scientists and innovative methods from the industry – and a great deal of hard work and investment - alternative methods of testing products and ingredients are reducing the need for animal tests.







# PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

## ACTIVITY REPORT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

### PRODUCT MANAGEMENT



Randy Stolt  
CHAIRMAN  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE  
PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

#### REVIEW OF THE COSMETICS LEGISLATION

During much of 2007 the work of the Programme Committee Product Management (PCPM) was defined by the European Commission's initiative for a review of the cosmetics legislation.

From the beginning of this legislative process, which will lead well into 2008, Colipa had seen the review of the cosmetics legislation as an opportunity to strengthen the key principles of our legislation and to contribute to the high level of consumer confidence in the safety of cosmetic products. If well implemented, the simplification should contribute to secure the industry's competitiveness and capacity to innovate whilst guaranteeing the highest level of consumer safety.

PCPM supported Colipa's input to the stakeholder discussions throughout the development of sound technical assessments and solutions for many of the key aspects.

#### INDUSTRY GUIDELINES

Industry guidelines remain an important tool to provide the wider industry with useful information on the practical interpretation and application of legal requirements. Colipa's guidelines are considered to be of a high professional standard and are recognised by industry and regulators alike.

The review of the cosmetics legislation will necessitate significant updating of existing Colipa guidelines, for example on safety assessment, product information, undesirable effects and efficacy. Initial work on this started in 2007. It will continue to be refined until the final text of the review is known.

#### INGREDIENT ISSUE MANAGEMENT

Ingredient issues were raised at the European Commission's Ad-Hoc Working Party on Cosmetic Products. Parabens, formaldehyde, 4-MBC, diethylene glycol and the continuation of safety submissions under the European Commission Hair Dye Strategy are only a few of the examples of where our industry provided substantial safety dossiers. The preparation and follow-up to these meetings remained a key activity for PCPM and enabled Colipa to provide strong and competent input.

In order to further increase Colipa's efficiency in managing emerging ingredient issues, PCPM implemented an Ingredient Monitoring and Assessment system to allow for rapid recommendations from a technical-regulatory view point. The system also creates efficient links and information flow from the expert groups of the emerging ingredient issue into the wider Colipa structure.



In 2007 the European Commission launched a debate on the future of scientific advice in the European Union. Colipa contributed to this debate and supported a working relationship between the industry and the European Commission scientific committees that is transparent and allows for debate on the scientific issues being considered.

It can be hoped that bringing together industry's initiative for improved ingredient issue management and the European Commission's vision of a more open and transparent scientific review process will result in further strengthening the quality of dossiers. These dossiers will therefore have a better chance of being successfully reviewed during a process which allows for a more balanced scientific consideration of the scientific facts with input from all stakeholders. The resulting European Commission publications showing the results will benefit from this process.



## SUN PROTECTION

On 22 September 2006 the European Commission published a «Recommendation on the efficacy of sunscreen products and the claims made relating thereto». This Recommendation was the result of extensive stakeholder dialogue to which Colipa had positively participated. It aimed at providing clarity on:

- The minimum efficacy standard for sunscreen products in order to ensure a high level of protection of public health
- Claims which should not be made in relation to sunscreen products
- Precautions to be observed including application instructions
- Simple, understandable labelling to assist in choosing the appropriate product

Although the Recommendation is not binding, it is likely that it will become the benchmark for control actions by competent authorities. It can be expected that sunscreens complying with the Recommendation will benefit from a presumption of being adequately labelled and providing sufficient consumer protection at least with regards to the objectives of the Recommendation.

In order to contribute to the smooth implementation of the Recommendation, Colipa organised several meetings and training workshops on specific aspects of the European Commission Recommendation for member companies as well as for testing laboratories.

Test methods for the measurement of sun protection (UVA and UVB) are a key component of the EU Recommendation, but are also subject to international standardisation discussions at the level of the International Standard Organisation (ISO). Colipa played an active role in these discussions, aiming to secure maximum compatibility of the international standards with the methods accepted in the EU.

## IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVISED CHEMICALS LEGISLATION (REACH)

The revised EU chemicals legislation «REACH» will impact Colipa members through the consequences on their ingredient supply chain as well as through new legal obligations arising directly from our companies as downstream users of chemicals.

«In 2007 the European Commission launched a debate on the future of scientific advice in the European Union. Colipa contributed to this debate and supported a working relationship between the industry and the European Commission scientific committees that is transparent and allows for debate on the scientific issues being considered.»

Several aspects of the legislation have been particularly prominent in the context of Colipa's REACH-related implementation activities:

- Continued collaboration of downstream user industry sectors on common-interest interpretation and implementation issues
- Setting up of easy-access information tools for members
- Training seminars with members 'Getting Ready for REACH'
- Development of an approach for the (pre)registration of Natural and Complex Substances (NCS). A guidance document on NCS in fragrance compounds has been finalised and shared with the Commission, guidance on non-fragrance NCS will be developed for early 2008
- Assessment of the impact of the authorisation requirement of certain «substances of very high concern»
- Harmonised Colipa approach for the cosmetic companies input into suppliers' Environmental Exposure Scenarios

Significant activities have been undertaken by Colipa to help its members to understand and implement this complex and lengthy legislation, whilst at the same time already preparing our industry's input into the necessary amendments and corrections of the legal text.



## RESEARCH FOR THE FUTURE

### ACTIVITY REPORT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE RESEARCH



Odile De Silva  
CHAIR  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE  
RESEARCH

Research-driven innovation is a key factor contributing to the global success of the European cosmetics industry. Whilst the development of innovative products is competitive and sometimes based on research which is understandably well-guarded by the companies, other research areas are non-competitive and collaboration between companies can lead to progress for the whole sector. The best example of this is the cosmetic industry's continuous research activities to fulfill its ethical and legal obligation for a high level of consumer safety. Bringing together the best industry scientists under Colipa's research initiatives has resulted in an impressive output in 2007 and will help the sector to face the upcoming scientific and regulatory challenges linked to consumer safety.

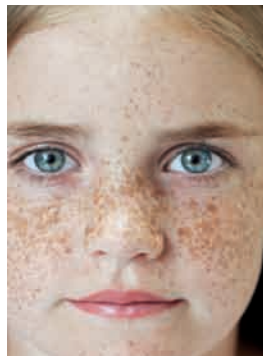
#### ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING

Elimination of animal testing is not only an ethical and legal commitment but, given that animal testing is expensive, it also makes business sense. Individual companies began research into alternative methods long before legislation came along in the form of the 6th or 7th Amendment to the Cosmetics Directive. Then, in 1992, Colipa's joint industry research programme on Alternative Approaches to Animal Testing (AAT) was established by the industry to support additional research into alternatives over and above individual company research.

The main objective of the AAT programme is to support the development, validation and acceptance of alternative approaches in order to replace animal use for the safety evaluation of products in the context of the Cosmetics Directive. Once accepted by regulators, the alternative approaches developed by the cosmetics industry and validated by the European Centre for the Evaluation of Alternative Methods (ECVAM) will ultimately help to reduce animal use in all sectors.

#### Skin Irritation

An ECVAM validation study that included considerable involvement from the cosmetics industry over a period of several years, was completed in 2007. A statement was issued in April 2007 by the ECVAM Scientific Advisory Committee, recommending the EpiSkin™ reconstituted human skin model as a full replacement of the Rabbit Skin Irritation test.



#### Eye Irritation

In 2007 the main activity of the AAT related to method development/optimisation of in-vitro Human Reconstructed Tissue (HRT) model assays. Recent results from the optimisation of the two most advanced HRT models, (SkinEthic Human Corneal Epithelium model and the MatTek Epiocular model) are expected to be submitted for validation to ECVAM in early 2008. In parallel, a basic research programme is ongoing to gain further understanding of cellular mechanisms of chemically induced eye irritation focusing on corneal injury and recovery. It covers integrated research on in-vitro corneal cultures, second generation human cornea constructs, and investigate the development of gene expression fingerprints to identify irritant chemicals.

#### Genotoxicity/ Mutagenicity

Although in-vitro testing batteries exist today, their low specificity results in a high percentage of so-called "false positive" results that currently require follow-up testing in animals. The Colipa research programme in genotoxicity aims to improve the specificity of existing in-vitro genotoxicity tests. Furthermore Colipa is working to develop new approaches for genotoxic assays in 3D human skin models.

#### Skin Allergy

Colipa's research into non-animal approaches for skin allergy comprises method development and optimisation of existing models as well as research to fill gaps in our basic scientific understanding about the biological mechanisms of skin allergy. This research programme is composed of integrated basic research:

- Understanding epidermal bioavailability of chemical sensitisers
- Binding to proteins by chemical sensitisers



«The gradual availability of alternative, non-animal safety tests as well as the introduction of novel risk assessment approaches will reshape the way in which cosmetic safety assessments are carried out.»

- Understanding metabolism of chemical sensitisers in skin
- Understanding chemical sensitiser-induced Dendritic Cell (DC) activation and
- Predicting skin sensitiser potential using Dendritic Cell line-based assays.

Colipa is also aiming to propose three methods for validation by ECVAM in 2008. They will allow screening of substances, and thus contribute to the reduction of animal tests, but will at this stage not yet constitute a full replacement of the regulatory animal test.

#### Systemic Toxicity (Acute and repeat dose)

Knowledge about the systemic toxicity of a substance (i.e. the potential to produce unexpected adverse effects when taken up in the body) is an important piece of safety information when considering its use as a cosmetic ingredient. Today, animal testing is the only scientifically and regulatory accepted way of obtaining this information.

In addition to continued support to activities by ECVAM on the validation of partial replacement methods for acute toxicity, the cosmetics industry has decided to invest significantly in targeted research in this area. However, we face specific challenges. Expertise in the area of mechanistic, systemic toxicity research is not high within the scientific community and it is key to identifying research opportunities and suitable external research on our own. Colipa has asked for the collaboration of the European Commission in developing calls for tender to identify the best scientific teams, select the projects and explore how to co-fund research projects in the area of replacement alternatives for repeat-dose toxicity.

#### NOVEL APPROACHES FOR RISK ASSESSMENT

The gradual availability of alternative, non-animal safety tests as well as the introduction of novel risk assessment approaches will reshape the way in which cosmetic safety assessments are carried out. A key priority for the coming years will be to facilitate the introduction of these innovative methods into the daily industry practice and their acceptance by regulators.

As an example, the concept of a Threshold of Toxicological Concern (TTC) for cosmetic products that Colipa had developed with a panel of external scientists was presented to the European Commission. The approach triggered a high level of interest, resulting in a public consultation on a potentially wider applicability of such an approach beyond cosmetics. The outcome of this public consultation and follow-up actions by the European Commission are expected for early 2008.

Several workshops were organised to review the available tools and methods to respond to the challenges set by the 2009 animal testing bans with regard to acute toxicity (workshops on skin irritation, eye irritation, genotoxicity and skin allergy will follow). These workshops also provided an opportunity to critically benchmark the output of Colipa's AAT research programme against the needs for specific safety information identified by company safety assessors.

#### CONSUMER EXPOSURE

Reliable information on consumer exposure is a prerequisite for cosmetic safety assessments. In 2005 Colipa initiated a large-scale habits and practices study to build a robust population exposure model for the six most important cosmetic product types. This year, the results of the study were published in a peer-reviewed journal and officially incorporated into the SCCP's notes of guidance for cosmetic safety assessments. Follow-up studies were initiated to cover a larger set of product types, representing more than 90 % of the daily exposure to cosmetics. Results of these studies are expected for the first part of 2008.

#### ANALYTICAL METHODS AND MICROBIOLOGY

The work on analytical methods continued to contribute significantly to the overall progress of the Programme Committee.

Based on a sophisticated analytical approach that had been developed in 2006, an important study was carried out to quantify the amount of formaldehyde that is released from certain cosmetic preservatives. The study confirmed that formaldehyde inhalation exposure under real-life use conditions remains significantly below any level of concern.

Colipa continued its work on a series of technical guidance documents on analytical approaches for specific cosmetic ingredients. The first guideline on the analysis of certain fragrance ingredients was presented to the national competent authorities for cosmetics and the European Commission. Work on a similar guideline for analytical approaches to nitrosamines is currently ongoing with a view to introducing them to ISO. Work with ISO also continued with the development and adoption of a number of standards in the area of microbiology.



# **COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS** ACTIVITY REPORT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE COMMUNICATIONS



Charles Laroche  
CHAIRMAN  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE  
COMMUNICATIONS

## COMMUNICATIONS

Intense activity in Colipa's communications throughout 2007 has been a direct result of the communication strategy updated the previous year. The strategy focused on building the confidence of Members, consumers and stakeholders. Having laid this strategic foundation, we can now construct our projects with a long-term vision.

Through issue management our communications activities have focused on specific areas, enabling us to engage effectively with target audiences. The industry's commitment to alternative approaches to animal testing is one such area.

In order to bring more information to consumers and to increase engagement with all stakeholders, we began a revision of our website. This dynamic process will continue in order to keep pace with the innovative world of cosmetics.

## PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Colipa is an active stakeholder in the EU arena. Key issues and major events in the EU institutions continue to be consistently covered. Colipa's expertise has also been sought as the representative of the European cosmetics industry, through the discussions on the future review of the cosmetics legislation.



«We are looking forward to engaging with all stakeholders in the discussion on the review of the Cosmetics Directive, continuing the good reputation of Colipa as an important stakeholder itself and as the single voice of the European cosmetics industry.»



### Priorities for the future

Implementation of the first stages of the outreach programme on alternative methods to animal testing will enable stakeholders to understand better the industry's commitment to this area. A communications programme on innovation and the cosmetics industry will also begin, allowing consumers and decision-makers the opportunity to be informed about the benefits.

The launch of a new public website in 2008 is a clear manifestation of our desire to ensure that citizens and consumers are well-informed about many different aspects of our industry.

We are looking forward to engaging with all stakeholders in the discussion on the review of the cosmetics legislation, continuing the good reputation of Colipa as an important stakeholder itself and as the single voice of the European cosmetics industry.



## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

### ACTIVITY REPORT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE

## INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION



**Stefano Dorato**  
CHAIRMAN  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE  
INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In 2007 Colipa's international activity was organised around three pillars: the explanatory work on the current and upcoming European regulatory framework, the International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulations and the development of a market access strategy.

#### EXPLAINING THE EUROPEAN REGULATORY FRAMEWORK ABROAD

Explaining the European regulatory cosmetics framework abroad is one of the main tasks that Colipa carries out internationally. Various countries and regions have taken on, either partially or totally, the EU Cosmetics Directive as a reference when drafting their own cosmetics regulations.

In 2007 Colipa continued monitoring the implementation of the EU cosmetics legislation in the new European Member States. In this context, the foundation was laid for the organisation of a TAIEX (Technical Assistance Information Exchange Unit) seminar on the EU cosmetics legislation in Bulgaria.

Regarding the European animal testing ban, Colipa acknowledged that there was a need for explanatory work and a regulatory dialogue with some countries. An international survey was conducted to gather information on alternative testing throughout the world.

During 2007 Colipa also paid special attention to explaining the background to the European Commission public consultation on the review of the cosmetics legislation. This work will continue in 2008, following the publication of the European Commission proposal for a Cosmetics Regulation.

#### SEEKING INTERNATIONAL CONVERGENCE

2007 saw the first meeting of the new "International Cooperation on Cosmetics Regulations" (ICCR) process. This process is an informal regulatory cooperation forum between the cosmetics regulatory authorities of Canada, Japan, the United States and the European Union.

Colipa and its Joint Dialogue partners (industry associations of the above-mentioned countries) are hopeful that this process will allow for discussions on cooperation on important topics for the cosmetics industry, such as cooperation on alternatives to animal testing, cosmetics labelling and ingredient and product safety.

Colipa looks forward to the second ICCR meeting, which will take place in 2008, and continues to work with its Joint Dialogue partners on the industry-to-industry cooperation to support the ICCR process in order to achieve specific results.

In addition to this emerging multinational forum, Colipa also closely followed the discussions taking place at bilateral level. These dialogues came out of the creation of the Transatlantic Economic Council (TEC) for closer economic and regulatory cooperation between the European Union and the United States of America.

On the multilateral level Colipa continued its work of coordination of Colipa's contributions with regard to ISO developments in the field of cosmetics. In particular, Colipa welcomed the publication of the ISO and the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) standards on Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP). These identical documents will contribute to the convergence of regulatory requirements.

«Explaining the European regulatory cosmetics framework abroad is one of the main tasks that Colipa carries out internationally.»



JOINT DIALOGUE PARTNERS  
MEETING, 1 JUNE

### GAINING ACCESS TO FOREIGN MARKETS

In cooperation with the local cosmetics industry associations in non-EU countries, Colipa has maintained a high level of involvement in its liaison with the European Commission's Directorate-General for Trade (DG TRADE), and the Directorate-General for Enterprise and Industry (DG ENTR) on technical cooperation with third countries. Particular attention was paid to the regulatory developments in countries such as China, with the achievement of the elimination of the BSE/TSE certificate through a joint effort of the EUCCC - EU Chamber of Commerce in China. Developments were also followed in Russia, Mexico, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Saudi Arabia, the Gulf Cooperation Council and India. The implementation of the ASEAN Cosmetics Regulatory Scheme was closely monitored.

Colipa also met in Brussels with delegations of the competent authorities of some Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries (Cambodia, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Vietnam), China and with industry representatives of the Egyptian and Taiwanese associations. Colipa was active in cooperating with the EU Chamber of Commerce in Korea (EUCCCK) to improve discussions regarding the Trade Barrier Regulation and to give input to the EU-Korea Free Trade Agreement.

Opportunities to cooperate more closely with the European Commission in the framework of its new Market Access Strategy will be studied in 2008.





## LEGAL AFFAIRS

### ACTIVITY REPORT FROM THE PROGRAMME COMMITTEE LAW & COMPETITIVENESS



Eberhard Von Klinggräff  
CHAIRMAN  
PROGRAMME COMMITTEE  
LAW & COMPETITIVENESS

#### REVIEW OF THE EU COSMETICS LEGISLATION

The work of the Programme Committee Law & Competitiveness during 2007 focused on giving legal advice on key aspects of the EU cosmetics regulatory framework.

The most important object of discussions was the review of the current European Cosmetics Directive 76/768/EEC and the related European Commission public consultation.

Colipa welcomed the initiative of the European Commission to simplify the Cosmetics Directive against the framework of the European Commission's efforts to simplify the EU regulatory environment.

The Cosmetics Directive first came into force 30 years ago, followed by 7 legislative amendments and 40 Adaptations to Technical Progress (ATP). Colipa is therefore fully in agreement with the European Commission that there is ample room for simplification and clarification of the EU regulatory requirements applicable to cosmetics.

Against this framework, Colipa called on the European Commission to take into account the conclusions of the report on the Simplification of Legislation in the Internal Market (SLIM) and keep the main pillars of the current Cosmetics

Directive, namely:

- System of in-market control by EU Member States, as opposed to pre-market approval
- The responsibility of the person placing a cosmetic product on the Community market for compliance with the provisions of the Cosmetics Directive
- System of regulation of specific substances by ingredients lists

#### OTHER REGULATORY DEVELOPMENTS

Although the EU Cosmetics Directive (and future Regulation) is, and will probably remain to be, the main piece of EU legislation relevant to cosmetic products, the Programme Committee Law & Competitiveness also monitored other regulatory developments of interest to the cosmetics industry.

In particular, during 2007 Colipa has been closely following the upcoming legislative framework on industrial products, implementation of the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) under European legislation and changes in other product legislation.

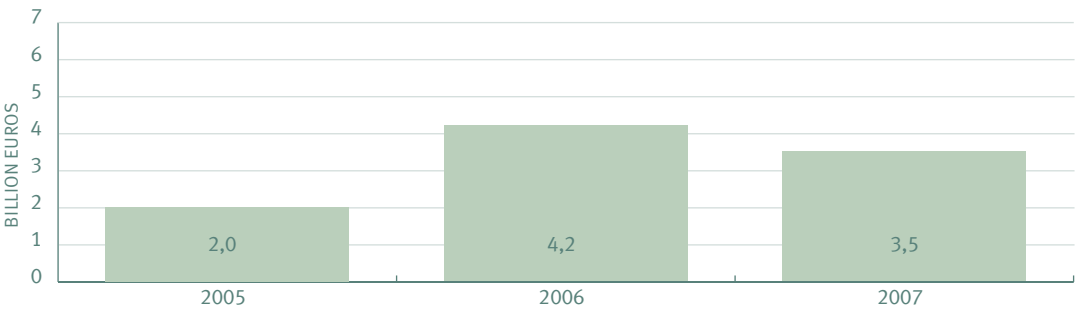
In this regard, 2007 was also the year where the industry was preparing for REACH. The new regulation will be implemented as of 2008 and a thorough analysis of its concepts was required from all groups involved.

«The work of the Programme Committee Law & Competitiveness during 2007 focused on giving legal advice on key aspects of the EU cosmetics regulatory framework.»

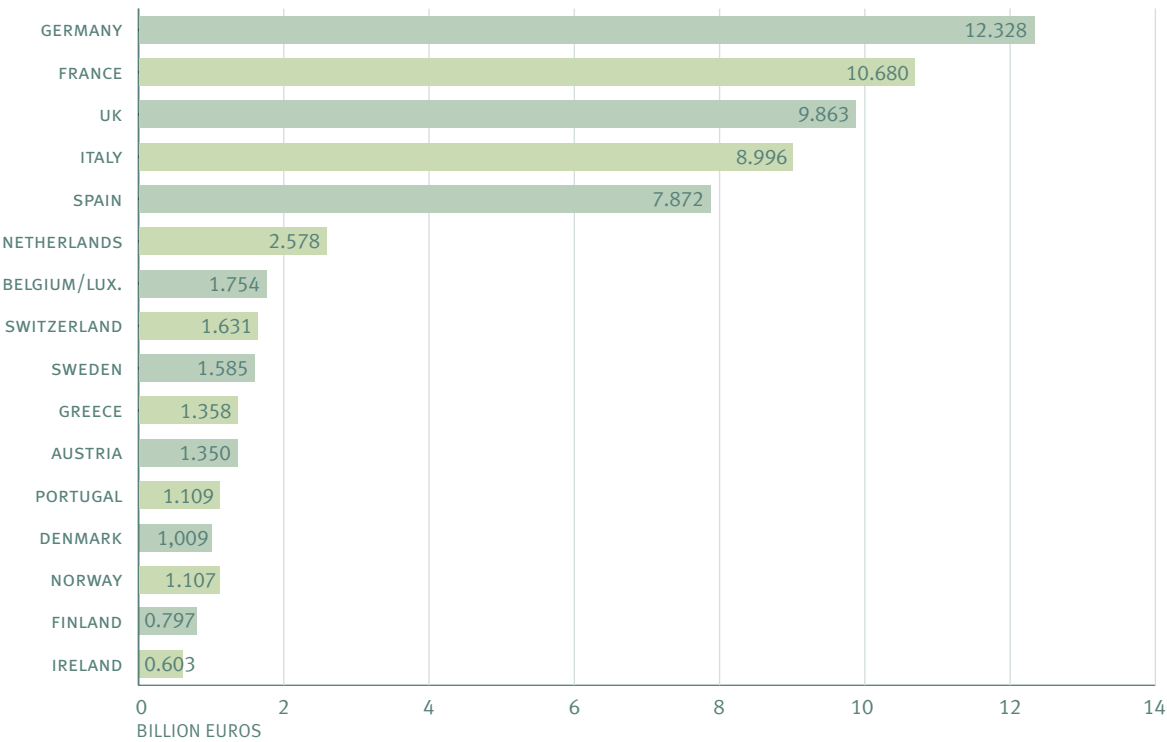


# EUROPEAN COSMETICS MARKET 2007

WESTERN EUROPEAN COSMETICS & TOILETRIES MARKET  
ANNUAL GROWTH 2005-2007  
EUROS AT RETAIL SALES PRICES (RSP)



MARKET VOLUME IN EUROS BY COUNTRY (RSP)



The full Colipa market report for 2007 is available from Colipa and can be ordered by contacting Colipa at [colipa@colipa.be](mailto:colipa@colipa.be)

Source : Colipa Statistics Project Team



COLIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY



## COLIPA EVENTS

### COLIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2007

The 2007 General Assembly of the European Cosmetics Industry was held on 1 June in Stockholm, Sweden.

This occasion gave an opportunity to reflect on the 45 years of Colipa's history and to look to the future.

Key themes for Colipa's work were highlighted during the opening session. The keynote address was given by Georgette Lalis, Director for Consumer Goods at the European Commission. This speech highlighted the on-going dialogue between the cosmetics industry and the European Union. Presentations were also made during the General Assembly on reputation building, the concept of beauty as a driver for the industry and the importance of sustainability. A keynote speech was given by Anders Wijkman, Member of the European Parliament, at the Gala Dinner.

Scientific and regulatory developments were discussed at the scientific forum, which took place the previous day.



COLIPA GENERAL ASSEMBLY





### EUROPEAN SUMMIT OF COSMETICS BUSINESS LEADERS

Every year CEOs from international cosmetic companies meet in order to assess current issues and future challenges for the industry. The 2007 gathering took place on 29 June in Brussels.

### EUROPEAN PARTNERSHIP FOR ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO ANIMAL TESTING (EPAA), ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2007

The EPAA's Annual Conference took place in Brussels on 5 November. The conference was opened by Janez Potocnik, European Commissioner for Science and Research, and Dagmar Roth Behrendt, Member of the European Parliament. Achievements and challenges in the field were discussed. The final session welcomed Günther Verheugen, Vice-President of the European Commission. Conclusions and Recommendations were made by the co-chair of the EPAA and representative of the European Commission, Georgette Lalès.

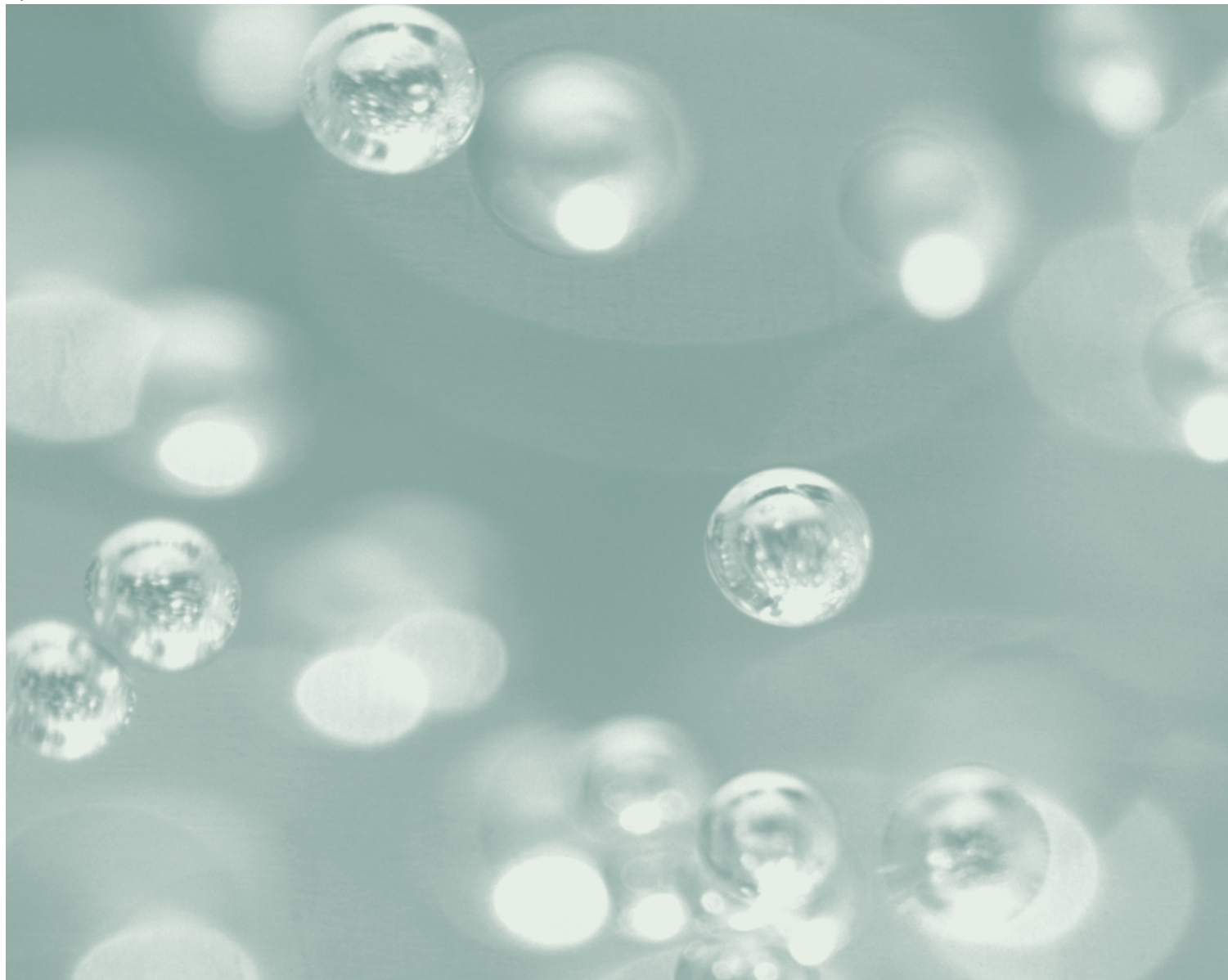
The EPAA collaborates with companies from seven different sectors of industry and the European Commission in order to promote the implementation of alternative approaches to animal testing. More information about the EPAA's work and objectives can be found at: [www.epaa.eu.com](http://www.epaa.eu.com).



### COLIPA SCIENTIFIC FORUM







## Colipa Organisation

## MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

### Austria

F.C.I.O. - Fachverband der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs

### Belgium & Luxembourg

DETIC - Association Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des producteurs et des distributeurs de savons, cosmétiques, détergents, produits d'entretien, d'hygiène et de toilette, colles, matériel et produits connexes

### Bulgaria

B.N.A.E.O.P.C. - Bulgarian National Association Essential Oils, Perfumery and Cosmetics

### Czech Republic

CSZV - Czech Association for Branded Products

### Denmark

S.P.T. - Brancheforeningen for Sæbe, Parfume og Teknisk/kemiske artikler

### Estonia

E.K.L. - Eesti Keemiatööstuse Liit

### Finland

T.Y. - Teknokemian Yhdistys  
Teknokemiska Föreningen

### France

FEBEA - Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté

### Germany

I.K.W. - Industrieverband Körperpflege- und Waschmittel

### Great Britain

C.T.P.A. - Cosmetic, Toiletry & Perfumery Association

### Greece

P.S.V.A.K. - The Hellenic Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery Association

### Hungary

KOZMOS - Association of Hungarian Cosmetics, Detergents and Cleanser Industries

### Ireland

I.C.D.A. - Irish Cosmetics, Detergents & Allied Products Association

### Italy

UNIPRO - Associazione Italiana Industrie Cosmetiche

### Latvia

Association of Latvian Chemical and Pharmaceutical Industry

### Lithuania

LIKOCHEMA - Lithuanian Cosmetics and Household Chemicals Producers Association

### The Netherlands

N.C.V. - Nederlandse Cosmetica Vereniging

### Norway

K.L.F. - Kosmetikkleverandorenes Forening

### Portugal

A.I.C. - Associação dos Industriais de Cosmética, Perfumaria e Higiene Corporal

### Romania

RUCODEM - Romanian Union of Cosmetics and Detergent Manufacturers

### Slovakia

Slovak Association for Branded Products

### Slovenia

KPC - Association of Cosmetics and Detergents Producers of Slovenia (part of the Association of Chemical Industries)

### Spain

STANPA - Asociación Nacional de Perfumería y Cosmética

### Sweden

K.T.F. - Kemisk-Tekniska Leverantörförbundet

### Switzerland

S.K.W. - Schweizerischer Kosmetik- und Waschmittelverband

## INTERNATIONAL MEMBER COMPANIES

### Avon

Beiersdorf  
Chanel S.A.S.  
LVMH/Parfums Christian Dior  
Colgate Palmolive

### Coty

Elizabeth Arden  
Estée Lauder  
GlaxoSmithKline  
Henkel

### Johnson & Johnson

Kanebo Cosmetics  
Kao Corporation  
L'Oréal  
Mary Kay

### Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique

Procter & Gamble  
Shiseido  
Unilever  
YvesSaintLaurent

## ASSOCIATED MEMBERS

**Australia:** ACCORD AUSTRALASIA Limited

**Brazil:** ABIHPEC (sipatesp) -

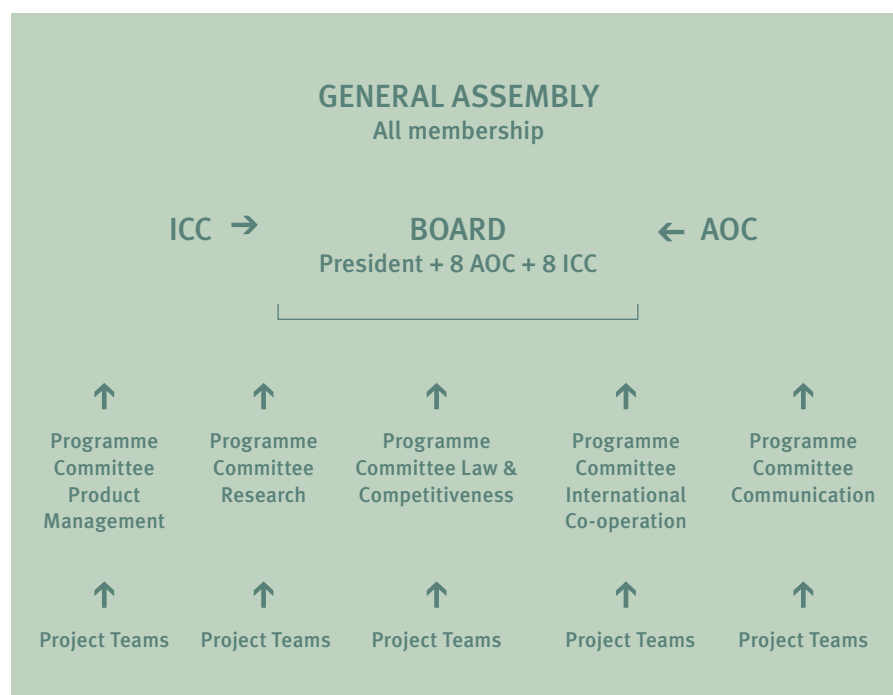
The Brazilian Toiletry, Perfumery and Cosmetic Association

**Russia:** APCoHM - Association of Perfumery, Cosmetics and Household chemistry Manufacturers / P.C.A.R. - Perfumery and Cosmetics Association of Russia

**South Africa:** C.T.F.A. S/A - The Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association of South Africa

**Turkey:** C.T.I.A. - Cosmetics and Toiletries Industry Association

## STRUCTURE OF COLIPA



For full details see Colipa website: [www.colipa.com](http://www.colipa.com)

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

**Ms Françoise Montenay** - Chanel S.A.S.  
→ *President of Colipa & Chairman of the Board*

**Mr Alain Grangé Cabane** - FEBEA -  
Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté  
→ *Vice Chairman*

**Dr Gerd Ries** - Johnson & Johnson  
→ *Vice President of Colipa*

**Mr Wouter Pfeifer** - N.C.V. - Nederlandse  
Cosmetica Vereniging  
→ *Treasurer*

**Dr Dirk Alert** - Beiersdorf  
→ *Member*

**Mr Loïc Armand** - L'Oréal  
→ *Member*

**Dr Chris Flower** - C.T.P.A. - Cosmetic,  
Toiletry & Perfumery Association  
→ *Member*

**Mr Kim Christiansen** - S.P.T. -  
Brancheforeningen for Sæbe, Parfume  
og Teknisk/kemiske artikler  
→ *Member*

**Mr David Duncan** - Unilever  
→ *Member*

**Dr Marival Díez Rodríguez** - STANPA -  
Asociación Nacional de Perfumeria y  
Cosmética  
→ *Member*

**Dr Thomas Foerster** - Henkel  
→ *Member*

**Mr Fabio Franchina** - UNIPRO - Associazione  
Italiana Industrie Cosmetiche  
→ *Member*

**Mr Harvey Gedeon** - Estée Lauder  
→ *Member*

**Mr Robert Jongstra** - Procter & Gamble  
→ *Member*

**Mr Istvan Muranyi** - KOZMOS - Association  
of Hungarian Cosmetics, Detergents and  
Cleanser Industries  
→ *Member*

**Dr Eric Perrier** - LVMH/Parfums Christian Dior  
→ *Member*

**Dr Bernd Stroemer** - I.K.W. - Industrieverband  
Körperpflege - und Waschmittel  
→ *Member*

## ASSOCIATIONS OFFICERS' COUNCIL

**Dr Chris Flower** - C.T.P.A. - Cosmetic, Toiletry  
& Perfumery Association  
→ *Chairman*

**Mr Kim Christiansen** - S.P.T. -  
Brancheforeningen for Sæbe, Parfume  
og Teknisk/kemiske artikler  
→ *Member*

**Dr Bernard Cloëtta** - S.K.W. - Schweizerischer  
Kosmetik- und Waschmittelverband  
→ *Member*

**Ms Ana-Maria Couras** - A.I.C. -  
Associação dos Industriais de Cosmética,  
Perfumaria e Higiene  
→ *Member*

**Mr Maurizio Crippa** - UNIPRO - Associazione  
Italiana Industrie Cosmetiche  
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**Dr Marival Díez Rodríguez**  
STANPA - Asociación Nacional de Perfumeria  
y Cosmética  
→ *Member*

**Ms Raina Dureja** - Association of Latvian  
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→ *Member*

**Ms Anne Dux** - FEBEA -  
Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté  
→ *Member*

**Ms Helena Gombac Rozanec** - KPC -  
Association of Cosmetics and Detergent  
Producers of Slovenia (part of the Association  
of Chemical Industries)  
→ *Member*

**Mr Alain Grangé Cabane** - FEBEA -  
Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté  
→ *Member*

**Dr Christian Gründling** - F.C.I.O. - Fachver-  
band der Chemischen Industrie Österreichs  
→ *Member*

**Ms Inara Joniskiene** - LIKOCHEMA -  
Lithuanian Cosmetic and Household  
Chemicals Producers Association  
→ *Member*

**Ms Sari Karjomaa** - T.Y. - Teknokemian  
Yhdistys - Teknokemiska Föreningen  
→ *Member*

**Mr Jan Levora** - CSZV - Czech Association  
for Branded Products  
→ *Member*

**Dr Christina Mattsson** - K.T.F. -  
Kemisk-Tekniska Leverantörförbundet  
→ *Member*

**Mr Hallar Meybaum** - E.K.L. -  
Eesti Keemiatööstuse Liit  
→ *Member*

**Mr Istvan Muranyi** - KOZMOS - Association  
of Hungarian Cosmetics, Detergents and  
Cleanser Industries  
→ *Member*

**Mr Wouter Pfeifer** - N.C.V. -  
Nederlandse Cosmetica Vereniging  
→ *Member*

**Mr Dusan Plesko** - Slovak Association  
for Branded Products  
→ *Member*

**Ms Mihaela Râbu** - RUCODEM -  
Romanian Union of Cosmetics and Detergent  
Manufacturers  
→ *Member*

**Mr James Ring** - I.C.D.A. - Irish Cosmetics,  
Detergents & Allied Products Association  
→ *Member*

**Ms Dimitra Sakellariou** - P.S.V.A.K. - The  
Hellenic Cosmetic, Toiletry and Perfumery  
Association  
→ *Member*

**Ms Ingrid Standal** - K.L.F. -  
Kosmetikkleverandørenes Forening  
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**Dr Bernd Stroemer** - I.K.W. - Industrieverband  
Körperpflege und Waschmittel  
→ *Member*

**Ms Nikolina Uzunova** - B.N.A.E.O.P.C. -  
Bulgarian National Association Essential Oils,  
Perfumery and Cosmetics  
→ *Member*

**Ms Françoise Van Tiggelen** - DETIC -  
Association Belgo-Luxembourgeoise des  
producteurs et des distributeurs de savons,  
cosmétiques, détergents, produits d'entre-  
tien, d'hygiène et de toilette, colles, matériel  
et produits connexes  
→ *Member*

## INTERNATIONAL COMPANIES' COUNCIL

**Dr Gerd Ries** - Johnson & Johnson  
→ *Chairman*

**Dr Dirk Alert** - Beiersdorf  
→ *Member*

**Dr Philippe Chenevier** - Pierre Fabre  
Dermo-Cosmétique  
→ *Member*

**Ms Sophie Crousse** - GlaxoSmithKline  
→ *Member*

**Dr Thomas Foerster** - Henkel  
→ *Member*

**Dr Steve Gettings** - Avon  
→ *Member*

**Mr Antoine Housset** - Chanel S.A.S.  
→ *Member*

**Dr Marie Kennedy** - Elizabeth Arden  
→ *Member*

**Mr Jean-Michel Kennes** - L'Oréal  
→ *Member*

**Mr Yann Kerlau** - YvesSaintLaurent  
→ *Member*

**Mr Hiroshi Kutsuna** - Shiseido  
→ *Member*

**Mr Charles Laroche** - Unilever  
→ *Member*

**Ms Isabelle Martin** - Estée Lauder  
→ *Member*

**Mr Kenji Mori** - Kanebo  
→ *Member*

**Mr Chris Pedersen** - Colgate Palmolive  
→ *Member*

**Mr Pierre Perrier** -  
LVMH/Parfums Christian Dior  
→ *Member*

**Mr Jacques Steffens** - Elizabeth Arden  
→ *Member*

**Mr Randy Stolt** - Procter & Gamble  
→ *Member*

**Mr Kerry Tassopoulos** - Mary Kay  
→ *Member*

**Dr Heinz Theis** - KAO Corporation  
→ *Member*

**Dr Hans Jürgen Weissgraeber** - Coty  
→ *Member*

## ASSOCIATED MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

**Dr Sergei Bolshakov** - APCoHM - Association  
of Perfumery, Cosmetics and Household  
chemistry Manufacturers  
→ *Member*

**Ms Bronwyn Capanna** - ACCORD  
AUSTRALASIA Limited  
→ *Member*

**Mr João Carlos Basilio Da Silva** - ABIHPEC  
SIPATESP - The Brazilian Toiletry, Perfumery  
and Cosmetic Association  
→ *Member*

**Ms Jill Gardiner** - C.T.F.A. S/A - Cosmetic,  
Toiletry & Fragrance Association of South  
Africa  
→ *Member*

**Mr Vuranel Okay** - C.T.I.A. - Cosmetics and  
Toiletries Industry Association  
→ *Member*

**Mr Vladimir Salev** - P.C.A.R. - Perfumery and  
Cosmetics Association of Russia  
→ *Member*

## MEMBERSHIP IN PROGRAMME COMMITTEES

### PROGRAMME COMMITTEE PRODUCT MANAGEMENT

**Mr Randy Stolt** - Procter & Gamble  
→ *Chairman*

**Dr John Bailey** - Personal Care Products  
Council  
→ *Member*

**Dr Merle Beal** - GlaxoSmithKline  
→ *Member*

**Dr Marie-France Cano**  
Pierre Fabre Dermo-Cosmétique  
→ *Member*

**Dr Jean-Paul Dechesne** - Colgate Palmolive  
→ *Member*

**Dr Stefano Dorato** - UNIPRO - Associazione  
Italiana Industrie Cosmetiche  
→ *Member*

**Ms Anne Dux** - FEBEA -  
Fédération des Entreprises de la Beauté  
→ *Member*

**Ms Michèle Elbaz** - Shiseido  
→ *Member*

**Ms Carmen Esteban** - STANPA - Asociacion  
Nacional de Perfumeria y Cosmética  
→ *Member*

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS



### TECHNICAL GUIDANCE DOCUMENT FOR THE DETERMINATION OF FRAGRANCE MATERIALS IN COSMETIC PRODUCTS, 2006

The 7th Amendment to the EU Cosmetics Directive (Directive 2003/15/EC of 7.02.03) introduced a new legal requirement related to the labelling of 26 specific ingredients (listed in Appendix 2 to this guidance document) if present in a cosmetic product above the following concentration thresholds: 0.001% (10 mg/kg) for leave-on products and 0.01% (100 mg/kg) for rinse-off products.

This guidance document is addressed to the experienced chemical analyst.



### COLIPA ACTIVITY REPORT, 2007

This yearly activity report provides an overview of Colipa's work, its membership and activities.



### STATISTICS BROCHURE, 2007

This publication provides an overview of the most important market developments for personal care products in 2007 in the EU (plus Norway and Switzerland). Colipa has paid particular attention to gathering data relevant to the market sector trend, and to a qualitative analysis of such data, therefore contributing to a greater knowledge and development of this sector both inside the EU and in other parts of the world. The data has been collected by the Colipa Member Associations of the countries presented and several International Companies' experts.



### SERIOUS ABOUT COSMETICS - SERIOUS ABOUT ALTERNATIVE METHODS, 2007

The cosmetic and personal care industry is committed to the eventual elimination of animal testing on the components of any consumer product and is proud of the important role it is playing in supporting this global cause.

This brochure was first published in 2005 and distributed as a support material to the event that was held in Berlin from 21 – 24 August 2005, on the occasion of the "5th World Congress on Alternatives and Animal use in the Life Sciences". This is an updated version of May 2007.



### METHOD FOR THE IN-VITRO DETERMINATION OF UVA PROTECTION PROVIDED BY SUNSCREEN PRODUCTS, 2007A

The Method for the In-Vitro Determination of UVA Protection Provided by Sunscreen Products contains detailed advice on both technical requirements of the instrumentation and on procedures. This should be strictly adhered to in order to ensure accurate, reproducible determination of the UVA protection factor.

It has been correlated with the in-vivo Persistent Pigment Darkening (PPD) method by several round robin tests and reproducibility has been demonstrated. The Method is in line with the European Commission Recommendation of 22 September 2006 on the efficacy of sunscreen products and the claims made relating thereto.



### GUIDELINE FOR THE COLORIMETRIC DETERMINATION OF SKIN COLOUR TYPING AND PREDICTION OF THE MINIMAL ERYTHEMAL DOSE (MED) WITHOUT UV EXPOSURE, 2007

The determination of the Sun Protection Factor of sunscreens requires a preliminary estimation of the MED of the subjects who will be exposed to a source of UVA-UVB rays. These guidelines give the tools for how to proceed.



### GUIDELINES FOR MONITORING UV RADIATION SOURCES, 2007

This guideline is established in order to maintain an equal quality of UV sources that are employed for Sun Protection Factor (SPF) testing, as recommended in the International SPF test method issued in May 2006, or for UVA-PF determination, according to the corresponding document issued in 2007.

This guideline addresses the certification and monitoring of the irradiance received on the test area from UV source(s). It comprises specifications and guidance for both the monitoring of UV sources by qualified spectroradiometry experts and the internal monitoring by the SPF testing laboratory. In particular, it addresses necessary actions to be taken in case a UV source is not complying with the reference method. This procedure also specifies how to report on all these events.



## PUBLICATIONS LIST

### ANNUAL REPORT

- Colipa Activity Report 2004
- Colipa Activity Report 2005
- Colipa Activity Report 2006

### ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING

- Serious about Cosmetics - Serious about Alternative Methods - 2007
- Proceedings, Colipa International Conference - 1999

### RECOMMENDATIONS

- Colipa Recommendations - PDF version available on [www.colipa.com](http://www.colipa.com) (publication section)

### STATISTICS

- Colipa Statistics 2004 - 2005 - 2006 - 2007  
English Version - (Statistics from 1993 to 2003 available upon request)
- Colipa Statistics 2000 - 2001  
French Version - (Statistics from 1996 to 1999 available upon request)

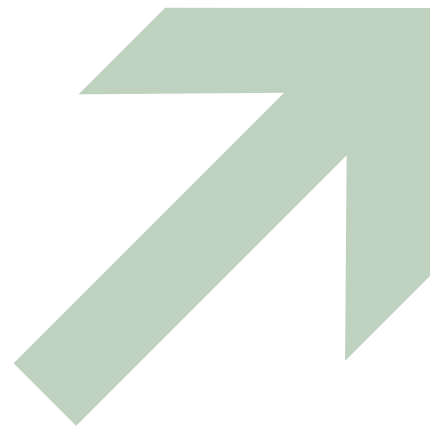
### EUROPEAN UNION COSMETICS DIRECTIVE

- The European Union Cosmetics Directive Consolidated Version - 2004
- The European Union Cosmetics Directive Explanatory Brochure - 2004
- Cosmetic Product Information: Requirements in the European Union. Updated Guidelines for the Cosmetic Industry based on article 7A of the EU Cosmetics Directive, 2006
- Cosmetic Ingredient Labelling in the European Union. Updated Guidelines for the Cosmetic Industry based on the 7th Amendment to the Cosmetics Directive, 2006

### GUIDELINES AND METHODS

- Guideline for the Colorimetric Determination of Skin Colour Typing and Prediction of the Minimal Erythematous Dose (MED) without UV Exposure
- Guidelines for Monitoring UV Radiation Sources - 2007
- Method for the In-Vitro Determination of UVA Protection Provided by Sunscreen Products - 2007a
- Technical Guidance Document for the Determination of Fragrance Materials in Cosmetic Products - 2006
- International Sun Protection Factor (SPF) Test Method - 2006
- Guidelines for Evaluating Sun Product Water Resistance - 2005
- Analytical Methods for Cosmetics Published - 2004
- Guidelines on Stability Testing of Cosmetics Colipa / CTFA 2004
- Guidelines for the Evaluation of the Efficacy of Cosmetic Products - 2001
- Cosmetic Frame Formulations - 2000
- Product Test Guidelines for the Assessment of Human Skin Compatibility - 1997
- Guidelines for Assessment of Skin Tolerance of Potentially Irritant Cosmetic Ingredients - 1997
- Guidelines for Percutaneous Absorption/Penetration - 1997
- Guidelines for the Assessment of a Cosmetic Product - 1997
- Guidelines on Microbial Quality Management - 1997
- Guidelines on the Exchange of Information between Fragrance Suppliers & Cosmetic Manufacturers - 1995
- Cosmetic Good Manufacturing Practices Guidelines for the Manufacturer of Cosmetic Products - 1994

For a complete list of Colipa publications and order forms, please visit the Colipa website:  
<http://www.colipa.com> or contact us at [colipa@colipa.be](mailto:colipa@colipa.be)



COLIPA IS THE EUROPEAN TRADE ASSOCIATION  
REPRESENTING THE INTERESTS OF THE COSMETIC, TOILETRY AND PERFUMERY INDUSTRY.

#### OUR VISION

The cosmetics, perfumery and personal care industry and its products significantly contribute to individual and social well-being in our everyday lives.

#### OUR MISSION

To help maintain and develop a sustainable, competitive and respected industry in Europe

- by demonstrating the inherent value of our industry (as stated in our vision)
- by striving to create the most favourable economic and regulatory environment in which to operate
- and by advocating best practices, thereby ensuring that consumers benefit from continuously innovative and safe products.

#### OUR GOALS

Colipa, as THE recognised voice of the European cosmetics, perfumery and personal care industry, must:

#### *Earn public trust*

by fostering transparent and reliable relationships with public authorities and stakeholders, to best communicate the social and economic relevance of our industry in terms of satisfying consumer needs.

#### *Achieve effective public policy*

by actively contributing to the shaping of workable and fair policy frameworks regulating the industry. To this end, proactive and effective networking and communication are of the essence. Opportunities for achieving alignment on an international scale should be created and optimised.

#### *Enhance member value*

by addressing members' needs in an efficient and transparent way, through timely information and decision making processes and focusing on the issues and activities which are important to them. Best use should be made of members' expertise and dedication to optimise both efficiency and one-voice positions.



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