

**MANUAL OF THE WORKING GROUP ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS
(SUB-GROUP ON BORDERLINE PRODUCTS) ON THE SCOPE OF
APPLICATION OF THE COSMETICS REGULATION (EC) NO 1223/2009
(ART. 2(1)(A))**

VERSION 5.3 (NOVEMBER 2023)

PLEASE NOTE: THIS MANUAL IS A DOCUMENT PREPARED BY THE SUB-GROUP ON BORDERLINE PRODUCTS AND THEN APPROVED BY THE WORKING GROUP ON COSMETIC PRODUCTS.¹

THIS MANUAL IS NOT A EUROPEAN COMMISSION DOCUMENT. IT SHALL ONLY SERVE AS “TOOL” AND IS A COLLECTION OF PRACTICE FOR THE CASE-BY-CASE APPLICATION OF UNION LEGISLATION BY THE MEMBER-STATES. IT IS FOR THE NATIONAL COMPETENT AUTHORITIES AND NATIONAL COURTS TO ASSESS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS, WHICH REGULATORY FRAMEWORK APPLIES.

THE VIEWS EXPRESSED IN THIS MANUAL ARE NOT LEGALLY BINDING; ONLY THE EUROPEAN COURT OF JUSTICE CAN GIVE AN AUTHORITATIVE INTERPRETATION OF UNION LAW. THIS MANUAL CANNOT BE REGARDED AS REFLECTING THE OFFICIAL POSITION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMISSION.

Version 5.3 of November 2023 contains the following two new entries on:

- Section 358 - Glues/adhesives intended to fix articles like fake nails, false eyelashes, jewellery on teeth, etc, and
- Section 359 - Magnetic eyeliners

¹ The Working Group is chaired by the European Commission and is composed of representatives of all Member States of EU and EFTA, Cosmetics Europe, the European Federation for Cosmetic Ingredients (EFfCI), the International Fragrance Association (IFRA), the International Natural and Organic Cosmetic Association (NATRUE), the European Organisation of Cosmetic Ingredients Industries and Services (Unitis), and the European Association of Craft, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (UEAPME).

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INTRODUCTION

1. The clear determination of the scope of application of Regulation (EC) No 1223/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 30 November 2009 on cosmetic products ("Cosmetics Regulation")² is crucial for the proper implementation of the Cosmetics Regulation and its correct interpretation and enforcement by national competent authorities of the Member States.
2. With regard to Directive 2001/83/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 6 November 2001 on the Community code relating to medicinal products for human use³ ("Medicinal products Directive"), the Commission has published a "*Guidance document on the demarcation between the cosmetic products Directive 76/768 and the medicinal products Directive 2001/83 as agreed between the Commission Services and the competent authorities of Member States*" ("Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document")⁴ setting out the legal rules for the demarcation between the Cosmetics Directive (now replaced by the Cosmetics Regulation) and the Medicinal products Directive.
3. In the course of the discussion with Member States the Commission concluded that guidance is needed which goes beyond abstract rules and addresses their actual application. To this end, a "Borderline Sub-Group", comprised of experts from within the "Working Group on Cosmetic Products" and from other Commission Services concerned, meets on a regular basis to discuss the application of Article 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation in order to ensure a uniform approach.
4. This manual represents the views agreed in this group on products, or categories of products, which have raised doubts in the past.
5. However, please note that the views expressed in this manual are not legally binding, since only the Court of Justice ("Court", "ECJ") can give an authoritative interpretation of Union law.
6. This manual does not relieve national competent authorities from their obligation to determine for any individual product, on a case-by-case basis, whether it falls within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation or within the scope of application of other sectorial legislation. The Court has repeatedly held that the national authorities, acting under the supervision of the courts, must proceed on a case-by-case basis, taking account of all the characteristics of a product.⁵
7. Therefore, this manual shall not "prescribe" what regulatory framework applies. Rather, it shall serve as one out of many elements supporting the national competent authorities in their case-by-case decision on individual products.

² OJ L 342, 22.12.2009, p. 59.

³ OJ L 311, 28.11.2001, p. 67.

⁴ <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/13032/attachments/1/translations>.

⁵ Cf. for example ECJ judgment of 9 June 2005, *HLH Warenvertriebs GmbH*, C-211/03, ECLI:EU:C:2005:370, para. 51; judgment of 20 May 1992, *Eye lotions*, C-290/90, ECLI:EU:C:1992:227, para. 17.

8. In particular, this manual does not deprive a national authority of the possibility to consult with colleagues from other regulated sectors concerned in order to reach a complete view on all aspects related to a given product.
9. The structure of this manual shall follow the definition of “cosmetic product” as set out in Article 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

1. TYPE OF PRODUCT – SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE

1.1. Tongue brushes releasing a substance or a mixture

10. Question: Is a tongue brush which releases a substance or a mixture a cosmetic product?

11. Answer: A tongue brush is neither a substance nor a mixture, but an article. However, the brush may be the “vehicle” to deliver a substance or mixture to the tongue and the other mucous membranes of the mouth (for example a gel). In certain cases, a substance or a mixture and a brush can be sold together.

12. This substance or mixture, if it is intended to be placed in contact 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, may fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

13. If the article is built in such a way that it releases an anti-microbial substance, such as silver, for example, or activates an anti-microbial process, it may fall under the remit of Regulation (EU) No 528/2012⁶ (“Biocidal Products Regulation”).

14. In any case, a decision on the qualification of the products has to be made by the national competent authorities, on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all characteristics of the product, such as the presentation of the products, the ingredients, the mode of action and the claims.

1.2. Clothes releasing a substance or a mixture

15. Question: Is an item of clothing, which releases a substance or a mixture to the skin a cosmetic product?

16. Answer: The textile is neither a substance nor a mixture⁷. However, the textile may be the “vehicle” to deliver a substance or mixture to the human skin. This substance or mixture, if it is intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body, 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, falls within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.⁸

17. Substances/mixtures contained in the textile which are not intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (e.g. skin) in order to achieve

⁶ OJ L 167, 27.6.2012, p. 1.

⁷ Cf. above, 1.1.

⁸ In any case, the rules for determining the “borderline” to medicinal products apply (cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”).

any of the above-listed purposes of use on those body parts are not cosmetic products.

18. The fact that the textile also falls within the scope of application of Directive 2008/121/EC on textile names⁹ does not deprive the qualification of released substances/mixtures for cosmetic purposes as cosmetic products. Thus, the Cosmetics Regulation may apply alongside this Directive.

19. The fact that Regulation 1907/2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) provides restrictions on the marketing and use of certain hazardous substances and mixtures¹⁰ in textiles does not deprive the qualification of released substances for cosmetic purposes as cosmetic products. Thus, the Cosmetics Regulation may apply alongside this Regulation.

1.3. Tooth picks and tooth floss

20. Question: Are tooth picks and tooth floss cosmetic products?

21. **Answer:** Tooth picks and tooth floss themselves are neither a substance nor a mixture¹¹, and a priori do not fall within the definition of cosmetic products.

22. However, they may be intended to act as a “vehicle” to deliver a substance or a mixture to the teeth or the gum. This substance or mixture, if it is intended to be placed in contact 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, may fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

23. This should be determined on a case-by-case basis, taking into account the characteristics of the substance/mixture delivered, including the quantity released and the claims, because other legislation may apply such as the Medical Devices legislation and the Medicinal Products legislation.

1.4. Patches

24. Question: Is a patch a cosmetic product?

25. **Answer:** The patch as such is an article and therefore not a cosmetic product. However, the substance or mixture released by the patch may be a cosmetic product if it falls under cosmetics definition. Alternatively, this substance or mixture may be a medicinal product “by presentation” or “by function” (see below, chapter 3.3.).

⁹ OJ L 19, 23.1.2009, p. 29.

¹⁰ OJ L 396/1, 30.12.2006.

¹¹ Cf. above, 1.1.

1.5. Washable, temporary “tattoos”

26. **Question:** Is a washable, temporary “tattoo” (i.e. a little picture which is moistened and subsequently projected on the skin through pressure) a cosmetic product?

27. **Answer:** The moistened picture may be considered as a mixture. It is intended to be placed in contact with the skin in order to change its appearance.

28. Therefore, such a product is likely to be considered as a cosmetic product, provided that the moistened picture is a mixture and not an article¹².

29. The fact that this product may fall also within the scope of application of Directive 2009/48/EC on the safety of toys¹³ does not deprive it from its qualification as a cosmetic product.

1.6. Wipes

30. **Question:** Is a wipe which releases a substance or a mixture a cosmetic product?

31. **Answer:** A wipe itself is neither a substance nor a mixture.¹⁴ However, a wipe may be the “vehicle” to deliver a substance or mixture to the human skin. This substance or mixture, if it is intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body, 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 falls within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

1.7. Wig

32. **Question:** Is a wig a cosmetic product?

33. **Answer:** No. According to Article 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation, a cosmetic product is either a substance or a mixture. A wig can be considered as an article according to REACH¹⁵ and CLP¹⁶ Regulations and therefore does not fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

¹² Cf. above, 1.1.

¹³ OJ L 170, 30.6.2009, p. 1.

¹⁴ Cf. above, 1.1.

¹⁵ Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals.

¹⁶ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures.

1.8. Tattoo removal devices

34. **Question:** Is a laser device used to remove tattoos a cosmetic product?

35. **Answer:** No, laser devices intended to remove tattoos do not fulfil the definition of cosmetic product, because a laser device is neither a substance nor a mixture.

1.9. Wet razors releasing substances/mixtures

36. **Question:** Is a wet razor which releases a substances or a mixture a cosmetic product?

37. **Answer:** A wet razor itself is neither a substance nor a mixture and therefore does not fall under the definition of a cosmetic product. However, a wet razor may be the "vehicle" to deliver a substance or mixture to the human skin. If this substance or mixture is intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body, 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, it falls within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

38. A lubricating strip which is only aimed to help the blade glide across the skin during shaving may not fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation. This should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

39. A formulation (e.g. soap / moisturizing / perfuming) attached to a razor and released to the skin with a main cosmetic function during shaving falls within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation. The presentation of the product will provide a useful indication over the intended main function of the substance/mixture released.

2. APPLICATION SITE

2.1. Vagina

40. **Question:** Is a product which is, according to its presentation, intended to be used for cleaning the vagina a cosmetic product?

41. **Answer:** No. Cosmetic products are defined as intended to be placed in contact with the various **external** parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with teeth and the mucous organs of the oral cavity.¹⁷ This excludes the vagina.

¹⁷ Art. (2)(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation; Cf. also the "Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document", para. 13.

2.2. Ingestion (tablets)

42. **Question: Is a product to mask bad breath which presents itself as tablet to be dissolved in the saliva and which is ultimately swallowed a cosmetic product?**
43. **Answer:** Apart from a possible “borderline” with medicinal products¹⁸, this raises the question of the “borderline” between a “cosmetic product” and “food”. For the purpose of this manual, only the latter shall be considered.
44. The Cosmetic Regulation defines “cosmetic product” as “any substance or mixture **intended to be placed in contact** with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity **with a view exclusively or mainly** to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.” This definition is thus based on two cumulative aspects: the target site of application “placing on body/teeth/mucous membranes” and the “intended main (cosmetic) function” (i.e. cleaning, perfuming, changing appearance, correcting body odours, protecting, keeping in good condition).
45. Article 2(2) of the Cosmetics Regulation clarifies that “for the purposes of point (a) of paragraph 1, a substance or mixture intended to be ingested, inhaled, injected or implanted into the human body shall not be considered to be a cosmetic product.”
46. “Food” is defined in Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 28 January 2002 laying down the general principles and requirements of food law, establishing the European Food Safety Authority and laying down procedures in matters of food safety (“Food Regulation 178/02”)¹⁹ as “any substance or product, whether processed, partially processed or unprocessed, intended to be, or reasonably expected to be ingested by humans.”²⁰ According to the Food Regulation 178/02, ‘food’ includes drink, chewing gum and any substance, including water, intentionally incorporated into the food during its manufacture, preparation or treatment. According to Article 2 of the Food Regulation 178/02, “food” “shall not include cosmetics within the meaning of Council Directive 76/768/EEC” (now replaced by the Cosmetics Regulation).
47. The definition of “food” does not refer to any specific purpose of the product. Therefore, the “intended cosmetic purpose” of the product is not decisive. Rather, the decisive criterion is the target site: While the intended target site for food is the ingestion, a product which is intended to be ingested or which contains substances intended to be ingested is under no circumstances a cosmetic product. It follows from this that the regulatory frameworks for food and cosmetics are in any case mutually exclusive and that it is crucial to determine whether a product in question or a substance contained therein is intended to be ingested.

¹⁸ Cf. Art. 1(2) Medicinal products Directive.

¹⁹ OJ L 31, 1.02.2002, p. 1.

²⁰ Art. 2 of the Food Regulation 178/02.

48. This assessment has to be done on a case-by-case basis taking into consideration objective criteria, such as the presentation of the product and the usual mode of application. In this context, one may consider *inter alia*

- whether the mixture/substance is meant to be entirely swallowed (normally food) or whether only parts of it are swallowed “accidentally” (normally cosmetic product; for example tooth paste²¹);
- whether the mixture/substance once brought in touch with the mucous membranes or the teeth, is intended to be spit out again (normally cosmetic product; for example mouth wash preparations) or whether it is intended to be ultimately swallowed and thus ingested (normally food);
- whether the mixture/substance is absorbed by the oral mucosa (normally cosmetic product).

49. In applying these criteria to the present case, the presentation of a product in the form of a tablet which is intended to be dissolved in saliva and ultimately entirely swallowed should be seen as an important indicator that this product is intended to be ingested. Therefore, such a product is usually considered as food.

2.3. Ingestion (chewing gum)

50. Question: Is a product used in order to keep teeth clean or to reduce bad breath which presents itself as a chewing gum a cosmetic product?

51. Answer: A chewing gum consists of a gum base (acting as a "vehicle") which releases substances and/or mixtures in the mouth while it is chewed. Apart from a possible “borderline” with medicinal products²², this raises the question whether these substances/mixtures are a “cosmetic product” or “food”.

52. The regulatory frameworks of food and cosmetics do not apply cumulatively.²³

53. As shown above²⁴, the determination whether a substance/mixture is “food” or a cosmetic product requires an assessment whether – from the point of view of the averagely well-informed consumer – this product is “intended to be ingested”. The fact that the Food Regulation 178/02 explicitly includes chewing gum in the definition of food²⁵ does not relieve from this assessment.

²¹ The fact that little quantities of these products are “accidentally” swallowed does not mean that they are “reasonably expected to be ingested” (Art. 2 of the Food Regulation 178/02). Rather, the inclusion of products which are “reasonably expected to be ingested” in the definition of food in the Food Regulation 178/2002 aims at situations where products are, albeit not (yet) labelled as such, expected to be sold as food.

²² Cf. Art. 1, 2 of the Medicinal products Directive.

²³ Art. 2(3)(e) of the Food Regulation 178/02.

²⁴ Cf. para. 28.

²⁵ Art. 2(2) of the Food Regulation 178/02.

54. This assessment has to take into consideration objective criteria, such as the presentation of the product and the usual mode of application. In this context, one may consider *inter alia*

- whether the mixture/substance is meant to be entirely swallowed (normally food) or whether only parts of it are swallowed “accidentally” (normally cosmetic product; for example tooth paste²⁶);
- whether the mixture/substance once brought in touch with the mucous membranes or the teeth, is intended to be spit out again (normally cosmetic product; for example mouth wash preparations) or whether it is intended to be ultimately swallowed and thus ingested (normally food);
- whether the mixture/substance is absorbed by the oral mucosa (normally cosmetic product).

55. More specifically, in case of a product presented as chewing gum, one may need to assess whether an averagely well-informed consumer perceives the mixture/substance released by the chewing gum as “intended to be ingested” because:

- The mixture/substance released by the chewing gum is usually entirely swallowed and not only in parts accidentally swallowed.

The mixture/substance released by the chewing gum is – unlike the chewed gum itself (“vehicle”) – usually not spat out.

2.4. Nasal sprays

56. **Question: Are nasal sprays cosmetics products?**

57. **Answer:** No, nasal sprays are not cosmetic products due to their place of application.

58. The definition of cosmetic products covers “*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*”²⁷. The mucous membranes of the nasal cavity are not covered.

²⁶ The fact that little quantities of these products are “accidentally” swallowed does not mean that they are “reasonably expected to be ingested” (Art. 2 of the Food Regulation 178/02). Rather, the inclusion of products which are “reasonably expected to be ingested” in the definition of food in Food Regulation 178/2002 aims at situations where products are, albeit not (yet) labelled as such, expected to be sold as food.

²⁷ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

2.5. Tooth whitening products, placed inside the tooth

59. Question: Is a tooth-whitening product, placed inside the tooth, a cosmetic product?

60. Answer: No. According the Cosmetics Regulation, cosmetic products include substances or mixtures intended to be placed in contact with the teeth, for instance with a view to exclusively or mainly changing their appearance²⁸, but exclude substances or mixtures which are injected or implanted into the human body²⁹.

61. Thus, tooth-whitening products may qualify as cosmetic products, if they are intended to be placed in contact with the teeth. However, tooth whitening products for which the application involves breaking the tooth so that the product is placed inside the tooth and not on the outer surface of the tooth, should not fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

²⁸ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

²⁹ Art. 2(2) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

3. INTENDED COSMETIC PURPOSE

3.1. Borderline with Toys

3.1.1. Products which, according to their presentation, are destined to be used as make-up on dolls

62. Question: Are products which, according to their presentation, are destined to be used by children as make-up on children dolls, cosmetic products?

63. Answer: The question whether a substance or mixture is intended to be used with a cosmetic purpose has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis from the point of view of the reasonably well informed consumer. In application of this principle, it is likely that substances and products which are, according to their presentation, clearly only intended for their use on a doll would not fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

64. However, these products might fall within the scope of application of the Directive 2009/48/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 June 2009 on the safety of toys (Toy Safety Directive), which defines toys as “products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age”.

65. According to Article 10(2) of the Toy Safety Directive, “Toys, including the chemicals they contain, shall not jeopardise the safety or health of users or third parties when they are used as intended or in a foreseeable way, bearing in mind the behaviour of children.” In addition, Annex II (10) of the Toy Safety Directive explicitly foresees that “cosmetic toys, such as play cosmetics for dolls, shall comply with the compositional and labelling requirements laid down in Council Directive 76/768/EEC of 27 July 1976 on the approximation of the laws of the Member States relating to cosmetic products” (now replaced by the Cosmetics Regulation).

3.1.2. Products which, according to their presentation, are destined to be used as make-up on children

66. Question: Are products which, according to their presentation, are destined to be used by children as make-up on children, cosmetic products?

67. Answer: The age of the person on which the substance or mixture is applied for cosmetic purposes is not a constituent part of the definition of “cosmetic product”. Therefore, these products are cosmetic products and fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

68. The fact that this product may fall also within the scope of application of the Toy Safety Directive does not deprive it from its qualification as a cosmetic product.

3.1.3. Bath Products for Children with a Play Value

69. Question: Are bath products for children which, according to their presentation, are destined e.g. to make crackling noises or colour the water of their bath, cosmetic products?

70. Answer: Bath products with a “play value” for children³⁰ may fall within the definition of cosmetic products if they are “intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body [...] with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.”

71. If the intended purpose of the product is the playing of children (i.e. making a noise and colouring the water) and if there is no cosmetic purpose, it may fall under the definition of toys, which are “products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age” according to the Toy Safety Directive. The Toy Safety Directive already foresees provisions to ensure safety, such as CE marking and safety assessment.

72. However, the product can be a cosmetic (for example, in cases where the skin is perfumed) and a toy, because of its “play value”. If the cosmetic is also a toy, the classification as a toy does not deprive it from its qualification as a cosmetic product, which has to fully comply with the Cosmetics Regulation (i. e. requirements concerning ingredients, labelling, notification, etc.).

73. The classification is a case-by-case decision that the national authorities, acting under the supervision of the courts, must make, taking into account all the characteristics of the product.

3.1.4. Face paints, body paints, aerography

74.1. Question: Are face paints and body paints cosmetic products?

75. Answer: Face paints and body paints, including those used via aerography techniques, are “*substances or mixtures intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) [...] with a view exclusively or mainly to [...] changing their appearance [...]*”³¹. They are therefore to be classified as cosmetic products and thus fall under the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

³⁰ Toy Safety Directive 2009/48/EC - An explanatory guidance document, Rev 1.9, Date: 10/02/2016, p. 103.

³¹ Article 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

3.2. Borderline with Biocides

3.2.1. Leave-on products presented as “antiseptic” or “antibacterial”

76. **Question:** Is a leave-on product which, according to its presentation, is “antiseptic” or “antibacterial” a cosmetic product?

77. **Answer:** A product which presents itself as “antiseptic” or “antibacterial” may be a biocidal product, a cosmetic product, a medicinal product or a medical device.

78. With regard to the “borderline” cosmetic products/biocidal products it should be assessed the applicability Biocidal Products Regulation (useful information can be retrieved in the ECHA website).³²

79. With regard to the “borderline” between cosmetic products and medicinal products “by virtue of presentation”, the decision whether the product is presented as treating or preventing diseases is to be taken on a case-by-case basis. A product which presents itself as antiseptic and antibacterial products for the treatment or prevention of infection and lesions of the skin is likely to be considered as medicinal product by virtue of presentation.^{33, 34}

3.3. Borderline with Pharmaceutical / Medicinal Products

3.3.1. Products which, according to their presentation, are intended to exclusively or mainly relieve joint pain

80. **Question:** Is a product which, according to its presentation, is intended to exclusively or mainly relieve joint pain, a cosmetic product?

81. **Answer:** No. The principal purpose of a cosmetic product is defined by the Cosmetics Regulation as “cleaning”, “perfuming”, “changing the appearance”, “correcting body odours”, “protecting”, or “keeping in good condition”. This principal purpose refers to external parts of the body, oral mucous membrane or teeth.³⁵ Joints are not external parts of the body.³⁶

³² <https://echa.europa.eu/guidance-documents/guidance-on-biocides-legislation>.

³³ Cf. the “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, para. 28 (with reference to case law of the ECJ).

³⁴ Moreover, note that these products may fall within the legislation for medical devices. For the “borderline” between medicinal products and medical devices, see also the Guidelines relating to medical devices Directives (<http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/26785/attachments/1/translations>).

³⁵ Cf. the “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 15, 16.

³⁶ Moreover, the principal purpose to “relieve from pain” is not a cosmetic purpose according to Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation (cf. also the “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, para. 14).

3.3.2. *Products which, according to their presentation, are intended to address “itching”*

82. Question: Is a product which, according to its presentation, is intended to address itching on the skin a cosmetic product?

83. Answer: With regard to presentation, the Court has ruled that “a product expressly indicated or recommended as having therapeutic or prophylactic properties has to be regarded as a medicinal product ‘by virtue of its presentation’ even if it has no known therapeutic effect”³⁷, and that an “averagely well-informed consumer” is to be considered as the addressee of the presentation.³⁸

84. A Community definition of “disease” does not exist yet.³⁹ The Court has ruled that a product presented as counteracting certain conditions or sensations, such as itching is not, per se, a medicinal product. Rather, all its characteristics need to be considered: Since these sensations may have no pathological significance, “a reference to such states or sensations in the presentation of a product is not decisive.”⁴⁰

85. Thus, while itching may not necessarily be a disease in itself, itching may also be presented as a symptom of a disease. If, in the framework of a case-by-case assessment, a product appears to be presented as addressing an underlying disease, that product may be a medicinal product. The “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document” gives guidance as to the criteria, which may be looked at when considering how a product is being presented.

3.3.3. *Product containing substances which restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action*

86. Question: Is a product containing substances, which restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action a cosmetic product?

87. Answer: If a product is a medicinal product, it falls exclusively within the regulatory framework of medicinal products⁴¹. A product can be a medicinal product ‘by virtue of its presentation’ or ‘by virtue of function’. The latter is the case, if the product is a substance or a combination of substances which are used in or administered to human beings *inter alia* with a view to restoring, correcting or *modifying* physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or

³⁷ ECJ judgment of 28 October 1992, *Wilhelmus Ter Voort*, C-219/91, ECLI:EU:C:1992:414, para. 18. With regard to the former, the case provides slightly different-worded definition to “any substance or combination of substances presented for treating or preventing disease in human beings or animals”.

³⁸ ECJ judgment of 30 November 1983, *Van Bennekom*, C-227/82, ECLI:EU:C:1983:354, para 18.

³⁹ ECJ judgment of 21 March 1991, *Delattre*, C-369/88, ECLI:EU:C:1991:137, para. 12.

⁴⁰ ECJ judgment, *Delattre*, paras. 33-35.

⁴¹ Art. 2(2) of the Medicinal products Directive, Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 12, 40-47.

metabolic action.⁴² However, not any minor modification of physiological function suffices to render a product a medicinal product by virtue of function.⁴³

88. The question whether a product or its substance(s) restores, corrects or modifies physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action has to be taken on a case-by-case basis.

89. The fact that the same substance is also contained in medicinal products as active ingredient is not decisive. However, this may be an indicator for a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action of the substance independently of the question whether the product is ingested or used topically.

90. In assessing this, one has to consider all characteristics of the product, including, for example, absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, application site, and the degree of penetration.⁴⁴

3.3.4. *Products containing substances stimulating hair growth or reducing hair loss*

91. Question: Are products containing substances stimulating hair growth or reducing hair loss cosmetic products?

92. Answer: The question whether a product or its substance(s) restores, corrects or modifies physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action has to be taken on a case-by-case basis.

93. The fact that the same substance is not only contained in a cosmetic, but also in medicinal products as an active ingredient is not decisive. However, this may be an indicator for a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action of the product.

94. In assessing this, one has to consider all characteristics of the product, including, for example, absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, application site, and the degree of penetration.⁴⁵

95. In particular, the claims may give a useful indication to the competent authorities, without, however, replacing a careful assessment of the mode of action and all the elements indicated above. The claim “promoting hair growth” usually relates to pharmaceutical products, such as, for instance, those containing minoxidil, a substance that is prohibited as a cosmetic ingredient⁴⁶; while the claim “reducing hair loss” usually relates to cosmetic products. A product “preventing hair fall”, on the other hand, may be a cosmetic product.

⁴² Art. 1(2) of the Medicinal products Directive.

⁴³ Cf. ECJ judgment of 16 April 1991, *Upjohn*, C-112/89, ECLI:EU:C:1991:147, paras. 21, 22. Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 31-34.

⁴⁴ Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 37,38.

⁴⁵ Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document” paras. 37,38.

⁴⁶ See entry II/372 of Annex II to Directive 76/768/EC.

3.3.5. *Products that make eyelashes grow*

96. **Question:** Are products that influence the growth of eyelashes cosmetic products?

97. **Answer:** The question of whether such products significantly restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

98. In assessing the proper classification of these eyelash products, one has to consider all characteristics of the product, including, for example, the presentation of the product, any promotional literature, the composition, the product's specific pharmacological, immunological or metabolic properties⁴⁷, the mode of application under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, the frequency of application, the application site, the degree of penetration, and the risk which its use may entail⁴⁸.

99. The fact that a substance is used in medicinal products⁴⁹ as an active ingredient is not decisive. However, this may be an indicator for a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action of the product.

100. On the other hand, other substances with an influence on eyelash growth may exist (or be designed), which are not used as active drug ingredients, but the product containing them could still restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action (e.g. some specially designed peptides).

101. The presentation of the product may give useful indications to the competent authorities, without, however, replacing a careful assessment of the mode of action and all the elements indicated above. For example, the claim to the effect of "eyelash growth" would indicate an intention to modify a physiological function. The absence of such claims, however, does not necessarily mean that the product does not influence eyelash growth.

⁴⁷ "It follows that products containing a substance which has a physiological effect cannot automatically be classified as medicinal products by function unless the competent administration has made an assessment, with due diligence, of each product individually, taking account, in particular, of that product's specific pharmacological, immunological or metabolic properties, to the extent to which they can be established in the present state of scientific knowledge" (ECJ judgment of 15 January 2009, *Hecht-Pharma*, C-140/07, ECLI:EU:C:2009:5, para. 40).

⁴⁸ "In its case-law prior to the amendment of Directive 2001/83 by Directive 2004/27, the Court indicated that, for the purpose of determining whether a product falls within the definition of a medicinal product by function, the national authorities, acting under the supervision of the courts, must decide on a case-by-case basis, taking account of all the characteristics of the product, in particular its composition, its pharmacological properties to the extent to which they can be established in the present state of scientific knowledge, the manner in which it is used, the extent of its distribution, its familiarity to consumers and the risks which its use may entail" (ECJ judgment *Hecht-Pharma*, para. 32).

⁴⁹ E.g. prostaglandines and their analogues.

3.3.6. *Products for in-grown hairs*

102. Question: Are products for in-grown hairs cosmetic products?

103. Answer: An in-grown hairs problem can be unsightly, painful, and very bothersome for men and women, but, though it may be associated to irritation and inflammation, it is not a disease.

104. A product that helps liberate in-grown hairs from under the skin through a mechanical or keratolytic action may be a cosmetic.

105. However, the question whether a product or its substance(s) restores, corrects or modifies physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action has to be taken on a case-by-case basis.

106. The fact that the same substance is not only contained in a cosmetic, but also in medicinal products as an active ingredient is not decisive. However, this may be an indicator for a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action of the product.

107. In assessing this, one has to consider all characteristics of the product, including, for example, absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, application site, and the degree of penetration.⁵⁰

108. In particular, the claims may give a useful indication to the competent authorities, without, however, replacing a careful assessment of the mode of action and all the elements indicated above. A claim referring to "soothing irritations", for example, may be associated to a cosmetic product, while claims referring to "inflammation" and "infection" are more likely to refer to medicinal products.

3.3.7. *Products that make the lips swell*

109. Question: Are products that plump up the lips cosmetic products?

110. Answer: Products that make lips more voluminous may in principle fulfil the definition of cosmetic products because they are intended to be placed in contact with the lips "with a view to exclusively or mainly changing their appearance".

111. However, these products may also meet the definition of medicinal products "by virtue of function", whereby the product is used or administered with a view to "restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action, or to making a medical diagnosis". The ECJ is of the opinion that: "As regards the meaning of 'restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions', it is clear from the aim of health protection pursued by the Community legislature that the phrase must be given a sufficiently broad interpretation to cover all substances capable of having an effect on the actual functioning of the body. However, this criterion does not serve to include substances such as certain cosmetics which, while having an effect on the

⁵⁰ Cf. "Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document", paras. 37,38.

human body, do not significantly affect the metabolism and thus do not strictly modify the way in which it functions.”⁵¹

112. Therefore, if these products act through inflammation and/or irritation (e.g. products containing capsaicin), the deliberate induction of a swelling effect could be perceived as a significant modification of one or more physiological functions in the lips, thus bringing the products under the definition of medicinal products.

3.3.8. Products reducing cellulite

113. **Question:** Is a product which reduces cellulite in the skin a cosmetic product?

114. **Answer:** A product which reduces cellulite may be a medicinal product by virtue of function. This is the case if the product is a substance or a combination of substances which are used in or administered to human beings *inter alia* with a view to restoring, correcting or *modifying* physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action.⁵² However, not any minor modification of physiological function suffices to render a product a medicinal product by virtue of function.⁵³

3.3.9. Substances applied with skin-patches

115. **Question:** Is a product which is applied through a skin-patch a cosmetic product?

116. **Answer:** A substance or mixture which is applied on the skin by way of a patch may be a cosmetic product or a medicinal product. Apart from issues of presentation of the product (cf. above, 4.), this depends of the question whether the substance or mixture restores, corrects or modifies physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action.

117. This has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.⁵⁴ In the case of patches, consideration has to be given *inter alia* as to whether active ingredients enter the general blood circulation thereby modifying physiological functions to an extent that qualifies the product as medicinal product by virtue of function. On the other hand, patches may have a merely local activity on the skin without pharmacological action. One criterion to assess this may be whether the patch is occlusive or not: occlusive patches may allow for a deeper penetration of the substance thereby making the substance systemically available.

⁵¹ ECJ judgment of 16 April 1991, *Upjohn*, C-112/89, ECLI:EU:C:1991:147, paras. 21, 22.

⁵² Art. 1(2) of the Medicinal products Directive.

⁵³ Cf. ECJ judgment *Upjohn*, paras. 21, 22. Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 31-34.

⁵⁴ Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 37,38.

3.3.10. Products delivered through iontophoresis or similar mechanisms

118. Question: Can products specifically intended to be delivered through iontophoresis or similar mechanisms be cosmetic products?

119. Answer: Iontophoresis and similar mechanisms are techniques which exploit a small electric charge to deliver a medicinal product or other mixtures through the skin and they are commonly used by physical therapists, for instance, for the application of anti-inflammatory products.

120. Such techniques could be used for cosmetic purposes, for example plumping up lines and wrinkles, to deliver an ingredient whose penetration would be significantly increased by the above-mentioned mechanisms. If the use of device only results in a superficial penetration of the product in the epidermis, then the product is still a cosmetic product and its safety should be assessed taking into account this mode of delivery. On the other hand, if the use of device induces a deeper penetration of certain ingredients, then the product could not be qualified as a cosmetic.

121. A case-by-case evaluation of all characteristics of the product, including absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, application site, and the degree of penetration, in light of the specific mode of delivery, should be carried out by the national competent authority, in order to decide on the qualification of the product.

3.3.11. Products delivered through invasive techniques, such as needle roller

122. Question: Can products intended to be used with needle rollers or similar mechanisms be cosmetic products?

123. Answer: Needle-rollers are not cosmetic products; they are articles used to enhance the absorption rate of cosmetic ingredients by the skin. The needle rollers should only be used with products intended for such devices, otherwise, it could be considered as a misuse of the cosmetic products.

124. The needles can have different lengths and reach different layers of the skin. If the use of the roller only enables the application of the product in the epidermis, then the product is a cosmetic and its safety should be assessed taking into account the composition and the mode of delivery. On the other hand, if the needles reach the dermis, the use of the roller induces a deeper application of the product, and therefore this product cannot be qualified as a cosmetic.

125. A case-by-case evaluation of all characteristics of the product, including, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, sequence of application⁵⁵, application site, and the degree of penetration, in light of the specific

⁵⁵ It is possible to use the roller first or apply the product first. This sequence of use may have an impact on the penetration of the product.

mode of delivery, should be carried out by the national competent authority, in order to decide on the classification of the product. The recommendation to use the roller after applying an anaesthetic cream to the area to be treated may be an indication that the depth of application intended by the device is greater than what is usually expected for a cosmetic product.

3.3.12. Product to treat dry mouth

126. Question: Are products to treat dry mouth cosmetic products?

127. Answer: Products to treat dry mouth act by stimulating the production of saliva. This mode of action is not compatible with a cosmetic function; therefore, they are not cosmetic products.

3.3.13. Products for superficial moisturizing of female genital organ in cases of extreme mucosal dryness

128. Question: Are products for moisturizing of female genital organs in cases of extreme mucosal dryness cosmetic products?

129. Answer: Products for female genital organs may be considered cosmetic products if they are intended to "*be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (... external genital organs) [...]] with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, [...] and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition*"⁵⁶.

130. The definition of cosmetic product explicitly refers to the external genital organs only and the vagina is clearly excluded⁵⁷.

131. In addition to the site of application, one should also consider that such products may contain substances which significantly "*restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action*"⁵⁸. Therefore, their qualification has to be decided on a case-by-case basis, considering all the characteristics of the product, including, for example, absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of application, application site, and degree of penetration.

⁵⁶ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁵⁷ Ref. paragraph 2.1 of this Manual.

⁵⁸ Art. 1(2) of the Medicinal products Directive.

3.3.14. Topical breast augmentation products

132. Question: Are topical breast augmentation products cosmetic products?

133. Answer: Topical breast augmentation products achieve their objective through the action of hormones⁵⁹ or hormone-like substances (e.g. phyto-oestrogens). They therefore significantly "*restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action*"⁶⁰ and cannot be qualified as cosmetic products.

134. On the other hand, products only claiming to improve the breast's firmness may be considered as cosmetic products. In any case, their qualification has to be decided on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all the characteristics of the product, including ingredients, concentration, absorption, frequency of application, and degree of penetration.

3.3.15. Products claiming aromatherapy

135. Question: Are products claiming aromatherapy cosmetic products?

136. Answer: There is no harmonized definition of aromatherapy across the EU. The intended function of such products may range from simple mood enhancing to medical treatment.

137. The term "aromatherapy" is often found on the labelling of products which contain essential oils or other plant extracts as a claim or even as part of a trademark, but it does not prevent a product to be qualified as a cosmetic if it is "a substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body 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 and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition".

138. In any case, a decision on the qualification of the products has to be made by the national competent authorities on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all the relevant elements, such as the presentation of the products, the ingredient, the mode of action and the claims.

⁵⁹ The use of oestrogens in cosmetic products is prohibited according to Annex II, entry 260, of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁶⁰ Art. 1(2) of the Medicinal products Directive.

3.3.16. Products for atopic skin

139. Question: Are products for atopic skin cosmetic products?

140. Answer: According to common understanding, atopy is a type of hypersensitivity.

141. It seems that in the general meaning, atopy and atopic dermatitis are used as synonyms in relation to cosmetic products. This makes the notion of atopy ambiguous. WHO classified several diseases due to atopy: acute atopic conjunctivitis, allergic asthma, atopic dermatitis, neurodermatitis, etc.

142. In light of these definitions, the products using claims related to atopy seem to fall outside of the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation. However, the use of such terms as "atopy" or "atopic skin" should be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

143. For instance, products presented as "appropriate for/suitable to skins with atopic tendency/atopic skin" can be qualified as cosmetic products, if their purpose is to place them in contact with the various external parts of the human body (...) in order to exclusively or mainly clean them, perfume them, change their appearance and/or correct body odours and/or protect them or keep them in good condition. On the other hand, products presented as having properties to treat or prevent atopy/atopic skin cannot be qualified as cosmetic products.

3.3.17. Products to reduce dark circle under the eyes, bruises or blue spots

144. Question: Are products to reduce dark circle under the eyes, bruises or blue spots cosmetic products?

145. Answer: Reduction of the visibility of discoloration of the skin can be achieved either by covering it up through make-up or by acting on its causes.

146. Products to reduce the visibility of dark circles under the eyes, bruises or blue spots, such as concealers, foundations and similar products are considered cosmetics if they act only by masking or covering such discolorations.

147. On the other hand, products that act on the causes of discoloration in most cases restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a significant pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action⁶¹. In this case, they are not cosmetic products. The fact that the ingredients used are particularly suited for the claimed purpose suggests that the product is likely to fall outside the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

148. In order to decide definitely about the qualification, the national competent authorities should consider all the characteristics of the product, including, for example, absorption, concentration, route of administration, frequency of

⁶¹ Art. 1(2) of the Medicinal products Directive.

application, application site, and the degree of penetration.⁶²

3.3.18. Products with claims related to bruises, bumps and similar

149. Question: Is a product which, according to its presentation, is intended to resorb bruises, swellings, bumps, a cosmetic product?

150. Answer: No, a product which is intended to resorb bruises, swellings, and bumps is likely to exert a significant influence on physiological functions. Therefore, these products are not cosmetic products. The classification of anti-bruises/bumps/swelling products is a borderline issue between medicinal product and medical device.

3.3.19. Skin-whitening products

151. Question: Are skin-whitening products cosmetic products?

152. Answer: Yes, in principle skin-whitening is considered as a cosmetic purpose. This is confirmed by the listing of skin-whitening products in recital 7 of the Cosmetics Regulation. However, pigmentation disorders, such as melasma, chloasma and lentigo, are considered as medical conditions, and products intended to treat them fall in the scope of the Medicinal products legislation.

153. In order to achieve the cosmetic whitening effect, several substances may be legally used.

154. Other substances - such as hydroquinone, mercury compounds and glucocorticoids (e.g. clobetasol propionate) – are banned when used in cosmetic skin-whitening products. In this case, if skin-whitening products are marketed as cosmetics, they are illegal cosmetics.

155. Some skin-whitening products containing hydroquinone and glucocorticoids, although marketed as cosmetics, may actually qualify as medicinal products⁶³.

3.3.20. Products to relieve tired swollen and heavy legs

156. Question: Are topical products to relieve tired, swollen or heavy legs cosmetic products?

157. Answer: No, leave-on products presented as relieving tired, swollen or heavy legs are considered as intending to address minor peripheral circulatory disorders and therefore cannot be qualified as cosmetics.

158. However, leave-on products with a primary cosmetic function (e.g. a moisturizer) which are also presented as refreshing, cooling, soothing for the legs could be

⁶² Cf. “Cosmetics/medicinal products guidance document”, paras. 37,38.

⁶³ See point 7 of the Introduction to this Manual.

qualified as cosmetic products, if they do not significantly restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action.

159. A case-by-case evaluation of all characteristics of the product, including the ingredients, the mode of action, the degree of penetration, and the claims should be carried out by the national competent authority, in order to decide on the qualification of the product.

3.3.21. Anti-wrinkle products

160. Question: Are anti-wrinkle products cosmetic products?

161. Answer: Yes, in principle anti-wrinkle products can be cosmetic products. This is confirmed by the listing of anti-wrinkle products in Annex I to Directive 76/768/EEC and recital 7 of the Cosmetics Regulation.

162. However, some products presented as anti-wrinkle may significantly restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action. In that case, they would not qualify as cosmetics.

163. A decision on the qualification of the products has to be made by the national competent authorities on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all the relevant elements, such as, for example, the presentation of the product, any promotional literature, the composition, the product's specific pharmacological, immunological or metabolic properties, the mode of application under normal and reasonably foreseeable conditions of use, the frequency of application, the application site, the degree of penetration and the risk which its use may entail.

164. In order to achieve the anti-wrinkle effect, several substances are typically used and have different modes of action.

165. Some substances - such as tretinoin⁶⁴ (all-trans retinoic acid), gerotone⁶⁵ (spermine), phenol⁶⁶ and progesterone⁶⁷ are banned when used in cosmetic products. In this case, if anti-wrinkle products containing these ingredients are marketed as cosmetics, they are illegal cosmetics.

⁶⁴ Annex II, 375.

⁶⁵ Annex II, 411.

⁶⁶ Annex II, 1175.

⁶⁷ Annex II, 194.

3.3.22. Tattoo removal products

166. Question: Are products intended to chemically remove tattoos cosmetic products?

167. Answer: No, chemical tattoo removers that require the injection of a substance or mixture under the epidermis with a device/pen are not cosmetic products. They generally create a local inflammatory reaction, which induces the extraction of the inks from the dermis by the body's natural immune system.

168. In general, the final decision on the classification of these products should be made on a case-by-case basis by the national competent authorities taking into account all the characteristics of the product including its presentation, composition, mode of action etc.

3.3.23. Products with "healing the skin" claims

169. Question: Is a product which, according to its presentation, is intended to promote the healing of the skin, a cosmetic product?

170. Answer: No, a product which, according to its main presentation, is intended to promote the healing of the skin or to treat wounds does not fulfill the definition of cosmetic as far as it does not correspond to a cosmetic purpose (cleaning, perfuming, changing the appearance, protecting, keeping in good condition or correcting body odours).

171. In addition, a claim on healing the skin leads to predict a significant metabolic and/or pharmacological action, which is incompatible with the status of cosmetic product.

172. The classification of these products is an issue of borderline between medicinal products and medical devices, which should be addressed on a case-by-case basis.

3.3.24. "Hot tanning products"

173. Question: Are products which contain substances that act by vasodilation cosmetic products?

174. Answer: Products which contain substances acting by vasodilation, e.g. benzyl and methyl nicotinate, are likely to restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a significant pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action. It is therefore unlikely that they would be classified as cosmetic products.

175. Products which claim to enhance tanning in a solarium have been found to contain such substances. The question of whether the formulated product causes vasodilation in the skin has to be assessed by the competent authority on a case-by-case basis taking into account all the characteristics of the product.

3.3.25. Products to remove “hard skin”

176. Question: Are products claiming reduction or removal of hard skin cosmetic products?

177. Answer: "Hard skin" products soften the skin, e.g. on feet, knees and elbows, so as to make it easier to remove keratinized layers of the skin using pumice stone, file, scrub or other suitable tools. The softening effect is obtained through moisturizing or mild keratolysis, which leaves live skin layers unchanged and does not impact significantly on physiology and barrier function. They fulfil a cosmetic function by maintaining the skin in good condition. They are cosmetic products.

3.3.26. Products to change the appearance of skin reddened due a weak dilation or imperfection of capillary veins

178. Question: Are products claiming to change the appearance of skin reddened due to a weak dilation or imperfection of capillary veins, typically of the face (e.g. couperose), cosmetic products?

179. Answer: Products that change the appearance of skin reddened due a weak dilation or imperfection of capillary veins may be considered to fulfil the definition of cosmetic products.

180. Changing the appearance can be achieved either by covering the reddened skin through make-up or by acting on its causes.

181. Products to cover up reddened skin may be concealers, foundations and similar products. These are considered cosmetics if they act only by masking or covering the reddening.

182. On the other hand, products that act on the causes of skin reddening through restoring, correcting or modifying physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action may fulfill the definition of pharmaceutical product. However, "that criterion does not serve to include substances such as certain cosmetics which, while having an effect on the human body, do not significantly affect the metabolism and thus do not strictly modify the way in which it functions"⁶⁸. Such modification should be "significant" for the product to qualify as a medicine.

183. In order to decide definitely about the qualification of the product, the national competent authorities should consider all of its characteristics, including, for example, presentation, composition, absorption, concentration, frequency of application, and degree of penetration.

⁶⁸ Cf. ECJ judgment of 16 April 1991, *Upjohn*, C-112/89, ECLI:EU:C:1991:147, paras. 21, 22.

3.3.27. *Tattoo aftercare products*

184. **Question:** are products for treating the non-intact skin after tattooing cosmetic products?

185. **Answer:** No. The principal purpose of a cosmetic product is defined by the Cosmetics Regulation as “cleaning”, “perfuming”, “changing the appearance”, “correcting body odours”, “protecting”, or “keeping in good condition”.

186. An aftercare product applied on non-intact skin just after tattooing, which according to its main presentation, is intended to promote the healing of the skin, the treatment of wounds or the prevention of infection does not have an exclusive or main cosmetic function and thus does not fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation. This qualification is not precluded by the fact that the substances contained in the formulation of that aftercare product may also be used in cosmetics.

3.3.28. *Products for acne and spots*

187. **Question:** Can products for acne or spots that are intended to be used on the skin be considered as cosmetic products?

188. **Answer:**

189. **Products for spots**

190. Spots are understood to be clogged sebum duct (commonly referred to as "clogged pores") that form on the skin as a result of the skin's normal functions such as cell renewal, shedding and sebum production and which may be correctly defined as primary comedones. They are transient conditions of the skin and may present as blackheads (open comedones) or whiteheads (closed comedones).

191. Therefore, products that function to prevent the formation of spots or function to protect the face from spots through a cleansing action may fulfil the cosmetic definition depending on how the product is presented, the claims that are made about the product and the ingredients used in the product. Such products should not make any explicit or implicit claims related to the **prevention** or **treatment** of acne.

192. Claims made for products used for spots should comply with the functions expected of a cosmetic product such as to clean, protect or keep the skin in good condition by effectively removing clogged sebum duct (so-called "pores"), accumulated sebum and debris from the skin given that such effects are generally considered to only affect the appearance of primary comedones but do not **prevent** or **treat** acne. The ingredients used in such products should not restore, correct or modify physiological functions by exerting a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action (e.g. with regard to anti-inflammatory effects;

anti-infective effects; sebum production controlling effects), significantly affecting the metabolism⁶⁹, nor should the product claim any such effects.

193. Products for spots may also claim “suitable for acne-**prone** skin” provided undue prominence is not given to the claim; as such, the product should be presented in a manner that does not give the impression, either explicitly or implicitly, that it is for the **prevention** or **treatment** of acne or skin disease.

194. The classification of products for spots is decided on a case-by-case basis taking into account all of the characteristics of the product, such as the function of the product, how the product is presented, the claims made about the product, the ingredients used, the mode of action, and how the product is to be used.

195. **Products for acne**

196. Acne is a state of the skin that is often characterised by the presence of persistent spots, excessive seborrhoea, infection, inflammation, and skin damage. Therefore, products that are presented, either explicitly or implicitly, for use in the **prevention** or **treatment** of acne (e.g. *Acne vulgaris*) or other inflammatory lesions of the skin (such as papules and pustules) do not fulfil the definition of a cosmetic product and, as such, should not be placed onto the EU market under the cosmetics regulatory framework. For example, a product that is presented as an ‘anti-acne’ product should not be marketed as a cosmetic product.

3.3.29. **Piercing care products**

197. **Question: Are piercing care products cosmetic products?**

198. **Answer:** The principal purpose of a cosmetic product is defined by the Cosmetics Regulation as “cleaning”, “perfuming”, “changing the appearance”, “protecting”, “keeping in good condition”, or “correcting body odours”.⁷⁰

199. A piercing care product applied on pierced skin which according to its main presentation, is intended to promote the healing of the skin, the treatment of wounds or the prevention of infection does not have an exclusive or main cosmetic purpose and thus does not fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

200. In addition, a claim on healing the skin leads to predict a significant metabolic and/or pharmacological action, which is incompatible with the status of a cosmetic product.

201. A piercing care product used on pierced "external parts of the human body"⁷¹ which have healed, mainly to clean and / or perfume, without a main antimicrobial or antiseptic function, may fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁶⁹ Cf. ECJ judgment of 16 April 1991, *Upjohn*, C-112/89, ECLI:EU:C:1991:147, paras. 21,22.

⁷⁰ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

202. In order to decide definitely about the qualification of the product, the national competent authorities should consider all of its characteristics, including, for example, presentation, composition, absorption, concentration, frequency of application, degree of penetration and claims.

3.3.30. Mouthwashes and dental gels

203. **Question: Is a mouthwash or a dental gel (other than regular toothpaste) a cosmetic product?**

204. **Answer:** Mouthwashes and dental gels may be considered as cosmetic products provided that they are intended to be placed in contact with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity and the purpose of their use is “exclusively or mainly cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours”.

205. Mouthwashes and dental gels with secondary "antimicrobial" claims may be considered as cosmetic products provided that the main purpose of use is that of a cosmetic product.

206. A product which is presented or intended for the treatment or prevention of infections, inflammation or other oral cavity diseases should not be considered as a cosmetic product.

207. In any case, a decision on the qualification of the products has to be made by the national competent authorities, on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all the characteristics of the product, such as the presentation of the products, the ingredients, the mode of action and instructions of use.

3.3.31. Nail care products

208. **Question: Are all nail care products cosmetic products?**

209. **Answer:** Nail products including for toenails, which are not presented as a medicinal product or intended as a medical device, cover a wide range of products, with different functions and modes of action (creams, nail polishes, oils, etc., for example to moisturize, strengthen, smooth or decorate nails).

210. Nail products with an exclusive or main cosmetic purpose, such as protecting the nails, keeping them in good condition or changing their appearance, may fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation provided they do not restore, correct or modify physiological functions (i.e. by affecting significantly the metabolism and modifying the way in which it functions)⁷² by exerting a pharmacological,

⁷¹ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁷² ECJ judgment of 16 April 1991, *Upjohn*, C-112/89, ECLI:EU:C:1991:147, para. 22.

immunological or metabolic action. Products which according to their overall characteristics are intended to treat or to prevent fungal nail infections or other diseases cannot be qualified as cosmetic products.

211. The fact that the product contains an ingredient which is also contained in medicinal products as active ingredient is not decisive. However, this may be an indicator for a pharmacological, immunological or metabolic action of the substance.

212. A case-by-case assessment of all characteristics of the product, including, for example, presentation, composition, absorption, concentration, frequency of application, degree of penetration and claims, should be carried out by the national competent authority, in order to decide on the qualification of the product.

213. ***Products against nail biting***

214. Products against nail biting are usually understood as nail polishes with a bitter tasting ingredient to discourage users from biting their nails. The main function claimed is usually that of preventing nail biting.

215. The purpose of prevention of nail biting cannot as such be considered as a cosmetic purpose (defined as “cleaning”, “perfuming”, “changing the appearance”, “protecting”, “keeping in good condition”, or “correcting body odours”⁷³).

216. A product intended exclusively or mainly for the prevention of nail biting should not be qualified as a cosmetic product. The intended main purpose of use should be determined on a case-by-case basis.

3.3.32. ***Massage products***

217. **Question: Are massage products cosmetic products?**

218. **Answer:** The exclusive or main purpose, of a cosmetic product is defined by the Cosmetics Regulation as “cleaning”, “perfuming”, “changing the appearance”, “protecting”, “keeping in good condition”, or “correcting body odours”.⁷⁴

219. The assessment of the product should be made on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all characteristics of the product.

220. A product, for example an oil, which is only aimed to help the act of massage may not fall within the scope of application of the Cosmetics Regulation.

221. However, a product, for example an oil, with an exclusive or main cosmetic purpose, such as protecting the skin, moisturizing, nourishing or perfuming it, which might be used for a massage falls within the scope of application of the

⁷³ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁷⁴ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

Cosmetics Regulation. The overall presentation of the product, product claims and ingredients will provide a useful indication over its intended main purpose.

222. Question: Are products intended to have effect on muscles cosmetics products (for example before or after sport)?

223. Answer: No, products mainly intended to have an effect on muscles, for example provide muscle relief or warming or cooling, before or after sport, cannot be qualified as cosmetic products.

3.4. Borderline with Medical Devices

3.4.1. *Products which, according to their presentation, are intended to peel the skin*

224. Question: Is a skin-peeling product a cosmetic product?

225. Answer: Skin-peeling products are understood as products which remove dead cells or cell layers from the surface of the skin through mechanical or chemical action.

226. They may fulfil a cosmetic function (e.g. cleansing the skin, changing its appearance and keeping it in good condition), but may also be used in some circumstances to restore, correct or modify physiological functions of the skin (e.g. removal of scar tissue).

227. Depending on their composition and intended use, skin peeling products can increase the desquamation of isolated dead cells from the outermost skin surface or they can remove some or all cell layers of the stratum corneum.

228. Products that are intended to remove isolated cells or the top layers of the stratum corneum are not expected to significantly impact the normal skin physiology and barrier function. They can be considered as cosmetics.

229. Peelings that expose the deeper layers of the stratum corneum, or result into the complete removal of the stratum corneum significantly impact the skin physiology and barrier function. Such product could not be considered as a cosmetic product⁷⁵.

230. Therefore, in order to decide about the qualification of a skin-peeling product, the competent authorities have to consider all the characteristics of the product and in particular the claims, the depth of peeling per application and the frequency of application.

⁷⁵ Cf. Manual on Borderline for Medical Devices, Section 4.11, available at: <http://ec.europa.eu/DocsRoom/documents/26785/attachments/1/translations>.

3.4.2. Products against head lice

231. Question: Are products against head lice cosmetic products?

232. Answer: Products against head lice are not cosmetic products, because they do not have a cosmetic purpose. They are indeed not meant to "be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) [...] with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition"⁷⁶.

233. The qualification of anti-lice products is a borderline issue between medicinal products, medical devices and biocides.

3.4.3. Styptic Pencils

234. Question: Are styptic pencils cosmetic products?

235. Answer: Styptic or haemostatic pencils are sticks generally used to seal small cuts, especially from razors. They are applied directly to the bleeding site and will stop the bleeding immediately.

236. The purpose to stop bleeding or seal a wound cannot be considered a cosmetic purpose.

3.5. Borderline with Other Legislations

3.5.1. Products which, according to their presentation, are defined to be used to detect plaque on teeth

237. Question: Are products which, according to their presentation, are destined to be applied on the teeth in order to subsequently detect remaining plaque, cosmetic products?

238. Answer: These substances or mixtures are applied on the teeth. The question is whether they are exclusively or mainly intended to change the appearance of the teeth. While this has to be considered on a case-by-case basis, the exclusive purpose of these substances is the detection of plaque, rather than colouring the teeth. The fact that the plaque is detected by colouring certain parts of the teeth (those parts which have plaque) does not alter this assessment: the colouring effect is not the exclusive or main function, but a by-effect of the actual intended function, i.e. detecting plaque.

239. Therefore, these products are not cosmetic products.

⁷⁶ Art. 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

3.5.2. Products which, according to their presentation, are destined to remove glue used to fix articles on the skin cosmetic products?

240. **Question:** Are products which, according to their presentation, are destined to remove glue used to fix articles on the skin or nails cosmetic products?

241. **Answer:** Substances and mixtures which are intended to remove glue from the skin or nails are intended to cleaning them and thus have a cosmetic function.

242. Therefore, these products fall within the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.

3.5.3. Products which, according to their presentation, are intended to stimulate sexual activity

243. **Question:** Is a product which, according to its presentation, is exclusively or mainly intended to stimulate sexual activity more agreeable by facilitating penetration a cosmetic product?

244. **Answer:** No. Article 2(1)(a) of the Cosmetics Regulation defines “cosmetic product” as “any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body (epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs) or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity with a view exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance and/or correcting body odours and/or protecting them or keeping them in good condition.” This does not entail the purpose as described above.

3.5.4. Essential oils

245. **Question:** Are (pure) essential oils cosmetic products?

246. **Answer:** An essential oil is defined as a volatile part of a natural product, which can be obtained by distillation, steam distillation or expression (the latter in the case of citrus fruits). It contains mostly volatile hydrocarbons. Essential oils are derived from various sections of plants. The oil is "essential" in the sense that it carries a distinctive scent, or essence of the plant.⁷⁷

247. Essential oils are used for instance as ingredients of cosmetic products, including perfumes and soaps, for flavouring food and drinks, and for adding scents to incense and household cleaning products. Essential oils are also used in the field of aromatherapy.

248. Essential oil which is only intended for use under aromatherapy⁷⁸ practices without identifying an exclusive/main cosmetic purpose or (pure) essential oils,

⁷⁷ <https://echa.europa.eu/support/substance-identification/sector-specific-support-for-substance-identification/essential-oils>.

⁷⁸ There is no harmonized definition of aromatherapy across the EU.

which are intended to be inhaled or ingested, would fall outside the scope of the Cosmetics Regulation.⁷⁹

249. Similarly, (pure) essential oils may be considered as cosmetic products, provided that they are *“intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body [...] or with the teeth and the mucous membranes of the oral cavity”* and the purpose of their use is *“exclusively or mainly cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours”* and provided they do not fall under the medicinal product definition.
250. In practice, the application of undiluted essential oils directly on the parts of the human body as listed in the cosmetic product definition is limited.
251. If a (pure) essential oil does not fall within the cosmetic product definition based on all the characteristics of the product, it is not affected by the mere fact that the labelling/packaging states that it is a cosmetic product⁸⁰.
252. A case-by-case assessment of the product, taking into account all its characteristics, such as overall presentation, composition, claims, should be carried out by the national competent authority, in order to decide on the qualification of the product.

3.5.5. Products intended to simulate wounds, scars, warts, etc.

253. **Question: Is a product intended to simulate wounds, scars, warts, etc. on the skin a cosmetic product?**
254. **Answer:** Products consisting of substances or mixtures, e.g. based on wax or liquid latex, used on the skin to simulate/ give the impression of scars, wounds, warts, etc. can be considered as cosmetic products to the extent that they are intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body and the purpose of their use is exclusively or mainly to changing their appearance.
255. The fact that an article (paper or other material) is used in combination with those products should not prevent their qualification as cosmetic products, provided that they are intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body and that their purpose of use is to change the appearance of those parts, once an article is attached.
256. Ready to use articles simulating/ giving the impression of scars, wounds, warts, etc. which are attached to the skin are not cosmetic products.

⁷⁹ Article 2(2) of the Cosmetics Regulation.

⁸⁰ Judgment of 3 September 2015, C-321/14, *Colena AG*, EU:C:2015:540, para. 25: "the definition in Article 2(1)(a) of Regulation No 1223/2009 does not contain a category of cosmetic products defined by reference to their 'presentation', whereby it is possible to categorise a product as a 'cosmetic product' as a matter of law for the sole reason that it is presented as such".

3.5.6. "Cosmetic kits"

257. Question: Are "Cosmetic kits" covered by the Cosmetics Regulation?

258. **Answer:** There are several types of "kit products" on the market, including cosmetic kits. However, there is no definition of a cosmetic kit in the Cosmetics Regulation. For the purpose of this manual, cosmetic kits are defined as cosmetic products consisting of components to be mixed (e.g. soap chips or a cream base to be mixed with a colouring mixture and/or a fragrance mixture, hair dyes etc.) that require some form of manipulation/preparation by the end-user (e.g. processing/mixing/diluting ingredients, etc.), according to associated instructions and a specified formulation.

259. Therefore, "Cosmetic kits" consisting of components to be mixed according to clear associated/linked instructions, where the intended final product has an exclusive or main cosmetic purpose, are considered cosmetic products.

260. In such a case, the Cosmetics Regulation applies and the "cosmetic kit" must be assessed, labeled, etc. and notified, by the responsible person as a multi-component cosmetic product to the Cosmetic Products Notification Portal (CPNP). In this case, CLP Regulation⁸¹ does not apply since the product can be considered in the finished state and intended for the final user (Article 1(5)(c) of the CLP Regulation). Nonetheless, appropriate precautions and warnings should be provided to the end-user in respect of each ingredient used and in respect of the final cosmetic product e.g. by means of label warnings on the ingredients used.

261. If the end-user is supposed to add any ingredient that is not provided in the kit (e.g. water), to the formulation, this should also be taken into account in the safety assessment.

262. Single ingredients for use within a cosmetic kit are considered subject to the Cosmetics Regulation as long as there is a link with the "recipe" (instructions and formulation) for the final cosmetic product (e.g. same label or clear reference to the original cosmetic kit).

263. Substances and mixtures, which are not linked to specific instructions on how to make a cosmetic product from them, and where the components are not cosmetic products on their own, are not cosmetics. For these substances and mixtures, the CLP Regulation applies. If the substances and mixtures are then mixed and placed on the market as cosmetic products, the Cosmetics Regulation applies and the manufacturer becomes a responsible person.

264. Cosmetic kits that are toys⁸² are covered by both the Cosmetics Regulation and the Toy Safety Directive. The Directive defines a cosmetic kit as *"a toy, the purpose of which is to assist a child to learn to make products such as fragrances,*

⁸¹ Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, OJ L 353, 31.12.2008.

⁸² Toys are products designed or intended, whether or not exclusively, for use in play by children under 14 years of age.

soaps, creams, shampoos, bath foams, glosses, lipsticks, other make-up, tooth-paste and conditioners”. The Directive sets specific safety requirements for toy cosmetic kits, in particular regarding allergenic fragrances. Technical specifications can be found in standard EN 71-13 Olfactory board games, cosmetic kits and gustative games, of which the edition referenced most recently in the Official Journal applies.⁸³

3.5.7. Dual function soap (personal and laundry care)

265. Question: Is a product that has a dual function: as a body soap and laundry detergent a cosmetic product, a detergent product or both?

266. Answer: A product falls within the definition of a cosmetic product if it is “a substance/mixture intended to be placed in contact with the various external parts of the human body [...] 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.”

267. If a soap-based mixture is intended for washing laundry, it falls under the definition of a detergent, which is “a substance or mixture containing soaps and/or other surfactants intended for washing (i.e. cleaning of laundry, fabrics, dishes and other hard surfaces) and cleaning processes. [...]” (Article 2(1) and (2) of the Detergents Regulation⁸⁴).

268. A soap may qualify as a cosmetic product only if its primary use is for a cosmetic purpose (such as cleaning the human body). The Cosmetics Regulation may also apply to soaps that have a main cosmetic function while having secondary non-cosmetic functions. In most cases of these personal care soaps, the cosmetic function will be considered as the primary one and only the Cosmetics Regulation will apply. However, some soaps may have a main cosmetic function together with another essential function.

269. In the specific case of dual use soaps – products claiming to have both a function with a main cosmetic purpose of cleaning the body and a secondary non-cosmetic function of a laundry detergent – the Cosmetics Regulation applies (provided that all the other criteria are met), since the product has the main function of cleaning external parts of the human body. This classification as a cosmetic product is not precluded by the fact that such a dual-use product may also qualify as a detergent under the Detergent Regulation.

270. If a soap claims dual function as a cosmetic product and a detergent, and if it falls under the scope of both Regulations, it has to comply with both legal regimes and their requirements (i.e. concerning ingredients, labelling, notification etc.).

⁸³ https://ec.europa.eu/growth/single-market/european-standards/harmonised-standards/toys_en.

⁸⁴ Regulation (EC) No 648/2004 on detergents, OJ L 104, 8.4.2004, p. 1–35.

271. In any case, a decision on the qualification of each product has to be made by the national competent authorities on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all characteristics of the product, such as the presentation of the product, the ingredients, the mode of action and the claims. The intended dual use of a product is also to be determined on a case-by-case basis for each product.

3.5.8. Glues/adhesives intended to fix articles like fake nails, false eyelashes, jewellery on teeth, etc.

272. Question: Are glues/adhesives intended to fix articles on the external parts of human body or the teeth like fake nails, false eyelashes, jewellery on teeth, etc. cosmetic products?

273. Answer: The Cosmetics Regulation defines a “cosmetic product” as “*any substance or mixture intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body [...] or with the teeth [...] with a view to exclusively or mainly cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, protecting them, keeping them in good condition or correcting body odours*”.

274. The glues in question fulfil two conditions of the definition of the cosmetic product under the Cosmetics Regulation as they are substances or mixtures which are intended to be placed in contact with an external part of the human body or with the teeth. Compliance with the third condition: the existence of an exclusive or main purpose, such as, changing the appearance has to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.

275. If the primary function of a substance or mixture, when it is put in a contact with an external part of the human body such as the skin or with the teeth, is to change their appearance by itself, this substance or mixture is likely to be considered as a cosmetic product, even if it has a secondary function to attach an article to the skin or the teeth.

276. However, glues/adhesives which have an exclusive function to attach an article to an external part of the body (e.g. glues enabling false eyelashes to be attached to the eyelid or fake nails to a nail plate) cannot be considered as cosmetic products as such glues do not have a cosmetic function.

277. Glues used to attach fake nails have to be distinguished from substances and mixtures that are to be applied to the nails to create artificial nails. Those substances and mixtures applied on the nails during the process of forming artificial nails are likely to fulfil the third criteria of the cosmetic product definition, i.e. the exclusive or main cosmetic purpose, and therefore are likely to be considered as cosmetic products

278. The assessment of whether an individual product is a cosmetic product has to be carried out by national competent authorities, subject to review by the courts, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account all characteristics of the product. Therefore, it remains a case-by-case decision whether or not a certain type of adhesive/glue can be considered to be a cosmetic product.

3.5.9. *Magnetic eyeliners*

279. **Question:** Are magnetic eyeliners intended to fix false lashes cosmetic products?

280. **Answer:** Magnetic eyeliner is an eyeliner which is applied on an eyelash line like a regular eyeliner, but which can also have a secondary purpose: apart from changing the appearance of the part of the skin on which it is applied it can also allow false lashes to be attached to the eyelid.

281. A coloured magnetic eyeliner can be considered as a cosmetic product similar to a non-magnetic eyeliner, as it is "*intended to be placed in contact with the external parts of the human body [...]*" and its purpose is "*exclusively or mainly to cleaning them, perfuming them, changing their appearance, [...]*". The other function - allowing the attachment of false eyelashes, could be considered a secondary purpose to the main cosmetic purpose.

282. In any case, a decision on the qualification of the products has to be made by the national competent authorities, on a case-by-case basis, and taking into account all characteristics of the product.