

**33<sup>rd</sup> ACSB Meeting Outcome & Next Step****For internal (ACA) use only**

33 <sup>rd</sup> ACSB Meeting Agenda	33 <sup>rd</sup> ACSB Meeting Outcome	ACA Next Step
<b>AGENDA ITEM 4: CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS FROM the 32<sup>nd</sup> ACSB MEETING</b>		
<p><b>4.2 1,4 – Dioxane</b></p> <p>The ASEAN Secretariat may wish to inform the Meeting on the ACSB's request to seek consent from Indonesia, Singapore and Korea on the circulation of their respective 1,4- Dioxane methods within the industry and external stakeholders.</p> <p>The Secretary will update the Meeting on the status of the standard analytical method for 1,4-Dioxane as coordinated with ACTLC.</p> <p>The Meeting may wish to discuss further.</p>	<p>Indonesia: Noting that the 1,4-Dioxane Analysis Method is still an ASEAN Cosmetic Method (ACM) candidate undergoing the Interlaboratory Comparison process, the method can only be shared after being designated as ACM in the ACTLC Meeting, in accordance with the agenda "Recent List of ACM Harmonized Standards".</p> <p>Singapore: will be shared post publication (ongoing)</p> <p>Korea: the test method appears as APPENDIX 4.</p> <p>The Chair advised that the ACTLC Chair is participating in the ISO discussions on the standard method for 1,4-Dioxane and will update the ACSB accordingly.</p> <p>ACA reiterated the importance for the industry to get information on the proposed methods to check capability to conduct the tests using the ASEAN test methods for compliance.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>
<p><b>4.3 Biphenyl-2-ol and its salts (EU 2018/1847)</b></p>	<p>Indonesia informed the Meeting that she is withdrawing the discussion on Biphenyl-2-ol and its salts as the use of the salts in Indonesia is until December 2021. The Meeting requested the Secretary to update the ACD Annex VI and remove "Except for Indonesia" in this substance entry.</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>
<p><b>4.4 Amendment of Annexes II, III and V (EU 2019/831)</b></p>	<p><b>(i) Perboric Acid and Sodium Perborate compounds (Category 1B)</b></p> <p>The Meeting recalled the discussions on the safety of these substances as related to the EU ban under the scope of CMR substances. Noting the varying positions of the AMS whether these substances will be retained in ACD Annex III (Restricted Substances) or move to Annex II (Prohibited Substances) and pending EU clarification on CMRs, the Meeting agreed to defer the decision to the next ACSB Meeting.</p> <p><b>(ii) some Boron compounds listed in EU Annex III 1a and 1b and Dibutylin hydrogen borate (Category 1B)</b></p> <p>Singapore and Indonesia informed the Meeting that they will decide whether to maintain the current entry for Boron compounds in Annex III upon clarification during the EU session.</p> <p>ACA requested clarification on the principles for the ASEAN's decision to adopt EU's issuances on CMRs as the EU criteria / situation such as 'no suitable alternative substances available' may be different from ASEAN. The Chair responded that AMS make a position based on the combined assessment of the safety data available and the local situation/direction. ACA proposed to consider a set of principles and criteria for decisions on CMRs in ASEAN. The Meeting agreed to pursue this after the EU workshop.</p>	<p><b>No immediate next step.</b></p> <p>ACA continue to advocate for review in context of ASEAN and support ingredient that are assessed safe by SCCS.</p>

<p><b>4.5 Amendment of Annex II (EU 2019/1966 &amp; 2019/831)</b></p>	<p>Based on the feedback received from Brunei, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam and ACA, the Secretary presented a consolidated list of the banned substances under EU 2019/1966 and 2019/831, indicating the substances that are used/not used in ASEAN, and substances that are not used in cosmetic products. From the list, there is a total of 228 substances identified that are not being used in ASEAN. The Secretary reminded that the identified substances not used in ASEAN in the list are intended to be moved to ACD Annex II.</p> <p><b>Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Myanmar</b> informed the Meeting that they will complete their review of the list and provide feedback to the Secretary by 31 July 2021. The ACSB Secretary, in turn, will finalize the list and circulate to ACSB.</p>	<p><b>ACA</b> members are advised to review against this list and inform their Health Authorities if they want to defend the use and have it reviewed in ACSB</p> <p>ACA PR/Comms: To issue a circular to ACA members in ASEAN</p>
<p><b>4.6 Climbazole and Annex VI format</b></p>	<p>ACA presented additional information on the efficacy of climbazole as requested in the last ACSB Meeting. ACA summarized that there is demonstrated efficacy of a combination use of both shampoo and conditioner with Climbazole. ACA also shared that the efficacy of formula is assessed as a whole formula and this is captured as part of Product Information File (PIF). In addition, ACA shared that both hair shampoos and hair conditioners containing Climbazole are already existing in the ASEAN markets.</p> <p>The ACSB Chair, Indonesia and Singapore further inquired on the confirmation of the safety of Climbazole in ACA's proposed products mix under the Climbazole entries in Annexes III and VI. This is noting that the ACA presentation on the MOS for the combination use of all product types is below 100. ACA clarified that margin of safety of 100 is a guide and not a determination of the safety of the product. Further, ACA responded that the combined use of all the products containing the maximum concentration of Climbazole every day is highly unlikely. <b>Indonesia requested ACA to present a market study or any data showing that not all product types in the mix are used at one time.</b></p> <p>The Meeting then agreed to review the safety and efficacy data on Climbazole as presented by ACA and inform their position by the next ACSB Meeting. Further, <b>the Meeting requested ACA to consider to propose a mix of product types combining climbazole that will show a higher MOS of 100.</b></p> <p>The Secretary presented the proposed Annex VI with the following revisions: include the formaldehyde releasers compounds provided by Thailand in the 5<sup>th</sup> statement of the Preamble and remove the (+) sign for the substances that have corresponding footnote. The Meeting agreed to adopt the revised Annex VI</p>	<p><b>ACA SAT/SA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To check with industry members whether any market study or data on use of all product types containing climbazole.</li> <li>- To present alternative option to resolve the impasse on product types approved for Climbazole – current proposal is to remove foot care as there are no existing products in ASEAN.</li> </ul>
<p><b>4.7 Cosmetic Refilling and Cosmetic Forms</b></p>		
<p>4.7.1 Cosmetics Refilling (Philippines, Malaysia and ACA)</p>	<p>Singapore and ACA raised clarifications on the Prohibited Acts with regards to the definition of 'establishment', and in certain cases when the set-up is fully automated or when packaging may be needed to be provided to consume</p> <p>Singapore commented that there are existing guidelines in ASEAN such as GMP Guidelines and there are regulations or controls placed locally that may already cover this set-up. She informed the Meeting that repackaging is allowed in local clinics in Singapore subject to certain controls. In this case, Singapore stated that management or control of the refilling set-up shall be reserved to the National Regulatory Authority and the information gathered shall not constitute a guideline but a way of information exchange among AMS. In relation to the purpose of reducing the plastic waste and its impact to the environment, Singapore suggested to refer to the relevant national policy governing waste management</p>	<p><b>ACA SA &amp; PR/Comms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To review the document in the context of information sharing.</li> <li>- To ensure the prohibited acts are not indicated as such.</li> </ul>

	<p>The Chair clarified that the effort was initiated on the request from the industry to identify the elements to oversee in a cosmetic refilling set-up for AMS to consider as this an innovative type of activity which is becoming a trend in the cosmetic industry. Also, the purpose is not solely for environmental but also to ensure the safety and quality of the cosmetic products being sold to consumers under this set-up.</p> <p>The Meeting requested the TWG to finalize the document incorporating all comments, in agreement that it is for the purpose of information sharing and shall not be a guideline or reference.</p>	
4.7.2 Cosmetics in vials and ampoules (Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and ACA)	<p>Singapore commented that similar to the refilling set-up, there are already regulations in ASEAN and locally that are governing such products and it is important that these are strictly implemented. She shared that this type of packaging for cosmetic products are allowed in Singapore provided that it is used for application to the skin. The product is no longer classified as cosmetics once it is used as injectable and therefore will be subjected to stricter regulations as parenteral administration would be considered as medical procedures. Singapore further commented that there must be strict implementation of Post Marketing Surveillance for these products considering the risk of misuse, subject to strong penalties and fine. On this note, Singapore reiterated her proposal to use the information gathered as a way of information exchange and regulating such type of products shall rest with the National Authority. <b>The Meeting agreed to the Singapore's proposal.</b></p> <p>The AMS generally expressed to the Meeting that the information and recommendations as presented by Thailand such as the specific labeling requirements are helpful in terms of managing such type of products in their countries. At the same time, they agreed to Singapore's proposal to resolve the issues on these products within the national borders.</p> <p>The Meeting requested the TWG to incorporate the Philippines' comments into the Guideline and finalize the document labeling it as Information Sharing and not as a Guideline. A short Preamble may be considered to clearly state this and that the document should be non-binding and non-obligatory. The TWG to present the final document in the next ACSB Meeting.</p>	<p><b>ACA SA &amp; PR/Comms:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To review the document in the context of information sharing.</li> </ul>
4.7.3 Customized cosmetic products and products in tablet forms (AMS)	<p>Malaysia informed the Meeting that a draft report on the study of personalized cosmetic products has been prepared by the TWG, but still not finalized pending the completion of the ACA study. In this case, the TWG requested for the report on the study to be presented in the next ACSB Meeting.</p>	<p><b>ACA PR/Comms &amp; SA:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To follow up with MY on what type of information/data is expected from ACA.</li> </ul>
<b>4.8 Classification of Alcohol-based Solutions</b>	<p>The Meeting noted that products containing alcohol such as hand sanitizers are classified either as cosmetic or medicinal in AMS with different level requirements for methanol including the 5% calculated as a % of ethanol and isopropyl alcohol as appearing in Entry 52 in ACD Annex III. There are AMS who reclassified hand sanitizers to cosmetics for notification to make the products available in response to COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The Chair also informed the Meeting of the recent safety issue on methanol resulting to death and blindness.</p> <p>The Meeting agreed that the level of methanol in alcohol-based solutions will be regulated at the national level. Meanwhile, the Chair requested the Philippines and ACA to review whether the limit of methanol in Annex III entry is sufficient to ensure product safety.</p>	<p><b>ACA SAT:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To follow up on the review of entry of methanol in Annex III.</li> </ul>
<b>4.9 Updates on Plastic Microbeads</b>	<p>The ASEAN Secretariat updated the Meeting on the consultation with AWGCME, AWGCW as well as AWGWRM on the environmental issue related to plastic microbeads in ASEAN. All information gathered by ACSB on plastic microbeads were also forwarded to the</p>	<p><b>None</b></p>

	Working Groups. The ASEAN guidance provided through the Philippine Environmental Management Bureau (EMB) letter was that plastic microbeads are not a waste per se when it is being used as raw materials in manufacturing of certain products. However, microbeads are intentionally added to personal care and consumer products (PCCPs) as raw materials and are made up of Polyethylene (PE), Polypropylene (PP), Polyethylene terephthalate (PET), Polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA), Nylon (PA)1 and others. It would be more practical to first define microbeads that are intentionally added to PCCPs to delineate it from the other plastics manufactured in the Philippines. However, based on other countries and the dangers of Microbeads to the environment, there are discussions that intentionally added Microbeads in PCCPs should be prohibited in the Philippines.	
<b>Agenda Item 5: CONTINUING DISCUSSIONS FROM the 31st ACSB MEETING</b>		
<b>5.1 UV Filters Safety Assessment</b>	<p>ACA advised that there is not much change from the last presentation made in the 31st ACSB Meeting. Singapore noted that there are still gaps in the safety information for this ingredient and proposed to remove this ingredient from ACD Annex VII (UV Filters).</p> <p>The Chair informed the Meeting on the EU Notification at WTO regarding the levels of Menthyl Anthranilate at 0.1% for leave-on and 0.2% for rinse-off with corresponding restrictions. The Meeting requested ACA to review the basis of this Notification with respect to the current EU entry for this ingredient and feedback to the next ACSB Meeting.</p>	<b>ACA SAT</b> to review the WTO notification and provide updated presentation in the next ACSB meeting.
<b>5.2 Animal Stem Cells (Derived Secretomes) as Cosmetic Ingredients</b>	As a follow-up from the 31st ACSB Meeting, ACA conducted a survey on use of animal stem cell within the ASEAN cosmetic industry. However, from the survey results, none of the respondents were using such ingredients. Therefore, there is lack of information on these ingredients to establish risk assessment framework. The Meeting recommended compliance with TSE requirements and with the ASEAN definition of animal by-products in the evaluation of products containing these ingredients.	<b>None</b>
<b>5.3 Persulfates of Ammonium, Potassium or Sodium (ACD Annex III, Entry A4)</b>	The Meeting noted that most AMS test the persulphates on the finished products and should comply with the 20% maximum concentration in the final mixture/product per ACD Annex III, Entry A4. ACA, on the other hand, informed that the industry is ensuring compliance with both at the premix stage and on the finished product. Therefore, the Meeting agreed to retain the limitation for the substances in Annex III Entry A4 to include 45% persulphates before mixing with hydrogen peroxide and not to exceed 20% after mixing.	None
<b>5.4 Wig Adhesives</b>	The Meeting agreed to the proposal of the ACSB Secretary to include the inquiry on how adhesive glue product is classified in the EU during the EU workshop session.	None
<b>5.5 Leave-on Prebiotic Intimate Hygiene Spray</b>	<p>The Philippines informed the Meeting that there are no more of this type of product in her market. Similarly, ACA has no further information gathered on this product and expressed that these products should be carefully reviewed from a safety standpoint as they are applied to the intimate part of the body.</p> <p>The Meeting agreed to the ACA proposal for each AMS to refer to the ASEAN Cosmetic Claims Guidelines and the Decision Process to identify cosmetic products and claims to determine whether these products fall under cosmetic classification.</p>	None
<b>Agenda Item 6: NEW ISSUANCE OF EU REGULATIONS</b>		
<b>6.1 Amendment of EU Annex III (EU 2020/1682 Amending Annex III to Regulation (EC) 1223/2009)</b>	The Secretary presented the proposal template for the review of EU 2020/1682 – amending EU Annex III to include entries of 2-hydroxyethyl methacrylate (HEMA) and 11,14-Dioxa-2,9-diazaheptadec-16-enoic Acid, 4,4,6,16- tetramethyl-10,15-dioxo, 2-[(2-methyl-1-oxo-2-propenyl)]	<b>ACA PR/Comms</b> – To inform ACA members on the Annex III revision.

	<p>oxy] ethyl ester (Di-HEMA Trimethylhexyl Dicarbamate or Di-HEMA TMHDC) for use on nail products. ACA presented the safety assessment of these ingredients and proposed to add the new entry into ACD Annex III to restrict “Professional use only” with warning on the labels as “For professional use only”, Can cause an allergic reaction” with suitable grace period.</p> <p>The AMS, except for Singapore, agreed to the ACA proposal with the following grace period:  <b>Effective 28 November 2022 (18 months), only compliant products shall be made available in the market and non-compliant products shall be withdrawn from the market. Singapore will further review the data and feedback to the next ACSB Meeting. The Secretary to reflect the entry in Annex III.</b></p>	
<p><b>6.2 Amendment of EU Annexes II and III (EU 2020/1683 Amending Annexes II and III to Regulation (EC) 1223/2009)</b></p>	<p>The Secretary presented the proposal template for the review of EU 2020/1683 – amending EU Annexes II and III to include/revise entries of some hair dye products (Annex II Entries 1642-1644 and Annex III Entries 292, 315-320). ACA presented the safety assessment of these ingredients and made the following proposals:</p> <p>For substances reference #s 1642, 1643 and 1644: add in ACD Annex II  For substance reference # 292, keep the current entry in ACD Annex III as the revision in EU is the expanded use to colour eyelashes. ASEAN has standing agreement not to use hair dyes to colour eyelashes.  For substances Ref #s 315-320, add the substances into Annex III with grace period of 18 months.</p> <p>Noting the ACA proposals, the AMS agreed to the following:  Except for Singapore, add substances reference #s 1642, 1643 and 1644 into Annex II with the grace period: Effective 28 May 2022 (12 months), only compliant products shall be made available in the market and non-compliant products shall be withdrawn from the market. Singapore will further review the data and give feedback to the next ACSB Meeting. The Secretary to reflect the entries in Annex II.</p> <p>Keep the current entry for substance reference # 292 in Annex III as is.</p>	<p><b>ACA PR/Comms</b> – To inform ACA members on the Annex II and Annex III revision.</p>
<p><b>6.3 Amendment of EU Annex VI (EU 2020/1684 Amending Annex VI to Regulation (EC) 1223/2009)</b></p>	<p>The Philippines presented the proposal template for the review of EU 2020/1684– amending EU Annex VI (UV Filters) to include new UV Filter 2-ethoxyethyl (2Z)-2-cyano- 2-[3-(3-methoxypropylamino) cyclohex-2-en-1-ylidene] acetate (otherwise known as, Methoxypropylamino Cyclohexenylidene Ethoxyethylcyanoacetate). ACA presented the safety assessment for this substance and proposed to add the substance in Annex VII with revisions on Other Limitations and Requirements.</p> <p>The Meeting agreed for AMS to review the data and defer the decision in the next ACSB Meeting.</p>	<p><b>ACA SAT</b> to be prepared to support the revision vs EU limitations with additional clarification.</p>
<p><b>AGENDA ITEM 7: OTHER MATTERS</b></p>		

	Thailand informed that per her review of the carbon black entries (77266 and 77266 <nano>) in ACD Annex IV (Colorants), the total Hg is reflected as <10ppm, while the reference EU Regulation 1120/2016 reflects total Hg as <1ppm. The Secretary informed that this ingredient has been agreed to be included in ANNEX IV during the 25 <sup>th</sup> ACSB Meeting following the EU 1120/2016. In this case, the total Hg as <10ppm is a typo error. The Meeting agreed for the Secretary to correct the carbon black entries and reflect total Hg as <1ppm in Annex IV.	None
The HOD Meeting held in March 2021 discussed the issue on nano labelling after ingredient name and in this regard, agreed to task the ASEAN Cosmetic Scientific Body (ACSB) to <b>discuss the definition of nano ingredient</b> and submit the outcome of its deliberation to the ACC HoDs for consideration. The Meeting may wish to discuss the potential definition of nano ingredient for adoption in ASEAN.	Following the HOD Meeting agreement held in March 2021 to task the ASEAN Cosmetic Scientific Body (ACSB) to discuss the definition of nano ingredient, the Meeting agreed to revive the Nanomaterial Task Force composed of ACA, Indonesia and Thailand, to look into the nano definition, safety of nanomaterials in general and nano labelling. The Meeting recalled that nanomaterials were discussed and the 25 <sup>th</sup> ACSB Meeting agreed to defer action until there are developments from EU on the nano definition.	<b>ACA SA and PR/Comms</b> to prepare draft information paper on the discussion nano ingredient labelling and safe use of this ingredients.
	Singapore reminded the Meeting on the scope of the ACSB as outlined in its Terms of Reference (TOR). In this case, the efforts under the TWGs on cosmetic refilling setup and cosmetics in vials and ampoules may be beyond the scope and be brought to ACC for direction. The Meeting agreed for the TWGs to get feedback from the 33 <sup>rd</sup> ACC Meeting on the direction how to move forward.	<b>ACA PR/Comms</b> – To prepare for the discussion in 33 <sup>rd</sup> ACC.
<b>AGENDA ITEM 8: HANDOVER OF CHAIRMANSHIP AND CHANGE OF ACSB Secretary</b>	<p>The Chair opened the discussions on the hand-over of the ACSB Chairmanship to the Alternate Chair at the end of the 34<sup>th</sup> ACSB Meeting. She informed the Meeting that Lao PDR as the Alternate Chair succeeds the Chairmanship while Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam are next in line for Alternate Chair. Cambodia, Myanmar and Vietnam politely expressed that they are not able to assume the Alternate Chair position due to resources constraint and local situation.</p> <p>Singapore informed the Meeting that per the ACSB TOR, the term of office of the Chair and alternate Chair shall be for a period of three years. Additionally, the respective terms of office shall be renewed upon agreement of the ACC members.</p> <p>The Meeting agreed to defer the discussion during the next ACSB Meeting.</p>	<b>ACA Board</b> to propose ACSB secretary role.
<b>AGENDA ITEM 9: DATE AND VENUE OF NEXT MEETING</b>	The 33 <sup>rd</sup> ACSB Meeting will be held in back to back with the 33 <sup>rd</sup> ASEAN Cosmetic Committee Meeting. The ASEAN Secretariat will advise the details eventually.	
<b>AGENDA ITEM 10: ADOPTION OF THE REPORT (via circulation)</b>		

**33<sup>rd</sup> ACC Meeting Agenda & ACA Position****For internal (ACA) use only**

<b>33<sup>rd</sup> ACC Meeting Agenda</b>	<b>33<sup>rd</sup> ACC Meeting Outcome</b>	<b>ACA Next Step</b>
<b>Agenda Item 3:</b> Updates On The Latest Development In Asean Economic Integration	The ASEAN Secretariat briefed the Meeting on the recent developments in economic integration initiatives in ASEAN as well as the relevant decisions made at higher bodies. The Meeting noted that in relation to the discussion of the ACSB on e-commerce on cosmetics, the ASEAN Agreement on E-Commerce should be used as reference.	
<b>AGENDA ITEM 5:</b> Progress Of The Implementation Of The Asean Cosmetic Directive (ACD)		
<b>5.2: Update from the Industry Following the Implementation of the ACD</b>	<p>The representative from ACA shared information on the series of ACA's activities since the last ACC Meeting.</p> <p>The Meeting noted that in addition to the regular webinars and trainings conducted by ACA Members, ACA also conducted East Meets West - Webinar on Regulatory Updates Across the Globe, on 20-21 January 2021 attended by the industry and regulators across ASEAN Member States.</p> <p>The Meeting noted that ACA has shared the materials on ASEAN Safety Assessment Webinar held on 24-25 June 2020 on paraben and fragrances</p> <p>The Meeting noted the representative from ACA presenting a draft Information Paper on Labeling of Notification Number and 2D Barcode/QR Code submitted to ACC HoD</p> <p>The Meeting noted that the draft Paper provides ACA's concern pertaining to the mandatory Notification Number and QR Code, and the proposed alternative to notification number on-pack and QR code to ensure product safety and quality.</p> <p>The Meeting noted that the draft Information Paper has also made reference to the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CP-TPP), Chapter 8 on Technical Barriers to Trade especially for elaborating the implication of mandatory notification number and QR code.</p> <p>The Meeting requested Member States to review the draft Information Paper from ACA and provide comments by 1 August 2021. The Meeting noted that ACA will subsequently provide the final paper to ACC HoDs for further discussion at the next HoD Meeting.</p>	<b>ACA</b> – To update the information paper on labelling of notification number and 2D barcode/QR code post the input from ACC HoDs.
<b>5.3 Information on Country Specific Requirements</b>	<p>The HoDs discussed the remaining CSR issues and allocated a special session with ACA on the eleven (11) issues:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Percentage of all ingredients required for notification application;</li> <li>2. GMP certificate or equivalent document;</li> <li>3. Certificate of Free Sale (CFS);</li> <li>4. Product Artwork;</li> <li>5. Product notification required for export only product;</li> <li>6. Product name/tradename reviewed and approved by authority;</li> <li>7. Notification Number to be printed on label;</li> </ol>	<b>ACA</b> – To follow up with bilateral discussion with Indonesia, Myanmar, Lao PDR and Cambodia and to update in the next ACC meeting.

8. Expiry date;
9. Manufacturer name and address;
10. Initiative on 2D barcode/QR Code in the future; and
11. Nano labelling after ingredient name

The HoDs agreed to seek the advice from the Legal Services and Agreements Directorate (LSAD) of ASEAN Secretariat on the interpretation of Article 8 of ACD on Product Information; GMP certificate or equivalent document; Certificate of Free Sale (CFS); Product notification required for export only product. The HoDs agreed that CSR issue on Product name/tradename reviewed and approved by authority has been resolved. While agreeing to continue the discussion at the next HoDs Meeting, HoDs recommended the concerned AMS to conduct bilateral discussion with ACA on the pending issues;

HoDs Meeting for the 33rd ACC Meeting and follow-up discussion

- i. On the issues on Percentage of all ingredients required for notification application, Indonesia noted LSAD's assessment regarding percentage of all ingredients required for notification application and Indonesia will adjust the e-notification system, that submission of quantitative formula during notification is limited for restricted ingredients lists.
- ii. On the query whether Indonesia will still need the qualitative information during notification, Indonesia responded that she will comply with ACD, based on the notification template in Annexure 8 to submit ingredient list with percentage of restricted ingredient and packaging material as required by Member Country.
- iii. On the issue on the submission of GMP certificate or equivalent document during notification, Myanmar informed that GMP Certificate is not a mandatory requirement during notification, while Cambodia shared that she is in the process of issuing official communication that GMP certificate is not required as part of product notification.
- iv. On the issue on product notification requirement for export only product, the ACC HoDs noted that product notification required for export only product is outside the ambit of ACD since the cosmetic product is traded outside of ASEAN. ACA may wish to discuss this issue with Indonesia and Thailand who implement a regulation on export only product.
- v. On the issue on Manufacturer name and address, Lao PDR informed that she will only require country of manufacturer. Thailand informed that the requirement on manufacturer name and country is based on Thai's Cosmetic Act. Changing this requirement will require meeting with relevant stakeholders and discussion at the Thai cosmetic committee meeting.

Currently, Lao PDR and Myanmar require product artwork during notification for all cosmetic products. The Meeting noted that Myanmar requires product artwork to review the labelling requirement to ensure its compliance with the ACD and Myanmar's Consumer Protection Law. Lao PDR also requires product artwork to ensure its compliance with the claim support summary and it is not misleading to consumers. The Meeting noted that with the entry into force of the ACD, Member States shall ensure that their respective national regulations are promulgated to be in compliance with obligations under ASEAN treaties, including ACD.

Lao PDR do not require CFS for notification. Cambodia informed that CFS is mandatory for products coming from outside ASEAN and EU. Related to this, the Meeting agreed to seek the opinion of LSAD of the ASEAN Secretariat whether the ACD applies to product traded in ASEAN or product manufactured in ASEAN.

The Meeting noted that the report of the HoD Meeting for the 33rd ACC is being finalised where the deliberations on the CSRs are detailed. Further updates on the outcome of discussion on CSR issues will be shared to ACA for inputs upon the finalisation of the HoD report.



	<p>The Meeting noted ACA's proposal on CFS to consider not requiring CFS for ASEAN made products and allow acceptance of proof of Notification as alternative for non-ASEAN made products.</p> <p>The Meeting noted that ACA has conducted its bilateral discussion with Thailand and will complete its bilateral discussion with Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR and Myanmar by 30 July 2021.</p>											
<b>AGENDA ITEM 6: REPORT OF THE 16th MEETING OF THE ASEAN COSMETIC TESTING LABORATORIES COMMITTEE</b>	<p>ACTLC agreed for ASEAN Secretariat to liaise with ACSB Secretary in circulating the final ACSB report and its annexes to ACTLC.</p> <p>ACTLC agreed for Indonesia to continue the study on the Determination of 1,4-Dioxane by GCMS-HSS by taking the following actions and update the ACTLC at the next ACTLC Meeting.</p> <p>ACTLC has consolidated the information on high-risk prohibited substances from Member States and noted that the five (5) most common high-risk prohibited substances are: (i) Methanol; (ii) Steroids: Clobetasol propionate; Mometasone Furoate; (iii) Minoxidil; (iv) Isobutyl paraben, Isopropyl paraben; and (v) Phthalates (dibutyl phthalate, butylbenzyl phthalate, diethylhexyl phthalate).</p> <p>ACTLC discussed the below five (5) methods that can be proposed for ASEAN Cosmetic Method (ACM) and agreed for AMS who have the test methods to do method comparison for discussion at the next ACTLC Meeting.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Clobetasol Propionate (Viet Nam)</li> <li>2. Isobutyl paraben (Indonesia, Viet Nam); Isopropyl paraben (Indonesia, Thailand and Viet Nam);</li> <li>3. Azelaic Acid (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand);</li> <li>4. Minoxidil (Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand);</li> <li>5. Methanol (Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Philippines, and Thailand)</li> </ol>	<b>ACA</b> – Continue to monitor the development on test method for 1,4-Dioxane and high-risk prohibited substances.										
<b>AGENDA ITEM 7: REPORT OF THE 33rd MEETING OF THE ASEAN COSMETIC SCIENTIFIC BODY</b>	<p>Refer 33<sup>rd</sup> ACSB Meeting Outcome for details.</p> <p>With regard to the ACSB Workshop with EU, the Meeting requested the ASEAN Secretariat to liaise with EU on the arrangement plan and schedule of the Workshop. The Meeting requested the ASEAN Secretariat to update the ACSB on the outcome of their communication with EU.</p> <p>The Meeting noted the two projects undertaken by the TWGs formed under the ACSB and agreed that these be shared with AMS only for information sharing purposes. The Meeting further noted that for similar projects in the future, the scope and expected outcome be presented to the ACC for consideration/endorsement especially on topics where additional technical requirements are being proposed for implementation in ASEAN</p>	<b>Info</b>										
<b>AGENDA ITEM 12: DATE AND VENUE OF THE FUTURE MEETINGS</b>	<p>The Meeting agreed to convene the 34th ACC Meeting and its related Meetings and will be conducted through online platform, to be hosted by the ASEAN Secretariat, on the following dates:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Meeting</th> <th>Tentative Schedule</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>34th ACSB Meeting</td> <td>5-6 October 2021 (TBC)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17th ACTLC Meeting</td> <td>11-12 October 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HoD Meeting</td> <td>13-14 October 2021</td> </tr> <tr> <td>34th ACC Meeting</td> <td>15-16 November 2021</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Meeting	Tentative Schedule	34th ACSB Meeting	5-6 October 2021 (TBC)	17th ACTLC Meeting	11-12 October 2021	HoD Meeting	13-14 October 2021	34th ACC Meeting	15-16 November 2021	<b>Info</b>
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