1. Scope of application

This guide aims to provide the regulations, standards, requirements and differences between my country's cosmetics major export target countries (regions) in terms of cosmetics labels, and put forward suggestions and guidelines to meet the requirements of the target market.

Applicable to all cosmetics companies that export or prepare to export.

2 II. Overview of the basic situation of imported and exported cosmetics

2.1 Terms and definitions

Cosmetics: refers to products that are applied to any part of the human body surface (skin, hair, nails, lips), teeth and oral mucosa by smearing, sprinkling, spraying or other similar methods to achieve the purpose of cleaning, fragrance, changing appearance, correcting human odor, maintenance, and maintaining good condition.

Labeling: refers to the words, numbers, symbols, patterns and explanatory materials placed in the sales packaging that are pasted, connected or printed on the sales packaging of cosmetics.

Sales packaging: refers to the packaging delivered to consumers together with the contents for the purpose of sales.

Contents: refers to the products contained in the packaging container.

Display panels: refers to the surface of the cosmetics that can be seen by consumers in their natural state when displayed.

Visible panels: refers to any surface of the cosmetics that can be seen by consumers without destroying the sales packaging.

Net content: refers to the actual mass, volume or length of the contents after removing the packaging container and other packaging materials.

Shelf life: refers to the period of time during which the quality of cosmetics is maintained under the conditions specified in the cosmetic product standards and labels. During this period, the cosmetics are completely suitable for sale and meet the quality specified in the product standards and labels.

Expiration date: refers to the best use date of cosmetics under the conditions specified in the cosmetic product standards and labels. During this period, the cosmetics are completely suitable for sale and meet the quality specified in the product standards and labels. After this period, the quality of the cosmetics may change and the cosmetics are no longer suitable for sale.

Primary packaging product: refers to cosmetics that are packaged once.

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The commodities involved in this guideline are cosmetic products. The corresponding customs export catalog commodity codes of such products are shown in Table 2.1 (data from the "China Customs Statistical Yearbook" compiled by the General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China).

Table 2.1 List of corresponding customs codes for cosmetic products

Product name Commodity number (customs code)

Essential oils including extracts and absolutes; balms; extracted oleoresins 3301

Orange oil 33011200

Lemon oil 33011300

Lime oil (lime oil) 33011910

Other citrus essential oils 33011990

Peppermint oil 33012400

Other mint oils 33012500

Camphor oil 33012910

Citronella oil 33012920

Fennel oil 33012930

Cinnamon oil 33012940

Litsea cubeba oil 33012950

Eucalyptus oil 33012960

Geranium oil (geranium oil) 33012991

Non-citrus fruit essential oils 33012999

Iris gel 33013010

Other ointments 33013090

Extracted oleoresins 33019010

Terpene byproducts of deterpenization of citrus fruit essential oils 33019020

Products containing concentrated essential oils; other terpene byproducts and essential oil liquids 33019090

Perfumes and floral water 3303

Perfumes and floral water 33030000

Beauty products or cosmetics and skin care products; nail cosmetics 3304

Lip cosmetics 33041000

Eye cosmetics 33042000

Guidelines for the labeling management of cosmetics in various countries

4 (Continued table)

Product name Commodity number (customs code)

Nail cosmetics 33043000

Powder, whether or not pressed 33049100

Other beauty products or cosmetics and skin care products 33049900

Hair care products 3305

Shampoo 33051000

Perm 33052000

Fixed hair 33053000

Other hair care products 33059000

Oral and dental cleaning products; yarn (dental floss) for cleaning between teeth 3306

Toothpaste 33061010

Other tooth cleaning products 33061090

Yarn (dental floss) for cleaning between teeth 33062000

Oral cleaning products 33069000

Aromatic products and cosmetics and toiletries; 3307

Shaving preparations 33071000

Deodorants and antiperspirants 33072000

Bath salts and other bath preparations 33073000

Depilatory agents and unlisted aromatic products and cosmetics and toiletries 33079000

2.2 Latest customs statistics

Statistical caliber: the annual total import and export value and quantity of such products.

2.3 Import and export statistics in the past five years

2.3.1 Statistics on China's cosmetics import and export value from 2007 to 2011

In the past five years, my country's cosmetics import and export have generally shown an upward trend, and have grown rapidly in the past two years.

According to statistics, in 2011, my country's cosmetics exports increased by 427,700 tons compared with 2007, an increase of

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175.51%, export value increased by 1.493 billion US dollars, an increase of 145.17%; the number of cosmetic imports increased by 55,100 tons, an increase of 103.50%, and the import value increased by 1.474 billion US dollars, an increase of 214.34%.

my country's cosmetics trade is mainly export-oriented. With the adjustment of the structure, it has gradually tended to balance import and export trade in recent years. According to statistics, from 2007 to 2011, my country's cosmetics trade surplus fell from 341 million US dollars to 0 million US dollars, and then increased slightly to 360 million US dollars, and the trend gradually stabilized. During this period, my country's total import and export trade of cosmetics increased from 1.716 billion US dollars to 4.684 billion US dollars, an increase of 172.88%.

Compared with the rapid growth of trade value, my country's cosmetics still have a great disadvantage in terms of quality. In 2007, the average unit price of imported cosmetics was \$12.92/kg, and the average unit price of exported cosmetics was \$4.22/kg, accounting for 32.66% of the import unit price; in 2011, the average unit price of imported cosmetics was \$19.96/kg, and the average unit price of exported cosmetics was \$3.76/kg, accounting for 18.84% of the import unit price. It can be seen that the gap is still widening. This price disadvantage shows that the gold content of my country's exported cosmetics is low, and maintaining trade growth is based on a large amount of exports, which is achieved at the cost of sacrificing value. This situation has raised a very serious issue for my country's cosmetics manufacturers, and they should improve product quality as soon as possible and vigorously increase added value. Table 2.2 List of the quantity and value of my country's cosmetics exports from 2007 to 2011

Year Quantity

(10,000 tons) Growth

(10,000 tons) Growth rate

(%) Amount

(US\$ billion) Growth

(US\$ billion) Growth rate

(%)

2007 24.37 ? ? 10.29 ? ?

2008 20.20 -4.17 -17.11 9.36 -0.93 -9.04

2009 31.37 11.17 55.30 11.66 2.30 24.57

2010 41.58 10.21 32.55 17.50 5.84 50.09

2011 67.14 25.56 61.47 25.22 7.72 44.11

Table 2.3 List of cosmetics import quantity and value from 2007 to 2011

Year Quantity

(10,000 tons) Increase

(10,000 tons) Growth rate

(%) Amount

(100 million US dollars) Increase

(100 million US dollars) Growth rate

(%)

2007 5.32 ? ? 6.88 ? ?

2008 6.11 0.79 14.85 9.36 2.48 36.05

2009 5.90 -0.21 -3.44 10.70 1.34 14.32

2010 7.55 1.65 27.97 15.00 4.30 40.19

2011 10.83 3.28 43.44 21.62 6.62 44.13

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Figure 2.1 Analysis of the number of cosmetic imports and exports in my country from 2007 to 2011

Figure 2.2 Analysis of the value of cosmetic imports and exports in my country from 2007 to 2011

2.3.2 Composition of China's cosmetic exports from 2007 to 2011

In the past five years, my country's cosmetic exports have mainly been skin cosmetics, hair cosmetics, oral cosmetics and beauty cosmetics, accounting for more than 80% of the total export value. Among them, the growth rate of skin cosmetics ranked first, with an average annual growth of US\$142 million, and the proportion increased by 14%; followed by oral cosmetics,