

DISCLAIMER: The Commission and Australia are publishing the texts of the Agreement following the announcement of conclusion of the negotiations on 24 March 2026. The texts are published in view of the public interest in the Agreement, for information purposes only and they may undergo further minor modifications, including as a result of the process of legal and linguistic revision. These texts are without prejudice to the final outcome of the Agreement between the EU and Australia. The texts will be final upon signature. The Agreement will become binding on the Parties under international law only after completion by each Party of its applicable legal requirements and procedures necessary for the entry into force of the Agreement.

ANNEX 8-D

COSMETICS

1. This Annex applies to the regulation of cosmetics by the Parties. Each Party shall define the scope of the products to which this Annex applies, subject to its laws and regulations for cosmetic products in its territory.
2. For the purposes of paragraph 1, a cosmetic product may include any substance or preparation that:
 - (a) is intended to be placed on an external part of the human body, including the epidermis, hair system, nails, lips and external genital organs, the teeth or the mucous membranes of the oral cavity; and
 - (b) has the exclusive or main purpose of cleaning, perfuming, changing the appearance of, protecting, keeping in good condition or correcting the odour of an external part of the human body referred to in point (a).

For greater certainty, a cosmetic product may include certain lip and make-up products with any secondary sun protection benefit, as well as certain moisturisers, and products for sunbathing, tanning and after-sun care with a secondary sun protection benefit up to a level of SPF 15 included.

3. With a view to facilitating and promoting trade in cosmetics, while ensuring a high level of public health and environmental protection, as appropriate, the Parties shall:

- (a) apply a risk-based approach to the regulation of cosmetics;
- (b) ensure that its regulatory requirements for cosmetic products are applied in a non-discriminatory manner;
- (c) seek to collaborate with the relevant regulatory bodies of the other Party, bilaterally, regionally, or internationally on areas of mutual interest;
- (d) consider relevant scientific or technical guidance documents developed through international collaborative efforts when developing or implementing regulations for cosmetic products; and
- (e) endeavour to share information on their findings or the findings of their relevant institutions regarding cosmetic ingredients.

4. The Parties do not currently require a market authorisation to place a cosmetic product on the market.^{1 2} Should a Party introduce such a requirement, it shall administer it in a timely, reasonable, objective, transparent and impartial manner.

5. If a Party prepares or adopts good manufacturing practice guidelines for cosmetic products, it shall use relevant international standards for cosmetic products, or the relevant parts of them, as a basis for its guidelines, unless those international standards or relevant parts would be an ineffective or inappropriate means for fulfilling the legitimate objectives pursued.

¹ This provision does not prohibit a Party from requiring pre-market notification.

² For greater certainty, marketing authorisations may be required for cosmetic ingredients.

6. Each Party shall endeavour to avoid re-testing or re-evaluating cosmetic products that differ only with respect to shade extensions or fragrance variants, unless conducted for human health or safety purposes.
7. Neither Party shall require a cosmetic product to be labelled with a marketing authorisation or notification number.
8. Neither Party shall require that a cosmetic product be accompanied by a certificate of free sale as a condition of marketing, distribution, or sale in the Party's territory.
9. If a Party requires a manufacturer or supplier of a cosmetic product to indicate information on the product's label, the Party shall permit the manufacturer or supplier to indicate the required information by relabelling the product or by using supplementary labelling of the product in accordance with the Party's domestic requirements after importation but prior to offering the product for sale or supply in the Party's territory.
10. Each Party shall continue to actively support and promote the research, development, validation and regulatory acceptance of alternative methods to animal testing.
11. Each Party shall accept, for the purpose of the safety assessment of products falling under the definition of a cosmetic product in their jurisdiction, test results generated from validated alternatives to animal testing.
12. Neither Party shall require that a product falling under the definition of a cosmetic product in their jurisdiction be tested on animals to determine the safety of that product.
13. In accordance with Article 8.11 (Cooperation), each Party may share information on products that fall within its definition of a cosmetic product but do not fall within that of the other Party.
14. The Parties recognise that international organisations and bodies, in particular the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD"), ISO, the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients Committee, and the International Cooperation on

Cosmetic Regulation are relevant for developing scientific and technical guidelines or standards with respect to products falling under the scope of this Annex.

15. Each Party shall take into account the relevant ISO standards when developing its own technical regulations, safety assessment procedures and referencing standards applicable to products falling under the scope of this Annex. As a general principle, if valid data are already available for use, then making or repeating tests at the local level in a country should be avoided.

16. The Parties shall recognise the International Nomenclature of Cosmetic Ingredients as a source of ingredient names with no requirement for translation into local languages. The Parties recognise ingredient listing as a public health safety measure. The Parties recognise that the use of an international nomenclature helps facilitate more agile updating, according to existing and emerging scientific knowledge.

17. The Parties shall endeavour to harmonise their labelling requirements for cosmetic products, with the objective of having aligned minimum requirements for consumer protection.