

<b>THEMATIC TITLE</b>	LEGAL PROBLEMS RELATING TO SAFETY STANDARD OF COSMETIC GOODS
<b>KEY WORDS</b>	COSMETIC PRODUCT/ MANUFACTURING STANDARD /ASEAN COSMETIC DIRECTIVE/REMEDY FOR DAMAGE/ UNSAFE COSMETICS
<b>STUDENT</b>	THIDAMANU YAIBUATHONG
<b>THEMATIC ADVISOR</b>	ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR DR.RASADA EAKPUTRA
<b>LEVEL OF STUDY</b>	MASTER OF LAWS BUSINESS LAW
<b>FACULTY</b>	SCHOOL OF LAW SRIPATUM UNIVERSITY
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### **ABSTRACT**

As for the safety of cosmetic goods, studies show that the standard in cosmetics for Thailand has not been established under a certain standard since the current laws applicable in the country were not revised and amended in compliance with ASEAN Cosmetic Directive. In order that the Cosmetic Act B.E. 2558 (2015) includes the notion of Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) to prevent a drop in the standard of cosmetic manufacturing further, the author intentionally analyzes legal problems in relation to safety standard of cosmetic goods, compared with foreign laws as a guideline for revising and amending legal measures on the safety standards of the cosmetic goods in conformity with ASEAN Cosmetic Directive in the future.

By doing this, the author found major problems and impediments, among other things, which the law on cosmetic goods constitutes as follows: the problem of control by law, enactment of cosmetic law according to ASEAN Cosmetic Directive, updating and codifying the current laws, means to control the goods by a standard law on cosmetics, enactment of legislation on manufacturing practices of cosmetic products under the same standard, strict control of distribution and import of cosmetics, means to control by other laws, revision of

relevant laws to be consistent with cosmetic goods safety, introducing laws in a clear manner to implement such purpose, problems in consumer protection, law enforcement to remedy, and punishment for an operator who violates the law. Meanwhile, laws and measures in foreign countries concerning the control of safety standard of cosmetic reach a higher standard such as EU cosmetic regulations to which all European Countries shall conform about the unsafe and dangerous substance under control (specific migration limit). Besides, the ASEAN Cosmetic Directive, which all of the members agreed to comply, clearly stipulates a standard of manufacture, punishment, and remedy in line with the cosmetics.

After exploring and analyzing various legal matters where relevant, the author recommends that the law relating to cosmetics and other relevant laws in connection with the manufacturing are in need to revise and amend suitably by taking measures on cosmetic manufacturing in several countries as examined in this minor thesis into consideration. For instance, a dangerous substance which is imported is prohibited, similar to the EU laws. Another example is that the revision and amendment of the laws regarding cosmetics of Thailand should be undertaken following the ASEAN Cosmetic Directive which meets a manufacturing standard. In addition, the laws need to be up to date and systematically codified so as to have a safety standard accepted universally. In this regard, imposing punishment on an operator as well as providing a remedy for consumer protection against damage caused by unsafe cosmetic goods would make situations fairer.