AN ACT TO REGULATE AND CONTROL THE MANUFACTURE, IMPORTATION, EXPORT, SALE, LABEL, PACKAGE, REPACKAGE, EXHIBIT, ADVERTISE, STORE, REFILL, POSSESION, DISPOSAL OR ANY OTHER MATTER RELATING TO COSMETIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF COSMETICS, TO ESTABLISH A COSMETICS EVALUATION COMMITTE AND TO PROVIDE FOR MATTERS CONNECTED THEREWITH OR INCIDENTAL THERETO.

BE It enacted by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka as follows:

Short title.	1. This Act may be cited as the Cosmetics Regulatory Act, No. .. of 2020, coming under National Medicines Regulatory Authority established under National Medicines Regulatory Authority Act No.05 of 2015 and shall come into operation on such date as the Minister may, by Order published in the Gazette, appoint.
PART I **ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COSMETIC REGULATORY DIVISION**	
Establishment of The Cosmetic Regulatory Division	There shall be established a Cosmetic Regulatory Division (herein after refer to as the CRD) under National Medicines Regulatory Authority established under National Medicines Regulatory Authority Act No.05 of 2015. Every cosmetic manufactured, imported, marketed or exported from the country shall be registered with the Cosmetic Regulatory Division of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority which shall be called a "registered cosmetic"
Objects of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division	The objects of the Cosmetics Regulatory Division shall be to – (a) function as the central regulator in respect of all matters connected with registration, licensing, suspension or cancellation of such registration and revocation of such suspension or cancellation,

	license, manufacturing importation, exportation, possession, storage, labelling, packaging and repackaging, refilling, distribution, supply, display for sale, sale, advertising, disposal or any other matter relating to cosmetics; (b) ensure that all activities relating to registration, licensing, importation and exportation of cosmetics are carried out in a transparent, sustainable and equitable manner; (c) encourage the manufacturing of safe and optimum quality cosmetics in Sri Lanka in compliance with the current Good Manufacturing Practices; (d) recommend appropriate amendments to relevant legislation, including this Act pertaining to cosmetics; (e) regulate all matters pertaining to conduct of researches, investigations, clinical trials or any other studies relating to cosmetics; (f) regulate the advertising, promotion and marketing of cosmetics; (g) ensure that the cosmetics available for sale in the country are safe and optimum quality; (h) educate all stakeholders about safety, quality and other aspect of cosmetics; (i) regulate the functioning of place where cosmetics are used for services such as places where beauty care and related services are provided; (j) conduct post marketing surveillance on quality, safety and adverse reactions of cosmetics; (k) advise the public on safe use of cosmetics. (l) regulate the availability of cosmetics at affordable price.
Powers and functions of the Cosmetics	The powers and functions of the Cosmetics Regulatory Division are to _

Regulatory Division.	(a) Authorize the registration and licensing of cosmetics including investigational cosmetics, or suspend or cancel or revoke such suspension or cancellation the license in terms of the provisions of this Act; (b) Issue license for the manufacture, importation, exportation, storage in wholesale of cosmetics and to suspends or cancel or revoke such suspension or cancellation such licenses in terms of the provisions of this Act; (c) Regulate the registration, licensing, manufacturing, importation, possession, storage, supply, packing, repacking, refilling, advertising, promotion, sell and disposal of cosmetics, including investigational cosmetics; (d) Authorize the registration and licensing, of cosmetic can be stored, offered for sale or sale; (e) Grant approval for the customs clearance of consignments of cosmetics, raw material, machinery or laboratory material, required for the local manufacture of cosmetics subjects to the provisions of this Act and any other written law; (f) Monitor the registration and licensing process, and usage of cosmetics registered and licensed under this Act to ascertain the adverse reactions thereof and take action in such instances; (g) Appoint such number of committees and sub-committees including the cosmetics evaluation committee as it may deem appropriate; (h) Collect data on quantities of cosmetics imported under any licenses issued under this Act, cosmetics imported without any license and illegal, counterfeit or smuggle cosmetics; (i) Collect data on the utilization of cosmetics in Sri Lanka, including data on expenditure of industry and trade relating to promotional activities;

	(j) Maintain a list of registered cosmetics; (k) Advise the Minister on regulation of any matters relating to cosmetics; (l) Charge fees where necessary for the services provided by the cosmetics Regulatory Division under the National Medicines Regulatory Authority; (m) Conduct awareness programmes in relation to cosmetics and post market surveillance on the quality and safety of cosmetics registered and licensed under this Act, and other cosmetics which are not registered and illegal, counterfeit or smuggle; (n) Provide information to the stakeholders and the general public pertaining to the activities relating to the registration of cosmetic; (o) Issue, revise, from time to time, and update guidelines, directives and rules applicable to cosmetics; (p) Carry out functions relating to the testing and quality assurance of cosmetics; (q) Identify and appoint any local or foreign laboratories for the testing of any cosmetic as decided by the National Medicines Regulatory authority recommended by the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee from time to time. (r) Undertake the quality & safety report which are recognized by the National Medicines Regulatory Authority as an accredited laboratory of any cosmetics submitted to it- (s) when an application for registration has been received by the Cosmetics Regulatory Division; (t) at the entry point of the country; (u) by the uses or any other person with a complaint in respect of any cosmetics; (v) by the Cosmetics Regulatory Division after being collected during post marketing surveillance;

	(w) for any other reason other than the reasons specified in paragraphs (i) (x) where such testing may be required under this Act; (y) maintain a register of manufactures, importers of cosmetics which shall be freely available for inspection; (z) make arrangements to quality & safety any cosmetic or article by any accredited laboratory recommended by the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee and recognized by the
Delegation of powers, duties and functions of the Cosmetics Regulatory Division.	(1)The National Medicines Regulatory Authority shall delegate all or any of its powers, duties and functions under this Act to the Cosmetic Regulatory Division.
	(2) Notwithstanding any delegation made under subsection (1), the Cosmetics Regulatory Division may exercise, perform or discharge such power, duty or function so delegated. National Medicines Regulatory Authority and approved by the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee where necessary.
Division	(1) At the request of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority, any officer in the public service may, with the consent of that officer and of the Secretary to the Ministry of the Minister to whom the subject of Public Administration is assigned be temporarily appointed to the staff of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division for such period as may be determined by the National Medicines Regulatory Authority, with like consent or with like consent, be permanently appointed to such staff.

	(2) Where any officer appointed under the National Medicines Regulatory Authority.
Appointment of public officers to the staff of the Cosmetics Regulatory Division Declaration of secrecy	**1.** (1) The Cosmetics Regulatory Division and every officer and employee thereof shall before be entering upon his duties under this Act, sign a declaration pledging himself to observe secrecy respecting all matters connected with the working of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division, and shall by that declaration pledge himself not to disclose any matter which may come to knowledge in the discharge of function, except- a) When required to do so by a Court of law; or b) In order to company with provisions of this Act. (2) This Cosmetics Regulatory Division, any officer or employee thereof who disclose any information obtained by him in connection with the discharge of his functions under this Act, to any person for any purpose other than for a purpose specified in subsection (1), commits an offence under this Act and shall on convocation after summary trial by a Magistrate.
Establishment of Cosmetic Regulatory Division	
Establishment of Cosmetic Regulatory Division	The Cosmetic Regulatory Division (hereinafter refer to as the CRD), established under Cosmetic Regulatory Act No… of … 2020 the main function of which shall be responsible for good quality & safety to the general public at affordable price. The National Medicines Regulatory Authority shall appoint the head of Cosmetic Regulatory Division from among persons hold in a recognized qualification.
Functions of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division	The principal function of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division shall be to regulate & control all aspects pertaining to cosmetics. The other function of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division shall be;

	(i) Regulate registration of cosmetic manufacturers, importers, distributors & exporters of cosmetics. (ii) Regulate renewal of registration of cosmetic (iii) Suspension or cancellation of registration or license or revoke/withdrawal of such suspension or cancellation (iv) Regulate advertising & promoting of cosmetics. (v) Prohibition of dishonest dealing. (vi) Coordinate administrative assistance to Cosmetic Evaluation Committee appointed under section… of this Act.
	Cosmetic Evaluation
Cosmetic Evaluation Committee	There shall be appointed for the purpose of this act, a committee which shall be known as the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee (hereinafter refer to as the CEC)
	The principal functions of the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee shall be to taken a decision with regard to the report submitted by Cosmetic Regulatory Division at the time of registration of cosmetics and obtain decision of the expertise.
Constitution of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division	The report shall be specify the benefits and risk attached to such cosmetic and the quality, safety, need & cost of such cosmetic and analysis where necessary. The Cosmetic Regulatory Division shall consist of the following persons who shall be appointed by the National Medicines Regulatory Authority. *(a) Ex officio members-* (i) the head of the Cosmetic Regulatory Division you shall function as the chairman of the committee.

	(ii) The Chief executive office of the National Medicines Regulatory Authority established under the NMRA act No.05 of 2015. (ii) the head of the National Medicines Quality Assurance Laboratory (NMQAL) (b) Nominated members- (i) Two Dermatologists nominated by their respective professional bodies. (ii) a professor of pharmacology from any university of Sri Lanka established by the university act, No.16 of 1978 and nominated by the Deans of the relevant faculties of those universities; (iii) a pharmacist functioning under the Authority. (iv) a representative from the Ayurveda Department, nominated by the Commissioner-General of Ayurveda. (v) a microbiologist nominated by the respective professional body. (vi) A representative from the Consumer Affairs Authority established under the Consumer Affairs Authority Act, No. 9 of 2003, nominated by the Chairman of such Authority; (vii) Director General of Customs or his nominee. (viii) The government analyst or nominee. (ix) a representative from the Sri Lanka Standards Institute. (x) an Authorized officer appointed under section 124 of the NMRA act No.05 of 2015. (xi)

Panel of Experts	The quorum for meetings shall be seven members excluding the members of the panel of experts.
	The term of office of a nominated member shall be three years.
	The National Medicines Regulatory Authority shall appoint a Panel of Experts, comprising of eminent professionals of cosmetics and other related fields.
	The National Medicines Regulatory Authority may where necessary appoint additional members to the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee from the Panel of experts, depending on the subject matter deal with by the Cosmetic Evaluation Committee.
	The members appointed under subsection (above…) shall be present at the meeting for which their presence is required and express their opinion but they shall have no voting rights at such meetings.
Registration and Licensing of cosmetic	
Registration and Licensing of cosmetic	(1) No person shall manufacture or import any cosmetic without a license issued by the Authority therefore, (2) (2) No person shall manufacture, prepare, store, assemble, repack, refill or distribute any cosmetic without obtaining a license for that purpose from the Authority. (3) (3) Any person who contravenes any of the provisions specified in subsection (1) or (2) commits an offence.
Requirement to register of cosmetic	1) Any person who intends to obtain sample license for the purpose of importation, manufacture or import any cosmetic shall make an application for the sample license or registration of that cosmetic in the prescribed form to the Authority. (2) The application shall be accompanied by the particulars, the samples of the cosmetic and the prescribed fee. (3) The Authority shall maintain a register in which every application received for the obtaining sample license of a cosmetic shall be recorded. (4) The Authority may upon taking in to consideration all relevant documents shall be granted for period of one year with limited quantity for the purpose of registration of a cosmetic.

Application for obtain sample license	(1) Any person who intends to registration for the purpose of manufacture or import any cosmetic shall make an application for the sample license or registration of that cosmetic in the prescribed form to the Authority.
Application for registration of cosmetic	(2) The Authority shall upon receipt of an application for registration, submit that application together with the sample, and any other relevant documents as determined by the Authority of the cosmetic and all particulars, available – (3) The application shall be accompanied by the particulars, the samples of the cosmetic and the prescribed fee. (4) The Authority shall maintain a register in which every application received for obtaining sample license and the registration of a cosmetic shall be recorded. (5) The particulars to be entered in such register shall be as determined by the Authority. (6) to the CRD, for the evaluation of the obtaining the sample application and the cosmetic considering the ensure the need, safe and good quality cosmetic relevant to the public at an affordable price; and (a) to the NMQAL, and other accredited laboratory recognized by the Authority for testing of the quality of the cosmetic. (7) The Authority shall inform the applicant in writing that the application has been received and submitted for evaluation. (8) The Minister may make regulations – (a) setting out the procedures to be followed, by the CEC and the NMQAL in their respective evaluation and testing processes; (b) specifying – (i) the time-limits in conducting such testing or evaluation; (ii) the manner in which the CEC to conduct its meetings and the procedure to be followed at such meetings; and (i) the matters which should be included in the reports to be submitted. (9) (a) The Authority may require the CEC and the NMQAL to finalize the evaluation or testing of a cosmetic within a specified time period considering the urgency of such cosmetic for the general public.

	(b) The CEC and the NMQAL shall within the time limits specified submit their reports to the Authority unless there are compelling reasons for any delay. (1) (a) The Authority may where necessary, call for clarifications from the CEC, NMQAL or any other expert, with regard to the reports submitted by the CEC and the NMQAL. (b) The Authority may upon taking into consideration the reports submitted by the CEC, NMQAL and all other relevant factors, register such cosmetic, or refuse the registration, within the stipulated time period.
	Where the Authority registers the cosmetic, such registration shall be informed to the applicant in writing and may inform the public of such registration by website of the Authority.
	Where the Authority refuses the registration of the cosmetic, such refusal shall be communicated to the applicant with reasons therefor within the stipulated time period and shall inform the public of such refusal by website of the Authority.
Issuing of certificate of registration	62. (1) (a) The Authority shall on registration of any cosmetic, issue a Certificate of Registration to the applicant who shall, hereinafter in this part of this Act, be referred to as "the holder of certificate". (b) The Authority may grant full or provisional registration in respect of the cosmetic and the conditions for each type of registration shall be prescribed. (c) The period of registration granted shall be decided by the Authority as appropriate shall not be exceeding five years. (2) The Certificate of Registration shall include the purpose for which the registration is granted, its period of validity and the terms and conditions applicable thereto. (3) Upon obtaining the Certificate of Registration, the holder of certificate shall inform the Authority of any new developments of the cosmetic including the changes of safety information, formulations, cautions, label and changes of manufacturing site, new recommendations by regulatory bodies in other countries, strictures,

	cancellations within a stipulated time period upon such facts and information being revealed.
	63. (1) The Authority may upon issuing the Certificate of Registration, and on the written request by the holder of certificate, issue him a licence to import the cosmetic in Sri Lanka. (2) It shall be the responsibility of the importer and the manufacture to ensure Quality and safety of every cosmetic imported and manicured by him.
Renewal of Registration	64. (1) The holder of certificate may make an application to the Authority, for renewal of such registration or the licence six months prior to the date of expiry of such registration or the licence. (2) The application for renewal of registration or the licence shall be in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee. (3) The Authority shall, upon receiving an application, submit the application to the CEC for its opinion. (4) The CEC may, through the Authority, request for samples, documents or any other evidence, which it deems necessary, from the applicant or any other person or institution for the evaluation of the cosmetic. (5) The CEC may, where the CEC deems necessary, request the NMQAL to submit an evaluation report on the cosmetic and the NMQAL shall submit the evaluation report as required by the CMC. (6) The Authority may upon taking into consideration all relevant factors, renew the registration or the licence for a further period of not less than one year and not exceeding five years.
Suspension or Cancellation of registration and license or revoke such Suspension or Cancellation	65. (1) Where the Authority is of the opinion that – (a) the holder of certificate has failed to comply with any condition subject to which any cosmetic has been registered; (b) the cosmetic does not comply with any prescribed requirement; (c) it would cause serious safety problems to the person using; (d) the cosmetic has not been imported to Sri Lanka within two years from the date of registration;

	(e) the holder of certificate has failed to comply with any direction of the Authority; or (f) the holder of certificate has violated any provision of this Act or any regulation made thereunder, the Authority shall cause notice of suspension or cancellation to be issued to the holder of certificate in respect of such cosmetic. (2) Any such notice shall specify the grounds on which the Authority's opinion is based, and shall indicate that the holder of certificate may within one month after receipt thereof submit to the Authority in writing any comments he may wish to submit. (3) Where the holder of certificate fails to submit his comments within the time stipulated therefor or after consideration of any comments submitted, the Authority may suspend or cancel the Certificate of Registration and any related license and inform in writing the suspension or cancellation or revocation of such suspension or cancellation to the holder of certificate immediately. (4) Where the holder of certificate, does not apply for a renewal of such Certificate six months before its expiry date, the registration or licence of the medicine for which such Certificate relates, shall be deemed to have automatically been cancelled after six months.
REGULATION OF MANUFACTURING OF COSMETICS	
Establishment of the MANUFACTURING OF COSMETICS	The Authority shall establish for the purpose of this Act a Division to be known as Cosmetic Manufacturing Regulatory Division.
	The Authority shall appoint the head of that Division from among persons holding a recognized degree in Pharmacology, Pharmacy or any other related subject.
	(1) The principal function of the Cosmetic Manufacturing Regulatory Division shall be the regulation of manufacturing of cosmetic products in Sri Lanka.
Functions of the cosmetic	2) The other functions of the Cosmetic Manufacturing Regulatory Division shall be to—

Manufacturing Regulatory Division	(a) formulate schemes to provide all necessary assistance including technical know-how to the prospective manufacturers; (b) provide necessary assistance to the manufacturers to market quality and safety cosmetic products locally; (c) provide necessary assistance to manufacturers to export quality and safety cosmetic products; (d) advise the Authority to restrict the importation of certain products where locally manufactured cosmetic products are sufficiently available in Sri Lanka. (1). Minister may make regulations to give effect to all matters connected with the registration of local manufacturer, licensing of local manufacturer, pricing of local manufacturer, storage, repacking and refilling, advertising and disposal of cosmetics all or any of the provisions of this Part of this Act. (1) Any person desirous of obtaining a license to manufacture any cosmetic shall make an application in the prescribed from along with the required documents and the prescribed fee for the processing of application to the Authority.
Registration of manufacturers of Cosmetics	(2) The Authority shall on receipt of such application carry out an inspection of the premises in which the cosmetic will be manufactured and on being satisfied that such premises is suitable for the manufacture of that cosmetic and all the conditions for issuing of a license under this section have been complied with, issue a provisional license to the applicant who shall be called the "Registered Manufacturer". The fee payable in respect of such license shall be as prescribed.
	(3) Every provisional license issued under this section shall be in the prescribed from and unless it is earlier suspended or cancelled be valid for a period of one year from the date of issue.
	(4) Every Registered Manufacturer shall comply with the conditions of a license to manufacture cosmetic subject to which a license is issued under this section which shall be as prescribed.
	(5) The Authority shall maintain a register of every Registered Manufacturer which shall be published in the website of the NMRA.

Renewal of manufacture licenses	(1) Any Registered Manufacturer may six months prior to the expiry of the license issued to him under section …….(above), make an application to the Authority with the prescribed fee for the renewal of such license.
	(2) The Authority may upon taking into consideration, the documents submitted by the Registered Manufacturer for such purpose, renew such license for another five years. However, such extension shall be for one year at a time from the date of expire of the previous license.
	(3) Where the Authority renews or refuses to renew a license, it shall be informed to the Registered Manufacturer in writing within fourteen (14) days of such renewal of refusal. Where it refuses to renew a license, the reasons for such refusal shall also be informed to the Registered Manufacturer. The decision of the Authority to renew refuse to renew the license shall be informed to the public by the website of the NMRA.
License to register the cosmetic	(1) No Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetic shall manufacture any cosmetic not registered with the Authority by such Licensed Local Manufacturer of cosmetics.
	(2) Manufacturing of small quantities of cosmetics required for research and development and investigational cosmetic products required for approved trials for quality and saftey may be manufactured with the approval of the Authority without such cosmetic or product being registered with the Authority.
	Every Licensed Local Manufacturer of cosmetics shall register each cosmetic he intends to manufacture in commercial scale with the Authority.
	Every Licensed Local Manufacturer of cosmetics desirous of manufacturing any cosmetic shall obtain a licence for each such cosmetic.
	Every Licensed Local Manufacturer of cosmetics shall make a separate application to the Authority for licence to manufacture each cosmetic. Every such application shall be substantially in the form as determines by the Authority.
	The Authority shall, upon receipt of an application for a licence to manufacture a cosmetic, compliant with all the requirements as may be specified in the guidelines for the manufacture of such cosmetic, issue a licence to the Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics or reject

	such application if the Licensed Local Manufacturer fails to comply with such requirements.
	Every licence to manufacture a cosmetic issued under this act shall be:- (a) substantially in the form as determined by the Authority hereto; and (b) valid only in respect of the products manufactured in the specified premises for which it is issued. (2) The fee payable in respect of a licence to manufacture a cosmetic shall be as specified in the fees regulations.
Terms and Conditions of Licence to Manufacture Registered cosmetics	
	Every Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics shall: - (a) manufacture cosmetics according to the current Good Manufacturing Practices recommended by the Authority in such a way as to ensure that the cosmetic conforms to the standards applicable to them as approved by the Authority; (b) provide and maintain such staff, premises, equipment and facilities etc. as are considered by the Authority to be necessary for the manufacture of the cosmetics undertaken to be manufactured by such Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics and shall not carry out such manufacture except at the premises specified in the licence; (c) maintain such staff, premises, equipment and facilities etc. for the handling and storage of the raw materials and cosmetics as are considered necessary; (d) provide such information as may be required by the Authority in respect of a cosmetic manufactured and of the operations carried out in relation to such manufacture; (e) establish a cosmetic related complaint handling system inclusive of recording, analyzing and corrective measures; (f) inform the Authority before making any material alterations in the premises, plant or machinery used under the licence, or in the operations of which they are used and any changes in any key personnel responsible for:

	(i) the production operations; or (ii) quality control and quality assurance of products manufactured; (g) inform the Authority before changing the person designated as the "Qualified Person" or the "Authorized person"; (h) preserve all records including batch manufacturing records and distribution records for a period of two years from the date of expiry of the relevant batch of cosmetics; (i) keep readily available for inspection by the Authority or by any other person nominated by the Authority, all records including the details of manufacture of each batch of every cosmetic that is manufactured, and the tests carried out in respect thereof; (j) maintain the records in such manner that the records are easily identifiable from the batch number of cosmetic as shown on each container in which the cosmetic is sold, distributed or exported; (k) keep all records in a manner which would facilitate the withdrawal or recall from sale, supply or exportation of any cosmetic; (l) allow any officer appointed by the Authority, to enter with or without notice, any premises where- (i) any cosmetic is manufactured, (ii) raw material and other substances used in the manufacture are stored, (iii) the manufactured cosmetic is stored, for the purpose of inspection and if necessary, taking samples for test, examination or analysis; (m) allow any person appointed by the Authority, to take copies or make extracts from any records; (o) where the Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics has been informed by the Authority that any batch of any cosmetic in respect of which the licence is issued has been found to be not in conformity with the specifications of the relevant cosmetic as regards strength, quality, purity and safety or with the provisions of the Act or any regulation, guideline or rules made thereunder, if so directed withhold or withdraw such batch from sale, supply or exportation so far

	as may be reasonable and practicable, for such period as may be specified by the Authority; (p) comply with such further requirements if any, applicable to the Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics as may be specified in any other regulations made under the Act.
	(2) The Authority shall ensure that the tests required to be performed and the corresponding results are communicated to the Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics within a reasonable period from the date of receipt of the samples; Where a Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics complies with all the requirements by a manufacturer for export of any cosmetic, the Authority shall facilitate such export by issuing a Certificate of Good Manufacturing Practice or a Certificate of free sale of the product under the Authority.
	(2) The licence of a Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics shall, unless earlier suspended or cancelled be valid for a period of five years from the date specified in the licence. (b) Every application for renewal of licence of a Licensed Local Manufacturer shall be as may be determined by the Authority.
	(2) (a) Every licence to manufacture a registered cosmetic by a Licensed Local Manufacturer shall, unless earlier suspended or cancelled be valid for a period of two year as stipulated in the licence. (b) Every application for renewal of licence to manufacture a registered cosmetic shall be in the form as determined by the Authority.
	(1) If any Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics fails to comply with any of the conditions of a licence to manufacture any registered cosmetic, the Authority may, after giving him an opportunity to show cause why such an order may not be made, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, suspend such licence for such period as deemed by the Authority or cancel such Licence in respect of all or some of the cosmetics to which it relates.
	41. The Authority shall keep a register of every Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics, and shall enter or cause to be entered therein particulars, pertaining to the Licensed Local Manufacturers of Cosmetics, which may be determined by the Authority.

	42. (1) Every Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics shall forthwith inform the Authority in writing of any circumstances or event which may affect the accuracy of any particulars stated by such Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics in the application of a licence to manufacture a registered cosmetic and shall, together with such information furnish such licence to the Authority. (2) Upon the receipt of any information furnished by a Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics as mentioned above, the Authority may make or cause to be made such appropriate alterations as may be necessary in the register and shall issue a new licence to the Licensed Local Manufacturer of Cosmetics if any amendments are made to the licence.
	43. The Authority may revoke the licence issued by the Authority is satisfied that the manufacturer of cosmetics has acted in contravention of any provisions made relating to manufacture of cosmetics.
	112. (1) The provisions of this Act shall not apply for any noncommercial quantities of any registered or unregistered cosmetic imported by any person for his personal use. (2) Any person who sell any cosmetics imported under this section commits an offence under this Act.
	(1) Any applicant may at any stage of the application withdraw the application or withdraw the license by informing such fact to the Authority in writing without prejudice to the right to reapply.
	(1) (a) Any person aggrieved by any decision of the Authority in respect of any refusal to issue a license to renewal suspension or cancellation of a license made under this Act may appeal in writing to the Authority to reconsider such decision within one month of the receipt of such decision. (b) The Authority shall as soon as practicable inform its decision on such appeal to the appellant. (2) Where the appellant is dissatisfied with the decision of the Authority, the appellant may appeal against such decision to the Appeals Committee appointed under section……

	1(1) The Minister shall appoint an Appeals Committee to hear and determine any appeals submitted to it relating to grant a license, refusal to renew a license or suspension or cancellation of any license issued under this Act.
Appeals Committee Withdrawal of Application Appeals	(2) The Appeals Committee shall consist of the following– (a) a member appointed from among retired judges of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal of Sri Lanka who shall be the Chairman of the Appeals Committee; (b) the Secretary of Health; and (c) a member appointed from among retired Medical Consultants who has distinguished himself in the such field. (3) The members of the Appeals Committee shall hold office for a term of three years from the date of appointment, and shall be eligible for reappointment. (4) The Minister may make regulations specifying the manner in which the meetings and business of the Appeals Committee shall be carried out. (5) The Appeals Committee may, after studying the appeal, call for further information regarding the cosmetic, in question from the appellant and respective Divisions established under this Act and may call for expert opinion on such cosmetic. (6) The Appeals Committee shall on consideration of all relevant factors inform its decision to the Authority. (7) Upon receiving the decision of the Appeals Committee, the Authority shall inform the appellant the decision of the Appeals Committee forthwith and act in accordance with the decision of the Appeals Committee. (8) The members of the Appeal Committee may be paid such remuneration out of the Fund of the Authority with the concurrence of the Minister assigned of the subject of Finance.
Labeling to be conformity with the prescribed standards.	**37** . (1) Where the standards are determined by the authority for any cosmetic, no person shall label, manufacture, importation, export, package, repackage, exhibit, store, refill, possession, advertise, distribute, such cosmetic which does not conform to the standard as prescribed.

	(2) Where any standard has not been determined by the authority for any cosmetic, the standards specified in any publication in which accepted by the authority of the package of any cosmetic shall be deemed to be the standards of such cosmetic. (3) No person shall label, manufacture, importation, export, package, repackage, store, refill, possession, advertise any cosmetic in a manner that is fails, misleading, deceptive or likely to create an erroneous impression regarding the quality, composition or safety of such cosmetic.
Advertising and promoting of cosmetic.	**38**. No person shall – (a) advertise or promote any cosmetic without prior approval of the cosmetics Authority; (b) advertise or promote any cosmetic as a treatment, prevention or cure for any abnormal physical status; (c) advertise or promote any cosmetic manufacture, import, export, distribute, refill, package, repackage, possession any cosmetic manufactured, prepared, preserved packaged or stored under insanitary conditions or consists in whole or part of any contaminant, decomposed or deleterious substance or any foreign matter or which is adulterated; (d) advertise or promote any cosmetic manufacture, prepare store, pack, repack, refill any cosmetic without adhering to Good Manufacturing practices or any other guidelines issued by the Authority; (e) advertise or promote any cosmetic have in his possession any cosmetic restricted or prohibited by regulations made under this Act.
Prohibition of dishonest dealings.	**39**. No person shall – (a) store, re-pack, refill, pack, repack or sell any illegal, counterfeit or smuggled cosmetic; (b) import, distributor-pack, display for sale or sell any cosmetic after the expiry date of such cosmetic; (c) store any cosmetic after the expiry date. (d) without lawful authority import, store, transport, distribute, re-pack, refill, display for sale or sell any cosmetic containing the Logo or any other mark indicating that such product is estate property.
Cosmetic Authority to decide residual shelf-life of cosmetics	**40**. (1) The Authority shall decide the residual shelf-life of every cosmetic imported to Sri Lanka at the point of entry. (2) It shall be the responsibility of the importer to ensure quality and safety of every cosmetic imported by him.
Cease or withdrawal & c.	**41**. (1) The authority shall, where the Authority finds that any cosmetic product does not meet the required standard or that the cosmetic as manufactured would cause any serious safety or health problems to

from use of cosmetics.	the person using, issue an order requiring the importer, manufacturer, trader or distributor of that cosmetic to – (a) cease the distribution immediately; (b) withdraw from sale or use; (c) notify immediately to the relevant parties and users to cease using of; (d) dispose according to prescribed methods, as determined by the authority. (2) The Authority shall cause notice of the cease or withdrawal from use of cosmetic in terms of this section, to be published in a printed media & digital media. (3) Any person who contravenes the provisions of subsection (1) commits an offence and shall on conviction by a Magistrate's Court after summary trial, be liable to a fine not exceeding one million rupees or to an imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three years
Authorized Officers	**42**. (1) The Minister may appoint any Provincial Director of Health Service, any Regional Director of Health Services, any Medical officer of Health, any Divisional Pharmacist, any Food and Drug inspector, Drug Inspector or any Pharmacist attached to the Authority to be an "Authorized Officer" for the purposes of this Act. (2) Every Authorized Officer shall exercise the powers of a Peace officer in terms of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act, No.15 of 1979, for the purpose of discharging his functions under this Act. (3) Any Authorized officer who- (a) acts in contravention of the provisions of this Act or any regulation or rule made thereunder or the provisions of any other Witten ; or (b) exercises the powers assigned to him under this Act in a manner or for an intention contrary to the objects of this Act. Shall, after a due inquiry held by a disciplinary committee appointed by the Ministry, be removed from such office. (4) The Minister shall by regulations, prescribe the constitution of the disciplinary committee and manner of conducting an inquiry.
	43. (1) An Authorized Officer, for the performance of his duties and Powers Of the authorized officers exercise of his powers under this Act may - (a) Enter at any reasonable hour to any place where he believes any cosmetic is manufactured, prepared, packaged, re-packed, refill, preserved, stored or sold and examine any such cosmetic product

	and take samples thereof, and examine anything that he believes is used for the manufacture, preparation, packaging, repackaging, refill preservation or storing of such cosmetic product; (b) Open and examine any receptacle or package that he believes to contain any cosmetic product; (c) For the purposes of examining or searching, stop or detain any vehicle in which he believes that any cosmetic is being conveyed, search that vehicle and examine such product and take samples of the said product; (d) Examine any book, document or other record including electronic data found in any place referred to in paragraph (a) and make copies thereof or take extracts therefrom; and (e) Cosmetice and detain for such time as many be necessary, any cosmetic or vehicle by names of or in relation to which he believes any provisions of this Act regulations made thereunder have been contravened. (2) An Authorized Officer acting under this section shall if so required, produce his authority. (3) The owner or person in charge of a place entered by an Authorized Officer in pursuance of subsection (1) and every person found therein shall give the Authorized Officer all reasonable assistance in his power and furnish him with such information and such samples as he may require. (4) No person shall obstruct any Authorized Officer acting in the exercise of his powers under this Act or any regulation made thereunder. (5) Where any Authorized Officer applies to obtain samples of any cosmetic exposed for sale, and the person exposing the cosmetic refuses to sell to the Authorized Officer such quantity thereof as he many require or refuses to allow that officer to take the quantity which he is empowered to take as sample, the person so refusing shall be deemed for the purposes of subsection (4) to have obstructed an Authorized Officer. (6) No person shall knowingly make a false or misleading statement either orally or in writing to any Authorized Officer engaged in the exercise of his powers under this Act or any regulations made thereunder. (7) No person shall remove or alter, tamper or otherwise interfere in any manner with any cosmetic under this Act by an Authorized Officer, without the authority of the Authorized Officer. (8) Any cosmetic under this Act may, at the option of the Authorized Officer, be kept or sorted in the building or place where it was cosmetic

	or may at his discretion be removed to any Government Institution functioning under the Ministry of Health or Provincial Health Services. (9) An Authorized Officer shall inform the Authority as soon as practicable of any cosmetic made under this Act.
	44. (1) upon the receipt of any information under section 36 (9) where the respect of Authority is satisfied that there has not been a contravention of any of the cosmetics and provisions of this Act or any of the regulations made thereunder-vehicles cosmetic (a) The Authority shall direct the Authorized Officer to release such cosmetic or vehicle; (b) Where the owner of such cosmetic or the person in possession of such cosmetic at the time cosmeticure- Consents in writing for the destruction of such cosmetic, the Authority shall direct destruction or disposal of such cosmetic and release of the vehicle;) Does not consent in writing to the destruction of such cosmetic, the Authority shall direct the Authorized Officer, with notice to such person in possession of the cosmetic and the owner of such person in possession of the cosmetic and the owner of such vehicle, to make a complaint to the Magistrate's court having jurisdiction over the area in which the offence was committed of the cosmeticures of the cosmetic or the vehicle in respect of which the offence was committed. (2) On complaint being made to the court under subsection (1) (b), such court shall, after trial, if found the owner or person in possession of the cosmetic- (a) guilty of contravening any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder, order that such cosmetic be forfeited to the Authority to be disposed of , as the court may direct: Provided however, that where the offender is not known or cannot be found, such cosmetic shall be forfeited to the Authority without the institution of proceedings in respect of such contravention; or

	(b) not guilty of contravening any of the provisions of this Act or regulations made thereunder, order that such cosmetic be released to such owner or person in possession thereof.
	45. (1) Where a sample obtained by an Authorized Officer is required to be Officer to divided by him into parts, one of which shall be retained by him and the part produce before court retained by him shall be produced in court at the commencement of the trial of the part of the prosecution in relation to such sample. (2) The Magistrate may on his own motion and shall, at the request of any party to the prosecution, forwarded to the Approved Analyst for analysis or examination such part of the sample produced in court under subsection (1), (3) The Approved Analyst to whom such part of the sample is forwarded under subsection (2) shall send his report or certificate to the court within twenty eight days of the receipt by him of such part of the sample. (4) The expenses of the analysis or examination shall be paid by such party as the court may direct.
Copy or extract of document taken by an authorized officer.	**46.** A copy made or extract taken from any book, document or record by an Authorized Officer under section **39** shall, if certified to be a true copy or extract by the Authorized Officer, be admissible in evidence against the person keeping or maintaining the book, document or record or causing that book, document or record to be kept or maintained and shall be prima facie evidence of the contents of the book, document or record.
Analysis.	**47.** (1) An Authorized Officer shall submit any cosmetic sized by him or any portion thereof or any sample taken by him to the Authority and, unless destroyed under section 37(1), to the Approved Analyst for analysis or examination, as decided by the Authority. (2) Where the Approved Analyst made an analysis or examination of the cosmetic submitted to him under subsection (1) he shall issue a certificate or report to the Authority and to the relevant Authorized Officer setting out in that certificate or report the results of his analysis or examination.
OFFENCES AND PENALTIES	

Offences	**48.** Every person who- (a) being a person acting under the authority of this act, discloses any information obtained by him in or in connection with the Exercise of his powers or the discharging of his functions under this Act, to any person for any purpose other than a purpose for which he is authorized to disclose such information; (b) obstructs, without any justifiable or lawful basis, any person acting in the exercise of his powers under this Act or any regulation made thereunder; (c) being a person acting under the authority of this Act, behaves or conducts himself in a vexatious or provocative manner, while exercising or discharging any power or function under this Act; or (d) fails to furnish any return or information in compliance with an requirement imposed on him under this Act or knowingly makes any false statement in any return or information furnished by him, commits an offence under this Act.
	49. (1) Every person who contravenes any of the provisions of this Act or any for the regulation made thereunder or fails to comply with any direction given by the contravention Authority under this Act commits an offence and shall on conviction be liable- of the provisions of this Act. (a) Where the nature of the offence involves injury to the health of the public, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment; (b) For unauthorized use of state logo or any other mark which indicates that a cosmetic to be state property, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or to both such fine and imprisonment; (c) For any other offence – (i) for the first offence, to a fine not exceeding one hundred thousand rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or to both such fine and imprisonment;

	(ii) for a second or subsequent offence, to a fine not exceeding two hundred thousand rupees or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or to both such fine and imprisonment; (d) to publish an apology in addition to the punishment mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) to the general public in one Sinhala, Tamil and English newspaper each, circulating in Sri Lanka to the effect that he shall not repeat the offence. (2) where a person convicted of an offence under this Act or any regulation made thereunder is convicted of a second or subsequent, offence of a like or similar nature under this act or regulations made thereunder, the court convicting him for the second or subsequent offence may – (a) cause the name and address of the person convicted and the offence and the punishment imposed for such offence to be published in such newspaper or in such other manner as the court may direct and recover the cost of publication from the person convicted as if it were a fine imposed on him; (b) cancel any licence or registration issued to the person convicted for the manufacture, importation, exportation or sale of any cosmetic under this Act or any other law and inform the relevant licensing Authority accordingly.
Punishment	**50.** Every person who commits an offence under this Act or any regulation Committing made thereunder may be arrested without a warrant and every offence under this Act Offence to be or any regulation made thereunder may be triable by a magistrate Court arrested Without a Warrant and to Be tried by a Magistrate's Court.
	51. (1) Where a person (hereinafter referred to as "the accused") is charged accused with an offence under this Act, he shall, upon complaint duly made by him in proves that accordance with the provisions of section 136 of the Code of Criminal Procedure Act some other No. 15 of 1979, and on giving to the prosecution not less than three days' person is guilty notice of his intension, be entitled to have any other person whom he charges as the of the offence. actual offender brought before the court, and if, after the commission of the offence has been proved, the accused proves to the satisfaction

	of the court that the commission of the officer was due to the act or default of such other person, such other person may be convicted of the offence, and if the accused further proved that he has used al due diligence to enforce the provisions of this Act, he shall be acquitted of the offence. (2) Where an accused seeks to avail himself of the provisions of subsection (1) - The prosecution, as well as the person whom the accused charges with being the actual offender, shall have the right to cross- examine him, if he gives evidence and any witness called by him in support of his please, and to call evidence in rebuttal; and (a) the court may make such order as it thinks fit for the payment of costs by any party to the proceedings to any other party to the proceedings to any other thereto.
	52. Where an offence under this Act or any regulation made thereunder is committed by committed by a body of persons and- body of persons. (a) if that body of persons is a body corporate, every person who at the time of commission of the offence was a Chief Executive Officer, Director, General Manager, Secretary or other similar officer of that body; or (b) if that body is not a body corporate, every person who at the time of commission of the offence was a member of that body, shall be deemed to be guilty of that offence, unless he proved that such offence was committed without his consent or concurrence and that he exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence as he ought to have exercised in the circumstance having regard to the nature of his functions.
Ordinance.	**53.** (1) The provisions of this Act or any regulation made thereunder relating other written to cosmetics which are excisable cosmetics within the meaning of the Excise laws to Ordinance shall be in addition to and not in substitution for the provisions of that cosmetics. (2) The provisions of the Customs Ordinance shall apply for the propose of the enforcement and the prevention and punishment of contraventions or attempted contraventions of the provisions of this

	Act any regulations made thereunder relating to the importation of any cosmetic. (3) For the purposes of the application of the Customs Ordinance to any cosmetic, the importation of which is prohibited under this Act, such cosmetic shall be deemed to be a good the importation of which is prohibited under that Ordinance.
GENERAL	
Rules	**54.** (1) For the purpose of this Act and the regulations made thereunder the Analyst. Government Analyst shall be the Approved Analyst. (2) The Director NMQAL shall be the Additional Approved Analysts. (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) and (2), the Authority may approve any other laboratory or institution to be an additional Approved Analyst and notification of the approval shall be published in the *Gazette.* (4) No person, laboratory or institution shall be approved as an Additional Approved Analyst-if that person, that laboratory or institution does not possess the prescribed qualifications or facilities as the case may be; or if that person is engaged directly or indirectly in any trade or business connected with manufacture, importation, exportation, packaging, repackaging, refill, sale or distribution of any cosmetic.
	55. (1) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a document purporting to certificate of be a report or a certificate signed by the Approved Analyst or an Additional Approvedthe Approved Analyst, upon any matter submitted to him foranalysis or examination Analyst or an shall be sufficient evidence of the fact stated therein.Additional Approved Analyst. (2) when a party against whom a report or a certificate referred to in subsection (1) is produced, requests the Approved Analysis or an Additional Approved Analyst, to be summoned as a witness, the court shall summon him, upon that party depositing in court the expenses of summoning him including such fees as may be prescribed, payable to him and shall examine him as witness. (3) The report or the certificate referred to in subsection (1) shall not be received in evidence unless the party intending to produce it has given the party against whom it was intended to be produced a copy of the

	report or the certificate and reasonable notice of his intention to produce it.
	56. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Authority may, from time to time, make rules in respect of all matters for which rules are authorized or required to be made under this Act. (2) Every rule made under this section shall come into force upon publication in the *Gazette.* (3) Every rule made under this section shall within a period of six months from the date of its publication in the *Gazette* be brought before parliament for approval. (4) Any rule made under this section may be amended or rescinded when necessary.
	57. (1) The Minister may in consultation with the Authority ~~Director-General of Health~~ ~~Services~~, make regulations in respect of any matter which regulations are authorized or required to be made under this Act. (2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality if the powers Conferred by subsection (1), Minister may make regulations in respect of any or all of the following matters; (a) setting out the procedure to be followed by the Cosmetics Evaluation Committee and the Laboratory division of the Authority in their evaluation and testing process; (b) declaring that any cosmetic is adulterated if any prescribed substance or class substance is present or has been added to or extracted from omitted in, the cosmetic; (c) declaring that any cosmetic is safe for the general use or not safe for general use; (d) the labeling and packing and the offering, exposing adverting for sale of cosmetic; (e) prescribing the size, dimensions, fill and other specifications of packages of, cosmetics;

	(f) the use of any substance as an ingredient in any cosmetic to prevent the user or purchaser from being deceived or misled as to its quality, character, value, composition, or to prevent injury to the health of the user or purchaser; (g) the standards of composition, strength, potency, purity, quality or other property of any cosmetic; (h) the method of preparation, the manufacture, preservation, packaging. storing, and testing of any cosmetic in the interest of, or for the prevention of injury to, the health of the user or purchaser; (i) prohibitions and restrictions relating to the possession, transport or sale of any cosmetic; (j) (i) the persons to whom the circumstances in which, and the terms and conditions subject to which, licenses and registrations under this Act may be granted or refused ; and (ii) the manner and mode in which applications for licenses and registrations under this Act may be made and dealt with; (k) Requiring persons who manufacture or sell any cosmetic to furnish information and maintain books and records; (l) The powers, functions or any other matter relating to the divisions of the Authority as specified in section 8; (m) Prescribing any cosmetic as being prohibited under the Act; (n) The manner in which the Appeal Committee shall function and procedure of hearing Appeals; (o) The standards of shelf-life for manufacture of cosmetics; (p) The procedure of inquiries; (q) The standards to be maintained in places where services pertaining to beauty care is provided;

	(r) Regulation of promotional activities pertaining to cosmetics and the evaluation of advertisements and other promotional material of manufactures, importers, distributors and retailer of cosmetics; (s) Any other matter as may be necessary for the purpose of achieving the objects and discharging the functions of the Authority. (3) Every regulation made by the Minister shall be published in the *Gazette* and shall come into operation on the date of such publication or on such later date as may be specified in such regulation. (4) Every regulation made by the Minister, shall not later than three months after its publication in the *Gazette*, be brought before Parliament for approval. Any regulation which is not so approved shall be deemed to be rescinded as from the date of such disapproval, but without prejudice to anything previously done thereunder. (5) a notification of the date of such disapproval shall be published in the *Gazette.*
	58. (1) A prosecution for an offence under this Act or any regulation made proceedings. thereunder shall not be instituted- Except by an Authorized Officer ; and After the expiration of a period of three months from the date of detection of that offence or where sample is analysed, after the expiration of a period of one month from the date of the receipt of Analyst's report on such sample.
Annual Report.	**59.** (1) the Authority shall within six months of the end of each financial year, submit to the Minister an annual report of the activities carried on by the Authority during that financial year. It shall also cause a copy each of the following documents to be attached to the report:- (a) The audit accounts of the Authority for the year along with the Auditor- General's report; and (b) A report of proposed activities for the year immediately following the year to which such report relates. (2) The Minister shall lay copies of the report and documents submitted under subsection (1) before Parliament with six months from the date of receipt of such report.
	60. (1) For the purposes of this Act and the regulations made thereunder the Analyst. Government Analyst shall be the Approved Analyst.

	(2) The Director NMQAL shall be the Additional Approved Analysts. (3) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) and (2) the Authority may approve any other laboratory or institution to be an Additional Approved Analyst and notification of the approval shall be published in the *Gazette.* (4) No person, laboratory or institution shall be approved as an Additional Approved Analyst- (a) If that person, the laboratory or institution does not possess the prescribed qualifications or facilities as the case may be; or (b) If that person is engaged directly or indirectly in any trade or business connected with the manufacture, importation, sale or distribution of cosmetic.
	61. (1) In the absence of evidence to the contrary, a document purporting to Certificate of be a report or a certificate signed by the Approved Analyst or an Additional The Approved Approved analyst upon any matter submitted to him for analysis or examination Analyst or an shall be sufficient evidence of the fact stated therein. Additional Approved (2) When a party against whom a report or a certificate referred to in Analyst. Subsection (1) is produced, requests the Approved Analyst or an Additional Approved Analyst, to be summoned as a witness, the court shall summon him, upon that party depositing in court the expenses of summoning him including such fees as may be prescribed, payable to him and shall examine him as witness. (3) the report of the certificate referred to n subjection (1) shall not be received in evidence unless the party intending to produce in has given the party against whom it was intended to be produced a copy of the report or the certificate and reasonable notice of his intention to produce it.
	62. (1) Any expenses incurred by the Authority in any suit or prosecution Suit or brought by or against it before any court shall be paid out of the fund of the Prosecution Authority and any costs paid to or recovered by the Authority in any such suit or To be paid out prosecution shall be credited to the fund of the Authority Of the fund

	(2) Any expenses incurred by any member, officer or employee of the Authority in any suit or prosecution brought against such person before any court or tribunal in respect of any act which is done or purported to be done by such person under the provisions of this Act and if the court holds that such Act was done in good faith be paid out of the fund of the Authority unless expenses are recoverable by him in such suit or prosecution.
	63. The Authority shall be deemed to be a scheduled institution Authority within the meaning of the Briber Act, and the provisions of the Act, shall be Deemed to be construed accordingly A scheduled Institution
	64. All members and officers of the Authority shall be deemed to be officers of the public servants within the meeting and for the purposes of the penal code. Authority Deemed to the Public Servants
Interpretation	**65**. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires- "adultrated" shall have the same meating as assigned to it by thr Natinal Medicines Regulatory authority Act, No.05 of 2015 "advertisement" shall have the same meating as assigned to it by thr Natinal Medicines Regulatory authority Act, No.05 of 2015 "cosmetic" shall have the same meating as assigned to it by thr Natinal Medicines Regulatory authority Act, No.05 of 2015