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AN APPROACH TO CRUELTY FREE COSMETIC

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ABSTRACT

Due to increased activities of animal welfare organization and consideration of animal rights there has been a decline in animal testing in recent years. People are getting concerned for the animal involved in the cosmetic testing as the experiment performed on animals are cruel, painful, distressing, unethical, time consuming and generally inapplicable to human. The animal involved are generally crammed in cages all their life. They are sometimes tortured beyond the ethical limit. Various organization and countries have banned the animal testing for cosmetics. The European Union was the first one to ban animal testing of cosmetic in March 2013. While India imposes the ban on animal testing of cosmetic in November 2013. Cruelty-free cosmetics are those which while being developed were not tested in animals. Various animal free testing method are being developed for cosmetic which include human simulators, computer modelling etc. There are many organizations such as PETA, Cruelty free international, rise for animal etc. who are working toward preserving animal rights and welfare. Thus to embrace the change and efforts to make people more aware and sensitive towards animal cruelty and exploitation to protect animal rights as well as environment and to encourage futuristic approach for further development as well as to increase the use and demand of cruelty free cosmetic.

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INTRODUCTION

The basic aim of this work is to increase the awareness in people about the Cruel and inhuman side of animal testing performed for the cosmetic. To preserve the environment, promote animal welfare and prevent animal suffering we need to have a greater approach towards cruelty free cosmetic. for cosmetic going cruelty free is easy and ethical.

There are various organizations such as PETA, CCIC etc who are working for animal welfare and are protecting animal rights. For cruelty free cosmetic various alternative method such as In-vitro testing, In- silico modelling has been developed for animal testing

Cosmetic Under section 3(aaa) of D&C act,1940 cosmetic is defined as any article which is intended to be poured, rubbed, sprinkled or sprayed on, or otherwise applied to any part thereof for beautifying, cleansing, altering the appearance or promoting attractiveness, and any other article which is intended for use as a component of cosmetic. [1]

Cruelty-free cosmetics means the category of cosmetic products that were developed without any tests on animals. The logo of the cruelty free on the product certifies that all brands in the group are cruelty free, the brand in its entirety only offers cruelty free products, the absence of animal testing of finished products, ingredients and in foreign markets. The term cruelty free is the most widely used claim in new cosmetics now-a- days. A cruelty free brand is a brand that only produces and sells products that have not been tested on animals. Neither of their finished cosmetic products are tested on animals, nor contain ingredients that undergone such testing. Many scientists are developing and using animal-free methods for cosmetic testing and studying diseases that are actually relevant to human health. France, Germany, India, and New Zealand are the top exporters of cruelty-free cosmetic products. Many corporations have realized the importance of being ethical and incorporate it into their business strategies. [3]

In past few years due to increase concern of environment and health Natural cosmetics which have natural ingredient and processing has become a major trend. The use of internet and social media along with various organization that promote animal welfare such as PETA are the main reason for this change. [17]

Inhumane Science

For decades, guinea pigs, rats, mice, and rabbits have been poisoned and slaughtered in tests for the purpose of selling cosmetics. The more importantly current and painful are the Draize skin and eye tests. In these tests, substances are smeared into rabbits' eyes and onto their shaved skin, and these substances bring on burning, redness, swelling, lesions, ulcers, or blindness. Skin sensitization, or allergy, is evaluated by applying substances to the skin of a guinea pig or the ear of a mouse, causing redness, ulcers, itching, burning, and inflammation.

Other tests evaluating the effects of chemicals on inner systems signify force-feeding mice or rat's chemicals for weeks, months, or their all lives. Tests for lung effects need forcing animals to inhale airborne chemicals or particles by shoving them into small tubes precisely the size of their bodies for hours a day, for weeks or months. Animals are nearly never offered throbbing relief and are slaughtered after the tests by suffocation or decapitation.[15]

COSMETIC TESTING FACTS:

- Cosmetic animal tests are archaic chemical-poisoning experiments devised more than half a century ago, such as rodent "lethal dose" tests (1920s), rabbit eye and skin irritation tests (1940s) and guinea pig skin allergy tests (1950s).
- Modern non-animal methods are available for the most cosmetic safety issues and have been shown to better predict human responses in the real-world than the animal tests they replace.
- Cruelty-free brands like Lush, Dove and Herbal Essences create innovative new products safely by relying on modern non-animal tests in combination with existing ingredients with established histories of safe use.
- HSI and our partners are working to ban cosmetic animal testing in the world's largest and most influential beauty markets, as well as the sale of cosmetic products or ingredients that have been newly animal tested in any other part of the world.
- Our campaign was instrumental in driving the European Union to become the world's largest cruelty-free cosmetic market, and in securing subsequent bans in India, Taiwan, New Zealand, Norway, South Korea, Switzerland, Guatemala, and in numerous states in Brazil.
- Bans are just the beginning; HSI and our industry partners in the Animal-Free Safety Assessment Collaboration are also supporting training in developing countries to help companies and government authorities transition to modern non-animal methods. [14]

ANIMAL TESTING FIGURES

United States

2017

- Nearly one million animals are being captive in laboratories or used in experiments (excluding birds, mice, reptiles, amphibian, rats, and agricultural animals used in agricultural experiments), in addition to an expected 100 million mice and rats.
- For animal research in the US approximately 171.406 guinea pigs were used
- Any remaining AWA-covered species added up to 182,580. Sheep had the least numbers, at 13,000. Unfortunately, 18,619 cats were also the victim of animal testing.

2018

- There has been an increase of 5.7% in number of animals used in research at 780,070 in 2018 according to US government statistics including both private and public institution. The 122,717 animals who were kept in research facilities but were not part in any research are not included in this data. [19]
- Due to the lack of transparency in many testing facilities, the data provided can't be 100% definite.
- In 2018 rabbit was the second most common animal used for testing with a no. of 133,634.

2020

- California used more cats for research than any other state in 2020.
- According to statistics for animal testing in 2020 state abused 1,682 cats for testing. Moreover, with a no. of 35,206 the most guinea pigs were used by Ohio and Massachusetts used the most primates and dogs- 11,795 and 6,771, respectively.

Canada**2018**

- Approximately 3.9 million animals were used in experiments.
- 120,099 animals were exposed to “severe pain near, at, or above the pain tolerance threshold of unanesthetized conscious animals. [18]

United Kingdom**2018**

- 3.52 million experimental procedures on animals
- In 2018, 1.8 million experiments were completed out of which 94,000 were assessed as “severe,” including “long-term disease processes where assistance with normal activities such as feeding, and drinking are required” [18,23]
- In UK, 123 skin irritation tests were done on rabbits.
- For toxicological testing there are many experiments that have approved non-animal alternatives.
- Nonetheless, with 40 eye irritation tests, 10,275 acute lethal toxicity tests, and 638 pyrogenicity experiments on live rabbits, these animal-based tests were still being conducted in the UK in 2018.
- For experiments in the EU 85% of the monkeys used were imported from outside the region.
- Specifically, in 2018 most of the primates used for experimentation were imported from Africa and Southeast Asia.
- In 2018 alone 3.52 million procedures were done on animals in the United Kingdom.
- In 2018 Germany used 2.8 million animals for research. Even though the numbers are concerning it is still less than 2014 when Germany used 3.3 million animals. The number has also increased from 2,462 to 3,472 of experiments using monkeys in the country. [24]

2019

- In Britain 3.40 million experiments were performed in 2019.
- 1.67 million of which were associated with genetically altered animal breeding and have no use in further experiments.
- Out of the remaining 1.73 million, 551,835 animals were part of experiment which inflicted moderate or severe suffering to them.
- 57% of total experiment was for basic research, whereas experiment required by regulators were 13. [21]

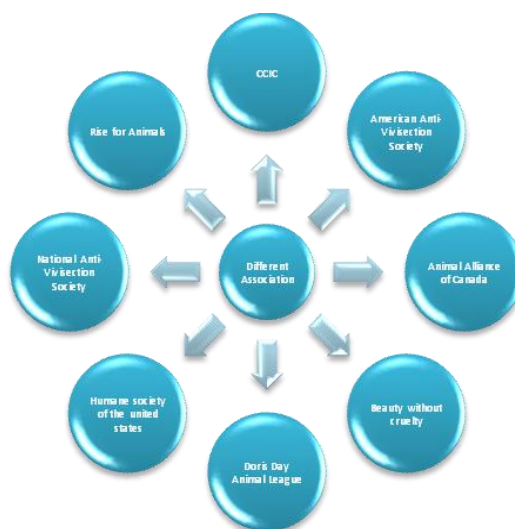
DIFFERENT ASSOCIATIONS

Figure 1: Various associations working towards animal welfare.

Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC)

Fifteen years' prior, animal insurance associations dispatched the Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC), which regulates the Leaping Bunny Program in the United States and Canada, on November 19, 1996. CCIC was made to give customers precise data on pitilessness free beautifying agents, individual consideration, and family items. CCIC's standard is a deliberate promise that organizations make to eliminate animal testing from all phases of item advancement. Their fixing providers make a similar vow, and the outcome is items destined to be 100% liberated from new animal testing. What is more, all organizations taking part in the Leaping Bunny Program should be available to autonomous reviews. [9]

The Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC) is produced using 8 public basic entitlements associations, they grant Leaping Bunny certification. [6]

Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics or CCIC was launched in 1996 and was intended on providing consumers with precise knowledge and information on cruelty-free cosmetics, personal care, and household products. It is also responsible for administering the Leaping Bunny Program in the United States and Canada and its' standards consists of a voluntary pledge taken by manufacturers and their ingredient suppliers to remove animal testing from all stages of product development. As a result of which, products are guaranteed to be 100% free of animal testing. Also, all the companies participating in this program are required to be open to independent audits. The Coalition for Consumer Information on Cosmetics (CCIC) consists of 8 national animal rights organizations which awards Leaping Bunny certification

Introduction of Leaping Bunny

The Leaping Bunny program is viewed as the worldwide best quality level for cruelty free cosmetic, household item and personal care. It is the only internationally conspicuous program that:

- Checks for brands directing, dispatching or being party-to animal testing.
- Requires a supplier monitoring system to be executed by the brand.
- Requires production network checking for animal testing directly down to ingredient manufacturer level.
- expects adherence to a fixed cut-off date strategy; and
- Acknowledgment of progressing autonomous reviews to guarantee consistence. [7]

American Anti-Vivisection Society

The AAVS mission is to put an end on the utilization of animals in science through Advocacy, education, and the advancement of alternative strategies. Established in 1883, the American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS) is the primary non-benefit animal Advocacy and instructive association in the United States committed to put an end on Experimentation on animals in testing, research, and education. In its part as Chair of CCIC since 2007, AAVS manages the Leaping Bunny Program. [8]

Established in 1883, American anti-Vivisection Society's (AAVS) goal is to terminate live animal usage in science including experimentation on animal in research, testing and education through educating, advocating and development of alternative measures. It also is the first non-profit organization of its kind in USA. In its role as Chair of CCIC since 2007, AAVS manages the leaping Bunny Program.

Animal Alliance of Canada

Animal Alliance of Canada is a federally incorporated non-profit organization which is dedicated to the safety of all animals and the environment throughout legislative advocacy, electoral politics, education, and rescue. [8]

Beauty Without Cruelty

BWC is both a basic animal rights organization with a primary target to educate and inform the general population about the misuse, exploitation and enduring of all animals and to offer altruistic, non-animal choices, to supplant unfeeling and destructive way of life decisions and an organization making cosmetics liberated from animal testing and animal fixings.

BWC as an organization has a primary goal of educating and informing the public regarding the exploitation, abuse, and suffering of all animals but in addition it also offers humane, non-animal alternatives for replacing the cruel and harmful lifestyle choices. BWC also acts as a company making make-up free of animal testing and animal ingredients.

Doris Day Animal League

The Doris Day Animal League is a national non-profit citizen's lobbying organization which is dedicated to protecting animals through policy initiatives, education, corporate engagement, and initiatives. It was established in 1987 by incredible actor and dedicated animal advocate Doris Day - one of the world's most-cherished and most-regarded ladies. [8]

Humane Society of the United States

The HSUS (Humane Society of the United States) seeks to culminate the cruelest practices toward the animals, care for animals in crisis, build a more vigorous animal protection movement, and increment their capacity to drive a global change. HSUS is working enthusiastically to lessen and in time end the utilization of animals in harmful testing and research. Their efforts are fixated on terminating cosmetics testing on animals through the Be Cruelty-Free campaign, expanding the development, ending the utilization of dogs in experiments, acceptance, and ascertaining the retirement of chimpanzees from laboratories to sanctuaries, and utilization of non-animal test methods. [8]

National Anti-Vivisection Society

The National Anti-Vivisection Society (NAVS) is committed to finishing the abuse of animals utilized in science. NAVS advances more empathy, regard, and justice for animals through advocacy and educational programs dependent on regarded moral, logical, and lawful hypothesis. Supported by broad documentation of the cruelty and misuse of vivisection, NAVS attempts to expand public mindfulness about animal experimentation, to advance positive arrangements that advance human science, to help the development of options in contrast to the utilization of animals, and in collaboration with similar people and groups, to impact changes which help to end the suffering of animals. [8]

Rise for Animals

Established as the New England Anti-Vivisection Society (NEAVS) in 1895, Rise for Animals has seen significant victories which include the utilization of chimpanzees for U.S. research. With undefeatable spirit, resolve, and love, Rise for Animals will help end animal experimentation during our life.

Rise for Animals is set for end animal experimentation for good. With the help of animal lovers all over, Rise for Animals saves animals from torment in labs and commend for more others effective, humane, and human-relevant research choices. [8]

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS

Cruelty Free International

Cruelty Free International attempts to end animal tests worldwide by examining and uncovering the truth of life for animals in research facilities. They work toward the aim to create a world where there is no need to experiment on animals. To become Leaping Bunny Certified they work with non-US and Canadian organizations. [8,22]

PETA

PETA is an American organization that stands for "People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals". They mainly campaign against factory farming, fur farming, animal testing, and animals in reglement. They often use controversial ads or disrobement in order to get these messages across but have withal been inculpated of funding and fortifying terrorist organizations such as the Animal Liberation Federation. Another tactic they utilize is buying shares in companies such as McDonald's and Kraft, claiming they can apply pressure on them in that way. The most sizably voluminous controversy when it comes to PETA is their killing of animals: over 85% of animals sheltered by PETA are killed.

People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals (PETA) provides an online guide to help people identify which companies do and do not test their products on animals. To appear on the PETA list, companies must sign a declaration that they will never test their products on animals. With both these certifications, however, these pledges of future behavior do not preclude companies from selling products that have already been tested on animals. [10]

ALTERNATIVES TO ANIMAL TESTING

There are various alternative method to animal testing such as in-vitro testing, computer modeling etc. the Environmental protection agency is so assertive of these alternatives that by 2025 they aim to decrease animal testing by 30% and end it by 2035. [20]

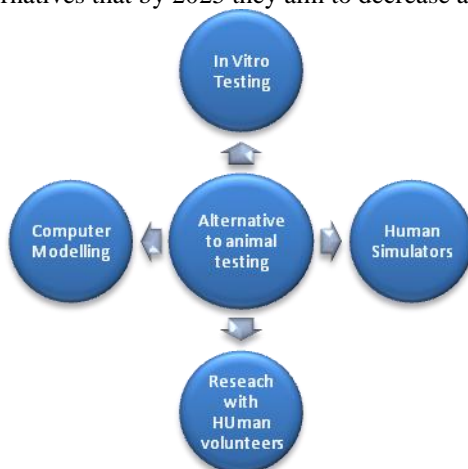


Figure 2: Various alternative method for animal testing.

In Vitro Testing

organs-on-chips”- Organs-on-chips are microchips that are lined by living human cells that mimic the structure and function of human organs and organ systems. The chips can be used instead of animals in disease research, drug development, drug testing, and toxicity testing and have been shown to replicate human physiology, diseases, and drug responses more accurately than on animal.[5] Various companies that are developing organ on chip technology such as AlveoliX, MIMETAS, and Emulate, Inc., to be used in place of animals.[4]

- An assortment of cell-based tests and tissue models can be utilized to survey the security of medications, synthetic compounds, cosmetics, and purchaser products. For example, MatTek Life Sciences' EpiDerm Tissue Model is a 3-dimensional, human cell-determined model that can be utilized to supplant rabbits in painful, prolonged experiments that have been used to assess synthetic compounds for their capacity to corrode or irritate the skin.
- For safety of drugs, chemicals, cosmetics and consumer products assessment, various cell-based tests and tissues models might be used. For instance, a 3-dimensional, human cell-derived model (MatTek Life Sciences Epiderm Tissue Model) is capable of replacing rabbits throughout experimentation process for chemical evaluation regarding their skin corrosion or irritation properties.
- For effects of inhaling different chemicals, pathogens, and e-cigarette / cigarette smoke, EpiAlveolar can be used. It is a novel 3-dimensional model of the cellular components of Human lung developed by the help of PETA International Science Consortium Ltd.
- Vitrocell is another example where human lung cells are exposed to various substances inhaled by humans every day in real world (both intentionally like cigarette smoke and unintentionally like pesticides). Vitrocell acts as a machine in which human cells are simultaneously exposed to the airborne chemicals along with receiving nutrients from a blood like liquid thus mimicking the physiological environment in lungs. Devices like these can be used to replace traditional testing methods which results in death of rats due to continuous inhaling of toxic substances.
- Tests have already been developed which employs human blood cells for detection of contaminants in drugs which is responsible for fever upon administration. Whereas traditionally horseshoe crabs were left bleeding or rabbits were restrained and being injected with drugs then checking if they develop a fever or not.
- The PETA International Science Consortium Ltd. assisted fund the development Of MatTek Life Sciences' EpiAlveolar, a first-of-its-kind 3-D model of the deepest portion of the human lung. The model, made of human cells, can be utilized to survey the effects of inhaling diverse kinds of pathogens, chemicals and (e-) cigarette smoke.
- German-based manufacturer VITROCELL made devices which are used to uncover human lung cells in a dish to synthetic compounds to test the health impacts of breathed in substances. Consistently, people breathe in various synthetic substances—some deliberately, (for example, tobacco smoke) and some incidentally (like pesticides). Utilizing the VITROCELL machines, human cells are exposed to the airborne substance on one side while accepting supplements from a blood-like fluid on the other—imitating what really happens when a compound enters a human lung. These devices, also EpiAlveolar, can replace the current strategy for binding rodents to small cylinders and constraining them to breathe in harmful substances for quite a long time before they are ultimately killed.
- Researchers created tests that utilize human blood cell to distinguish impurities in drugs that cause a conceivably dangerous fever reaction when they enter the body. The non-animal techniques replace the crude methods of restraining rabbits or bleeding horseshoe crabs, infusing them with medications or concentrates from medical devices, and taking their temperature rectally to screen in the event that they build up a fever.
- Through research funded by the PETA International Science Consortium Ltd., furthermore, completed at the Institute for Biochemistry, Biotechnology and Bioinformatics at the Technische Universität Braunschweig in Germany, researchers made completely human-inferred antibodies fit for hindering the harmful poison that causes diphtheria. This technique can end the work on of injecting horses more than once with the diphtheria poison and draining gigantic measures of their blood in request to gather the antibodies which are produced to fight the disease by their immune system. [4]

Computer (in Silico) Modeling

Wide range of sophisticated computer models have been developed by researchers that simulate human biology and the progression of developing diseases. According to studies these models can accurately predict the action of new drugs in the human body and replace the use of animals in exploratory research, standard tests etc. Quantitative structure-activity relationships (QSARs) one of the computer-based techniques that can estimate substance's hazards, based on its similarity to existing substances and knowledge of human biology. [4]

Research With Human Volunteers

- "Micro dosing" is a method that can give imperative data on the safety of a test medication and how it is metabolized in humans prior to large-scale human trials. Volunteers are given a minuscule one-time drug dose, and modern imaging methods are utilized to screen how the medication carries on in the body. Microdosing can supplant certain tests on animal and assist in screening of drug compound that will not work in human so they are never tried in animal.
- Various tests on animals can be replaced by techniques such as Microdosing. Microdosing can be used to obtain crucial information regarding safety of experimental drugs and about its metabolism in humans, which can provide even safer approach for large-scale human trials. Microdosing works by administering small one-time drug dose to volunteers who are then observed and examined via complex imaging techniques to know how drug behave sin the body.
- Brain-damaging experiments on rats, cats and monkeys can be replaced by various advanced brain imaging and recording techniques. Some examples are functional MRI with human volunteers which can be used to study detailed brain activity and as precise as a single neuron (Intracranial Electroencephalography). Moreover, using transcranial magnetic stimulation even brain disorder itself can be temporarily and reversibly induced and studied.
- Progressed brain recording and imaging methods, for example, Functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) — with human volunteers can be used to supplant ancient tests in which rodents, cats, and monkeys have their brains harmed. These advanced strategies permit the human mind to be securely studied down to the level of a solitary neuron (as on account of intracranial electroencephalography), and scientists can even incidentally and reversibly actuate brain issues utilizing transcranial magnetic stimulation. [4]

Human-Patient Simulators

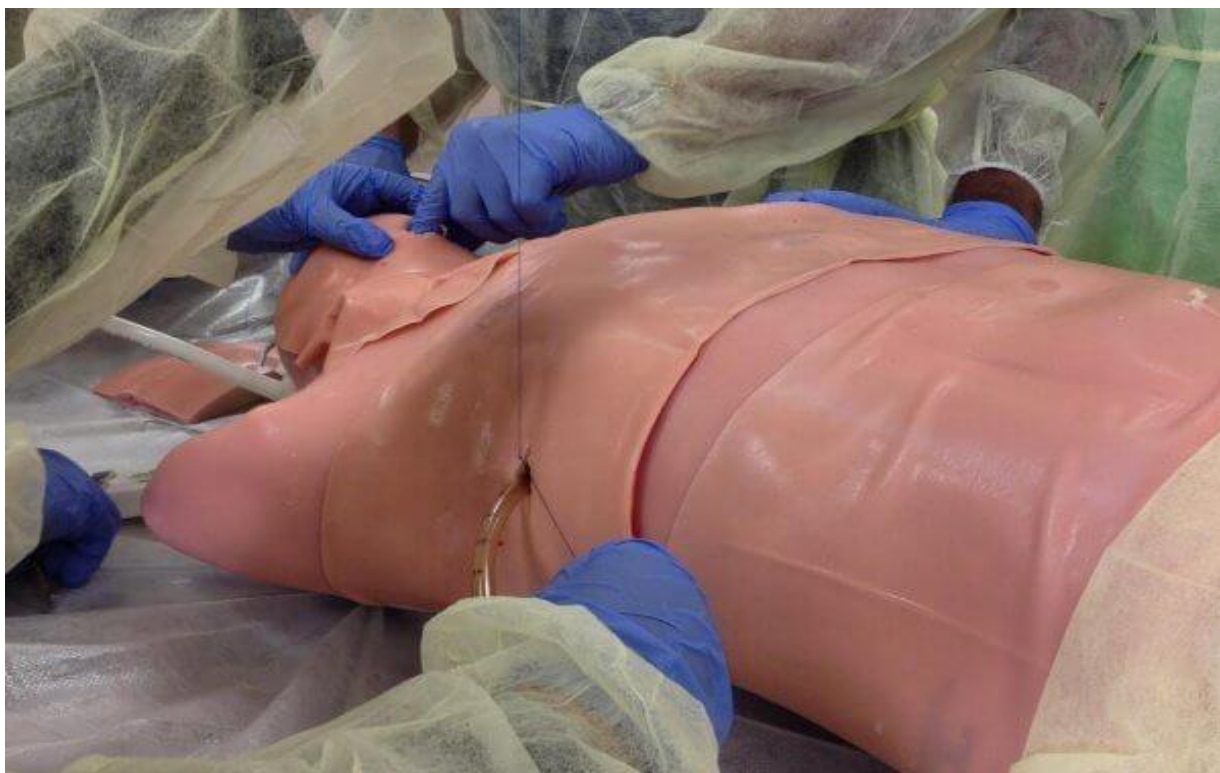


Figure 3: TraumaMan Surgical simulator.

This advanced TraumaMan simulator was donated by PETA to replace the use of animals for Advanced Trauma Life Support training.

- Strikingly exact computerized human-patient simulators that inhale, drain, shake, talk, and even "kick the bucket" have been appeared to show understudies physiology and pharmacology better than rough activities that include cutting up animals. The most innovative test systems copy sicknesses and wounds and give the suitable natural reaction to clinical intercessions and prescription infusions. All clinical schools across the U.S., Canada, and India have totally replaced the utilization of animal labs in clinical preparing with test systems just as computer generated reality systems, computer test systems, and directed clinical experience.
- For further developed medical writing, system like TraumaMan—which repeats a breathing, bleeding human torso and has realistic layers of skin and tissue, ribs, and inner organs—are generally used to show crisis surgeries and have been appeared in various investigations to give lifesaving skills better than courses that expect understudies to cut into live pigs, goats, or canines. [4]

BAN ON ANIMAL TESTING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES

India

Subsequent to getting suggestions from PETA India, the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, which delivered its new Cosmetics Rules, 2020 – giving a different and refreshed administrative system for testing, fabricating, selling, loading, showing, and bringing in makeup in India – has remembered arrangements for the standards to guarantee that the restriction on the importation of beautifiers tried on animals is rigidly implemented.

Not long after a restriction on the importation of cosmetics tried on animals was told by the focal government in 2014, PETA India pointed out the public authority's obvious infringement of this law. Proof that we submitted exhibited that beautifying agents advertised by organizations in India are additionally enrolled under a similar name available to be purchased in China, where makeup tests on animals are commanded. Each organization that sells in China realizes that many imported items will be constrained down the throats of rodents or applied straightforwardly to the shaved skin or eyes of bunnies. We further called attention to that controller in India were basically depending on the assertion got from the merchants, instead of investigating the wellbeing information created to guarantee consistence with the prohibition on importation and highlighting.

To work with successful implementation, the new guidelines command that makers and merchants should submit security information utilizing just non-animal evaluation techniques, with documentation that exhibits the particular strategies utilized and a rundown of nations were promoting authorisation or import authorization has been conceded. This ought to be joined by an assertion that "restorative produced by us will be brought into India which has been tried on animals".

In particular, it builds up a testing where the severe execution of the guidelines ought to guarantee that solitary pitilessness free makeup items are imported and sold in India, it is prescribed that honest consumer consistently alludes to the Global Beauty Without Bunnies database run by our companions at PETA US prior to buying any beautifying agent's item. This effectively accessible data set gives data about organizations, brands, and items which are really brutality free, including those sold by Indian organizations.

India turned into the principal country in Asia to boycott the testing of cosmetics and their fixings on animals just as the importation of cosmetics that have been tried thusly, following talks with PETA India. Altogether, the guidelines depend on the essential rule that any damage caused to animals can never be exceeded by the likely advantage of new cosmetic. [11]

EU (European Union)

- The cosmetics directive provides the regulatory framework for the phasing out of animal testing for ban – Ban on test on animal of test finished cosmetic product and cosmetic ingredient.
- A marketing ban – Ban on marketing of finished cosmetic product and component in the EU which were tested in animal.

The testing prohibition on ingredient and combination of ingredients applies since 11 March 2009. The testing prohibition on finished cosmetic products applies since 11 September 2004.

The marketing ban applies since 11 March 2009 for all human wellbeing impacts except for rehashed portion harmfulness, conceptive poisonousness, and toxicokinetic. For these particular health impacts, the marketing ban applies since 11 March 2013, independent of the accessibility of alternative non-animal tests. [12]

United States

The Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act does not explicitly need the utilization of animals in testing beautifiers for wellbeing, nor does it subject beauty care products to FDA premarket endorsement. In any case, FDA has reliably encouraged corrective makers to utilize whatever testing is fitting and powerful for proving the wellbeing of their items. It stays the obligation of the maker to validate the wellbeing of the two fixings and completed restorative items preceding advertising.

Animal testing by makers looking to advertise new items might be utilized to build up item security. Sometimes, subsequent to thinking about accessible other options, organizations may discover that animal testing is important to guarantee the wellbeing of an item or fixing.

FDA upholds the turn of events and utilization of options in contrast to entire animal testing just as adherence to the most empathetic strategies accessible inside the constraints of logical capacity when animals are utilized for testing the security of restorative items. We will keep on being a solid supporter of philosophies for the refinement, decrease, and supplanting of animal tests with elective procedures that do not utilize the utilization of animals. [13]

Australia

Choose Cruelty Free (CCF) is an autonomous, non-benefit association situated in Australia.

- Albeit for the most part focused on Australian brands and purchasers, they've as of late likewise become pertinent globally.
- CCF is an extraordinary asset as they likewise have arrangements of brands which are sans mercilessness, yet in addition veggie lover, vegan, and palm oil free.
- They have exacting accreditation standards, which incorporate checking whether animal testing is performed through the whole production network.
- Aside from testing on animals, they are careful of fixings also – they have a rundown of fixings which are worthy, and a rundown of different fixings which are quite often obtained from animals merciless.
- Another significant distinction between this other affirmation programs is that they do not support brands claimed by parent organizations that test on animals. [16]

China

After a sustained effort from PETA which included various companies for paying for animal testing secretly, China implemented updates and changes to its animal testing laws. On May 1, 2021, China has removed the mandatory animal testing requirement for General cosmetic. [26,27]

Various product which does not have any claims like anti-ageing, anti-acne or skin whitening would not need to go through the animal testing when imported in the country.

Special Cosmetics are the products that make any functional claim like hair dyes, hair perming products, sunscreens, whitening products, anti-hair loss, and cosmetic.

General Cosmetics These are pretty much everything else besides special cosmetic and include makeup, hair care products, skincare, nail polish, and perfumes. [25]

Two non-animal methods of testing of cosmetic have been approved by China, Indicating an animal-free testing future in upcoming years. [26]

CONCLUSION

In recent years use of Cruelty-free cosmetic has been increased tremendously. The Cruelty-free cosmetic are not only protecting the animals but environment too. There are many renowned brands like the body shop, NYX, Forest essential, smashbox and colorbar that promote and make the cruelty free cosmetic. It's time to get aware and switch over the cruelty free cosmetics for the betterment of environment and for animal welfare.

This work is done in order to encourage and promote future researches for the development of new alternative methods and techniques of animal testing so as to protect the harmony of animals, humans and environment.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS:

PETA : People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals

D&C act: Drugs and Cosmetic act

HSI : Humane Society International

FDA : Food and Drug Administration

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

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