G u i d e l i n e s

of IHTN e.V.
for the manufacturing of

cruelty-free cosmetics without animal testing since 1979

1. No animal testing must have been performed in relation to the end product. Finished cosmetic products must not be delivered to countries in which animal testing is still performed for registration, e.g. to China.

2. The raw materials used for manufacturing the end product must only be those for which no animal testing has been performed since 1 Jan. 1979. The *Chemikaliengesetz* [Chemical Act] must be observed. That applies both to vertebrate and invertebrate animals. Natural and edible substances are governed by the *Lebensmittel- und Bedarfsgegenständegesetz* [Food and Consumer Goods Act], no animal testing is prescribed for such.

3. The regulations set out under paragraphs 1 and 2 apply both to the manufacturer themselves and to third parties commissioned by the manufacturer, as well as to raw material traders commissioning animal testing.

4. **No raw material gained from dead animals must be used.**
   Therefore, it is inadmissible, in particular, to use mink oil, tortoise oil, groundhog fat, musk, speraceti, cochineal, silk powder or the like.

5. **Raw materials from living animals may only be used**
   if such come from species-appropriate rearing or from organic farming. Accordingly, the use of milk, egg yolk, honey, propolis, beeswax, lanonlin or similar might be permitted.

6. **PALM OIL and ORGANIC PALM OIL**
   Palm oil and organic palm oil must not be used as individual raw materials for reason of the protection of animals and the environment.
   Palm oil and organic palm oil might be used insofar as it is still impossible to replace these components in the raw material recipes.

7. **Vegan products**
   Manufactures voluntarily list vegan products in a total overview list.

8. **The entire product range of the manufacturer must comply with these Guidelines**,
   i.e. both the products internally created by the manufacturer and any merchandise.

9. The manufacturer must allow IHTN to perform a reliable verification of the compliance with these Guidelines. For this purpose, the manufacturer will send to IHTN

   a) a detailed list of the raw materials used for manufacturing the end product, including their suppliers;

   a) a confirmation from any and all raw material producers that the raw materials they supply have not undergone any animal testing after 1 Jan. 1979 by sending the applicable safety data sheets, including disclosure of the supplier.

   c) one copy each of all product labels used at the time they file an application for a license for using the brand “Rabbit with a protective hand”, subsequently, at IHTN’s request.

   The manufacturer may only obtain raw materials governed by the Chemicals Act from those raw material suppliers that they have previously disclosed to IHTN. Please observe point b of Art. 9.
   If you have any doubts about the correctness of the confirmation from the raw material supplier, immediately stop the procurement. Inform IHTN of such fact.

10. Please observe the statutory provisions on disclosure (INCI ingredients). In addition, list all raw materials in a form understandable for consumers (ingredients in the same order like under (INCI)).

11. The manufacturer must allow IHTN to verify the correctness of the information to be provided under these Guidelines in a reasonable manner. They shall provide the documents required or appropriate for the inspection, upon request, and request third-party companies, in particular their raw material suppliers, to submit the required information and documents to IHTN for inspection, upon request. If such submission is not made within an adequate period, the manufacturer shall stop any further procurement from this raw material supplier. The raw material supplier shall grant the representative of IHTN access to their premises and the right to inspect their business documents, upon request.

12. The manufacturer shall commit to IHTN to pay to the latter a contractual penalty, in an adequate amount, where the amount will be determined by IHTN at the latter’s discretion, for each case of an intentional provision of incorrect information under these Guidelines, where such penalty must, however, not exceed EUR 5,000.00 (in words: five thousand) per case of violation.