news

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ctfa
COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

IN THIS ISSUE:

FROM THE ED'S DESK

Dear CTFA Members

Welcome to the April issue of CTFA News, where we have an in-depth look at China's new regulatory framework, that was introduced during 2021. It is notable that from January 2022, the submission of ingredient safety information for high risk ingredients is a requirement when the finished product is registered. Notwithstanding this requirement, from 2023, the ingredient safety requirement will be fully implemented and cosmetic products that are already registered or notified require supplementation of ingredient safety information before 1 May 2023.

We focus on trend drivers and emerging consumer trends in the cosmetic space post-COVID and what these mean for regulatory compliance. We also showcase an article written by the CTFA Head of Policy & Regulatory Affairs on Facilities Management & Design, that initially appeared in the Pharmaceutical and Cosmetic Review (P&CR). This article looks at the principles of GMP as a premise for designing a facility with quality and compliance in mind.

Do take note of the CTFA membership renewal for 2022, which is imperative for record purposes, governance and most importantly ensuring that you are kept informed on ongoing legislation and best practice via our alerts and communication tools.

Thank you to all members for the ongoing support. Do keep safe and healthy.

Kind regards.
Adelia Pimentel
Executive Director

CHINA'S NEW REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

During 2021, China introduced a series of new and key regulations, indicating the full implementation of its new regulatory framework.

On 1 May 2021 China formally implemented a new cosmetic ingredient (NCI) and cosmetic pre-market approval system, by implementing seven crucial regulations.

These regulations include the following:

1. ADMINISTRATIVE MEASURES ON COSMETIC REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION

This regulation is designed to specify the basic requirements for the administration of cosmetic and new cosmetic ingredient pre-market approval, such as procedures of registration and notification as well as the obligations of registrants and notifiers.

2. PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF COSMETIC REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION DOSSIERS

This regulation details the documentation requirements for the application, modification renewal and cancellation of cosmetic registration or notification. More importantly, it specifies that imported general cosmetics can be exempted from animal testing from 1 May 2021, under certain conditions.

Cosmetics in China are divided into:

a. General Cosmetics (make-up, skin care, hair products, nail polish and perfume)
b. Special Cosmetics (sunscreens, hair dyes, hair perming products, anti-hair loss products, even skin tone products or any cosmetic claiming new efficacy).

Animal testing exemption: If general cosmetics contain new cosmetic ingredients, sold and manufactured in China, animal testing is a requirement. When general cosmetics are not sold in China, and are sold only online or in Hong Kong, then animal testing is not a requirement.

Requirements for products manufactured outside of China;

If the products are not manufactured in China, then the company making the products available in China should submit the following:

a. A GMP certificate issued by local government.
b. A safety assessment should be provided which can confirm the safety of the products. If this cannot be provided, then animal testing is a requirement.

For special cosmetics or special use cosmetics, sold in China, even if it was manufactured in China, animal testing is a requirement.

3. PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF NEW COSMETIC INGREDIENT REGISTRATION AND NOTIFICATION DOSSIERS

This regulation details the requirements for registration dossiers for high-risk NCI (New Cosmetic Ingredient). Notification dossiers for low-risk NCI and NCI's safety status report. It also specifies that data from animal testing alternative methods for NCI registration or notification can be provisionally accepted.

4. COSMETICS CLASSIFICATION RULES AND CATALOGS

This regulation specifies that a coding system will be adopted for the classification of cosmetics. The system has five layers: efficacy claims, application area, target user, dosage form and application method.

5. STANDARDS FOR COSMETIC EFFICACY CLAIM EVALUATION

This regulation clarifies the claims that require efficacy evaluation and lists requirements for evaluation test methods and reports, evaluations institutions and evaluation abstracts.

6. TECHNICAL GUIDELINES FOR COSMETIC SAFETY ASSESSMENT 2021

This regulation clarifies the detailed requirements for conducting safety assessments, qualification for safety assessors and the content necessary in the assessment report.

7. INVENTORY OF EXISTING COSMETIC INGREDIENTS (IECIC) IN CHINA 2021

IECIC 2021 includes a total number of 8972 existing cosmetic ingredients in China.

Additional regulations:

Finalized Requirements for Cosmetic Labelling - On 3 June 2021, the Chinese National Medical Products Administration (NMPA) released the finalized Administrative Measures on Cosmetic Labelling. These measures specify the requirement for the labelling and prohibited claims of cosmetics, under China's new cosmetic regulations.

As per the measures, cosmetic labels shall have the following information:

- Chinese product name and special cosmetic registration certificate number.
- The name and address of the registrant or notifier
- The name and address of the manufacturer
- The product executive standard number
- Full ingredient listing
- Net content
- Durability
- Application method
- Necessary safety warnings
- Other content prescribed by laws, administrative regulations and mandatory national standards.

These measures are to be implemented by 1 May 2022. From this date, all cosmetics to be registered or notified shall comply with these measures. Cosmetics that have been registered or notified before 1 May 2022, but do not comply with the measures, have until 1 May 2023 to comply.

Regulations on Children's Cosmetics – on 19 June 2021 the NMPA released the draft Supervision and Administrative Provisions on Children's Cosmetics for public consultation. The draft introduces stricter requirements for children's cosmetics, including the use of ingredients, safety assessments, packaging designs, production and operations, registration and notification and post market surveillance. Some important points to remember – Children's cosmetics are not allowed to use functional ingredients for even skin tone, anti-acne, deodorant, anti-dandruff, anti-hair loss, hair dyeing and hair perming agents. If these ingredients are used for other purposes, the necessity and safety of their use in children's cosmetics should be evaluated.

Toxicological testing reports and safety assessments need to be submitted during the registration and notification process of children's cosmetics. Animal testing is sill mandatory for children's cosmetics. Children's cosmetics should be labelled with the NMPA designated children's cosmetics logo in a prominent position on the display surface, and the executive standard number directly below the logo. The NMPA stated that the name of the exclusive mark for children's cosmetics is "Little Golden Shield," which expresses the joint efforts of all parties in society and authorities, to continuously improve the quality and safety of children's cosmetics.

Children's Cosmetic

The technical review of children's cosmetic notification documents is retained, it focuses on production safety documents. Products with non-compliant documents will be disposed of.

The NMPA will formulate guidelines specifically for the review of special children's cosmetics and strictly review the registration documents according to the guidelines.

Regulation on cosmetics, manufacturing and operations – on 2 August 2021, China's State Administration for Market Regulation released the finalized Supervision and Administration Measures on Cosmetics Manufacture and Operations, which will come into force on 1 January 2022.

These measures include the following:

- Optimizing production license management system
- Refining and clarifying the production management requirements
- Refining and clarifying the operations management requirements
- Strengthening the supervisory responsibilities of the administration department

In addition, detailed requirements have been made for issues of concern such as the responsibilities and qualification requirements of the person in charge of quality and safety, as well as the requirements for operations in e-commerce platforms. It is worth mentioning that these measures are more applicable to domestic companies rather than international companies.

Last year the NMPA also released the final versions of the two regulations: *Provisions for Management of Cosmetic Registration and Notifications Dossiers (previously known as Instructions for Cosmetic Registration and Notification Dossiers) and Provisions for Management of New Cosmetic Ingredient Registration and Notifications Dossiers*. The key goal of such regulations is to standardize and guide the registration and filing of new cosmetic materials and products. The documentation requirements for application, modification, renewal and cancellation of a cosmetic registration and notification are specified in these regulations.

On the 31 December 2021, the NMPA opened its long-anticipated cosmetic ingredients safety information submission platform. Here, cosmetic ingredient manufacturers or authorized enterprises or companies can

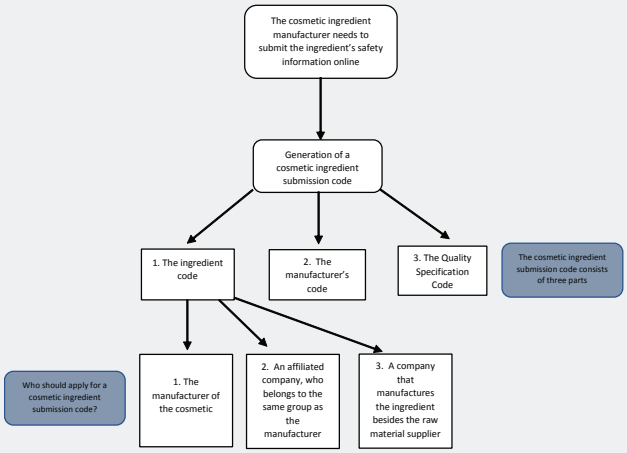
access the platform and submit ingredient safety-related information. In order to help companies, use the platform correctly and standardize the submissions, a Technical Guidance for Submission of Cosmetic Ingredients Safety Information was published.

Spot-checks of the information submitted in the platform will be done by the NMPA. General cosmetics containing skin-brightening ingredients (e.g., phenethyl resorcinol, which is banned) are at this moment the primary focus. Skin brightening or whitening claims exceed the scope of general cosmetics.

As such, all notifiers are instructed to strictly check notification dossiers, prohibit the use of restricted or permitted ingredients beyond their scope or limits, and prohibit illegal claims and exaggerated publicity.

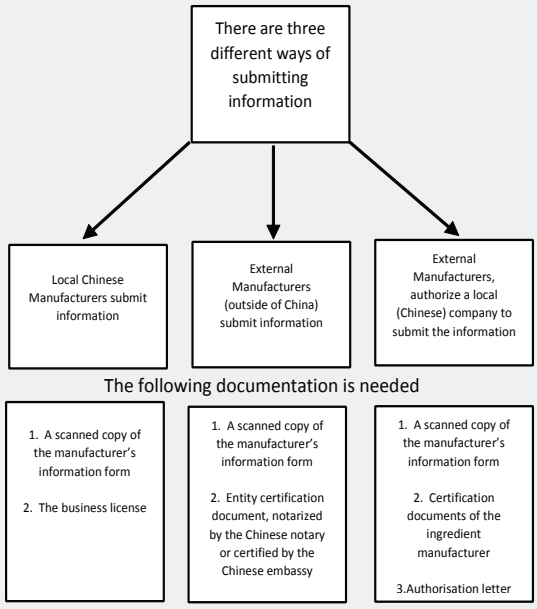
PRACTICAL GUIDANCE ON INGRDEDIENT SUBMISSION CODE APPLICATION:

The code generation process of the submitted ingredient is depicted below, in diagram 1.



The cosmetic ingredient platform has two management sections, the one is the company's or manufacturer's management section, where the ingredient manufacturer or an authorised company can add information. The other is an ingredient management section, when ingredients have the same quality specification, only one manufacturer can submit the information.

The three different ways of submitting a manufacturers information are depicted below, in diagram 2.



It is very important to note that once the company's information is submitted, a unique manufacturer's code will be generated, after this step is completed, the information cannot be modified. It is extremely important to ensure that the information is accurate.

How can local Chinese and overseas companies apply for an ingredient submission code?

- Local companies (Chinese based companies)
  1. Register an account with the NMPA's online office
  2. Log into the ingredient submission platform
  3. Submit the manufacturer's information
  4. Upload the information form and the entity enterprise certification documents
  5. A manufacturing code will be generated
  6. Submit the ingredient information
  7. A submission code will be generated
- Overseas companies (Companies based outside of China)
  1. Register an account on the cosmetic ingredient platform
  2. Upload company's entity certification documents and information
  3. Log into the ingredient submission platform
  4. Submit the information of the authorised company
  5. Upload the information form and company's entity documents
  6. Upload authorisation letter
  7. A manufacturing code will be generated
  8. Submit the information
  9. A submission code will be generated

The following regulatory requirements are needed for the ingredient safety information:

- Cosmetic ingredients safety information
- Basic information including the manufacturing process
- Quality control requirements and characteristics
- Specification limits for dangerous or hazardous substances
- Assessment conclusions
- Brief description of the use requirement in other industries
- Any other potential problems to be explained.
- Composition – the Chinese name should be consistent with the IECIC
- Concentration
- Physical and Chemical characteristics
- Nano ingredients shall be noted as "nano-level;" Hydrocarbons derived from petroleum and coal tar shall be noted with the CAS no.; Ingredients that uses lake colorants, shall indicate the "lake".
- Manufacturing Process – A brief description according to the actual process should be available
- Special information requirements – Is the ingredient natural, derived from plants or animals, or is it a biotechnological ingredient.
- Quality Control Requirements – the quantitative information and the purity of the raw material should be available.
- Limits for hazardous substances – does the ingredient contain any heavy metals, microbiological indicators or does it have any pesticide residue.
- Assessment Conclusion of International Authorities - if there are any corresponding reports available from assessment institutions like SCCS, CIR or WHO they need to be uploaded.

From January 2022, high risk ingredients (preservatives, sunscreens, colorants, hair dyes, freckle removal and whitening) are required to submit ingredient safety information when the finished product is registered or notified, the submission code should be submitted if the raw material supplier have obtained the code.

From 2023, the ingredient safety requirement will be fully implemented. All raw material safety information needs to be submitted when the finished product is registered or notified. Cosmetic products that are already registered or notified require supplementation of ingredient safety information before 1 May 2023.

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2. https://cosmetic.chemlinked.com/new-webinar/csar-series-introduction-of-chinas-first-children-cosmetics-regulation?utm_source=edm
3. Critical Catalyst.com https://www.cosmeticsandtoiletries.com/regulations/regional/news/21965483/china-opens-cosmetic-ingredient-safety-submission-platform
4. https://cosmetic.chemlinked.com/news/cosmetic-news/breaking-china-launches-the-long-awaited-submission-platform-for-cosmetic-ingredients-safety-information

TREND DRIVERS AND EMERGING TRENDS

Globally, the cosmetic industry is renowned for its innovative and progressive research and development of scientifically advanced ingredients and products. During the economic lockdown in 2020, CTFA was instrumental in the government granting permission to the cosmetic industry to continue its operations as an essential product provider. This brought much needed relief to the millions of South African consumers whose heightened anxiety around their health, hygiene and wellbeing was met with a reliable and consistent supply of safe and efficacious personal care products.

The pandemic has been transformative in many ways and we have seen that consumers have reprioritised what is important to them which has impacted their shopping patterns and their purchase decision. This has been largely influenced by the emerging realisation of our health and wellness and how these are intertwined with our communities and economies. If people are well and healthy, they are able to positively contribute to their communities and the economy by working and earning a salary.

Other priorities that are influencing consumer behaviour include, hygiene; sustainability, ethical responsibility; social responsibility; safety & security and reliability & convenience. Based on this consumers are choosing brands that speaks to their values. Some examples of these are brands that have included in their business strategy, social and ethical responsibility and sustainability and have successfully gained enhanced product awareness and sales. Also, consumers partner with brands that are seen to be responsible in the sourcing, manufacturing and packaging of their products, thus providing transparency in the ingredients used and their responsible sourcing, responsible manufacturing that benefit communities by building wealth, prosperity, social equity, infrastructure and hygienic resources and recyclable, recycled or biodegradable packaging. These speak to their sense of ethical and social responsibilities as well as their positive contribution to drive sustainability through their purchase decisions.

Another trend that has gained momentum and is driven by consumer's ethical and environmental sustainability priorities is, marked by their preference for vegan, clean beauty and "free-from" product claims. Consumers are demanding transparency in ingredients, sustainable sourcing and corporate behaviour which has a direct influence on their purchase behaviour.

We have also seen a massive shift to online purchases, which has propelled many brands to rethink their retail strategy to remain relevant and make revenue. Brands are exploring diversity in their channel strategies to attract new consumers and retain consumer loyalty through innovative digital enhancements to improve the shopping experience.

These trends and the reality that consumers are more empowered and educated as they have access to new product trends and innovation around the globe. Brands have to meet this ever growing demand and still ensure that they remain compliant with regulations, best practice and guidelines set out by the National Department of Health, Advertising Regulatory Board, South African Bureau of Standards, National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications and the CTFA Cosmetic Compendium. At the Claims and Substantiation workshop held in Q4 2021, CTFA provided an in-depth understanding of new and emerging trends in claims; their associated adequate and sufficient substantiation methodology to support such claims, labelling and advertising guidance and the necessary regulatory considerations.

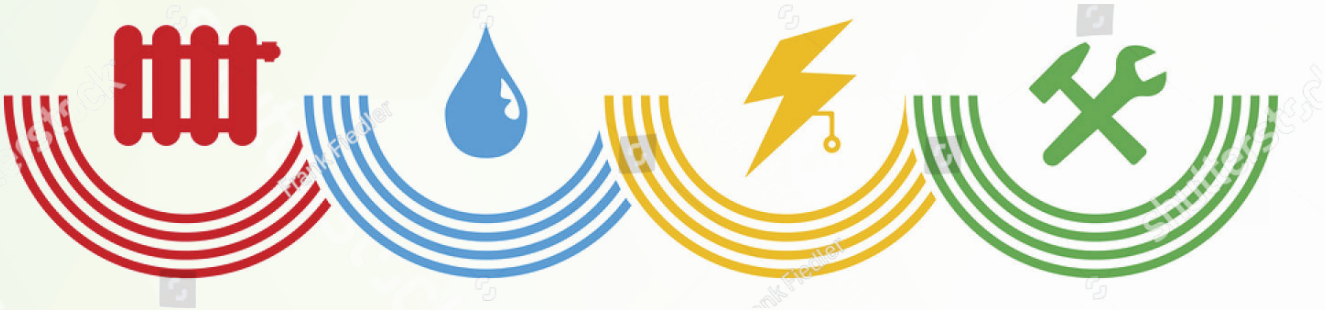
What does this mean for regulatory compliance?

Brands need to question whether there is available information on the claim being made or is there a consumer demand or expectation being created which can likely cause brand damage if the product doesn't deliver on the claims. It is also important to consider whether the target consumer has a sufficient level of understanding of the claim that the product is making, in order to make an informed choice and brands should ensure that consumer education is a consideration to enhance consumer understanding and expectation.

Faltering on these areas may result in the brand being challenged by regulators or competitors and even consumers. As an industry we have a responsibility to provide products that consumers demand/want but we also have the responsibility to communicate claims based on science and brand owners have a responsibility to show compliance when making claims.

Design your facility with quality in mind

In line with the principles of GMP, adequate consideration of facility design is key to enabling facility management. Dershana Valla of the CTFA expands on the design principles included in regulatory guidelines relevant to South Africa, to ensure quality and consistency in cosmetics manufacturing.



Consumers and regulators alike demand quality cosmetic products that promise innovation, efficacy and safety. There are many factors that influence these attributes, yet few consider the factors behind the scenes, which are paramount to ensure product performance, safety and brand loyalty.

Today we see and hear about world-class production facilities, which house state-of-the-art and technologically advanced systems and ergonomic designs, but these are only as good as the premise of the principles that have been consulted and implemented during the design stage. The principles of good manufacturing practices, or GMP, are a good example.

The South African Bureau of Standards (SABS) has adopted the international standard ISO 22716:2007 first edition, SANS 22716:2017 Cosmetics – Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) – Guideline on Good Manufacturing Practices. Cosmetic, Toiletry and Fragrance Association of South Africa (CTFA) has promoted this standard as best practice within the self-regulated environment.

> *"CTFA continues to promote the need for **cosmetics manufacturing facilities** to **follow the principles** of the GMP standard **SANS 22716:2011**"*

The intent of the Department of Health (DoH) to reform the industry by publishing draft Regulations relating to Labelling, Advertising and Composition of Cosmetics, R. 1469, 22 December 2017, confirmed the relevance and has mandated the principles of this standard for cosmetic manufacturing facilities operating in South Africa. This standard provides, amongst other aspects, a good guideline to the physical design aspects of premises which facilitates the management of such facilities as a defined and uniform practice.

Materials and area management

Prior to the design of a manufacturing facility, it's imperative to consider the location and construction material that will be used. These materials must be able to be efficiently cleaned, sanitised and maintained while ensuring the protection of finished products. There should also be clear separation of the various activities that make up the elements of the production process, taking place in designated areas.

Sufficient space and separation of spaces is key to follow the principles of GMP. These areas include a receiving area, storage areas for raw materials and packaging materials, sampling areas, production areas, an area for quality control testing, storage areas for bulk and finished goods, a quarantine area, washing area, an equipment holding area, and washing and toilet facilities etc. These are dependent on the product being manufactured and the complexity of the processing and supply chain process.

Once the space is defined, the design must consider the flow of processes and personnel through the facility, so that errors are prevented. Once this is established, the design layout can be planned.

Hygiene and sanitation

It is imperative that the material used for floors, walls, ceilings and windows in the production area are designed and constructed for ease of cleaning, sanitisation and to allow these to be kept clean and in good repair. The surfaces should be smooth and resistant to potentially corrosive and harsh cleaning and sanitising agents. Windows should be non-opening and if they are required to be opened for ventilation reasons, they should be adequately screened to prevent foreign material and pests from entering the facility. Adequate lighting is important to enable operations within the facility. However, lighting should be designed and installed to contain debris from potential breakages.

Overhead pipework and ducts should be suspended from or supported by brackets to allow thorough cleaning. Drains must be kept clean and should be designed to prevent backflow. In raw material and packaging receiving areas where the opening and closing of doors is inherent to the activity and process, a dual-door system is recommended. This system works by ensuring simultaneous opening and closing of interleading doors, so that the doors are never open at the same time. This will prevent pests and other contaminants from entering the storage area.

Equipment design and cleaning

Included in the design elements of a manufacturing facility is the aspect of equipment design, especially where

> *"A quality management system can also be adopted ... to assist in **producing quality and safe products for consumer use**"*

processing equipment is planned to be fixed. The GMP guidelines are applicable both to moveable and automated equipment. This must be made from stainless steel for ease of cleaning and sanitising. The design of the equipment should also facilitate ease of drainage of product and cleaning and sanitising.

Where equipment is installed, it is important that considerations of access around the equipment is made for cleaning and maintenance. Equipment design should also accommodate the need for identification, which is imperative for adherence to GMP principles during the production process. For processes that require the use of transfer hoses, a hanging facility should be designed and installed so that these can be hung to be kept dry and free from dust and contamination when not in use.

Facility design should also include the installation of an effective water treatment system. A defined and suitable location is required, depending on the size and complexity of the purification system. The space required must be discussed with the supplier and installer, so that it can be included in the design plan. The design should also include a storage tank, which is continuously recirculating water, and an efficient supply system to designated processing rooms in the production area. The location of this system should be in close proximity to the production area.

Aspects of quality control

A key part of any production process is quality control. The facility design should allow for a separate location for a quality control laboratory. This laboratory should be designed adequately to handle the testing and analysis required for the types of product being manufactured. The design should also ensure personnel safety. Furthermore, the location of the laboratory and personnel access to the production facility is an important consideration to prevent contamination. As such, a designated washing/gowning facility should be placed prior to the entry of the production facility. Similarly, the location of washing, changing and toilet facilities for production staff must be designed in a manner to accommodate flow that will prevent contamination from entering the production area, which is considered a high-risk area.

Production and laboratory waste should be stored and disposed of in a responsible manner and a designated storage area is required for this with controlled access.

SOPs and quality management

Once the design covers all aspects of the processes involved in the manufacturing of the product/s, the management of the facility will involve the institution of standard operating procedures and the training and access control of personnel to various areas within the facility.

A quality management system can also be adopted to further enhance the management of the various production and testing processes and to assist in producing quality and safe products for consumer use.

Within the self-regulated framework, CTFA continues to promote the need for cosmetics manufacturing facilities to follow the principles of the GMP standard SANS 22716:2011 by providing access to the standard to its members via the CTFA's website. The association also offers in-depth training on the various principles so that industry members are successfully enabled to implement the programme within their individual facilities. For more information on GMP and related training from the CTFA, please send an email to info@ctfa.co.za. •

The article was written by Dershana Jackison, Head: Policy & Regulatory Affairs, and published in the Pharmaceutical & Cosmetic Review (P&CR) Magazine.

BIOPROSPECTING, ACCESS AND BENEFIT SHARING (BABS)

South Africa is actively engaged in bioprospecting activities which involves the exploration of biodiversity for commercial valuable genetic resources and biochemicals. This is due to the country's extraordinary rich and unique biodiversity and a well-developed research and institutional capacity, which provides an extremely favourable environment for bioprospecting, as well as other approaches based on trade and using the indigenous genetic and biological resources for commercial gain.

To protect communities, resources and biodiversity, a permit must be obtained for Bioprospecting, Access and Benefit Sharing (BABS). This will allow trade and access to these resources. These BABS permits are issued by the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environment (DFFE).

The DFFE launched an online platform, the BABS Electronic Permitting System on 1 April 2022. This will undoubtedly make the application process more user friendly.

This platform applies uniformly to any person/company who produces, distributes, imports, and sells cosmetic products containing natural or organic ingredients in South Africa.

CTFA COSMETIC COMPENDIUM 2022

The regulatory environment in South Africa is still a self-regulated one. Since the publishing of the draft regulations by the NDoH on the 22nd of December 2017: Government notice R.1469 Regulations relating to Advertising, Labelling and Composition of Cosmetics (redraft), the industry is still awaiting promulgation.

In the absence of promulgation, the CTFA continues to guide the industry based on standards, industry best practice and guidelines. The CTFA Cosmetic Compendium remains the cosmetic industry's reference and is an up-to-date guideline document available to the industry. CTFA updates the Cosmetic Compendium on an annual basis, the most recent update was completed in January 2022 which can be accessed on CTFA's website www.ctfa.co.za

The CTFA Cosmetic Compendium Annex updates include updates of EC regulations 1223/2009 until 30 December 2021. New entries and amendments are indicated with a double asterisk "**" and a footnote indicates the transition and compliance period for these updates. The Cosmetic Regulatory Review work group agree on a reasonable transition period for these updated entries to allow the industry time to achieve compliance. This proactive notification by the CTFA allows the industry to prepare for upcoming changes. Industry members can thus adjust their supply chain procedures to comply within the stipulated transition period.

REGULATORY ALERTS - SUMMARY

Date of Alert	Regulatory Alert	Proposed date of Adoption/ Date for comments	Impact for South African Industry
Date: 14 December 2021 Notifying country: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	This Draft East African Standard prescribes the requirements, sampling and test methods for **synthetic detergent-based hair shampoo.** This standard does not cover animal shampoo, soap-based hair shampoo and shampoo with medicinal/therapeutic claims.	**Proposed date of adoption:** To be determined	All South African companies planning to export to **East Africa** will be affected. 1. **Cost implications** for local companies to adopt these standards. 2. This is a horizontal standard and could be a **possible trade barrier.**
Date: 15 December 2021 Notifying country: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	This Draft East African Standard specifies requirements, sampling and test methods for creams, lotions and gels for skincare. This standard does not apply to skincare products, for which therapeutic claims are made. This standard does not apply to anti-aging, anti-wrinkle, sun protection products, aromatherapy substances and Alpha Hydroxy Acids (AHA).	Proposed date of adoption: To be determined	All South African companies planning to export to East Africa will be affected. 1. Cost implications for local companies to adopt these prescribed standards. 2. This is a horizontal standard and could be a possible trade barrier.

Date: 15 December 2021 Notifying country: Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda	This Draft East African Standard specifies the requirements, sampling and test methods for baby powders. This standard does not apply to medicated powders for which medicinal claims are made.	Proposed date of adoption: To be determined	All South African companies planning to export to East Africa will be affected. 1. Cost implications for local companies to adopt these prescribed standards. 2. This horizontal standard could be a possible trade barrier
Date: 6 January 2022 Notifying country: European Union	This draft Commission Decision aims at updating the glossary of common ingredient names for use in cosmetic products, to ensure uniform labelling and facilitate identification of cosmetic ingredients.	Proposed date of adoption: 2nd quarter 2022	This draft Commission Decision applies to all South African companies, exporting to the European Union. Future adoption for local guidelines.
Communique distributed by CAIA: 20 January 2022 (regarding GHS implementation) Date commenced: 29 March 2021 Notifying country: United Nations	The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals, (GHS) is a system of hazard communication for chemical hazards that can be adopted by countries around the world. Manufacturers and Importers of hazardous chemicals are expected to implement the GHS, by ensuring hazardous chemicals are classified and labelled according to revision eight of the United Nations (UN) "Purple Book". The Department of Employment and Labour issued the regulation in the schedule of the Occupational Health and Safety Act 85 of 1993, and the amendment of the Hazardous chemical's substances regulation on 3 March 2021. It is now known as the Hazardous Chemicals Agents Regulation (attached) which commenced on 29 March 2021.	Date of implementation: 22 September 2022	All South African manufacturers and importers of raw materials are expected to implement the GHS, by ensuring hazardous chemicals are classified and labelled.
Date: 11 February 2022 Notifying country: European Union	The draft measure is required to enact the prohibition to use in cosmetic products certain nanomaterials for which the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) identified a basis of concern. Annex II to the Cosmetics Regulation (list of substances prohibited in cosmetic products) should, therefore, be amended to uniformly implement within the internal market the prohibition to use the nanomaterials for which a basis of concern has been identified. The adoption of this draft Regulation is needed to ensure a high level of protection of human health for cosmetic products in the EU.	Proposed date of adoption: 3rd quarter 2022	All South African companies planning to export products containing Nanomaterials to the European Union. Future adoption for local guidelines. 1. Cost implication for local companies, as products might have to be reformulated and re-tested to ensure compliance and safety. Objective: Protection of human health or safety

CTFA MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2022

Thank you to all members who have returned their 2022 Membership Renewal Forms. Members who paid before the 31 March 2022, will be receiving the early bird discount. We ask all members who have not returned their renewal forms, to please do so by no later than 29 April 2022.

The updated membership forms are an absolute must to ensure that your details are kept up to date on our database, which in turn ensures that you receive all CTFA notifications and are kept updated on changes in the legislative environment.

The annual Renewal Membership Application forms assist the CTFA in keeping compliant with our Constitution and ensure good governance.

Your details are kept confidential and not shared with any third party, according to the POPI Act.

CTFA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING (AGM)

CTFA held their Annual General Meeting (AGM) virtually on the 7th April 2022. The re-election of all Executive Council members were duly ratified. Mr Gilles Antoine was re-elected as Chairperson and Mr Priyan Pillay as Vice-Chairperson. Watermans Auditors were reappointed as CTFA auditors for the next financial year.

Guest speaker Mr Donald Mackay – Director at Xikhovha Advisory (Pty) Ltd, addressed the attendees on "Russia's invasion of Ukraine. How this conflict impacts South Africa's global trade patterns"

Mr Nizam Kalla, Managing Director of AMKA Products, addressed the issue of Localisation, which has become a very important concern within the South African context, following President Ramaphosa's discussion on the Economic Recovery Plan. Increasing local manufacturing, speed to market, servicing consumers and increasing competitiveness are benefits identified that are being procured in the South African localisation context.

The AGM was well attended. The CTFA would like to thank each and everyone who attended the meeting, ensuring good governance and transparency is maintained for the benefit of members and the industry.

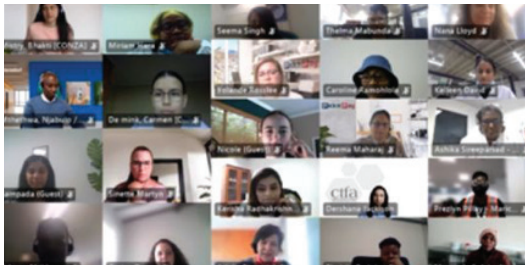
The digital copy of the annual report for the 2021 financial year, can be accessed on the CTFA website, www.ctfa.co.za

CTFA TRAINING/ EVENTS

MAXIMIZING CTFA MEMBERSHIP

On the 23 February 2022, CTFA held the "Maximizing CTFA Membership" update.

This intervention served as an opportunity for CTFA members to understand how to maximize their CTFA Membership. The CTFA Team focused on compliance and best practices, explored some of the overarching industry trends that need to be observed and how regulations are affecting the market now and in the future.



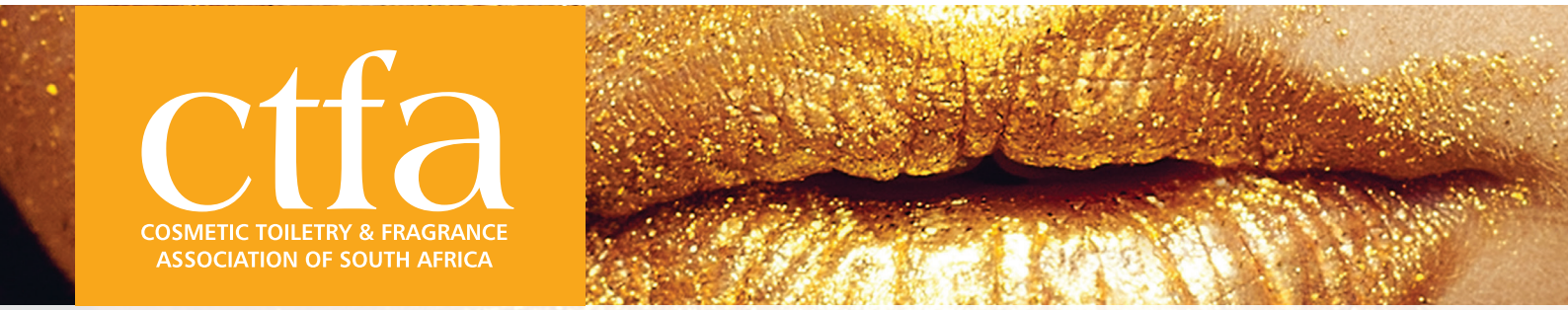
REGULATIONS, GUIDELINES AND BEST PRACTICE IN THE COSMETIC INDUSTRY

On the 17 March 2022, CTFA held a virtual training session on: Regulations, Guidelines and Best Practice in the Cosmetic Industry. Topics included "The South African Regulatory Environment", "South African National Standards", "National Department of Health draft Regulations" and "New Product trends".

AD VALOREM DUTY STRUCTURE FOR COSMETICS DISCUSSION

On the 30 March 2022, CTFA hosted the "Ad Valorem Duty for Cosmetics Workshop", for members to briefly table the nature of their present dispute situation with SARS to enable the CTFA to tone any approach to government appropriately. Rod Lichkus - Lichkus & Associates and Alison van den Berg - litigation attorney, were the workshop facilitators.

Please contact info@ctfa.co.za for more information on upcoming events.



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COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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