ctfa
COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

news

MARCH 2023

IN THIS ISSUE:

FROM THE ED'S DESK

Dear CTFA Members

Welcome to the March issue of CTFA News, where we have a detailed look at some current international legislation discussions that will affect the personal care and cosmetics industry in South Africa in due course. Microplastics, allergens and homosalate compounds are topical discussions that should form part of current strategic discussions in businesses.

After many years the Food and Drug Association (FDA) has successfully garnered additional authority to regulate cosmetics in the United States, through the Modernisation of Cosmetics Regulations Act (MoCRA). If you export to the USA, familiarise yourself with the detail provided.

Do take note of the ongoing CTFA Cosmetic Compendium Annex updates and deadlines for implementation, which you will also find on the CTFA website.

CTFA carried out syndicated research on gaining a better understanding of the demographic profile, needs and influencing factors that affect the product purchasing of the South African consumer. If you need more detail on this research, do not hesitate to contact us.

We are very happy to welcome Nadia Rashid to the CTFA Team and wish her well in her new role as Regulatory Affairs Manager.

Thank you to all members for the ongoing support.

Adelia Pimentel
Executive Director

ONGOING LEGISLATION – CORNERSTONE TO SUCCESS

Legislation is one of the most important instruments of government in organising society and protecting citizens. It determines amongst others the rights and responsibilities of individuals and authorities to whom the legislation applies.

Legislation and regulation are two separate concepts. Legislation is synonymous with statutory law; the laws that have been enacted by the legislature as well as those still in the process of being enacted.

Regulations, by comparison, are the ongoing processes of monitoring and enforcing the law: thus not just HOW the legislation is being enforced, but also the very act of enforcement.

Below are some international legislation discussion topics that will affect the cosmetics and personal care industry in South Africa and are vital to the strategic success of businesses.

MICROPLASTICS

In September 2022, via a WTO (World Trade Organization) regulatory notification, the EU notified members of the plans to ban microplastics, where these microplastics are intentionally added to products at a concentration above 0.01% by weight. These banned substances include particles with dimensions below 5mm that are formed or coated by synthetic solid organic polymers, which are insoluble and non-biodegradable. Biodegradable, water soluble, inorganic and natural polymers are excluded from the scope of this restriction. The proposed date of adoption in the EU is Q4, 2022. The proposed date of entry in force is between 4 and 12 years, depending on the product concerned.

What are microplastics and microbeads? Microbeads are tiny plastic particles that are intentionally added to personal care products. They are commonly used for an exfoliating action in personal care products like body washes and toothpaste. These microbeads are generally made of Polyethylene (PE) and Polymethyl Acrylate (PMMA), and they are also considered microplastics. The term "Microplastic", is not consistently defined, though is typically considered, but not limited to, refer to small solid particles made of a synthetic polymer. They are associated with long-term persistence in the environment if released as they are very resistant to biodegradation. In cosmetics, microplastics refer to all kinds of polymer particles intentionally added to personal care and cosmetic products.

It is very important to remember that microplastics are not just microbeads!

Why are there reasons for concern? In some cases, plastic can constitute 90% of the ingredients added to a cosmetic product. Once used, these microplastics, hardly visible to the naked eye, flow straight into the wastewater system. Wastewater treatment plants are not capable of filtering them out completely, this is how microplastics from cosmetics contribute to the "plastic soup" in our oceans. The microplastics removed from the wastewater treatment plants are trapped in the sludge, which is applied to agricultural soil as fertiliser. Consequently, the soil is also contaminated with microplastics.

Even if the industry and various companies are completely on board with removal of these microplastics from formulations, and willing to reformulate, and do whatever it takes to ensure that these substances are removed, are there alternative raw materials available that will have the same efficacy in the formulation and not affect the performance of the final product? Will these alternative raw materials be available to all the companies in the industry, from multinationals to SMEs, at the same price? How will these alternative materials affect the cost of the final formulations? This will be a mammoth task for companies globally to comply with these regulations, this most probably will affect most of the SKU's in any company.

References:

1. Plastic, the hidden beauty ingredient
2. http://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2022/TBT/EEC/22_5958_00_e.pdf
3. http://members.wto.org/crnattachments/2022/TBT/EEC/22_5958_01_e.pdf

ADDITIONAL ALLERGENS

Fragrance substances are naturally or synthetically derived organic compounds with a characteristic, usually pleasant smell. They are ubiquitously found in perfumes and other perfumed cosmetic products, but also in detergents, fabric softeners and other household products where fragrances may be used to provide the consumer with a fresh smell or to mask unpleasant odours from raw materials. Fragrance substances are also used in aromatherapy and are sometimes present in herbal products. A fragrance formula ('perfume') may contain up to several hundred or more different ingredients. Special fragrance databases list more than 2,587 fragrance ingredients used for perfuming.

Contact allergy to fragrance ingredients occurs when a susceptible individual has been exposed on the skin to the fragrance allergen, for example through their presence in a cosmetic product. It is a life-long, specifically altered reactivity of the immune system involving recognition of the fragrance allergen(s) by immune cells. Once a contact allergy has been developed, cells capable of recognising and reacting towards the allergen will always be present in the immune system. As a consequence, symptoms of allergic contact dermatitis characterised by erythema ('redness'), swelling and vesicles occur upon re-exposure to the fragrance allergen in question. If exposure continues over a longer period of time, it may develop into a chronic condition with scaling and painful fissures of the skin. Allergic contact dermatitis to fragrance ingredients is most often caused by exposure to cosmetics and predominantly involves the face, armpits or hands. The disease can be severe and generalised, with a significant impairment of quality of life and potential consequences for fitness for work. Apart from allergic contact dermatitis, fragrances in perfumes and cosmetic products can also provoke irritant contact dermatitis, immediate contact reactions (contact urticaria), pigmented contact dermatitis or photosensitivity.

As a result of the public consultation on perfumery materials, there were further requests and information on important and/or frequently used allergens other than those proposed for regulation. This finally led to the 26 allergens that the industry was initially introduced to and regulations were issued to list these allergens as part of the ingredient listing. In a pragmatic administrative decision, the limits of 0.01% and 0.001% were set, for rinse-off and leave-on products respectively.

In a response to the EC for an updated fragrance allergen list, the SCCS adopted an opinion at a plenary meeting. It confirmed that the current allergen entries in Annex III are still relevant, it also identified 56 addition fragrance allergens, which have clearly caused allergies in humans and which have currently no requirement for individual labelling.

In September 2022, there was a WTO (World Trade Organization) regulatory notification, stating that there will be additional allergens added to Annex III, and these will have to be listed as part of the ingredient listing. The proposed date of adoption of this regulation is the first half of 2023, in the EU. Three years after this regulation is effective, products containing these substances and do not comply, will not be allowed to be placed on the European Union market. Five years after this regulation is effective, products containing these substances and do not comply, will not be made available on the European Union market.

Once these dates from the EU are available, South Africa will decide on effective dates to allow us to align as closely to the EU as possible to ensure compliance.

References:

- https://ec.europa.eu/health/scientific_committees/opinions_layman/perfume-allergies/en/l-2/1-introduction.htm#0
- Impact assessment study on fragrance labelling on cosmetic products – Publications of the EU (Europa.eu), p.64
- SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), opinion on fragrance allergens in cosmetic products, 26-27 June 2021.

HOMOSALATE

Homosalate is an organic compound that belongs to a class of chemicals called salicylates. It is one of the most commonly used UV filters. Salicylates prevent direct skin exposure to the sun's harmful rays by absorbing ultraviolet (UV) light. Homosalate specifically absorbs short-wave UVB rays, which are associated with DNA damage and increased risk of skin cancer. Homosalate was allowed to be used at a maximum level of 10% in face and body care products.

Why is it not safe? There have been developments regarding Homosalate and consumer safety, dating back to 2019. There are concerns that, Homosalate have endocrine disrupting properties. Endocrine disruptors are chemicals, both natural and synthetic, which may mimic or interfere with the body's hormones, known as the endocrine system. These chemicals are linked with developmental, reproductive, brain, immune, and other problems. People may be exposed to endocrine disruptors through food and beverages consumed, pesticides applied, and cosmetics used. In essence, contact with these chemicals may occur through diet, air, skin, and water.

Even low doses of endocrine disrupting chemicals may be unsafe. The body's normal endocrine functioning involves very small changes in hormone levels, yet even these small changes can cause significant developmental and biological effects. This observation leads scientists to think that endocrine-disrupting chemical exposures, even at low amounts, can alter the body's sensitive systems and lead to health problems.

In light of these concerns, the SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety) was requested by the EU (European Commission) to carry out a safety assessment. The SCCS concluded in its opinion in June 2021 that Homosalate is not safe when used as a UV filter in cosmetic products at concentrations of up to 10%. Initially, the SCCS found that Homosalate is safe for use in cosmetic applications, only up to a concentration of 0.5% in the final product.

July 2021, industry submitted a re-calculation of the margin of safety, to ensure broad availability of UV-filters and consequently adequate sun protection for consumers. On the basis of the information provided by the industry and considering the concerns related to the endocrine disrupting properties of Homosalate. The SCCS issued scientific advice in December 2021, where it concluded that Homosalate is safe for use up to 7.34% when used in face products – in the form of cream and pump spray. The combined use of Homosalate up to 0.5% in all cosmetics and up to 7.34% in face products are not considered safe by the SCCS since the margin of safety of such combined use is below 100.

It can be concluded that there is a potential risk to human health arising from the use of Homosalate as a UV filter in cosmetic products. Therefore, the use of Homosalate should be restricted to 7.34% in face products (non-spray and pump spray products).

The WTO (World Trade Organization) issued a regulatory alert stating that there will be further restrictions on Homosalate and that Annex VI will be amended. This regulation was adopted in the EU on 11 November 2022, with the following effective dates in the EU – 1 January 2025, the date for placing products on the European market, 1 July 2025 the effective date for making products available on the European market.

South Africa will have to decide on a transition period to implement this change. This will undoubtedly have a huge impact on the redevelopment and cost of sun care formulations. Due to the fact the this is an endocrine disruptor, the cosmetic industry in South Africa needs to remain responsible and compliant in making safe products available to the consumer.

References:

1. https://www.safecosmetics.org/chemicals/homosalate/
2. https://www.niehs.nih.gov/health/topics/agents/endocrine/index.cfm
3. SCCS (Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety), Scientific Advise on the safety of Homosalate (CAS no. 118-56-9, EC No 204-260-8) as a UV Filter in cosmetic products, final version 2 December 2021, SCCS/1638/21, http://ec.europe.eu/health/system/finles/2021-12/sccs_o_260.pdf

MODERNISATION OF COSMETICS REGULATIONS ACT (MoCRA)

Over several decades the Food and Drug Association (FDA) has sought additional authority from Congress to regulate cosmetics in the United States of America. All Bills failed to be enacted, until now. The product of legislative efforts initiated by the FDA, working with the industry and Congress for more than 10 years has resulted in the Modernisation of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA).

President Joe Biden signed into law on the 29 December 2022 the "Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023," which includes MoCRA, and it reflects the most significant expansion of the FDA to regulate cosmetics since 1938.

The Act will require cosmetics to comply with various new requirements but also includes exemptions for qualifying small businesses. The following is an overview of the requirements that have been established.

GOOD MANUFACTURING PRACTICE (GMP)

The FDA is to publish new regulations to establish GMP requirements for facilities that manufacture, or process cosmetic products distributed in the US, in addition, the FDA is granted authority to inspect records for GMP compliance. The definition of "facility" excludes establishments that perform labelling/relabelling, packaging, holding and distribution, which will indicate that such establishments will be able to 'process' cosmetics without complying with GMP regulations. MoCRA includes numerous restrictions on FDA's interpretation and application of GMP which include the standards be consistent with international standards, the regulations must be intended to protect public health and ensure products are not adulterated, the rulemaking must take into account the size and scope of the business and risks to public health posed by cosmetics, provision of flexibility to be "practicable for all sizes and types of facilities" to which the regulations will apply as well as include simplified GMP requirements for smaller businesses (which may include longer compliance times to ensure the regulations do not impose undue economic hardship), consultation with cosmetic manufacturers, consumer organisations and other experts before issuing of regulations. An average gross sales of less than $1 million (inflation adjusted) for the previous 3 year period would classify a business as small and exempt from GMP requirements, except if they are engaged in manufacturing high risk products such as products that regularly come into contact with mucous membrane of eye under customary usage conditions, cosmetics that are injected and intended for internal use and products that are intended to alter the appearance for more than 24 hours under customary usage conditions and removal by the consumer is not part of such conditions.

SAFETY SUBSTANTIATION, RECORD KEEPING AND ADVERSE EVENT REPORTING

A "responsible person" (RP) is defined as the manufacturer, packer, or distributor of a cosmetic product whose name appears on the label, as required by the Fair Packaging and Labelling Act and MoCRA. The RP is responsible for ensuring adequate substantiation of safety of each cosmetic product and maintaining the necessary records to support such substantiation. Failure to have adequate substantiation of safety, beginning one year after enactment, will render the cosmetic adulterated and subject to FDA enforcement action. Any serious adverse event, broadly defined as significant disfigurement, including persistent or significant alteration of appearance, associated with the use of the cosmetic product under customary use must be reported to the FDA within 15 days of receipt by the Responsible Person. The records of these events must be maintained for six years, and three years for SMEs. Authority of the FDA to enforce the adverse event reporting will begin one year after enactment, although, the requirement to include the domestic address or other contact information of the RP (for reporting adverse events) on the cosmetic label does not become effective for 2 years from the date of enactment.

REGISTRATION AND LISTING

Within one year of enactment of MoCRA, any person that owns or operates a facility that engages in manufacturing or processing of a cosmetic product for US distribution must register with FDA and any new facility engaging in cosmetic manufacturing or process must register within 60 days of initiating such manufacture. Registration requirement does not extend to facilities that engage solely in labelling or packaging. MoCRA grants the FDA the authority to suspend registration with notice. The Responsible Person must submit to FDA certain listing information. Listing information must be updated annually and includes information about the Responsible Person, the manufacturing/processing facility and ingredient list.

MANDATORY RECALL AND CEASE DISTRIBUTION AUTHORITY

The FDA must provide the Responsible Person with an opportunity to voluntarily recall and cease distribution of a cosmetic product if it is found that there is a reasonable probability that a cosmetic is adulterated or misbranded, and it will cause a serious adverse health consequence or death. If the RP does not voluntarily recall and cease distribution as and when prescribed by the FDA, then the FDA can order the RP to do so. An informal hearing must be provided within 10 days after which updates, and notifications will need to be given. MoCRA requires that the FDA publishes a press release as well as an image of the recalled cosmetic product on its website.

RECORDS INSPECTION

MoCRA grants FDA records inspection authority for a cosmetic facility in respect to adverse event reports, GMP records and certain other records, although access can only be obtained if the FDA has a reasonable belief that a cosmetic product is likely to be adulterated such that exposure to the product presents a threat of serious adverse health consequences or death.

FRAGRANCES AND FRAGRANCE ALLERGENS

MoCRA adds a new requirement for RP to identify on the label each fragrance allergen that FDA has required by regulation for such a label disclosure. FDA must issue the proposed rule for such fragrance allergens within 18 months of enactment and finalise the rule within 180 days after the comment period ends on the proposed rule.

BOTSWANA REGULATIONS' UPDATE

The purpose of the Botswana Medicines Regulatory Authority (BoMRA) is to regulate medicines, medical devices and cosmetics whilst promoting human health.

In November 2022 BoMRA held a stakeholder engagement, which CTFA attended, to discuss the outcome of their product listing process that importers were tasked with as a means to inform their regulatory reform.

Lobbying efforts and submissions made by the CTFA, and other stakeholders, during the discussion on the direction that BoMRA intended to take with cosmetics, have yielded a positive outcome. BoMRA has decided to follow the EC regulations 1223/2009 as their legislative framework. Included in their cosmetic regulations are the following points:

- Recognition of a Responsible Person
- A clear separation of regulatory oversight for cosmetics from medicines and trained resources for this purpose.
- Implementation of market control.
- Include excerpts from the EU regulatory model that are enforceable locally.
- Include standards that support ingredient annexes based on the annexes of the EC regulations 1223/2009
- Include a requirement for GMP

BoMRA's decision to align Botswana's framework with global best regulatory practices for cosmetics, bodes well for South Africa.

The further confirmation from BoMRA of the implementation of an electronic notification portal for cosmetics is a welcome addition. This would be the first such notification portal in Sub-Saharan Africa, and the opportunity to expand the notification portal for our sector in Africa is not without merit. CTFA will be lobbying with BoMRA on this.

CTFA will attend a further stakeholder meeting which will be held in the first quarter of 2023 to discuss amongst other details, borderline products.

STANDARD UPDATES

The South African Bureau of Standards, updated the following standards. They are available on the CTFA's website for all member companies.

SANS 289:2022 - Labelling requirements for prepackaged products (prepackages) and general requirements for the sale of goods subject to legal metrology control. This standard covers the requirements normally regulated by the legal metrology legislation and the requirements for the labelling of prepackaged products with respect to, the identity of the product, the name and place of business of the manufacturer, packer, distributor, importer or retailer, and the net quantity of the product. It also covers general requirements for the sale of goods and prescribed sizes in which certain products are packaged.

SANS 10393:2022 - Hair care products — General requirements. This standard specifies important labelling requirements for hair care products to ensure the safe use of hair care products.

SANS 18415:2022 - Cosmetics — Microbiology — Detection of specified and non-specified microorganisms. This document gives general guidelines for the detection and identification of specified microorganisms in cosmetic products as well as for the detection and identification of other kinds of aerobic mesophilic non-specified microorganisms in cosmetic products. Microorganisms considered as specified in this document might differ from country to country according to national practices or regulations. Most of them considered as specified microorganisms include one or more of the following species: *Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Escherichia Coli, Staphylococcus Aureus* and *Candida Albicans*.In order to ensure product quality and safety for consumers, it is advisable to perform an appropriate microbiological risk analysis to determine the types of cosmetic products to which this document is applicable. Products considered to present a low microbiological risk (see ISO 29621) include those with low water activity, hydro-alcoholic products, extreme pH values, etc.

CTFA COSMETIC COMPENDIUM: ANNEX UPDATES

The effective dates for the current updated entries (entry numbers preceded by an asterisk) in all annexes of the Compendium have been revised, to align closer to the timelines indicated in EC Regulations 1223/2009. The dates are the following:

ANNEX	EFFECTIVE DATE
Annex III - List of substances cosmetic products must not contain, except subject to restrictions laid down	30 July 2023
Annex IV - List of colouring agents allowed in cosmetics	30 July 2023
Annex V - List of preservatives allowed in cosmetic products	30 July 2023
Annex VI – UV Filters	30 July 2023

Please note, from the date listed, products containing the affected ingredients must comply with the amended requirements.

It is of utmost importance for the cosmetic and personal care industry to keep abreast of developments captured in the CTFA Compendium. This relates specifically to the Annexes as this is the only platform that keeps the relevant annexes updated so we align as close as possible with the EC regulations 1223/2009.

If you have any questions or need to access the compendium on the CTFA website do not hesitate to contact us.

SYNDICATED RESEARCH

Syndicated market research is a business service that provides overall market insights, assisting clients with market strategy and brand positioning. At its core, market research gathers information and analyses external influences on an industry such as economic data, trends, customer behaviour and brand positioning.

Market research is imperative in the development of a sound business strategy. However, many organisations either skip the research process or are unsure of the types of market research that best fit and support their business plans. Businesses contemplating the use of market research in their strategy should consider syndicated research as a starting point.

Syndicated research provides overall market insights, assisting businesses with market strategy and brand positioning. Beyond understanding the size of the population and spend in any market, it provides context on macro-level trends. If a business is looking to better understand their industry, future trends and where their product or services falls in the spectrum, this type of research can also provide actionable insights.

CTFA identified a niche in the market for this type of research in the cosmetic industry. The composition of the CTFA membership is wide and varied, ranging from small and medium enterprises (SMEs) to multinationals, all require adequate research in order to maintain their unique proposition and remain an attractive offer to the consumer in the dynamic environment in which the cosmetic industry operates.

Research, however, is not always financially viable for all organisations, therefore CTFA approached a reputable research agency to carry out syndicated research that could be of assistance to our member organisations.

The rationale entailed gaining a better understanding of South African consumers and their interactions with various product categories.

THE BUSINESS OBJECTIVES INCLUDED:

- Gaining a better understanding of the demographic profile of consumers across the various personal care categories.
- Understanding what consumer needs are, as well as expectations and frustrations with their personal care products.
- Uncovering consumer's path to purchase: when they decide to make purchases, where they shop, what factors influence decisions and how they compare products.

THE RESEARCH OBJECTIVES:

- Determine grooming needs and preferences
- Unpack attitudes and behaviours relating to personal grooming
- Establish frequency of usage of grooming products
- Unpack spend and purchase behaviours
- Unpack preferences on product purchase and usage

A summary of the results:

WHAT DO CONSUMERS LOOK LIKE:

- Educated, in a sense that they research and actively look for products that are tested.
- Just over a quarter stated that they have extremely sensitive skin.
- Facial skin being slightly oilier than body.

WHAT DO THEY LOOK FOR WHEN IT COMES TO PERSONAL CARE PRODUCTS – FUNCTIONAL & EMOTIONAL?

- Consumers search "confidence enhancing products".
- Functional benefits revolve around clinically proven and dermatologically tested products.

HOW IMPORTANT IS PERSONAL CARE TO CONSUMERS?

- Personal care is of paramount importance to consumers – resulting in them investing money and time into their personal care.
- The second highest household budget allocation is to personal care, speaking to its necessity in consumers' lives.

WHICH CATEGORIES DO THEY MOSTLY USE AND WHAT ARE THEIR PERSONAL CARE ROUTINES?

- Product preferences differ (with some buying from different brands and others preferring different products under the same brand).
- Deodorants and dental care products mostly purchased for daily grooming routines.

LESSONS LEARNT:

The reality is that we are diverse in our needs, motivations and behaviours and the category is a complex landscape where the only commonality is dichotomy.
In an ever-changing landscape; products and brands need to be able to deliver and adapt!

Keeping close to consumers and monitoring the unique 'South African environment' is key.

The CTFA presented the full results of this research to members on the 28 February which was well received. The way forward will be dictated by the needs of the industry and members who must advise if this type of syndicated research, revised annually with a relevant focus , is beneficial from a strategic perspective according to each company's objectives and vision.

Do communicate with us and share your views on this as a possible new service for CTFA members by emailing samantha@ctfa.co.za and adelia@ctfa.co.za.

COMPANIES & INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY COMMISSION (CIPC) REGISTRATION

The CTFA has undergone a transformation in its legal status, from a self-regulated organisation, governed by its own constitution, to a fully-fledged corporation which will in future operate under the auspices of the South African Companies Act (Act No. 71 of 2008) and will comply proportionally with the King IV Code.

You will notice that our company letterheads now depict a registration number; 2022/470099/08, as we are registered at the Companies & Intellectual Property Commission (CIPC) as a Non-Profit Company (NPC).

For the past 28 years good governance has always been top-of-mind at the CTFA and with the CIPC registration it continues to be so. Our annual audits remain, the various committees are enhanced and will continue to advise and assist in the growth of a compliant cosmetic and personal care industry.

In accordance with the Companies Act, the CTFA has constituted an Audit & Risk Committee (AURCOM), whose purpose is to have oversight of the financial reporting process, system of internal control, audit process and risk management process.

A Nominations Committee (NOMCOM), has also been established to independently review and monitor the integrity of the Association's non-executive directors, members on Board Committees and potential new member company applications for CTFA membership.

There is also a Strategy, Ethics & Remuneration Committee (SERCOM) whose role is ultimately to guide the Association in terms of its Strategy and Ethics mandate as envisaged by Section 72 of the Companies Act 2008.

These committees are constituted by Directors from the CTFA Board and senior stakeholders, where applicable.

Member participation is an important element at CTFA, for this reason a selection of regulatory experts from the industry make up the Technical Committee (TCCOM) and the various Sub-Committees, where all industry-related matters are discussed, and subsequently shared with the wider membership.

Dialogue and continuous engagement with its members remains of vital importance to the CTFA and this will continue to be administered through various communication channels.

The CTFA would like to thank you for your contribution over the years, which has assisted in establishing a thriving and compliant cosmetic industry in South Africa, and a stable and steadfast industry Association.

CTFA MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL 2023

Thank you to all members who have returned their 2023 Membership Renewal Forms. We ask all members who have not returned their renewal forms, to please do so by no later than 30 March 2023.

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 the Memorandum of Incorporation and ensure good governance. Your details are kept confidential and not shared with any third paty, as all protocols regarding the POPI Act are observed.

Early Bird Discount
An incentive for paying membership fees before the 31 March 2023 is the "early bird discount". All companies who pay before the deadline are entitled to a 1.5% discount on the overall fees. The relevant discount will be transferred to member company bank accounts during April.

CTFA would like to thank you for your ongoing support as a valued member.

WELCOME TO CTFA

CTFA would like to extend a warm welcome to Nadia Rashid as she begins her journey at the Association. Nadia started at the CTFA on the 1 November 2022 as the Regulatory Affairs Manager.

Nadia holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Life and Earth Sciences with a triple major (Biochemistry, Chemistry & Microbiology) as well as a Diploma in Cosmetic Science (Winner of Norman Sanan Award 2010). With a career spanning over 13+ years, she has experience in Research and Development/Innovation, Fragrance, Production, Quality, Training and Regulations, working for both local and International Companies.

Welcome to the team Nadia, we wish you much success at CTFA.

CTFA TEAM
The CTFA Team is on hand for assistance via Telephone, Email, Virtual Meetings or Face to face meetings at the CTFA offices.

We are available between 08:30 and 16:30 Monday to Thursday and until 15:30 on Friday. Please contact the Membership Officer to arrange meetings.

Telephone: 011 795 4272

CTFA TEAM CONTACT DETAILS:

Executive Director:
Adelia Pimentel – adelia@ctfa.co.za

Regulatory Affairs Manager:
Nadia Rashid – nadia@ctfa.co.za

Membership Officer and Office Admin:
Samantha Lotkin – samantha@ctfa.co.za,
or info@ctfa.co.za

Accounts Manager:
Petro Smit – accounts@ctfa.co.za

For any suggestions on how we can better assist you please send an email to info@ctfa.co.za

CONSUMER SURVEY, REGULATORY CHANGES AND POTENTIAL BUSINESS IMPACT – 28 FEBRUARY 2023

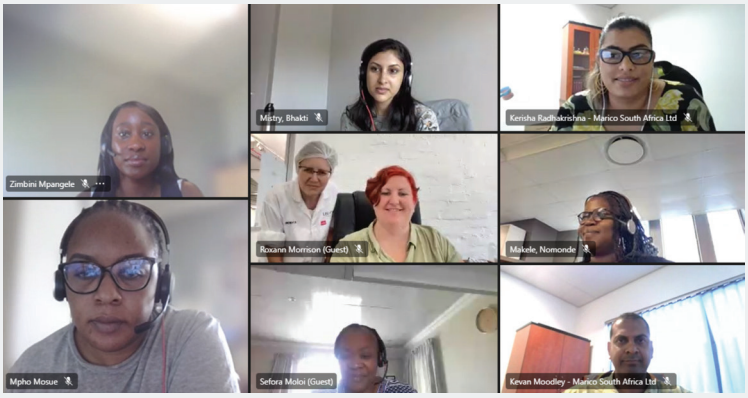
On the 28th of February 2023, CTFA hosted a Consumer Survey, Regulatory Changes and Potential Business Impact event.

CTFA commissioned syndicated research on Customer profiling with the objective of segmenting South African multi-category users in order to profile consumer types, needs, pain points etc. InSites Consulting presented the results of the research to CTFA Members, which provided an understanding of the demographic profile, needs and path-to-purchase of South African Consumers across various personal care categories.

If you missed out on this session, and would like to know more about the syndicated research, please contact samantha@ctfa.co.za or adelia@ctfa.co.za

The CTFA Regulatory team presented the processes that dictate the ongoing regulatory updates and the business implications, if not followed by local industry. This session focussed on: The Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) Opinions, World Trade Organisation (WTO) Regulatory Alerts, Regulatory Changes – Annexes, Actions and Potential Impacts in the short and long term.

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



UPCOMING CTFA TRAINING AND EVENTS

CTFA TRAINING CALENDAR 2023
30 March 2023 – Standards & Best Practice Workshop
11 May 2023 – Product Safety: The Responsible person, Components of a Product Information File.
28 & 29 June 2023 – Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP) Part 1 & 2
27 July 2023 – Compendium Update (TBC)
30 August 2023 – R & D Claims and QC (TBC)
31 August 2023 – Claims & Labelling Requirements & Product Composition (TBC)
12 October 2023 – Sustainability Webinar including Biodiversity/BABS permit. (TBC)
30 November 2023 – The future of Suncare – updates on test methods and trends. (TBC)

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