



news

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FROM THE ED'S DESK

Dear CTFA Members
Welcome!

In the June issue of CTFA News, the CTFA Technical and Regulatory Manager has depicted an interesting view on the relationship between art and science in beauty. Two seemingly opposing fields working together to create the ultimate beauty products.

With parents increasingly concerned about the health and safety of their babies, we focus on the regulatory pathway for baby care products.

Primarily waste is any substance discarded after primary use, however there are many variables to consider, specifically when it comes to legislation. The definition of waste in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act 59 (NEMWA) has been under the spotlight of government and stakeholders for many years and is a continuing saga.

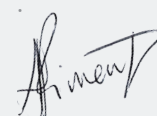
Another area in the waste industry is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) which aims to increase circularity and recyclability of products so that the amount of waste that ends up in landfills is reduced. This is relatively recent

legislation and implementation always comes with certain 'bumps' we will endeavour to keep you updated on updates and also create the platform for queries from companies to be resolved.

Please take note of the outstanding membership renewal forms to avoid any disruption in your membership with CTFA.

Very importantly do not miss the article on supporting Look Good Feel Better (LGFB) with your CTFA membership fee. As both the cosmetic industry and CTFA's official corporate social responsibility, we are always thankful for your support to ensure the ongoing heartfelt work being done by LGFB.

Thank you to all members for the ongoing support.



Adelia Pimentel
Executive Director

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ART AND SCIENCE IN BEAUTY

Continuous innovation in the cosmetic industry is vital for businesses to thrive in a trend driven environment. Research and Development draws inspiration for new product concepts from both market data as well as imagination and translates it into creations that both excite the consumer and are scientifically substantiated to work as claimed. Science is objective and guided by data while art is subjective and deeply influenced by feelings and opinions. How then do these two seemingly opposite fields have any relationship with each other? Is true art at all scientific and is science in any way artistic? Looking through cosmetic tinted lenses, a dive into both worlds is needed to truly answer these questions and to understand what relationship they have in the Beauty Industry.

Artists have dipped into the sound sciences to create masterpieces; the anatomical study of the skeletal structure and muscular arrangement to perhaps draw the perfect suggestive hand gesture, the symmetry and geometry of structures to create large scale murals, application of the laws of physics to massive structures that appear to defy gravity, the understanding of organic and inorganic matter to create works that can stand the test of time, the study of botany to create an ever-blossoming artistic garden, and how about the social science of behavioural analysis and psychology to better embody a character for a theatrical production or movie.



Écorché by Leonardo Da Vinci depicting the muscles of the shoulder and arm, and the bones of the feet. Used as a means of exploring anatomy for enhancing the realism in his paintings. ⁽¹⁾

Art exists in many forms and the precise definition is often argued, but the aspect that one can essentially agree on, is that it is an expression of creative talent. Many notable figures such as Leonardo Da Vinci, Charles Messier, Zaha Hadid and Maria Sibylla Merian have utilised artistic talent to break through scientific understanding and representation, blurring the lines of science and art through magnificent masterpieces that captivate the observer and draw them in. At times considered either being too art inclined to be a scientist, or too scientific to be an artist.

The sciences too have borrowed elements of artistic representation to further scientific disciplines. Artistic representation of the human body in *De Humani Corporis Fabrica* (On the Structure of the Human Body) published in 1543 is considered to be one of the most significant works in the development of medicine and anatomy with many intricately illustrated anatomical structural revelations.



Scales on the wing of a Butterfly shown using an Electron Microscope (x1000) ⁽²⁾

Electron microscopy brings to us a world that is hiding in plain sight. When magnified to such an extent, the most trivial of objects reveal beauty and symmetry that tickles our wildest imaginings and opens up a world of curiosity and understanding to help us answer previously unanswered questions, which could, as we have learned historically, potentially lead to a cascade of discovery. Both young and old marvel at the sight of the sun's rays piercing through glass-like water drops as mother nature presents to us picture perfect rainbows using the concept of light refraction, and apart from captivating man, it piques curiosity, and from there, the road to understanding begins. An elementary school Science teacher or a University Professor of Biology, would drive concept understanding through the use of visual representation and would argue that a lack of this kind of representation, would not be as effective when teaching the next generation. Pictures can speak a thousand words...

Creating a piece of art, requires the use of imagination and visualisation. Visualisation being an important technique employed in the sciences. For instance, a physicist is asked to design an experiment about falling objects to demonstrate the effect of gravity, visualisation would be employed to first imagine the process and then the concept design will follow. In the beauty world, if a cosmetic chemist is asked to design an Autumn colour palette for a new make-up line or perhaps a fruity foam bath for kids, mentally, the picture forms almost immediately.

The beauty industry, which encompasses everything from basic hygiene products to theatrical make-up, is no exception to the combination of art and science.

Cosmetic body art application is argued to be one of the earliest forms of a ritual in human culture ⁽³⁾ and since the dawn of civilisation, humans have used substances to beautify themselves. Ancient Egyptians used kohl (a variable combination of wax, soot and galena, a blue-grey coloured natural mineral form of lead sulphide) and wax mixed with essential oils to enhance their appearance and perfume their bodies. The 16th – 18th century saw the use of dangerous substances containing Lead and Mercury to create skincare products in pursuit of a pale complexion.

The theatrical arts have used make-up to exaggerate features for the enhanced portrayal of emotions of characters on stage as well as to create the look of a specific animal or inanimate object for decades and, in the past, employed the use of toxic agents to achieve the desired effects. The use of make-up in the traditional performing arts cross all cultural boundaries, from China to Europe to Africa, where performers make use of products as an integral part of their performances. Modern day movie productions, despite the rise of CGI, still depend on make-up application to enhance or drastically alter appearances of characters. Point to consider, a person who applies make-up professionally is referred to as a Make-up Artist! So important are good products to the artists in the cinematic world, that an artist could win an Academy Award for Best Makeup and Hairstyling.

A constant theme throughout the ages and present even today, is the following of changing beauty trends. The science of cosmetic formulation, however, has drastically evolved and greatly improved, considering safety, functionality, stability and more recently, sustainability.

From inception to the development and marketing of a new product, artistic flare is brushed across the product life cycle oftentimes making use of pictorial



The Oscar-winning work by artists Vivian Baker, Kazu Hiro and Anne Morgan on Charlize Theron for her role in the movie Bombshell, transforming her into the character Megyn Kelly ⁽⁴⁾

Credit: Annapurna Pictures

depictions of ingredients and end results to arouse emotions in the consumer, creating a sense of wellness and pleasure. After all, if one does not enjoy the use of a product, one will not likely use it again. The average consumer is blissfully unaware of the deep science behind cosmetic chemistry, perhaps taking the process for granted, but that is what makes it so fascinating, so interesting and so enjoyably challenging. It is by deduction then, that the responsibility of the formulating chemist is to ensure the product is safe and performs as intended at its core but is, at the same time, aesthetically pleasing. The average consumer, and the artist, count on this.

We have come a long way from mixing oils into waxes and placing it atop our heads to keep us smelling fresh and are now more educated on the levels

of toxicity of previously widely used substances. It is this compounded knowledge, gained over the years through advances in the various scientific fields such as Biochemistry, Chemistry, Microbiology, Physiology, Dermatology, and related, that allow us to transform a basic transparent wash, to a blue, metallic-kissed, vitamin-bead-suspended, high-foam, sea-scented, skin moisturising shower experience that is both safe and beautiful.

Artistry is present in all aspects of the beauty industry. In orchestrating the perfect scent, the perfumer uses knowledge of scent behaviour, notes, and profiles to create layers that come together to give a final fragrance that embodies (and sings) a particular message that has the power to evoke certain emotional responses with a single sniff. The colour chemist, inspired by everything from deep space to nature's seasons, uses spectroscopy and knowledge of chemical reaction bonding to create colour palettes that bring to life the theme of the time. In designing an eye-catching bath wash for a toddler, beneath the surface, the cosmetic chemist takes into account the mildness or irritation potential of the surfactants for young delicate skin, the fragrance profile and stability under use conditions, any additional actives to moisturise the skin, compatibility of all the raw materials within the formulation and with its intended packaging, fitness for use on hair and body, without hurting the eyes, and all presented in a delightful, almost animated end product.

In answering the opening questions, the exploration of these fields revealed how they relate to each other; thus, it can be said that Art could be scientific, and Science could be artistic, and at times, both being a very necessary part of each other's progress.

Creativity is defined as the use of imagination or original ideas to create something, and intelligence is the ability to acquire and apply knowledge and skills. Just as the brain hemispheres work together, so too do the fields of Art and Science come together in the dynamic domain of beauty, where the saying "creativity is intelligence having fun" is gloriously articulated. In the world of beauty, two sisters, Science and Art, born of creativity and intelligence, work together to create and invent the ultimate product, a beauty product.

Nadia Rashid
CTFA Technical & Regulatory Manager

References

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- 2: <https://pikabu.monster/post/8024340-content>
- 3: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_cosmetics
- 4: <https://edition.cnn.com/style/article/bombshell-makeup-oscar-winner/index.html>
- 5: <https://www.sciencemuseumgroup.org.uk/blog/dangerous-beauty-hazardous-chemicals-and-poisons-in-historic-cosmetics/>

BABY CARE REGULATIONS

In the arena of cosmetic regulations, baby care is often thought of as an entirely separate entity due to the nature of baby's skin and hair, but this is not entirely true locally. Although there are significant differences between babies and adults, the regulatory pathway is the same. The minor divergence lies with the ingredient use. The same ingredient can be used for both adults and children, but limits are established based on safety studies. The classification of what is considered a "child" is grouped by age and this varies from country to country. Usage of ingredients also depend on whether the product is a rinse-off or leave-on type as this affects contact time. In formulating, one would need to consider factors such as contact time, area of use, product format, exposure route, and function as these play a role in how regulations will apply as there exists wording that would be used for certain age groups for the particular product.

Claims fall part of the regulatory picture and for the baby care market, there is no shortage of big claims made. Claims on baby products, however, follow the same rulings as those marketed for adults. In South Africa, we look to the Advertising Regulatory Board's Appendix B Cosmetic Code for guidance.

It is important to follow the regulatory requirements in the region and country one intends to sell baby products in as one would need

to comply with the respective laws.

In the self-regulating environment locally, we use the European Union (EU) as a model and as such the CTFA Cosmetic Compendium is based on the EU cosmetic regulation wherein one would find prohibited ingredients, restricted ingredients, and ingredients for use in sun care, colour cosmetics as well as preservatives. It provides guidance on wordings and warnings, percentage limits and product types so that one can be confident in formulating a safe and compliant product for baby.

On 24 May 2023 CTFA joined in the Society of Cosmetic Chemists South Africa (COSCHEM) Baby Care Seminar. Nadia (CTFA Technical & Regulatory Manager) delivered a presentation entitled "Hey diddle diddle, the baby regulatory riddle" amongst other presenters for the morning. An article on this seminar was published in the July 2023 issue of the P&C Review magazine and thereafter republished on the International Federation of Societies of Cosmetic Chemists (IFSCC) website.

Links to both can be found below.

<https://ifsc.org/news/the-art-of-caring-for-delicate-and-sensitive-skin/>

<https://b2bcentral.co.za/issues/2023/PCR/July/#p=49>

WHAT EXACTLY IS “WASTE”?

While the answer to this question may seem obvious, in the eyes of the National Environmental Management: Waste Act (NEMWA) it is somewhat more complicated.

You may think that waste is something that you do not want but want to throw away. Putting this in legal terms can be challenging, and finding and agreeing with Government on the fine line between waste and material that is not wanted but still has value, has been an ongoing challenge.

This is precisely the debate surrounding the definition of waste in the NEMWA. The definition of “waste” in the Act has been under the spotlight of government and stakeholders for many years. Apart from iterations of the legislation determining what hazardous waste is, and what can be considered other types of waste (general waste, healthcare risk waste, etc.), the main principle that has remained contentious relates to material that is not wanted for own processes, but that can be used for other purposes. Such material may not even be a by-product of a production process. In fact, a “by-product” is often debated itself – is the material actually a “waste”, but because it is sold it is deemed a “by-product” of the main production process? Linked to this question is: if something is considered to be a waste, when does it cease to be a waste and can once again be considered outside of the definition.

These questions are important to industry and to government, but from two different perspectives. Industry is always trying to optimise its processes to become increasingly competitive. Intrinsic value that may remain from production processes should be utilised to its full extent where possible. Government, on the other hand, has a mandate – in the case of the NEMWA – to protect the

environment and this is enshrined in the country’s Constitution. In fact, aspects relating to “waste” are already one of the most heavily regulated environmental considerations in national legislation in South Africa. Government will naturally be risk adverse - not allowing just any “waste” to be used for just any purpose, while industry will not want unreasonable barriers put in its path to optimisation of its resources. For example, generally, when a material is considered a particular waste and a waste management licence is required to utilise/manage the waste, challenges could arise during licensing from an administrative and cost perspective. Sometimes, these challenges do not make it beneficial to manage the waste in the preferred manner. Government therefore also has to balance the goals of sustainable development and increasing circularisation of the economy, through the facilitation of beneficiation of what may be considered “waste”.

The above challenges can be seen in the more than the decade long debates, articles and positions, of industry, government and academia, on the topic of what is “waste” and what can and cannot happen with this material and under which circumstances.

In 2022, the NEMWA was amended through the National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act and proclaimed into force by the President on 21 June 2023. A number of amendments had been proposed to the definition of “waste” and new related definitions proposed. It was some of the private sector’s view that the definition was going to be far too broad. Some interpretations even resulted in “conventional” products being included in the definition of “waste”. Although this may not have been the intention of the Department and Parliament when the wording was ultimately approved,

it shows the importance of rigorous stakeholder consultation and appropriate legal drafting to minimise unintended consequences of legislation. A further reason that the broad definition of “waste” was criticised was that it resulted in cost and time barriers to be able to make use of the waste, as the Waste Exclusion Regulations would need to be implemented and complied with prior to the waste being beneficiated. Compliance with the Regulations means that any “waste” that is targeted for further use would need to undergo a risk assessment and management plan, and an application process through the national Department – a costly and time-consuming process.

Ultimately, members of the private sector took the definition to the Constitutional Court who found that the definition of “waste” in the amended Act was unconstitutional, so the policy and legislation prior to June 2022 remains in effect. The Court ordered that the National Assembly Portfolio Committee engage and determine the way forward based on appropriate consultation with stakeholders.

CTFA will keep members informed of developments with respect to the definition of “waste” and will request members’ views and contributions in due course. In the interim, please consider what may and may not be a waste in your company’s operations and the current legal standing thereof.

Please feel free to request further information from the Association.

References and further reading:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act
- Waste Exclusion Regulations
- [Constitutional Court Judgment¹](#)

EXTENDED PRODUCER RESPONSIBILITY

Commonly known as “EPR”, Extended Producer Responsibility is a very important principle that is intended to drive the way that “producers” of “identified products” that become waste, design and develop their products. The overall aim is to increase circularity and recyclability of products so that the amount of waste that ends up in landfills for solid waste management is reduced.

The EPR philosophy has been around for more than ten years in South Africa during which time there were industry-government consultations and debates. Even stakeholders within their constituencies were not always aligned on the way forward for the policy in South Africa. Ultimately, EPR is currently being implemented in six sectors, the most important of which to the cosmetics and personal care industry is the packaging sector.

Sector-specific Notices (in this case the “Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme for Paper, Packaging and Some Single Use Products” Notice) must be read in conjunction with the National Environmental Management: Waste Act and the overarching EPR Regulations that govern them. For the packaging sector, a number of requirements in addition to those of the Regulations have been put in place that include targets such as increasing the inclusion of recycled content in packaging as well as increasing reuse, collection, and recycling.

The above targets, along with registration and reporting requirements and the establishment of administration and waste management bodies such as Producer Responsibility Organisations (PROs) are driving how packaging waste is managed. Increased responsibility is being placed on the

producer of the packaging, as it is ultimately deemed their responsibility to ensure that the waste is appropriately managed and does not become a burden to landfills or the environment. At the same time, principles are being put in place along with the above drivers, to ensure that packaging is increasingly designed for reuse and recyclability.

The costs of these changes are being placed on the producer through levies payable to the PROs, for example, due to their responsibility as outlined above. However, inevitably, the costs are levied along the value chain and may be passed on to the consumer.

The point at which companies need to register and report their activities with the Department and a PRO depend on if they are considered "producers" of "identified product". CTFA has confirmed with the DFFE that for example, a filler of packaging does not need to register and report as the filler is not the "producer" of the "identified product". This is however debated in the marketplace and CTFA encourages members to make contact for discussion should they have any queries. The logic is that the filler has purchased empty packaging locally – so it is the producer of the packaging that will need to register, report and pay the levy. The producer would then be a part of the EPR scheme and would likely pass the costs down to the filler. This makes the filler part of the scheme indirectly as financial responsibility has been taken. It would be prudent for the filling company to have a contractual agreement in place with the

supplier of the packaging to ensure that the supplier is in fact a part of an EPR scheme.

Now, to complicate things a little, a "producer" is not only considered someone who produces packaging locally. If a company imports any packaging or anything already in packaging where the packaging is an "identified product", whether just a filler or not, the company is deemed the "producer" and will need to comply with the legislation directly. This is a very important distinction along with that of "brand owner". In CTFA's view, the concept of "brand owner" also applies to the "producer" of the "identified product".

Please look out for amendments to the EPR Regulation's and sector-specific Notices as changes were expected to be finalised in 2023 following a public consultation process that was undertaken. CTFA will be inviting members to a discussion with the DFFE and selected PROs in due course, for more information to be shared and to provide the opportunity for queries to be resolved.

References and further reading:

- National Environmental Management: Waste Act
- Extended Producer Responsibility Regulations
- Extended Producer Responsibility Scheme for Paper, Packaging and Some Single Use Products

ARE YOUR COMPANY'S PRODUCTS ELIGIBLE FOR DUTY-FREE ACCESS INTO THE U.S.A. MARKET?

The African Growth and Opportunity Act

In the year 2000, then President Bill Clinton of the United States of America (U.S.A.) signed the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA) into the country's law. The key purpose of the Act is to facilitate imports from sub-Saharan African countries that are included, on a zero-import duty (tariff) basis. This, in effect, makes exports to the U.S.A. more competitive in that market. Currently, 43 countries are included in the list of those that are eligible for preferential zero-tariff access into the U.S.A market under the AGOA.

The preferential tariff Act will expire in 2025 after a number of extensions have been implemented. Discussions have been taking place between the U.S.A. and partner countries in Africa, including South Africa, where the further extension of the Act has been advocated for, for another 20 years up to 2045.

CTFA attended a parliamentary session where the Minister of the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition reported that at the time that members of the U.S.A. Congress (both democrats and republicans) were supportive of the continuation of AGOA through its extension. Furthermore, he stressed the importance of AGOA in fostering the strengthening of regional value chains and the need to improve AGOA utilisation rates to spread and deepen its impact in the South African economy. At the time of writing, it is not clear if the Act will be extended beyond 2025.

To be able to be considered for preferential market access under the Act, a number of conditions must be met that include:

- eligibility (see below);
- exports must be directly to the U.S.A or via another country

with conditions;

- Rules of Origin must be met that include a 35% local content requirement and other conditions; and
- administrative requirements to be complied with by the importer.

Only two percent of South African exports fall under AGOA. Although 43 eight-digit tariff lines of Chapter 33 of the Tariff Book: "Essential Oils and Resinoids, Perfumery; Cosmetic or Toilet Preparation" are listed by the United States International Trade Commission, only 17 already have AGOA preferences. At the moment, more than 6000 tariff lines are included in the AGOA, meaning that the cosmetic and personal care industry accounts for only about 0.3% of those products given preferential access into the U.S.A. market. CTFA has engaged with the Department of Trade, Industry and Competition on the potential for more products of the cosmetic and personal care industry to become a part of the Act. With further investigations, discussions with members and the **dtic**, CTFA hopes to expand preferential access to the U.S.A market and in so doing contribute to increased exports, growth of the sector and narrowing the country's trade deficit.

It would be beneficial for South Africa to develop its National AGOA Utilization Strategy to make the most of the potential provided by the U.S.A., and advocacy initiatives should focus on appealing to the government of South Africa to request that the scope of products that are eligible for zero tariffs under the Act be expanded either in this round of negotiations, or in one to follow should the Act be extended.

Importantly, AGOA is not the only mechanism available to enter

the U.S.A. market with zero import tariff being applied. Over 4000 additional tariff lines are not subject to any import tariffs.

Should your company already be exporting to the U.S.A, want to in the future, or need more information, please make contact with CTFA for further discussion.

References and further reading

- www.agoa.info
- [The Business Report¹](#)

CTFA MEMBER BENEFITS

Why is Membership Important?

The personal care business is a dynamic, innovative, and competitive field, operating within a rapidly evolving regulatory environment. Consequently, it is crucial for manufacturers, brand owners, retailers, and raw material suppliers to stay informed about the latest changes and developments. Membership offers the opportunity to participate in the decision-making and advocacy processes.

Benefits of CTFA Membership:

- **Policy & Regulatory Updates:** Stay informed of international regulatory and Policy Developments and cosmetic regulatory controls through CTFA's monitoring services: WTO Alerts on Wednesday's and Policy and Regulatory Notifications on Thursday's.
- **Technical Expertise:** Receive expert advice on ingredients, labelling, packaging, and product claims.
- **Standards Information:** Access information on standards set by working groups and committees, comprising industry experts and the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS).
- **Government Liaison:** Benefit from CTFA's interactions with:
 - The National Department of Health (NDoH) and The National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS) on product and packaging regulations.
 - The Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) on bioprospecting, chemicals management, waste management, and other industry initiatives.
 - The Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), and The Cosmetic Export Council of South Africa (CECOSA) for regulatory compliance with exports, imports, and international market expansion.
 - The South African Revenue Services and Customs and Excise on Ad Valorem Excise Duty.
 - **Advertising Standards:** Collaborate with the Advertising Regulatory Board (ARB) to preserve self-regulation in advertising.
- **Advocacy:** Maintain relationships and make representations to South African and international governments, legislative bodies, Chambers of Commerce, and Trade Associations on

industry-related matters. Share your views during CTFA's consideration of policy, regulatory, and technical matters. Have your say regarding industry's development and regulation and contribute to unlocking the barriers that are experienced on a day-to-day basis.

- **International Representation:** CTFA is a member of Cosmetics Europe, the Personal Care Association, and participates in the ISO Cosmetics Committee.
- **SME Support:** Guidance and assistance with regulatory compliance for SMEs.
- **Events and Training:** Invitations to seminars, workshops, information days, breakfasts, lectures, and talks.
- **Access to Standards:** Gain access to various SABS Standards through CTFA membership.
- **CTFA Compendium:** Stay updated and compliant with access to the CTFA Compendium, including its Annexes, which get updated twice a year.
- **Annex Updates:** Regular reminders on any annex updates that affects the Cosmetic Industry.
- **Artwork Reviews:** Reviews on labelling to ensure compliance with packaging regulations.
- **Certificates of Free Sale (COFS) :** assistance with providing a COFS for export to various countries.
- **Apostilling and Authentication :** Liaising with DIRCO and Postex to get your GMP Certificate and COFS Apostilled or Authenticated.

Please feel free to suggest additional benefits that can assist your business and industry, for CTFA to consider as value-adds.



CTFA OUTSTANDING MEMBERSHIP RENEWALS

As we approach the end of June, we would like to extend a reminder regarding outstanding membership renewals. Maintaining your active membership with the CTFA ensures that you continue to benefit from our wide range of services, resources, and industry insights.

Deadline for Renewal:

To avoid any disruption to your membership benefits, please ensure that your renewal form is complete and returned by no later than 15 July 2024. Unfortunately, any fees that remain unpaid after this date will result in the company being cancelled and removed from the CTFA database. This action is necessary to maintain the integrity and accuracy of our member database and ensure that our resources are allocated effectively.

Need Assistance?

If you have any questions or need assistance with the renewal

process, please do not hesitate to reach out to our Membership Officer at samantha@ctfa.co.za or 011 795 4272.

We are here to help and ensure that your membership remains active without any interruption.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. We look forward to continuing to support your company and the industry as a whole.

Reminder:

- **Renew by 15 July 2024 to maintain your membership benefits.**
- **Contact us for any assistance with the renewal process.**

Don't miss out on the invaluable benefits that come with being a CTFA member. Renew today!

CTFA TRAINING AND EVENTS TO DATE

CTFA holds various engagements over the course of the year to assist members with updates, trends, best practise and pro-active information to assist companies in their compliance journey. Here are some of the interventions held.



Allergens Update

30 January 2024

CTFA kicked off the year with a comprehensive Allergens Update webinar, where we delved into the myriad of upcoming changes to fragrance ingredients in Annex III. Our expert discussed the latest developments and ensured our industry is well-prepared for the evolving landscape. Stay informed, stay ahead.

How industry can flourish despite the energy crisis

15 February 2024

Innovative approaches were explored on how industries can thrive even in the face of an energy crisis. The discussion was informative and rich with insights. These webinars are just the beginning of our commitment to providing valuable knowledge and fostering collaboration within our industry. A big thank you to our expert speaker and engaged participants who make these events so impactful.



MoCRA

20 February 2024

CTFA hosted a webinar on MoCRA, covering the timeline, registration, and listing. Over several decades, the Food and Drug Association (FDA) had sought additional authority from Congress to regulate cosmetics in the United States of America. All bills had 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 resulted in the Modernisation of Cosmetics Regulation Act of 2022 (MoCRA).



CTFA Member Breakfast
1 March 2024

The CTFA held a fantastic morning at the Radisson Blu hotel where member companies enjoyed a networking breakfast. The objective was to thank members for their support over the years, review regulatory milestones in the past financial year and share some trends affecting the industry in 2024.

Technical Committee and Sub Committee members were also thanked for their selfless dedication to the industry through the CTFA committees.

Claims and Substantiation Workshop
11 April 2024

CTFA hosted a Claims and Substantiation Workshop on Microsoft Teams. The event aimed to explore the detailed facets of claims and substantiation within the cosmetics' industry. In an era defined by heightened consumer scrutiny and evolving regulatory landscapes, claims and substantiation stand as pillars of product credibility and consumer trust. The workshop served as a forum to dissect these critical elements and equip attendees with actionable strategies for crafting and substantiating claims effectively.



CTFA Annual General Meeting
18 April 2024

At the CTFA AGM the re-election of the Board of Directors was unanimously endorsed. Mr. Warren Van Niekerk retained his position as Chairperson, while Mr. Nizam Kalla was reaffirmed as Vice-Chairperson. All protocols were observed.

A notable highlight of the event was the keynote address delivered by Mr. Francois Fouche, a distinguished research fellow at GIBS' Centre for African Management and Markets. His presentation, entitled "The economy, industry's future, masterplans, localisation, Africa & our elections," provided valuable insights for all attendees.

The AGM was well attended by member companies.



Labelling Requirements Training
23 May 2024

CTFA held an insightful virtual training session on Labelling Requirements on Thursday, 23 May. This session focused on the current South African regulatory framework that governs labelling content, ensuring cosmetic and personal care products meet all necessary standards and guidelines.

Key Highlights:
Understanding the Regulatory Framework: The training session began with an overview of the existing regulatory landscape with regards to labelling requirements, which provides a foundation of the critical guidelines that shape how products need to be labelled. Staying informed about these regulations and standards is essential for maintaining compliance and avoiding potential pitfalls.

CTFA member breakfast observes industry milestones

To celebrate the regulatory milestones of the South African cosmetics industry, CTFA hosted a member breakfast at the Radisson Blu hotel on 1 March.

The objective of the Cosmetic, Toiletry & Fragrance Association of South Africa (CTFA) event was to thank members for their support over the years, review regulatory milestones in the past financial year and explore certain trends affecting the industry in 2024.

The relaxed and informative morning gave member companies the opportunity to network and learn more about the impact of AI on the cosmetics industry from special guest presenter, Callan Abrahams of Data Led Insights.

MEMBER SUPPORT IS KEY

CTFA is fortunate to have the support of dedicated individuals from various member companies. These individuals are not only experts in their field, but also willing to give of their time voluntarily by taking part in various CTFA committees.

The committees include the overarching Technical Committee (TCCOM), where all policy, regulatory and technical industry related topics are discussed and various sub-committees,

where further in-depth discussions are held when required.

CTFA's sub committees include:

- cosmetic regulations;
- advertising;
- sun care;
- hair care;
- and microbiome.

The various experts were acknowledged at the member breakfast for their contribution and loyalty to the industry.

SHAPING THE INDUSTRY'S FUTURE

CTFA's social responsibility arm, Look Good Feel Better (LGFB) shared insight into its ethos and commitment to making a difference in the lives of cancer patients.

"CTFA is fortunate to have the support of dedicated individuals from various member companies"

LGFB runs a programme throughout South Africa helping cancer patients undergoing active treatment, in a practical and positive way. The programme includes makeup and skincare workshops using beauty products sponsored by LGFB members with tutorials provided by LGFB volunteers. These workshops are

a fantastic icebreaker for cancer patients, and they provide a fun activity for the attendees to enjoy. In a recent LGFB newsletter, national programme director Yvette Powell said "What is most significant is the connections that are made during these sessions and the emotional support provided to women and men who attend. These workshops are so much more than just a patient self-care event".

In closing, Adelia Pimentel, CTFA's Executive Director expressed a heartfelt thank you to the Association's incredible members for making the breakfast a great success.

"Together, we're shaping the future of the cosmetics industry," Adelia said. ■

PROMOTING A FLOURISHING INDUSTRY

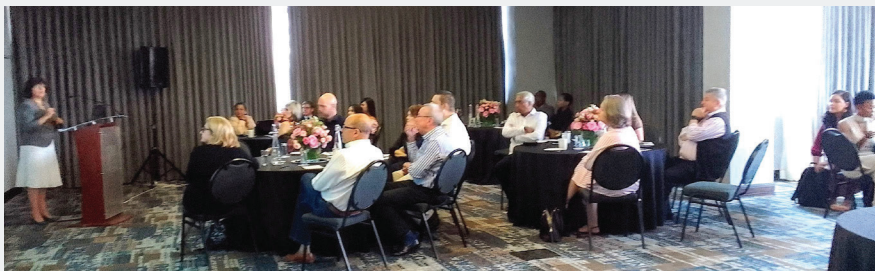
CTFA was established in 1994 and is celebrating its 30th anniversary this year. Since inception, the purpose of the CTFA has been to guide members on the South African Regulatory Codes of Practice and Standards and to ensure that the local cosmetics and personal care industry flourishes.

The Association works with the cosmetics industry sector, the South African Bureau of Standards, National Department of Health, Department of Trade, Industry and Competition, and, amongst others, to ensure alignment for a responsible industry in South Africa.

It is regarded by government, South Africans and international stakeholders alike as a credible voice that is committed to maintaining the high quality and safety of cosmetic and personal care products as well as a responsible South African industry.

Did you know?

The South African cosmetics and personal care industry is vibrant and dynamic, consisting of an interesting mix of multinational companies, local brand owners and small entrepreneurial businesses.



Adelia Pimentel, CTFA's executive director, discussing the industry's regulatory milestones with attendees



The dedicated individuals from various member companies who give of their time voluntarily by taking part in various CTFA committees



Callan Abrahams of Data Led Insights exploring explored the intersection of AI in the cosmetics industry

CTFA – ctfa.co.za

CTFA SAVE THE DATE ENGAGEMENTS

**Good Manufacturing Practice – Cosmetics –
25 July 2024**

**Compendium, Member Benefits and DFFE & Policy
Information session Update –
6 August 2024**

**Safety Assessor Seminar –
29 August 2024**

**Allergens Update –
18 September 2024**

**CTFA 30TH Anniversary
Celebration –
10th October 2024**

SUPPORTING LOOK GOOD FEEL BETTER (LGFB) WITH YOUR CTFA MEMBERSHIP FEE

CTFA has an important initiative aimed at supporting our Corporate Social Responsibility arm, Look Good Feel Better, that has been in place since 2022. As part of this effort, we allocate 5% of your total 2024 CTFA annual membership fee to LGFB, a global charity dedicated to improving the well-being of individuals undergoing cancer treatment.

It's essential to note that this allocation will be solely derived from your CTFA membership fee, with no additional costs incurred on your part.

We understand the significance of transparency and adherence to regulations in such matters, and as this is voluntary, you have the right not to donate. Your decision is your prerogative by ticking

the box on the membership renewal form that is sent to you at the end of each calendar year.

Your participation in this initiative will have a direct and positive impact on individuals navigating the challenges of cancer treatment. Since the inception of the Programme, over 52,000 patients attended LGFB workshops throughout South Africa. By supporting Look Good Feel Better, we contribute to helping them feel more confident and empowered throughout their journey.

Together, let us continue to uphold the values of compassion and solidarity within our industry.

If you have any queries or comments regarding this arrangement kindly contact adelia@ctfa.co.za

[Link to latest LGFB newsletter:](#)



LGFB NEWSLETTER - DECEMBER 2023
Click to view the latest newsletter or scan the QR code.



ctfa

COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE
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