

MAY 2025



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FROM THE ED'S DESK

Dear CTFA Members

Welcome to the May issue of CTFA News!

In this issue we look at a few popular ingredients that are now facing complete prohibition in the beauty industry. Talc, Tea Tree Oil, Ethanol and Sodium Fluoride are all essentials that are either banned or in the process of being banned.

As chemicals management legislation becomes more restrictive both globally and in South Africa, regulation relies on both hazard- and risk-based approaches. However, heavy metals can still be present even with the appropriate legislation being implemented, this is why further risk assessment is applied through safety assessments to determine ultimate safety to the consumer during normal use. We describe what "trace amounts" mean and what are the limits.

Beauty technology encompasses the use of technology to enhance and personalize the beauty experience. There is a beauty industry trend of embracing Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Augmented Reality (AR) which shows great potential for growth in the innovation and marketing space.

We also look at the "colour of the year in the cosmetic industry" - Mocha Mousse - a shade that is taking centre stage in makeup, hair and skincare products.

A gentle reminder to send back your renewal membership form. Each member company will have received a membership renewal form, please sign and send back to us as soon as possible. Continued membership ensures uninterrupted access to a wide range of essential services, resources and support designed to help your business thrive and stay compliant. Failure to renew may result in suspension of key benefits such as access to regulatory updates, participation in working groups, eligibility for export certification and invitations to industry events and seminars.

Enjoy this issue of CTFA News and thank you for your ongoing support.

Adelia Pimentel
Executive Director

BEAUTY AND THE BANS

It is often said that too much of a good thing is bad. Shall we dare question whether this conclusion was reached based on a risk or hazard approach, as this appears to be the question we grapple with when we discover that a few popular ingredients are now facing complete prohibition in the beauty industry.

TALC

Talc has been a toiletry essential in almost every home for decades. From a cosmetic regulatory perspective, it is a restricted substance. When a substance is restricted, it means that a condition for its use is set; it could be in the form of a quantity limitation, extra wording for the label, product type limitation or even a combination. In the case of talc, extra wording is added to the product label as a precaution stating that powdery products must be kept away from children's nose and mouth when intended to be used for children under 3 years of age. However, this categorisation for talc as an ingredient is about to change. In a report from September 2024, European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) Risk Assessment Committee (RAC) classified talc as a CMR (carcinogenic, mutagenic, and reprotoxic) substance Category 1B according to criteria set by the Regulation on Classification, Labelling, and Packaging of chemical substances (CLP Regulation). Official deadlines from the EU are awaited before taking any further action, but talc is expected to be banned in the EU during 2027.

TEA TREE OIL

Melaleuca alternifolia (Tea Tree Oil) is used extensively in personal care products. In November 2023 RAC adopted an Opinion that tea tree oil is a category 1B reproductive toxicant. They concluded that classifications were warranted in nine hazard classes. In the Opinion, it said that it was not possible at the time to conclude on the mode of action nor show that results from the

animal studies in the dossier are not relevant to humans, it also noted that there was no human epidemiological data on tea tree oil's reproductive toxicity. Any substance classified as a CMR in the EU CLP regulation, which includes those classified as Category 1B, are banned for use in cosmetics in the EU, unless industry members receive an exemption by demonstrating safe use according to specific criteria as per Article 15 of the EU Cosmetics Regulation (EC) 1223/2009. Not all hope is lost as, in August 2024, the European Commission received a dossier to defend the safe use of Tea Tree Oil as an ingredient with anti-seborrheic and anti-microbial function in rinse-off and leave-on cosmetic products and thus requested the Scientific Committee on Consumer Safety (SCCS) to carry out a safety assessment on this ingredient. An initial Opinion is expected at the end of April 2025 with information on maximum use levels and any other concerns.

Committees involved in the safety assessment of ingredients such as RAC and ECHA play a significant role in its eventual banning and restriction in cosmetics. Without the defence of the safe use of the ingredients according to Article 15 of the EU regulation, the substance enters the EU regulation and our Compendium.

ETHANOL AND SODIUM FLUORIDE

Ethanol and Sodium Fluoride are in the very early stages in the possible proposal to be banned. This could have a major impact on the industry, and stakeholders globally are out in their defence. CTFA is following the progression of the proposal closely and will alert members to major developments.

When it comes to the defence of the safety of a substance used in a cosmetic product it is important that the applicability of the approach itself is considered. A risk-based approach considers the likelihood and consequences of exposure to a hazard, whereas a hazard-based approach focuses on the inherent danger of a substance, regardless of exposure. Almost anything at a high enough dose and under the right conditions can be lethal. It is with anticipation then, that we remain alert for the next possible ban in our industry and how bans come to be.



PROHIBITED INGREDIENTS – WHAT IS A “TRACE AMOUNT”?

As chemicals management legislation becomes more restrictive globally (including in South Africa), the need for allowances for nuanced cases in terms of what chemicals are and are not allowed to be used in many industries increases. After all, chemicals management policy and legislation should be developed using a risk-based approach – all chemicals have one or more hazards – including water! In most cases, the ability to manage/mitigate the risk should determine how and at what levels a substance can be used, even if it is a hazard.

OCCUPATION HEALTH AND SAFETY ACT DEFINITIONS

- “hazard” means a source of or exposure to danger”.
- “risk” means the probability that injury or damage will occur”.
- Hazard and/or risk can be mitigated (managed/reduced).

EXAMPLES

- Drinking too much water can lead to a condition where there is risk of swelling in the brain; seizures; coma; or even death due to low sodium levels.
- Contaminated water (the hazard) can be purified mechanically (e.g. filtration) and/or chemically (e.g. chlorination); or a purer water source can be found. These actions reduce the chance of disease (the risk) and/or hazard, respectively.

Members of the CTFA are strongly encouraged to follow the European Union’s (EU) cosmetic regulation (No. 1223/2009, as amended) while South Africa awaits the formal, specific regulation of cosmetics. Although implementation of the EU cosmetic regulation locally comes with South African-specific nuances that are decided upon by the Association’s Technical Committee following internal CTFA’s recommendations being considered, the regulation is applicable to a very large extent. Along with this requirement comes the need to comply with domestic legislation wherever it may apply.

The national Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment is the “Designated National Authority” for the implementation of the country’s responsibilities when it comes to

Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs). These responsibilities are generally implemented through the development of regulations that ultimately result in alignment with international objectives.

A good example of where this fits into the question regarding “trace amounts”, is mercury. Mercury, like lead; arsenic; cadmium; and antimony amongst others is a “heavy metal” – a naturally occurring element with a high density and atomic weight. Heavy metals are both hazards and risks – hazards because they are inherently toxic (to health and the environment) and risks because the exposure (of people and the environment, for example) can vary, and be managed/mitigated.

Currently, at least two MEAs place restrictions on mercury – the Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade and the Minamata Convention on Mercury. Both of these have been developed into domestic regulations that as a minimum bring the requirements of the Conventions into law in South Africa. While these requirements are mostly from a hazard-level restriction basis, industries including the CTFA work hard to advocate for more risk-based restrictions. The Association has seen positive developments in this regard with:

- i. thresholds for compliance with the South African Rotterdam Convention regulations being included due to industry advocacy initiatives; and
- ii. the South African mercury management regulations taking both a hazard- and risk-based approach to prohibition and restriction, as mercury was recently banned in all cosmetics unless it is unintentionally added (Minamata Convention and regulations: “The intention is not to cover cosmetics, soaps or creams with trace contaminants of mercury.”).

But what does “trace amounts” mean and what are the limits?

This question is dealt with by the EU through two main clauses of the Regulation – one that makes reference to what is outright prohibited in cosmetics; and another that provides for the rational expectation that not all prohibited substances can be removed from cosmetic ingredients even if they are not intentionally added.

ARTICLE 14: RESTRICTIONS FOR SUBSTANCES LISTED IN THE ANNEXES - (excerpt)

- “Without prejudice to Article 3, cosmetic products shall not contain any of the following: (a) prohibited substances — prohibited substances listed in Annex II;”.
- For example, Annex II states: “Mercury and its compounds, except those special cases included in Annex V”; and “methylmercuric chloride”.
- Annex V relates to allowed preservatives.

ARTICLE 17: TRACES OF PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES - (excerpt)

- “The non-intended presence of a small quantity of a prohibited substance, stemming from impurities of natural or synthetic ingredients, the manufacturing process, storage, migration from packaging, which is technically unavoidable in good manufacturing practice, shall be permitted provided that such presence is in conformity with Article 3.”.
- Article 3 relates to safety requirements.

As can be seen, regulation relies on both hazard- and risk-based approaches, ensuring that even with the appropriate standards being implemented there can still be heavy metals present, but then further risk assessment is applied through safety assessments to determine ultimate safety to the consumer during normal use.

So, when considering heavy metals as well as their almost omnipresent nature, please ensure that you have consulted the CTFA Cosmetic Compendium that is based on the localisation of the EU regulation and have good manufacturing practises in place that confirm that the unintentional presence of heavy metals cannot be avoided, and that the safety assessment concluded that the product is safe.

FROM LIP SERVICE TO LIFESTYLE: DECODING VEGANISM IN BEAUTY



Can a product be plant based but not cruelty free? If so, would the product be considered vegan? What does it mean to be vegan? In this article, **Nadia Rashid**, technical and regulatory affairs manager of CTFA, answers these questions.

The movement of veganism has made its mark worldwide, permeating many industries. Research and development is churning out vegan alternatives in just about everything from cows' milk to faux fur.

With the onset of the green revolution in the past decade, environmental awareness has struck a chord with many. Diving deeper into a more sustainable way of living has influenced lifestyle choices, arguably for mainly health and ethical reasons. 'Better for the planet, better for you' mantras resonate globally.

Vegetarianism has been around since before farming began, steeped in traditional cultures. The predominantly plant-based diet is not a novel concept. A 'stricter' version of vegetarianism is veganism, and it is far more complex than simply limiting food choices to mainly plant-based substances. Like vegetarianism, which has various levels such as ovo-lacto vegetarians or lacto vegetarians whereby eggs and milk or just milk respectively is added to the core plant-based diet, degrees exist within the sphere of adherence to veganism. A vegan diet excludes all products of animal origin. Unlike vegetarians, who may consume animal by-products such as honey, eggs or dairy, vegans avoid these entirely. However, veganism often extends beyond just dietary choices. Some vegans consider additional factors, such as whether to patronise restaurants that also serve animal products, despite offering vegan options. The most committed vegans may further examine whether animal-derived materials like leather, wool or animalhair brushes are used in the preparation or service of their food. This spectrum of commitment raises an interesting question: where along this continuum do most vegans begin their practice, and what represents a reasonable boundary for ethical veganism?

LEVELS OF VEGANISM IN COSMETICS

Let us explore how the vegan trend has played out in the cosmetics industry and clarify some often-misunderstood concepts. When it comes to the ingredients used to formulate a cosmetic product, we can identify various levels of compliance, like those in vegan food practices. Levels one to three are explained below:

1. The product does not contain any substance of animal origin. Regardless of whether the substance was sustainably sourced, if it is of animal origin, including beeswax, honey, lanolin, it is not permitted. By deduction, this means that it will have plant-based or synthetic substances only in the formulation. It is important to note that the use of synthetic ingredients is not totally in line with the green concept but it is technically allowed.
2. Neither the ingredients used, nor the end product have been tested on animals. When it comes to ingredients non-animal testing is assessed from a historical perspective. The non-animal testing of substances or ingredients for cosmetics is a prevalent ruling followed by South Africa and Europe. The ingredient's history of animal testing lends itself to ethical reasons, which forms part of the next layer of veganism, but the concept of not testing on animals is not isolated to vegans alone.

3. No part of the packaging, process and manufacture has been tainted with substances of animal origin, or the cruelty of any animal, plus the brand is entirely vegan.

According to the Vegan Society, "Veganism is a philosophy and way of living which seeks to exclude – as far as is possible and practicable – all forms of exploitation of, and cruelty to, animals for food, clothing or any other purpose; and by extension, promotes the development and use of animal free alternatives for the benefit of animals, humans and the environment. In dietary terms it denotes the practice of dispensing with all products derived wholly or partly from animals".

In taking the ethical side of veganism into account, we can argue that a person does not need to be vegan to be an advocate of cruelty free beauty products. Case in point, a non-vegan can use a beeswax based lipstick and prefer that it was not tested on animals. When it comes to cosmetics, level one veganism (if it does not contain any substance of animal origin), leaves the product to be considered vegan friendly. As a lifestyle choice, it is up to the individual to choose the level of exclusion.

SYNTHETIC AND PLANT-BASED ALTERNATIVES

Innovation in the field of alternatives to animal-based substances has been nothing less than phenomenal in the cosmetics industry. From function and aesthetics to performance and longevity, alternatives to once standard-use materials are shifting into high gear. Some benefits have been found superior over animal-based substances in terms of their rancidity and oxidation potential. These advantages have become ever more important with the higher level of natural content found in cosmetic formulations. The higher the load of natural substances, the greater the tendency of the formulation to perform poorly or fail preservative challenge testing.

In the colour category, once favoured animal-derived colours such as carmine have swiftly moved to natural pigments extracted from vegetables. We must keep in mind that plant-based substances are not the only alternative when it comes to achieving a vegan product. There has been immense growth in synthetic alternatives, particularly in fragrances where animal-based substances such as musk, civet and ambergris were used in the past. The complex, deep scents once extracted from animals are now synthetically matched for use in fine fragrance to create a wellrounded vegan fragrance symphony.

CLAIMS AND VERIFICATION STANDARDS

What about claims related to vegan products? In a nutshell, vegan friendly cosmetic materials feature synthetic and/or plant-based blends to meet the requirements of the formulator. Direct replacements are readily available.

For a product to be considered vegan and advertised to the consumer, an independent organisation/body would need to verify that the product is indeed free from substances of animal origin.

To add another layer and speaking to the ethical side of the vegan consumer, a brand owner can make the cruelty free claim by following the same path of verification as the vegan claim. Natural and organic claims follow a similar path and there are standards available to guide the manufacturer. But remember – a product does not need to be organic or natural to be vegan!

Article from the P&C Review -

<https://www.b2bcentral.co.za/digital-issues/pharmaceutical-cosmetic-review-april-2025/?pageNumber=36>.

Written by: Nadia Rashid - CTFA Technical and Regulatory Manager

BEAUTY MEETS AI AND AR

The past year has seen a boom in Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Augmented Reality (AR) applications across the world and across industries. The beauty industry, being the very trend-driven industry that it is, has embraced AI and AR with open arms, highlighting the modernisation of brands' capabilities and brand experience a consumer has.

AR is the modification of a real-life environment through digital features such as visual, audio, or other sensory elements. AI simulates human intelligence though the use of AI is about making computers and machines act like humans by enabling them to learn, reason and solve problems.

Consumers can now spend more time connecting with a brand than ever before, which is a marketing dream. Both in-store and/or online, consumers can engage via a skincare diagnostic selfie experience or a shade matching try-on. AI algorithms are able to analyse immense amounts of data to understand individual skin types, concerns, and preferences which enables brands the ability to offer tailored skincare routines and customised cosmetic products that allow the consumer to make more informed choices with the personalised beauty advice received. With options to try on different shades of make-up and colour matching the perfect shade of foundation, to hairstyles and daring hair colours, to even visualisation of cosmetic procedures prior to taking the plunge, the technology appears to be pushing the boundaries of interaction and creating a truly immersive beauty experience, and all without having to be physically touched.

AI algorithms are able to accurately provide assessments of various skin concerns such as signs of ageing, hyperpigmentation, and acne by image analysis using advanced image recognition techniques. These assessments are a useful tool when it comes to planning a course of action.

Much positivity surrounds the use of AI and AR, but with anything novel, there are concerns that follow.

Bias and representation with data sets and algorithms may arise. A lack of diversity and representation in training data sets used

at AI model development stage could lead to limited inclusivity and biased recommendations. With reference to the beauty industry, it is crucial for AI systems to be trained on diverse data sets which can incorporate a wide range of skin tones, ethnicities, and beauty standards, taking into consideration that locally, South Africa is a rainbow nation.

Ethical concerns arise regarding privacy of data and consent to use such information as AI becomes integrated into the industry. Transparency should be made a priority to ensure consumer privacy is safeguarded and data protection measures are functioning optimally. Consumers must be made aware of how their personal information is being shared and used when interacting with AI-integrated beauty platforms.

Can AI truly replace human proficiency and skill? Albeit a useful analysing tool for the enhancement of beauty experiences, another concern with AI system use arises when there is a risk of overreliance on technology at the expense of human expertise. Treatments in the realm of skin and hair should be approached holistically considering all factors that personalised guidance from trained professionals and experts in the field provide in a much more comprehensive assessment of the consumer as an individual.

Taking into consideration the concerns of ethics and diversification of data sets, the trend-driven beauty industry's embrace of AI and AR shows great potential for growth in the innovation and marketing space. Viewing AI as a complementary tool that augments human expertise rather than complete reliance on the system, would likely prove more successful. In essence, a balance of human and technological assessment may be crucial for brands to continue to innovate yet maintain consumer trust as the world becomes more technologically driven in a consumer-centric industry.

References

<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/blogs/voices/the-evolution-of-beauty-examining-the-impact-of-ai-in-the-industry/?source=app&frmapp=yes>



ANNUAL SUMMIT ON REGULATIONS AND COMPLIANCE FOR COSMETICS

The Cosmetic Toiletry and Fragrance Association of South Africa (CTFA) ensured its presence at the 9th European Responsible Persons Association's (ERPA) Annual Summit on Regulations and Compliance for Cosmetics (CRCC 2025) that took place on 24 and 25 February 2025 in Brussels, Belgium.

As the only proudly African country represented by CTFA's Technical and Regulatory Affairs Manager Nadia Rashid in attendance, it proved insightful to sit at the European table as the discussions progressed.

Speakers included Policy Officer; DG for Internal Market; Industry; Entrepreneurship and SMEs; European Commission Sylwia Jaczewska; Director Technical Regulatory & International Affairs; Cosmetics Europe Gerald Renner; Scientific Affairs Manager; CTPA- Cosmetic; Toiletry and Perfumery Association; UK Francesca Rapolla and Regulatory Affairs Manager; Cosmed – The French Cosmetics Association for SMEs; France Sybille Millet amongst many others from various sectors within the cosmetics industry.

The Summit began with arguably the biggest topics that would influence our very own regulatory framework in South Africa, the EU regulatory framework followed by the Impact of the EU Regulatory Updates / Lack of Updates.

The European Cosmetics Product Regulation (CPR) has begun its journey on the long, much needed road to revision. It was noted that the Regulation will be targeted in a broad sense and not piece-meal. There will be public consultation and after one year, a full impact assessment will begin. Various points of

consideration were raised including the status of a Responsible Person (RP) being a natural person, Safety Assessments Omnibus simplification and the definition of small mid-caps.

Targeted revision was, in the past, externally imposed, whereas this time, the change comes from within based on what works/ does not work. Topics of targeted revision include Article 15, safety assessments of mixtures/combinations, updated definition of nanomaterials, management of scientific committee SCCS, better consumer information through digital means, 'Lisbonisation' of the Cosmetics Regulation (introduction of procedure of 'delegated act' and implementing act' instead of 'comitology procedure') and improved market surveillance though better coordination between customs and in-market control. The process is no small feat, and it is expected, if revision does indeed proceed, to conclude in 2029.

Other topics covered at the summit included nanomaterials, the UK and USA regulatory frameworks and their differences, GMP considerations for higher levels of natural materials, voluntary ECO labelling, clinical trials, deforestation and, for a significant part, sun care.

Of note in sun care was the reopening of the recommendation of the European Commission on sun care. With factors such as the UVA/UVB ratio's adequacy, the applicability of SPF to products with sun protection as a secondary function, the current non-legally binding nature of the legislation and references to obsolete legislation and methods up for discussion, a sub working group is set up and is expected to have proposed revision by the end of 2025.



MOCHA MOUSSE: THE COLOUR OF THE YEAR IN THE COSMETICS INDUSTRY FOR 2025

In 2025 one shade is taking centre stage in the beauty industry - Mocha Mousse. This warm, sophisticated hue is a blend of rich brown and soft taupe, offering a balance between elegance and versatility. Inspired by nature, indulgent desserts, and timeless sophistication, Mocha Mousse is set to redefine beauty trends across makeup, hair, and even skincare packaging.

WHY MOCHA MOUSSE?

Mocha Mousse has emerged as the colour of the year due to its universal appeal and adaptability across various skin tones. The shade is both neutral and rich, making it suitable for a wide range of beauty products. It embodies the movement towards earthy, natural aesthetics while still maintaining a luxurious and modern edge. This warm, grounded colour reflects the global shift towards minimalism, self-care, and inclusivity in beauty.

MOCHA MOUSSE IN MAKEUP

- Lips:**
Mocha Mousse is the perfect lip colour for a soft, sophisticated look. It can be worn as a creamy lipstick, a matte liquid lip, or even a tinted gloss for a natural effect. The shade complements all skin tones, offering a chic and polished finish.
- Eyeshadow:**
Expect Mocha Mousse to dominate eyeshadow palettes in 2025. Whether in matte or shimmering formulations, this colour creates depth and warmth, making it ideal for soft glam or everyday natural looks. When paired with gold or bronze, it enhances the eyes beautifully.
- Blush & Bronzer:**
This hue works well as a bronzer for light to medium skin tones and as a soft, neutral blush for deeper skin tones. Its warm undertones add a healthy glow without overpowering the complexion.

4. Nails:

Mocha Mousse will be a go-to nail colour, offering a sophisticated, understated manicure that pairs well with any outfit. Glossy or matte finishes will make this shade a favorite for both everyday wear and formal occasions.

MOCHA MOUSSE IN HAIR TRENDS

The colour's influence extends beyond makeup—it's making waves in hair colour trends as well. Rich mocha brown shades with subtle caramel or ash undertones are becoming increasingly popular for their ability to add warmth and dimension to all hair types. Mocha Mousse hair colour exudes sophistication while remaining low-maintenance and naturally enhancing.

SKINCARE & PACKAGING INFLUENCE

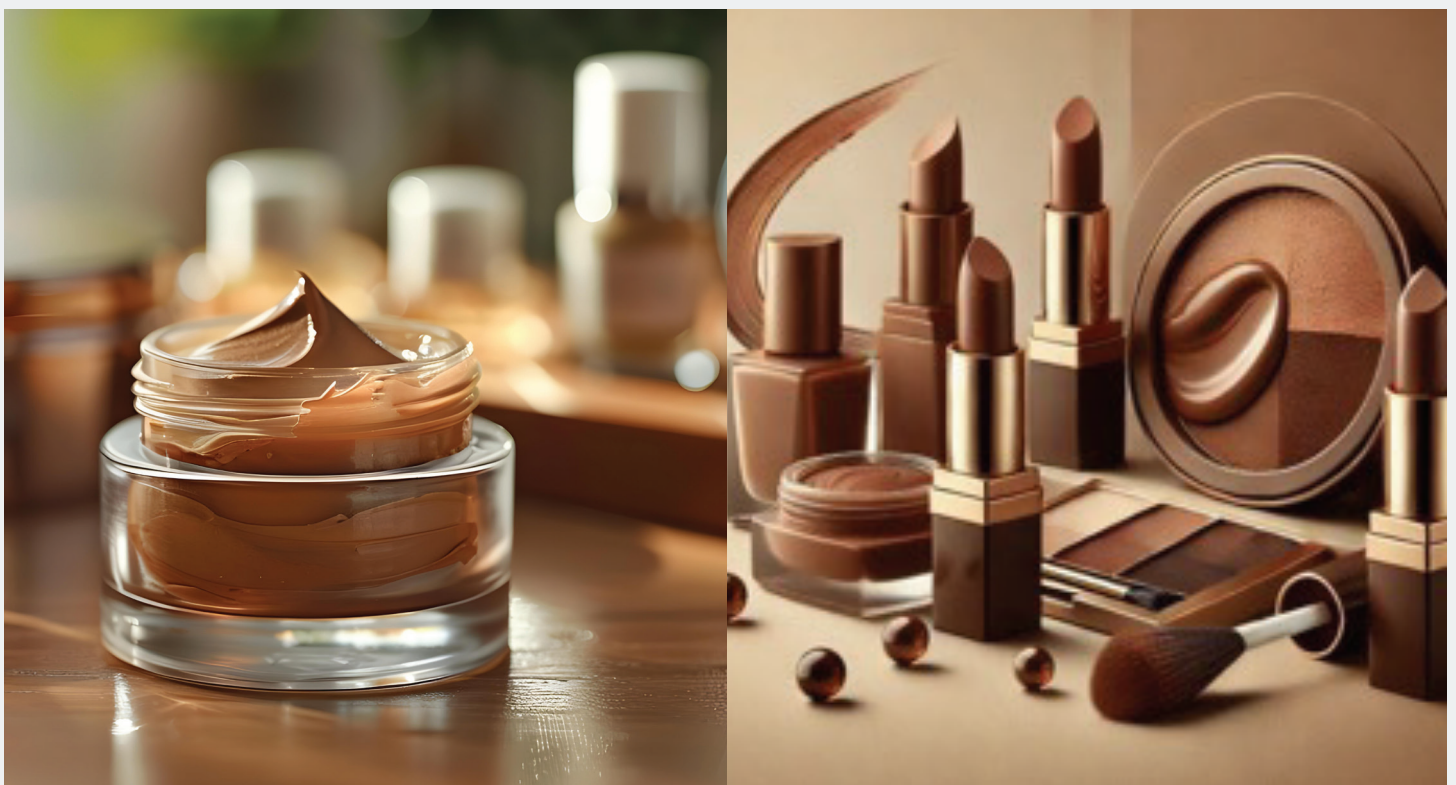
The beauty industry is also embracing Mocha Mousse in branding and packaging. The shade evokes a sense of calm and luxury, making it an ideal choice for skincare and cosmetic product design. Expect to see packaging in this warm neutral shade, reinforcing the industry's shift towards earth-toned, sustainable aesthetics.

FINAL THOUGHTS

Mocha Mousse is more than just a colour—it represents a movement toward effortless elegance, inclusivity, and timeless beauty. Its versatility allows it to be worn in various ways, making it the perfect shade for 2025. Whether in makeup, hair, or beauty branding, Mocha Mousse is set to define the year's cosmetic trends, proving that neutral tones can be just as bold and impactful as their vibrant counterparts.

Are you incorporating Mocha Mousse into your beauty routine this year?

<https://www.happi.com/breaking-news/pantone-names-mocha-mousse-as-color-of-the-year-2025>



CTFA TRAINING

AFRICA REGULATORY WEBINAR - 20 FEBRUARY 2025

On 20 February 2025, CTFA hosted its inaugural Africa Focus Webinar that delved into the Association's latest value offering - policy, regulatory, and technical information on cosmetics for priority African countries.

CTFA noted great interest in the Webinar when invitations were first distributed to members and non-members, as well as during attendance of the Webinar itself, clearly showing the substantive interest in African markets given the general economic development being seen on the continent. Along with such development are the future advantages of free trade being anticipated through the continued implementation of the African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement.

Africa is a dynamic and evolving landscape. The Webinar was an important platform for CTFA to share its expanding knowledge and insights; for members to raise their challenges and to suggest where the Association's focus should lie - which countries and topics need further investigation?

The Association covered the following topics and countries during the Webinar.

- The contribution of South African cosmetics exports to Africa and beyond the continent, over the last ten years.
- Has there been growth in exports?
- Overarching regulatory information on recent developments in nine African countries that are important trading partners. The focus was on Botswana; Ghana; Kenya; Mozambique; Namibia; Nigeria; Rwanda; Zambia; and Zimbabwe.
- Policy approaches, categorisation of cosmetics, as well as important aspects of their regulation and/or recent regulatory developments.



- CTFA's estimation of the likely regulatory and other costs applicable to access the different African countries' markets.
- The African Union drive for regulatory harmonisation; the African Organisation for Harmonisation; and CTFA's key involvement in the development of South Africa negotiating positions.
- Conformity assessment and Mutual Recognition Agreements
- CTFA's new Africa Committee

It really is proving to be an exciting time for Africa!

CTFA hopes to have more focused webinars at a country level for members' benefit and will also share more information on the harmonisation of standards and other important African topics as they develop.

CTFA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – 24 APRIL 2025

CTFA convened its Annual General Meeting (AGM) on 24th April 2025.

The re-election of the entire Board of Directors was unanimously endorsed. Mr. Nizam Kalla retained his position as Chairperson, and Mr. Muzi Nkosi as Vice-Chairperson.

All protocols were observed.

The AGM was well attended by member companies.

For your information, please find link to the CTFA 2024 Annual Report on the CTFA website: https://ctfa.co.za/wp-content/uploads/CTFA_Annual-Report_2024-F.pdf

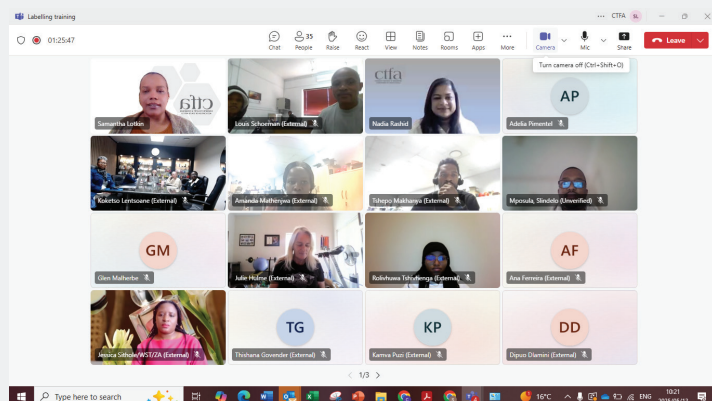
CTFA Annual General Meeting

24 April 2025

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COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA



LABELLING TRAINING - 13 MAY 2025



Our recent training session on product labelling proved to be an invaluable experience for professionals across regulatory affairs, marketing, and product development. The session focused on ensuring that product labels align with all current legislative requirements.

Attendees received guidance on best practices for labelling. The training addressed key compliance areas such as ingredient listing, claims, font and language requirements, and mandatory declarations.

With the ever-evolving regulatory landscape, this session reinforced the importance of keeping labelling practices current and compliant. Participants left equipped with practical tools and a clearer understanding of how to navigate complex labelling standards confidently.

Thank you to all who joined us for this essential session. We remain committed to supporting the industry with relevant, timely, and impactful training opportunities.

THE AfCFTA THROUGH A COSMETIC INDUSTRY LENS – 22 MAY 2025

Our recent webinar on the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA) offered valuable insights into the transformative potential of this agreement for the cosmetics industry across the continent. The session attracted a dynamic audience of business leaders, regulatory experts, and entrepreneurs eager to understand how AfCFTA can drive growth and innovation within the sector.

Participants explored how the AfCFTA aims to reduce trade barriers, harmonise standards, and expand market access—creating a more integrated and competitive landscape for African-made cosmetic products. The discussion highlighted practical steps businesses can take to position themselves for success under this landmark agreement.

From strategies for regional expansion to navigating regulatory alignment, attendees walked away with a clearer understanding of how to leverage AfCFTA to their advantage. The session sparked meaningful dialogue around collaboration, innovation, and the future of cosmetics trade on the continent.



OPTIMISING THE RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT (R&D) AND MARKETING INTERFACE - 29 MAY 2025

CTFA hosted another impactful training session focusing on one of the most crucial intersections in the product development journey — the interface between Research & Development (R&D) and Marketing.

Facilitated by Mr John Knowlton, Founder and Managing Director of Cosmetic Solutions, this workshop provided valuable insights into how companies can foster better synergy between their technical and marketing teams to drive innovation and business growth.

The webinar explored topics such as:

- Effectively managing the “innovation interface”
- Key steps in the new product development process
- Building a collaborative and creative work environment
- Tools to measure and enhance creativity within teams



- Management techniques to strengthen cross-functional cooperation

Designed for professionals in both R&D and marketing roles, the session encouraged collaboration, shared learning, and the practical application of innovation tools within organisations.

DON'T MISS OUT – RENEW YOUR CTFA MEMBERSHIP!

A gentle reminder to all members with outstanding membership renewals to ensure their membership is up to date. Continued membership ensures uninterrupted access to a wide range of essential services, resources, and support designed to help your business thrive and stay compliant in the cosmetics and personal care industry.

Why Renewing Matters

Remaining a CTFA member means staying connected to:

- Regulatory Insights – be the first to know about changes in local and international legislation.
- Technical Support – access expert guidance on standards, legislation and overall product compliance.
- Industry Advocacy – have your local and international interests represented in government and regulatory discussions.
- Business Tools – from Certificates of Free Sale for exporters to workshops and training sessions, CTFA offers practical resources for daily operations.

- Trusted Network – engage with a dynamic community of peers, partners, and professionals who share your commitment to excellence.

Lapse in Membership = Loss of Benefits

Failure to renew may result in suspension of key benefits such as access to regulatory updates, participation in working groups, eligibility for export certification, and invitations to industry events and seminars.

Renewing is Easy

If your membership renewal is outstanding, we encourage you to settle your account at your earliest convenience to avoid disruption. Should you need assistance or have questions about your invoice or renewal form, please contact the CTFA office at info@ctfa.co.za

Let's continue building a strong, united, and compliant cosmetics industry together.

Renew today – stay informed, supported, and connected.

UPCOMING INDUSTRY TRAINING & WEBINARS: JUNE 2025

The CTFA is pleased to announce a dynamic line-up of training sessions and webinars designed to support continued learning and compliance within the cosmetics and personal care industry. These sessions aim to equip professionals with practical knowledge, regulatory insights and strategic perspectives vital for business growth and operational excellence. Mark your calendars and join us for the following events:

CTFA Webinar: Self-regulation & the ARB – What Does It Mean to My Organisation?

 5 June 2025

Understand the value of self-regulation and the role of the Advertising Regulatory Board (ARB). This webinar will unpack how responsible advertising practises can protect your brand and foster consumer trust. The webinar will

also decode the Advertising Cosmetic Code.

Good Manufacturing Practice (GMP)

 26 June 2025

Refresh your knowledge of GMP principles and practises. This training will help ensure your manufacturing processes meet industry standards for quality, safety, and consistency by following ISO 22716 principles.

We encourage all members and stakeholders to register early to secure their spot. These sessions offer valuable learning opportunities to stay informed, compliant, and competitive.

For more information or to register, please contact info@ctfa.co.za

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COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE
ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

T: +27 11 795 4272 | E: info@ctfa.co.za | www.ctfa.co.za

PHYSICAL ADDRESS

59 Woodlands Avenue, Hurlingham Office Park, Bushwillow, Ground Floor,
Suite 2 & 3, Hurlingham, Sandton

