ctfa
COSMETIC TOILETRY & FRAGRANCE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

news

MAY 2026

IN THIS ISSUE:

FRAGRANCE ALLERGENS LABELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA - PAGE 2

THE 'CLAIM GAME' ACCELERATES - PAGE 3

PERSIAN RUGS AND FISCAL THUGS - PAGE 4

THE PROHIBITION OF MICROBEADS - PAGE 6

DEFINITION OF WASTE - PAGE 6

BOTSWANA: REVISED IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE - PAGE 8

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL REMINDER - PAGE 8

CTFA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2026 - PAGE 9

CTFA TRAINING AND EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS - PAGE 10

WHY CTFA MEMBERSHIP MATTERS - PAGE 10

STAY CONNECTED WITH CTFA - PAGE 11

CTFA EMAIL WHITELISTING - PAGE 12

FROM THE ED'S DESK

Dear CTFA Members

Welcome to the May issue of *CTFA News!*

In this issue we look at allergen labelling requirements in South Africa. It is important to understand why allergen labelling is necessary, what actions are required to comply with the deadlines and how to list the fragrance allergens on the product label.

Today's consumer expects strong and bold product claims with science-backed substantiation; however, it is important to follow the rules. Transparency with regards to ingredients and product efficacy are important decision-making criteria. Truthful claims that deliver on their promises will go a long way to ensuring market share. Understanding the rules while the 'claim game' accelerates is important.

At the CTFA Annual General meeting (AGM) on the 7 May 2026, Francois Fouche, Director at *Boundless World* delivered a thought-provoking presentation entitled 'Persian Rugs and Fiscal Thugs'. Ultimately positioning firms in the current environment calls for a myriad of skills that decipher why company margins now depend on geopolitics. Don't miss this interesting read.

The AGM, very importantly, also reflected on CTFA progress and industry collaboration. The current Board of Directors have elected to remain in office, ensuring continuity in leadership and ongoing support for the strategic direction of the Association. At the AGM we also welcomed a new Director to the CTFA Board, Ms Ntswaki Kutumela, Unilever General Counsel for Africa.

Welcome Ntswaki, we are thrilled to have you on the CTFA Board!

In this issue we also look at some of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's (DFFE) activities. Amongst them the definition of 'waste', which has been a subject of debate for over a decade and the prohibition of microbeads.

A gentle reminder to send back your renewal membership form. Each member company will have received a pre-populated membership renewal form, please verify the information, 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.

Another important element to keeping the open communication with CTFA is by encouraging members to whitelist CTFA email addresses and domains within their email systems. Instructions on how to do this are part of the May issue.

Enjoy the read and thank you for your ongoing support!

Adelia Pimentel
Executive Director



FRAGRANCE ALLERGEN LABELLING IN SOUTH AFRICA

WHY IS ALLERGEN LABELLING NECESSARY?

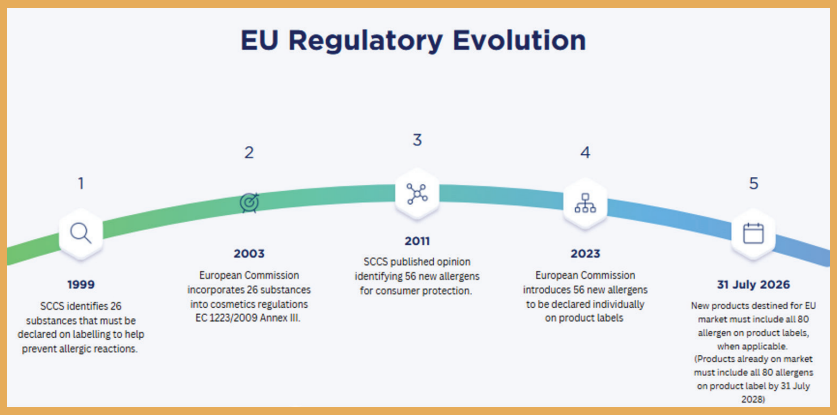
Fragrances can induce allergies in some individuals. By listing the reaction-causing ingredients on cosmetic product labels, consumers can make informed purchase decisions. Medical practitioners also find this information useful when treating allergies in such individuals.

THE EUROPEAN UNION (EU) FRAMEWORK:

South Africa's self-regulatory framework is rooted in the EU's regulations and thus updates are monitored, adapted and/or adopted as the technical experts from the industry and CTFA see fit. These decisions are based on the focal point of consumer safety, product quality and efficacy while encouraging a responsible and thriving industry.

ALLERGEN LABELLING REQUIREMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA

By 31 March 2027, brand owners placing new cosmetic products on the South African market must ensure that their labels include – if applicable – the disclosure of 56 additional fragrance allergens. By 31 July 2028, all existing products on the market must comply with the additional allergen listing requirements on labels.



WHAT ACTIONS ARE REQUIRED TO COMPLY WITH THE DEADLINES?

1. Update Product Information Files (PIFs) – contact raw material suppliers to obtain updated documentation for fragrance ingredients, including revised specifications, International Fragrance Association (IFRA) certificates (where applicable), and allergen declarations.
2. Assess allergen concentrations – using the updated information from the raw material supplier, evaluate the concentration of regulated fragrances in finished products. Refer to Annex III of the CTFA Compendium for each fragrance and assess whether it exceeds the threshold provided. If so, the fragrance must be declared on the product label.
3. Update labelling with the relevant allergens as per Annex III, CTFA Compendium.
4. Review and update the product safety assessment report- incorporate new information and re-assess the safety of the product based on the latest information.
5. Monitor stock levels on the market to meet the deadlines.
6. Plan to run-out of "old" product or labels to meet the deadlines.

WHAT ARE THE THRESHOLDS FOR DECLARATION?

- Leave-on products – fragrances must be listed if the concentration in the finished product exceeds 0,001%
- Rinse-off products – fragrances must be listed if the concentration in the finished product exceeds 0,01%

HOW TO LIST THE THE FRAGRANCE ALLERGENS ON THE PRODUCT LABEL

As with all restricted ingredient declarations, refer to Annex III of the CTFA Compendium. The new requirement has two approaches to listing:

1. Standalone listing: Refer to Annex III and use the common name of the ingredient for labelling.
2. Grouped listing: certain substances with the same cross-sensitising properties may be listed under one common name. This helps with simplifying information and takes up less space. The group name can be found in the column labelled "Other" of Annex III of the CTFA Compendium.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Entry 122 of Annex III includes the common names: Cedrus atlantica bark extract; bark oil; bark water; leaf extract; wood extract; wood oil – all have the grouped INCI name "Cedrus Atlantica Oil/Extract" that should be used for labelling as stated in the column "Other".

Reference number	Chemical name/INN	Name of common ingredients glossary	CAS number	EC number	Product type, body parts	Maximum concentration in ready for use preparation	Other	Wording of conditions of use and warnings
122	*Cedrus atlantica* oil and extract	Cedrus Atlantica Bark Extract; Cedrus Atlantica Bark Oil; Cedrus Atlantica Bark Water; Cedrus Atlantica Leaf Extract; Cedrus Atlantica Wood Extract; Cedrus Atlantica Wood Oil	92201-55-3	295-985-9			The presence of the substance or substances shall be indicated as 'Cedrus Atlantica Oil/ Extract' in the list of ingredients when its concentration exceeds: - 0,001 % in leave-on products - 0,01 % in rinse-off products Peroxide value less than 10 mmoles/L (15)	



THE ‘CLAIM GAME' ACCELERATES - A REMINDER OF THE RULES

It is clear that there is a race to make the most competitive claims for personal care and cosmetic products. This has been accelerated due to the advent of AI-powered innovation; diverse marketing channels; and advances in biotechnology. Brand owners are seen to be leveraging these advances, but must do so with consideration of the current informed-consumer era that they operate in.

What does this new skin care literate consumer expect from the cosmetic industry?

This consumer is expecting strong and bold product claims with science-backed substantiation. This consumer is a scientist citizen and is demanding information as well as efficacy. This discerning consumer gives a new meaning to, “the customer is King (Queen)” because this consumer is driving the need for scientific validation of product claims and expects that information be made readily available online. This empowers the consumer to research the ingredients, read reviews and then make an informed purchase decision. In order to ensure that the brand stands apart in this crowded space, it is even more important to follow the rules - claims must be truthful and supported through rigorous and scientific tests.

Another aspect that drives product differentiation is the use of ingredient claims. With many new and novel biotech ingredients becoming available it is important that their mechanism of action is well understood and sufficiently evaluated, and the associated claims are substantiated through final product use testing. The presence of the ingredient in the formula must be supported by its level present. This must be proven to provide the benefit and deliver efficacy in the final product.

SUBSTANTIATION SUPPORT

Often a single testing regime is insufficient to support claims. Here are some commonly used tests that are often used in combination to provide strong supporting data.

1. Consumer studies – the sample selected must be representative of the target consumer; include a diverse demographic and be of a sufficient sample size to ensure that the results obtained are statistically significant and can hold-up in a potential competitor challenge. The period for the validity of the result obtained is also important as well as an endorsed research technique by a SAMRA member.
2. Clinical/instrumental testing – sufficient budget allocation for testing is key in creating impactful product claims that resonate with the audience. Early product development must include smaller trials which can be followed by large-scale studies to validate product claims.
3. Tests conducted or validated by scientific experts.
4. Scientific research on ingredient use level (this must respect the “product specific substantiation” as per the Advertising Regulatory Board (ARB) Code of Advertising Practice)

KEEP WINNING

The younger generation of consumers are redefining beauty with their perception of sustainability; influencers; self-care; and beauty standards. Brands that embrace inclusivity and diversity in their product offering and marketing execution will continue to resonate with consumers. Transparency with regards to ingredients and product efficacy are important decision-making criteria. Truthful claims that deliver on their promises will go a long way to ensuring market share.

PERSIAN RUGS AND FISCAL THUGS
WHY MARGINS NOW DEPEND ON GEOPOLITICS

A briefing article for leaders in the cosmetics; toiletries; and fragrances industries, delivered by Francois Fouche at the 2025 CTFA Annual General Meeting (7 May 2026).

Executive summary: Geopolitical instability now affects CTFA firms through oil, freight, insurance, exchange rates and domestic bottlenecks. The result is margin pressure that begins long before physical disruption occurs. For leadership teams, the task is to understand how global shocks move through South Africa's economy and into pricing, procurement, inventory and demand.

The South African cosmetics, toiletries and fragrances industries have always been exposed to global markets. What has changed is the intensity with which global politics now impacts company cost structures, pricing decisions and demand conditions. Input costs are no longer shaped only by chemistry, procurement discipline or factory efficiency; they are also being influenced by maritime chokepoints, conflict risk, insurance pricing, exchange-rate volatility and domestic policy constraints.

The current oil price crisis is not merely a supply-chain issue. It is an economic reality in which power travels through prices. For firms in the CTFA ecosystem, geopolitics has moved from the background into the operating core of margins, working capital and investment timing.

FROM THE GULF TO THE FACTORY GATE

South Africa does not simply import crude oil. It imports the inflationary consequences of oil shocks, the exchange-rate consequences of global fear and the growth consequences of weaker confidence. That is what makes instability in the Middle East economically relevant even to firms whose products do not appear, at first glance, to be oil-intensive.

The Strait of Hormuz is often understood as an oil route alone, but that is too narrow a view. It is also a strategic corridor for upstream industrial inputs that affect production systems far beyond the fuel market. Once that corridor is threatened, the effects spread through freight costs, insurance premia, industrial chemicals, packaging materials and broader market sentiment.

For this industry, the implication is straightforward: many products contain a hidden geopolitical cost. Cosmetic and personal care supply chains rely on imported or import-parity chemicals, plastic packaging, transport networks and currency-sensitive procurement. When global systems tighten, the final invoice reflects much more than manufacturing cost alone.

THE HIDDEN EXPOSURE IN EVERYDAY PRODUCTS

A moisturiser, fragrance or shampoo is economically more complex than its shelf appearance suggests. It often represents a combination of chemical inputs, petrochemical-based packaging, freight, warehousing, energy use and exchange-rate exposure. Even where crude oil is not directly visible in the product, its pricing logic frequently remains embedded in the broader value chain.

This means the sector's exposure to global instability is broader than many executives initially assume. A bottle, cap, pump, label, solvent or imported active ingredient may each carry some combination of energy, freight and foreign-exchange risk. In practical terms, every imported invoice increasingly contains a map of global political economy.

That map includes Brent crude, marine insurance, shipping routes, the rand, port performance, electricity reliability and the consumer's disposable income. Global volatility is therefore no longer an external backdrop; it is translated directly into local business arithmetic.

WHY UNCERTAINTY MATTERS BEFORE DISRUPTION ARRIVES

One of the most important economic insights is that physical disruption is not required for business conditions to deteriorate. The expectation of disruption can be enough to delay investment, weaken confidence and create pressure on output and the exchange rate. Oil-price uncertainty, in particular, has been shown to influence the timing of productive investment in South Africa.

That matters to industry leaders because uncertainty changes behaviour well before supply breaks down. Firms postpone capex, review inventory decisions more cautiously and hesitate on expansion plans. At the same time, the rand often weakens as global risk aversion rises, magnifying the local cost of imported inputs.

Not all oil shocks are alike. A demand-driven oil increase can accompany stronger global growth, but a supply-driven shock in an oil-importing economy creates a more difficult environment of weaker sentiment, tighter margins and softer market performance. This distinction is essential for interpreting the current moment correctly.

SOUTH AFRICA AS A DOUBLE PRICE-TAKER

South Africa's vulnerability is intensified by a two-part exposure. The country is a price-taker in the energy market because it imports almost all of its oil requirements, and it is a price-taker in financial markets because global uncertainty quickly affects the rand. The same event can therefore increase the dollar cost of imported inputs and then raise the rand cost again through currency weakness.

For CTFA-related firms, that creates a familiar but severe squeeze. Imported raw materials and packaging become more expensive, while households dealing with fuel and inflation pressure may alter their spending patterns. The result is simultaneous pressure from the cost side and the demand side of the business.

South Africa's dependence on road freight and its historical reliance on diesel to compensate for electricity instability have made this sensitivity even sharper. The economy does not simply buy oil from the world; it absorbs a wider macroeconomic mood that oil and global risk help to shape.

Why this matters operationally: global shocks do not hit all economies with equal force. In South Africa, domestic constraints can turn an external price shock into a broader cost and confidence problem for firms.

THE EXTERNAL SHOCK, THE LOCAL AMPLIFIER

It would be convenient to describe these pressures as purely external. That would be incomplete. South Africa cannot control geopolitical conflict abroad, but it can influence the degree to which external shocks are amplified at home.

This is where domestic bottlenecks become central. Weak logistics performance, infrastructure constraints, institutional uncertainty, policy drift and fragile municipal systems do not merely coexist with

imported inflation; they intensify it. A foreign shock landing in an economy with stronger ports, cleaner logistics and more credible institutions would do less damage than the same shock landing in a system already under strain.

The country is best understood not as broken, but as unfinished. Progress in fiscal and policy discipline has improved the outlook, yet resilience remains incomplete because reform momentum has not fully translated into fixed investment, stronger logistics and durable institutional confidence.

CONFIDENCE AS AN OPERATING VARIABLE

Confidence is often spoken about as if it were a vague sentiment. In reality, it is measurable. It appears in bond yields, exchange rates, investment timing, credit spreads and private-sector willingness to commit capital. For this reason, confidence should be treated as an operating variable rather than a psychological one.

When reforms are implemented credibly and quickly, risk premia can fall, the rand can strengthen and investment can respond disproportionately. When reforms stall, uncertainty persists, investment is delayed and growth remains fragile. That uncertainty then behaves like a cost multiplier across the economy.

For the cosmetics, toiletries and fragrances industries, this matters because domestic credibility shapes the extent to which global shocks feed through into imported costs and local demand conditions. Stronger infrastructure and institutional performance are therefore not abstract national goals, they are directly relevant to firm-level resilience.

From analysis to action: once leaders understand the transmission channels, they can monitor the few variables that matter most and respond with greater discipline.

WHAT LEADERSHIP TEAMS SHOULD MONITOR NOW

The most useful response to this environment is not panic but interpretation. Firms do not need perfect foresight; they need a more disciplined reading of the channels through which shocks move.

Leadership teams in this sector should monitor five variables closely.

- The duration of any oil shock, because persistence matters as much as magnitude.
- The behaviour of the rand, because exchange-rate weakness can magnify imported inflation rapidly.
- Inflation pass-through, because higher costs can remain in the system longer than expected.
- Logistics performance, because domestic inefficiency can worsen an otherwise manageable external shock.
- Household pressure, because consumer stress affects volume, brand choice and pricing power.

The mature firm will not be the one that predicts every external event correctly. It will be the one that understands the transmission mechanism early enough to adjust procurement, pricing, inventory and investment choices with discipline.

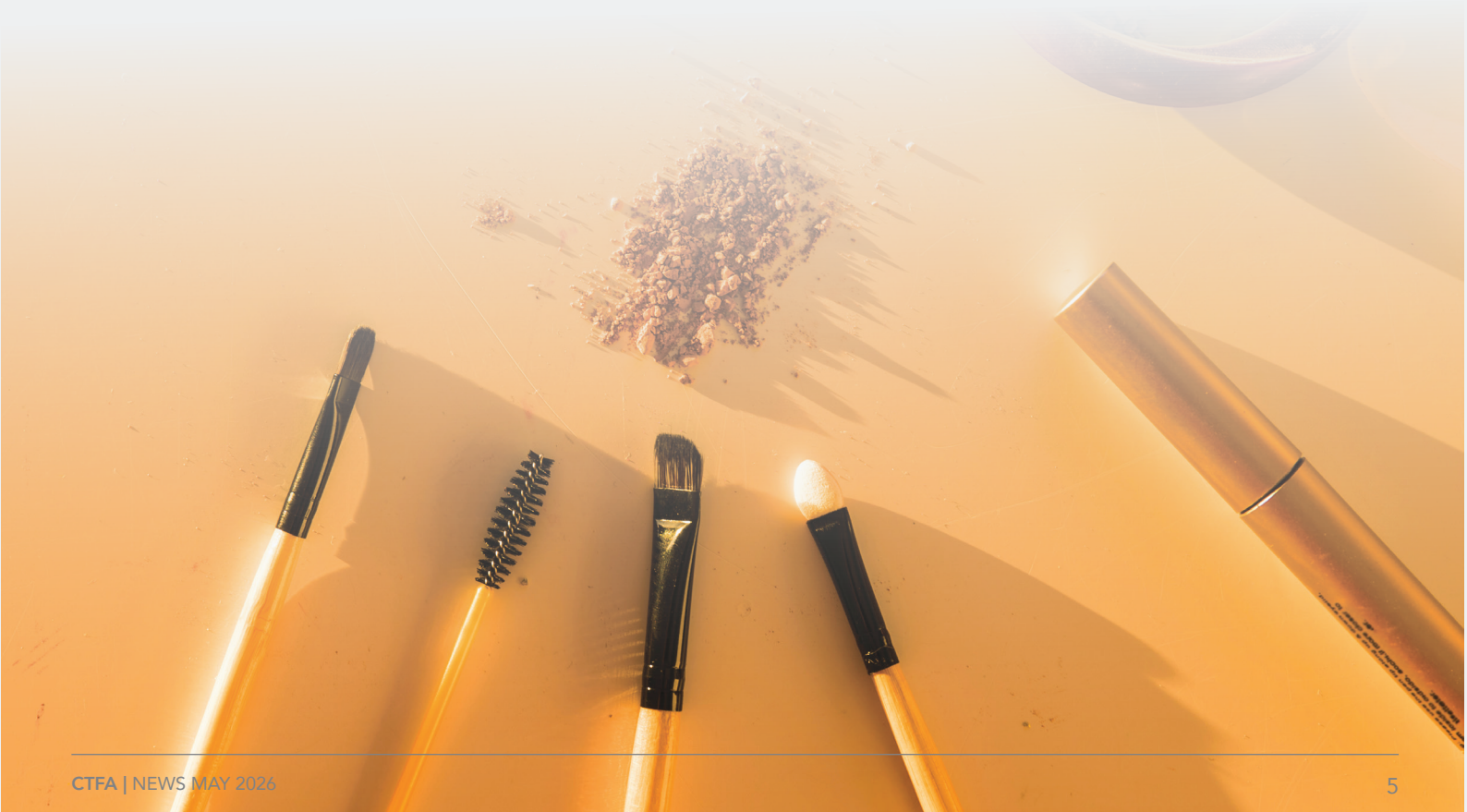
POSITIONING FIRMS IN THIS ECONOMY

This environment calls for more than defensive cost management. It calls for sharper interpretation, better scenario planning and a clearer understanding of how macroeconomics is entering firm strategy.

There is value in asking a harder question of every major product line: how much of its final cost is actually politics in disguise? Once that question is asked properly, pricing, sourcing, localisation decisions and customer strategy can be approached more realistically.

The firms that navigate this period best are likely to be those that connect global risk, domestic constraints and sector-specific business choices in a single analytical framework. In an environment like this, economic interpretation becomes a strategic capability.

Francois Fouche
Director | Boundless World | Markets, Models and Strategy
083 320 4647 | francois@boundless.world | boundless.world



THE PROHIBITION OF MICROBEADS

Following the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment's request for an engagement with CTFA on its Regulator's intended development of regulations to prohibit all activities associated with microbeads, a draft Regulation was published for public comment. CTFA and the DFFE subsequently held several bilateral engagements to discuss the policy that will ultimately result in the final Regulation.

Although it is CTFA's understanding that industry phased out the use of microbeads in products some time ago under the self-regulatory mechanism, it was important for CTFA to ensure that the Regulation that is developed has an appropriate scope; definitions; and requirements, and is aligned as far as possible to European Union objectives and international developments in terms of the International Legally Binding Treaty on Plastic Pollution, including in the Marine Environment that is still under international negotiation.

This has proven to be a challenge as the initial published draft version of the Regulation was not aligned to discussions held with CTFA at that time; the scope and definitions were unclear; and some intended requirements were unimplementable. For example, the scope had changed from covering all microbead applications to only those of the cosmetics sector. Following the submission of further comments and resulting meetings, the DFFE has indicated that it will be republishing a revised draft Regulation for public comment in due course.

CTFA will keep watching the matter closely, and thanks members for their active participation in moulding a new proposal for DFFE's consideration.

DEFINITION OF WASTE

The definition of "waste" has been a subject of debate for over a decade – on the one hand Government wants to derisk waste management while on the other hand the private sector wants to beneficiate material that is not unwanted; discarded or disposed of – words that often have different interpretations. Although both risk mitigation and beneficiation ideally want to achieve the same objective – diverting "waste" from landfill, there is ongoing debate regarding when a material becomes a waste and when it ceases to be a waste. This is a critical question - if a material is considered a waste, the National Environmental Management: Waste Act and its subordinate legislation such as regulations, norms and standards, licensing; etc. comes into play. From the private sector's perspective, this introduces unnecessary red tape and cost – sometimes to the detriment of beneficiation and business – including small, medium and microenterprises.

Since the July 2024 edition of the CTFA Newsletter, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) has been continuing to consider the outcomes of Parliament's directive for the national DFFE to reconsider the definition of "waste" as reflected in the National Environmental Management: Waste Act. This followed a Constitutional Court ruling that the revised definition in the Fourth National Environmental Management Laws Amendment Act (NEMLA4) was unconstitutional and had not been engaged on sufficiently with stakeholders.

It has recently come to CTFA's attention that selected stakeholders were engaged with on options for a replacement definition.

The current, existing definition (the proposed replacement through NEMLA4 was unconstitutional) of "waste":

"(a) any substance, material or object, that is unwanted, rejected, abandoned, discarded or disposed of, or that is intended or required to be discarded or disposed of, by the holder of that substance, material or object, whether or not such substance, material or object can be re-used, recycled or recovered and includes all wastes as defined in Schedule 3 to this Act; or

(b) any other substance, material or object that is not included in Schedule 3 that may be defined as a waste by the Minister by notice in the Gazette,

but any waste or portion of waste, referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), ceases to be a waste-

(i) once an application for its re-use, recycling or recovery has been approved or, after such approval, once it is, or has been re-used, recycled or recovered;

(ii) where approval is not required, once a waste is, or has been re-used, recycled or recovered;

(iii) where the Minister has, in terms of section 74, exempted any waste or a portion of waste generated by a particular process from the definition of waste; or

(iv) where the Minister has, in the prescribed manner, excluded any waste stream or a portion of a waste stream from the definition of waste.".

DFFE internal consultations were conducted, resulting in six proposals. Options 7 and 8 were proposed by external stakeholders.

1. The definition from 2009
2. The 2014 Waste Amendment Act definition (including Sch. 3)
3. The 2022 Waste Amendment Act definition (excluding Sch. 3)
4. A proposed combination of previous definitions
5. A proposed short definition
6. A proposed short definition inclusive of "when a waste ceases to be a waste"
7. First option by stakeholders
8. Second option by stakeholders based on European Union Directive

Option 1 was eliminated from further consideration because it contains the word "surplus" or "by-product" – words that have not been defined. It was considered problematic to define these words – is a by-product a waste or a non-waste; who declares this; and at what point does the material become a waste. It is unfortunate that the key reason for the ongoing controversy – when something becomes and/or ceases to be a waste – has not been dealt with by the DFFE. Rather, new definitions were considered, and this could potentially lead to even more confusion once a definition is implemented. Option 2 introduced new words that would need consultation, while Option 3 repealed Schedule 3 that is still needed. External stakeholders did not agree or motivate sufficiently for there to be direction on the remaining options 5; 7; or 8, leaving Option 4 or Option 6. However, indications are that the DFFE will move forward with a revised Option 4 (no information was provided regarding Option 6) and will embark on general consultations.

Option 4:

"'waste" means—

(a) any substance, material or object—

(i) that the generator of that substance, material or object has no further use for within its own processes, whether or not it has any commercial value for the generator, but which can be re-used, recycled, recovered or traded in by any person; or

(ii) that is rejected, abandoned, discarded or disposed of, either temporary or permanently, or is intended to be discarded or disposed of by the generator of that substance, material or object, regardless of whether or not that substance, material or object has any commercial value for the generator or can be re-used, recycled, recovered or traded in by any person; or

(b) any other substance, material or object that may be defined as a waste by the Minister by notice in the Gazette; but any waste or portion of waste, referred to in paragraphs (a) and (b), ceases to be a waste—

(aa) once it is re-used, recycled or recovered and treated by the holder of that waste or portion of waste in accordance with a condition stipulated in a valid waste management licence, where applicable, or in accordance with an applicable norm or standard made in terms of this Act;".



BOTSWANA: REVISED LISTING IMPLEMENTATION TIMELINE AND STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

CTFA has provided members with information on proposed and implemented regulatory changes as they have been taking place in Botswana. The Botswana Medicines Regulatory Authority (BoMRA) made the listing of cosmetic products already on the market mandatory, under a deadline of 31 March 2026. During the transition period, CTFA engaged closely with BoMRA and raised member and non-member queries and concerns which were to a large extent dealt with efficiently by the Regulator. The CTFA Africa Focus Webinar that was held on 11 February 2026 was well attended by members and non-members, and provided clarity on a variety of common questions that were being asked by industry. However, ongoing challenges were being noted that included migration of existing data; portal downtime; and the time taken to upload products due to the level of information required, for example. As a result of members sharing their experiences with CTFA and CTFA's continual constructive lobbying likely amongst other reasons, BoMRA decided to hold their stakeholder engagement on 31 March 2026; extend the voluntary cosmetic product listing period to 31 December 2026 and provide a revised implementation timeline for mandatory listings.

The revised implementation timeline is as follows:

1. Voluntary Listing Period

Until **31 December 2026**, listing of cosmetic products will remain voluntary. Stakeholders are encouraged to continue submitting product information even before the mandatory compliance dealine.

2. Mandatory Listing (No Fees)

From **1 January 2027 to 31 March 2027**, **mandatory listing of all cosmetic products placed on the Bostwana market will take effect**. During **this period, no listing fees will be charged**.

3. Mandatory Listing with Fees

Effective **1 April 2027**, **mandatory listing will continue and applicable listing fees will be introduced.** Details of the fees will be communicated in due course.

Source: BoMRA Public Notice

During the Cosmetic Stakeholder Engagement on 31 March 2026, CTFA raised questions under the following themes, amongst others:

- import licensing/permitting;
- timelines for further regulatory developments;
- protection of intellectual property; and
- Responsible Person vs Cosmetic Notification holder, and related.

CTFA also requested BoMRA to be consistent in the use of terminology as it was causing confusion with stakeholders such as "notifications" versus "listings". Furthermore, CTFA implored the Regulator to look into improving BRIMS functionality and speed as many companies have raised these as challenges.



MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL REMINDER

CTFA would like to extend a friendly reminder to all members regarding the submission of outstanding membership renewal forms and payment of annual membership fees.

Membership renewals are essential in ensuring that CTFA maintains accurate records and continue providing members with access to the full range of benefits, services, training, industry updates, and support offered by the Association.

We kindly request that all outstanding renewal forms and payments be submitted as soon as possible. Members whose accounts remain outstanding after the 31 May 2026 will temporarily be removed from the active membership database until payment has been received.

This process is necessary to ensure fair and effective administration of membership services and to maintain the integrity of member records.

We understand that delays can sometimes occur and encourage members experiencing any challenges or requiring assistance with their renewals to contact samantha@ctfa.co.za as soon as possible. Our team remains available to assist and support you through the renewal process.

We sincerely value your continued membership and contribution to the industry and look forward to another year of collaboration and engagement.

For any queries or assistance regarding renewals, please contact samantha@ctfa.co.za or accounts@ctfa.co.za



CTFA ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING – REFLECTING ON PROGRESS AND INDUSTRY COLLABORATION

On 7 May 2026, CTFA hosted its Annual General Meeting (AGM), bringing together members and industry stakeholders for an engaging session focused on reflection, collaboration and very importantly to elect the CTFA Board of Directors.

The AGM provided an opportunity to reflect on the work undertaken by the Association during 2025 and to reinforce CTFA's continued commitment to supporting a sustainable, compliant, and respected industry. Presentations centred around the evolving regulatory landscape, stakeholder engagement, member support initiatives, and the importance of maintaining high standards of product quality and consumer safety within the sector.

Members were updated on CTFA's continued efforts in advocacy, regulatory guidance, training and industry-focused platforms that assist companies in navigating both local and international developments affecting the cosmetics industry. The meeting also reinforced the value of industry collaboration and the importance of maintaining a unified voice for the sector in South Africa.

A highlight of the AGM was the presentation by guest speaker Francois Fouche, economist, co-founder of Boundless World, and research fellow at the Gordon Institute of Business Science. His presentation, titled "Persian Rugs and Fiscal Thugs", offered valuable economic insight and thought-provoking perspectives on the current economic climate, fiscal challenges, and the broader business environment impacting industries in South Africa (summary above). The session was both informative and engaging, encouraging meaningful discussion among attendees.

The current Board of Directors has elected to remain in office, ensuring continuity in leadership and ongoing support for the strategic direction and objectives of the Association.

THE 2026 CTFA BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Nizam Kalla - ***Chairperson***
Amka Products (Pty) Ltd)
Muzi Nkosi - ***Vice-Chairperson***
Avon Justine (Pty) Ltd
Henry Shuttleworth
Revlon South Africa (Pty) Ltd
John Knowlton
Cosmetic Solutions
Serge Sacre
L'Oreal South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Ntswaki Kutumela
Unilever South Africa (Pty) Ltd
Wayne van Wyk
Vantage Specialty Chemicals (Pty) Ltd

Watermans will continue serving as CTFA's auditors.

CTFA extends its sincere appreciation to all members, directors, speakers and stakeholders who participated in the AGM and continue to contribute to the advancement of the industry. The strength of the Association lies in the active involvement and collaboration of its directors and collective stakeholders, whose support enables CTFA to continue driving meaningful industry engagement and progress.

CTFA TRAINING AND EVENTS HIGHLIGHTS

The first half of 2026 has been an engaging and productive period for the CTFA, with a strong focus on member engagement, industry collaboration, professional development, and regulatory education and legislative advocacy, including international negotiation. Through a combination of networking events, training programmes, industry and regulator discussions, CTFA continues to support its members in navigating the evolving cosmetic and personal care industry landscape.

NEW MEMBER INDUCTION
– 6 February 2026





CTFA officially welcomed new members during the New Member Induction session held on 6 February 2026. This session provided attendees with valuable insight into the role of the CTFA, member benefits, industry support services, and the regulatory environment within the cosmetics and personal care sector.

The induction also created an opportunity for new members to engage with the CTFA team, ask questions, and better understand how the Association supports compliance, education, and industry growth.

MEMBER BREAKFAST AT FAIRLAWNS BOUTIQUE AND SPA
– 20 March 2026





The CTFA Member Breakfast hosted at the beautiful Fairlawns Boutique Hotel on 20 March 2026 was a successful networking and engagement event that brought together industry professionals, and members, in a relaxed and collaborative environment.

The breakfast encouraged meaningful industry discussions, relationship building, and the sharing of insights on current trends and challenges within the cosmetics industry. Events such as these continue to strengthen connections within the CTFA community and promote industry collaboration.

COSMETIC CLAIMS TRAINING
– 22 April 2026

On 22 April 2026, CTFA hosted a highly informative Cosmetic Claims Training session presented by industry expert and CTFA Honorary Member, John Knowlton.

The training focused on the responsible use of cosmetic claims, substantiation requirements, regulatory considerations, and best practises for compliant marketing communication. With increasing scrutiny on product claims globally and locally, this training provided valuable guidance to members involved in product development, marketing, regulatory affairs, and artwork approval.

The session was well received and highlighted the importance of ensuring that cosmetic claims remain truthful, substantiated, and compliant with applicable regulations.

PRODUCT LABELLING TRAINING
– 14 May 2026



Most recently, CTFA hosted Product Labelling Training on 14 May 2026, focusing on the critical requirements for compliant cosmetic product labelling.

The training covered key elements such as ingredient listings, warning statements, mandatory information, and common labelling challenges faced by companies within the South African market. This session formed part of CTFA's ongoing commitment to assisting members with compliance and supporting high industry standards.

Accurate and compliant product labelling remains an essential aspect of consumer safety, regulatory compliance, and responsible marketing, making this training particularly valuable for regulatory, quality assurance, and artwork review teams.

LOOKING AHEAD

CTFA remains committed to providing relevant, practical, and industry-focused training and events throughout the year. We thank all members, speakers, and attendees for their continued participation and support and look forward to the exciting initiatives and engagements still to come in 2026.

WHY CTFA MEMBERSHIP MATTERS

In an increasingly complex and fast-moving regulatory environment, industry collaboration and expert guidance have never been more important. CTFA continues to play a critical role in supporting a responsible, compliant, and thriving cosmetic and personal care industry in South Africa.

Since its establishment in 1994, CTFA has worked closely with industry stakeholders, government departments, standards bodies, and international organisations to ensure alignment with evolving regulations, standards, and best practises. Today, CTFA membership provides far more than regulatory support — it offers members a strategic industry advantage.

SUPPORTING COMPLIANCE AND BUSINESS GROWTH

The cosmetic and personal care sector is innovative, competitive, and constantly evolving. For manufacturers, brand owners, importers, exporters, retailers, and suppliers, keeping pace with legislative and regulatory developments can be challenging. CTFA membership helps businesses remain informed,

compliant, and prepared.

MEMBERS BENEFIT FROM:

- Regulatory guidance and technical support
- Artwork reviews aligned with the South African regulatory framework
- Certificates of Free Sale (COFS) for export purposes
- Industry updates and legislative alerts
- Access to training interventions and knowledge-sharing sessions
- Participation in technical committees and industry workgroups
- Stakeholder engagement with government and regulatory bodies

A TRUSTED INDUSTRY VOICE

CTFA serves as the collective voice of the South African cosmetic industry, representing members in engagements with organisations such as the National Department of Health (NDOH), South African Bureau of Standards (SABS), National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications (NRCS), Department of Trade, Industry and Competition (DTIC), South African Revenue Service (SARS), and international bodies including the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the African Organisation for Standardisation (ARSO).

Through active industry lobbying and stakeholder management, CTFA works to ensure that the industry's interests are responsibly represented while promoting consumer confidence and regulatory alignment.

KNOWLEDGE, TRAINING AND INDUSTRY PARTICIPATION

A key value of CTFA membership is access to industry expertise and practical support. Members can participate in training sessions covering topics such as:

- Good Manufacturing Practice
- Cosmetic labelling and compliance
- Regulatory developments and updates

Members also gain opportunities to engage directly with experts through technical guidance sessions, debrief interventions, committee participation, and collaborative workgroups.

MEMBERSHIP DESIGNED FOR EVERY BUSINESS

CTFA offers membership categories tailored to different sectors and business sizes within the cosmetic and personal care industry, including:

- Full Members
- Manufacturing Members
- Associate Members
- Retail Members

This structure ensures that businesses across the value chain can access meaningful support and industry representation suited to their operational needs.

BUILDING A RESPONSIBLE COSMETIC INDUSTRY TOGETHER

CTFA remains committed to fostering a compliant, informed, and responsible cosmetic industry in South Africa. Membership provides businesses with the tools, guidance, representation, and industry network needed to navigate regulatory requirements confidently and contribute to the growth and integrity of the sector.

For more information on CTFA membership and services, contact:

info@ctfa.co.za

STAY CONNECTED WITH CTFA ON SOCIAL MEDIA

CTFA continues to expand its digital presence to keep members and industry stakeholders informed, connected, and updated on the latest industry news, regulatory developments, training opportunities, events, and Association activities.

CTFA encourages all members to follow its official social media platforms to stay informed about upcoming training sessions, industry events, important notices, regulatory updates, and CTFA initiatives.

Follow CTFA on Social Media

CTFA Website

CTFA LinkedIn Page

CTFA Facebook Page

IMPORTANT NOTICE – FRAUDULENT SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS

CTFA would like to caution members and the public to remain vigilant regarding fraudulent or unauthorised social media accounts using the CTFA name, branding, or identity.

These fake accounts may attempt to impersonate the Association, distribute misleading information, or engage with members under false pretences. Members are advised to verify all CTFA communications through our official platforms and website before responding to requests, messages, or payment instructions received via social media.

Please note:

- CTFA will only communicate through officially authorised channels;
- members should avoid sharing sensitive company or payment information with unverified accounts; and
- suspicious accounts or communications should be reported directly to the CTFA office.

Protecting our members and maintaining trusted communication channels remains a priority for the Association. CTFA appreciates your support in helping the Association



ensure a safe and professional online presence for the industry community.

Stay connected, stay informed, and continue engaging with CTFA as we work together to support a strong, responsible, and collaborative South African cosmetics and personal care industry.

CTFA EMAIL WHITELISTING

CTFA is committed to keeping members informed through regular communication relating to industry updates, regulatory notices, training opportunities, events, newsletters, and important member information. However, we have noticed that some CTFA emails are being directed to Junk or Spam folders by certain email providers and corporate security systems.

To ensure that you continue receiving all important communication from CTFA without interruption, we encourage members to whitelist CTFA email addresses and domains within their email systems.

Add CTFA to Your Safe Senders List

Please add the following email addresses to your contacts or safe senders list:

- ctfa@ctfa.co.za
- info@ctfa.co.za

This helps your email system recognise CTFA emails as safe and reduces the likelihood of messages being filtered into Junk or Spam folders.

Check Your Junk or Spam Folder

If you find a CTFA email in your Junk or Spam folder:

1. Open the email
2. Select "Not Spam" or "Not Junk"
3. Move the email to your Inbox

This action helps train your email provider to correctly recognise future CTFA emails.

EMAIL PLATFORM INSTRUCTIONS

Microsoft Outlook (Desktop & Web)

1. Open Settings
2. Select Mail - Junk Email
3. Under Safe Senders and Domains, click Add
4. Add the CTFA domain: @ctfa.co.za
5. Click Save

Gmail

1. Open an email from CTFA
2. Click the three dots (⋮) next to the reply button
3. Select Add to Contacts
4. For additional protection, select Filter messages like these and create a filter to Never send to Spam

Apple Mail (iPhone, iPad & Mac)

1. Open the email
2. Click or tap the sender's email address
3. Select Add to Contacts
4. If necessary, move the message from Junk to Inbox

Yahoo Mail

1. Open a CTFA email
2. Click the three dots menu
3. Select Add sender to contacts
4. Mark the message as Not Spam if required

ADDITIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

Members operating within corporate environments or secure networks may also need to take additional steps to ensure successful email delivery:

- Ask your IT department to whitelist the domain: @ctfa.co.za.
- Ensure your mailbox has available storage space.
- Check whether internal security or firewall settings may be blocking incoming CTFA communication.

NEED ASSISTANCE?

If you continue experiencing difficulties receiving CTFA emails, please contact us directly so that we can assist you:

- samantha@ctfa.co.za

CTFA appreciates your cooperation in helping us maintain reliable communication with all members and ensuring that you remain informed and connected with the latest CTFA updates and industry developments.



ctfa
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