

RSO African Organisation For Standardisation



Pursuit of harmonized standards for cosmetics and cosmetology in Africa

Dr. Hermogene Nsengimana, Secretary General, ARSO Chairperson, PAQI





Capacity building for export competitiveness of women-led SMEs and standards promotion in cosmetology sector in Africa – GSA and ARSO

"ACP-EU TradeCom II PROGRAMME"

(REG/FED/24728)

Project code: AO.030-PO43







Respondents from 14 African ARSO Members target countries

A. Introduction





9 A1. Standardisation organisation

ARSO MISSION



CONSTITUTION OF THE AFRICAN REGIONAL ORGANISATION FOR STANDARDISATION

INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION

WHEREAS a Constitution of the African Regional Organisation

for standardisation was adopted at the Founding Conference held in

Accra from 10th - 17th January, 1977

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organnization teestablished in

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IN WITNESS AROSTINE Insant of fication and ECA

Republic of Ghana.

Dated at Accra this day of August. One Thousand Nine

Hundred and Seventy-Seven (1977)

Facilitate intra-African and global trade



through harmonized standards and conformity system

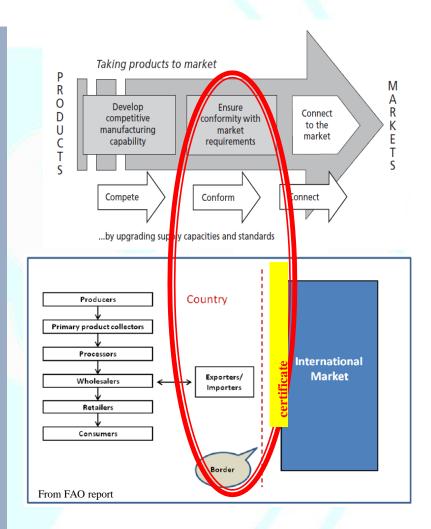




so A2. AfCFTA Enabling implementation

AfCFTA TBT Anne 6- Article 6 : Cooperation in Standardisation

- 1. ..
- 2. State Parties shall:
 - a) develop and promote the adoption and/or adaption of international standards;
 - b)promote the adoption of standards developed by the ARSO and the AFSEC;
 - c) where a relevant international standard required to facilitate trade does not exist, request the ARSO and/or the AFSEC to develop the required standard to facilitate trade between State Parties;
 - d)designate liaison focal points to ensure that all State Parties are well informed of the standards developed or to be developed by the ARSO and the AFSEC:
 - e) apply harmonized rules and procedures for the development and publication of national standards ...
 - f) promote membership, liaison and participation in the work of ISO, IEC, ARSO, AFSEC and similar international and regional standardisation organisations



UNIDO





A3. Harmonised Standards and Tariff Lines

Integration Unit	No. of Tariff	No. of	Product	% of Tariff	% Deficit
	Lines	Standards	Standards	Lines	
COMESA	6,903	305	250	3.6	96.4
EAC	5,440 HS6	1,500	500	9.2	90.8
ECOWAS	5,899	100	60	1.0	99.0
SADC	6,420 HS8	100	90	1.4	98.6
SACU	7,902 HS8	_	_	_	_
UEMOA	5,544 HS10				
AfCFTA (ARSO)	4,547 HS6	1,345	537	11.8	88.2

References: COMESA (Cheelo et al., 2012); EAC (Karingi et al., 2016; KAM, 2017); ECOWAS & UEMOA (de Roquefeuil, 2013; Laski et al., 2014); SADC & SACU (Edwards et al., 2008; Cheelo et al., 2012); AfCFTA (UNECA, 2018)



ARSO A4. Harmonisation priority

ARSO-RECs Top 9 TC (4–6 frequency)

EAC	COMESA	ECOWAS	ECCAS	UMA	SADC	IGAD	Frequency
	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Leather, leather products and accessories	
	ARSO/TC, Tourism and Related Services	ARSO/TC, Tourism and Related Services	ARSO/TC, Tourism and Related Services	ARSO/TC, Tourism and Related Services	ARSO/TC, Tourism and Related Services		
	ARSO/TC, Cereals, pulses and derived products	ARSO/TC, Cereals, pulses and derived products		ARSO/TC, Cereals, pulses and derived products	ARSO/TC, Cereals, pulses and derived products	ARSO/TC, Cereals, pulses and derived products	
ARSO/TC, Pharmaceuticals	ARSO/TC, Pharmaceuticals	ARSO/TC, Pharmaceuticals			ARSO/TC, Pharmaceuticals	ARSO/TC, Pharmaceuticals	
	ARSO/TC, Textiles, textile products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Textiles, textile products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Textiles, textile products and accessories	ARSO/TC, Textiles, textile products and accessories		ARSO/TC, Textiles, textile products and accessories	
ARSO/TC, Transport services (weighbridges, traffic management, driving licence)	ARSO/TC, Transport services (weighbridges, traffic management, driving licence)		ARSO/TC, Transport services (weighbridges, traffic management, driving licence)	ARSO/TC, Transport services (weighbridges, traffic management, driving licence)	ARSO/TC, Transport services (weighbridges, traffic management, and driving licence)		
	ARSO/TC, Fish, fisheries and aquaculture	ARSO/TC, Fish, fisheries and aquaculture		ARSO/TC, Fish, fisheries and aquaculture		ARSO/TC, Fish, fisheries and aquaculture	
ARSO/TC, Mining and Mineral Beneficiation	ARSO/TC, Mining and Mineral Beneficiation		ARSO/TC, Mining and Mineral Beneficiation		ARSO/TC, Mining and Mineral Beneficiation		/
ARSO/TC, Solar Thermal Systems and Equipment				ARSO/TC, Solar Thermal Systems and Equipment	ARSO/TC, Solar Thermal Systems and Equipment	ARSO/TC, Solar Thermal Systems and Equipment	











ARSO
Members
target
countries

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B. Standardisation priority in cosmetology





B1. Why cosmetology?



- Beauty industry 2018:
 - *Middle East and Africa \$27.1 billion (South Africa alone represented \$4.5 billion; Nigeria and Kenya are second and third).
 - ◆Asia \$128 billions.
- The cosmetology industry is expected to grow by 8 10% every year.
- Cosmetology involves intimate body manipulations – attracts utmost public health concerns;
- Unsafe or unhygienic practices
 lead to infectious diseases
 affecting the health of the
 client and the operator.



B2.Gap - Standards and regulation

- > Standards facilitating trade: 64.5% of regulators and 53.3% of industry agree.
- Existence of legal and institution framework: 51.6% of the regulators and 66.7% of the industry players acknowledged the presence of the legislation or policy framework that focuses specifically on cosmetology;
- Legislation REC: 64.5% of the regulators and 51.7% of the industry players indicated that their legislation/policy are not harmonized within the RECs for which their countries are a member.



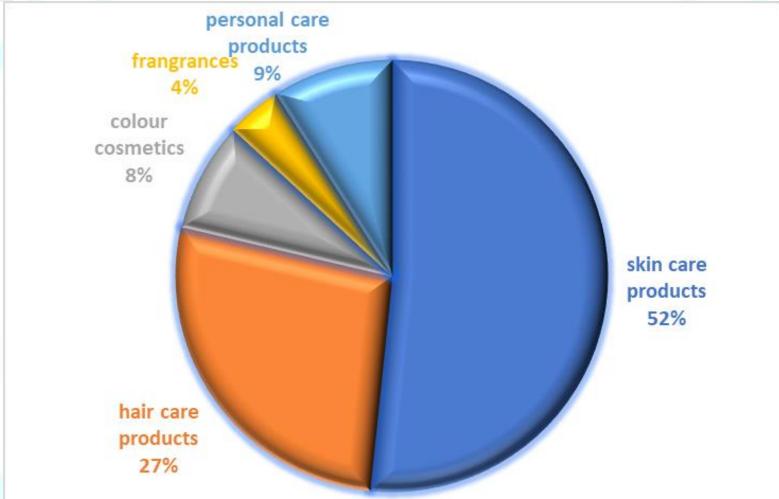
ARSO B3.Gap - 1-1-1 principle

- Standards harmonised with IS: 41.9% regulators and 23.3% industry players indicate that existing standards are not properly harmonized with international standards
- Recertification: products certified in a given member country may still be subject to certification once exported to another country, 32.3% regulators and 28.3% industry players said they are not recertified;
- Cost of testing and certification: is considered to be expensive with 41.9% regulators and 48.3% industry players





B4.Category of existing standards



More product standards and few standards on service provision



Analysed standards:

- 321 standards across ARSO Member States;
- 21 ISO standards
- 60 EAC standards
- EAS 339:2013, Hair creams, lotions and gels Specification VS GS 228:2018, Cosmetic specification for setting lotion
- EAS 338:2013, Chemical hair relaxers and hair waving products specification VS NIS 497:2004, Hair relaxer
- US 488:2003, Skin powders specification Part 2: Baby powders VS NIS 677:2009, Standard for baby skin powders
- EAS 425-1:2017, Skin powders specification Part 1: Body and face powder VS NIS 678:2009, Standard for skin powders
- EAS 786:2013, Skin care creams, lotions and gels specification VS NIS 681:2009, Standard for skin creams
- NIS 680:2009, Standard for hair conditioner creams VS GS 285:2018, Cosmetic specification for hair conditioners
- US 191:2016, Petroleum jelly specification VS RS 361:2017, Herbal petroleum jelly specification
 - ARSO member states standards on the same commodity or product: the technical details of the standards greatly differ among the member states;
 - Need of harmonization:
 - 20 standards are to be harmonised,
 - 15 to be considered for direct adoption;
 - 36 to be developed





B6.Key standard for consideration

- Hygiene in the cosmetology and wellness industry
 - US 713:2008; Requirements for hygiene in commercial skin penetration, hairdressing, and beauty and natural therapy
 - ISO 17679:2016; Tourism and related services Wellness spa Service
 - ISO 17680:2015; Tourism and related services Thalassotherapy Service requirements
 - ISO 21426:2018; Tourism and related services Medical spas Service requirements
 - EN 16708:2017 (SS-EN 17226:2019); Beauty Salon Services Requirements and recommendations for the provision of services
 - EN 17125:2018; Domestic spas/whirlpool spas/hot tubs -Safety requirements and test methods
- Use of products with banned substances
 - ISO 16128-1:2016; Guidelines on technical definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products — Part 1: Definitions for ingredients
 - ISO 22716:2007; Cosmetics Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices
- Herbal products
 - RS 333: 2018; Herbal cosmetic products General requirements
 - RS 360: 2018; Herbal soap —specification
 - RS 361: 2018; Herbal petroleum jelly —Specification
 - CRS 16: 2010; Specification for Botanical Cosmetics



ARSO Conclusion – action

- Harmonisation of existing standards in cosmetology with major emphasis on herbal products
- Participation in international standardization work for identical adoption as much as possible at national, regional and continental level once the standard is published
- Create regional platform for regulatory bodies and certification bodies toward Mutual recognition of certificate
- Increase awareness of the dangers of harmful products found in cosmetics products among all stakeholders
- to strengthen enforcement on the use of cosmetics products that have banned substances at the point of service provision to the final consumer.

TBT - QI 2017



Well developed QI
Reasonably developed QI
Partially developed QI
Umited QI
Non or very limited QI





Asante

Merci beaucoup!

Thank you!

شكرا

Muito obrigado!

