

PSA Collaborative Symposium



Moving towards safer regulation – Collaborating with Regulators and Policy Makers to Co-design and Implement an a Mandated System of Licensing and National Standard Setting for Non-Surgical Cosmetic Procedures in England

Executive Chair and Registrar JCCP

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The Rationale for Change



- An unregulated sector
- A conflicted sector
- A fragmented approach to inspection
- Multiple stakeholders who are divided in their approach to regulatory control
- An emergent evidence base to confirm the risks associated with some non-surgical cosmetic procedures
- Patient Safety and Public Protection Concerns

The Route Map



- The Keogh Review – 2013
- Health Education England Report – 2015
- The JCCP Ten Point Plan – April 2021
- The All Party Parliamentary Group for Beauty, Wellbeing and Aesthetics – July 2021
- The Health and Care Bill – Parliamentary Debates - Autumn 2021
- The Health and Care Act – April 2022
- The Health and Social Care Select Committee Report – The impact of body image on mental and physical health – August 2022

Key Government Announcements



- Government's Response to the Health and Social Care Committee on Impact of Body Image on Mental Health Report – February, 2023:

'The DHSC's commitment to 'taking forward work to introduce a licensing scheme for non-surgical cosmetic procedures in England' and to 'agree the procedures in scope of the licensing scheme and communicate a plan for delivery by July 2023'

The Government's Licencing Clause



“Licensing of cosmetic procedures

(1) The Secretary of State may, for the purposes of reducing the risk of harm to the health or safety

of members of the public, make regulations—

1. (a) prohibiting an individual in England from carrying out specified cosmetic procedures in

the course of business, unless the person has a personal licence;

2. (b) prohibiting a person from using or permitting the use of premises in England for the carrying out of specified cosmetic procedures in the course of business unless the person has a premises licence.

The Government's Licencing Clause 2



In this section—

“cosmetic procedure” means a procedure, other than a surgical or dental procedure, that is or may be carried out for cosmetic purposes; and the reference to a procedure includes—

- (a) the injection of a substance;*
- 2. (b) the application of a substance that is capable of penetrating into or through the epidermis;*
- 3. (c) the insertion of needles into the skin;*
- 4. (d) the placing of threads under the skin;*
- 5. (e) the application of light, electricity, cold or heat;*

“licensed premises” means premises in respect of which a premises licence is in force”

DHSC and Parliamentary Activity



- Political Engagement
- Publication of a Ten Point Plan for Regulation within the aesthetics sector – March 2021
- Working with the Professional Regulators for Safer/Responsible Prescribing
- Working with the Advertising Standards Authority and the Committee of Advertising Practice to assure honest and accurate advertising of services, training programmes and products.
- Draft Papers to advice on the shape and scope of the proposed scheme of licensing

JCCP Strategic Partnerships



The JCCP has partnership agreements/M of Us with the following key bodies:

- CPSA
- CIEH
- GMC, NMC, GDC, GPhC and RPS
- ASA
- Royal Society for Public Health
- MHRA (and liaison engagement with the CQC)
- British Beauty Council; Habia and BABTAC

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 1



- Introducing **statutory regulation** within the aesthetics sector. Mandating that education and training requirements should be prescribed for all practitioners.
- Requiring all aesthetic services to publish (in plain English format) a summary of the procedures that they provide, the risks associated with such treatments, the cost of such procedures, a summary of their practitioner qualifications, their insurance certificate and details of their redress scheme.

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 2



- Seeking agreement of what constitutes a clear definition of what is a 'medical-related' service and what is an elective 'cosmetic' procedures.

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 3



- Introducing nationally agreed and consistent regulatory and licensing standards for the aesthetics and beauty sector with the aim of removing some of the anomalies that exist in the UK.

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 4



- The imposition of greater regulation and oversight to reduce the significant number of false and exaggerated advertising (including social media) claims that provide misleading information to both members of the public and to practitioners about the standard, type and effectiveness of the administration of safe procedures and training.

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 5



- Requiring the UK Government to introduce robust controls to restrict the currently unregulated administration and supply of dermal fillers.
- Reinforcing the need for all aesthetic practitioners to adhere to '**Responsible Prescribing**' guidance.
- Requiring **all** practitioners to hold adequate and robust medical indemnity insurance cover and to be members of redress schemes in order to protect the public.

JCCCP 10 Point Plan for Regulation - 6



- The Government (working with the MHRA) to design and implement a coordinated approach to the reporting and analysing of complications.
- Plugging the evidence-based gap that exists with regard to the lack of data, research relating to the non-surgical sector should be addressed as a priority.

Next Steps



- The Government (DHSC) has now commenced stakeholder consultation to determine which procedures are to be included in the scope of the licence prior to a national consultation in the early Autumn this year.
- The Government (DHSC) to design and launch a national consultation early next year to determine revised knowledge, education and training standards for the procedures that will be included in the scope of the licence.
- Further rules to be determined for the regulation of products, machines and devices.
- A scheme of licensing and inspection to be designed for implementation in England.
- Scotland and Wales to confirm their own national arrangements for regulation in the aesthetics sector.
- JCCP to consider alternatives to safeguard the manufacture, supply and administration of Dermal Fillers.