



**JCCP ANNUAL REPORT
2018 – 2019**

Charity Commission Number 1177540

TRUSTEES – April 2018 – March 2019

Voting Members

Professor David Sines CBE – Chairperson

Tracey Bell – Dentistry

Eddie Hooker – Corporate Governance

Lorna Kidd – Patient/User

Dawn Knight – Patient/User

Caroline Larrissey – Beauty Therapy Sector

Andy Masheter – Chair Communications and Marketing Committee

Professor Mary Lovegrove OBE – Chair of the Practitioner Register Committee

Professor Anne McNall – Chair of the Education and Training Committee

Andrew Rankin – Nursing and Associate Chair of the Practitioner Register Committee

Sally Taber – Corporate Governance

Dr. Andrew Vallance-Owen MBE – Corporate Governance and Chair of the JCCP Stakeholder Council

Mr. Alexander Woolard – Plastic Surgeon and CPSA Representative

Non-Voting Members

Dr Paul Charlson – Doctor and BCAM Founder Member Representative

Vacancy – Nursing and BACAN Founder Member Representative (vacant from November, 2018 – new appointment made for 2019/2020)

Victor Ktorakis – Environmental Health Sector Representative

Wendy Rogers – Manufacturing Industry Representative

Executive Support

Paul Burgess MBE

Trustee Appointment Process

All voting members of the JCCP Trust Board are appointed in accordance with Charity Commission rules and procedures in strict accordance with Nolan Principles. All voting members of the Trustee Board are also registered with Companies House. All appointments are approved by the full Trustee Board in open session.

Non-Voting members are selected and appointed in accordance with 'skill mix/expertise' requirements determined by the full Trustee Board in order to enable the Board to achieve its core purpose, functions and objectives.

Mission Statement, Values and Public Protection

Mission Statement of the JCCP

The Mission Statement for the JCCP and its values are set out below:

'The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) and the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority (CPSA) are the recognised self-regulators of the non-surgical aesthetic industry in England and the point of access for the public seeking information about this area of practice and where appropriate for raising concerns about practitioners. The JCCP places public protection and patient safety as the focus of its activities.

JCCP Practitioner Registrants and associated Education and Training Providers will be accredited and endorsed by the JCCP as meeting the highest standards of quality by ensuring that all parties who have been admitted to the JCCP's Registers have met the agreed industry qualifications, benchmarks and abide by the standards of practice and behaviour as determined by the Cosmetic Industry CPSA and the JCCP'.

Values of the JCCP

- Upholding Patient Safety and Public Confidence as the core driving force of the JCCP
- Operating its Register of Practitioners and Education and Training Providers within a strict and agreed Code of Practice that embodies robust ethical standards to providing aesthetic treatments.
- Openness, fairness and independence.
- Working in partnership with patients and all key stakeholders in the aesthetic industry.
- Recognising innovation and best evidenced-based practice and responding to change.

Protecting the Public

- Applying strict standards for entry to the JCCP Register and for continued registration.
- Approving education and training providers that deliver programmes that meet the standards.
- Maintaining a register of individuals who successfully complete those programmes and accreditation procedures.
- Taking action if the standards may not have been met.
- Establishing clear and simple procedures to enable the public to raise issues of concern about the professional practice of registrants.
- Providing simple and easily accessible information to the public considering non-surgical aesthetic treatments.

JCCP Strategic Objectives – 2018 -2019

Strategic Objective 1

To establish a new 'self-regulatory' body to oversee the non-surgical aesthetic sector in England with a clear and supported framework of governance.

Key Enablers

- Agreement on education, clinical and practice based standards for non-surgical treatments.
- Establishment of an agreed set of premises standards for practitioners and education/training providers.
- Development of a constitutional structure that befits a self-regulatory body with charitable status.
- Development of a governance framework for the JCCP.
- Provision of an agreed 'Code of Practice' for registrants (in partnership with the CPSA).
- Establishment of clear and transparent procedures and processes for dealing with 'complaints' or 'fitness to practice' issues.
- Agreement and alignment of frameworks and best practice for working with other 'Professional Statutory Regulatory Councils' regulating practitioners in the field of non-surgical aesthetics.
- An agreed Executive and administrative structure for the JCCP.
- Ensuring continuous risk management.

Strategic Objective 2

To deliver the JCCP as a body and brand that is recognized by the public as the benchmark for patient safety in non-surgical aesthetic treatments and services.

Key Enablers

- Establishing a JCCP brand that is clearly recognizable.
- Setting out the key purpose of the JCCP as a guardian of patient safety and public protection and establishing it as company limited by guarantee with charitable status.
- Identifying the key practitioner entry requirements to the JCCP Register to ensure public confidence.
- Developing a 'Marketing and Communications Strategy' and accessible 'public-facing' website to raise public awareness of the JCCP.
- Providing an accessible Practitioner Register and associated tools to enable the public to identify safe practitioners.

Strategic Objective 3

To establish the JCCP Register (s) as a PSA approved public register (s) for all practitioners in the non-surgical aesthetic sector.

Key Enablers

- Designing the Register (s) to meet PSA standards.

- Achievement of PSA accreditation.
- Commissioning and developing the JCCP technology platforms for its registers.
- Testing the operational features of the Register amongst key registrant groups.

Strategic Objective 4

To accredit non-surgical aesthetic practitioners against an agreed, differentiated and defined framework of education, clinical and practice standards for non-surgical aesthetics treatments and procedures.

Key Enablers

- Establish entry requirements and structures for Practitioners joining the Register.
- Approve a framework of educational, clinical and practice based standards against which to accredit practitioners.
- Establish processes for accrediting practitioners – remotely or via approved centres.
- Establish working arrangements with key education and training bodies approved to accredit JCCP Practitioners.
- Approve a nationwide framework of ‘Accreditation and Assessment Centres’.

Strategic Objective 5

To identify and approve educational/training bodies/organizations and companies that offer programmes and qualifications that meet the standards of proficiency set by the JCCP and the CPSA.

Key Enablers

- Agree a framework of standards for approving education/training and other bodies that wish to offer JCCP endorsed accreditation, training programmes and qualifications.
- Establish, pilot and test processes for the approval of JCCP recognized education, training and accreditation bodies.
- Establish relationships with other key regulatory, accreditation and awarding bodies working in non-surgical aesthetic.
- Reach agreement and working arrangements with the Government’s regulator for qualifications Ofqual and accreditation bodies UKAS.

Strategic Objective 6

To develop a viable and sustainable financial model for the JCCP.

Key Enablers

- Identifying key sources of income – Registrants, Education and Training providers, Corporate Supporters, Charitable Trusts, Government.
- Setting fees for practitioners and education/training providers.
- Developing a budget for the JCCP.
- Projecting cashflow.

Strategic Objective 7

To develop the necessary technical infrastructure to operate a membership based regulatory body and register.

Key Enablers

- Specifying the technology requirements for the JCCP Register
- Procuring a technology partner(s) to deliver the technology platform
- Delivering a Day 1 system to allow registration and all supporting processes.
- Test the operational features of the Register amongst key registrant groups.

Strategic Objective 8

To ensure that the JCCP is a well informed and relevant body in the world of non-surgical aesthetics and hair restoration surgical practitioners.

Key Enablers

- Raising awareness of the role of the JCCP amongst key stakeholders.
- Providing up to date information on all aspects of non-surgical aesthetics for both stakeholders, registrants and the public.
- Reviewing and analyzing the latest policy and research on the non-surgical aesthetic sector.
- Providing feed back to the CPSA on issues and actions that may lead to an updating of the standards framework.
- Maintaining and updating the JCCP educational framework for non-surgical aesthetic standards.
- Developing a range of mechanisms and actions to keep registrants informed about the relevance of the JCCP and the latest areas of concern.

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INTRODUCTION

The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) was established and launched formally at the House of Peers in February, 2018 following an extensive stakeholder consultation process undertaken by Health Education England (HEE) in accordance with the recommendations outlined in the Keogh Review (2013) on non-surgical treatments in England. The HEE standards were transferred to the JCCP by HEE in June, 2018. One of the key recommendations included in the 2015 HEE Report called for the establishment of statutory regulation for the sector and for the immediate creation of a voluntary register. The JCCP now fulfils such a function

The JCCP is a 'not for profit' UK charitable body charged with the responsibility of voluntary 'self-regulation' of the non-surgical aesthetic sector in the four UK countries. The Mission Statement for the JCCP and its values are set out below:

'The Joint Council for Cosmetic Practitioners (JCCP) is a Professional Standards Authority (PSA) accredited voluntary self-regulator of the non-surgical aesthetic industry in England and provides an informed and legitimate point of access for the public seeking information about this area of practice and where appropriate for raising concerns about practitioners. The JCCP places public protection and patient safety as the focus of its activities'.

The Charity's objects make reference to the promotion of the health and safety of, and protection of the public by the development and implementation of high standards of performance and practice among non-surgical cosmetic practitioners and hair restoration surgeons, including the definition, creation and maintenance of an effective structure to inform the standard of professional education and training amongst non-surgical cosmetic practitioners and hair restoration surgeons.

The JCCP provides two voluntary registers;

- Practitioner Register (Approved by the PSA)
- Approved Education & Training Provider Register (Approved by the JCCP and lists those education and training providers whose standards and qualification accord with the JCCP's published education and training standards required for entry to its PSA Approved Practitioner Register).

JCCP Practitioner Registrants and Approved Education and Training Providers will be recognised, approved and registered by the JCCP in line with PSA accredited standards. For practitioner registrants this requires evidence of relevant knowledge, experience or qualifications leading to core and modality specific competency as set out by the JCCP's sister body the Cosmetic Practice Standards Authority in their practice standards (February, 2018) and by the JCCP's Competence Framework (September, 2018), adherence to a published Code of Practice and Standards set out by the JCCP/CPSA (2018), good character, and possession of adequate insurance and indemnity cover in relation to treatments provided.

DEVELOPMENTS

The JCCP has been functioning for twelve months at the time of producing this annual report. During the past twelve months the JCCP has formally established its governance structures and has appointed a fully representative Board of Trustees, all of whom are registered with the Charity Commission and Companies House. Conflicts of interest policies confidentiality procedures have been put in place to guide the work of the Charity. No breaches of confidentiality, governance or conflicts have been witnessed during that period.

The JCCP Practitioner Register Committee (PRC) has met regularly during this period and has been provided with legal advice from Bevan Brittan continuously during the early adoption phase of the Council's Fitness to Practise (FtP) Rules. A full 'suite of' policies and procedures governing the JCCP's FtP processes were embedded in April, 2018 and fitness to practise panellists were appointed by an independent Appointments Committee on behalf of the Council in April/May 2018. Additional Panellists have been appointed throughout the year to provide a

fully representative group of lay and professional FtP panel members. All Panellists have been trained in the application of the Council's FtP processes. The Practitioner Register Committee also produced procedures relating to the annual audit/sampling of registrant's self-returns for premises standards and for CPPD and has approved arrangement for practitioner annual renewal of registration.

The Practitioner Register Committee also provided oversight for the amendment made to the JCCP Practitioner Register that resulted in PSA approval being provided for the implementation of part 'A' – 'Category Two' registration for health care professionals. Revised definitions for these categories were also produced and endorsed by the PRC in November, 2018. These changes were the outcome of a 'Share your Experience' exercise undertaken by the PSA. The JCCP was successful in its application to the PSA in this regard.

The JCCP also made a significant decision at its Trustee Board meeting in the 31st July, 2018 to restrict access to its Level 7 practitioner register for Injectable Toxins and Fillers to suitably trained and qualified Health Care Professionals only. This change was shared with the PSA and with the DHSC prior to implementation on the 11th August, 2018. This change did not require any revision to the practitioner register itself. Since there were no non- health care practitioners on these parts of the JCCP Register at the time that the change was implemented, there was no requirements to amend any practitioner registrations.

The JCCP Education and Training Committee has also met regularly throughout the year and has successfully produced and published the JCCP 'Competency Framework' and 'Standards for Education and Training' providers. These documents were published by the JCCP in September, 2018 and are posted on the Council's website. These documents replace the former HEE guidelines and form part of the JCCP's current suite of governance policies that underpin its Register of Approved Education and Training Providers. A new charging policy for the approval of education and training providers was also developed this year and has been published on the JCCP website. The Education and Training Committee also approved three new entrants to the JCCP Register of Approved Education and Training Providers and provided oversight for the audit and approval processes relating to the same. The Education and Training Committee has also produced policy guidelines for the establishment and implementation of the proposed JCCP Approved Assessment Centres in support of the 'Fast Track' scheme for practitioner registration as agreed with the PSA. These policy guidelines were consulted upon publicly in March/April, 2019.

Staffing has continued to be a challenge for the JCCP due to the need to identify a recurrent and sustainable revenue stream to enable the recruitment of a CEO and supporting infrastructure. This challenge has been mitigated by the Chair assuming the role of 'Executive Chair'. Paul Burgess continues to provide the Council with executive support. The Council's financial management services are outsourced to an independent accountancy company. Social media and communications have also been outsourced whilst the management of the JCCP website has been graciously provided and maintained 'pro bono' by HF Resolutions. In a similar way pro bono legal advice has been provided to the JCCP by Bevan Brittan.

A new Communications and Marketing Committee was established by the Council and work commence in January, 2019 under the chairmanship of Andy Masheter, newly appointed Trustee. The key focus of the Committee's work will be to raise public awareness about the register and public protection, in support of the DHSC's declared commitment to enhance public awareness about the risks associated with some of the more invasive procedure practised within the sector.

The Trustee Board has produced and maintained risk registers relating to both patient safety and corporate risks. The registers are reviewed as 'live and updated registers' at each Trustee Board Meeting.

Two patient representatives are appointed to the JCCP Trustee Board as full voting Trustees, supported by six other lay Trustees and eight Practitioner/Sector Stakeholder Trustees/Members.

The JCCP has also implemented fully its Stakeholder Council which has met on three occasions during 2018 under the independent Chairmanship of Dr. Andrew Vallance-Owen MBE. The stakeholder Council provides a conduit of engagement with the JCCP Trustees and with the Council and its sub-committees.

The JCCP confirms that all other policies, procedures and governance arrangements remain fit for purpose. All polices and procedures have been shared routinely with the PSA. The JCCP also confirms that it possess

appropriate insurance and employer liability cover and remains in 'good form' with both the Charity Commission and with Company's house. The JCCP has also continued to maintain an excellent working relationship with the CPSA, underpinned by a robust Memorandum of Understanding.

The JCCP Board of Trustees has also agreed to commence the publication of the approved minutes of its meetings from January, 2019.

CHALLENGES.

This year has provided a slow but steady flow of new practitioner registrants to the Practitioner Register. The number who have joined the register is below our predicted target growth trajectory. The reasons for this are:

- Reduced confidence in the sector about the merits of joining PSA approved voluntary registers which has resulted in a delay of members from the corporate clinic chains joining the register. The JCCP remains in active dialogue with the key Clinic Chain CEOs.
- Reluctance of health care professionals seeking to join a register alongside non-health care professionals (this matter has now been mitigated following the JCCP's decision not to admit non-health care practitioners in respect of the more 'risk-related' treatments).
- Slower than expected penetration and awareness raising in the sector.

Despite these challenges the JCCP remains resilient and confident that it will attract an adequate number of registrants over the next twelve months to sustain its financial base and to demonstrate its commitment to public protection.

Financially the JCCP remains 'solvent' and has been able to attract significant charitable support from a range of benefactors who have offered their services (without charge) to enable the Council to maintain its operational functions. The JCCP Board Trustees are fully cited on these matters and share the responsibility of assuring the PSA of the diligent and prudent approach that the JCCP has taken with regard to fiscal process and propriety. Charitable donations gratefully received by the JCCP during the 2018/19 financial year are attributable to:

Galderma (UK) Ltd: £25,000

Merck (UK) Ltd: £5,000

Allergan (UK) Ltd:

Church Pharmacy Ltd: £7,500.00

Wigmore Medical Ltd: £7,500.00

The JCCP has not received any formal complaints or any fitness to practise referrals for consideration during this review period. However, following the JCCP announcement of its decision to restrict access to its level 7 register for injectables and fillers to suitably trained health care professionals only, a series of email enquiries and informal expressions of concern were raised with the JCCP by beauty therapists. The JCCP Chair corresponded and spoke with all those persons who raised concerns and offered them the opportunity to present a formal complaint if they so wished. No formal complaints or follow up enquiries were received thereafter.

There were also a range of 'managed' 'anti-JCCP' social media campaigns that ran from January, 2018 – July, 2018 which attempted to discredit the Council from a range of colleagues operating in the sector. Most of these communications related to the JCCP's inclusion on Beauty Therapists on its Practitioner Register but others challenged the Council on the inclusion of allied health professionals, dental hygienists and pharmacists also. These issues were all responded to with regard to factual accuracy and through active and productive dialogue with the responsible PSRBs. Minimal negative social media activity has been witnessed during the last four months.

The JCCP website was significantly revised in December, 2018 and a number of connectivity, accuracy and formatting issues were resolved. These changes were implemented following discovery of the technical complexity of the JCCP Practitioner Register. The total investment made to the building, revision and maintenance of the JCCP Practitioner Register during 2017-2018 has been in excess of £85,000 and has been generously funded by HF Resolution Ltd.

There have been no legal challenges to the work of the JCCP or to its published governance arrangements/procedures. Relationships with external bodies have been excellent, encouraging, supportive and most productive.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Throughout the review period the JCCP has worked fervently to promote the 'JCCP' brand and to make members of the public and of the practitioner community aware of the importance of public protection and patient safety. The brand has been well established through a range of traditional and social media channels. For example the following statistics were obtained from the JCCP's website and social media management team that confirm activity and 'reach' from April, 2018 – March, 2019:

JCCP Website Visits

25,425 sessions by 16,358 users

Facebook

388,773 impressions
1,220 total page likes
1,257 total followers

Twitter

281 total followers
191K impressions
13,210 profile visits

LinkedIn

75 total followers
391 visitors
407 total engagements (including likes, comments, clicks and shares)
7,188 impressions

Glossary of key terms:

Post engagement: the total shares, likes, clicks and comments made on content.

Impressions: this is the number of times users have seen your Tweet in a timeline, search result or from your profile.

Profile visits: the number of times users visited your profile page.

Reach: the number of people who have seen your content.

Three BBC Radio Four Interviews have been presented, twelve journal articles/editorials have been published and twelve appearance have been undertaken to aesthetic trade shows and conferences. The Board of Trustees have agreed that a key objective for the JCCP in 2019 will now be to raise awareness of the JCCP 'Brand' amongst members of the public.

The JCCP has worked very closely with five Professional Statutory Regulatory Bodies (PSRBs) this year:

- The GMC (The General Medical Council)
- The GDC (The General Dental Council)
- The NMC (The Nursing and Midwifery Council)
- The GPhC (The General Pharmaceutical Council)
- The HCPC (The Health Care Professions Council)

Memoranda of Understanding have been signed with the GMC, GDC, NMC and with the GPhC that recognise the importance of joint working with the JCCP to ensure public protection. These agreements seek to ensure that effective channels of communication and information sharing are established and maintained between the named PSRB and the JCCP to promote patient safety and high quality services for patients receiving non-surgical aesthetic treatments (including hair restoration surgery) and where appropriate and necessary, the processes and procedures adopted by the JCCP and the PSRB, with regard to matters of 'fitness to practise' for registered

clinicians involved in the provision of non-surgical aesthetic treatments, are aligned to promote patient safety and public protection. In addition the memoranda relate to the areas of interface between the named PSRB and the JCCP and clarify respective roles and responsibilities and outline mechanisms in place to promote effective liaison. The memoranda also confirm that 'the JCCP and the named PSRB are committed to the principle of accrediting non-surgical aesthetic practitioners against an agreed set of educational, clinical and practice based standards who work to an agreed Code of Practice and best practice guidelines'. A formal exchange of letters has also established a firm working relationship with the HCPC. Formal contact has also been established with the Pharmaceutical Society for Northern Ireland.

The JCCP Chair was invited to attend the GDC Governance Committee in November, 2018 and had the opportunity to share the JCCP's values, mission and standards. The JCCP/CPSA standards have now been acknowledged and recognised by the GDC. The NMC have also advised that 'The JCCP and the NMC are committed to the principles that all NMC Registered aesthetic non-surgical practitioners practise and work at all times to the NMC Code for Nurses and Midwives (2015) and follow also the JCCP and CPSA Guidance for Practitioners Who Provide Cosmetic Interventions (2017)'. A Memorandum of Understanding has also been signed with the CEO of the Royal Pharmaceutical Society with the aim of establishing 'a partnership that supports actions to encourage aesthetic pharmacists working in aesthetics to become JCCP registrants and RPS members and JCCP approved education and training providers to allow aesthetic pharmacists to take part in appropriate training aligned to the JCCP Competency Framework for Cosmetic Practice'.

The JCCP Code of Practice is based on the assumption that any practitioner who undertakes cosmetic treatments is embarking on a new career pathway, associated with significant risk of harm to patients and members of the public. The JCCP has therefore now introduced a range of fitness to practice procedures that are designed to promote best practice within the sector and to set out guidelines appropriate to all levels of practitioner as to the risks involved and how to mitigate them, alongside the implementation of sanctions if required. These procedures apply to all aesthetic practitioners, regardless of level of attainment or professional background. These procedures (and their associated sanctions) apply equally therefore to those cosmetic practitioners who are registered clinicians and also to those who do not have registerable status with a Professional Statutory Regulatory Body (PSRB) and who perform procedures that the JCCP formally recognises and has agreed to register. Our aim has been to give a practitioner a sense of belonging to this applied area of practice and to outline the duty of care that they should provide to the public and to other practitioners.

The JCCP guidelines and standards have been developed following a wide-ranging consultation process of those involved in the provision of cosmetic treatments. In addition, where appropriate, the guidelines incorporate advice included in guidelines issued by Professional Regulated Statutory Bodies (PRSB's), such as the GMC, NMC, GDC, HCPC, GPhC and NIPS), however this guidance does not replace the requirement for Clinicians, registered with any PRSB, to comply with their overarching obligations to that body. If, however, this guidance covers areas not included by their PRSB, the JCCP continues to mandate that this guidance must be followed by JCCP Registrants in addition to that of their PRSB. These matters have all been covered in the various MoUs signed by the JCCP with the professional regulators.

The JCCP/CPSA Code of Practice also requires all practitioners who provide cosmetic interventions to perform audit annually and engage in either statutory or non-statutory appraisal/peer review and supervision, revalidation and/or CPPD activities that are prescribed by the JCCP, without which patient safety cannot be assured. The aim of this exercise is to collect data to evidence safety of patient care and the prevalence of adverse events and poor outcomes in the sector and thereby to contribute to the empirical evidence base to inform risk calculation and proportionate government response to protect the public from undue harm or from avoidable variations in procedural practice. Annual reporting data is yet to be provided by registrants but when this is forthcoming the results will be analysed by clinical experts from the CPSA and used by JCCP to assess risk and, ultimately, the fitness of an individual to remain on the Register. In addition the focus of the JCCP and CPSA's data collection and audit processes is to promote and support the safe provision of care on and to this end, where outliers are identified, the initial focus will be to draw the individuals attention to this fact (since they may well be unaware due to the absence of any comparable data) and direct them to support in terms of re-training.

The JCCP has maintained a close and excellent working relationship with our data analytical partner Northgate Public Services throughout the review period. Northgate Public Services has been JCCP's informatics partner

since 2017, working closely with us to develop data collection and analysis services which report activity across all treatment modalities as well as the incidence of complications and adverse events. Their systems enable practitioners to upload data to evidence performance over the previous year and for the subsequent analysis to be made available to clinical experts from CPSA, who ensure whether or not their standards are being adhered to.

Northgate has also sponsored the creation and publication of a series of articles on the role of the JCCP/CPSA and the importance of data-based evidence in managing patient safety and evidencing good practice. Authored by Mr Jalpesh Patel (Aesthetics Dentistry Today), Mr Fulvio Uro-Baiarda (Aesthetics Journal) and Andrew Rankin (Aesthetic Nursing section of PMFA Journal), these articles emphasise precisely the importance and value that a registry brings to this sector. Northgate have graciously provided pro bono support to the JCCP in this regard throughout 2018/2019.

For approved education & training provider organisations, the Council now offers approval of education providers and qualifications that meet the Education & Training Standards set down by the (JCCP 2018a) for the following practice modalities:

- Injectable Toxins (for GMC, GDC, NMC, GPhC and HCPC - JCCP approved professional only)
- Dermal Fillers (for GMC, GDC, NMC, GPhC and HCPC - JCCP approved professional only)
- Dermal Fillers
- Lasers and Light
- Skin Rejuvenation – Micro Needling and Chemical Peels
- Hair Restoration Surgery (for GMC registered practitioners only)

The JCCP standards require all approved educational programmes to have academic accreditation of the appropriate level (Level 4-7 in England or equivalence in other UK countries) either a University or by an Ofqual (or by one of the other UK equivalent vocational regulators) for each specified modality as set out by the JCCP, and to provide evidence of their capability of enabling students/delegates of such programmes to achieve the core & modality specific competencies as set out in the Competency Framework for Cosmetic Practice (JCCP 2018b). Since recognition and approval of JCCP approved qualifications can be achieved through the vocational or higher education route, the JCCP has signed memoranda with Ofqual and with the SQA (Scottish Vocational Authority) and has signed agreements also with a number of key partners and in particular with Awarding Organisations offering vocational qualifications in the aesthetics sector. The JCCP is also addressing the critical issue of 'bogus' advertising by practitioners and training companies via our agreement with the Advertising Standards Authority (ASA) with whom the Council engages actively. In excess of thirty reports of 'bogus' advertising by both practitioners and training companies have been reported to the ASA during 2018 with the result that the ASA have now allocated a dedicated resource to review and investigate unacceptable advertising practice in the aesthetic advertising sector. The JCCP has also published and promoted the use of safe premises standards for implementation across the sector and has produced ethical guidelines for trade show demonstrations, simulation and exhibitions.

The JCCP has also established a Special Interest Group for Beauty Therapists – BASIC - (and the beauty sector generally) with the aim of supporting the development of educational and practice-standards related pathways of accredited qualifications to demonstrate competence for safe and effective practice. This group will also raise awareness of the need for Beauty Therapists to utilise the JCCP and CPSA standards and Code of Practice in order to enhance public safety, help raise standards and encourage non-clinical practitioners to enrol to undertake relevant educational programmes that have been mapped against the JCCP competence and qualification standards. This Group has committed to support the 'JCCP and Government to create a workable, easy to understand system of regulation and licencing to prove to the public that they are "safe in our hands"'. The JCCP has also been working actively with the Government's United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS) this year with the aim of exploring ways to enhance standards of practice in the aesthetics industry.

In support of this 'mandate' and commitment the JCCP is working closely with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and has appointed a new non-voting Trustee member to its Board to represent Local Government Environmental Health Officers with the aim of better informing and developing more responsive and enforceable regulation on the 'High Street' for the multiple 'beauty salons' that trade there. The JCCP is also

working closely and collaboratively with the CQC and the MHRA with regard to premises regulation, product and device standards and prescribing regulations. The overarching objective of these discussions have facilitated discussion and the establishment of common ground for the formation of understanding between relevant authorities – the MHRA and CPSA/JCCP. What has underpinned these ‘conversations’ has been a common interest ‘in patient safety, with an associated common theme that *any event which causes an adverse outcome* should be recognised, recorded and reported’. These JCCP facilitated discussions have also explored a range of key challenges faced by regulators to provide safeguards to the public in respect of the appropriate and legitimate use and application of medicines, devices and procedures used in the non-surgical cosmetic sector.

The JCCP has also recently signed an MoU with the Beauty Sector Skills Council – Habia, ‘Skills Active’, which signals the Council’s commitment to the dissemination of best and safe practice across this sector of the industry.

In accordance with its UK remit the JCCP is working also with the three national devolved Government Health Departments and liaises regularly, for example with the Deputy Medical Director with the Scottish Government who has shown keen interest in the work and application of the JCCP’s standards and regulatory intentions. In England correspondence has been exchanged regularly with the DHSC Team that holds responsibility for cosmetic regulation. The JCCP Chair also attended a ‘Round Table’ meeting with the responsible Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Health, Jackie Doyle-Price on the 17th December, 2018 to discuss cosmetic regulation and to make a case for statutory regulation for the sector.

The JCCP partnered with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health in July, 2018 to convene a patient safety and regulation focussed seminar with the following organizations:

- MHRA
- CQC
- CIEH
- PHE
- HSE
- ASA
- Human Tissue Authority

The outcome of this meeting led to the formulation of a consensus position relating the need to work collaboratively across the sector in the interests of public protection. A further ‘Round Table’ seminar was held between the JCCP and the CQC to consider cosmetic regulation on the 15th February, 2019 to which the same attendees were invited along with representatives from the CQC, JCCP, PSRBs, the PSA DHSC and the Scottish Government were invited to attend this meeting. A general consensus was reached at this meeting to promote a key message to ensure that practitioners have the right knowledge and skills, safely use the right products, devices and medicines, which should be administered only in ‘safe’ premises and that members of the public should receive accurate information before deciding to undergo a cosmetic intervention or life style therapy. The key priorities for further action were agreed as:

- The need and ‘collective appetite’ to share intelligence, data, case studies and information between regulators in order to enhance opportunities for greater public awareness, protection, service effectiveness and productivity.
- To consider whether the current ‘Scope of Practice’ set down by the Professional Statutory Regulators provides adequate clarity with regard to public and professional expectations in these applied areas of practice (with particular regard for the more invasive treatments that have been associated with ‘harm’).
- To consider the introduction of an agreed standards document across the five key professional practitioner statutory regulators to set out requirements for safe and effective prescribing in the cosmetics sector (as described in the CPSA/JCCP Code of Practice document).
- To work closely with the Advertising Standards Authority to identify potentially misleading or inaccurate advertising claims relating to the provision of cosmetic or lifestyle treatments/interventions, the inappropriate use of products and the advertising of those practitioner training programmes that falsely claim to meet a nationally agreed standard to affirm practice proficiency.
- To encourage further work between the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health and Environmental Health Officers and the CQC to consider what constitutes a ‘Special Treatment’ for those more invasive procedures, such as the injection of toxins and the insertion of dermal fillers, and by so doing enabling regulators to extend their ‘public duty of care’ to such treatments/procedures.
- To continue to work with the MHRA and the DHSC to further clarify the intention to regulate the supply of dermal fillers and to consider how best to protect the public with regard to the administration of the same.

The JCCP's facilitation and engagement with key Government regulatory agencies provides evidence of the Council's transaction of its core mission – public protection and patient safety.

The JCCP has also engaged regularly with other key sector stakeholders. For example meetings have been held throughout the year with insurers and indemnifiers, pharma and product manufacturers and suppliers and with education and training organizations. As a result of such engagement the JCCP has appointed a Trustee from the Insurance sector and a member of the Pharma companies occupies the role of a non-voting member of the JCCP Board as a representative of the key suppliers.

Meetings have also been held this year with the Clinic Chain CEOs with positive effect. Effective lines of communication have now been established between the main clinic chains and the JCCP with the aim of promoting the Council's standards and encouraging their employees to enter into membership of the JCCP Practitioner Register. Once such major Clinic Chain 'Transform' signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the JCCP in March, 2019 that will result in their practitioners committing to apply JCCP/CPSA standards/competencies to their practice providing thus confirming the need to raise awareness amongst patients of the importance of recognizing risks attached to some of these treatments. Transform has also committed to work jointly with the JCCP to actively market and promote public protection and patient safety.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "David Sines", with a long horizontal flourish underneath.

Professor David Sines CBE PhD FRCN
Chairperson JCCP
7th April, 2019