

## List of Functions

Name	Description
ABRASIVE	Removes materials from various body surfaces or aids mechanical tooth cleaning or improves gloss
ABSORBENT	Takes up water- and/or oil-soluble dissolved or finely dispersed substances
ADHESIVE	Ingredients that unite or bond surfaces together.
ANTICAKING	Allows free flow of solid particles and thus avoids agglomeration of powdered cosmetics into lumps or hard masses
ANTICORROSIVE	Prevents corrosion of the packaging
ANTIDANDRUFF	Helps control dandruff
ANTIFOAMING	Suppresses foam during manufacturing or reduces the tendency of finished products to generate foam
ANTIMICROBIAL	Helps control the growth of micro-organisms on the skin
ANTIOXIDANT	Inhibits reactions promoted by oxygen, thus avoiding oxidation and rancidity
ANTIPERSPIRANT	Reduces perspiration
ANTIPLAQUE	Helps protect against plaque
ANTISEBORRHOEIC	Helps control sebum production
ANTISTATIC	Reduces static electricity by neutralising electrical charge on a surface
ASTRINGENT	Contracts the skin
BINDING	Provides cohesion in cosmetics
BLEACHING	Lightens the shade of hair or skin
BUFFERING	Stabilises the pH of cosmetics
BULKING	Reduces bulk density of cosmetics
CHELATING	Reacts and forms complexes with metal ions which could affect the stability and/or appearance of cosmetics
CLEANSING	Helps to keep the body surface clean
COSMETIC COLORANT	Colours cosmetics and/or imparts colour to the skin and/or its appendages. All colours listed are substances on the positive list of colorants (Annex IV of the Cosmetics Directive)
DENATURANT	Renders cosmetics unpalatable. Mostly added to cosmetics containing ethyl alcohol
DEODORANT	Reduces or masks unpleasant body odours
DEPILATORY	Removes unwanted body hair
DETANGLING	Reduces or eliminates hair intertwining due to hair surface alteration or damage and, thus, helps combing
DISPERSING NON-SURFACTANT	Facilitate the dispersion of solids in liquids. They function primarily by coating the solid through the process of adsorption, thus changing the surface characteristic of the suspended solid.
EMOLLIENT	Softens and smooths the skin
EMULSIFYING	Promotes the formation of intimate mixtures of non-miscible liquids by altering the interfacial tension
EMULSION STABILISING	Helps the process of emulsification and improves emulsion stability and shelf-life
EPILOGING	Epilating agents: Substances that are heated, applied to the skin, and stripped off quickly to remove unwanted hair. What is the difference between epilation and depilation? They are both used for hair removal, but with the epilation the entire hair is removed from the follicle, whereas with the depilation the hair is removed only to the surface of the skin. This is the reason why with epilation the hair grows a lot slower compared to depilation.
EXFOLIATING	Initiate or accelerate removal of the layers of dead skin cells from the skin surface.
EYELASH CONDITIONING	Conditions and enhances the appearance of eyelashes. Improves the gloss or sheen of eyelashes, coats the eyelash hair to increase the appearance of its diameter and length, or aids the separation of the eyelash hair.
FILM FORMING	Produces, upon application, a continuous film on skin, hair or nails
FLAVOURING	Gives flavour to the cosmetic product
FOAM BOOSTING	Improves the quality of the foam produced by a system by increasing one or more of the following properties: volume, texture and/or stability
FOAMING	Traps numerous small bubbles of air or other gas within a small volume of liquid by modifying the surface tension of the liquid
GEL FORMING	Gives the consistency of a gel (a semi-solid preparation with some elasticity) to a liquid preparation
HAIR CONDITIONING	Leaves the hair easy to comb, supple, soft and shiny and/or imparts volume, lightness, gloss, etc.
HAIR DYEING	Colours hair
HAIR FIXING	Permits physical control of hair style
HAIR WAVING OR STRAIGHTENING	Modifies the chemical structure of the hair, allowing it to be set in the style required
HUMECTANT	Holds and retains moisture
HYDROTROPE	Enhances the solubility of substance which is only slightly soluble in water
KERATOLYTIC	Helps eliminate the dead cells of the stratum corneum
LYTIC	Substances that help to break down lipids, proteins, and polysaccharides into smaller components, usually by the action of enzymes.

MASKING	Reduces or inhibits the basic odour or taste of the product
MOISTURISING	Increases the water content of the skin and helps keep it soft and smooth
NAIL CONDITIONING	Improves the cosmetic characteristics of the nail
NOT REPORTED	NOT REPORTED
OPACIFYING	Reduces transparency or translucency of cosmetics
ORAL CARE	Provides cosmetic effects to the oral cavity, e.g. cleansing, deodorising, protecting
OXIDISING	Changes the chemical nature of another substance by adding oxygen or removing hydrogen
PEARLESCENT	Imparts a nacreous appearance to cosmetics
PERFUMING	Used for perfume and aromatic raw materials (Section II)
PLASTICISER	Softens and makes supple another substance that otherwise could not be easily deformed, spread or worked out
PRESERVATIVE	Inhibits primarily the development of micro-organisms in cosmetics. All preservatives listed are substances on the positive list of preservatives (Annex VI of the Cosmetics Directive)
PROPELLANT	Generates pressure in an aerosol pack, expelling contents when the valve is opened. Some liquefied propellants can act as solvents
REDUCING	Changes the chemical nature of another substance by adding hydrogen or removing oxygen
REFATTING	Replenishes the lipids of the hair or of the top layers of the skin
REFRESHING	Imparts a pleasant freshness to the skin
SKIN CONDITIONING	Maintains the skin in good condition
SKIN PROTECTING	Helps to avoid harmful effects to the skin from external factors
SLIP MODIFIER	Enhance the flow properties of other ingredients. Slip modifiers do not react chemically with the material(s) to which they are added.
SMOOTHING	Seeks to achieve an even skin surface by decreasing roughness or irregularities
SOLVENT	Dissolves other substances
SOOTHING	Helps lightening discomfort of the skin or of the scalp
STABILISING	Improves ingredients or formulation stability and shelf-life
SURFACE MODIFIER	May be applied to other cosmetic ingredients to make them more hydrophilic or hydrophobic, or to otherwise modify their physical/chemical properties. In some cases, surface modifiers may form a covalent bond with the substrate.
SURFACTANT	Lowers the surface tension of cosmetics as well as aids the even distribution of the product when used
SURFACTANT-DISPERSING	Help distribute an insoluble solid in a liquid phase. Suspensions or dispersions of liquids in a second liquid are generally called emulsions. The utility of a surfactant as a suspending agent depends on its ability to wet the solid or to modify the solid's surface characteristics by adsorption.
TANNING	Darkens the skin with or without exposure to UV
TONIC	Produces a feeling of well-being on skin and hair
UV ABSORBER	Protects the cosmetic product from the effects of UV-light
UV FILTER	Filters certain UV rays in order to protect the skin or the hair from harmful effects of these rays. All UV filters listed are substances on the positive list of UV filters (Annex VII of the Cosmetics Directive)
VISCOSITY CONTROLLING	Increases or decreases the viscosity of cosmetics