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Cosmetics — Answers to frequently asked questions on ingredients and product characterization according to ISO 16128-1 and ISO 16128-2

Cosmétiques — Réponses aux questions fréquemment posées sur la caractérisation des ingrédients et des produits conformément à l'ISO 16128-1 et à l'ISO 16128-2

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 217, *Cosmetics*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

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Introduction

The ISO 16128 series provides guidelines on definitions and criteria for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products. These guidelines are specific to the cosmetics sector, taking into account that most existing approaches written for the agricultural and food sector are not directly transferrable to cosmetics. They apply scientific judgment and offer principles towards a consistent logical framework for natural and organic cosmetic ingredients and products incorporating common approaches employed in existing references.

The purpose of the ISO 16128 series is to encourage a wider choice of natural and organic ingredients in the formulation of a diverse variety of cosmetic products to encourage innovation.

The purpose of this document is to help ingredient manufacturers and cosmetic companies, or any reader, to qualify cosmetic ingredients as natural, natural derived or non-natural when using the ISO 16128 series.

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Cosmetics — Answers to frequently asked questions on ingredients and product characterization according to ISO 16128-1 and ISO 16128-2

1 Scope

This document provides answers to questions which can arise when calculating indexes and contents according to ISO 16128-1 and ISO 16128-2.

It clarifies conditions on process, solvents and carbon sources to qualify ingredients regarding the ISO 16128 series. Detailed examples, explaining how to use the ISO 16128 series are also provided.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

— ISO Online browsing platform: available at https://www.iso.org/obp

— IEC Electropedia: available at http://www.electropedia.org/

4 Questions and answers

4.1 General

Table 1 — General questions

No.	Question	Answer
0	How can an ingredient manufacturer and/or a cosmetic manufacturer assign the category and index of an ingredient?	Ingredient manufacturers are recommended to provide cosmetic manufacturers with information related to composition, origin and processing of ingredients to determine ingredient indexes. For all ingredients, cosmetic manufacturers verify the category and index based on information provided. Therefore, dialogue between ingredient and cosmetic manufacturers is encouraged.
1	What are the differences between the following terms: ingredient, substance, raw material, and renewable material?	A cosmetic raw material is an ingredient or a mixture of ingredients. An ingredient is a substance, i.e. a chemical element and its compounds in the natural state or the result of a manufacturing process, excluding any solvent which may be separated without affecting the stability of the substance or changing its composition. Certain substances are renewable if they are replenished naturally at a rate at least the same as their consumption.
2	How does the definition of an extract relate to its INCI composition?	An extract is a substance or a mixture of substances. In most cases, its INCI name is the same as the natural ingredient it comes from, with, when relevant, the INCI name(s) of the ingredient solvent(s) used for extraction.

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