mono-alkylamine, di-alkylamine, tri-alkylamine, mono-alkanolamine, di-alkanolamine, and tri-alkanolamine, wherein both alkyl and alkanol groups are linear or branched having 1 to 6 carbon atoms.

3. The process according to claims 1 to 2, wherein the alkanol/water mixture is an ethanol/water mixture.

4. An organosilicon progressive photoprotective polymer obtainable by a process as defined in any of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that it exhibits a micro- or nanoparticle form.

5. Use of an organosilicon progressive photoprotective polymer as defined in claim 4, in the preparation of a cosmetic or dermatological composition for protecting a human or animal living body from UV radiation.

6. Use of a photoprotective polymer as defined in claim 4 as photochemical precursor of UV absorbers.

7. Use of a photoprotective polymer as defined in claim 4, in the preparation of a cosmetic or dermatological composition to be applied to human or animal living body, characterized by a progressive UV protection depending on the time to sun exposition and the degree of sun radiation.

~~8. A photoprotective polymer as defined in claim 4, for use in protecting a human or animal living body from UV radiation.~~

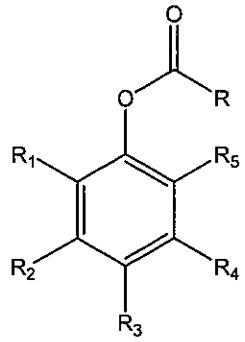
~~9~~8. A cosmetic or dermatological composition comprising an organosilicon progressive photoprotective polymer as defined in claim 4 or a mixture thereof.

~~10~~9. The cosmetic or dermatological composition according to claim ~~9~~8, characterized in that the content of polymers ranges from 0.01% to 40% by weight, based on the total weight of the composition.

~~11~~10. The cosmetic or dermatological composition according to claim ~~9~~8 or ~~10~~9, further comprising a sunscreen compound selected from avobenzone, 2-ethylhexyl-p-methoxycinnamate, oxybenzone, octyldimethyl p-aminobenzoic acid, dioxybenzone, ethyl-4-[bis(hydroxypropyl)]aminobenzoate, 2-ethylhexyl-2-cyan-3,3-diphenylacrylate, 2- ethylhexylsalicylate, glyceryl p-aminobenzoate, 3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylsalicylate, methylanthranylate, p-dimethylaminobenzoic acid, 2-ethylhexyl p-dimethylaminobenzoate, 2-phenylbenzimidazole-5-sulfonic acid, 2-p-dimethylaminophenyl-5-sulfoniumbenzoxazoic acid, sulisobenzone, hexyl 2-(4-

diethylamino-2-hidroxybenzoyl) benzoate, 2-(4-methylbenzyliden)-camphor, and 4-isopropyldibenzoylmethane.

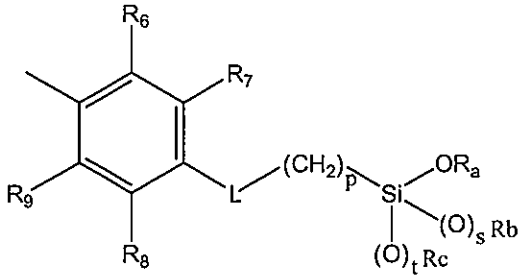
~~12~~11. A monomer of formula (I):



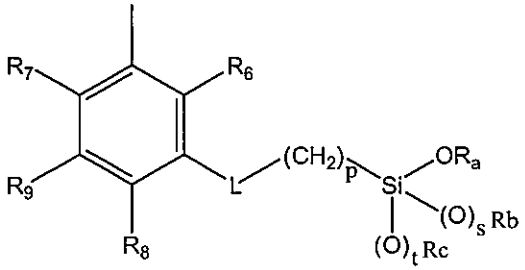
(I)

wherein:

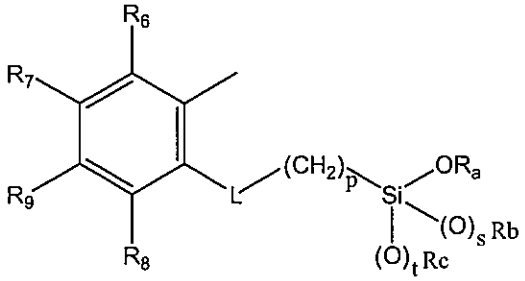
R is selected from the group consisting of (i), (ii) and (iii):



(i)



(ii)



R_a is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R_b is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R_c is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R'_1 is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl or $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl;

R'_2 is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl or $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl;

R'_3 is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl or $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl;

R'_4 is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl or $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl; or R'_3 and R'_4 taken together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a pyrrolidine, piperidine or morpholine ring;

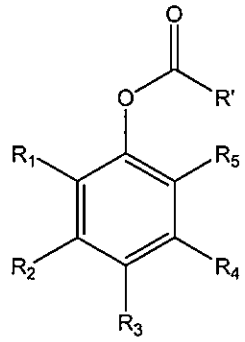
p is an integer selected from 2, 3 and 4;

s is an integer selected from 0 and 1;

t is an integer selected from 0 and 1;

or enantiomeric forms, or cosmetically or dermatologically acceptable salts thereof.

~~13~~12. A process for the preparation of a monomer of formula (I) as defined above when L is a group –CH=N-, which comprises the reaction of a compound of formula (II):

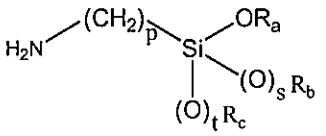


(II)

wherein:

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl, OR_{10}, NH_2, NHR_{11}, $NR_{12}R_{13}$, COOH, $COOR_{14}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{15}$, $CONR_{16}R_{17}$, SO_2NH_2, SO_2NHR_{18}, and

with a compound of formula (III):



(III)

wherein:

R_a is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R_b is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

R_c is linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, linear or branched $(C_2\text{-}C_6)$alkenyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl or phenyl;

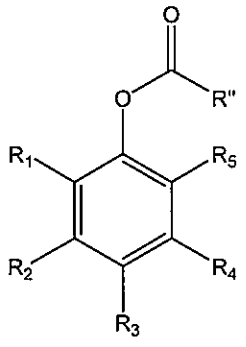
p is an integer selected from 2, 3 and 4;

s is an integer selected from 0 and 1;

t is an integer selected from 0 and 1.

~~14~~13. A process for the preparation of a monomer of formula (I) as defined above, when L is $-CH_2\text{-}O\text{-}C(O)\text{-}NH-$, which comprises:

a) the reduction reaction of a compound of formula (II) as defined above, in the presence of a reducing agent, to produce a compound of formula (V):



(V)

wherein:

R_1, R_2, R_3, R_4 and R_5 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, linear or branched $(C_1\text{-}C_6)$alkyl, $(C_3\text{-}C_6)$cycloalkyl, OR_{10}, NH_2, NHR_{11}, $NR_{12}R_{13}$, COOH, $COOR_{14}$, $CONH_2$, $CONHR_{15}$, $CONR_{16}R_{17}$, SO_2NH_2,