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NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

GB 10765-2021

National food safety standard - Infant formula

食品安全国家标准 婴儿配方食品

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National food safety standard - Infant formula

1 Scope

This standard applies to formula foods, which are consumed by infants aged 0 ~ 6 months.

2 Terms and definitions

2.1 Infant formula

A formula food, suitable for normal infants, whose energy and nutrients can meet the normal nutritional needs of infants aged 0 ~ 6 months.

2.1.1 Milk-based infant formula

The product which, taking milk and milk protein products as the main source of protein, by adding appropriate amount of vitamins, minerals and (or) other raw materials, is processed and produced by only the physical methods.

2.1.2 Soy-based infant formula

The product which, taking soybeans and soybean protein products as the main source of protein, by adding appropriate amount of vitamins, minerals and (or) other raw materials, is processed and produced by only the physical methods.

3 Technical requirements

3.1 Raw material requirements

3.1.1 The raw materials, which are used in the product, shall comply with the corresponding safety standards and/or relevant regulations. It shall ensure the safety of infants; meet their nutritional needs. It shall not use the substances that endanger the nutrition and health of infants.

3.1.2 The raw materials and food additives used shall not contain gluten.

3.1.3 Hydrogenated grease shall not be used.

3.1.4 Raw materials, that have been irradiated, shall not be used.

3.2 Sensory requirements

4 Others

4.1 Labels

4.1.1 The product label shall comply with GB 13432 and/or relevant regulations. For the content label of essential and optional ingredients, it shall add the indication of "100 kilojoule (100 kJ)" content.

4.1.2 In the label, it shall indicate the product category, attributes (such as milk-based or soy-based products, as well as product status), applicable age.

4.1.3 For the infant formula, it shall be indicated that: "The most ideal food for infants aged 0 ~ 6 months is breast milk. This product can be used, when breast milk is insufficient or absent."

4.1.4 There must be no images of babies and women on the label. It shall not use such expressions as "human emulsification", "breast emulsification" or similar terms.

4.2 Instructions for use

4.2.1 For the information on product use, preparation instructions, illustrations, storage conditions, it shall be clearly stated on the label. When the maximum surface area of the package is less than 100 cm², OR the mass of the product is less than 100 g, the illustration may not be indicated.

4.2.2 The instructions shall give warnings about the health hazards, that may be caused by improper preparation and improper use.

4.3 Packaging

It may use the carbon dioxide and (or) nitrogen, that meet the national food safety standards, as packaging media.

Appendix A

Recommended content of essential and semi-essential amino acids in infant formula

A.1 Refer to the published representative data of essential and semi-essential amino acids in Chinese human milk AND data on nitrogen content and/or protein content, considering a certain range of variation, to calculate the recommended lower limit of essential and semi-essential amino acids in infant formula (mg/gN).

A.2 According to the low limit of each amino acid in human milk in China (mg/gN), calculate the amino acid content per 100 kcal of infant formula, when the protein content is the lowest (1.8 g/100 kcal); the calculation method is that: The milligrams of amino acids per gram of nitrogen in human milk, is divide by the nitrogen conversion factor of 6.25, then multiplied by 1.8. At the same time, refer to the provisions in the corresponding standards of the Codex Alimentarius Commission. The results are as shown in Table A.1. It is recommended that the content of essential and semi-essential amino acids, which are contained in infant formula, shall not be lower than the recommended value in Table A.1.

A.3 When calculating, it may add the concentrations of tyrosine and phenylalanine. If the ratio of methionine to cysteine is less than 2:1, it may also add the two.

Table A.1 -- The recommended content of essential and semi-essential amino acids in the infant formula

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