

GB 13432—2004

Vitamin B₁, Vitamin B₂ and Vitamin C should be expressed in mg or μg;
Vitamin A, Vitamin D and Vitamin E should be expressed in International Unit (IU), mg or μg.

A.1.4 Minerals and trace elements

The mineral and trace element content per 100g (100mL) or per serving (portion) of the food should be declared [in mg or μg].

A.2 Format of expression and allowed tolerance of values declared

Any one method, or a combination of any two or three methods under Sections A.2.1 to A.2.3 may be used. But the method under Section A.2.1 is more easily understood by consumers.

A.2.1 Declare a range: for example, “the protein content per 100 mL of pasteurized pure milk is in the range 3.0% to 3.5%”, “the iron content per 100g of milk powder is in the range 6 mg to 11 mg.”

By using this method of expression, the actual nutrient content shall not exceed the range of the values declared.

A.2.2 Declare an average value: for example, “the average protein content per 100 mL of pure pasteurized milk is 3.0g”, “the average iron content per 100g milk powder is 8 mg”. Alternatively, the “average nutrient content per 100g (100mL)” may be indicated in the appropriate place of the nutrient content table.

When using this method of expression, the actual content of the fortified or naturally existing nutrient shall not be less than 80% of the value declared. Where claims are made on “low calories”, “low sugar”, “low fat”, “low saturated fat”, “low cholesterol” or “low sodium”, the actual content of these substances shall not be more than 20% of the value declared.

A.2.3 Declare the lowest or highest value: for example, “the protein content per 100 mL of pasteurized pure milk shall not be less than 3.0g” (or “the protein content is not less than 3.0g/100mL”); “the fat content per 100g of skimmed milk powder shall not be more than 1.5g” (or “the fat content shall not be more than 1.5g/100g”).

When using this method of expression, the actual content of the nutrient shall not be higher or lower than the corresponding values declared.

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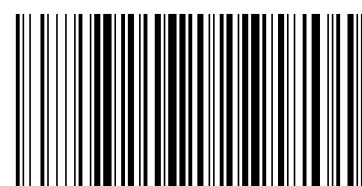


中华人民共和国国家标准

GB 13432—2004
代替 GB 13432—1992

预包装特殊膳食用食品标签通则

General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods for special dietary uses



GB 13432—2004

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Appendix A
(normative)

**Format of declaration, method of expression and tolerance limit of values declared
for energy and nutrient content of foods**

A.1 Format of declaration for energy and nutrient content

A.1.1 Energy

A.1.1.1 The energy value per 100 g (100 mL) or per serving (per portion) of the food for special dietary uses should be declared.

A.1.1.2 Information on energy value should be expressed in kilojoule (kJ) or joule (J).

Examples: 1966 kJ/100g, or 1966 kJ/100mL.

Note: The energy of food refers to the energy that can offer the burning energy (heated energy).

A.1.1.3 The amount of energy to be declared should be calculated by using the following conversion factors:

Carbohydrates	17 kJ/g
Protein	17 kJ/g
Fat	37 kJ/g
Alcohol	29 kJ/g
Organic acid	13 kJ/g

A.1.2 Protein, fat, dietary fiber and carbohydrate (refers to available carbohydrate)

The contents (g) of protein, fat, dietary fiber and carbohydrate (refers to available carbohydrate) per 100g (or 100 mL) or per serving (portion) of the food should be declared.

Where the type of carbohydrate is declared, the following format should be used:

Each 100g or 100 mL contains × × g carbohydrate, of which × × sugar (such as glucose or cane sugar) × × g.

A.1.3 Vitamins

The vitamin content per 100g (100mL) or per serving (portion) of the food should be declared [in mg, μg or International Unit (IU)].

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预包装食品标签通则
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and the foods being compared should be readily identified by consumers.

5.4.2.2 The difference in energy value or nutrient content between the foods being compared should be expressed as a percentage or an absolute amount.

5.4.2.3 The comparison should be based on a relative difference of at least 25% in the energy value or nutrient content between the compared foods.

5.4.3 Nutrient function claim

Claims on certain nutrients having the physiological function of maintaining the normal growth and development of the body should be permitted for prepackaged foods for special dietary uses, provided the provisions of Sections 5.4.3.1 to 5.4.3.3 are fulfilled.

Examples:

“Calcium aids in the development of strong bones and teeth and can maintain bone density”;

“Protein helps build and repair body tissue”;

“Iron is a factor in red blood cell formation”;

“Vitamin E protects the fat in body tissues from oxidation”;

“Folic acid contributes to the normal growth of the fetus”.

The claim should not imply or include any statement to the effect that the nutrient would provide a cure or treatment for, or protection from disease; nor can a claim be made that the product itself possesses the functions of certain nutrients.

5.4.3.1 The nutrient claimed in the particular product and that in the corresponding ordinary food should have a relative difference of at least 25%.

5.4.3.2 The nutrient of which the claim is made should be of significant content in the product claimed.

5.4.3.3 The nutrient function claimed should be based on the scientific consensus which is supported by competent authority.

5.5 Recommended labeling information

5.5.1 In addition to the declaration of nutrient content, the amount of nutrient per serving or per 100 g(100 mL) of food can be expressed as a percentage of Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) established in the *Chinese Dietary Reference Intake*, based on the target population group, e.g. X%.

5.5.2 In case there is no specific Recommended Nutrient Intake (RNI) established in the *Chinese Dietary Referenced Intakes*, the amount of nutrient per serving or per 100 g(100 mL) of food can be expressed as a percentage of Adequate Intake (AI) established in the *Chinese Dietary Reference Intakes*, based on the target population group, e.g. X%.

前 言

本标准的 5.3~5.5 是推荐性的,其余为强制性的。

本标准非等效采用国际食品法典委员会 CAC CODEX STAN 146—1985《预包装特殊膳食用的食品标签及说明通用标准》和 CAC/GL23—1997《营养声称指南》。

本标准代替 GB 13432—1992《特殊营养食品标签》。

本标准与 GB 13432—1992 相比主要变化如下:

——标准的名称改为:预包装特殊膳食食品标签通则;

——将 GB 13432—1992 第 4 章“基本原则”和第 6 章“基本要求”合并为本标准的第 4 章“基本要求”;

——增加了允许标示“能量、营养素含量水平的声称”(见 5.4.1);

——增加了允许标示“能量、营养素含量比较的声称”(见 5.4.2);

——增加了允许标示“营养素作用的声称”(见 5.4.3);

——增加了规范性附录“食品中能量和营养素的标示方式,标示值的表述方式及允许偏差”(见附录 A)。

GB 13432—2004 是食品标签系列国家标准之一,与之相应的国家标准还有:

GB 7718—2004《预包装食品标签通则》(代替 GB 7718—1994);

GB 10344—1989《饮料酒标签标准》。

本标准的附录 A 为规范性附录。

本标准由全国食品工业标准化技术委员会提出并归口。

本标准由全国食品工业标准化技术委员会组织的起草工作组负责起草。

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本标准 1992 年 4 月首次发布,2004 年 5 月第一次修订。