



**NATIONAL STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

GB 10766-2021

National food safety standard - Older infants formula

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Table of Contents

Foreword...	3
1 Scope...	4
2 Terms and definitions...	4
3 Technical requirements...	4
4 Others...	10

Foreword

This standard replaces the contents of the formula foods for older infants who are aged 6 ~ 12 months, as specified in GB 10767-2010 "National food safety standard - Older infants formula".

Compared with the formula foods for older infants who are aged 6 ~ 12 months, as specified in GB 10767-2010, the main changes of this standard are as follows.

- MODIFY the scope of standard.
- MODIFY the terms and definitions.
- ADD the requirements for the ratio of whey protein to lactose.
- MODIFY and ADD the minimum and maximum values of most nutrients.
- ADD the content requirements of protein, iron, zinc, phosphorus in soy-based old infant formula.
- CHANGE manganese, selenium, choline from an optional ingredient to an essential ingredient.
- MODIFY some requirements for label.
- ADD the Appendix A and Appendix B,
- MODIFY the testing method.

National food safety standard - Older infants formula

1 Scope

This standard applies to formula foods, which are consumed by older infants aged 6 ~ 12 months.

2.1 Older infant formula

A formula food, suitable for older infants, whose energy and nutrients can meet the normal nutritional needs of infants aged 6 ~ 12 months.

2.3 Soy-based older 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.

3.1.1 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 older infants; meet their nutritional needs.

3.2 Sensory requirements

For the color, taste, smell, structural state, preparation of older infant formula, they shall conform to the characteristics of the corresponding product. There shall be no foreign objects, which are visible with normal eyesight.

3.3.1 All the necessary ingredients in the product are necessary for the growth and development of older infants.

3.3.4 Older infant formula shall not use fructose and sucrose as the source of carbohydrates. It may add glucose polymers appropriately (wherein starch can be added after pre-gelatinization). For milk-based older infant formula, the source of carbohydrates shall give priority to lactose (lactose shall account for $\geq 90\%$ of carbohydrates).

3.3.6 Minerals shall meet the requirements of Table 3.

Table 3 (continued)

3.4.1 In addition to the essential ingredients in 3.3, if one or more of the ingredients in Table 4 is added to the product OR it is declared in the label, its content shall meet the requirements in Table 4.

3.8.1 The limit of pathogenic bacteria for solid products shall meet the requirements of GB 29921; other microbial indicators shall meet the requirements of Table 6.

3.9.1 The use of food additives and nutritional fortifiers shall comply with the provisions of GB 2760 and GB 14880.

3.10 Urease activity

The activity of urease in soy-based older infant formula shall meet the requirements in Table 7.

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.

4.2.1 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.

4.3 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 older 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 the older infant formula (mg/g N).

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.

Appendix B

Monomer amino acids that can be used in older infant formula

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