

ICS 67.040
X 04



中华人民共和国国家标准

GB 7718—2004
代替 GB 7718—1994

预包装食品标签通则

General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods

2004-05-09 发布

2005-10-01 实施



中华人民共和国国家质量监督检验检疫总局
中国国家标准化管理委员会 发布

前 言

本标准的 5.3 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 1—1985(1991、1999 修订)《预包装食品标签通用标准》,同时参考了美国联邦法规第 101 部分《食品标签》。

本标准代替 GB 7718—1994《食品标签通用标准》。

本标准与 GB 7718—1994 相比,主要变化如下:

——标准名称改为:预包装食品标签通则;

——将 GB 7718—1994 第 4 章“基本原则”和第 8 章“基本要求”合并为本标准的第 4 章“基本要求”,并做了修改和补充;

——增加了“强制标示内容的文字、符号、数字的高度不得小于 1.8 mm”(见 4.8);

——增加了“配料清单中可以使用的类别归属名称”(见 5.1.2.2.2);

——增加了“净含量计量单位的标示要求”(见 5.1.4.3)和“净含量字符的最小高度要求”(见 5.1.4.4);

——增加了集团公司、分公司、生产基地或委托加工预包装食品的单位名称和地址的标示要求(见 5.1.5);

——增加了可以免除标示保质期限的预包装食品类别(见 5.2.1);

——增加了规范性附录“包装物或包装容器最大表面面积的计算方法”(见附录 A)。

GB 7718—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 10344—1989《饮料酒标签标准》;

GB 13432—2004《预包装特殊膳食用食品标签通则》(代替 GB 13432—1992)。

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。

本标准主要起草人:郝煜、王燕京、王美玲、白德美、田栖静、田明福、许洪民、杨桂芝、杨晓明、张丽君、陈瑶君、郑欣、赵学军、董洪岩、嵇超、简慧薇、蔺立男。

本标准所代替标准的历次版本发布情况为:

——GB 7718—1987,GB 7718—1994。

预包装食品标签通则

1 范围

本标准规定了：

- 预包装食品标签的基本要求(见第4章)；
- 预包装食品标签的强制标示内容(见5.1)；
- 预包装食品标签强制标示内容的免除(见5.2)；
- 预包装食品标签的非强制标示内容(见5.3)。

本标准适用于提供给消费者的所有预包装食品标签。

2 规范性引用文件

下列文件中的条款通过本标准的引用而成为本标准的条款。凡是注日期的引用文件，其随后所有的修改单(不包括勘误的内容)或修订版均不适用于本标准，然而，鼓励根据本标准达成协议的各方研究是否可使用这些文件的最新版本。凡是不注日期的引用文件，其最新版本适用于本标准。

GB 2760 食品添加剂使用卫生标准

GB/T 12493 食品添加剂分类和代码

GB 13432—2004 预包装特殊膳食用食品标签通则

3 术语和定义

下列术语和定义适用于本标准。

3.1

预包装食品 prepackaged foods

经预先定量包装，或装入(灌入)容器中，向消费者直接提供的食品。

3.2

食品标签 food label

食品包装上的文字、图形、符号及一切说明物。

3.3

配料 ingredient

在制造或加工食品时使用的，并存在(包括以改性的形式存在)于产品中的任何物质，包括食品添加剂。

3.4

加工助剂 processing aid

加工辅助物

本身不作为食品配料用，仅在加工、配制或处理过程中，为实现某一工艺目的而使用的物质或物料(不包括设备和器皿)。

3.5

生产日期 date of manufacture

制造日期

食品成为最终产品的日期。

3.6

包装日期 date of packaging

灌装日期

将食品装入(灌入)包装物或容器中,形成最终销售单元的日期。

3.7

保质期 date of minimum durability

最佳食用期 best before

最短适用日期 date of minimum durability

预包装食品在标签指明的贮存条件下,保持品质的期限。在此期限内,产品完全适于销售,并保持标签中不必说明或已经说明的特有品质。超过此期限,在一定时间内,预包装食品可能仍然可以食用。

3.8

保存期 use-by date

推荐的最后食用日期 recommended last consumption date; expiration date

预包装食品在标签指明的贮存条件下,预计的终止食用日期。在此日期之后,预包装食品可能不再具有消费者所期望的品质特性,不宜再食用。

3.9

主要展示版面 principal display panel

消费者购买预包装食品时,包装物或包装容器上最容易观察到的版面。

4 基本要求

4.1 预包装食品标签的所有内容,应符合国家法律、法规的规定,并符合相应产品标准的规定。

4.2 预包装食品标签的所有内容应清晰、醒目、持久;应使消费者购买时易于辨认和识读。

4.3 预包装食品标签的所有内容,应通俗易懂、准确、有科学依据;不得标示封建迷信、黄色、贬低其他食品或违背科学营养常识的内容。

4.4 预包装食品标签的所有内容,不得以虚假、使消费者误解或欺骗性的文字、图形等方式介绍食品;也不得利用字号大小或色差误导消费者。

4.5 预包装食品标签的所有内容,不得以直接或间接暗示性的语言、图形、符号,导致消费者将购买的食品或食品的某一性质与另一产品混淆。

4.6 预包装食品的标签不得与包装物(容器)分离。

4.7 预包装食品的标签内容应使用规范的汉字,但不包括注册商标。

4.7.1 可以同时使用拼音或少数民族文字,但不得大于相应的汉字。

4.7.2 可以同时使用外文,但应与汉字有对应关系(进口食品的制造者和地址,国外经销者的名称和地址、网址除外)。所有外文不得大于相应的汉字(国外注册商标除外)。

4.8 包装物或包装容器最大表面面积大于 20cm² 时,强制标示内容的文字、符号、数字的高度不得小于 1.8 mm。

4.9 如果透过外包装物能清晰地识别内包装物或容器上的所有或部分强制标示内容,可以不在外包装物上重复标示相应的内容。

4.10 如果在内包装物(或容器)外面另有直接向消费者交货的外包装(或大包装),可以只在外包装(或大包装)上标示强制标示内容。

5 标示内容

5.1 强制标示内容

5.1.1 食品名称

5.1.1.1 应在食品标签的醒目位置,清晰地标示反映食品真实属性的专用名称。

5.1.1.1.1 当国家标准或行业标准中已规定了某食品的一个或几个名称时,应选用其中的一个,或等效的名称。

5.1.1.1.2 无国家标准或行业标准规定的名称时,应使用不使消费者误解或混淆的常用名称或通俗名称。

5.1.1.2 可以标示“新创名称”、“奇特名称”、“音译名称”、“牌号名称”、“地区俚语名称”或“商标名称”,但应在所示名称的邻近部位标示 5.1.1.1 规定的任意一个名称。

5.1.1.2.1 当“新创名称”、“奇特名称”、“音译名称”、“牌号名称”、“地区俚语名称”或“商标名称”含有易使人误解食品属性的文字或术语(词语)时,应在所示名称的邻近部位使用同一字号标示食品真实属性的专用名称。

5.1.1.2.2 当食品真实属性的专用名称因字号不同易使人误解食品属性时,也应使用同一字号标示食品真实属性的专用名称。如“橙汁饮料”中的“橙汁”、“饮料”,“巧克力夹心饼干”中的“巧克力”、“夹心饼干”,都应使用同一字号。

5.1.1.3 为避免消费者误解或混淆食品的真实属性、物理状态或制作方法,可以在食品名称前或食品名称后附加相应的词或短语。如干燥的、浓缩的、复原的、熏制的、油炸的、粉末的、粒状的。

5.1.2 配料清单

5.1.2.1 预包装食品的标签上应标示配料清单。单一配料的食品除外。

5.1.2.1.1 配料清单应以“配料”或“配料表”作标题。

5.1.2.1.2 各种配料应按制造或加工食品时加入量的递减顺序一一排列;加入量不超过 2% 的配料可以不按递减顺序排列。

5.1.2.1.3 如果某种配料是由两种或两种以上的其他配料构成的复合配料,应在配料清单中标示复合配料的名称,再在其后加括号,按加入量的递减顺序标示复合配料的原始配料。当某种复合配料已有国家标准或行业标准,其加入量小于食品总量的 25% 时,不需要标示复合配料的原始配料,但在最终产品中起工艺作用的食品添加剂应一一标示。

5.1.2.1.4 在食品制造或加工过程中,加入的水应在配料清单中标示。在加工过程中已挥发的水或其他挥发性配料不需要标示。

5.1.2.1.5 可食用的包装物也应在配料清单中标示原始配料。如可食用的胶囊、糖果的糯米纸。

5.1.2.2 各种配料应按 5.1.1 标示具体名称,但下列情况除外。

5.1.2.2.1 甜味剂、防腐剂、着色剂应标示具体名称,其他食品添加剂可以按 GB 2760 的规定标示具体名称或种类名称。当一种食品添加了两种或两种以上着色剂,可以标示类别名称(着色剂),再在其后加括号,标示 GB/T 12493 规定的代码。如,某食品添加了姜黄、菊花黄浸膏、诱惑红、金樱子棕、玫瑰茄红,可以标示为:“着色剂(102、113、012、131、125)”。

5.1.2.2.2 下列食品配料,可以按表 1 标示类别归属名称。

表 1

配 料	类别归属名称
各种植物油或精炼植物油,不包括橄榄油	“植物油”或“精炼植物油”;如经过氢化处理,应标示为“氢化”或“部分氢化”
各种淀粉,不包括化学改性淀粉	“淀粉”
加入量不超过 2% 的各种香辛料或香辛料浸出物(单一的或合计的)	“香辛料”、“香辛料类”或“复合香辛料”
胶基糖果的各种胶基物质制剂	“胶姆糖基础剂”
添加量不超过 10% 的各种蜜饯水果	“蜜饯”

5.1.2.3 当加工过程中所用的原料已改变为其他成分(指发酵产品,如酒、酱油、食醋)时,可用“原料”或“原料与辅料”代替“配料”、“配料表”,并按 5.1.2.1.2 标示各种原料、辅料和食品添加剂。

5.1.2.4 制造、加工食品时使用的加工助剂,不需要在配料清单中标示。

5.1.3 配料的定量标示

5.1.3.1 如果在食品标签或食品说明书上特别强调添加了某种或数种有价值、有特性的配料,应标示所强调配料的添加量。

5.1.3.2 同样,如果在食品的标签上特别强调某种或数种配料的含量较低时,应标示所强调配料在成品中的含量。

5.1.3.3 食品名称中提及某种配料而未在标签上特别强调,不需要标示某种配料在成品中的含量。添加量很少,仅作为香料用的配料而未在标签上特别强调,也不需要标示香料在成品中的含量。

5.1.4 净含量和沥干物(固形物)含量

5.1.4.1 净含量的标示应由净含量、数字和法定计量单位组成。如“净含量 450 g”,或“净含量450 克”。

5.1.4.2 应依据法定计量单位,按以下方式标示包装物(容器)中食品的净含量:

- a) 液态食品,用体积——L(l)(升)、mL(ml)(毫升);
- b) 固态食品,用质量——g(克),kg(千克);
- c) 半固态或粘性食品,用质量或体积。

5.1.4.3 净含量的计量单位应按表 2 标示。

表 2

计量方式	净含量 Q 范围	计量单位
体 积	$Q < 1000 \text{ mL}$	mL (ml) (毫升)
	$Q \geq 1000 \text{ mL}$	L (l) (升)
质 量	$Q < 1000 \text{ g}$	g (克)
	$Q \geq 1000 \text{ g}$	kg (千克)

5.1.4.4 净含量字符的最小高度应符合表 3 的规定。

表 3

净含量 Q 范围	字符的最小高度 / mm
$5 \text{ mL} < Q \leq 50 \text{ mL}$ $5 \text{ g} < Q \leq 50 \text{ g}$	2
$50 \text{ mL} < Q \leq 200 \text{ mL}$ $50 \text{ g} < Q \leq 200 \text{ g}$	3
$200 \text{ mL} < Q \leq 1 \text{ L}$ $200 \text{ g} < Q \leq 1 \text{ kg}$	4
$Q > 1 \text{ kg}$ $Q > 1 \text{ L}$	6

5.1.4.5 净含量应与食品名称排在包装物或容器的同一展示版面。

5.1.4.6 容器中含有固、液两相物质的食品(如糖水梨罐头),除标示净含量外,还应标示沥干物(固形物)的含量。用质量或质量分数表示。

示例:糖水梨罐头

净含量:425克

沥干物(也可标示为固形物或梨块):不低于255克(或不低于60%)

5.1.4.7 同一预包装内如果含有互相独立的几件相同的预包装食品时,在标示净含量的同时还应标示食品的数量或件数,不包括大包装内非单件销售小包装,如小块糖果。

5.1.5 制造者、经销者的名称和地址

5.1.5.1 应标示食品的制造、包装或经销单位经依法登记注册的名称和地址。有下列情形之一的,应按下列规定予以标示。

5.1.5.1.1 依法独立承担法律责任的集团公司、集团公司的分公司(子公司),应标示各自的名称和地址。

5.1.5.1.2 依法不能独立承担法律责任的集团公司的分公司(子公司)或集团公司的生产基地,可以标示集团公司和分公司(生产基地)的名称、地址,也可以只标示集团公司的名称、地址。

5.1.5.1.3 受其他单位委托加工预包装食品但不承担对外销售,应标示委托单位的名称和地址。

5.1.5.2 进口预包装食品应标示原产国的国名或地区区名(指香港、澳门、台湾),以及在中国依法登记注册的代理商、进口商或经销商的名称和地址。

5.1.6 日期标示和贮藏说明

5.1.6.1 应清晰地标示预包装食品的生产日期(或包装日期)和保质期,也可以附加标示保存期。如日期标示采用“见包装物某部位”的方式,应标示所在包装物的具体部位。

日期标示不得另外加贴、补印或篡改。

5.1.6.1.1 应按年、月、日的顺序标示日期。如2004 01 15(用间隔字符分开);20040115(不用分隔符);2004-01-15(用连字符分隔);2004年1月15日。年代号一般应标示4位数字;难以标示4位数字的小包装食品,可以标示2位数字。

5.1.6.1.2 应按下列方式之一标示保质期或保存期:

a) 用于保质期:

“最好在……之前食用”或“最好在……之前饮用”;

“……之前最佳”,“……之前食用最佳”或“……之前饮用最佳”;

“此日期前最佳……”,“此日期前食用最佳……”或“此日期前饮用最佳……”;

“保质期(至)……”;

“保质期××个月[××日(天),×年]”。

b) 用于保存期:

“……之前食用”,或“……之前饮用”;

“此日期前食用……”,或“此日期前饮用……”;

“保存期(至)……”;

“保存期××个月[××日(天),×年]”。

5.1.6.2 如果食品的保质期或保存期与贮藏条件有关,应标示食品的特定贮藏条件。

5.1.7 产品标准号

国内生产并在国内销售的预包装食品(不包括进口预包装食品)应标示企业执行的国家标准、行业标准、地方标准或经备案的企业标准的代号和顺序号。

5.1.8 质量(品质)等级

企业执行的产品标准已明确规定质量(品质)等级的食品,应标示质量(品质)等级。

5.1.9 其他强制标示内容

5.1.9.1 辐照食品

5.1.9.1.1 经电离辐射线或电离能量处理过的食品,应在食品名称附近标明“辐照食品”。

5.1.9.1.2 经电离辐射线或电离能量处理过的任何配料,应在配料清单中标明。

5.1.9.2 转基因食品

转基因食品的标示应符合国务院行政管理部门的规定。

5.2 强制标示内容的免除

5.2.1 下列预包装食品可以免除标示保质期:

乙醇含量10%或10%以上的饮料酒,食醋,食用盐,固态食糖类。

5.2.2 当包装物或包装容器的最大表面面积小于10 cm²时,可以只标示产品名称、净含量、制造者(或经销商)的名称和地址。进口预包装食品应标示原产国的国名或地区区名(指香港、澳门、台湾),以及在中国依法登记注册的代理商、进口商或经销商的名称和地址;免除制造者的名称和地址。

包装物或包装容器的最大表面面积计算方法见附录A。

5.3 非强制标示内容

5.3.1 批号

如有必要,可以标示产品的批号。

5.3.2 食用方法

如有必要,可以标示容器的开启方法、食用方法、每日(每餐)食用量、烹调方法、复水再制方法等对消费者有帮助的说明。

5.3.3 能量和营养素

如标示能量值、营养素含量,声称营养素含量水平、营养素含量比较、营养素作用,应符合GB 13432—2004的规定。

附录 A
(规范性附录)

包装物或包装容器最大表面面积的计算方法

A.1 长方体形包装物或长方体形包装容器计算方法

长方体形包装物或长方体形包装容器的最大一个侧面的高度(cm)乘以宽度(cm)。

A.2 圆柱形包装物、圆柱形包装容器或近似圆柱形包装物、近似圆柱形包装容器计算方法

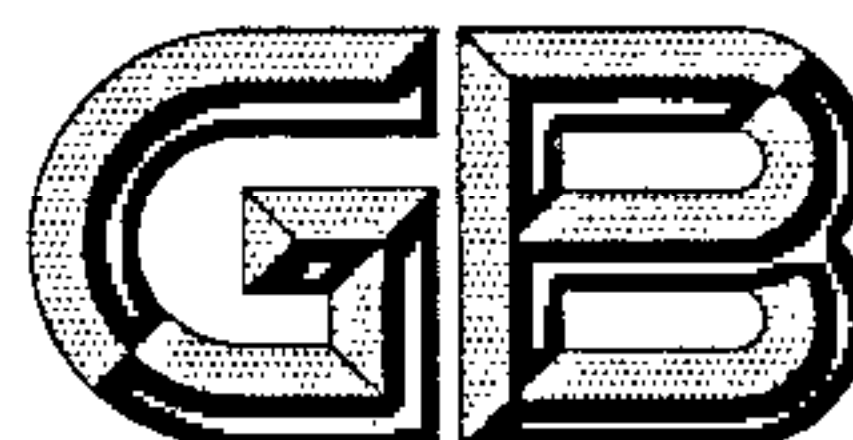
包装物或包装容器的高度(cm)乘以圆周长(cm)的40%。

A.3 其他形状的包装物或包装容器计算方法

包装物或包装容器的总表面积的40%。

如果包装物或包装容器有明显的主要展示版面,应以主要展示版面的面积为最大表面面积。

注: 如果是瓶形或罐形,计算表面面积时不包括肩部、颈部、顶部和底部的凸缘。



National Standard of the People's Republic of China

GB 7718—2004
Replace GB 7718—1994

General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods

Issued on 2004-05-09

Enforced on 2005-10-01

Issued by General Administration of Quality Supervision, Inspection and
Quarantine of the People's Republic of China
Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China

Foreword

This standard is mandatory except for Section 5.3 which is recommendatory.

This standard is not equivalent to the CAC Codex General Standard for the Labeling of Prepackaged Foods [CODEX STAN 1—1985 (Rev. 1—1991, 1999)]; it also refers to the U. S. Code of Federal Regulations Part 101 “Food Labeling”.

This standard replaces GB 7718—1994 “General standard for the labeling of foods”.

In comparison with GB 7718—1994, the major changes of this standard are as follows:

- The name of this standard has been changed to “General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods”;
- Section 4 “Basic principles” and Section 8 “Basic requirements” of GB 7718—1994 have been incorporated to become Section 4 “Basic requirements” of this standard with amendments and supplementary provisions;
- “The minimum size of words, symbols and numerals in the mandatory labeling information shall not be less than 1.8 mm in height” has been added (see 4.8);
- “The class names which may be used in the list of ingredients” has been added (see 5.1.2.2.2);
- “The labeling requirement for the unit of measurement for net contents” (see 5.1.4.3) and “the minimum font size requirement in net contents declaration” (see 5.1.4.4) have been added;
- “The labeling requirement for the name and address of the group company, branch office, production facility or contract packer of the prepackaged foods” has been added (see 5.1.5);
- “The foods which can be exempted from the labeling of date of minimum durability” has been added (see 5.2.1);
- “The method of calculation for the largest surface area of a package or container” has been added (see Appendix A).

GB 7718—2004 is one of the series of national standard on food labeling. Other related national standards include:

GB 10344—1989 “Standard for the labeling of alcoholic beverage” .

GB 7718—2004

GB 13432—2004“General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods for special dietary uses” (replacing GB 13432—1992).

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix.

This standard is proposed and interpreted by the China National Food Industry Standardization Committee of Technique.

This standard was drafted by the drafting group organized by the China National Food Industry Standardization Committee of Technique.

The main drafters of this standard are Hao Yu, Wang Yanjing, Wang Meiling, Bai Demei, Tian Qijing, Tian Mingfu, Xu Hongmin, Yang Guizhi, Yang Xiaoming, Zhang Lijun, Chen Yaojun, Zheng Xin, Zhao Xuejun, Dong Hongyan, Ji Chao, Jian Huiwei, and Lin Linan.

This standard replaces all previous standards, those issued editions are:
—GB 7718—1987, GB 7718—1994.

General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods

1 Scope

This standard prescribes the followings:

- basic requirements for the labeling of prepackaged foods (see Section 4);
- mandatory labeling information in the labeling of prepackaged foods (see 5.1);
- exemptions from mandatory requirements for the labeling of prepackaged foods (see 5.2);
- non-mandatory labeling information in the labeling of prepackaged foods (see 5.3).

This standard applies to the labeling of all prepackaged foods to be offered as such to consumers.

2 Normative references

The following normative documents contain provisions which, through reference in this text, constitute provisions of this standard. For dated references, subsequent amendments to, or revisions of, any of these publications do not apply. However parties to agreements based on this standard are encouraged to investigate the possibility of applying the most recent editions of the normative documents indicated below. For undated references, the latest edition of the normative document referred to applies.

GB 2760 Hygienic standard for the use of food additives

GB/T 12493 Classification and numbering of food additives

GB 13432—2004 General standard for the labeling of prepackaged foods for special dietary uses

3 Terms and definitions

The following terminologies and definitions shall apply in this standard:

3.1

prepackaged foods

Prepackaged foods means foods prepackaged or made up in advance with a measured quantity in a container ready for direct offer to the consumer.

3.2

food label

Food label means any words, pictorial, mark or other descriptive matter on the packaging or the container of food.

3.3

ingredient

Ingredient means any substance, including a food additive, used in the manufacture or preparation of a food and present in the final product although possibly in a modified form.

3.4

processing aid

Processing aid means a substance or material (not including apparatus or utensils), and not consumed as a food ingredient by itself, and only used to fulfill a certain technological purpose during processing or treatment.

3.5

date of manufacture

Date of manufacture means the date on which the food becomes the final product.

3.6

date of packaging

Date of packaging means the date on which the food is placed into the packaging or container in which it will be ultimately sold.

3.7

date of minimum durability (best before)

Date of minimum durability (best before) means the date which signifies the end of the period under any stated storage conditions on the label of the prepackaged food during which the quality of the product will be maintained and the product will remain fully marketable and retain any specific qualities for which tacit or express claims have been made. However, beyond the date the food may still be consumed within a certain period of time.

3.8

use-by date (recommended last consumption date; expiration date)

Use-by date (recommended last consumption date; expiration date) means the date which signifies the end of the estimated period under any stated storage conditions on the label of the prepackaged food, after which the product probably will not have the quality attributes normally expected by the consumers and will not be regarded as suitable for consumption.

3.9

principal display panel

Principal display panel means the part of the label which is most likely to be seen by the consumer

under normal retail display conditions.

4 Basic requirements

4.1 The labeling of prepackaged food shall be in accordance with the requirements of the State laws and regulations, and the related product standards.

4.2 The labeling of prepackaged food shall be clear, prominent, indelible and readily legible by the consumer under normal conditions of purchase.

4.3 The labeling of prepackaged food shall be easily understood by the public, precise and supported by scientific evidence. Any indications, which are superstitious, pornographic, debasing other products, or unscientific, shall be prohibited.

4.4 The labeling of prepackaged food shall not be described or presented in a manner that is false, misleading or deceptive; or is likely to create an erroneous impression by means of different word size or color contrast.

4.5 The labeling of prepackaged food shall not be described or presented by words, pictorial or other devices which refer to or are suggestive either directly or indirectly, of any other product with which such food or its certain property might be confused.

4.6 Labels in prepackaged foods shall be applied in such a manner that they cannot become separated from the container.

4.7 The words used on the label of the prepackaged food shall be in normal Chinese characters, but does not include registered trademark.

4.7.1 In addition to Chinese characters, the Chinese pinyin and/or languages of minority ethnic groups may also be used on the label of prepackaged food, but the size of words shall not be larger than the corresponding Chinese characters.

4.7.2 In addition to Chinese characters, foreign languages may also be used corresponding to the Chinese characters (except the name and address of the manufacturer of the imported food; the name and address of the overseas distributor; and website address). The foreign letters shall not be larger than the corresponding Chinese characters (except for overseas registered trademarks).

4.8 Where the largest surfaces area of a package (container) is more than 20 cm², the minimum size of the words, symbols and numerals in the mandatory labeling information shall not be less than 1.8 mm in height.

4.9 Where through an outer wrapper, the whole or part of the mandatory labeling information can be clearly distinguished in the inner package (or container), the same labeling information may not

be repeated on the outer wrapper.

4.10 Where the inner package (container) is covered by an outer wrapper for direct delivery to consumers, the mandatory labeling information may only be indicated on the outer wrapper.

5 Labeling information

5.1 Mandatory labeling information

5.1.1 The name of the food

5.1.1.1 The specific name of the food shall be presented in the prominent place of the label, and shall clearly indicate the true nature of the food.

5.1.1.1.1 Where a name or several names have been established in respect of a certain food under a national or trade standard, one of these names or an equivalent name shall be selected for use.

5.1.1.1.2 In the absence of any such name, either a common or usual name which is not misleading or confusing to the consumer shall be used.

5.1.1.2 A “coined”, “fanciful”, “transliterated”, “brand” name, “folk” name or “trade mark” may be used, provided it accompanies one of the names provided in Section 5.1.1.1.

5.1.1.2.1 When a “coined”, “fanciful”, “transliterated”, “brand” name, “folk” name or “trade mark” contains misleading words or terminologies, a specific name which indicates the true nature of the food in the same word size, shall be used in close proximity to this name.

5.1.1.2.2 When a specific name, which indicates the true nature of the food, is misleading as to the nature of the food due to the different size of the words, the same word size shall also be used to indicate the specific name, for example: “juice” and “drink” in “juice drink”, and “chocolate” and “cookies” in “chocolate cookies” shall all be marked using the same word size.

5.1.1.3 There shall appear on the label either before or after the name of the food, such additional words or phrases as necessary to avoid misleading or confusing the consumer in regard to the true nature, physical condition of the food, or method of preparation of the food; for example dried, concentrated, reconstituted, smoked, fried, powdery, granular.

5.1.2 List of ingredients

5.1.2.1 Except for single ingredient foods, a list of ingredients of the prepackaged food shall be declared on the label.

5.1.2.1.1 The list of ingredients shall bear the title of “Ingredients” or “List of ingredients”.

5.1.2.1.2 All ingredients shall be listed in descending order of their weights added in the process of manufacture or preparation of the food; those ingredients constituting less than 2% of the food may not be listed in descending order.

5.1.2.1.3 Where an ingredient is itself the product of two or more ingredients, such a compound ingredient may be declared, as such, in the list of ingredients, provided that it is immediately accompanied by a list, in brackets, of its primary ingredients in descending order of proportion. Where a compound ingredient (for which a name has been established in a national or trade standard) constitutes less than 25% of the food, its primary ingredients, other than food additives which serve a technological function in the finished product, need not be declared.

5.1.2.1.4 Water added during preparation or processing of the food shall be declared in the list of ingredients. Water or other volatile ingredients evaporated in the course of manufacture need not be declared.

5.1.2.1.5 The edible package shall also be declared in the list of ingredients, for example, edible capsule, edible paper of candies.

5.1.2.2 A specific name shall be used for ingredients in accordance with Section 5.1.1 except for the following situations:

5.1.2.2.1 The specific names of sweeteners, preservatives and colorants shall be declared whereas other food additives may be declared in specific names or in class names in accordance with GB 2760. When two or more colorants are used in a food, their class name may be declared, followed by, in brackets, the number as stipulated under GB/T 12493, for example: where tumeric yellow, coreopsis yellow extract, allura red AC, Rosa laevigata michx brown, and Roselle red (Hibiscetin) are added into a certain food, they may be declared as: "Colorants (102, 113, 012, 131, 125)".

5.1.2.2.2 The following ingredients may be declared in accordance with the class names as stated in Table 1:

Table 1

Ingredients	Class names
vegetable oils or refined vegetable oils, other than olive oil	"oil" together with either the term "vegetable", or "refined", qualified by the term "hydrogenated" or "partially-hydrogenated", as appropriate
starches, other than chemically modified starches	"starch"
all spices and spice extracts not exceeding 2% by weight either singly or in combination in the food	"spice", "spices", or "mixed spices", as appropriate
all types of gum preparations used in the manufacture of gum base for chewing gum	"gum base"
all preserved fruits not exceeding 10% of the weight of the food	"preserved fruit"

5.1.2.3 If the raw materials used in the preparation process are converted into other ingredients (refers to the fermented products such as wine, soy sauce, vinegar), the “raw materials” or “raw materials and supplementary materials” may be used to substitute “ingredients” and “list of ingredients”, and the various raw materials, supplementary materials, and food additives shall be listed in accordance with Section 5.1.2.1.2.

5.1.2.4 The processing aids used in preparation and processing of the foods need not be indicated in the list of ingredients.

5.1.3 Quantitative labeling of the ingredients

5.1.3.1 Where the labeling of a food places special emphasis on the presence of one or more valuable and/or characterizing ingredients, the percentage of the emphasized ingredients added at the time of manufacture shall be declared.

5.1.3.2 Similarly, where the labeling of a food places special emphasis on the low content of one or more ingredients, the percentage of the emphasized ingredient in the final product shall be declared.

5.1.3.3 A reference in the name of a food to a particular ingredient shall not of itself constitute the placing of special emphasis. A reference in the labeling of a food to an ingredient used in a small quantity and only for flavoring purpose shall not of itself constitute the placing of special emphasis.

5.1.4 Net contents and drained weight

5.1.4.1 The net contents declaration shall be expressed using net content, numerals and the official unit of measurement, for example “Net Content 450 g”.

5.1.4.2 The net contents of the packaged food shall be declared in accordance with the official unit of measurement, in the following manner:

- a) For liquid foods, by volume—L (l) or mL(ml);
- b) For solid foods, by weight—g or kg;
- c) For semi-solid or viscous foods, either by weight or volume.

5.1.4.3 The unit of measurement for net contents shall be declared in accordance with Table 2;

Table 2

Measurement method	Range of net content Q	Unit of measurement
Volume	$Q < 1\ 000\ \text{mL}$	mL (ml)
	$Q \geq 1\ 000\ \text{mL}$	L (l)
Weight	$Q < 1\ 000\ \text{g}$	g
	$Q \geq 1\ 000\ \text{g}$	kg

5.1.4.4 The minimum font size of net contents declaration shall be in accordance with Table 3:

Table 3

Range of net content Q	Minimum height of font (mm)
$5\ \text{mL} < Q \leq 50\ \text{mL}$ $5\ \text{g} < Q \leq 50\ \text{g}$	2
$50\ \text{mL} < Q \leq 200\ \text{mL}$ $50\ \text{g} < Q \leq 200\ \text{g}$	3
$200\ \text{mL} < Q \leq 1\ \text{L}$ $200\ \text{g} < Q \leq 1\ \text{kg}$	4
$Q > 1\ \text{kg}$ $Q > 1\ \text{L}$	6

5.1.4.5 The net contents and the name of the food shall be presented in the same display panel of the package (container).

5.1.4.6 In the case of a solid food packed in a liquid medium (for example canned pear in syrup), in addition to the declaration of net contents, the drained (solid) contents shall also be declared, in weight or percentage.

Example: Canned pear in syrup

Net Content: 425 g

Drained Content (solid content or pear slices may be declared): not less than 255 g (or not less than 60%)

5.1.4.7 For individually wrapped and identical prepackaged food units contained in the same large prepackage, in addition to the declaration of net content, the number of individual food units shall also be declared, except for those small wrappings packed in large package not for sale as individual units, for example candies.

5.1.5 Name and address of the manufacturer and distributor

5.1.5.1 The registered name and address of the manufacturer, packer or distributor shall be declared, whereas in the following circumstances, the labeling shall be made according to the following requirement:

5.1.5.1.1 Any group company or its branch office (subsidiary) which by law bears independent statutory responsibilities shall have their respective name and address declared separately.

5.1.5.1.2 Any branch office (subsidiary) or production facility of a group company which by law does not bear independent statutory responsibilities may have the names and addresses of the group company and its branch office (production facility) declared; or may only have the name and address of the group company declared.

5.1.5.1.3 In the case of contract packer authorized to produce the prepackaged food but is not responsible for the sale and marketing of the product, the name and address of the company that authorizes the contract packer shall be declared.

5.1.5.2 For imported prepackaged food, the country or region (Hong Kong, Macao or Taiwan) of origin, and the name and address of the agent, importer or distributor registered in the People's Republic of China, shall be declared.

5.1.6 Date marking and storage instructions

5.1.6.1 The date of manufacture (or the date of packaging) and the date of minimum durability shall be clearly declared. The use-by date may also be declared. Where the date is indicated by making reference to a specific place of the package, this specific place of the package shall be indicated. There shall be no paste-over, supplement, or amendment to the declared date.

5.1.6.1.1 The date coding shall be marked in the sequence of the year, month and day. For example: 2004 01 15 (separated by space); 20040115 (not separated by space); 2004-01-15 (separated by hyphen); 2004年1月15日, etc. Usually, the year shall be marked in a four digit number, and a two digit number may be used for small package where there is insufficient space for a four digit number.

5.1.6.1.2 The date of minimum durability or the use-by date shall be declared in one of the following manners:

- a) For the date of minimum durability:
 - “best before…” where the date is indicated;
 - “The date of minimum durability up to…” where the date is indicated;
 - “The date of minimum durability of …months (days, or years)”.

- b) For the use-by date:
“use by…” where the date is indicated;
“The use-by date up to…” where the date is indicated;
“The use-by date of…months (days, or years)”.

5.1.6.2 In addition to the date of minimum durability, any special conditions for the storage of the food shall be declared on the label if the validity of the date depends thereon.

5.1.7 Code of the product standard

The code and the order number of the national standard, trade standard, local standard or registered enterprise standard of the prepackaged food which is domestically produced and distributed (does not include imported prepackaged food) shall be declared.

5.1.8 Quality grades

Quality grades of products shall be declared in accordance with the product standard in which the grades for such food have been established.

5.1.9 Other mandatory labeling information

5.1.9.1 Irradiated foods

5.1.9.1.1 The label of a food which has been treated with ionizing radiation shall be marked “irradiated food” in close proximity to the name of the food.

5.1.9.1.2 Any ingredient which has been treated with ionizing radiation shall be declared in the list of ingredients.

5.1.9.2 Genetically modified foods

The labeling of the genetically modified foods shall be made in accordance with the regulations of the administrative departments of the State Council.

5.2 Exemptions from mandatory labeling requirements

5.2.1 The following prepackaged foods can be exempted from declaring the date of minimum durability: alcoholic beverages in which the alcohol content is 10% or over, vinegar, salt and sugar in solid form.

5.2.2 For a package or container whose largest surface area is less than 10 cm², the name of the product, net content and the name and address of the manufacturer or distributor may only be declared. For imported prepackaged food, the name of the country or region (Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan) of origin; and the name and address of the agent, importer or distributor registered in the

People's Republic of China shall be declared, and the name and address of the manufacturer are exempted.

See Appendix A for the method of calculation for the largest surface area of a package or container.

5.3 non-mandatory labeling information

5.3.1 Batch identification

The batch number of the product identification may be declared if necessary.

5.3.2 Instructions for use

Instructions for use, like opening method, consumption method, intake amount per day/per meal, preparation method, method of reconstitution and other instructions which are helpful for consumers may be declared if necessary.

5.3.3 Energy and nutrients

The declaration of the energy and nutrient content, the nutrient content claim, the comparative claim on nutrient content and the nutrient function claim shall be in accordance with the provisions of GB 13432—2004.

Appendix A
(normative)

Method of calculation for the largest surface area of package (container)

A.1 Method of calculation for rectangular package (container)

In the case of a rectangular package (container), the product of the height (cm) of the side with the largest area times the width (cm) of that side.

A.2 Method of calculation for cylindrical or nearly cylindrical package (container)

In the case of a cylindrical or nearly cylindrical package (container), 40 percent of the product of the height (cm) of the container times the circumference (cm).

A.3 Method of calculation for any otherwise shaped package (container)

In the case of any otherwise shaped package (container), 40 percent of the total surface of the package (container).

If the package (container) presents an obvious “principal display panel”, the area of this “principal display panel” shall be used as the largest surface area.

Note: In the case of bottle-shaped or can-shaped, when determining the surface area, the shoulders, necks, and the flanges at the tops and bottoms are excluded.

中 华 人 民 共 和 国
国 家 标 准
预 包 装 食 品 标 签 通 则
GB 7718—2004

*

中国标准出版社出版发行
北京复兴门外三里河北街16号
邮政编码:100045

网址 www.bzcbs.com

电话:68523946 68517548

中国标准出版社秦皇岛印刷厂印刷
各地新华书店经销

*

开本 880×1230 1/16 印张 1.75 字数 42 千字
2004年7月第一版 2004年7月第一次印刷

*



GB 7718—2004

如有印装差错 由本社发行中心调换
版权专有 侵权必究
举报电话:(010)68533533