JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME

CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION

Forty-Sixth Session

27 November – 2 December 2023

REPORT OF THE FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF THE
CODEX COMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES

Düsseldorf, Germany
07 – 10 March and 15 March 2023
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<td>5/8 and 8</td>
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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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<th>Abbreviation</th>
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<tr>
<td>AOAC</td>
<td>AOAC International (formerly the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists)</td>
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<td>CAC</td>
<td>Codex Alimentarius Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCEXEC</td>
<td>Executive Committee of the Codex Alimentarius Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCFA</td>
<td>Codex Committee on Food Additives</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCFH</td>
<td>Codex Committee on Food Hygiene</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCFL</td>
<td>Codex Committee on Food Labelling</td>
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<tr>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>Committee on World Food Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCMAS</td>
<td>Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling</td>
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<tr>
<td>CCNFSDU</td>
<td>Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses</td>
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<tr>
<td>CRD</td>
<td>Conference Room Document</td>
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<td>CL</td>
<td>Circular Letter</td>
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<td>CXS</td>
<td>Codex Standard</td>
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<td>CXG</td>
<td>Codex Guideline</td>
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<td>DIRV</td>
<td>Dietary Intake Reference Values</td>
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<td>EWG</td>
<td>Electronic Working Group</td>
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<td>FAO</td>
<td>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations</td>
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<td>FSDU</td>
<td>Food for Special Dietary Uses</td>
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<td>GSFA</td>
<td>General Standard for Food Additives</td>
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<td>IDF</td>
<td>International Dairy Federation</td>
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<td>IAEA</td>
<td>International Atomic Energy Agency</td>
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<td>INL98</td>
<td>Individual Nutrient Level 98</td>
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<td>ISO</td>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
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<td>JECFA</td>
<td>Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives</td>
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<td>JEMNU</td>
<td>Joint FAO/WHO Expert Meetings on Nutrition</td>
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<td>NUGAG</td>
<td>WHO Nutrition Guidance Expert Advisory Group</td>
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<tr>
<td>NCD</td>
<td>Noncommunicable diseases</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRV-NCD</td>
<td>Nutrient reference values – non-communicable disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>NRV-R</td>
<td>Nutrient reference values - requirements</td>
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<tr>
<td>PM</td>
<td>Codex Procedural Manual</td>
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<td>PWG</td>
<td>Physical Working Group</td>
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<td>RASB</td>
<td>Recognized Authoritative Scientific Body</td>
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<td>RUTF</td>
<td>Read-to-use Therapeutic Foods</td>
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<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>The United Nations Children’s Fund</td>
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<td>WHA</td>
<td>World Health Assembly</td>
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<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
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INTRODUCTION

1. The forty-third Session of the Codex Committee on Nutrition and Foods for Special Dietary Uses (CCNFSDU) was held in Düsseldorf, Germany, from 7 to 10 March 2023, with virtual report adoption on 15 March 2023, at the kind invitation of the Federal Government of Germany. Dr Anja Brönstrup from the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Germany, and Ms Martine Püster from the Federal Office of Consumer Protection and Food Safety, Germany, served as Chairperson and Co-Chairperson of the Session respectively. The Session was attended by 60 Member Countries, one Member Organisation and 29 Observer organisations. A list of participants is given in Appendix I.

OPENING OF THE SESSION

2. The Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food and Agriculture, Dr Ophelia Nick, Germany, welcomed delegates via a video message. Dr Doris Heberle from the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Germany, gave the opening address. She underlined the unique mandate of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, to protect consumer health and ensure fair practices in the food trade at a time when health protection and the elimination of trade barriers were more important than ever in a globalised world.

3. The Chairperson of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CAC), Steve Wearne (United Kingdom), Francesco Branca, World Health Organization (WHO), Fatima Hachem, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Tom Heilandt, Codex Secretary also addressed the meeting.

Division of competence

4. CCNFSDU43 noted the division of competence between the European Union (EU) and its Member States, according to paragraph 5, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure of the Codex Alimentarius Commission as presented in CRD1.

ADOPTION OF THE AGENDA (Agenda Item 1)

5. CCNFSDU43 adopted the Provisional Agenda as the Agenda for the session and agreed to establish the following in-session working groups:

6. Agenda Item 6 – Technological justification for several food additives, chaired by the EU, working in English, French and Spanish with the following terms of reference:

   To discuss:
   
   a) The technological justification of the following additives for use in the *Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants* (CXS 72-1981):
   
   i. low acyl clarified gellan gum (INS 418)
   
   ii. ascorbyl palmitate (INS 304)
   
   iii. mixed tocopherol concentrates (INS 307b)
   
   iv. phosphates (INS 339(i), 339(ii) and 339(iii) and INS 340(i), 340(ii), and 340(iii))

   b) The plan/programme for the consideration of the remaining food additives in Annex 2 to Circular Letter (CL) 2022/80/OCS-NFSDU

7. Agenda Item 8a – Methods of analysis, co-chaired by the United States of America (USA) and the EU, working in English, French and Spanish with the following terms of reference:

   To consider:
   
   a) Analytical methods for provisions in the *Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants* (CXS 72-1981) (CRD4);

   b) The request from CCMAS41 relating to the methods for fructans, beta-carotene and lycopene in CXS 72-181 (CX/NFSDU 23/43/2 Rev, para. 18 and CRDs 10, 20, 23, 25), and

   c) The appropriate methods for assessing sweetness of carbohydrate sources in "Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children" (CRDs 11, 16, 18).

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1 CRD1 (Annotated Agenda – Division of competence between the EU and its Member States)

2 CX/NFSDU 23/43/1
MATTERS REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE BY THE CODEX ALIMENTARIUS COMMISSION AND/OR OTHER SUBSIDIARY BODIES (Agenda Item 2)³

8. CCNFSDU43 noted that some matters were for information only, and that the following matters as outlined in paragraph 18 of document CX/NFSDU 23/43/2 Rev would be considered under the relevant agenda items:

- reply from CCFL46 relating to nutrient profiles (Agenda Item 7);
- request from CCMAS41 relating to the methods for fructans, beta-carotene and lycopene in CXS 72-1981 (Agenda Item 8a).

9. CCNFSDU43 agreed that the request from CCEXEC83 in paragraph 19 of CX/NFSDU 23/43/2 Rev; i.e. to give due regard to ongoing global efforts to achieve health and nutrition related goals through reducing noncommunicable diseases (NCD) risk factors such as sodium intake when considering new standards or during the review of standards relating to composition of foods.

MATTERS OF INTEREST ARISING FROM FAO AND WHO (Agenda Item 3)⁴

10. The Representative of FAO reported on the joint FAO/WHO scientific advice activities, in particular the work related to the update of nutrient intake values (NIVs) for infants and young children from birth through three years of age. She informed the Committee of the progress to date in the work related to the NIVs of calcium, vitamin D and zinc, noting that the draft NIVs for the three nutrients are expected to be available no later than September 2023.

11. The Representative also reported on the FAO commissioned report to assess, categorize and rank the methods used to derive Dietary Intake Reference Values (DIRVs) for protein and 24 micronutrients for older infants (6-12 months) and young children (12-36 months). She informed the Committee that the report had been shared with the Electronic Working Group (EWG) on the establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6-36 months.

12. The Representative presented other joint activities with WHO highlighted in CX/NFSDU 23/43/3 including an update on the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022, and the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.

13. The Representative further informed the Committee of the outcomes of a Joint IAEA/FAO meeting on the Way Forward for the Assessment of Protein Requirements and Protein Quality and for the Development of a Protein Digestibility and Quality Database (October 2022), the new FAO methodology to develop and implement Food Systems-Based Dietary Guidelines, the launch of the School Food Global Hub in support of the Peer-to-Peer Initiative under the School Meals Coalition, and the joint FAO/UNICEF global capacity development initiative for education officials and curriculum developers.

14. The Representative of WHO highlighted relevant WHO activities including the activities related to: Ready-to-Use Therapeutic Foods (RUTF) - development of the 2021 WHO guideline on the dairy protein content in RUTF for treatment of uncomplicated severe acute malnutrition; a 2021 technical workshop to improve availability of RUTF; a soon-to-be published guideline on wasting management, which includes updated recommendations on the quantity and duration of RUTF usage; and a joint application of WHO and UNICEF to add RUTF to the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines (EML). The Representative noted that the complementary feeding guidelines were expected to be released shortly and further referred to 2022 studies on the Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, and a global congress on the Code to be held in June 2023.

15. The Representative drew the attention of the Committee to the forthcoming Nutrition Guidance Expert Advisory Group (NUGAG) guidelines on diet and health: total fat; saturated fatty acids and trans-fatty acids; carbohydrates; non-sugar sweeteners; polyunsaturated fatty acids; and low-sodium salt substitutes. The forthcoming NUGAG guidelines on policy actions were also highlighted: food marketing; fiscal policies; school food and nutrition policies; and nutrition labelling policies.

16. The Representative also informed the Committee on activities related to the global elimination of industrially-produced trans-fatty acids (TFA) by 2023 as well as the first Global Report on Sodium Reduction; past and ongoing work on nutrient profile models; and the call for experts for the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Consultation on the Risks and Benefits of Fish Consumption scheduled in October 2023.

³ CX/NFSDU 23/43/2 Rev; CRD10 (Mali, Niger and Nigeria); CRD20 (Kenya); CRD23 (African Union); CRD25 (Senegal)
⁴ CX/NFSDU 23/43/3
Conclusion

17. CCNFSDU43 noted the information provided by FAO and WHO and expressed its thanks for their work in commissioning and providing scientific advice.

REVIEW OF THE STANDARD FOR FOLLOW-UP FORMULA (CX 156-1987): PREAMBLE AND STRUCTURE (AT STEP4) (Agenda Item 4)¹

18. The Chairperson of the EWG, New Zealand, speaking on behalf of the Co-chairpersons France and Indonesia, provided an overview of the history and status of the work on the revision of the Follow-Up Formula Standard (CX 156-1987) highlighting:

- the extensive global scientific data gathered on nutrient requirements and the role of these products in the diet to underpin the composition of the products for the two age ranges;
- the key compositional improvements made in the draft revised standard compared to the 1987 version;
- the establishment of provisions for optimized protein levels and enhanced protein quality to meet the needs of older infants and young children; that there is now a ban on the use of partially hydrogenated fats and oils for both product categories and the establishment of carbohydrate provisions for both product categories that includes maximum levels and guidance on carbohydrate sources, and;
- that whilst the Committee acknowledges that follow-up formula for older infants and product for young children are not considered nutritionally necessary in the diets of older infants and young children, there is agreement that as these products are commonly consumed and traded it is considered essential that they are adequately regulated.

19. The Chairperson of the EWG highlighted further how the Committee had used the WHO/World Health Assembly (WHA) documents to inform the labelling provisions as illustrated within CRD3 providing for a significant level of regulation over the labelling of these products that will result in greater restriction and control than in the current standard.

20. The EWG Chairperson reminded the Committee that the draft revised standard has been in development for over 10 years and has included eight EWGs and two physical working groups (PWG), 19 consultation papers, eight agenda papers, two scientific reports from FAO and one from JEMNU on protein quality and nitrogen conversion factors.

21. The Chairperson recalled that CCNFSDU42 had agreed to keep the remaining sections of the text at Step 4 on the understanding that all issues in Sections A and B had been addressed and no further discussions were required. CCNFSDU42 had further agreed to hold the scope, description and labelling and essential composition of Sections A and B at Step 7 to advance the entire standard to the Commission for adoption once all outstanding points had been addressed.

22. In March 2022, a CL was circulated seeking comments on the last two remaining aspects of the draft revised standard, the Structure and the Preamble. Comments received in response to this CL informed the recommendations put forward to CCNFSDU43 in CRD2.

Structure of the standard

23. Based on the clear majority of the respondents to the CL, CRD2 recommended one standard in two parts as the structure of the standard; part A covering Follow-up Formula for Older Infants and part B covering Product for Young Children or Drink for Young Children with Added Nutrients or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients or Drink for Young Children (hereafter referred to as “Product for Young Children”).

24. The EWG Chairperson explained that the common justification provided in support of this approach was that this is in line with how the Committee has approached and conducted the review of the standard, and that while the two products had different compositions and were intended for two distinct age groups, they were based on a similar concept as being a liquid part of the diversified diet of either older infants or young children.

25. One standard with two parts was seen as an adequate approach to distinguish the two products, as had been done with the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CX 72-1981) covering two compositionally distinct but conceptually similar product categories.

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¹ CX/NFSDU 23/43/4; CL2022/24/OCS-NFSDU; CRD2 (New Zealand); CRD3 (New Zealand); CRD11 (Costa Rica, Malaysia, Mali, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda, Vietnam, Helen Keller International, ILCA, ISDI, UNICEF); CRD17 (Argentina); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD 20 (Kenya); CRD23 (African Union); CRD24 (IBFAN); CRD25 (Senegal); CRD27 (Panama); CRD29 (Mexico); CRD30 (Thailand); CRD31 (Russian Federation); CRD34 (Ghana); CRD38 (Ecuador)
Discussion

26. Views expressed by delegations in favour of a single standard with two parts included: that some countries regulate products for the entire age range of 6-36 months; the need for harmonizing and simplifying the standard at the international level; that a single standard was a more simple and adequate approach to distinguish the two product categories; it provided consistency with CXS 72-1981, and the need to provide a safeguard as both products are regulated as breastmilk substitutes in some countries.

27. There were also views expressed for either two separate standards which was deemed more logical due to the differences in composition; or a single standard that covered four different products, which included the products covered by CXS 72-1981.

28. The CCNFSDU Chairperson summarized the discussion noting overwhelming support for establishing one standard with two parts: Part A covering Follow-up Formula for Older Infants and Part B covering Product for Young Children. The Chairperson noted that delegations had underlined their preference for a pragmatic approach that would enable the timely completion of the revision of the standard.

Conclusion on the structure

29. CCNFSDU43 agreed to progress with one standard with two parts.

Name of the standard

30. In response to a question posed by the Chairperson on rules and approaches for renaming the revised standard, the Codex Secretary confirmed that the name of the standard, in accordance with the Procedural Manual (PM), should be as clear and concise as possible. In this case, that would mean establishing a new name indicating both follow-up formula for older infants and product for young children in a new title, and that if a fully informative title was inordinately long, a footnote could be included on the first page of the Standard to capture all naming conventions.

31. The Codex Secretary proposed that the title of the revised standard be the Standard for Follow-up Formula for Older Infants and Product for Young Children with a footnote stating: Other equivalent names for this product are Drink for Young Children with Added Nutrients or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients or Drink for Young Children.

Conclusion on the name of the standard

32. CCNFSDU43 agreed to rename the draft revised standard as proposed.

Preamble

33. The Chairperson recalled that Circular Letter (CL) 2022/24/OCS-NFSDU asked delegations whether they considered a preamble necessary and if so, what detail it should contain. The CL had recalled that any preamble texts should not be in conflict with the provisions of the standard or be more stringent than the composition and labelling aspects of the standard, as these had already been agreed to by the Committee. The preamble should set the scene by providing the overall context, without specifying any product requirements which are found within the main body of the standard.

34. The EWG Chairperson summarized that CL respondents were almost equally split between those who preferred a simple statement to say that the standard is divided into two parts versus those who supported a more detailed text that referenced WHO documents and/or WHA resolutions.

35. CL responses supporting a more detailed preamble identified policy coherence as the premise for this approach, as the Preamble could act as a prompt to countries that in addition to the standard itself other guidance material and international instruments exist.

36. Those supporting a simple preamble or no preamble at all were primarily of the view that the Committee had followed the advice of the 75th session of the Executive Committee (CCEXEC75) and incorporated the applicable concepts and guidance from WHO documents and WHA resolutions into the text of the Standard itself, making reference to these within the preamble unnecessary.

37. The Chairperson of the Committee reminded the Committee that the PM did not require a standard to have a preamble, nor did it provide guidance on the purpose of a preamble and what it should include. She however cited several texts that did contain a preamble including the General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA, CXS 192-1995), the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995), the recent Guidelines for Ready-to-use Therapeutic Foods (CXG 95-2022), and the example most often mentioned in relation to this discussion, the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CXS 72-1981).
The Chairperson further recalled that the Codex Secretariat had previously clarified that the preamble should not address matters outside the scope of Codex, and that discussion on the preamble should be guided by the general principles of the Codex Alimentarius. By means of an example, she cited the PM and Section three of the General Principles of The Codex Alimentarius, “Nature of Codex standards”, which states “Codex standards and related texts are not a substitute for or alternative to national legislation”.

Discussion

The Chairperson opened discussions asking delegations to comment on the need for, purpose, and content of a preamble.

The rationale provided by those who intervened for including a preamble included the following:

- To set the scene and assist countries in contextualizing the standard.
- To guide countries in the application and implementation of the standard.
- The need to include WHO references and WHA resolutions for the protection of breastfeeding.
- To ensure policy coherence with WHO texts and WHA resolutions.
- The need to include a statement on the importance of breastfeeding.

Some delegations felt that no preamble was necessary in the light of the changed title of the standard which made it clear that the standard had two parts.

Some delegations supported including a short preamble, which should be a factual statement similar to that in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CXS 72-1981) and reads: “This Standard is divided into two sections. Section A refers to Infant Formula, and Section B deals with Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants.” They noted that all relevant information was contained in the body of the draft revised standard and there was no need to repeat information. Reopening discussion on a preamble could put at risk the consensus reached on the main text of the standard.

The Chairperson concluded that in principle there was agreement on including a preamble. She invited the Committee to comment on the different paragraphs proposed in CRD2 as follows:

**Paragraph 1**
This Standard is divided into two sections. Section A refers to Follow-up Formula for Older Infants, and Section B deals with Drink for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Drink for Young Children, or Product for Young Children.

**Paragraph 2**
The application of this Standard should be consistent with national health and nutrition policies and relevant national/regional legislation and take into account the recommendations made in the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, as per the national context.

**Paragraph 3**
Relevant World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and policies and World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions were considered in the development of this Standard and may provide further guidance to countries.

In the discussion consensus emerged on Paragraph one which was considered short, concise and factual.

Regarding paragraphs 2 and 3, although most delegations could accept the text as drafted, some delegations did not support either or both of paragraphs two and three.

One member commented that paragraph two would reopen discussions that had already taken place and was contrary to the consensus reached by the Committee and inconsistent with international trade obligations and the guidance provided by CCEXEC.

The Chairperson invited the Committee to consider the three proposed Preamble paragraphs as a whole and not attempt to dissect them. Whilst it was self-evident that paragraphs two and three provided context on content that was already covered in the text of the draft revised standard, it was important for some delegations to stress this information again in a prominent position in the Preamble as a starting point for the standard.

The Chairperson therefore proposed that the Committee agree to accept all three paragraphs (with the editorial addition of the word “/regional” after the word “national” in paragraph two).

Conclusion on the Preamble

The Committee agreed to adopt all three paragraphs as the Preamble to the draft revised standard and noted reservations from the following countries on specific paragraphs of the proposed text:
Argentina - Reservation to paragraphs two and three
Colombia – Reservation to paragraph two
Costa Rica – Reservation to paragraphs two and three
Cuba - Reservation to paragraphs two and three
Guatemala - Reservation to paragraphs two and three
Panama - Reservation to paragraph two
Morocco – Reservation to paragraph two
United States of America – Reservation to paragraph two
Vietnam - Reservation to paragraphs two and three

Overall Conclusion

50. Noting that agreement had been reached on the title, the structure and the Preamble and recalling that CCNFSDU42 had already reached agreement on all other issues in the remainder of the text which were currently at Steps 4 and 7, CCNFSDU43 agreed to forward the:

a) proposed draft revised standard with the title as shown in Appendix II; the Structure and the Preamble together with the remaining sections of Part A and B, agreed to at CCNFSDU42, to CAC46 for adoption at Step 5/8;
b) parts of the text at Step 7 of the draft Revised Standard for Follow-up Formula (Standard for Follow-up Formula for Older Infants and Product for Young Children) to CAC46 for adoption at Step 8 (Appendix II).

51. CCNFSDU43 further agreed to inform the Codex Committee on Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CCMAS) to include a new entry titled “product for young children” within the “follow-up formula” section of the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234-1999).

GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NRVS-R FOR PERSONS AGED 6 – 36 MONTHS (Agenda Item 5)6

52. Ireland, as EWG/PWG Chairperson, speaking also on behalf of the Co-chairpersons Costa Rica and the United States of America, introduced the work of both the EWG and PWG noting that there had been significant progress on all three assigned tasks i.e. consideration of the draft general principles; a stepwise process to apply the draft general principles for establishing NRVs-R, and piloting the draft general principles on the agreed-upon nutrients. She highlighted that the draft Stepwise Process needed revision following the changes made to the draft General Principles during the PWG (see CRD05).

53. CCNFSDU43 agreed to the proposal of the Chairperson to use CRD05 as the basis for discussion on the draft General Principles for establishing NRVs-R for persons aged 6 - 36 months.

Recommendation 1 - Preamble

54. Ireland (PWG Chairperson) explained that the working group had broadly supported the proposed draft preamble, in particular the application of the NRVs-R for persons aged 6 – 36 months to be limited to those foods for special dietary uses (FSDU) targeting this age group. It was agreed not to list the relevant FSDU texts in the Preamble as these would be outlined in the main body of CXG 2-1985 with the list of NRVs-R clarifying which foods they applied to. It was also noted that the PWG had recommended not to refer to population weighted values as these were not relevant to this limited age group.

55. CCNFSDU43 agreed to the editorial changes, and endorsed the recommendation noting that the preamble was consistent to that of Annex 1 to the General Principles for Establishing Nutrient Reference Values for the General Population (CXG 2-1985).

Recommendation 2 – Definition of Recognized Authoritative Scientific Body (RASB)

56. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation to adopt the original wording of the definition for the RASB from Annex 1 in CXG 2-1985.

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6 CX/NFSDU 23/43/5; CX/NFSDU 23/43/5 Add.1; CRD5 (Report of the PWG); CRD8 (Summary of comments by EWG Co-Chairpersons); CRD12 (European Union, Mali, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Uganda); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD20 (Kenya); CRD23 (African Union); CRD25 (Senegal); CRD27 (Panama); CRD29 (Mexico); CRD31 (Russian Federation); CRD32 (El Salvador); CRD34 (Ghana); CRD 35 (Costa Rica)
Recommendation 3

a) Definition for Adequate Intake

57. CCNFSDU43 considered the recommendation of the PWG to use the WHO definition for Average Intake which is the same as Adequate Intake and exchanged the following views:

- Adopting the definition from WHO would ensure a consistent approach with the work WHO is completing on nutrient intake values for infants and young children.
- Adequate Intake is a recommended intake based on observed or experimentally determined approximations or estimates of nutrient intake by a group (or groups) of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate. This definition covers the derivation of DIRVs for persons aged 6 to 36 months, which often involves scaling.
- If the definition for Adequate Intake was adopted, the footnote on growth and development could be removed.
- The proposed definition was unclear as it included a circular definition.
- Reference to health promotion should not be included in the definition.
- As the age range for the draft general principles is 6 to 36 months as stated in the preamble, there is no need to include this information in the definition.
- Annex 1 to CXG 2-1985 did not contain such a definition and there was no need to include it in the proposed draft general principles.

58. Regarding the definition, the Representative of WHO noted that the WHO definition indicated by one delegation in the PWG came from the 2007 WHO document *Guidelines on food fortification with micronutrients*7. In this document, a definition is provided for “average intake” which created some confusion with “estimated average intake”, but the Representative clarified that this definition is in fact for “adequate intake” (a separate definition is provided in the same document, same glossary, for estimated average intake). This definition for adequate intake has subsequently been used by others with or without slight modifications since the publication of the 2007 document and is a concise and accurate description of what an adequate intake is.

59. The Representative of WHO further noted that to aid users of the forthcoming FAO/WHO guidance on calcium, vitamin D and zinc intake values and facilitate the work of the EWG and CCNFSDU on the General Principles for establishing NRVs-R for persons aged 6 to 36 months, the FAO/WHO expert group that is updating the nutrient intake values for infants and young children will be tasked with reviewing and updating the definition for adequate intake (along with other relevant terms) as needed. This definition will be available for use by the EWG and CCNFSDU once the guidance for calcium, vitamin D and zinc have been finalized, which is estimated for no later than September 2023.

60. CCNFSDU43 agreed to rename the title “Definitions” to “Definitions as used in these Principles” and to delete “as used in these Principles” elsewhere in section 2.

61. CCNFSDU43 also agreed to put the definition for the Adequate Intake in square brackets until the WHO report on the first set of intake values for nutrients is published later in 2023.

b) Editorial re-arrangement of the definitions

62. The Committee endorsed the recommendation for the editorial change to move the definition of Adequate Intake (currently in square brackets) before the definition for Upper Level of Intake (UL).

Recommendation 4 – 3.1 Selection of suitable data sources to establish NRVs-R

63. The PWG Chairperson explained that there had been broad support both within the EWG and PWG for FAO/WHO being the primary source of the daily intake reference values required for establishing NRVs; and that the proposed text in section 3.1 was aligned with the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CXG 2-1985), Annex 1: General Principles for establishing Nutrient Reference Values for the General Population.

64. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation.

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7 [https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43412/9241594012_eng.pdf](https://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/43412/9241594012_eng.pdf)
Recommendation 5 – 3.2 Appropriate basis for establishing NRVs-R

65. CCNFSDU43 considered the proposed draft text and agreed to:
   
i. retain the reference to Individual Nutrient Level 98 (INL98) adding the word ‘Ideally’ at the beginning of the sentence; and
   
ii. to delete the reference “(2021 FAO report)”; and with these changes, endorsed the recommendation.

Recommendation 6 – NRVs-R for the 6-36 months age group

66. The PWG Chairperson informed the Committee that the EWG had recognised that there were many foods on the market covering the entire age range of 6-36 months and that it was timely to consider approaches for establishing NRVs-R for the entire age group. She explained that it would be feasible to select the higher value of the proposed NRVs-R for older infants and young children for the combined age range if it did not exceed the UL for older infants and young children, where available. Such an approach would be developed and piloted as the stepwise process was being developed as outlined in CRD08.

67. It was also proposed to explore the possibility of including the selection of the lower value or of the mean value of the two age groups when developing the NRVs-R for the combined age group of 6-36 months.

68. CCNFSDU43 agreed to insert the following text in square brackets for further consideration under section 3.2 to consider the combined NRVs-R values for persons aged 6-36 months:

   [The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by selecting the higher value of the proposed NRVs-R for older infants and young children if it does not exceed the UL for older infants and/or young children, where available.

   OR

   The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by selecting the lower value of the proposed NRVs-R for older infants and young children.

   OR

   The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by calculating the mean value of the two age groups 6-12 months and 12-36 months.]

Recommendation 7 – 3.3 Upper levels of Intake

69. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation noting that the proposed text of section 3.3 is in line with the corresponding section in CXG 2-1985, Annex I.

Recommendation 8 – Revision to the Stepwise process

70. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation to revise the proposed draft Stepwise Process considering the changes made to the text of the proposed draft General Principles.

71. The Chairperson of the PWG highlighted that the Stepwise Process could be contained in a standalone document and would not be included in the General Principles to ensure these were overarching and had the flexibility to ensure their future use.

Conclusion

72. CCNFSDU43 agreed to:
   
i. Forward the proposed draft General Principles for establishing Nutrient Reference Values (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6 to 36 months to CAC46 for adoption at Step 5 (Appendix III); and
   
ii. Re-establish the EWG open to all Members and Observers, chaired by Ireland, and co-chaired by Costa Rica and the USA, working in English and Spanish to:

   a. Revise the draft Stepwise Process taking into account the revisions to the draft General Principles and to develop an approach to propose NRVs-R for the combined age range of 6-36 months.

   b. Apply the revised draft Stepwise Process to propose NRVs-R for persons aged 6-12 months, 12-36 months and 6-36 months for the following nutrients:

      a. vitamins A, D, C, K and E, thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamins B6 and B12, folate, pantothenic acid and biotin;

      b. calcium, magnesium, iron, zinc, iodine, copper, selenium, manganese, phosphorus and potassium.

73. The possibility of holding a PWG prior to the next session of the Committee was kept open.
TECHNOLOGICAL JUSTIFICATION FOR SEVERAL FOOD ADDITIVES (Agenda Item 6)

74. The Chairperson recalled that at CCNFSDU41, the "CCNFSDU framework for appraising the technological need for food additives" (hereafter referred to as the Framework) had been completed. Additionally, the appraisal of the technological need for xanthan gum (INS 415) and pectins (INS 440) had been carried out, and it was decided to continue with the appraisal of low-acyl clarified gellan gum (INS 418) and three other food additives, including a group food additive, in CCFA49/CRD15Rev. The Chairperson informed the participants that (i) the Framework had been published on the Codex website as an information document, and (ii) CL 2022/80/OCS-NFSDU had been circulated to collect comments from Members and Observers, as the EWG had not completed its work.

75. The EU, Chairperson of the in-session WG, explained that CCFA49/CRD15Rev provided an overview of food additives permitted for use in infant formula or formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants; noting that several food additives had no adequate risk assessment by the Joint FAO/WHO Expert Committee on Food Additives (JECFA) for infants under the age of 12 weeks. The Chairperson further emphasized that the in-session WG had made recommendations for the four food additives as well as the Plan/Programme for the remaining food additives.

76. CCNFSDU43 considered the recommendations (as outlined in CRD40), took decisions and made comments as follows:

Recommendation 1: low acyl clarified gellan gum (INS 418)

77. In response to a question on the necessity of using low-acyl clarified gellan gum (INS 418), it was explained that this food additive was used in liquid formulas for special medical purposes that were based on hydrolysed protein and/or amino acids (e.g. for infants with milk allergy) and the reason for using this additive was to efficiently maintain the homogeneity of these products.

78. CCNFSDU43 agreed:

i. that the proposed use of low-acyl clarified gellan gum (INS 418) as a thickener and stabilizer in formulas for special medical purposes intended for infants at 5 mg/100 ml limited to hydrolysed protein and/or amino acid-based liquid formula was technologically justified; and

ii. to request that CCFA consider including the food additive in the GSFA food category 13.1.3 “Formulae for special medical purposes for infants” once the specifications for the food additive had been assigned as “full”, noting the on-going CCFA work on alignment of the food additive provisions in CXS 72-1981 with the GSFA as well as the “tentative” specification status for this food additive.

Recommendations 2 and 3: Ascorbyl palmitate (INS 304) and tocopherol concentrate, mixed (INS 307b)

79. The in-session WG Chairperson explained that: (i) for ascorbyl palmitate the proposal to change the maximum use level to GMP had not been agreed on since this additive had a numerical ADI and such change would not be in line with the principle for the use of additives in foods intended for infants and young children; and (ii) the reference to "singly or in combination" for ascorbyl palmitate (INS 304) and tocopherol concentrate, mixed (INS 307b) was irrelevant and therefore should be deleted.

80. CCNFSDU43 agreed that:

i. the use of ascorbyl palmitate (INS 304) as an antioxidant at 1 mg/100 ml in all types of formula covered by CXS 72-1981 was technologically justified; and

ii. the use of tocopherol concentrate, mixed (INS 307b) as an antioxidant at 1 mg/100 ml in all types of infant formula covered by CXS 72-1981 was technologically justified.

Recommendation 4: Phosphates (INS 339(i), 339(ii) and 339(iii) and INS 340(i), 340(ii) and 340(iii))

81. An Observer pointed out that according to available epidemiological studies, there was a link between sodium intake and chronic diseases. As a result, allowing food additives containing sodium to be used in infant formula would be inappropriate.

82. CCNFSDU43 agreed that the use of phosphates (INS 339(i), 339(ii) and 339(iii) and INS 340(i), 340(ii) and 340(iii)) as acidity regulators at 45 mg/100 ml as phosphorus singly or in combination and within the limits for sodium, potassium and phosphorus in section 3.1.3 (e) of CXS 72-1981 in all types of formula was technologically justified.

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8 CX/NFSDU 23/43/6; CRD13 (Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, and South Africa); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD20 (Kenya); CRD21 (Syrian Arab Republic); CRD23 (African Union); CRD24 (IBFAN); CRD25 (Senegal); CRD27 (Panama); CRD30 (Thailand); CRD31 (Russian Federation); CRD40 (Report of the in-session WG on the technological justification for several food additives)
Recommendation 5: Plan/programme for the consideration of the remaining food additives in CCFA49/CRD15Rev

83. CCNFSDU43 agreed with the recommendation to establish an EWG to continue the work related to batch 2, as listed in CL 2022/80/OCS-NFSDU Annex 2.

Others

84. Some delegations reaffirmed the JECFA principle that "Baby foods should be prepared without food additives whenever possible" and expressed their view that food additives in infant formula should be reduced.

85. CCNFSDU43 noted that the following editorial corrections to CL 2022/80/OCS-NFSDU Annex 2, including:
   - in batch 3, "L(+) lactic acid" should be replaced with "lactic acid, L-, D-, and DL- (INS 270) (only L(+)-form of lactic acid is permitted for use in products in compliance with CXS 72-1981)"; citric acid and citrates (INS 330, 331, 331(ii), 332, 332(ii)) should be revised as citric acid and citrates (INS 330, 331(i), 331(ii), 332(i), 332(ii)); and
   - in batch 4, carbonates (INS 500, 501) should be revised as carbonates (INS 500(i), 500(ii), 501(i), 501(ii)).

Conclusion

86. CCNFSDU43 agreed to:
   i. inform CCFA of the aforementioned decisions regarding the technological justifications for the four food additives and request that CCFA include them in the priority list of substances proposed for evaluation by JECFA for use in foods intended for infants below 12 weeks of age;
   ii. establish an EWG open to all Members and Observers, chaired by the EU, working in English with the following terms of reference:
      a. to collect information from the applicants on the use and use levels and confirmation to provide data on the safety assessment for infants below 12 weeks of age on the following additives: guar gum (INS 412), distarch phosphate (INS 1412), phosphated distarch phosphate (INS 1413), acetylated distarch phosphate (INS 1414), hydroxypropyl starch (INS 1440);
      b. to collect information from the applicants with the framework for considering technological justification for use in CXS 72-1981 on food additives for which the use, use levels and commitment to provide the data is confirmed; and
      c. to review the information provided and provide recommendations to CCNFSDU44 on the technological justification of each additive.

PRIORITIZATION MECHANISM / EMERGING ISSUES OR NEW WORK PROPOSALS (Agenda item 7)

87. The Chairperson recalled that the work on a prioritization mechanism had begun following a request from CCEXEC75 (2018).

88. At CCNFSDU41, the German Host Secretariat had proposed a draft guideline for the preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities for CCNFSDU (REP20/NFSDU Rev Appendix IX) including a process and criteria for prioritizing the work of CCNFSDU. CCNFSDU41 had agreed to implement these on a pilot basis to assess their usefulness. CCNFSDU41 had also agreed to set up a PWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Canada to meet prior to CCNFSDU42 to review all new work proposals and to simplify the draft guideline.

89. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, CCNFSDU42 took place virtually in 2021 with an abridged agenda. The review of new work proposals was postponed to CCNFSDU43 while in the interim work on the prioritization mechanism continued in an EWG chaired by Germany and co-chaired by Canada. The results of this working group were published in CX/NFSDU 23/43/8.

90. A Circular Letter, (CL) 2020/30-NFSDU had been issued requesting proposals for new work. The Chairperson confirmed that all new work proposals received in reply to this CL had been kept for consideration by CCNFSDU43. Six new work proposals had been submitted in response to the CL and were published in CX/NFSDU 23/43/7.

9 CX/NFSDU 23/43/7; CX/NFSDU 23/43/8; CRD6 (Report of the PWG), CRD7 (Switzerland), CRD9 (Argentina and Malaysia), CRD14 (European Union, Malaysia, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, EUVEPRO, ENSA and IMACE, Fediol, Helen Keller International, IDF, IMACE, IPA, ISO); CRD19 (Indonesia); CRD20 (Kenya); CRD22 (Dominican Republic and Malaysia); CRD23 (African Union); CRD25 (Senegal); CRD26 (PWG on the prioritization mechanism, emerging issues: proposed addition to criteria); CRD27 (Panama); CRD28 (Paraguay); CRD29 (Mexico); CRD30 (Thailand); CRD31 (Russian Federation); CRD33 (Good Food Institute); CRD34 (Ghana); CRD35 (Costa Rica); CRD37 (WHO); CRD39 (Argentina and Malaysia)
The PWG that had met prior to CCNFSDU43 had reviewed all new work proposals using the revised prioritization mechanism on a pilot basis and had also reviewed the mechanism itself.

Draft guideline and prioritization mechanism

The Chairperson of the PWG described the aim of the guideline to pre-filter proposals for new work and ensure that only proposals which fulfil all procedural requirements would be forwarded to the Committee.

The Chairperson of the Committee proposed to discuss the different sections of the draft guideline: the process for considering and prioritizing proposals for new work; the decision tree for the preliminary assessment of new work proposals, and the criteria for the prioritization of new work proposals.

Process for considering and prioritizing proposals for new work

The Committee agreed to the stepwise process for submitting new work proposals outlined under points 7-16 in the draft guideline for the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work for CCNFSDU (CX/NFSDU 23/43/8, Appendix I).

Decision tree

CCNFSDU43 agreed that the decision tree required further development after the revision of the prioritization criteria. The Chairperson clarified that the wording in step 1 should be revised based on the fact that proposals by observers needed a member leading the work, ideally endorsing an observer proposal and submitting it in reply to the CL.

Prioritization criteria

A number of suggestions, comments and questions were raised during the consideration of the draft guideline:

- Should the word “positive” before “impact” in the self-assessment criteria as well as in the decision tree be maintained or deleted; should possible negative impacts also be captured?
- Should further criteria be added e.g. “impact on consumer interests”?
- Should “global impact” be deleted or clarified as to create a common understanding including the impact on food security and whether One Health should be given consideration?
- More guidance was needed on how to apply, interpret, limit or widen the Scale-System (high, medium, low), and/or the colours used in the decision tree.
- Is a self-assessment the most appropriate way for evaluating proposals or would it be more useful to ask the submitter to provide more information on the criteria and let the PWG carry out the assessment?
- An additional step in the process could ensure the scope of the new work proposal and the rationale are clear, and the Committee wishes to proceed with the new work.
- An additional step in the process could determine whether there is a need to prioritize proposals e.g. when an insufficient number of acceptable new work proposals have been submitted to warrant prioritization, also considering the overall workload of the Committee.
- More guidance to submitters was needed on how to be clear about the scope of their proposals.

Conclusion

The Committee agreed to:

i. establish an EWG open to all Members and Observers, chaired by Canada and co-chaired by Germany, working in English and French with the following terms of reference:

ii. to prepare a revised draft guideline for the preliminary assessment and identification of work priorities for CCNFSDU, including prioritization criteria and the decision tree, taking into account the comments made in the PWG held prior to CCNFSDU43 as well as the comments and decisions made at CCNFSDU43; request that the Codex Secretariat issue a CL requesting for proposals for new work using the revised draft guideline, which would be implemented on a trial basis; and

iii. It was noted that a PWG, chaired by Canada and co-chaired by Germany, working in English, French and Spanish may be established and held in conjunction with CCNFSDU44 to consider the revised draft guideline on a trial basis and assess any new work proposals received in response to the CL.
Proposals for Amendments


98. The Representative of WHO noted the scientific literature has documented an increased risk of methaemoglobinaemia related to high nitrate intake among infants and young children. However, the risk appears to be rather low and linked primarily to consumption of contaminated well water. Consumption of root vegetables and other green leafy vegetables have also been linked to high nitrate intake when these are grown in soil with high nitrate content. However, the risk of methaemoglobinaemia is likely limited to infants who consume very large quantities of such vegetables. Several authors have suggested that the overall health and nutritional benefits of vegetables would outweigh the potential risk of methaemoglobinaemia except in very specific circumstances.

99. The Representative further noted that while the sentence in CXS 73-1981 paragraph 9.5.2 refers only to canned beetroot and spinach, other root vegetables (e.g. carrots) and other green leafy vegetables (e.g. chard, kale) may also contain high nitrate levels when the soil in which these were grown is contaminated. The risk of methaemoglobinaemia declines with age, but there does not appear to be a specific cutoff age at which the risk is particularly high. There is little justification for a cutoff of either 12 weeks (as currently specified in CXS 73-1981) or 12 months (as suggested in the proposed amendment). As such, in the view of WHO the current statement in 9.5.2 is not adequately evidence-based and should be deleted.

100. CCNFSDU43 agreed to the recommendation of the PWG to delete paragraph 9.5.2 from Standard CXS 73-1981 and submit the amendment directly to CAC46 for adoption (Appendix IV).

Proposal 1.2: Proposal to align the permitted uses of the folic acid source Calcium-L-Methyl-Folate with those of N-Pteroyl-L-Glutamic acid in the Advisory list of nutrient compounds for use in foods for special dietary uses intended for infants and young children (CXG 10-1979) (submitted by Switzerland)

101. CCNFSDU43 agreed to the recommendation of the PWG to revise the Advisory list of nutrient compounds in CXG 10-1979, part B, row 10.2 Calcium-L-methyl-folate by adding four additional checkmarks in the columns Sec. A of IF, FUF, PCBF and CBF as well as adding the reference USP to the column International and/or national bodies and submit the revision directly to CAC46 for adoption (Appendix V).

Proposals for new work

102. The Chairperson recalled that the reason for introducing a draft guideline for the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work proposals was to screen proposals both for their completeness and for their precision regarding the scope and expected result of the new work.

Proposal 2.1: Harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in foods and food supplements (submitted by Argentina and Malaysia)

103. Argentina and Malaysia introduced the proposal and provided a response to concerns raised in the PWG (see CRD39).

Discussion

104. Delegations in favour of the new work proposal expressed the following views:

- The topic was of considerable relevance in many countries and tackled current challenges resulting from lack of national regulations on probiotics.
- Although the work may be challenging, this was not a reason to not proceed.
- Probiotic substances are in use as food ingredients in many countries and guidance was required.
- It would be appropriate to consider developing a harmonized guideline for the age group above two years.
- A Codex text would help ensure consumers have access to safe and effective probiotics, facilitate trade, and ensure that consumers are protected from unsafe and fraudulent probiotic products.
- Harmonized probiotic guidelines for use in food and food supplements were necessary to ensure the quality of probiotic products on a global scale.
- Guidance would help countries to regulate the proliferation of probiotic use in conventional foods and as food supplements.
- The proposed guidelines are within the mandate of CCNFSDU and include several aspects not covered by existing Codex texts.
Delegations not in favour of proceeding with the new work expressed the following views:

- Probiotics represented a health concern rather than a food safety concern.
- The term “probiotics” constituted a health claim since it was defined as live microorganisms which confer beneficial effects on health; for the establishment of minimum requirements, the strain specific health effect needs to be established, intellectual property rights need to be considered here, scientific assessment of effects would not be for this Committee, but for scientific risk assessment bodies such as JEMMNU.
- There were concerns on how the products were labelled and what kind of claims were being made for products for infants and young children.
- Foods for persons below 3 years of age should be excluded from the scope.
- The scope of the work, including considerations of a scientific or microbiological nature were beyond the mandate and resources of CCNFSDU.
- The scope would need to be clarified regarding definition, minimum safety requirements and labelling parameters.
- The work could go to CCFH or CCFL if the proposal were refined.
- If the work is to support countries who do not have the resources to evaluate probiotics and rule out microbial microorganisms that are not probiotics, would the work of CCNFSDU include the evaluation of individual strains and how would this work be kept updated?

**Conclusion**

CCNFSDU43 agreed to establish an EWG open to all Members and Observers chaired by Argentina and co-chaired by China and Malaysia, working in English and Spanish, with the following terms of reference:

i. Further refine and clarify Proposal 2.1 Discussion Paper on Harmonized Probiotic Guidelines for Use in Foods and Food Supplements in document CX/NFSDU 23/43/7, especially with regards to the scope, impact on food safety and need for scientific advice; and

ii. Develop a revised discussion paper and project document, taking into account comments at CCNFSDU43 and with the aim to consider it at CCNFSDU44 as part of the discussions of new work proposals.

**Proposal 2.2: Guidelines including General Principles for the Nutritional Composition of Foods and Beverages made from Plant-based and other Alternative Protein Sources (submitted by Canada and USA)**

The USA presented the proposal and outlined how a Codex text could give general guidance on what nutrients replacement foods (such as plant or other alternative protein sources) might need to contain to assure that when consumers replace animal-based variants with an alternate protein-based variant, nutrient adequacy would not be compromised. They asked for input from the Committee on aspects of this scope and stated that for fully developing/refining the scope of this work scientific advice from FAO and WHO would be helpful.

The Representative of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) clarified that their own work on this topic seeks to identify what could be defined as plant-based food and what type of ingredients could be used. They further clarified that the nutritional composition of such products was currently out of their scope. They informed that the draft ISO standard would be available at the end of 2023 and expected to be finalized in 2024.

One Member Organization recommended limiting the scope, where essential nutrients, adequacy or equivalency were required, to voluntary initiatives. As there were different attitudes in the world with regards to adding nutrients to foods any guidance on mandatory addition of nutrients might be difficult to accept on worldwide.

One Member suggested that these products fall under the scope of new food sources and production systems (NFPS) which has been discussed at CAC44 and CAC45.

It was proposed that the General Principles for the Addition of Essential Nutrients to Foods (CXG 9-1987) could be amended to address the concerns mentioned by the proponents of the new work.

Other delegations expressed concern regarding the ultra-processed nature of plant-based and other alternative protein sources, including specific concerns about parasites and human allergic reactions to insect consumption. It was also suggested the global food-wastage problem be addressed first.
Conclusion

113. CCNFSDU43 agreed that Canada and USA would refine the scope of the new work proposal.

Proposal 2.3: General Guidelines to establish nutrient profiles for front-of-pack nutrition labelling (FOPNL) (submitted by Costa Rica, EU, Paraguay and USA)

Conclusion

114. CCNFSDU43 agreed that past and ongoing work in this area by WHO (CRD37) may be sufficient to meet the Committee’s needs. CCNFSDU43 also agreed that due to the lack of support, the proposal should not be pursued at this time.

Proposal 2.4: Nutrient reference value (NRV-NCD) for trans-fatty acids (submitted by IMACE)

Conclusion

115. CCNFSDU43 agreed to not take up the new proposal in the absence of Member support.

Review of all CCNFSDU standards

116. The Chairperson recalled that the EWG had recommended the Committee consider conducting a review of its standards to ensure they remain relevant, consistent with other Codex texts and up to date. Following such a general review each revision proposed would need to be considered as new work and follow the draft guideline for the preliminary assessment to identify and prioritize new work for CCNFSDU.

117. The Codex Secretary proposed that the Codex Secretariat could initiate such a process in collaboration with FAO and WHO and calling upon advice from Members as needed and report back to CCNFSDU44.

Conclusion

118. CCNFSDU43 agreed that the Codex Secretariat would consider approaches to review all texts under the purview of CCNFSDU to assess if they were still fit for purpose and noted the willingness of FAO and WHO to assist in this task.

OTHER BUSINESS AND FUTURE WORK (Agenda Item 8)\(^1\)

a) Methods of analysis\(^2\)

119. The Chairperson of the In-session Working Group (USA) highlighted the three recommendations as contained in its report (CRD41).

120. CCNFSDU43 considered the recommendations and took the following decisions:

Methods of analysis for the provisions in the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CXS 72-1981)

Recommendation 1 – Vitamin B12, Total Amino Acids and Tryptophan

121. One Member Organization clarified that the testing methods for total amino acids (excluding taurine and tryptophan) and tryptophan should be used for assessing compliance with Section 3.1.3a, footnotes 3 and 4 of CXS 72-1981 and not with “Section 3.2 Optional ingredients”, and these requirements should be clearly stated in the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234-1999).

122. CCNFSDU43 agreed to forward the methods of analysis for vitamin B12; total amino acids (excluding taurine and tryptophan), and tryptophan to CCMAS for endorsement and inclusion in CXS 234-1999.

123. CCNFSDU43 also agreed that a note should be inserted in CXS 234-1999 to clarify that the provisions are methods for testing total amino acids (excluding taurine and tryptophan) and tryptophan, i.e. for use according to Section 3.1.3a footnotes 3 and 4 of CXS 72-1981 (see Appendix VI).

Recommendation 2 – Fructans, beta-carotene and lycopene

124. One Member Organization stated that the proposed work is an amendment of CXS 72 1981, section 3.2 on optional ingredients. Amounts may need to be established for these optional ingredients.

125. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation and agreed to establish an EWG open to all Members and Observer, chaired by USA, and working in English, with the following terms of reference:

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\(^{1}\) REP22/NFSDU, paras 6(ii); CRD15 (CCC)  
\(^{2}\) CRD4 (ISDI); CRD16 (EU, Switzerland, AOAC International, IDF and ISO); CRD20 (Kenya); CRD27 (Panama); CRD30 (Thailand); CRD36 (USA); CRD41 (Report of the in-session WG on methods of analysis)
i. to review the use of fructans, beta-carotene, lycopene in the context of optional ingredients in CXS 72-1981;

ii. to develop recommendations to CCNFSDU44 regarding the safety and suitability of these ingredients as optional ingredients in CXS 72-1981; and

iii. to submit a report for discussion at CCNFSDU44.

Methods of analysis for the provisions in the Standard for Follow-up formula (CXS 156-1987)

Recommendation 3 – Assessing the sweetness of carbohydrate sources

126. One delegation questioned the need for an EWG noting the narrow application of the request for a method related to a subset of product for young children, those based on non-milk protein.

127. CCNFSDU43 noted support for the recommendation along with the following views:

- The EWG should collect scientifically available methods for use in sensory evaluation in the target age group (i.e. 12-36 months).
- The preferred methods would be those based on comparison with lactose.
- The ratio between lactose and glucose polymers in terms of how sweetness will be measured could be explored.
- Concern was expressed about the use of flavourings and potential impact on sweetness.

128. CCNFSDU43 endorsed the recommendation and agreed to establish an EWG, open to all Members and Observers, chaired by the EU and co-chaired by Switzerland, working in English, with the following terms of reference:

i. To review, identify and, if appropriate, recommend methods for referral to CCMAS for endorsement, in particular ISO 5495, for assessing the sweetness of carbohydrate sources in comparison to lactose in “Product for Young Children” in line with the revised CXS 156-1987, Section B, point 3.1.3c footnote 6 for those products based on non-milk protein.

ii. The approach described in CRD16 by the EU and Switzerland should be taken as a starting point.

iii. To submit a report for discussion at CCNFSDU44.

DATE AND PLACE OF THE NEXT SESSION (Agenda Item 9)

129. CCNFSDU43 was informed that its 44th Session was tentatively scheduled to take place within the next 18 months, the final arrangements being subject to confirmation by the Host Country in consultation with the Codex Secretariat.
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Ms Jing Yi  
Director Advocacy and Regulatory Affairs  
IOFI  
Brussels
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marina Del Rey</td>
<td>Mr George Paraskevakos</td>
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STANDARD FOR FOLLOW-UP FORMULA FOR OLDER INFANTS AND PRODUCT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN*  
(For adoption at Step 5/8 and 8)

*Other equivalent names for this product are Drink for young children with added nutrients, or Product for young children with added nutrients, or Drink for young children.

PREAMBLE

This Standard is divided into two sections. Section A refers to Follow-up Formula for Older Infants, and Section B deals with Drink for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Product for Young Children with Added Nutrients, or Drink for Young Children, or Product for Young Children.

The application of this Standard should be consistent with national/regional health and nutrition policies and relevant national/regional legislation and take into account the recommendations made in the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes, as per the national/regional context.

Relevant World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines and policies and World Health Assembly (WHA) resolutions were considered in the development of this Standard and may provide further guidance to countries.

SECTION A: FOLLOW-UP FORMULA FOR OLDER INFANTS

1 SCOPE

1.1 This section of the Standard applies to Follow-up formula for older infants, as defined in Section 2.1, in liquid or powdered form.

1.2 This section of the Standard contains compositional, quality, safety, labelling, analytical and sampling requirements for Follow-up formula for older infants.

1.3 Only products that comply with the criteria laid down in the provisions of this Section of this Standard shall be presented as Follow-up formula for older infants.

2 DESCRIPTION

2.1 Product Definition

2.1.1 Follow-up formula for older infants means a product, manufactured for use as a breastmilk-substitute, as a liquid part of a diet for older infants when progressively diversified complementary feeding is introduced.

2.1.2 Follow-up formula for older infants is so processed by physical means only and so packaged as to prevent spoilage and contamination under all normal conditions of handling, storage and distribution in the country where the product is sold.

2.2 Other Definitions

2.2.1 The term infant means a person of not more than 12 months of age.

2.2.2 The term older infant means a person from the age of 6 months and not more than 12 months of age.

3 ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 Essential Composition

3.1.1 Follow-up formula for older infants is a product based on milk of cows or other animals or a mixture thereof and/or other ingredients which have been proven to be safe and suitable for the feeding of older infants. The nutritional safety and adequacy of follow-up formula for older infants shall be scientifically demonstrated to support growth and development of older infants.

3.1.2 When prepared ready for consumption in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the products shall contain per 100 ml not less than 60 kcal (251 kJ) and not more than 70 kcal (293 kJ) of energy.
3.1.3 Follow-up formula for older infants prepared ready for consumption shall contain per 100 kcal (100 kJ) the following nutrients with the following minimum and maximum or guidance upper levels (GUL) as appropriate.

### a) Protein

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2) For the purpose of this standard the calculation of the protein content of the final product ready for consumption should be based on N x 6.25, unless a scientific justification is provided for the use of a different conversion factor for a particular product. The protein levels set in this standard are based on a nitrogen conversion factor of 6.25. For information the value of 6.38 is used as a specific factor appropriate for conversion of nitrogen to protein in other Codex standards for milk products.

3) For an equal energy value the formula must contain an available quantity of each essential and semi-essential amino acid at least equal to that contained in the reference protein (breastmilk as defined in Annex I of the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants (CXS 72-1981)); nevertheless for calculation purposes the concentrations of tyrosine and phenylalanine may be added together and the concentrations of methionine and cysteine may be added together.

4) Isolated amino acids may be added to follow-up formula for older infants only to improve its nutritional value for infants. Essential and semi-essential amino acids may be added to improve protein quality, only in amounts necessary for that purpose. Only L-forms of amino acids shall be used.

5) The minimum value applies to cows’ and goats’ milk protein. For follow-up formula for older infants based on non-cows’ or non-goats’ milk protein, other minimum values may need to be applied. For follow-up formula for older infants based on soy protein isolate, a minimum value of 2.25 g/100 kcal (0.54 g/100 kJ) applies.

6) A lower minimum protein level between 1.6 and 1.8 g/100 kcal (0.38 and 0.43 g/100 kJ) in follow-up formula for older infants based on non-hydrolysed milk protein can be accepted. Such follow-up formula and follow-up formula for older infants based on hydrolysed protein should be evaluated for their safety and suitability and assessed by a competent national and/or regional authority based on clinical evidence.

### b) Lipids

#### Total Fat

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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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<th>Maximum</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

7) Partially hydrogenated oils and fats shall not be used in follow-up formula for older infants.

8) Lauric acid and myristic acid are constituents of fats, but combined shall not exceed 20% of total fatty acids. The content of trans fatty acids shall not exceed 3% of total fatty acids. Trans fatty acids are endogenous components of milk fat. The acceptance of up to 3% of trans fatty acids is intended to allow for the use of milk fat in follow-up formula for older infants. The erucic acid content shall not exceed 1% of total fatty acids. The total content of phospholipids should not exceed 300 mg/100 kcal (72 mg/100 kJ).

#### Linoleic acid

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<th>Unit</th>
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<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
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<td>1400</td>
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<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>335</td>
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12) Guidance upper levels (GULs) are for nutrients without sufficient information for a science-based risk assessment. These levels are values derived on the basis of meeting nutritional requirements of older infants and an established history of apparent safe use. They may be adjusted based on relevant scientific or technological progress. The purpose of the GULs is to provide guidance to manufacturers and they should not be interpreted as goal values. Nutrient contents in follow-up formula for older infants should usually not exceed the GULs unless higher nutrient levels cannot be avoided due to high or variable contents in constituents of follow-up formula for older infants or due to technological reasons. When a product type or form has ordinarily contained lower levels than the GULs, manufacturers should not increase levels of nutrients to approach the GULs.
α-Linolenic acid

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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<th>GUL</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg/100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>N.S.*</td>
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<tr>
<td>mg/100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>N.S.</td>
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*N.S. = not specified

Ratio Linoleic acid/α-Linolenic acid

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<th>Max</th>
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<tr>
<td>5:1</td>
<td>15:1</td>
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c) Carbohydrates

Available carbohydrates 9)

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<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
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9) Lactose and glucose polymers should be the preferred carbohydrates in follow-up formula for older infants based on milk protein and hydrolysed protein. Only precooked and/or gelatinised starches gluten-free by nature may be added. Sucrose and/or fructose should not be added, unless needed as a carbohydrate source, and provided the sum of these does not exceed 20% of available carbohydrates.

d) Vitamins

Vitamin A

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<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg RE&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kcal</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg RE&lt;sup&gt;10&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kJ</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>43</td>
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<sup>10</sup> expressed as retinol equivalents (RE)

1 µg RE = 3.33 IU Vitamin A = 1 µg all-trans retinol. Retinol contents shall be provided by preformed retinol, while any contents of carotenoids should not be included in the calculation and declaration of vitamin A activity.

Vitamin D

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg&lt;sup&gt;11&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>-</td>
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</table>

<sup>11</sup> Calciferol. 1 µg calciferol = 40 IU Vitamin D.

Vitamin E

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<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg α-TE&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg α-TE&lt;sup&gt;12&lt;/sup&gt;/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.2</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<sup>12</sup> 1 mg α-TE (alpha-tocopherol equivalents) = 1 mg d-α-tocopherol

<sup>13</sup> Vitamin E shall be at least 0.5 mg α-TE per g PUFA, using the following factors of equivalence to adapt the minimal vitamin E content to the number of fatty acid double bonds in the formula: 0.5 mg α-TE/g linoleic acid (18:2 n-6); 0.75 α-TE/g α-linolenic acid (18:3 n-3); 1.0 mg α-TE/g arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6); 1.25 mg α-TE/g eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3); 1.5 mg α-TE/g docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3).

Vitamin K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Thiamin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Riboflavin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Niacin<sup>14</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>359</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>14</sup> Niacin refers to preformed niacin

### Vitamin B<sub>6</sub>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>175</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vitamin B<sub>12</sub>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pantothenic acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>478</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Folic acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Vitamin C<sup>15</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17&lt;sup&gt;16&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>15</sup> expressed as L-ascorbic acid

<sup>16</sup> This GUL has been set to account for possible high losses over shelf-life in liquid products; for powdered products lower upper levels should be aimed for.

### Biotin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### e) Minerals and Trace Elements

### Iron<sup>17</sup>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>17</sup> For follow-up formula for older infants based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 1.5 mg/100 kcal (0.36/100 kJ) and maximum of 2.5 mg/100 kcal (0.6 mg/100 kJ) applies.

### Calcium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Phosphorus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18) This GUL should accommodate higher needs with follow-up formula for older infants based on soy protein isolate.

### Ratio Calcium/Phosphorus

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1:1</td>
<td>2:1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Magnesium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sodium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Chloride

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Potassium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Manganese

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Iodine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Selenium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.48</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Copper 19)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

19) Adjustment may be needed in these levels for follow-up formula for older infants made in regions with a high content of copper in the water supply.

### Zinc 20)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

20) For follow-up formula for older infants based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 0.75 mg/100 kcal (0.18 mg/100kJ) applies.
3.2 Optional Ingredients

3.2.1 In addition to the compositional requirements listed under 3.1.3, other ingredients or substances may be added to follow-up formula for older infants where the safety and suitability of the optional ingredient for particular nutritional purposes, at the level of use, is evaluated and demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence.

3.2.2 When any of these ingredients or substances is added the formula shall contain sufficient amounts to achieve the intended effect, taking into account levels in human milk.

3.2.3 The following substances may be added in conformity with national legislation, in which case their content per 100 kcal (100kJ) in the follow-up formula for older infants ready for consumption shall not exceed the levels listed below. This is not intended to be an exhaustive list, but provides a guide for competent national and/or regional authorities as to appropriate levels when these substances are added.

**Taurine**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total nucleotides**

Levels may need to be determined by national authorities.

**Docosahexaenoic acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21) If docosahexaenoic acid (22:6 n-3) is added to follow-up formula for older infants, a minimum level of 20 mg/100 kcal (4.8 mg/100 kJ) should be reached, and arachidonic acid (20:4 n-6) contents should reach at least the same concentration as DHA. The content of eicosapentaenoic acid (20:5 n-3), which can occur in sources of LC-PUFA, should not exceed the content of docosahexaenoic acid. Competent national and/or regional authorities may deviate from the above conditions, as appropriate for the nutritional needs of their population.

**Choline**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Myo-inositol**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**L-carnitine**

Levels may need to be determined by national authorities.

**L (+) lactic acid-producing cultures**

Only L (+) lactic acid-producing cultures may be used for the purpose of producing acidified follow-up formula for older infants. The acidified final product should not contain significant amounts of viable L (+) lactic acid-producing cultures, and residual amounts should not represent any health risk.

The safety and suitability of the addition of specific strains of L (+) lactic acid-producing cultures for particular beneficial physiological effects, at the level of use, must be demonstrated by clinical evaluation and generally accepted scientific evidence. When added for this purpose, the final product ready for consumption shall contain sufficient amounts of viable cultures to achieve the intended effect.
3.3 Purity Requirements

3.3.1 General

All ingredients shall be clean, of good quality, safe and suitable for ingestion by older infants. They shall conform with their normal quality requirements, such as colour, flavour and odour.

3.3.2 Vitamin Compounds and Mineral Salts

3.3.2.1 Vitamin compounds and mineral salts used in accordance with Sections 3.1.3 (d) and (e) and 3.2.1 should be selected from the Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Uses intended for Infants and Young Children (CXG 10-1979).

3.3.2.2 The amounts of sodium derived from vitamin and mineral ingredients shall be within the limit for sodium in Section 3.1.3 (e).

3.4 Consistency and Particle Size

When prepared according to the directions of use, the product shall be free of lumps and of large, coarse particles.

3.5 Specific Prohibitions

The product and its components shall not have been treated by ionizing radiation.

4. Food Additives

The following additives are permitted:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INS</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Maximum level in 100 mL of the product ready for consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Guar gum</td>
<td>0.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Carob bean gum</td>
<td>0.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412</td>
<td>Distarch phosphate</td>
<td>0.5 g singly or in combination in soy-based products only;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Acetylated distarch phosphate</td>
<td>2.5 g singly or in combination in hydrolyzed protein and/or amino acid-based products only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1413</td>
<td>Phosphated distarch phosphate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1422</td>
<td>Acetylated distarch adipate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>Carrageenan</td>
<td>0.03 g singly or in combination in milk and soy-based products only; 0.1 g singly or in combination in hydrolyzed protein and/or amino acid-based liquid products only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Pectins</td>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2 Emulsifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INS</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Maximum level in 100 mL of the product ready for consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>322(i)</td>
<td>Lecithin</td>
<td>0.5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids</td>
<td>0.4 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.3 Acidity Regulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500(ii)</td>
<td>Sodium hydrogen carbonate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500(i)</td>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td>Within the limits for sodium in Section 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331(i)</td>
<td>Sodium dihydrogen citrate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331(iii)</td>
<td>Trisodium citrate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501(ii)</td>
<td>Potassium hydrogen carbonate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501(i)</td>
<td>Potassium carbonate</td>
<td>Within the limits for potassium in Section 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332(i)</td>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen citrate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332(ii)</td>
<td>Tripotassium citrate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Lactic acid, L-, D-, and DL-</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Antioxidants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307b</td>
<td>Tocopherols concentrate, mixed</td>
<td>3 mg singly or in combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307a</td>
<td>Tocopherol, d-alpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307c</td>
<td>Tocopherol, dl-alpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Ascorbyl palmitate</td>
<td>5 mg singly or in combination, expressed as ascorbic acid (INS 300, 301,302,304)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Ascorbic acid, L-</td>
<td>Within the limits for sodium in Section 3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Sodium ascorbate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Calcium ascorbate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Packaging Gases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Limitation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>GMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

22) The table of food additive provisions is for information only. Following the completion of the alignment work for CXS 156-1987, the table will be replaced by a general reference to the GSFA as below:

"Acidity regulators, antioxidants, emulsifiers, thickeners, packaging gases used in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 of the General Standard for Food Additives (CXS 192-1995) in food category 13.1.2 (Follow-up formulae) are acceptable for use in foods conforming to this Standard."

4.6 Flavourings

No flavourings are permitted in this product.

4.7 Carry-Over Principle

Only the food additives listed in this Section or in the Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Uses intended for Infants and Young Children (CXG 10-1979) may be present in the foods described in Section 2.1 of this Standard, as a result of carry-over from a raw material or other ingredient (including food additive) used to produce the food, subject to the following conditions:

a) The amount of the food additive in the raw materials or other ingredients (including food additives) does not exceed the maximum level specified; and

b) The food into which the food additive is carried over does not contain the food additive in greater quantity than would be introduced by the use of the raw materials or ingredients under good manufacturing practice, consistent with the provisions on carry-over in the Preamble of the General Standard for Food Additives (CXS 192-1995).

5. Contaminants

The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the Maximum levels of the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995).

The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the maximum residue limits for pesticides established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.
6. Hygiene

6.1 It is recommended that the product covered by the provisions of this standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the *General Principles of Food Hygiene* (CXC 1-1969), and other relevant Codex texts such as the *Code of Hygienic Practice for Powdered Formulae for Infants and Young Children* (CXC 66-2008), and in the case of liquid formula that has been commercially sterilised should also consider the appropriate sections of the *Code of Hygienic Practice for Aseptically Processed and Packaged Low-acid Foods* (CXC 40-1993) and the *Code of Hygienic Practice for Low and Acidified Low-acid Canned Foods* (CXC 23-1979), as applicable.

6.2 The products should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the *Principles and Guidelines for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria Related to Foods* (CXG 21-1997).

7. Fill of Containers

In the case of products in ready-to-eat form, the fill of container shall be:

(i) not less than 80% v/v for products weighing less than 150 g (5 oz.);
(ii) not less than 85% v/v for products in the weight range 150-250 g (5 - 9 oz.); and
(iii) not less than 90% v/v for products weighing more than 250 g (9 oz.) of the water capacity of the container. The water capacity of the container is the volume of distilled water at 20°C which the sealed container will hold when completely filled.

8. LABELLING

The requirements of the *General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods* (CXS 1-1985), the *Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling* (CXG 2-1985) and the *Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims* (CXG 23-1997) apply to Follow-up formula for older infants. These requirements include a prohibition on the use of nutrition and health claims for foods for infants except where specifically provided for in relevant Codex Standards or national legislation.

8.1 The Name of the Product

8.1.1 The text of the label and all other information accompanying the product shall be written in the appropriate language(s).

8.1.2 The name of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall be Follow-up formula for older infants, or any appropriate designation indicating the true nature of the product, in accordance with national or regional usage.

8.1.3 The sources of protein in the product shall be clearly shown on the label.

a) If [name of animal] milk is the only source of protein*, the product may be labelled ‘Follow-up formula for older infants based on [name of animal] milk protein.

b) If [name of plant] is the only source of protein*, the product may be labelled ‘Follow-up formula for older infants based on [name of plant] protein.

c) If [name of animal] milk and [name of plant] are the sources of protein*, the product may be labelled ‘Follow-up formula for older infants based on [name of animal] milk protein and [name of plant] protein’ or ‘Follow-up formula for older infants based on [name of plant] protein and [name of animal] milk protein’.

* For clarity, addition of individual amino acids where needed to improve protein quality does not preclude use of the above labelling options.

8.1.4 A product which contains neither milk nor any milk derivative shall be labelled “contains no milk or milk products” or an equivalent phrase.

8.2 List of Ingredients

8.2.1 A complete list of ingredients shall be declared on the label in descending order of proportion except that in the case of added vitamins and minerals, these ingredients may be arranged as separate groups for vitamins and minerals. Within these groups the vitamins and minerals need not be listed in descending order of proportion.
8.2.2 The specific name shall be declared for ingredients of animal or plant origin and for food additives. In addition, appropriate functional classes for food additives shall be included on the label. The food additives INS number may also be optionally declared.

8.3 Declaration of Nutritive Value

The declaration of nutrition information for Follow-up formula for older infants shall contain the following information which should be in the following order:

a) the amount of energy, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) and/or kilojoules (kJ), and the number of grams of protein, carbohydrate and fat per 100 g or per 100 ml of the food as sold as well as per 100 ml of the food ready for use, when prepared according to the instructions on the label.

b) the total quantity of each vitamin and mineral as listed in paragraph 3.1.3 of Section A and any other ingredient as listed in paragraph 3.2 of Section A per 100 g or per 100 ml of the food as sold as well as per 100 ml of the food ready for use, when prepared according to the instructions on the label.

c) In addition, the declaration of nutrients in a) and b) per 100 kilocalories (kcal) or per 100 kilojoules (kJ) is permitted.

8.4 Date Marking and Storage Instructions

8.4.1 The date marking and storage instructions shall be in accordance with Section 4.7 of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CXS 1-1985).

8.4.2 Where practicable, storage instructions shall be in close proximity to the date marking.

8.5 Information for Use

8.5.1 Ready to use products in liquid form should be used directly. Concentrated liquid products and powdered products must be prepared with potable water that is safe or has been rendered safe by previous boiling before feeding, according to directions for use. Adequate directions for the appropriate preparation and handling should be in accordance with Good Hygienic Practice.

8.5.2 Adequate directions for the appropriate preparation and use of the product, including its storage and disposal after preparation, i.e. that product remaining after feeding should be discarded, shall appear on the label.

8.5.3 The label shall carry clear graphic instructions illustrating the method of preparation of the product.

8.5.4 The directions should be accompanied by a warning about the health hazards of inappropriate preparation, storage and use.

8.5.5 Adequate directions regarding the storage of the product after the container has been opened, shall appear on the label.

8.5.6 The label of Follow-up formula for older infants shall include a statement that the product shall not be introduced before 6 months of age, is not to be used as a sole source of nutrition and that older infants should receive complementary foods in addition to the product.

8.6 Additional Labelling Requirements

8.6.1 Labels should not discourage breastfeeding. Each container label shall have a clear, conspicuous and easily readable message which includes the following points:

a) the words "important notice" or their equivalent;

b) the statement "Breastmilk is the best food for your baby" or a similar statement as to the superiority of breastfeeding or breastmilk;

c) a statement that the product should only be used on advice of a health worker as to the need for its use and the proper method of use.

d) the statement; 'The use of this product should not lead to cessation of continued breastfeeding'.

8.6.2 The label shall have no pictures of infants, young children and women nor any other picture, text, or representation that might:
8.6.2.1 idealize the use of Follow-up formula for older infants;
8.6.2.2 suggest use for infants under the age of 6 months (including references to milestones and stages);
8.6.2.3 recommend or promote bottle feeding;
8.6.2.4 undermine or discourage breastfeeding; or that makes a comparison to breastmilk, or suggests that the product is similar, equivalent to or superior to breastmilk;
8.6.2.5 convey an endorsement or anything that may be construed as an endorsement by a professional or any other body, unless this has been specifically approved by relevant national or regional regulatory authorities.

8.6.3 The terms “humanized”, “maternalized” or other similar terms shall not be used.

8.6.4 Follow-up formula for older infants shall be distinctly labelled in such a way as to avoid any risk of confusion with Infant formula, Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children, and Formula for special medical purposes intended for infants, in particular as to the text, images and colours used, to enable consumers to make a clear distinction between them.

8.6.5 The labelling of follow-up formula for older infants shall not refer to Infant formula, Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children, or Formula for special medical purposes intended for infants, including numbers, text, statements, or images of these products.

9. Methods of Analysis and Sampling

For checking the compliance with this Standard, the methods of analysis contained in the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234-1999) relevant to the provisions in this standard, shall be used.
SECTION B: DRINK FOR YOUNG CHILDREN WITH ADDED NUTRIENTS OR PRODUCT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN WITH ADDED NUTRIENTS OR DRINK FOR YOUNG CHILDREN OR PRODUCT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN

1 SCOPE

1.1 This section of the Standard applies to the product as defined in Section 2.1, in liquid or powdered form.

1.2 This section of the Standard contains compositional, quality, safety, labelling, analytical and sampling requirements for the product as defined in Section 2.1.

1.3 Only products that comply with the criteria laid down in the provisions of this section of this Standard shall be presented as the product defined in Section 2.1.

2 DESCRIPTION

2.1 Product Definition

2.1.1 Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children means a product manufactured for use as a liquid part of the diversified diet of young children.

2.1.2 Drink for young children with added nutrients or Product for young children with added nutrients or Drink for young children or Product for young children is so processed by physical means only and so packaged as to prevent spoilage and contamination under all normal conditions of handling, storage and distribution in the country where the product is sold.

2.2 Other Definitions

2.2.1 The term young child means a person from the age of more than 12 months up to the age of three years (36 months).

3 ESSENTIAL COMPOSITION AND QUALITY FACTORS

3.1 Essential composition

3.1.1 The product as defined in Section 2.1 is a product based on milk of cows or other animals or a mixture thereof and/or other ingredients which have been proven to be safe and suitable for the feeding of young children. The nutritional safety and adequacy of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall be scientifically demonstrated to support growth and development of young children.

3.1.2 When prepared ready for consumption in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer, the products shall contain per 100 ml not less than 60 kcal (251 kJ) and not more than 70 kcal (293 kJ) of energy. National and/or regional authorities can deviate from the minimum energy content in line with national/regional dietary guidelines taking into account the nutritional needs of the local population.

3.1.3 The product as defined in Section 2.1 prepared ready for consumption shall contain per 100 kcal (100 kJ) the following nutrients with the following minimum and maximum or guidance upper levels (GUL), as appropriate. The general principles for establishing these levels are identified in Annex I of this Standard.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.43</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In some countries these products are regulated as breastmilk substitutes.

Guidance upper levels are for nutrients without sufficient information for a science-based risk assessment. These levels are values derived on the basis of meeting nutritional requirements of young children and an established history of apparent safe use. They may be adjusted based on relevant scientific or technological progress. The purpose of the GULs is to provide guidance to manufacturers and they should not be interpreted as goal values. Nutrient contents in the product as defined in Section 2.1 should usually not exceed the GULs unless higher nutrient levels cannot be avoided due to high or variable contents in constituents of the product as defined in Section 2.1 or due to technological reasons. When a product type or form has ordinarily contained lower levels than the GULs, manufacturers should not increase levels of nutrients to approach the GULs.
3) For the purpose of this Standard the calculation of the protein content of the final product ready for consumption should be based on N x 6.25, unless a scientific justification is provided for the use of a different conversion factor for a particular product. The protein levels set in this standard are based on a nitrogen conversion factor of 6.25. For information the value of 6.38 is used as a specific factor appropriate for conversion of nitrogen to protein in other Codex standards for milk products.

4) PDCAAS is the preferred method to determine protein quality. However, PER can continue to be used. DIAAS could also be considered should it be recognized by FAO in the future. When determined using PDCAAS methodology, appropriate Digestibility values and the reference amino acid pattern (see Table 5 of the Report of the FAO Expert Working Group: Protein quality assessment in follow-up formula for young children and ready to use therapeutic food), the PDCAAS shall be not less than 0.9. In formulations with lower scores the quality and/or quantity of protein should be adjusted to achieve the desired value. Detail on how to calculate the PDCAAS is listed in the Report of the FAO Expert Working Group: Protein quality assessment in follow-up formula for young children and ready to use therapeutic food.

When determined by PER methodology the protein quality shall not be less than 85% of that of casein.

b) Lipids 5)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g /100 kcal</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5) Partially hydrogenated oils and fats shall not be used in the product as defined in Section 2.1.

α-Linolenic acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Linoleic acid

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c) Carbohydrates

Available carbohydrates 6), 7)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>g /100 kcal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>g /100 kJ</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6) Lactose should be the preferred carbohydrate in the product as defined in Section 2.1 based on milk protein. For products based on non-milk protein, carbohydrate sources that have no contribution to sweet taste should be preferred and in no case be sweeter than lactose.

7) Mono- and disaccharides, other than lactose, should not exceed 2.5 g/100 kcal (0.60 g/100 kJ). National and/or regional authorities may limit this level to 1.25 g/100 kcal (0.30 g/100 kJ). Sucrose and/or fructose should not be added.

8) For the product as defined in Section 2.1 with a protein level below 3.0 g/100 kcal a maximum level of available carbohydrates up to 14 g/100 kcal (3.3 g/100 kJ) may be permitted by competent national and/or regional authorities.

d) Vitamins

Vitamin A

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg RE 9 /100 kcal</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg RE 9 /100 kJ</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9) expressed as retinol equivalents (RE)
1 µg RE = 3.33 IU Vitamin A = 1 µg all-trans retinol. Retinol contents shall be provided by preformed retinol, while any contents of carotenoids should not be included in the calculation and declaration of Vitamin A activity.

Vitamin D 10)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg 11)/100 kcal</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>4.5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg 11)/100 kJ</td>
<td>0.36</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10) Competent national and/or regional authorities may deviate from the conditions as appropriate for the nutritional needs of their population.

11) Calciferol. 1 µg calciferol = 40 IU Vitamin D.

Riboflavin

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>650</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>155</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin B₁₂

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>µg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Vitamin C 12)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

12) expressed as L-ascorbic acid

e) Minerals and Trace Elements

Iron 13)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.24</td>
<td>0.72</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13) For the product as defined in Section 2.1 based on soy protein isolate a minimum value of 1.5 mg/100 kcal (0.36 mg/100 kJ) applies.

Calcium

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zinc

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Minimum</th>
<th>Maximum</th>
<th>GUL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kcal</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mg /100 kJ</td>
<td>0.12</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0.36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sodium chloride should not be added to the product as defined in Section 2.1.

3.1.4 National and/or regional authorities may add mandatory requirements for essential nutrients listed under 3.1.3, Section B. Any additional mandatory nutrients should be chosen from the essential composition of Follow-up formula for older infants under 3.1.3 Section A. If additional mandatory nutrients are added, the nutrient levels must be based on the nutrient composition of follow-up formula for older infants (3.1.3 Section A) which is informed by the composition of breastmilk, and take into account the inherent levels of nutrients in cows’ milk.

All nutrient levels may be amended if the nutritional needs of the local population and scientific justification warrants such deviation.
3.2 Optional Ingredients

3.2.1 In addition to the compositional requirements listed under 3.1.3, other ingredients or substances may be added to the product as defined in Section 2.1 where the safety and suitability of the optional ingredient for particular nutritional purposes, at the level of use, is evaluated by national and/or regional authorities and demonstrated by generally accepted scientific evidence. Optional ingredients listed in 3.2.3 Section A are also permitted.

3.2.2 When any of these ingredients or substances is added the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall contain sufficient amounts to achieve the intended effect.

3.2.3 Additional nutrients may also be added to the product as defined in Section 2.1 provided these nutrients are chosen from the essential composition of Follow-up formula for older infants and levels are as per the minimum, maximum, GULs stipulated for follow-up formula for older infants (3.1.3 Section A) and take into account the inherent levels of nutrients in cows’ milk; or amended by national and/or regional authorities if the nutritional needs of the local population and scientific justification warrants such deviation.

3.2.4 Ingredients shall not be added with the purpose of imparting or enhancing a sweet taste of the product as defined in Section 2.1.

3.3 Purity Requirements

3.3.1 General
All ingredients shall be clean, of good quality, safe and suitable for ingestion by young children. They shall conform with their normal quality requirements, such as colour, flavour and odour.

3.3.2 Vitamin Compounds and Mineral Salts
Vitamin compounds and mineral salts used in accordance with Sections 3.1.3 (d) and (e) and 3.2.1 should be selected from the Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Uses intended for Infants and Young Children (CXG 10-1979).

3.4 Consistency and Particle Size
When prepared according to the directions of use, the product shall be free of lumps and of large, coarse particles.

3.5 Specific Prohibitions
The product and its components shall not have been treated by ionizing radiation.

4. Food Additives
The following additives are permitted:14)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INS</th>
<th>Additive</th>
<th>Maximum level in 100 mL of the product ready for consumption</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Guar gum</td>
<td>0.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410</td>
<td>Carob bean gum</td>
<td>0.1 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1412</td>
<td>Distarch phosphate</td>
<td>0.5 g singly or in combination in soy-based products only; 2.5 g singly or in combination in hydrolyzed protein and/or amino acid-based products only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1414</td>
<td>Acetylated distarch phosphate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1413</td>
<td>Phosphated distarch phosphate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1422</td>
<td>Acetylated distarch adipate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>Carrageenan</td>
<td>0.03 g singly or in combination in milk and soy-based products only; 0.1 g singly or in combination in hydrolyzed protein and/or amino acid-based liquid products only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Pectins</td>
<td>1 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14) The following additives are permitted:14)
4.2 Emulsifiers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>322(i)</td>
<td>Lecithin</td>
<td>0.5 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Mono- and diglycerides of fatty acids</td>
<td>0.4 g</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Acidity Regulators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>500(ii)</td>
<td>Sodium hydrogen carbonate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>500(i)</td>
<td>Sodium carbonate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331(i)</td>
<td>Sodium dihydrogen citrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331(iii)</td>
<td>Trisodium citrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>Sodium hydroxide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501(ii)</td>
<td>Potassium hydrogen carbonate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501(i)</td>
<td>Potassium carbonate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332(i)</td>
<td>Potassium dihydrogen citrate</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332(ii)</td>
<td>Tripotassium citrate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525</td>
<td>Potassium hydroxide</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526</td>
<td>Calcium hydroxide</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270</td>
<td>Lactic acid, L-, D-, and DL-</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Citric acid</td>
<td>Limited by GMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4 Antioxidants

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>307b</td>
<td>Tocopherols concentrate, mixed</td>
<td>3 mg singly or in combination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307a</td>
<td>Tocopherol, d-alpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307c</td>
<td>Tocopherol, dl-alpha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Ascorbyl palmitate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Ascorbic acid, L-</td>
<td>5 mg singly or in combination, expressed as ascorbic acid (INS 300, 301,302,304)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Sodium ascorbate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Calcium ascorbate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5 Packaging Gases

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Gas</th>
<th>Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Carbon dioxide</td>
<td>GMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>941</td>
<td>Nitrogen</td>
<td>GMP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14) The table of food additive provisions is for information only. Following the completion of the alignment work for CXS 156-1987, the table will be replaced by a general reference to the GSFA as below:

“Acidity regulators, antioxidants, emulsifiers, thickeners, packaging gases used in accordance with Tables 1 and 2 of the General Standard for Food Additives (CXS 192-1995) in food category 13.1.2 (Follow-up formulae) are acceptable for use in foods conforming to this Standard.”

4.6 Flavourings 15)

Natural Fruit Extracts: GMP

Vanilla extract: GMP

Ethyl vanillin (JECFA no. 893): 5 mg/100 ml

Vanillin (JECFA no. 889): 5 mg/100 ml

The flavourings used in products covered by this Standard should comply with the Guidelines for the Use of Flavourings (CXG 66-2008).

15) National and/or regional authorities may restrict or prohibit the use of the listed flavourings.

4.7 Carry-Over Principle

Only the food additives listed in this Section or in the Advisory Lists of Nutrient Compounds for Use in Foods for Special Dietary Uses intended for Infants and Young Children (CXG 10-1979) may be present in the foods described in Section 2.1 of this Standard, as a result of carry-over from a raw material or other ingredient (including food additive) used to produce the food, subject to the following conditions:

a) The amount of the food additive in the raw materials or other ingredients (including food additives) does not exceed the maximum level specified; and
b) The food into which the food additive is carried over does not contain the food additive in greater quantity than would be introduced by the use of the raw materials or ingredients under good manufacturing practice, consistent with the provisions on carry-over in the Preamble of the General Standard for Food Additives (CXS 192-1995).

5. Contaminants

The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the Maximum levels of the General Standard for Contaminants and Toxins in Food and Feed (CXS 193-1995).

The products covered by this Standard shall comply with the maximum residue limits for pesticides established by the Codex Alimentarius Commission.

6. Hygiene

6.1 It is recommended that the product covered by the provisions of this Standard be prepared and handled in accordance with the appropriate sections of the General Principles of Food Hygiene (CXC 1-1969), and other relevant Codex texts such as the Code of Hygienic Practice for Powdered Formulae for Infants and Young Children (CXC 66-2008), and in the case of liquid formula that has been commercially sterilised should also consider the appropriate sections of the Code of Hygienic Practice for Aseptically Processed and Packaged Low-acid Foods (CXC 40-1993) and the Code of Hygienic Practice for Low and Acidified Low-acid Canned Foods (CXC 23-1979), as applicable.

6.2 The products should comply with any microbiological criteria established in accordance with the Principles and Guidelines for the Establishment and Application of Microbiological Criteria Related to Foods (CXG 21-1997).

7. Fill of Containers

In the case of products in ready-to-eat form, the fill of container shall be:

(i) not less than 80% v/v for products weighing less than 150 g (5 oz.);
(ii) not less than 85% v/v for products in the weight range 150-250 g (5-9 oz.); and
(iii) not less than 90% v/v for products weighing more than 250 g (9 oz.) of the water capacity of the container. The water capacity of the container is the volume of distilled water at 20°C which the sealed container will hold when completely filled.

8. LABELLING

The requirements of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods (CXS 1-1985), the Guidelines on Nutrition Labelling (CXG 2-1985) and the Guidelines for Use of Nutrition and Health Claims (CXG 23-1997) apply to the product as defined in Section 2.1. These requirements include a prohibition on the use of nutrition and health claims for foods for infants and young children except where specifically provided for in relevant Codex Standards or national legislation.

8.1 The Name of the Product

8.1.1 The text of the label and all other information accompanying the product shall be written in the appropriate language(s).

8.1.2 The name of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall be “Drink for young children with added nutrients” or “Product for young children with added nutrients” or “Drink for young children” or “Product for young children”, or any appropriate designation indicating the true nature of the product, in accordance with national or regional usage.

8.1.3 The sources of protein in the product shall be clearly shown on the label.

a) If [name of animal] milk is the only source of protein*, the product may be labelled “Drink for young children with added nutrients based on [name of animal] milk protein” or “Product for young children with added nutrients based on [name of animal] milk protein” or “Drink for young children based on [name of animal] milk protein” or “Product for young children based on [name of animal] milk protein”.

b) If [name of plant] is the only source of protein*, the product may be labelled “Drink for young children with added nutrients based on [name of plant] protein” or “Product for young children with added nutrients based on [name of plant] protein” or “Drink for young children based on [name of plant] protein” or “Product for young children based on [name of plant] protein”.


c) if [name of animal] milk and [name of plant] are the sources of proteins*, the product may be labelled “Drink for young children with added nutrient based on [name of animal] milk protein and [name of plant] protein” or “Product for young children with added nutrients based on [name of animal] milk protein and [name of plant] protein” or “Drink for young children based on [name of animal] milk protein and [name of plant] protein” or “Product for young children based on [name of animal] milk protein and [name of plant] protein”.

* For clarity, addition of individual amino acids where needed to improve protein quality does not preclude use of the above labelling options.

8.1.4 A product which contains neither milk nor any milk derivative shall be labelled “contains no milk or milk products” or an equivalent phrase.

8.2 List of Ingredients

8.2.1 A complete list of ingredients shall be declared on the label in descending order of proportion except that in the case of added vitamins and minerals, these ingredients may be arranged as separate groups for vitamins and minerals. Within these groups the vitamins and minerals need not be listed in descending order of proportion.

8.2.2 The specific name shall be declared for ingredients of animal or plant origin and for food additives. In addition, appropriate functional classes for food additives shall be included on the label. The food additives’ INS number may also be optionally declared.

8.3 Declaration of Nutritive Value

The declaration of nutrition information for the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall contain the following information which should be in the following order:

a) the amount of energy, expressed in kilocalories (kcal) and/or kilojoules (kJ), and the number of grams of protein, carbohydrate and fat per 100 g or per 100 ml of the food as sold as well as per 100 ml of the food ready for use, when prepared according to the instructions on the label.

b) the total quantity of each vitamin and mineral as listed in paragraph 3.1.3 of Section B and any other ingredient as listed in paragraph 3.2 of Section B per 100 g or per 100 ml of the food as sold as well as per 100 ml of the food ready for use, when prepared according to the instructions on the label.

c) In addition, the declaration of nutrients in a) and b) per 100 kilocalories (kcal) or per 100 kilojoules (kJ) and/or per serving size, provided that the serving size is quantified on the label, is permitted.

8.4 Date Marking and Storage Instructions

8.4.1 The date marking and storage instructions shall be in accordance with Section 4.7 of the General Standard for the Labelling of Prepackaged Foods.

8.4.2 Where practicable, storage instructions shall be in close proximity to the date marking.

8.5 Information for use

8.5.1 Ready to use products in liquid form should be used directly. Concentrated liquid products and powdered products must be prepared with potable water that is safe or has been rendered safe by previous boiling before feeding, according to directions for use. Adequate directions for the appropriate preparation and handling should be in accordance with Good Hygienic Practice.

8.5.2 Adequate directions for the appropriate preparation and use of the product, including its storage and disposal after preparation, i.e. that product remaining after feeding should be discarded, shall appear on the label.

8.5.3 The label shall carry clear graphic instructions illustrating the method of preparation of the product.

8.5.4 The directions should be accompanied by a warning about the health hazards of inappropriate preparation, storage and use.

8.5.5 Adequate directions regarding the storage of the product after the container has been opened, shall appear on the label.
8.5.6  The label of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall include a statement that the product shall not be introduced to infants 12 months of age or less, and is not to be used as a sole source of nutrition.

8.6  Additional Labelling Requirements

8.6.1  The label of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall have no image, text or representation, including pictures of feeding bottles, that could undermine or discourage breastfeeding or which idealises the use of the product as defined in Section 2.1. The terms ‘humanized’, ‘maternalized’ or other similar terms must not be used on the label.

8.6.2  Labels should not discourage breastfeeding. Each container label shall have a clear, conspicuous and easily readable message which includes the following points:

a) the statement "Breastfeeding is recommended up to two years and beyond."

b) a statement that the mother/caregiver should seek advice of a health worker on proper feeding of the young child.

8.6.3  The label shall have no pictures of infants, older infants, young children and women or any other picture, text, or representation that:

8.6.3.1  undermines or discourages breastfeeding; or that makes a comparison to breastmilk, or suggests that the product is similar, equivalent to or superior to breastmilk;

8.6.3.2  might convey an endorsement or anything that may be construed as an endorsement by a professional or any other body, unless this has been specifically approved by relevant national or regional regulatory authorities.

8.6.4  The product as defined in Section 2.1 shall be distinctly labelled in such a way as to avoid any risk of confusion with infant formula, follow-up formula for older infants, and formula for special medical purposes intended for infants, in particular as to the text, images and colours used, to enable consumers to make a clear distinction between them.

8.6.5  The labelling of the product as defined in Section 2.1 shall not refer to infant formula, follow-up formula for older infants, or formula for special medical purposes intended for infants, including numbers, text, statements, or images of these products.

9. Methods of Analysis and Sampling

For checking the compliance with this Standard, the methods of analysis contained in the Recommended Methods of Analysis and Sampling (CXS 234-1999) relevant to the provisions in this standard, shall be used.
**PROPOSED DRAFT GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING NUTRIENT REFERENCE VALUES FOR PERSONS AGED 6 TO 36 MONTHS**

(For adoption at Step 5)

1. **PREAMBLE**

These Principles apply to the establishment of Codex Nutrient Reference Values-Requirement (NRVs-R) for persons aged 6–36 months. These values may be used in the labelling of pre-packaged foods for special dietary uses (FSDU) intended for persons aged 6–36 months to help consumers 1) estimate the relative contribution of individual products to overall healthful dietary intake, and 2) as one way to compare the nutrient content between products.

Governments are encouraged to use the NRVs-R, or alternatively, consider the suitability of the general principles below including the level of evidence required, and additional factors specific to a country or region in establishing their own NRVs-R. In addition, governments may establish NRVs-R for food labelling that take into account country or region-specific factors that affect nutrient absorption, utilization, or requirements. Governments may also consider whether to establish separate or combined food label NRVs-R for specific segments of persons aged 6-36 months.

2. **DEFINITIONS AS USED IN THESE PRINCIPLES**

Daily Intake Reference Values (DIRV) refer to reference nutrient intake values provided by FAO/WHO or recognized authoritative scientific bodies that may be considered in establishing an NRV for persons aged 6–36 months based on the principles and criteria in Section 3. These values may be expressed in different ways (e.g. as single values or a range), and are applicable to persons aged 6–36 months or to a segment of this age group (e.g. recommendations for a specified age range).

Individual Nutrient Level 98 (INL98)\(^\text{15}\) is the daily intake reference value that is estimated to meet the nutrient requirement of 98 percent of the apparently healthy individuals in the population aged from 6 to 36 months.

[Adequate intake (AI)] is a recommended intake based on observed or experimentally determined approximations or estimates of nutrient intake by a group (or groups) of apparently healthy people that are assumed to be adequate for persons aged 6-36 months.

Upper Level of Intake (UL)\(^\text{16}\) is the maximum level of habitual intake from all sources of a nutrient judged to be unlikely to lead to adverse health effects in persons aged 6 to 36 months.

Other than FAO and/or WHO (FAO/WHO), a Recognized Authoritative Scientific Body (RASB) refers to an organization supported by a competent national and/or regional authority(ies) that provides independent, transparent*, scientific and authoritative advice on daily intake reference values through primary evaluation** of the scientific evidence upon request and for which such advice is recognized through its use in the development of policies in one or more countries.

*In providing transparent scientific advice, the Committee would have access to what was considered by a RASB in establishing a daily intake reference value in order to understand the derivation of the value.

**Primary evaluation involves a review and interpretation of the scientific evidence to develop daily intake reference values, rather than the adoption of advice from another RASB.

3. **GENERAL PRINCIPLES FOR ESTABLISHING NRVs-R**

3.1 Selection of suitable data sources to establish NRVs-R

Relevant daily intake reference values provided by FAO/WHO that are based on a recent review of the science should be taken into consideration as primary sources in establishing NRVs-R.

Relevant daily intake reference values that reflect recent independent review of the science, from recognized authoritative scientific bodies could also be taken into consideration. Higher priority should be given to values in which the evidence has been evaluated through a systematic review.

The daily intake reference values should reflect intake recommendations for persons aged 6 to 36 months.

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\(^{15}\) Different countries may use other terms for this concept, for example, Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA), Recommended Daily Allowance (RDA), Reference Nutrient Intake (RNI), or Population Reference Intake (PRI).

\(^{16}\) Different countries may use other terms for this concept, for example, Tolerable Upper Nutrient Intake Level (UL) or upper end of safe intake range.
3.2 Appropriate Basis for Establishing NRVs-R

Ideally, the NRVs-R should be based on Individual Nutrient Level 98 (INL98). In certain cases, where there is an absence of, or an older, established FAO/WHO DIRV for a nutrient, it may be more appropriate to consider the use of other daily intake reference values or ranges that have been more recently established by recognized authoritative scientific bodies. The derivation of these values should be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

Nevertheless, the derivation of these values from recognized authoritative scientific bodies, shall take into account the following elements: the rigor of scientific methods, the underlying data quality, the strength of evidence used to establish these values and the most recent independent review of the science.

[The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by selecting the higher value of the proposed NRVs-R for older infants and young children as long as it does not exceed the UL for older infants and/or young children, where available.

OR

The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by selecting the lower value of the proposed NRVs-R for older infants and young children.

OR

The combined NRV-R value for persons aged 6-36 months should be determined by calculating the mean value of the two age groups 6-12 months and 12-36 months.]

3.3 Consideration of Upper Levels of Intake

The establishment of NRVs-R for persons aged 6 to 36 months should also take into account upper levels of intake (UL) established by FAO/WHO or recognized authoritative scientific bodies where/if available.
PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STANDARD FOR
CANNED BABY FOODS (CXS 73-1981)

(For adoption)

Text to be deleted is indicated in **bold/strikethrough**

9.5 Information for Utilization

9.5.1 Directions as to the preparation and use of the food and its storage and keeping before and after the container has been opened, shall appear on the label or on the accompanying leaflet.

9.5.2 For canned beets (beetroot) and spinach, the following statement shall appear on the label “use after the age of 12 weeks”.
### APPENDIX V

**PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE ADVISORY LISTS OF NUTRIENT COMPOUNDS FOR USE IN FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES INTENDED FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (CXG 10-1979)**

(For adoption)

SECTION B: ADVISORY LIST OF VITAMIN COMPOUNDS FOR USE IN FOODS FOR SPECIAL DIETARY USES INTENDED FOR INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

All additions are shown in **bold underlined** font.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nutrient Source</th>
<th>Purity Requirements by International and/or national bodies</th>
<th>Use in Codex Food Standards Applicable to Infants and Young Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CAC(^1) IF Sec. A(^2)</td>
<td>FUF(^4) IF Sec. B(^3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Folic acid</td>
<td>Ph Int, FCC, USP, Ph Eur, Jap Food Stan</td>
<td>(\checkmark)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.1 N-Pteroyl-L-glutamic acid</td>
<td>JECFA (2005); USP</td>
<td>(\checkmark)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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\(^1\) CAC = Codex Alimentarius Commission  
\(^2\) IF Sect. A = Section A of the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants  
\(^3\) IF Sect. B = Section B of the Standard for Infant Formula and Formulas for Special Medical Purposes Intended for Infants  
\(^4\) FUF = Follow-up Formula  
\(^5\) PCBF = Processed Cereal Based Foods for Infants and Young Children  
\(^6\) CBF = Canned Baby Food  
\(^7\) FSMP = Food for Special Medical Purposes other than Infant Formula
PROPOSED METHODS OF ANALYSIS FOR ENDORSEMENT AND INCLUSION IN CXS 234-1999
(For endorsement by CCMAS)

All additions are shown in **bold underlined** font.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>Provision</th>
<th>Method</th>
<th>Principle</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infant Formula</td>
<td><strong>Vitamin B12</strong></td>
<td>AOAC 2014.02</td>
<td>LC-UV</td>
<td>III</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Total amino acids (excluding taurine and tryptophan)</strong></td>
<td>AOAC 2018.06 / ISO 4214</td>
<td>UHPLC-UV</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For use according to Section 3.1.3 (a) footnotes 3 and 4 of CXS 72-1981</td>
<td>IDF 254 / AACC 07-50.01</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Tryptophan</strong></td>
<td>AOAC 2017.03</td>
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<td>II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>For use according to Section 3.1.3 (a) footnotes 3 and 4 of CXS 72-1981</td>
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</table>