

Regulations Governing the Claiming and Labeling of Whole Grain Products

1. Principles of the claiming and labeling of whole grain products:

- (1) If whole grain content accounts for more than 51%² of the total weight¹ of a solid product, it can claim to be a whole grain product. If a single kind of grain accounts for more than 51% of the total weight of the product, the product can be named after that grain. For example, “whole wheat ○ ○”, “whole buckwheat ○ ○”.
- (2) If whole grain content does not account for more than 51%² of the total weight of the product, it cannot claim to be a whole grain product. Only terms such as “Parts of the materials are made from whole grain powder. (For example, whole wheat)” or “The product contains some whole grain powder. (For example, whole-wheat flour)”
- (3) If a product claims to be whole grain raw material powder³, it shall be 100 percent whole grain.

Note 1: Calculation of the percentage by weight of solid whole grain content in the formula is as follows.

$$\left(\frac{\text{Weight of whole grain content on a dry basis}}{\text{Weight of the formula on a dry basis}}\right) \times 100 \%$$

Dry basis is an expression of the weight calculation, in which the presence of water is ignored for the purposes of the calculation. For example, 100 g of milk contains 90 g of water. The weight on a dry basis is 100-90=10 (g).

Note 2: The calculation shall be correct to one decimal place and round to nearest integer according to CNS 2925 “Practices for Designating Significant Places in Specific Limiting Values”. Namely, if the whole grain content accounts for 50.4% of the total weight of the product, it is regarded as 50%. If the whole grain content accounts for 50.5% of the total weight of the product, it is regarded as 50%. If the whole grain content accounts for 50.6% of the total weight of the product, it is regarded as 51%.

Note 3: The whole grain raw material powder is made from whole grains and does not contain any material or additive. For example, whole-wheat flour, whole-barley flour, whole-buckwheat flour, whole-corn flour, brown rice flour, black rice flour, red glutinous rice flour, dehulled adlay flour, etc.

2. Definitions of grain and whole grain are as follows.

Name	Definition	Description
Grain (Grain and grain powder)	1. True grains and pseudograins for human consumption. 2. Grains included in this definition: True grains: Include rice, wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye, sorghum, millet, adlay, Job's tears, wild rice, teff, triticales, fonio, canary seed, etc. Pseudograins: Include amaranth, buckwheat, quinoa, etc.	1. In order to comply with international standards, the international definition of grains is referred. 2. Beans, oilseeds, and root crops are not considered as grains.
Whole grain (Whole grain and grain powder)	Grains with an attached fruit layer (bran), germ and endosperm.	A whole grain is still regarded as a whole grain even if it is broken, crushed, grounded into powder, or flake, but retains the same proportion of endosperm, germ, and bran as the original grain.