# DEFINITIONS OF ITEMS IN FBS

**Draft**

**July 2015[[1]](#footnote-1)**

**CEREALS AND PRODUCTS**

**CEREALS AND CEREAL PRODUCTS**

CEREALS are generally of the gramineous family and, in the FAO concept, refer to crops harvested for dry grain only.

Crops harvested green for forage, silage or grazingare are classified as fodder crops. Also excluded are industrial crops, e.g. broom sorghum (Crude organic materials nes) and sweet sorghum when grown for syrup (Sugar crops nes). For international trade classifications, fresh cereals (other than sweet corn), whether or not suitable for use as fresh vegetables, are classified as cereals. Cereals are identified according to their genus. However, when two or more genera are sown and harvested as a mixture they should be classified and reported as "mixed grains".

Production data are reported in terms of clean, dry weight of grains (12-14 percent moisture) in the form usually marketed. Rice, however, is reported in terms of paddy. Apart from moisture content and inedible substances such as cellulose, cereal grains contain, along with traces of minerals and vitamins, carbohydrates - mainly starches - (comprising 65-75 percent of their total weight), as well as proteins (6-12 percent) and fat (1-5 percent). The FAO definitions cover 17 primary cereals, of which one - white maize - is a component of maize. Each definition is listed along with its code, botanical name or names, and a short description. Cereal products derive either from the processing of grain through one or more mechanical or chemical operations, or from the processing of flour, meal or starch. Each cereal product is listed after the cereal from which it is derived.

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| **CPCVer2.1 EXP Code** |  | **CPCVer2.1**  **EXP Name** | **FCL** | **FBS NAME** | **FBS CODE** | **FBS DEFINITION** |
| 0111 |  | Wheat | **0015** | **Wheat** | 2511 | Default composition:  **15 Wheat**,  16 Flour of Wheat, 18 Macaroni, 20 Bread, 21 Bulgur, 22 Pastry, 23 Starch of Wheat, 41 Breakfast Cereals, 110 Wafers; nutrient data only: 17 Bran of Wheat, 19 Germ of Wheat, 24 Gluten of Wheat, 114 Mixes and Doughs, 115 Food Prep,Flour,Malt Extract |
| 0113 |  | Rice | **0027** | **Rice (Milled Equivalent)** | 2805 | Default composition:  **27 Rice, paddy**,  28 Rice Husked, 29 Milled/Husked Rice, 31 Rice Milled, 32 Rice Broken, 34 Starch of Rice, 38 Rice Flour; nutrient data only: 33 Rice gluten, 35 Bran of Rice |
| 0115 |  | Barley | **0044** | **Barley and products** | 2513 | Default composition:  **44 Barley**, 45 Pot Barley, 46 Barley Pearled, 49 Malt, 50 Malt Extract; nutrient data only: 47 Bran of Barley, 48 Barley Flour and Grits |
| 0112 |  | Maize (corn) | **0056** | **Maize and products** | 2514 | Default composition:  **56 Maize**,  58 Flour of Maize, 64 Starch of Maize, 846 Gluten Feed and Meal;  nutrient data only: 57 Germ of Maize, 59 Bran of Maize, 63 Maize gluten |
| 0116 |  | Rye | **0071** | **Rye and products** | 2515 | Default composition:  **71 Rye**, 72 Flour of Rye;  nutrient data only: 73 Bran of Rye |
| 0117 |  | Oats | **0075** | **Oats** | 2516 | Default composition:  **75 Oats**, 76 Oats Rolled;  nutrient data only: 77 Bran of Oats |
| 0118 |  | Millet | **0079** | **Millet and products** | 2517 | Default composition:  **79 Millet**,  80 Flour of Millet;  nutrient data only: 81 Bran of Millet |
| 0114 |  | Sorghum | **0083** | **Sorghum and products** | 2518 | Default composition: **83 Sorghum**,  84 Flour of Sorghum;  nutrient data only: 85 Bran of Sorghum |
| **0119** |  | **Other cereals** |  | **Cereals, Other** | 2520 | Default composition:  **68 Popcorn**, **89 Buckwheat**, 90 Flour of Buckwheat, **92 Quinoa**, **94 Fonio**, 95 Flour of Fonio, **97 Triticale**, 98 Flour of Triticale, **101 Canary seed**, **103 Mixed grain**, 104 Flour of Mixed Grain, **108 Cereals, nes**, 111 Flour of Cereals, 113 Cereal Preparations, Nes;  nutrient data only: 91 Bran Buckwheat, 96 Bran of Fonio, 99 Bran of Triticale, 105 Bran of Mixed Grains, 112 Bran of Cereals |
| ~~0112~~ |  | ~~Maize~~ | ~~0068~~ | ~~Popcorn~~ |  |  |
|  | 01192 | Buckwheat | 0089 | Buckwheat |  |  |
|  | 01194 | Quinoa | 0092 | Quinoa |  | N.A. in the CPC Registry |
|  | 01193 | Fonio | 0094 | Fonio |  | N.A. in the CPC Registry |
|  | 01191 | Triticale | 0097 | Triticale |  |  |
|  | 01195 | Canary seed | 0101 | Canary seed |  | N.A. in the CPC Registry |
|  | 01199.02 | Mixed grain | 0103 | Mixed grain |  | N.A. in the CPC Registry |
|  | 01199.90 | Other cereals n.e.c. | 0108 | Cereals, nes |  |  |

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| 2511  Wheat Default composition:  15 Wheat,  16 Flour of Wheat, 18 Macaroni, 20 Bread, 21 Bulgur, 22 Pastry, 23 Starch of Wheat, 41 Breakfast Cereals, 110 Wafers; nutrient data only: 17 Bran of Wheat, 19 Germ of Wheat, 24 Gluten of Wheat, 114 Mixes and Doughs, 115 Food Prep,Flour,Malt Extract | |
| **FCL**  **(0015)** | *Triticum spp.:* common (*T. aestivum*) durum (*T. durum*) spelt (*T. spelta*)  Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are spring and winter, hard and soft, and red and white. At the national level, different varieties should be reported separately, reflecting their different uses. It includes meslin (a mixture wheat/rye). Used mainly for human food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0111)** | **none** |
| 01111  Wheat Seed | This subclass includes:  - wheat, species of Triticum, mainly aestivum and durum, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - wheat not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01112 |
| 01112  Wheat Other | This subclass includes:  - wheat, species of Triticum, mainly aestivum and durum, including common wheat of the following kinds:  · spring wheat  · winter wheat  · hard wheat  · soft wheat  · red and white wheat  · durum wheat  This subclass does not include:  - wheat grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01111 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1001)** | **Wheat** can be divided into two main classes:  (1) **Common wheat**, soft, semi‑hard or hard, usually having a floury fracture;  (2) **Durum wheat** (see Subheading Note 1 to this Chapter 🡪 The term “ durum wheat ” means wheat of the *Triticum durum* species and the hybrids derived from the inter‑specific crossing of *Triticum durum* which have the same number (28) of chromosomes as that species.). Durum wheat is generally of a colour ranging from amber yellow to brown; it usually shows a translucent, hornlike, vitreous fracture.  **Spelt**, a type of wheat with a small brown grain which retains its husk even after threshing, is also classified in this heading.  **Meslin** is a mixture of wheat and rye, generally in proportions of two to one. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Wheat, species of *Triticum*, *T. aestivum* (common wheat), *T. durum* (durum) *and T. spelta* (spelt). Common and durum wheat are the main types. Among common wheat, the main varieties are: spring and winter, hard and soft, red and white, whether or not processed.  It includes meslin (a mixture wheat/rye).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * bread and wafers (23410; 23490); * breakfast cereals (23140.03); * bulgur (23140.02); * flour of wheat (23110; 23130.01); * macaroni (23710); * pastry (23420; 23430); * starch of wheat (23220.01)   Nutrient data only are available for: bran of wheat (39120.01), germ of wheat (23140.01), gluten of wheat (23220.02), mixes and doughs and food preparations of flour (23180), meal or malt extract (23999.02). | |

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| 2805 **Rice (Milled Equivalent)**  Default composition:  27 Rice, paddy,  28 Rice Husked, 29 Milled/Husked Rice, 31 Rice Milled, 32 Rice Broken, 34 Starch of Rice, 38 Rice Flour; nutrient data only: 33 Rice gluten, 35 Bran of Rice | |
| **FCL**  **(0027)** | Rice, paddy  *Oryza spp*., mainly *oryza sativa.*  Rice grain after threshing and winnowing. Also known as rice in the husk and rough rice. Used mainly for human food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0113)** | **none** |
| 01131  Rice, Seed | This subclass includes:  - rice, species of Oryza, mainly Oryza sativa, not husked, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - rice not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01132 |
| 01132  Rice paddy, other (not husked) | This subclass includes:  - rice, species of Oryza, mainly Oryza sativa, not husked  This subclass does not include:  - rice grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01131  - semi-milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed, cf. 23161  - broken rice, cf. 23161  - husked rice, cf. 23162 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1006)** | 10.06 ‑ Rice.  1006.10   ‑ Rice in the husk (paddy or rough)  ~~1006.20   ‑ Husked (brown) rice~~  ~~1006.30   ‑ Semi‑milled or wholly milled rice, whether or not polished or glazed~~    ~~1006.40   ‑ Broken rice~~    This heading covers:    (1)   **Rice in the husk** (**paddy** or **rough rice**), that is to say, rice grain still tightly enveloped by the husk.    ~~(2)~~ **~~Husked~~** ~~(~~**~~brown~~**~~)~~ **~~rice~~** ~~(~~**~~cargo rice~~**~~) which, although the husk has been removed by mechanical hullers, is still enclosed in the pericarp. Husked rice almost always still contains a small quantity of paddy.~~    ~~(3)~~ **~~Semi‑milled rice~~**~~, that is to say, whole rice grains from which the pericarp has been partly removed.~~    ~~(4)~~ **~~Wholly milled rice~~** ~~(~~**~~bleached rice~~**~~), whole rice grains from which the pericarp has been removed by passage through special tapering cylinders.~~    ~~Wholly milled rice may be polished and subsequently glazed to improve its appearance. The polishing process (which is designed to embellish the mat surface of the plain milled rice) is carried out in brush machines or “polishing cones”. “ Glazing ” consists of coating the grains with a mixture of glucose and talcum in special glazing drums.~~    ~~The heading also includes “Camolino” rice, which consists of milled rice coated with a thin film of oil.~~    ~~(5)~~ **~~Broken rice~~**~~, i.e., rice broken during processing.~~    ~~The heading also includes the following :~~    ~~(a)~~ **~~Enriched rice~~**~~, consisting of a mixture of ordinary milled rice grains and a very small proportion (in the order of 1 %) of rice grains coated or impregnated with vitamin substances.~~    ~~(b)~~ **~~Parboiled rice~~**~~, which, while still in the husk and before being subjected to other processes (e.g., husking, milling, polishing), has been soaked in hot water or steamed and then dried. At certain stages of the parboiling process, the rice may have been treated under pressure or exposed to a complete or partial vacuum.~~    ~~The grain structure of parboiled rice is only modified to a minor extent by the process it has undergone. Such rice, after milling, polishing, etc., takes from 20 to 35 minutes to cook fully.~~    ~~The varieties of rice which have been submitted to treatments considerably modifying the grain structure are~~ **~~excluded~~** ~~from this heading. Pre‑cooked rice consisting of worked rice grains cooked either fully or partially and then dehydrated falls in~~ **~~heading~~** [**~~19.04~~**](javascript:change_note_by_frame('19.04','II1006','2012','EN',true,'l_flat','yes');)~~. Partially pre‑cooked rice takes 5 to 12 minutes to prepare for consumption, whereas fully pre‑cooked rice needs only to be soaked in water and brought to the boil before consumption. “Puffed” rice obtained by a swelling process and ready for consumption is also classified in~~ **~~heading~~** [**~~19.04~~**](javascript:change_note_by_frame('19.04','II1006','2012','EN',true,'l_flat','yes');)~~.~~ |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Rice, species of *Oryza*, mainly *oryza sativa*, not husked, also known as rice in the husk and rough rice. Used mainly for human food.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * rice husked (23162); * Rice, semi- or wholly milled (23161)   + milled (husked) rice (23161.01);   + rice milled (23161.02);   + rice broken (23161.03); * starch of rice (23220.03); * rice flour (23120.01).   Nutrient data only are available for: rice gluten (39130.01) and bran of rice (39120.02). | |

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| 2513Barley and products Default composition:  44 Barley, 45 Pot Barley, 46 Barley Pearled, 49 Malt, 50 Malt Extract; nutrient data only: 47 Bran of Barley, 48 Barley Flour and Grits | |
| **FCL**  **(0044)** | Hordeum spp.:  *Hordeum disticum*  *Hordeum hexasticum*  *Hordeum vulgare*  Common Name  two-row barley  six-row barley  four-row barley  Tolerates poorer soils and lower temperatures better than does wheat. Varieties include with husk and without (naked). Used as a livestock feed, for malt and for preparing foods. The roasted grains are a coffee substitute. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0115)** | **none** |
| 01151  Barley, seed | This subclass includes:  - barley, species of Hordeum, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - barley not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01152 |
| 01152  Barley, other | This subclass includes:  - barley, species of Hordeum, mainly vulgare, disticum, hexastichon  This subclass does not include:  - barley grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 0115 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1003.10,.90)** | Barley has a fleshier grain than that of wheat. It is mainly used as livestock feed, for the manufacture of malt and, when polished or pearled, for the preparation of soups or cooked foods.  Bracteiferous varieties of barley differ from most other cereals in that their husks (or hulls) become fused to the grain kernel in the course of growth and therefore cannot be separated by simple threshing or winnowing. Barley grain of this kind, which is straw‑yellow in colour and pointed at the ends, falls in the heading only if presented complete with husk (or hull). When this husk or hull has been removed bracteiferous barley grains are excluded (heading 11.04); this removal requires a milling process which sometimes also removes part of the pericarp.  The variety of barley which in its natural state has no husk or hull, remains in this heading provided it has not undergone any process other than threshing or winnowing.  The heading does not include :  (a) Sprouted barley (malt), nor roasted malt (see Explanatory Note to heading 11.07).  (b) Roasted barley (coffee substitutes) (heading 21.01).  (c) Malt sprouts separated from the malted grain during the kilning process and other brewing wastes (dregs of cereals, hops, etc.) (heading 23.03).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1003.10  For the purposes of subheading 1003.10, the term “seed” covers only barley regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Barley, species of *Hordeum*, mainly *H. disticum* (two-row barley), *H.* *hexasticum* (six-row barley)and *H. vulgare* (four-row barley), whether or not processed, including with husk and without (naked).  Barley tolerates poorer soils and lower temperatures better than wheat and it is used as a livestock feed, for the manufacture of malt and, when polished or pearled, for preparing foods. The roasted grains are a coffee substitute.  Barley does not include sprouted barley (malt), nor roasted malt, roasted barley (coffee substitutes), malt sprouts separated from the malted grain during the kilning process and other brewing wastes.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Pot Barley (23140.04); * Barley Pearled (23140.05); * Malt (24320); * Malt Extract (23999.01).   Nutrient data only: bran of barley (39120.03), barley flour and grits (23120.02). | |

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| 2514Maize and products Default composition:  56 Maize, 58 Flour of Maize, 64 Starch of Maize, 846 Gluten Feed and Meal; nutrient data only: 57 Germ of Maize, 59 Bran of Maize, 63 Maize gluten | |
| **FCL**  **(0056)** | *Zea mays*  Common Name  corn, Indian corn, mealies  A grain with a high germ content. At the national level, hybrid and ordinary maize should be reported separately owing to widely different yields and uses. Used largely for animal feed and commercial starch production. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0112)** | **none** |
| 01121  Maize (corn), seed | Corn, seed  Maize, hybrid, seed  Seed, maize |
| 01121  Maize (corn), other | Corn, unmilled, golden-yellow or white  Corn, unmilled, reddish-brown or mottled  Corn-on-the-cob, fresh (excl. sweet corn)  Grain, maize, not hushed or otherwise worked  Kernels, corn, fresh, suitable for human consumption  Maize in sheaves, cobs or threshed  Maize not husked or otherwise worked  Maize, cut before maturity, complete with husks  Maize, unmilled  Popcorn, on or off the cob, not popped |
| **HS 2012**  **(1005.10,.90)** | There are several kinds of maize (corn), with grains of different colours (golden yellow, white, sometimes reddish‑brown or mottled), and of different shapes (round, dog‑tooth shaped, flattened, etc.).  The heading does not include sweet corn (Chapter 7).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1005.10  For the purposes of subheading 1005.10, the term “ seed ” covers only maize (corn) regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Maize, species of *Zea mays* (corn, Indian corn, mealies), is a grain with a high germ content. At the national level, hybrid and ordinary maize should be reported separately owing to widely different yields and uses. Used largely for animal feed and commercial starch production.  It includes:   * Corn, seed; * Maize, hybrid, seed; * Seed, maize.   It includes also:   * Corn, unmilled, golden-yellow or white; * Corn, unmilled, reddish-brown or mottled; * Corn-on-the-cob, fresh (excl. sweet corn); * Grain, maize, not hushed or otherwise worked; * Kernels, corn, fresh, suitable for human consumption; * Maize in sheaves, cobs or threshed; * Maize not husked or otherwise worked; * Maize, cut before maturity, complete with husks; * Maize, unmilled; * Popcorn, on or off the cob, not popped.   Maize does not include green corn (01290.01).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of Maize (23120.03); * Starch of Maize (23220.04); * Gluten Feed and Meal (39130.04).   Nutrient data only: germ of maize (23140.06), bran of maize (39120.04), maize gluten (39130.02). | |

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| 2515Rye and products Default composition:  71 Rye, 72 Flour of Rye; nutrient data only: 73 Bran of Rye | |
| **FCL**  **(0071)** | *Secale cereale*  A grain that is tolerant of poor soils, high latitudes and altitudes. Mainly used in making bread, whisky and beer. When fed to livestock, it is generally mixed with other grains. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0116)** | **none** |
| 01161  Rye, seed | This subclass includes:  - rye, *Secale cereale*, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - rye not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01162 |
| 01162  Rye, other | This subclass includes:  - rye, Secale cereale  This subclass does not include:  - rye grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01161Rye, denatured  Rye, unmilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(1002)** | Rye has a rather elongated grain, greenish‑grey or light grey in colour. Its flour is grey.  Rye bearing the fungoid growth known as ergot is excluded (heading 12.11).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1002.10  For the purposes of subheading 1002.10, the term “seed” covers only rye regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Rye, species of *Secale cereale*, whether or not processed, including rye denatured and unmilled, is a grain that is tolerant of poor soils, high latitudes and altitudes. Mainly used in making bread, whisky and beer. When fed to livestock, it is generally mixed with other grains.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of Rye (23120.04; 23130.05), including groats, meal and pellets.   Nutrient data only: bran of rye (39120.05). | |

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| 2516Oats Default composition:  75 Oats, 76 Oats Rolled; nutrient data only: 77 Bran of Oats | |
| **FCL**  **(0075)** | *Avena spp.:*  *Avena sativa*  A plant with open, spreading panicle-bearing large spikelets. Used primarily in breakfast foods. Makes excellent fodder for horses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0117)** | **none** |
| 01171  Oats, seed | This subclass includes:  - oats, species of Avena, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - oats not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01172  Oats, seed |
| 01172  Oats, other | This subclass includes:  - oats, species of *Avena*, mainly *A. sativa*  This subclass does not include:  - oats grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01171  Oats, unmilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(1004.10,.90)** | There are two main kinds of oats: grey (or black) oats and white (or yellow) oats.  This heading covers grains with their husks as well as those which in their natural state have no husk or hull, provided they have not undergone any process other than threshing or winnowing.  The heading also covers oats from which the glume tips may have been removed during normal processing or handling (threshing, transportation, reloading, etc.).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1004.10  For the purposes of subheading 1004.10, the term “seed” covers only oats regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Oats, species of *Avena sativa,* grains with their husks as well as those which in their natural state have no husk or hull, whether or not processed, is plant with open, spreading panicle-bearing large spikelets.  There are two main kinds of oats: grey (or black) oats and white (or yellow) oats.  Used primarily in breakfast foods. Makes excellent fodder for horses.  It includes:  Oats, unmilled  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Oats rolled (23140.07);   Nutrient data only: bran of oats (39120.06). | |

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| 2517Millet and products Default composition:  79 Millet, 80 Flour of Millet; nutrient data only: 81 Bran of Millet | |
| **FCL**  **(0079)** | Including among all:  *Echinocloa frumentacea* (barnyard or Japanese millet)  *Eleusine coracana* (ragi, finger or African millet)  *Panicum miliaceum* (common, golden or proso millet)  *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (koda or ditch millet)  *Pennisetum glaucum* (pearl or cattail millet)  *Setaria italic* (foxtail millet)  Small-grained cereals that include a large number of different botanical species. Originated by the domestication of wild African grasses in the Nile valley and the Sahel zone, millets were subsequently taken to China and India. These cereals tolerate arid conditions and possess a small, highly nutritious grain that stores well. Used locally, both as a food and as a livestock feed. In all areas where they are cultivated, millets are used in traditional beer brewing. Also used as a feed for birds. It does not include Teff (Eragrostis abyssinica) cf. 0108. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0118)** | **none** |
| 01181  Millet, seed | This subclass includes:  - millet, inter alia *Echinochloa frumentacea, Eleusine coracana, Eragrostis abyssinica, Panicum miliaceum, Paspalum scrobiculatum, Pennisetum glaucum and Setaria italica*, with many different local names, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - millet not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01182  Millet, seed (excl. Indian and large African millet) |
| 01182  Millet, other | This subclass includes:  - millet, inter alia Echinochloa frumentacea, Eleusine coracana, Eragrostis abyssinica, Panicum miliaceum, Paspalum scrobiculatum, Pennisetum glaucum and Setaria italica, with many different local names  This subclass does not include:  - any of the above mentioned items when grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01181  01182 Coracan, unmilled  01182 Millet (excl. Indian and large African millet), unmilled  01182 Millet, Indian, unmilled  01182 Millet, large African, unmilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(1008.21;.22)** | (2) Millet, a round grain, pale‑yellow in colour. It includes the following species : Setaria spp.,Pennisetum spp., Echinochloa spp., Eleusine spp. (including Eleusine coracana (Coracan)), Panicum spp., Digitaria sanguinalis and Eragrostis tef. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Millet, small-grained cereals that include a large number of different botanical species, with many different local names, whether or not processed, including among all:  *Echinocloa frumentacea* (barnyard or Japanese millet)  *Eleusine coracana* (ragi, finger or African millet)  *Panicum miliaceum* (common, golden or proso millet)  *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (koda or ditch millet)  *Pennisetum glaucum* (pearl or cattail millet)  *Setaria italic* (foxtail millet)  Originated by the domestication of wild African grasses in the Nile valley and the Sahel zone, millets were subsequently taken to China and India. These cereals tolerate arid conditions and possess a small, highly nutritious grain that stores well. Used locally, both as a food and as a livestock feed. In all areas where they are cultivated, millets are used in traditional beer brewing. Also used as a feed for birds. It does not include Teff (Eragrostis abyssinica) cf. 01199.01.  Millet seed excludes indian and large african millet.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of millet (23120.05; 23130.06), including groats, meal and pellets ;   Nutrient data only: bran of millet (39120.07). | |

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| 2518Sorghum and products Default composition:  83 Sorghum, 84 Flour of Sorghum; nutrient data only: 85 Bran of Sorghum | |
| **FCL**  **(0083)** | *Sorghum spp.:*  *Sorghum guineense* (guinea corn)  *Sorghum vulgare* (common, milo, feterita, kaffir corn)  *Sorghum dura* (durra, jowar, kaoliang)  A cereal that has both food and feed uses. Sorghum is a major food grain in most of Africa, where it is also used in traditional beer brewing. It is desirable to report hybrid and other varieties separately. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0114)** | **none** |
| 01141  Sorghum, seed | This subclass includes:  - sorghum, species of Sorghum, grown specifically for seed purposes, whether or not processed  This subclass does not include:  - sorghum not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01142  - sweet sorghum, Sorghum saccharatum, cf. 01809  Sorghum, seed |
| 01142  Sorghum, other | This subclass includes:  - sorghum, species of Sorghum, mainly vulgare, guineense, dura  This subclass does not include:  - sorghum grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01141  - sweet sorghum, Sorghum saccharatum, cf. 01809  Doura (durra), unmilled  Federita (feterita), unmilled  Grain sorghum, unmilled  Kafir, unmilled  Kaoliang, unmilled  Milo, unmilled  Sorghum, unmilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(1007.10;.90)** | This heading covers only those varieties of sorghum which are known as grain sorghums and whose grains may be used as cereals for human consumption. The heading includes sorghums such as caffrorum (kafir), cernuum (white durra), durra (brown durra) and nervosum (kaoliang).  The heading does not include forage sorghums (which are used for making hay or silage) such as halepensis (halepense), grass sorghums (which are used for grazing) such as sudanensis (sudanense) or sweet sorghums (which are used primarily for the manufacture of syrup or molasses) such as saccharatum. When presented as seeds for sowing, these products are classified in heading 12.09. Otherwise, forage sorghums and grass sorghums fall to be classified in heading 12.14 and sweet sorghums in heading 12.12. The heading also excludes broomcorn (Sorghum vulgare var. technicum), which is classified in heading 14.04.  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1007.10  For the purposes of subheading 1007.10, the term “seed” covers only grain sorghum regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sorghum, species of *Sorghum*, mainly *S. guineense* (guinea corn), *S. vulgare* (common, milo, feterita, kaffir corn), *S. dura* (durra, jowar, kaoliang), is a cereal that has both food and feed uses. Sorghum is a major food grain in most of Africa, where it is also used in traditional beer brewing. It is desirable to report hybrid and other varieties separately.  It includes:  Doura (durra), unmilled  Federita (feterita), unmilled  Grain sorghum, unmilled  Kafir, unmilled  Kaoliang, unmilled  Milo, unmilled  Sorghum, unmilled  Sorghum does not include forage sorghums (which are used for making hay or silage) such as halepensis (halepense), grass sorghums (which are used for grazing) such as sudanensis (sudanense) or sweet sorghums (which are used primarily for the manufacture of syrup or molasses) such as saccharatum.  It also excludes broomcorn (Sorghum vulgare var. technicum),  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of sorghum (23120.06; 23130.07), including groats, meal and pellets.   Nutrient data only: bran of sorghum (39120.08). | |

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| 2520Cereals, other Default composition: 68 Popcorn, 89 Buckwheat, 90 Flour of Buckwheat, 92 Quinoa, 94 Fonio, 95 Flour of Fonio, 97 Triticale, 98 Flour of Triticale, 101 Canary seed, 103 Mixed grain, 104 Flour of Mixed Grain, 108 Cereals, nes, 111 Flour of Cereals, 113 Cereal Preparations, Nes;  nutrient data only: 91 Bran Buckwheat, 96 Bran of Fonio, 99 Bran of Triticale, 105 Bran of Mixed Grains, 112 Bran of Cereals | |
| **~~FCL 0068~~**  **~~Popcorn~~** | *~~Zea mays var. everta~~*  ~~A variety of maize that is eaten after the kernels have been heated and have "popped".~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0089)**  **Buckwheat** | *Fagopyrum esculentum (Polygonaceae)*  A minor cereal cultivated primarily in northern regions. Buckwheat is considered a cereal, although it does not belong to the gramineous family. |
| **CPC**  **(01192) Buckwheat** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.10) Buckwheat** | (1) Buckwheat. This cereal, also known as black wheat, belongs to the Polygonaceae family, quite different from the Gramineae family which includes most other cereals. |
| **FCL**  **(0092)**  **Quinoa** | *Chenopodium quinoa (Chenopodiaceae)*  A minor cereal, which tolerates high altitudes, quinoa is cultivated primarily in Andean countries. Used for food and to make chicha, a fermented beverage. |
| **CPC**  **(01194)**  **Quinoa** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.50)**  **Quinoa** | 1008.50 - Quinoa (Chenopodium quinoa) |
| **FCL**  **(0094)**  **Fonio** | *Digitaria spp.:*  *Digitaria exilis* (fonio or findi)  *Digitaria iburua* (black fonio or hungry rice)  A minor cereal of importance only in West Africa where it is eaten in place of rice during famines. The seeds are cooked by steaming the whole grain. |
| **CPC**  **(01193)**  **Fonio** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.40)**  **Fonio** | 1008.40 - Fonio (Digitaria spp.) |
| **FCL**  **(0097)**  **Triticale** | **Scientific name missing**  A minor cereal that is a cross between wheat and rye, combining the quality and yield of wheat with the hardiness of rye. |
| **CPC**  **(01191)**  **Triticale** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.60)**  **Triticale** | This group includes certain hybrid grains, e.g., triticale, a cross between wheat and rye. |
| **FCL**  **(0101) Canary seed** | *Phalaris canariensis*  Minor cereal normally used as bird feed. |

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| **CPC**  **(01195)**  **Canary seed** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.30) Canary seed** | Canary seed, a shining straw coloured seed, elongated and pointed at both ends. |
| **FCL**  **(0103)**  **Mixed grain** | **Scientific name missing**  A mixture of cereal species that are sown and harvested together. It does not include: meslin (a mixture wheat/rye). |
| **CPC**  **(01199.02)**  **Mixed grains** | **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  FCL definition to be used |
| **CPC**  **(01199)**  **Other cereals** | CPC 01199  ~~Buckwheat, seed, unmilled~~  ~~Buckwheat, unmilled~~  Rice, Canada, unmilled  Rice, wild, unmilled  ~~Seed, canary, unmilled~~  ~~Triticale, unmilled~~  ~~Wheat, black (i.e., buckwheat), unmilled~~  Zizania, unmilled |
| **HS**  **(1008.90)**  **Other cereals** | (B) OTHER CEREALS  This group includes certain hybrid grains, e.g., triticale, a cross between wheat and rye. |
| **FCL**  **(0108)**  **Cereals, nes** | Including among all:  *~~Chenopodium pallidicaule~~* ~~(canagua or coaihua)~~  *~~Amaranthus caudatus~~* ~~(quihuicha or Inca wheat)~~  *~~Coix lacryma-jobi~~* ~~(adlay or Job's tears)~~  *~~Zizania aquatica~~* ~~(wild rice)~~  *Eragrostis abyssinica* (Teff)  Other cereal crops that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report cereals under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO. |
| **CPC**  **(01191)**  **Cerals, nes** | n.a. (new in CPC2.1)  FCL definition to be used |
| **HS**  **(1008.90)**  **Other cereals** | (B) OTHER CEREALS  This group includes certain hybrid grains, e.g., triticale, a cross between wheat and rye. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Other cereals includes the following species:   * Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum (Polygonaceae)*, a minor cereal cultivated primarily in northern regions. Buckwheat is considered a cereal, although it does not belong to the gramineous family. * Quinoa, *Chenopodium quinoa (Chenopodiaceae)*, a minor cereal, which tolerates high altitudes, quinoa is cultivated primarily in Andean countries. Used for food and to make chicha, a fermented beverage. * Fonio, *Digitaria spp.* mainly *Digitaria exilis* (fonio or findi) and *Digitaria iburua* (black fonio or hungry rice), a minor cereal of importance only in West Africa where it is eaten in place of rice during famines. The seeds are cooked by steaming the whole grain. * Triticale, a minor cereal that is a cross between wheat and rye, combining the quality and yield of wheat with the hardiness of rye. * Canary seed, a minor cereal normally used as bird feed. * Mixed grain, a mixture of cereal species that are sown and harvested together. It does not include: meslin (a mixture wheat/rye).   It includes among all other cereal crops that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report cereals under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO (rice Canada, rice wild, teff and other hybrid grains).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of Buckwheat (23120.07; 23130.08), including groats, meal and pellets * Flour of Fonio (23120.08; 23130.09), including groats, meal and pellets * Flour of Mixed Grain (23120.10; 23130.11), including groats, meal and pellets * Flour of Cereals nes (23120.90; 23130.90), including groats, meal and pellets * Cereal Preparations, Nes (23140.08; 23130.90)   Nutrient data only bran buckwheat (39120.09), bran of fonio (39120.10), bran of triticale (39120.11), bran of mixed grains (39120.12), bran of cereals (39120.13). | |

# STARCHY ROOTS

**ROOTS AND TUBERS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

ROOTS AND TUBERS are plants yielding starchy roots, tubers, rhizomes, corms and stems. They are used mainly for human food (as such or in processed form), for animal feed and for manufacturing starch, alcohol and fermented beverages including beer. The denomination "roots and tubers" excludes crops which are cultivated mainly for feed (mangolds, swedes) or for processing into sugar (sugar beets), and those classified as "roots, bulb and tuberous vegetables" (onions, garlic and beets). It does include starch and the starchy pith and flour obtained from the trunk of the sago palm and the stem of the Abyssinian banana (Musa ensete). Certain root crops, notably bitter cassava, contain toxic substances, particularly in the skins. As a result, certain processes must be undertaken to make the product safe for human consumption.

Apart from their high water content (70-80 percent), these crops contain mainly carbohydrates (largely starches that account for 16-24 percent of their total weight) with very little protein and fat (0-2 percent each). Methods of propagating root crops vary. A live potato tuber or seed must be planted but only part of the live yam tuber and a piece of the stalk (not the root) in the case of cassava. Production data of root crops should be reported in terms of clean weight, i.e. free of earth and mud. FAO distinguishes among seven primary root and tuber crops. The code and name of each one appears in the list that follows, along with its botanical name, or names, and a short description. The processed products of roots and tubers are listed together with their parent primary crops.

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| **CPCVer2.1 EXP Code** | **CPCVer2.1**  **EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS NAME** | **FBS CODE** | **FBS DEFINITION** |
| **01520** | Cassava | **0125** | **Cassava** | 0125 | Default composition:  **125 Cassava**, 126 Flour of Cassava, 127 Tapioca of Cassava, 128 Cassava Dried, 129 Cassava Starch |
| 01510 | Potatoes | **0116** | **Potatoes** | 2531 | Default composition:  **116 Potatoes**,  117 Potatoes Flour, 118 Frozen Potatoes, 119 Starch of Potatoes, 121 Tapioca of Potatoes |
| **01530** | Sweet potatoes | **0122** | **Sweet potatoes** | 2533 | Default composition:  **122 Sweet potatoes** |
| **01540** | Yams | **0137** | **Yams** | 2535 | Default composition:  **137 Yams** |
|  |  |  | **Roots, Other** | 2534 | Default composition:  **135 Yautia (cocoyam), 136 Taro (cocoyam), 149 Roots and Tubers, nes,** 150 Flour of Roots and Tubers, 151 Roots and Tubers Dried |
| **01591** | **Yautia** | 0135 | Yautia (cocoyam) |  |  |
| **01550** | **Taro** | 0136 | Taro (cocoyam) |  |  |
| 01599 | Other edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, n.e.c. | 0149 | Roots and Tubers, nes |  |  |

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| 2532  Cassava Default composition: 125 Cassava, 126 Flour of Cassava, 127 Tapioca of Cassava, 128 Cassava Dried, 129 Cassava Starch | |
| **FCL**  **(0125)** | *Manihot esculenta; Manihot utilissima* (manioc, mandioca, yuca)  *Manihot palmata; Manihot dulcis* (yuca dulce)  A semi-permanent crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Sometimes bitter and sweet cassavas are referred to as separate species, the former being M. esculenta and the latter M. palmata, but this is incorrect since the toxicity varies according to location. Cassava is the staple food in many tropical countries. It is not traded internationally in its fresh state because tubers deteriorate very rapidly. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01592)** | **None**  Cassava, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Pellets, of manioc, whether or not disintegrated  Root, manioc, fresh or dried, whole or sliced |
| **HS 2012**  **(0714.10)** | Manioc (cassava)  The heading covers these products, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders of heading 11.06. The pellets are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder (molasses, concentrated sulphite lyes, etc.); the proportion of added binder may not exceed 3 % by weight. Manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but remain classified here provided that they are identifiable as such. The disintegrated manioc pellets can be identified by observing their physical characteristics, e.g., non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Cassava, species of *Manihot esculenta; Manihot utilissima* (manioc, mandioca, yuca), *Manihot palmata; Manihot dulcis* (yuca dulce).  A semi-permanent crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Sometimes bitter and sweet cassavas are referred to as separate species, the former being M. esculenta and the latter M. palmata, but this is incorrect since the toxicity varies according to location. Cassava is the staple food in many tropical countries. It is not traded internationally in its fresh state because tubers deteriorate very rapidly.  It includes among all cassava, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; root, manioc, fresh or dried, whole or sliced; pellets, of manioc, whether or not disintegrated (manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but are classified here provided that they are identifiable by physical characteristics: non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * flour of cassava (23170.01); * tapioca of Cassava (23230.02); * cassava dried (01520.01); * cassava starch (23220.06). | |

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| 2531 Potatoes Default composition: 116 Potatoes, 117 Potatoes Flour, 118 Frozen Potatoes, 119 Starch of Potatoes, 121 Tapioca of Potatoes | |
| **FCL**  **(0116)** |  |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01510)** | **None**  Potatoes (excl. sweet potatoes), new  Potatoes, fresh or chilled (excl. sweet potatoes)  Potatoes, seed (excl. sweet potatoes) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0701.10;.90)** | Potatoes, fresh or chilled (+).  0701.10 - Seed  0701.90 - Other  This heading covers fresh or chilled potatoes of all kinds (other than sweet potatoes of heading 07.14). The heading includes, inter alia, seed potatoes intended for sowing and new potatoes.  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 0701.10  For the purposes of subheading 0701.10, the expression “seed” covers only potatoes which are regarded by the competent national authorities as intended for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Potatoes, species of *Solanum tuberosum* (Irish potato).  A seasonal crop grown in temperate zones all over the world, but primarily in the northern hemisphere.  It includes, inter alia, fresh or chilled potatoes of all kinds, seed potatoes intended for sowing and new potatoes.  Potatoes does not include sweet potatoes (01530).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * flour of potatoes (21392) meal, including powder, flakes, granules and pellets of potatoes; * frozen potatoes (21313); * tapioca of potatoes (23230.01); * starch potatoes (23220.05). | |

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| 2533 Sweet potatoes Default composition: 122 Sweet potatoes | |
| **FCL**  **(0122)** | *Ipomoea batatas*  A seasonal crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Used mainly for human food. Trade data cover fresh and dried tubers, whether or not sliced or in the form or pellets. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01530)** | **None**  New code in CPC2.1  Ex 010591:  Potatoes, sweet, fresh or dried, whole or sliced |
| **HS 2012**  **(0714.20)** | Sweet potatoes  This heading covers tubers and roots with high starch or inulin content and which are therefore used for manufacturing food or industrial products; it also covers sago pith. In some cases, the tubers and roots are also used directly for human or animal consumption.  The heading covers these products, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders of heading 11.06. The pellets are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder (molasses, concentrated sulphite lyes, etc.); the proportion of added binder may not exceed 3 % by weight. Manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but remain classified here provided that they are identifiable as such. The disintegrated manioc pellets can be identified by observing their physical characteristics, e.g., non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in.  In addition to the tubers and roots specifically mentioned in the heading text (manioc (Manihot esculenta), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas), etc.), the heading includes the edible tuber of the species Eleocharis dulcis or Eleocharis tuberosa, commonly known as the Chinese water chestnut.  Products of this heading which are otherwise prepared fall in other Chapters, e.g., flour, meal and powder (heading 11.06), starches (heading 11.08) and tapioca (heading 19.03).  The heading also excludes live dahlia tubers (heading 06.01), and potatoes, fresh or dried (heading 07.01 or 07.12, respectively). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sweet potatoes, species of *Ipomoea batatas*, a seasonal crop grown in tropical and subtropical regions. Used mainly for human food. Trade data cover fresh and dried tubers, whether or not sliced or in the form or pellets made either from pieces ~~(e.g., chips)~~ of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders. | |

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| 2535 Yams Default composition: 137 Yams | |
| **FCL**  **(0137)** | *Dioscorea spp.*  The principal edible yams are widely grown throughout the tropics. A starchy staple foodstuff, normally eaten as a vegetable, boiled, baked or fried. In West Africa they are consumed mainly as "fufu", a stiff glutinous dough. Trade data cover both fresh and dried yams. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01540)** | **None**  New code in CPC2.1  Ex 01593  This subclass includes:  - yams, tubers from vines of the genus *Dioscorea*  · *D. batatas*  · *D. trifida*  · *D. alata*  · *D. bulbifera*  · *D. rotunda*  · *D. cayenensis*  · *D. exculenta*  · *D. dumetorum*  This subclass does not include:  - sweet potatoes, cf. 01591 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0714.30)** | Yams  This heading covers tubers and roots with high starch or inulin content and which are therefore used for manufacturing food or industrial products; it also covers sago pith. In some cases, the tubers and roots are also used directly for human or animal consumption.  The heading covers these products, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders of heading 11.06. The pellets are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder (molasses, concentrated sulphite lyes, etc.); the proportion of added binder may not exceed 3 % by weight. Manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but remain classified here provided that they are identifiable as such. The disintegrated manioc pellets can be identified by observing their physical characteristics, e.g., non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in.  In addition to the tubers and roots specifically mentioned in the heading text (manioc (Manihot esculenta), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas), etc.), the heading includes the edible tuber of the species Eleocharis dulcis or Eleocharis tuberosa, commonly known as the Chinese water chestnut.  Products of this heading which are otherwise prepared fall in other Chapters, e.g., flour, meal and powder (heading 11.06), starches (heading 11.08) and tapioca (heading 19.03).  The heading also excludes live dahlia tubers (heading 06.01), and potatoes, fresh or dried (heading 07.01 or 07.12, respectively). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Yams, tubers from vines of the genus *Dioscorea*, include among all *D. batatas*, *D. trifida*, *D. alata*, *D. bulbifera*, *D. rotunda*, *D. cayenensis*, *D. exculenta*, *D. dumetorum*.  The principal edible yams are widely grown throughout the tropics. A starchy staple foodstuff, normally eaten as a vegetable, boiled, baked or fried. In West Africa they are consumed mainly as "fufu", a stiff glutinous dough. Trade data cover both fresh and dried yams.  It includes fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces ~~(e.g., chips)~~ of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders. | |

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| 2534Roots, other Default composition: 135 Yautia (cocoyam), 136 Taro (cocoyam), 149 Roots and Tubers, nes, 150 Flour of Roots and Tubers, 151 Roots and Tubers Dried | |
| **FCL 0135** | *Xanthosoma spp.:*  *Xanthosoma sagittifolium* (malanga, new cocoyam, ocumo, tannia)  Several plants are included in this group, some with edible tubers and others with edible stems (also called aroids). Yautia is grown mainly in the Caribbean and is used for food. Trade data cover both fresh and dried yautia. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01591)** | **None**  New code in CPC2.1  Ex 01599  Tubers, yautia, fresh or dried, whole or sliced |
| **HS**  **(0714.50)** | Yautia  This heading covers tubers and roots with high starch or inulin content and which are therefore used for manufacturing food or industrial products; it also covers sago pith. In some cases, the tubers and roots are also used directly for human or animal consumption.  The heading covers these products, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders of heading 11.06. The pellets are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder (molasses, concentrated sulphite lyes, etc.); the proportion of added binder may not exceed 3 % by weight. Manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but remain classified here provided that they are identifiable as such. The disintegrated manioc pellets can be identified by observing their physical characteristics, e.g., non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in.  In addition to the tubers and roots specifically mentioned in the heading text (manioc (Manihot esculenta), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas), etc.), the heading includes the edible tuber of the species Eleocharis dulcis or Eleocharis tuberosa, commonly known as the Chinese water chestnut.  Products of this heading which are otherwise prepared fall in other Chapters, e.g., flour, meal and powder (heading 11.06), starches (heading 11.08) and tapioca (heading 19.03).  The heading also excludes live dahlia tubers (heading 06.01), and potatoes, fresh or dried (heading 07.01 or 07.12, respectively). |
| **FCL 0136** | *Colocasia esculenta* (Dasheen, eddoe, taro, old cocoyam)  Aroids cultivated for their edible starchy corms or underground stems. Taro is grown throughout the tropics for food. Trade data cover both fresh and dried taro. |
| **CPC**  **(01550)** | **None**  New code in CPC2.1  Taros, fresh or dried, whole or sliced |
| **HS**  **(0714.40)** | Taro (Colocasia spp.)  This heading covers tubers and roots with high starch or inulin content and which are therefore used for manufacturing food or industrial products; it also covers sago pith. In some cases, the tubers and roots are also used directly for human or animal consumption.  The heading covers these products, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders of heading 11.06. The pellets are produced either directly by compression or by the addition of a binder (molasses, concentrated sulphite lyes, etc.); the proportion of added binder may not exceed 3 % by weight. Manioc pellets may be disintegrated, but remain classified here provided that they are identifiable as such. The disintegrated manioc pellets can be identified by observing their physical characteristics, e.g., non‑homogeneous particles with broken pieces of manioc pellets, brownish colour with black spots, pieces of fibre visible to the naked eye and a small quantity of sand or silica left in.  In addition to the tubers and roots specifically mentioned in the heading text (manioc (Manihot esculenta), sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas), etc.), the heading includes the edible tuber of the species Eleocharis dulcis or Eleocharis tuberosa, commonly known as the Chinese water chestnut.  Products of this heading which are otherwise prepared fall in other Chapters, e.g., flour, meal and powder (heading 11.06), starches (heading 11.08) and tapioca (heading 19.03).  The heading also excludes live dahlia tubers (heading 06.01), and potatoes, fresh or dried (heading 07.01 or 07.12, respectively). |
| **FCL 0149**  **Roots and Tubers, nes** | Including among all:  *Arracacoa xanthorrhiza* (arracacha)  *Maranta arundinacea* (arrowroot)  *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa)  *Metroxylon spp.* (sago palm)  *Oxalis tuberosa and Ullucus tuberosus* (oca and ullucu)  *Pachyrxhizus erosus, Pachyrxhizus angulatus* (yam bean, jicama)  *Tropaeolum tuberosum* (mashua)  *Helianthus tuberosus* (Jerusalem artichoke, topinambur)  Other tubers, roots or rhizomes, fresh, that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report roots and tubers under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO. |
| **CPC**  **(01599)** | Other edible roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content  Arrowroot, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Artichokes, Jerusalem, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Dasheens, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Pith, of sago, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Roots, malanga, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Roots, salep, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  Roots, tania, fresh or dried, whole or sliced  ~~Taros, fresh or dried, whole or sliced~~  Topinambur (topinambou), fresh or dried, whole or sliced  ~~Tubers, yautia, fresh or dried, whole or sliced~~ |
| **HS** |  |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Other cereals includes the following species:   * Yautia, *Xanthosoma spp* mainly *X. sagittifolium* (malanga, new cocoyam, ocumo, tannia). Several plants are included in this group, some with edible tubers and others with edible stems (also called aroids). Yautia is grown mainly in the Caribbean and is used for food. ~~Trade data cover both fresh and dried yautia~~. * Taro, *Colocasia esculenta* (Dasheen, eddoe, taro, old cocoyam), aroids cultivated for their edible starchy corms or underground stems. Taro is grown throughout the tropics for food. ~~Trade data cover both fresh and dried taro.~~   It includes among all Other tubers, roots or rhizomes, fresh, that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report roots and tubers under this commodity heading that are classified individually by FAO:   * *Arracacoa xanthorrhiza* (arracacha) * *Maranta arundinacea* (arrowroot) * *Cyperus esculentus* (chufa) * *Metroxylon spp.* (sago palm) * *Oxalis tuberosa and Ullucus tuberosus* (oca and ullucu) * *Pachyrxhizus erosus, Pachyrxhizus angulatus* (yam bean, jicama) * *Tropaeolum tuberosum* (mashua) * *Helianthus tuberosus* (Jerusalem artichoke, topinambur)   Products included may be fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not sliced or in the form of pellets made either from pieces (e.g., chips) of the roots or tubers of this heading or from their flours, meals or powders.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of roots and tubers (23170.02); * Roots and tubers dried (01599.10). | |

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# SUGAR CROPS

**SUGAR CROPS AND SWEETENERS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

In addition to providing the source for the manufacture of sugar, SUGAR CROPS are used to produce alcohol and ethanol. In certain countries, sugar cane is eaten raw in minor quantities. It also is used in the preparation of juices and for animal feed. There are two major sugar crops: sugar beets and sugar cane. However, sugar and syrups are also produced from the sap of certain species of maple trees, from sweet sorghum when cultivated explicitly for making syrup and from sugar palm. Sugar beets that are cultivated solely as a fodder crop and red or garden beets that are classified as vegetable crops are excluded from the FAO list of sugar crops. Sugar cane is a perennial grass (replanted at intervals using pieces of the cane stalks) that is cultivated mainly in the tropics. Sugar beet is an annual crop that is propagated by the seeds of the flowers. It is cultivated in cooler climates than sugar cane, mainly above the 35th parallel of the Northern Hemisphere. Both sugar beets and sugar cane have a high water content, accounting for about 75 percent of the total weight of the plants. The sugar content of sugar cane ranges from 10 to 15 percent of the total weight, while that of sugar beets is between 13 and 18 percent. The protein and fat content of both beets and cane is almost nil. Production data on sugar beets and sugar cane relate to the harvested crop, free of soil, plant tops and leaves. FAO lists three primary sugar crops.

Under the name SWEETENERS, FAO includes products used for sweetening that are derived from sugar crops, cereals, fruits or milk, or that are produced by insects. This category includes a wide variety of monosaccharides (glucose and fructose) and disaccharides (sucrose and saccharose). They exist either in a crystallized state as sugar, or in thick liquid form as syrups. The traditional sources of sugar are sugar cane and sugar beets. But in recent years, ever larger quantities of cereals (mainly maize) have been used to produce sweeteners derived from starch.

**OTHER DERIVED PRODUCTS**. In addition to sugar, molasses is also obtained with various degrees of sugar content. The by-product obtained from the extraction of sugar is called bagasse in the case of sugar cane, and beet pulp in the case of sugar beets.

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| **CPCVer2.1 EXP Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| 01802 | Sugar cane | 0156 | Sugar cane | 2536 | Default composition: **156 Sugar cane** |
| 01801 | Sugar beet | 0157 | Sugar beet | 2537 | Default composition: **157 Sugar beet** |
| **23511.02** | **Cane sugar, non-centrifugal** | 0163 | Sugar non-centrifugal | 2541 | *Default composition:* ***163 Sugar Non- Centrifugal*** |
| 23511.01+23512 | **Raw** cane or beet sugar | **0162** | Sugar (Raw Equivalent) | 2827 | n.a. |
| 01809 | Other sugar crops n.e.c. | **0161** | Sweeteners, Other | 2543 | Default composition:  154 Fructose Chemically Pure, 155 Maltose Chemically Pure, 160 Maple Sugar and Syrups, **161 Sugar crops, nes**, 166 Other Fructose and Syrup, 167 Sugar, nes, 172 Glucose and Dextrose, 173 Lactose, 175 Isoglucose, 633 Beverage Non-Alc; nutrient data only: 165 Molasses |
| 02910 | Natural honey | 1182 | Honey | 2745 | Default composition: **1182 Natural honey** |

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| 2536 Sugar cane Default composition: 156 Sugar cane | |
| **FCL**  **(0156)** | *Saccharum officinarum*  In some producing countries, marginal quantities of sugar cane are consumed, either directly as food or in the form of juice. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01802)** | This subclass includes:  - sugar cane, Saccharum officinarum  Sugar cane, fresh or dried, whether or not ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(1212.93)** | Heading 12.12 - Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  ‑ Sugar cane  (B) Sugar beet and sugar cane.  This heading also covers sugar beet and sugar cane, in the forms specified in the heading. The heading excludes bagasse, the fibrous portion of the sugar cane remaining after the juice has been extracted (heading 23.03). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sugar cane, species of *Saccharum officinarum,* fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground*,* in some producing countries, marginal quantities of sugar cane are consumed, either directly as food or in the form of juice.  Sugar cane does not include bagasse, the fibrous portion of the sugar cane remaining after the juice has been extracted. | |

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| 2537 Sugar beet Default composition: 157 Sugar beet | |
| **FCL**  **(0157)** | *Beta vulgaris var. altissima*    In some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01801)** | **None**  Beets, sugar, fresh or dried, whether or not ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(1212.91)** | Heading 12.12 - Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  ‑ Sugar beet  (B) Sugar beet and sugar cane.  This heading also covers sugar beet and sugar cane, in the forms specified in the heading. The heading excludes bagasse, the fibrous portion of the sugar cane remaining after the juice has been extracted (heading 23.03). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sugar beet, species of *Beta vulgaris var. altissima*, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground, in some producing countries, marginal quantities are consumed, either directly as food or in the preparation of jams. | |

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| 2541 Sugar non-centrifugal Default composition: 163 Sugar non-centrifugal | |
| **FCL**  **(0163)** | Generally derived from sugar cane through traditional methods without centrifugation. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23511.02)** | **None**  Sugar, cane, raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter |
| **HS 2012**  **(1701.13;.14)** | ‑ Raw sugar not containing added flavouring or colouring matter :  1701.13 ‑ ‑ Cane sugar specified in Subheading Note 2 to this Chapter  1701.14 ‑ ‑ Other cane sugar  Cane sugar is derived from the juices of the sugar cane stalk. Beet sugar is derived from the juices obtained by extraction from the root of the sugar beet.  Raw or crude cane or beet sugars occur in the form of brown crystals or other solid forms, the colour being due to the presence of impurities. Their sucrose content by weight, in the dry state, corresponds to a polarimeter reading of less than 99.5 ° (see Subheading Note 1). They are generally destined for processing into refined sugar products. Raw sugar may, however, be of such a high degree of purity that it is suitable for human consumption without refining.  Refined cane or beet sugars are produced by the further processing of raw sugar. They are generally produced as a white crystalline substance which is marketed in various degrees of fineness or in the form of small cubes, loaves, slabs, or sticks or regularly moulded, sawn or cut pieces.  In addition to the raw or refined sugars mentioned above, this heading covers brown sugar consisting of white sugar mixed with small quantities of, e.g., caramel or molasses, and sugar candy consisting of large crystals produced by slow crystallisation of concentrated solutions of sugar.  It should be noted that cane and beet sugar fall in this heading only when in the solid form (including powders); such sugar may contain added flavouring or colouring matter.  Sugar syrups of cane or beet sugar, consisting of aqueous solutions of sugars, are classified in heading 17.02 when not containing added flavouring or colouring matter and otherwise in heading 21.06.  The heading further excludes preparations in solid form (including granules or powders) which have lost the character of sugar, of a kind used for making beverages (heading 21.06).  The heading also includes chemically pure sucrose in solid form, whatever its origin. Sucrose (other than chemically pure sucrose) obtained from sources other than sugar cane or sugar beet is excluded (heading 17.02).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheadings 1701.12, 1701.13 and 1701.14  Raw cane sugar in trade always contains more than 0.1 % of invert sugar while the invert sugar content of raw beet sugar is normally less than 0.1 %. These two types of raw sugars may also be distinguished from each other by their difference in odour which develops on overnight storage in stoppered containers of samples in aqueous solution. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sugar non centrifugal, generally derived from sugar cane through traditional methods without centrifugation  in the form of brown crystals or other solid forms, the colour being due to the presence of impurities, generally destined for processing into refined sugar products. . Raw sugar may, however, be of such a high degree of purity that it is suitable for human consumption without refining. | |

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| 2827  Sugar (Raw Equivalent) Default composition: n.a. | |
| **FCL**  **(0162)** | The **sum of codes 0158 and 0159**. Processed further to obtain refined sugar.  FCL 0158: A non-refined, crystallized material derived from the juices of sugar-cane stalk and consisting either wholly or essentially of sucrose.  FCL 0159: A non-refined, crystallized material derived from the juices extracted from the root of the sugar beet and consisting either wholly or essentially of sucrose. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23511.01+23512)** | CPC23511.01 - Cane sugar, centrifugal (expansion)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  CPC23512 – Beet sugar: **none**  Sugar, beet, raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter |
| **HS 2012**  **(1701.12)** | ‑ Beet sugar  Beet sugar is derived from the juices obtained by extraction from the root of the sugar beet. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sugar (Raw Equivalent), a non-refined, crystallized material derived from the juices of sugar-cane stalk and consisting either wholly or essentially of sucrose, and from the juices extracted from the root of the sugar beet (raw, in solid form, not containing added flavouring or colouring matter) and consisting either wholly or essentially of sucrose. | |

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| 2543 Sweeteners, Other Default composition: 154 Fructose Chemically Pure, 155 Maltose Chemically Pure, 160 Maple Sugar and Syrups, 161 Sugar crops, nes, 166 Other Fructose and Syrup, 167 Sugar, nes, 172 Glucose and Dextrose, 173 Lactose, 175 Isoglucose, 633 Beverage Non-Alc; nutrient data only: 165 Molasses | |
| **FCL**  **(0154)** | Fructose, Chemically Pure  Or levulose, monosaccharide, present with glucose in sweet fruits and honey. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(232110.01)** | **None**  Fructose, Chemically Pure |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.50)** | ‑ Chemically pure fructose  ~~Fructose (C6H12O6) which is present in large quantities, with glucose, in sweet fruits and in honey. Commercially it is produced from commercial glucose (e.g., corn syrup), from sucrose or by hydrolysis of inulin, a substance found mainly in the tubers of the dahlia and the Jerusalem artichoke. It occurs in the form of a whitish, crystalline powder or as a viscous syrup (see Part (B)); it is sweeter than ordinary sugar (sucrose) and is especially suitable for use by diabetics. This heading covers both commercial and chemically pure fructose.~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0155)** | Maltose, Chemically Pure  Produced industrially from starch by hydrolysis with malt diastase. Used in the brewing industry. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.02)** | **None**  Maltose, Chemically Pure |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.90)** | Other, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose |
| **FCL**  **(0160)** | Maple Sugar and Syrups  Maple syrup is produced by atmospheric boiling of maple sap in an open-pan evaporator. Continuing the evaporation process until the syrup crystalizes yields maple sugar. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23530)** | Refined cane or beet sugar, in solid form, containing added flavouring or colouring matter; maple sugar and maple syrup |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.20)** | - Maple sugar and maple syrup  Sucrose sugars, obtained from sources other than the sugar beet and the sugar cane. The most important is maple sugar, obtained from the sap of varieties of the maple tree, chiefly the Acer saccharum and the Acer nigrum which grow mainly in Canada and the North‑Eastern United States. The sap is usually concentrated and crystallised unrefined in order to retain certain non‑sugar constituents to which the sugar owes its delicate flavour. It is also marketed in the form of a syrup (see Part (B)). Other sucrose syrups (see Part (B)) are obtained from sweet sorghum (Sorghum vulgare var. saccharatum), carob beans, certain palms, etc. |
| **FCL**  **(0161)** | Sugar crops nes  Including among all:  *Acer saccharum* (sugar maple)  *Sorghum saccharatum* (sugar palm)  *Arenga saccharifera* (sweet sorghum)  Includes minor sugar crops of local importance. In the case of saps, production is to be expressed in liquid equivalent. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01809)** | This subclass includes:  - sugar crops not elsewhere classified, such as:  · sugar maple, *Acer saccharum*  · sweet sorghum, *Sorghum saccharatum*  This subclass does not include:  - sugar cane, cf. 01802  - sugar beet, cf. 01801  - sugar beet seeds, cf. 01803  - locust beans (carobs), cf. 01391 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1212.99)** | ~~- Other~~  ~~Angelica stems, used mainly to prepare candied angelica or angelica preserved by sugar, also fall in this heading. They are generally provisionally preserved in brine.~~  ~~The heading also covers sweet sorghums, such as saccharatum, which are used primarily for the manufacture of syrup or molasses.~~  ~~The heading excludes fruit stones and pips of a kind used for carving (e.g., date stones) (heading 14.04) and roasted fruit kernels (generally classified as coffee substitutes - heading 21.01).~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0166)** | Other Fructose and Syrup  Monosaccharide found in fruits and honey, commercially produced from glucose, sucrose or by hydrolysis of inulin (polysaccharide found mainly in the tubers of the dahlia and the Jerusalem artichoke). Especially suitable for use by diabetics. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.03)** | Other Fructose and Syrup |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.60)** | Other fructose and fructose syrup, containing in the dry state more than 50 % by weight of fructose, excluding invert sugar  Fructose (C6H12O6) which is present in large quantities, with glucose, in sweet fruits and in honey. Commercially it is produced from commercial glucose (e.g., corn syrup), from sucrose or by hydrolysis of inulin, a substance found mainly in the tubers of the dahlia and the Jerusalem artichoke. It occurs in the form of a whitish, crystalline powder or as a viscous syrup (see Part (B)); it is sweeter than ordinary sugar (sucrose) and is especially suitable for use by diabetics. This heading covers both commercial and chemically pure fructose. |
| **FCL**  **(0167)** | Sugar and Syrups nes  Includes invert sugar, caramel, golden syrup, artificial honey, maltose other than chemically pure, sorghum and palm sugars. See also the general note in the introduction. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.04)** | Sugar and Syrups nes |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.90)** | Other, including invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose |
| **FCL**  **(0172)** | Glucose and Dextrose  Glucose is a monosaccharide produced by hydrolysing starch with acids and/or enzymes. Dextrose is chemically pure glucose. Used in the food industry, in brewing, in tobacco fermentation and in pharmaceutical products. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.05)** | Glucose and Dextrose |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.30;.40)** | Glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20 % by weight of fructose  Glucose and glucose syrup, containing in the dry state at least 20 % but less than 50 % by weight of fructose, excluding invert sugar |
| **FCL**  **(0173)** | Lactose  Also known as milk sugar. Produced commercially from whey. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.06)** | Lactose |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.11;.19)** | Containing by weight 99% or more lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter  Other  (1) Lactose (also known as milk sugar) (C12H22O11), which occurs in milk and is produced commercially from whey. This heading covers both commercial and chemically pure lactose. Such products must contain by weight more than 95 % lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter. For the purposes of calculating the percentage weight of lactose in a product the expression “dry matter” should be taken to exclude both free water and water of crystallisation. Products obtained from whey and containing 95 % or less by weight of lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter, are excluded (generally heading 04.04).  Commercial lactose, when refined, is a white, slightly sweet, crystalline powder. Chemically pure lactose, whether anhydrous or hydrated, occurs as hard colourless crystals, which absorb odours.  Lactose is used extensively, with milk, in the preparation of infant foods; it is also used in confectionery, in jam‑making or in pharmacy. |
| **FCL**  **(0175)** | Isoglucose  Also known as HFCS (high-fructose corn syrup), HFSS (high-fructose starch syrup), HFGS (high-fructose glucose syrup). Isoglucose is a new type of starch syrup where glucose has been isomerized to fructose by using one or more isomerizing enzymes. Most important of the sweeteners manufactured from maize starch. Widely used in the production of food and soft drinks. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23210.08)** | Isoglucose |
| **HS 2012**  **(1702.60)** | ~~Other fructose and fructose syrup, containing in the dry state more than 50 % by weight of fructose, excluding invert sugar~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0633)** | Beverages, Non-Alcoholic  Includes sweetened or flavoured mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, such as lemonade, orangeade, cola, etc. Excludes fruit and vegetable juices. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24490.92)** | Other non-alcoholic caloric beverages n.e.c |
| **HS 2012**  **(2202.10;.90)** | Waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured.  Other  other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or vegetable juices of heading 20.09.  Vegetable juices of heading 20.09:  ‑ Orange juice :  2009.11 ‑ ‑ Frozen  2009.12 ‑ ‑ Not frozen, of a Brix value not exceeding 20  2009.19 ‑ ‑ Other  ‑ Grapefruit (including pomelo) juice :  2009.21 ‑ ‑ Of a Brix value not exceeding 20  2009.29 ‑ ‑ Other  ‑ Juice of any other single citrus fruit :  2009.31 ‑ ‑ Of a Brix value not exceeding 20  2009.39 ‑ ‑ Other  ‑ Pineapple juice :  2009.41 ‑ ‑ Of a Brix value not exceeding 20  2009.49 ‑ ‑ Other  2009.50 ‑ Tomato juice  ‑ Grape juice (including grape must) :  2009.61 ‑ ‑ Of a Brix value not exceeding 30  2009.69 ‑ ‑ Other  ‑ Apple juice :  2009.71 ‑ ‑ Of a Brix value not exceeding 20  2009.79 ‑ ‑ Other  - Juice of any other single fruit or vegetable :  2009.81 ‑ ‑ Cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon, Vaccinium oxycoccos, Vaccinium vitis‑idaea) juice  2009.89 ‑ ‑ Other  2009.90 - Mixtures of juices |
| **FCL**  **(0165)** | Molasses  A by-product of the extraction or refining of beet or cane sugar or of the production of fructose from maize. Used for feed, food, industrial alcohol, alcoholic beverages and ethanol. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23540)** | ~~Molasses (from beet, cane and maize)~~ |
| **HS 2012**  **(1703.10;.90)** | ~~Cane Molasses~~  ~~Other~~  ~~Molasses of this heading is obtained only as a result of the extraction or refining of sugar. It is most commonly obtained as a normal by‑product resulting from the extraction or refining of beet or cane sugar or from the production of fructose from maize (corn). It is a brown or blackish viscous substance containing an appreciable amount of sugar which cannot readily be crystallised. However, it may be powdered.~~  ~~Beet sugar molasses is not normally eaten as such, but certain refined forms of sugar cane molasses and corn molasses are suitable for human consumption and are sold as treacle or as table syrups. The main uses of molasses are as the raw material from which alcohols and alcoholic beverages are distilled (e.g., rum from sugar cane molasses), in the preparation of cattle foods and coffee substitutes. It is also sometimes used for the extraction of sugar.~~  ~~Molasses of this heading may be decolourised, coloured or flavoured.~~  ~~Subheading Explanatory Note.~~  ~~Subheading 1703.10~~  ~~Cane molasses can be distinguished from the other molasses of heading 17.03 on the basis of odour and chemical composition.~~ |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Other sweeteners includes the following commodities:   * Fructose, chemically pure, or levulose, monosaccharide, present with glucose in sweet fruits and honey. * Maltose, chemically pure, produced industrially from starch by hydrolysis with malt diastase. Used in the brewing industry.   Invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose are included.   * Maple sugar and syrups, is produced by atmospheric boiling of maple obtained from the sap of varieties of the maple tree, chiefly the Acer saccharum and the Acer nigrum, in an open-pan evaporator. Continuing the evaporation process until the syrup crystalizes yields maple sugar. * Sugar crops nes, including among all:   + *Sorghum saccharatum* (sugar palm)   + *Arenga saccharifera* (sweet sorghum)   This subclass does not include:  - sugar cane, cf. 01802  - sugar beet, cf. 01801  - sugar beet seeds, cf. 01803  - locust beans (carobs), cf. 01356   * Other fructose and syrup, monosaccharide found in fruits and honey, commercially produced from glucose, sucrose or by hydrolysis of inulin (polysaccharide found mainly in the tubers of the dahlia and the Jerusalem artichoke), containing in the dry state more than 50 % by weight of fructose, excluding invert sugar. Especially suitable for use by diabetics.   Both commercial and chemically pure fructose are included.   * Sugar and Syrups nes   Includes invert sugar, caramel, golden syrup, artificial honey, maltose other than chemically pure, sorghum and palm sugars. See also the general note in the introduction.  Invert sugar and other sugar and sugar syrup blends containing in the dry state 50 % by weight of fructose are included.   * Glucose and dextrose, a monosaccharide produced by hydrolysing starch with acids and/or enzymes. Dextrose is chemically pure glucose. Used in the food industry, in brewing, in tobacco fermentation and in pharmaceutical products.   It includes glucose and glucose syrup, not containing fructose or containing in the dry state less than 20 % by weight of fructose, as well as containing in the dry state at least 20 % but less than 50 % by weight of fructose.  Invert sugar is not included.   * Lactose, also known as milk sugar. Produced commercially from whey. Such products must contain by weight more than 95 % lactose, expressed as anhydrous lactose, calculated on the dry matter. Both commercial and chemically pure lactose included. * Isoglucose, also known as HFCS (high-fructose corn syrup), HFSS (high-fructose starch syrup), HFGS (high-fructose glucose syrup). Isoglucose is a new type of starch syrup where glucose has been isomerized to fructose by using one or more isomerizing enzymes. Most important of the sweeteners manufactured from maize starch. Widely used in the production of food and soft drinks. * Beverages, non-alcoholic, includes sweetened or flavoured mineral waters and other non-alcoholic beverages, such as lemonade, orangeade, cola, etc. Excludes fruit and vegetable juices. It includes waters, including mineral waters and aerated waters, containing added sugar or other sweetening matter or flavoured, and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including fruit or the following vegetable juices orange juice, grapefruit (including pomelo) juice, juice of any other single citrus fruit, pineapple juice, tomato juice, grape juice (including grape must), apple juice, cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon, Vaccinium oxycoccos, Vaccinium vitis‑idaea) juice, mixtures of juices, and juice of any other single fruit or vegetable * Molasses, a by-product of the extraction or refining of beet or cane sugar or of the production of fructose from maize. Used for feed, food, industrial alcohol, alcoholic beverages and ethanol. | |

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| 2745 Honey Default composition: 1182 Natural honey | |
| **FCL**  **(1182)** | Honey  Honey produced by bees (Apis mellifera) or by other insects. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02910)** | **None**  Natural honey |
| **HS 2012**  **(0409.00)** | Natural honey.  This heading covers honey produced by bees (Apis mellifera) or by other insects, centrifuged, or in the comb or containing comb chunks, provided that neither sugar nor any other substance has been added. Such honey may be designated by floral source, origin or colour.  The heading excludes artificial honey and mixtures of natural and artificial honey (heading 17.02). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Honey produced by bees (Apis mellifera) or by other insects, centrifuged, or in the comb or containing comb chunks, provided that neither sugar nor any other substance has been added.  It excludes artificial honey and mixtures of natural and artificial honey. | |

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**PULSES**

**PULSES AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

PULSES are annual leguminous crops yielding from one to 12 grains or seeds of variable size, shape and colour within a pod. They are used for both food and feed. The term "pulses" is limited to crops harvested solely for dry grain, thereby excludingcrops harvested green for food (green peas, green beans, etc.) which are classified as vegetable crops. Also excluded are those crops used mainly for oil extraction (e.g.soybeand and groundnuts) and leguminous crops (e.g. seeds of clover and alfalfa) that are used exclusively for sowing purposes. In addition to their food value, pulses also play an important role in cropping systems because of their ability to produce nitrogen and thereby enrich the soil. Pulses contain carbohydrates, mainly starches (55-65 percent of the total weight); proteins, including essential amino acids (18-25 percent, and much higher than cereals); and fat (1-4 percent). The remainder consists of water and inedible substances. Production data should be reported in terms of dry clean weight, excluding the weightof the pods. Certain kinds of pulses can be skinned and partially crushed or split toremove the seed-coat, but the resulting products are still considered raw for classification purposes. FAO covers 11 primary pulses. Each is listed below, along with its code, its botanical name, or names, and a short description. Only two processed products are included in the FAO list, namely flour of pulses and bran of pulses.

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| **CPCVer2.1 EXP Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| 01701 | Beans, dry | 0176 | Beans | 2546 | Default composition: **176 Beans, dry** |
| 01705 | Peas, dry | 0187 | Peas | 2547 | Default composition: **187 Peas, dry** |
|  |  |  | **Pulses, Other and products** | 2549 | Default composition:  **181 Broad beans, horse beans, dry, 191 Chick peas**, **195 Cow peas, dry**, **197 Pigeon peas**, **201 Lentils**, **203 Bambara beans**, **205 Vetches**, **210 Lupins**, **211 Pulses, nes**, 212 Flour of Pulses;  nutrient data only: 213 Bran of Pulses |
| 01702 | Broad beans **and horse beans**, dry | 0181 | Broad beans, horse beans, dry |  |  |
| 01703 | Chick peas, dry | 0191 | Chick peas |  |  |
| **01706** | **Cow peas, dry** | 0195 | Cow peas, dry |  |  |
| **01707** | **Pigeon peas, dry** | 0197 | Pigeon peas |  |  |
| 01704 | Lentils, dry | 0201 | Lentils |  |  |
| **01708** | **Bambara beans, dry** | 0203 | Bambara beans |  |  |
| **01709.01** | **Vetches** | 0205 | Vetches |  |  |
| **01709.02** | **Lupins** | 0210 | Lupins |  |  |
| **01709.90** | **Pulses n.e.c.** | 0211 | Pulses, nes |  |  |

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| 2546 Beans Default composition: 176 Beans, dry | |
| **FCL**  **(0176)** | Beans, dry  *Phaseolus and Vigna spp.:*  *Phaseolus vulgaris* (kidney, haricot bean)  *Phaseolus lunatus* (lima, butter bean)  *Phaseolus angularis or Vigna angularis* (adzuki bean)  *Phaseolus aureus* (mungo bean, golden, green gram)  *Phaseolus mungo or Vigna mungo* (black gram, urd)  *Phaseolus coccineus* (scarlet runner bean)  *Phaseolus calcaratus* (rice bean)  *Phaseolus aconitifolius* (moth bean)  *Phaseolus acutifolius* (tepary bean)  *Vigna radiata*  *Vigna aconitifolia*  Includes species of Phaseolus and Vigna.  The class does not include: Vigna sinensis (Cow peas) cf. 0195 and Vigna or Voandzeia subterranea (Bambara beans) cf. 0203. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01701)** | ~~This subclass includes:~~  ~~- beans, species of Phaseolus (vulgaris, lunatus, angularis, aureus, etc.)~~  ~~- beans, species of Vigna (angularis, mungo, radiata, unguiculata, etc.)~~  ~~Beans, adzuki, dried, shelled~~  ~~Beans, black-eyed, dried, shelled~~  ~~Beans, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, kidney, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, lima, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, mung (or mungo), dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, pigeon, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, scarlet runner, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, seed, dried~~  ~~Beans, small red, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, tepary, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Beans, white pea, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Butter-beans, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  ~~Cowpeas, dried, shelled~~  ~~Pea beans, white, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split~~  This subclass does not include:  - soya beans, cf. 0141  - green beans, cf. 01241  - lentils, green, cf. 01249  - bean shoots and sprouts, cf. 01290  - locust beans (carobs), cf. 01391  - castor beans, cf. 01449  - broad beans and horse beans, cf. 01702  - garbanzo beans (chickpeas), cf. 01703  - lentils, dry, cf. 01704 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1713.31;.32;.33;.39)** | 07.13 - Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.  Beans of the species Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper or Vigna radiata (L.) Wilczek  Small red (Adzuki) beans (Phaseolus or Vigna angularis)  Kidney beans, including white pea beans (Phaseolus vulgaris)  Other |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Beans, species of *Phaseolus and Vigna spp*, P*. vulgaris* (kidney, including white pea beans and haricot bean), *P. lunatus* (lima, butter bean), *P. angularis or Vigna angularis* (adzuki bean), *P. aureus* (mungo bean, golden, green gram), *P. mungo or Vigna mungo* (black gram, urd), *P. coccineus* (scarlet runner bean), *P. calcaratus* (rice bean), *P. aconitifolius* (moth bean), *P. acutifolius* (tepary bean), *Vigna radiata* and *Vigna aconitifolia*, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.  The class does not include:   * *Vigna sinensis* (Cow peas) (01706), *Vigna or Voandzeia subterranea* (Bambara beans) (01708).   - soya beans (0141);  - green beans (01241);  - lentils, green (01241.02);  - bean shoots and sprouts, (01290);  - locust beans (carobs) (01356);  - castor beans (01447);  - broad beans and horse beans (01243);  - garbanzo beans (chickpeas) (01703)  - lentils, dry, (01704). | |

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| 2547 Peas Default composition: 187 Peas, dry | |
| **FCL**  **(0187)** | Peas, dry  *Pisum sativum* (garden pea)  *Pisum arvense* (field pea)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01705)** | **None** |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.10)** | Peas (*Pisum sativum*)  07.13 - Dried leguminous vegetables, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.  Peas, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split  Peas, fodder, dried, shelled  Peas, green, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split  Peas, seed, dried |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Peas, species of *Pisum sativum* (garden pea) and *Pisum arvense* (field pea), dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split.  It includes:   * Peas, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split * Peas, fodder, dried, shelled * Peas, green, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split * Peas, seed, dried | |

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| 2549 Pulses, Other and products Default composition:  181 Broad beans, horse beans, dry, 191 Chick peas, 195 Cow peas, dry, 197 Pigeon peas, 201 Lentils, 203 Bambara beans, 205 Vetches, 210 Lupins, 211 Pulses, nes, 212 Flour of Pulses;  nutrient data only: 213 Bran of Pulses | |
| **FCL**  **(0181)** | Broad beans, horse beans  *Vicia faba spp:*  *Vicia faba var. equina* (horse-bean)  *Vicia faba var. major* (broad bean)  *Vicia faba var. minor* (field bean)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01702)** | Broad beans and horse beans, dry  **None**  Beans, broad, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split  Beans, horse, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.50)** | Broad beans (Vicia faba var. major) and horse beans (Vicia faba var. equina, Vicia faba var. minor)  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0191)** | Chick-peas, dry  *Cicer arietinum* (chickpea, Bengal gram, garbanzos)  No definition available |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01703)** | Chick peas, dry  Chick-peas, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split  Garbanzos, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.20)** | Chickpeas (garbanzos)  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0195)** | Cow peas, dry |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01706)** | **None** (New in CPC2.1) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.35)** | Cow peas (Vigna unguiculata)  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0197)** | Pigeon peas |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01707)** | **None** (New in CPC2.1) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.60)** | Pigeon peas (Cajanus cajan)  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0201)** | Lentils |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01704)** | Lentils, dry  Dhal, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split  Lentils, dried, shelled, whether or not skinned or split |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.40)** | Lentils  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0203)** | Bambara beans |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01708)** | **None** (New in CPC2.1) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.34)** | Bambara beans (Vigna subterranea or Voandzeia subterranea)  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **FCL**  **(0205)** | Vetches |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01709.01)** | **None** (Expanded) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1214.90)** | Other  (2) Hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, fresh or dried, whole, cut, chopped or pressed. These products remain in the heading whether or not they have been salted or otherwise treated in a silo to prevent fermentation or deterioration. |
| **FCL**  **(0210)** | Lupins |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01709.02)** | **None** (Expanded) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1214.90)** | Other  (2) Hay, lucerne (alfalfa), clover, sainfoin, forage kale, lupines, vetches and similar forage products, fresh or dried, whole, cut, chopped or pressed. These products remain in the heading whether or not they have been salted or otherwise treated in a silo to prevent fermentation or deterioration. |
| **FCL**  **(0211)** | Pulses, nes |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01709.90)** | **None** (Expanded) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0713.90)** | Other  This heading covers leguminous vegetables of heading 07.08 which have been dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption (e.g., peas, chickpeas, Adzuki and other beans, lentils, broad beans, horse beans, guar seeds), even if intended for sowing (whether or not rendered inedible by chemical treatment) or for other purposes. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Other pulses and products includes the following commodities (dried and shelled, of a kind used for human or animal consumption, even if intended for sowing or for other purposes):   * Broad beans, horse beans, species of *Vicia faba,* mainly *V. faba var. equina* (horse-bean), *V. faba var. major* (broad bean) and *V. faba var. minor* (field bean); * Chick-peas, species of *Cicer arietinum* (chickpea, Bengal gram, garbanzos); * Cow peas, species of *Vigna unguiculata*; * Pigeon peas, species of *Cajanus cajan*; * Lentils and dhal; * Bambara beans, species of Vigna subterranea or Voandzeia subterranean; * lupines, vetches and similar forage products, fresh or dried, whole, cut, chopped or pressed. These products remain in the heading whether or not they have been salted or otherwise treated in a silo to prevent fermentation or deterioration.   Seeds of vetches (other than broad beans and horse beans) not included.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of Pulses (23170.03).   Nutrient data only are available for: Bran of Pulses (39120.14) | |

**NUTS**

**NUTS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

Tree NUTS are dry fruits or kernels enclosed in woody shells or hard husks, which in turn are generally covered by a thick, fleshy/fibrous outer husk that is removed during harvest. Similar products, such as groundnuts, sunflower seeds and melon seeds, although often used for similar purposes, are included with oil-bearing crops (see Group 6). FAO includes in this group only dessert or table nuts. Nuts that are used mainly for flavouring beverages and masticatory and stimulant nuts should be excluded. An exception is made for areca nuts and kola nuts, which FAO considers to be inedible nuts, but which are included with the nut and derived products group to be consistent with international trade classifications. Nuts used mainly for the extraction of oil or butter, (e.g. sheanuts) as well as nuts contained in other fruits (e.g. peaches) are excluded. It should be noted that some countries report certain nut crops (chestnuts, pignolia nuts) with forestry products. Production data relate to the weight of nuts in the shell or husk, but without the outer husk. The weight of the kernel contained in the nut ranges from as low as 30 percent for cashew nuts to as high as 80 percent in the case of chestnuts. The edible portion of nut kernels is, with the major exception of chestnuts, very rich in fat content at between 50 percent and 65 percent. Protein content makes up 15-20 percent and carbohydrate content is between 10 percent and 15 percent. Starch and saccharose are the main components of dry chestnuts, accounting for about 75 percent. FAO covers ten primary nut crops. Each is listed below along with its code, its botanical name, or names, and a short description.

**NUT PRODUCTS** include shelled nuts, whole or split, and further processed products, including roasted nuts, meal/flour, paste, oil, etc. Nut oils are not separately identified in the FAO classification; instead they are included under the heading "oil of vegetable origin nes" (see Group 14). The most commonly marketed oils are almon oil and cashew nut oil and its derivative cardol.

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| **CPCVer2.1 EXP Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  | **Nuts** | 2551 | Default composition:  **216 Brazil nuts, with shell**, **217 Cashew nuts, with shell**, **220 Chestnuts**, **221 Almonds, with shell**, **222 Walnuts, with shell**, **223 Pistachios**, **224 Kolanuts**, **225 Hazelnuts, with shell**, **226 Arecanuts**, **229 Brazil Nuts Shelled**, **230 Cashew Nuts Shelled**, **231 Almonds Shelled**, **232 Walnuts Shelled**, **233 Hazelnuts Shelled**, **234 Nuts, nes**, 235 Prepared Nuts (Exc.Groundnuts) |
| 01377 | Brazil nuts, in shell | 0216 | Brazil nuts, with shell |  |  |
| 01372 | Cashew nuts, in shell | 0217 | Cashew nuts, with shell |  |  |
| 01373 | Chestnuts, in shell | 0220 | Chestnuts |  | CPC 01373 Includes shelled (21429.03) |
| 01371 | Almonds, in shell | 0221 | Almonds, with shell |  |  |
| 01376 | Walnuts, in shell | 0222 | Walnuts, with shell |  |  |
| 01375 | Pistachios, in shell | 0223 | Pistachios |  |  |
| **01379.02** | **Kola nuts** | 0224 | Kolanuts |  |  |
| 01374 | Hazelnuts, in shell | 0225 | Hazelnuts, with shell |  |  |
| **01379.01** | **Areca nuts** | 0226 | Arecanuts |  |  |
| **21429.01** | **Brazil Nuts, Shelled** | 0229 | Brazil Nuts Shelled |  |  |
| 21424 | Cashew nuts, shelled | 0230 | Cashew Nuts Shelled |  |  |
| 21422 | Almonds, shelled | 0231 | Almonds Shelled |  |  |
| **21429.02** | **Walnuts, Shelled** | 0232 | Walnuts Shelled |  |  |
| 21423 | Hazelnuts, shelled | 0233 | Hazelnuts Shelled |  |  |
| **01379.90** | **Other nuts (excluding wild edible nuts and groundnuts), in shell, n.e.c.** | 0234 | Nuts, nes |  | CPCexp 01379.90 Includes shelled (21429.90) |

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| 2551 Nuts Default composition: 216 Brazil nuts, with shell, 217 Cashew nuts, with shell, 220 Chestnuts, 221 Almonds, with shell, 222 Walnuts, with shell, 223 Pistachios, 224 Kolanuts, 225 Hazelnuts, with shell, 226 Arecanuts, 229 Brazil Nuts Shelled, 230 Cashew Nuts Shelled, 231 Almonds Shelled, 232 Walnuts Shelled, 233 Hazelnuts Shelled, 234 Nuts, nes, 235 Prepared Nuts (Exc.Groundnuts) | |
| **FCL**  **(0216)** | Brazil nuts, with shell  *Bertholletia excelsa* (Brazil, Para or cream nut)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01377)** | **None**  Brazil nuts, in shell  Nuts, Brazil, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0801.21)** | Heading 08.01 - Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.  Brazil nuts :  - - In shell |
| **FCL**  **(0217)** | Cashew nuts, with shell  *Anacardium occidentale*  Produced mainly in East Africa, India and Brazil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01372)** | **None**  Cashew nuts, in shell  Nuts, cashew, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0801.31)** | Heading 08.01 - Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.  - Cashew nuts :  - - In shell |
| **FCL**  **(0220)** | Chestnuts  *Castanea spp.:*  *Castanea vesca*  *Castanea vulgaris*  *Castanea sativa*  Produced mainly in Europe and Asia. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01373)** | **None**  Chestnuts, in shell  Nuts, cashew, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.41;.42)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0221)** | Almonds, with shell  *Prunus amygdalus*  *Prunus communis*  *Amygdalus communis*  Produced mainly in Mediterranean countries, the United States and Asia. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01371)** | **None**  Almonds, in shell  Almonds, bitter, fresh or dried, in shell  Almonds, sweet, fresh or dried, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.11)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0222)** | Walnuts, with shell  *Jugland spp.:*  *Jugland regia*  Produced in temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere, particularly in the United States. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01376)** | **None**  Walnuts, in Shell  Walnuts, fresh or dried, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.31)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0223)** | Pistachios  *Pistacia vera*  Produced mainly in the Near East and the United States. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01375)** | Pistachios, in shell  This subclass includes:  - pistachios, seeds from the fruit of Pistacia vera  Pistachios, fresh or dried, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.51;.52)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0224)** | Kolanuts  *Cola nitida; Cola vera; Cola acuminata* (kola, cola, Sudan cola nut)  Produced mainly in Africa. Kola nuts, containing 2.4 to 2.6% caffeine, are commonly chewed by the local population. Much used in Europe and America in the production of beverages. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01379.02)** | Kola nuts  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.90)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0225)** | Hazelnuts (Filberts)  *Corylus avellana*  Produced mainly in Mediterranean countries and the United States. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01374)** | Hazelnuts, in shell  Hazelnuts, fresh or dried, in shell  Nuts, filbert, fresh or dried, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.21)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **FCL**  **(0226)** | Arecanuts  *Areca catechu* (areca, betel nut)  Produced mainly in the Far East. Areca nuts are used mainly as masticatory. These nuts contain alkaloids (arecoline and arecaidine). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01379.01)** | Areca nuts  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.90)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled. |
| **~~FCL~~**  **~~(0229)~~** | ~~Brazil Nuts Shelled~~  ~~Around 55% of the weight in shell.~~ |
| **~~CPC Ver.2.1~~**  **~~(21429.01)~~** | ~~Brazil Nuts, Shelled~~  **~~None~~**  ~~Expansion in CPC2.1~~ |
| **~~HS 2012~~**  **~~(0801.22)~~** | ~~Heading 08.01 - Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.~~ |
| **~~FCL~~**  **~~(0230)~~** | ~~Cashew Nuts Shelled~~  ~~Around 25% of the weight in shell.~~ |
| **~~CPC Ver.2.1~~**  **~~(21424)~~** | **~~None~~**  ~~Cashew nuts, shelled~~  ~~Nuts, cashew, shelled~~ |
| **~~HS 2012~~**  **~~(0801.32)~~** | ~~Heading 08.01 - Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.~~ |
| **~~FCL~~**  **~~(0231)~~** | ~~Almonds Shelled~~  ~~Around 55% of the weight in shell.~~ |
| **~~CPC Ver.2.1~~**  **~~(21422)~~** | **~~None~~**  ~~Almonds Shelled~~  ~~Almonds, bitter, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled~~  ~~Almonds, sweet, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled~~ |
| **~~HS 2012~~**  **~~(0802.12)~~** | ~~Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.~~ |
| **~~FCL~~**  **~~(0232)~~** | ~~Walnuts Shelled~~  ~~Around 53% of the weight in shell.~~ |
| **~~CPC Ver.2.1~~**  **~~(21429.02)~~** | ~~Walnuts Shelled~~  **~~None~~**  ~~Expansion in CPC2.1~~ |
| **~~HS 2012~~**  **~~(0802.32)~~** | ~~Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.~~ |
| **~~FCL~~**  **~~(0233)~~** | ~~Hazelnuts Shelled~~  ~~Around 50% of the weight in shell.~~ |
| **~~CPC Ver.2.1~~**  **~~(21423)~~** | **~~None~~**  ~~Hazelnuts, shelled~~  ~~Hazelnuts, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled~~  ~~Nuts, filbert, fresh or dried, shelled or peeled~~ |
| **~~HS 2012~~**  **~~(0802.22)~~** | ~~Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0234)** | Nuts, nes  Including among all:  *Carya illinoensis* (pecan nut)  *Caryocar nuciferum* (butter or swarri nut)  *Canarium spp.* (pili nut, Java almond, Chinese olives)  *Lecythis zabucajo* (paradise or sapucaia nut)  *Macadamia ternifolia* (Queensland, macadamia nut)  *Pinus pinea* (pignolia nut)  Other nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report nuts under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01379.90)** | **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Other nuts (excluding wild edible nuts and groundnuts), in shell, n.e.c.  Includes shelled (21429.90) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0802.61;.62;.90)** | Heading 08.02 - Other nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled.  - Macadamia nuts :  0802.61 - - In shell  0802.62 - - Shelled |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Nuts includes the following commodities, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled:   * Brazil nuts, species of *Bertholletia excelsa* (Brazil, Para or cream nut). * Cashew nuts, species of *Anacardium occidentale*, produced mainly in East Africa, India and Brazil. * Chestnuts, species of *Castanea spp, C. vesca, C. vulgaris, C. sativa*, produced mainly in Europe and Asia. * Almonds, species of *Prunus amygdalus*, *P. communis* and *Amygdalus communis*, produced mainly in Mediterranean countries, the United States and Asia. * Walnuts, species of *Jugland spp., J. regia*, produced in temperate zones of the Northern Hemisphere, particularly in the United States. * Pistachios, species of *Pistacia vera*, produced mainly in the Near East and the United States. * Kolanuts, species of *Cola nitida; Cola vera; Cola acuminata* (kola, cola, Sudan cola nut), produced mainly in Africa. Kola nuts, containing 2.4 to 2.6% caffeine, are commonly chewed by the local population. Much used in Europe and America in the production of beverages. * Hazelnuts (Filberts), species of *Corylus avellana*, produced mainly in Mediterranean countries and the United States. * Arecanuts, species of *Areca catechu* (areca, betel nut), produced mainly in the Far East. Areca nuts are used mainly as masticatory. These nuts contain alkaloids (arecoline and arecaidine). * Nuts nes, including among all: * *Carya illinoensis* (pecan nut) * *Caryocar nuciferum* (butter or swarri nut) * *Canarium spp.* (pili nut, Java almond, Chinese olives) * *Lecythis zabucajo* (paradise or sapucaia nut) * *Macadamia ternifolia* (Queensland, macadamia nut) * *Pinus pinea* (pignolia nut)   Other nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report nuts under this heading that are classified individually by FAO.  Wild edible nuts and groundnuts not included. | |

**OILCROPS**

**OIL-BEARING CROPS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

OIL-BEARING CROPS OR OIL CROPS include both annual (usually called oilseeds) and perennial plants whose seeds, fruits or mesocarp and nuts are valued mainly for the edible or industrial oils that are extracted from them. Dessert and table nuts, although rich in oil, are listed under Nuts (see Group 5). Annual oilseed plants tha are either harvested green or are used for grazing and for green manure are included with Fodder Crops (see Group 11). Some of the crops included in this group are also fibre crops in that both the seeds and the fibres are harvested from the same plant. Such crops include: coconuts, yielding coir from the mesocarp; kapok fruit; seed cotton; linseed; and hempseed. In the case of several other crops, both the pulp of the fruit and the kernels are used for oil. The main crops of this type are oil-palm fruit and tallow tree seeds. Production data are reported in terms of dry products as marketed. Exceptions to this general rule include: groundnuts, which are reported as groundnuts in the shell; coconuts, which are reported on the basis of the weight of the nut including the woody shell, but excluding the fibrous outer husk; and palm oil, which is reported in terms of oil, by weight. Because of the very different nature of the various oil crops, the primary products cannot be aggregated in their natural weight to obtain total oil crops. For this reason, FAO converts the crops to either an oil equivalent or an oilcake equivalent before aggregating them. Only 5-6 percent of the world production of oil crops is used for seed (oilseeds) and animal feed, while about 8 percent is used for food. The remaining 86 percent is processed into oil. The fat content of oil crops varies widely. Fat content ranges from as low as 10-15 percent of the weight of coconuts to over 50 percent of the weight of sesame seeds and palm kernels. Carbohydrates, mainly polysaccharides, range from 15 to 30 percent in the oilseeds, but are generally lower in other oil-bearing crops. The protein content is very high in soybeans, at up to 40 percent, but is much lower in many other oilseeds, at 15-25 percent, and is lower still in some other oil-bearing crops. FAO lists 21 primary oil crops. The code and name of each crop appears in the list that follows, along with its botanical name, or names, and a short description where necessary.

**PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM OIL CROPS**. Edible processed products from oil crops, other than oil, include flour, flakes or grits, groundnut preparations (butter, salted nuts, candy), preserved olives, desiccated coconut and fermented and non-fermented soya products.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| 0141 |  | Soya beans | **0236** | **Soyabeans** | 2555 | Default composition:  **236 Soybeans**, 239 Soya Sauce, 240 Soya Paste, 241 Soya Curd |
| 0142 |  | Groundnuts, **excluding shelled** | **0242** | **Groundnuts (Shelled Eq)** | 2556 | Default composition:  **242 Groundnuts, with shell**, ~~243 Groundnuts Shelled,~~ 246 Prepared Groundnuts, 247 Peanut Butter |
|  | 01445 | Sunflower seed | **0267** | **Sunflower seed** | 2557 | Default composition: **267 Sunflower seed** |
| **2164** |  | Rape, colza and mustard oil | 0271+0293 | Rape and Mustard Oil | 2574 | Default composition: **271 Rapeseed oil, 293 Mustard oil** |
|  | **21641** | Rape, colza and mustard oil, crude | n.a. | n.a. |  |  |
|  | **21641.01** | **Rapeseed or canola oil, crude** | 0271 | Rapeseed oil |  | 0270 Rapeseed not available in FBS list of definitions |
|  | **21641.02** | **Mustard seed oil, crude** | 0293 | Mustard Oil |  | 0292 Mustardseed not available in FBS list of definitions |
| **2168** |  | Cottonseed oil | **0331** | **Cottonseed Oil** | 2575 | Default composition: **331 Cottonseed oil** |
| 01460 + 01492 |  |  | **0249+0251** | **Coconuts - Incl Copra** | 2560 | Default composition:  **249 Coconuts**, 250 Coconuts Desiccated, **251 Copra** |
| 0146 | 01460 | Coconuts, in shell | 0249 | Coconuts |  |  |
|  | **01492** | **Copra** | 0251 | Copra |  |  |
|  | 01444 | Sesame seed | 0289 | Sesame seed | 2561 | Default composition: **289 Sesame seed** |
|  | **21691.14** | **Oil of Palm Kernel** | 0258 | Palmkernel Oil | 2576 | Default composition: 258 Palm kernel oil   Palm Kernels: not in FBS list of definitions |
| 0145 | 01450 | Olives | **0260** | **Olives (including preserved)** | 2563 | Default composition:  **260 Olives**, 262 Olives Preserved |
| **Sum codes (1) below?** |  |  | **Sum codes below?** | **Oilcrops, Other** | 2570 | Default composition:  **263 Karite Nuts (Sheanuts)**, **265 Castor oil seed**, **275 Tung Nuts**, **277 Jojoba Seeds**, **280 Safflower seed**, **296 Poppy seed**, **299 Melonseed**, **305 Tallowtree Seeds**, **310 Kapok Fruit**, **311 Kapokseed in Shell**, **312 Kapokseed Shelled**, **333 Linseed**, **336 Hempseed**, **339** **Oilseeds, Nes**, 343 Flour of Oilseeds |

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| 2555 Soyabeans Default composition: 236 Soybeans, 239 Soya Sauce, 240 Soya Paste, 241 Soya Curd | |
| **FCL**  **(0236)** | Soyabeans  *Glycine soja*  The most important oil crop. Also widely consumed as a bean and in the form of various derived products because of its high protein content, e.g. soya milk, meat, etc. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0141)** | 01411 - Soya beans, seed for planting  This subclass includes:  - soya beans, Glycine soja, grown specifically for seed purposes  This subclass does not include:  - soya beans not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01412  01412 - Soya beans, other  This subclass includes:  - soya beans, Glycine soja  This subclass does not include:  - soya beans grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01411 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1201.10;.90)** | 12.01 ‑ Soya beans, whether or not broken (+).  1201.10 - Seed  1201.90 - Other  Soya beans are very important source of vegetable oil. The soya beans of this heading may be heat‑treated for the purpose of de‑bittering (see General Explanatory Note).  However, the heading excludes roasted soya beans used as a coffee substitute (heading 21.01).  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1201.10  For the purposes of subheading 1201.10, the term “seed” covers only soya beans regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Soyabeans, species of *Glycine soja,* is the most important oil crop. Also widely consumed as a bean and in the form of various derived products because of its high protein content, e.g. soya milk, meat, etc.  Roasted soya beans used as a coffee substitute are not included.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Soya sauce (23995.01); * Soya paste (23995.02); * Soya curd (23999.03). | |

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| 2556 Groundnuts (Shelled Eq) Default composition: 242 Groundnuts, with shell, 243 Groundnuts Shelled, 246 Prepared Groundnuts, 247 Peanut Butter | |
| **FCL**  **(0242)** | Groundnuts, in shell  *Arachis hypogaea*    For trade data, groundnuts in shell are converted at 70% and reported on a shelled basis. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(0142)** | Groundnuts in shell  CPC01421 - Groundnuts in shell, seed for planting  This subclass includes:  - groundnuts (peanuts), Arachis hypogaea, grown specifically for seed purposes  This subclass does not include:  - groundnuts (peanuts) not grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01422  Groundnuts, green, whole, not for planting, in shell  Groundnuts, not roasted, whole, not for planting, in shell  Peanuts, not roasted, whole, not for planting, in shell  CPC01422 - Groundnuts in shell, other  This subclass includes:  - groundnuts (peanuts), Arachis hypogaea  This subclass does not include:  - groundnuts (peanuts), Arachis hypogaea, grown specifically for seed purposes, cf. 01421  Groundnuts, green, whole, for planting, in shell  Groundnuts, not roasted, whole, for planting, in shell  Peanuts, not roasted, whole, for planting, in shell |
| **HS 2012**  **(1202.41)** | 12.02 - Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken (+).  -- In shell  This heading covers ground‑nuts (also known as peanuts), whether or not shelled or broken, which are not roasted or otherwise cooked. The ground‑nuts of this heading may be heat‑treated to ensure better preservation (see the General Explanatory Note). Roasted or otherwise cooked ground‑nuts fall in Chapter 20. |
| **FCL**  **(0243)** | Groundnuts, Shelled  Used as direct food and for extracting oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21421)** | Groundnuts, shelled  Groundnuts, green, shelled, whether or not broken  Groundnuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, shelled, whether or not broken  Peanuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, shelled, whether or not broken |
| **HS 2012**  **(1202.42)** | 12.02 - Ground-nuts, not roasted or otherwise cooked, whether or not shelled or broken (+).  -- Shelled, whether or not broken  This heading covers ground‑nuts (also known as peanuts), whether or not shelled or broken, which are not roasted or otherwise cooked. The ground‑nuts of this heading may be heat‑treated to ensure better preservation (see the General Explanatory Note). Roasted or otherwise cooked ground‑nuts fall in Chapter 20. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Groundnuts (Shelled Eq), species of *Arachis hypogaea* (peanuts),whether or not shelled or broken, which are not roasted or otherwise cooked, used as direct food and for extracting oil.  For trade data, groundnuts in shell are converted at 70% and reported on a shelled basis.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Prepared Groundnuts (21495.01); * Peanut Butter (21495.02). | |

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| 2557 Sunflower seed Default composition: 267 Sunflower seed | |
| **FCL**  **(0267)** | Sunflower seed  *Helianthus annuus*  Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as feed for birds. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01445)** | Sunflower seed  Seeds, sunflower, whether or not broken |
| **HS 2012**  **(1206.00)** | 12.06 ‑ Sunflower seeds, whether or not broken.  This heading covers the seeds of the common sunflower (Helianthus annuus). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sunflower seed, species of *Helianthus annuus*, whether or not broken. Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as feed for birds.  No processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent available. | |

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| 2574 Rape and Mustard Oil Default composition: 271 Rapeseed oil, 293 Mustard oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0271)** | Oil of Rapeseed or Canola oil  Obtained by pressure extraction for food use. Oil recovered with solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction is used for industrial purposes. Canola oil is produced from new varieties of rapeseed. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21641.01)** | **None**  Rapeseed or canola oil, crude  New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1514.11;.19)** | 15.14 ‑ Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Low erucic acid rape or colza oil and its fractions :  1514.11 - - Crude oil  1514.19 - - Other  (A) RAPE OR COLZA OILS  The seeds of several species of Brassica, particularly B. napus and B. rapa (or B. campestris), yield semi‑drying oils with similar characteristics, which are classified commercially as rape or colza oils.  These oils generally contain high levels of erucic acid. This heading also covers low erucic acid rape seed oil and colza seed oil (which are produced from the low erucic acid oil bearing seeds of specially developed strains of rape or colza), e.g., canola oil or the European rape or colza oil “ double zero ”.  They are used for salad dressings, in the manufacturing of margarine, etc. They are also used for making industrial products, e.g., as a lubricant additive. The refined oils, generally referred to as colza oil, are also edible. |
| **FCL**  **(0293)** | Oil of Mustard Seed  Obtained by dry pressure extraction. Has both food and industrial uses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21641.02)** | **None**  Mustard seed oil, crude  New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1514.91;.99)** | 15.14 ‑ Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Other :  1514.91 - - Crude oil  1514.99 - - Other  (B) MUSTARD OIL  This is a fixed vegetable oil obtained from, for example, the following three species: white mustard (Sinapsis alba and Brassica hirta), black mustard (Brassica nigra) or Indian mustard (Brassica juncea). It generally contains a high level of erucic acid and is used, e.g., in medicines, for cooking or in industrial products. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Rape and mustard oil are obtained by dry pressure extraction of seeds of several species and. Generally containing a high level of erucic acid, it has both food and industrial uses.  Oil of rapeseed or canola oil is obtained for food use from seeds of *Brassica*, particularly *B. napus* and *B. rapa* (or *B. campestris*). Canola oil is produced from new varieties of rapeseed. Oil recovered with solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction is used for industrial purposes, it is used for salad dressings, to produce margarine, and for other industrial products. The refined oils (generally colza oil) are edible.  Oil of mustard seed is obtained of seeds of *Sinapsis alba* and *Brassica hirta* (white mustard), *Brassica nigra* (black mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (Indian mustard), and it is used in medicines, for cooking or in industrial products. | |

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| 2575 Cottonseed oil Default composition: 331 Cottonseed oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0331)** | Oil of Cottonseed  Obtained first by pressure extraction from the kernels of cotton seeds. The residue from this process is then exposed to a solvent. Used mainly as a food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2168)** | **None**  Cottonseed oil (crude+refined), New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1512.21;.29)** | 15.12 ‑ Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Cotton‑seed oil and its fractions :  1512.21 - - Crude oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed  1512.29 - - Other  (C) COTTON‑SEED OIL  This is the most important of the semi‑drying oils and is obtained from the kernels of the seeds of several species of the genus Gossypium. Cotton‑seed oil has a wide range of industrial uses, e.g., in leather dressing, in the manufacture of soap, lubricants, glycerol and waterproofing compositions, and as a base for cosmetic creams. The pure refined oil is of great value as a salad or cooking oil and for making margarine and lard substitutes. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Cottonseed oil, several species of the genus *Gossypium*, obtained first by pressure extraction from the kernels of cotton seeds, used mainly as a food but also in industry. The pure refined oil is of great value as a salad or cooking oil and for making margarine and lard substitutes. The residue from the extraction process is then exposed to a solvent. | |

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| 2560Coconuts - Incl Copra Default composition: 249 Coconuts, 250 Coconuts Desiccated, 251 Copra | |
| **FCL**  **(0249)** | Coconuts  *Cocos nucifera* (Husked coconut)  In shell, covered by the endocarp, while exocarp (the smooth outer skin) and mesocarp (the fibrous covering) are removed. Immature nuts contain a milky juice that is consumed as a refreshing drink. Mature nuts are consumed as such, or processed for copra or desiccated coconut. The flesh, from which copra/oil is extracted, constitutes 40-70% of the weight of the husked coconut. The oil content is about 36% of the flesh. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01460)** | Coconuts, in shell  This subclass includes:  - coconuts, Cocos nucifera, in shell  This subclass does not include:  - shelled coconuts, cf. 21429  Coconuts, in shell (excl. copra)  Meat, coconut, fresh, whether or not shredded |
| **HS 2012**  **(0801.11;.12;**  **.19)** | 08.01 ‑ Coconuts, Brazil nuts and cashew nuts, fresh or dried, whether or not shelled or peeled (+).  - Coconuts :  0801.11 - - Desiccated  0801.12 - - In the inner shell (endocarp)  0801.19 - - Other  The heading includes desiccated coconut, that is dried and shredded flesh of coconut, but it excludes copra, the dried flesh of coconut used for the expression of coconut oil and unsuitable for human consumption (heading 12.03). |
| **FCL**  **(251)** | Copra  The dried flesh of coconut from which the oil is extracted. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01492)** | **None**  Copra, New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1203.00)** | 12.03 ‑ Copra.  Copra is the dried flesh of coconut used for the expression of coconut oil and unsuitable for human consumption.  This heading does not include desiccated coconut, i.e., the dried and shredded flesh of coconut suitable for human consumption (heading 08.01). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Coconuts including copra, species of *Cocos nucifera* (Husked coconut), in shell, including meat, coconut, fresh, whether or not shredded, covered by the endocarp, while exocarp (the smooth outer skin) and mesocarp (the fibrous covering) are removed. Immature nuts contain a milky juice that is consumed as a refreshing drink. Mature nuts are consumed as such, or processed for copra or desiccated coconut. The flesh, from which copra/oil is extracted, constitutes 40-70% of the weight of the husked coconut. The oil content is about 36% of the flesh.  Copra is the dried flesh of coconut from which the oil is extracted and it is unsuitable for human consumption. | |

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| 2561 **Sesameseed**  Default composition: 289 Sesame seed | |
| **FCL**  **(0289)** | Sesame seed  *Sesamum indicum*  Valued for its oil, but also as a food, either raw or roasted, as well as in bakery products and other food preparations. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01444)** | **None**  Sesame seed  Seeds, sesame (Sesamum), whether or not broken |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.40)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  1207.40 ‑ Sesamum seeds  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 1207.21  For the purposes of subheading 1207.21, the term “seed” covers only cotton seeds regarded by the competent national authorities as being for sowing. |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sesameseed, species of *Sesamum indicum,* whether or not broken, valued for its oil, but also as a food, either raw or roasted, as well as in bakery products and other food preparations. | |

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| 2576 **Palmkernel oil**  Default composition: 258 Palm kernel oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0258)** | Oil of Palm Kernel  Obtained from the kernel of the nut of the fruits of the oil palm by pressure in two or three stages at different temperatures. Including oil of babassu kernels. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.14)** | **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Oil of Palm Kernel |
| **HS 2012**  **(1513.21;.29)** | 15.13 ‑ Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof :  1513.21 - - Crude oil  1513.29 - - Other  (B) PALM KERNEL OIL  This white oil is obtained from the kernel of the nut, rather than the pulp of the fruits of oil palms, mainly the African oil palm Elaeis guineensis (see Explanatory Note to heading 15.11). It is extensively used in the margarine and candy industries, as it has a pleasant odour and nutty flavour. It is also used in the manufacture of glycerol, shampoos, soap and candles. |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Palmkernel oil, obtained mainly from the African oil palm Elaeis guineensis, obtained from the kernel of the nut of the fruits of the oil palm by pressure in two or three stages at different temperatures. Including oil of babassu kernels and, used in the margarine and candy industries and in the manufacture of glycerol, shampoos, soap and candles. | |

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| 2563 **Olives**  Default composition: 260 Olives, 262 Olives Preserved | |
| **FCL**  **(0260)** | Olives  *Olea europaea*  Includes table olives and olives for oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01450)** | This subclass includes:  - olives, Olea europaea  Olives, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.92)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.92 - - Olives |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Olives, species of *Olea europaea,* fresh or chilled, Includes table olives and olives for oil. | |

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| 2570 Oilcrops, Other Default composition: 263 Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), 265 Castor oil seed, 275 Tung Nuts, 277 Jojoba Seeds, 280 Safflower seed, 296 Poppy seed, 299 Melonseed, 305 Tallowtree Seeds, 310 Kapok Fruit, 311 Kapokseed in Shell, 312 Kapokseed Shelled, 333 Linseed, 336 Hempseed, 339 Oilseeds, Nes, 343 Flour of Oilseeds | |
| **FCL**  **(0263)** | Karite Nuts (Sheanuts)  *Butyrospermum parkii*  Production data refer only to the nut contained in the fruit although the pulp around the nut is also edible. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.01)** | Karite Nuts (Sheanuts)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.99)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0265)** | Castor Beans  *Ricinus communis*  Valued mainly for their oil, which is used in pharmaceutical products. Ground seedcakes are used as fertilizers (castor oil pomace). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01447)** | Castor oil seeds  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.30)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Cotton seeds :  1207.30 - Castor oil seeds  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0275)** | Tung Nuts  *Aleurites cordata*  *Aleurites fordii*  Valued mainly for their oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.02)** | Tung Nuts  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.99)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0277)** | Jojoba Seeds  *Simmondsia californica or S. chinensis*  From the shrub or small tree of the Buxaceae family. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.03)** | Jojoba Seeds  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.99)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note).  In HS explanatory notes **Jojoba** appears only in  15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  Jojoba oil, often described as a liquid wax, a colourless or yellowish, odourless liquid, consisting mainly of esters of higher fatty alcohols, obtained from the seeds of desert shrubs of the genus Simmondsia (S. californica or S. chinensis), used as a substitute for sperm oil, e.g., in cosmetic preparations. |
| **FCL**  **(0280)** | Safflower seed  *Carthamus tinctorius*  Valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as poultry feed. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01446)** | Safflower seed  This subclass includes:  - safflower seed, Carthamus tinctorius  Seeds, safflower, whether or not broken. |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.99)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0296)** | Poppy seed  *Papaver somniferum*  The source of opium, poppy seeds are also used in baking and confectionery. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01448)** | Poppy seed  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.91)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  ‑ Other :  1207.91 ‑ ‑ Poppy seeds  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0299)** | Melonseed  *Cucumis melo*  Includes seeds of other Cucurbitaceae. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01449.01)** | Melonseed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.70)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Cotton seeds :  1207.70 - Melon seeds  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0305)** | Tallowtree Seeds  *Shorea aptera; Shorea stenocarpa* (Borneo tallow tree)  *Sapium sebiferum; Stillingia sebifera* (Chinese tallow tree)  Grown wild and cultivated. FAO considers vegetable tallow (0306) and stillingia oil (0307) to be primary products. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.04)** | Tallowtree Seeds  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.99)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0310)** | Kapok fruit  *Ceiba pentandra*  The fruit of kapok contains fibre (see Group 9) and seeds (see 0311), which FAO treats as primary crops. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.05)** | Kapok fruit  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0311)** | Kapokseed in shell  The soft shell is approximately 40-50% of the total weight of the nut. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.06)** | Kapokseed in shell  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0312)** | Kapokseed, shelled  Used for extracting oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01499.07)** | Kapokseed, shelled  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0333)** | Linseed  *Linum usitatissimum* (Flaxseed)  An annual herbaceous that is cultivated for its fibre as well as its oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01441)** | **None**  Flax-seed, whether or not broken  Linseed, whether or not broken |
| **HS 2012**  **(1204.)** | 12.04 ‑ Linseed, whether or not broken.  Linseed, i.e., the seed of the flax plant, is the source of one of the most important of the drying oils. |
| **FCL**  **(0336)** | Hempseed  *Cannabis sativa*  An annual herbaceous that is cultivated for its fibre as well as its oil. In major producing countries oil is extracted from the seeds. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01449.02)** | Hempseed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **FCL**  **(0339)** | Oilseeds, Nes  Including among all:  *Fagus sylvatica* (beech nut)  *Aleurites moluccana* (candlenut)  *Carapa guineensis* (carapa seed)  *Croton tiglium* (croton seed)  *Bassia latifolia* (illipe seed)  *Guizotia abyssinica* (niger seed)  *Licania rigida* (oiticica seed)  *Perilla frutescens* (perilla seed)  *Jatropha curcas* (physic nut)  *Shorea robusta* (sal tree seed)  *Pongamia glabra* (pongam seed)  *Astrocaryum spp.* (tukuma kernel)  Other oilseeds, oleaginous fruits and nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report commodities under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. Also included under this code are tea seeds, grape pips and tomato seeds from which oil is extracted. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01449.90+** **01499.90)** | 01449.90 - Other oil seeds, n.e.c.  01499.90 - Other oleaginous fruits, n.e.c.  **None**  Both expansions in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1207.)** | 12.07 ‑ Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits, whether or not broken (+).  ‑ Other :  1207.99 -- Other  This heading covers seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats, other than those specified in headings 12.01 to 12.06 (see also General Explanatory Note). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Oilcrops other includes the following seeds and fruits of a kind used for the extraction of edible or industrial oils and fats:   * Karite Nuts (Sheanuts), species of *Butyrospermum parkii.* Production data refer only to the nut contained in the fruit although the pulp around the nut is also edible. * Castor Beans, species of *Ricinus communis*, valued mainly for their oil, which is used in pharmaceutical products. Ground seedcakes are used as fertilizers (castor oil pomace). * Tung Nuts, species of *Aleurites cordata* and *Aleurites fordii*, valued mainly for their oil. * Jojoba Seeds, species of *Simmondsia californica* or *S. chinensis*, from the shrub or small tree of the Buxaceae family. * Safflower seed, species of *Carthamus tinctorius*, whether or not broken, valued mainly for its oil. Minor uses include as a human food and as poultry feed. * Poppy seed, species of *Papaver somniferum*, the source of opium, poppy seeds are also used in baking and confectionery. * Melonseed, species of *Cucumis melo*, includes seeds of other Cucurbitaceae. * Tallowtree Seeds, species of *Shorea aptera; Shorea stenocarpa* (Borneo tallow tree) and *Sapium sebiferum; Stillingia sebifera* (Chinese tallow tree), grown wild and cultivated. FAO considers vegetable tallow (21691.09) and stillingia oil (21691.10) to be primary products. * Kapok fruit, species of *Ceiba pentandra*, the fruit of kapok contains fibre and seeds, which FAO treats as primary crops.   When in shell the soft shell is approximately 40-50% of the total weight of the nut; if shelled it is used for extracting oil.   * Linseed, species of *Linum usitatissimum* (Flaxseed), whether or not broken an annual herbaceous that is cultivated for its fibre as well as its oil. It includes the seeds of the flax plant. * Hempseed, species of *Cannabis sativa, is a*n annual herbaceous that is cultivated for its fibre as well as its oil. In major producing countries oil is extracted from the seeds. * Oilseed nes, including among all: * *Fagus sylvatica* (beech nut) * *Aleurites moluccana* (candlenut) * *Carapa guineensis* (carapa seed) * *Croton tiglium* (croton seed) * *Bassia latifolia* (illipe seed) * *Guizotia abyssinica* (niger seed) * *Licania rigida* (oiticica seed) * *Perilla frutescens* (perilla seed) * *Jatropha curcas* (physic nut) * *Shorea robusta* (sal tree seed) * *Pongamia glabra* (pongam seed) * *Astrocaryum spp*. (tukuma kernel)   Other oilseeds, oleaginous fruits and nuts that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report commodities under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. Also included under this code are tea seeds, grape pips and tomato seeds from which oil is extracted.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Flour of Oilseeds (21920 - Flours and meals of oil seeds or oleaginous fruits, except those of mustard); | |

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**VEGETABLE OILS**

**VEGETABLE ~~AND ANIMAL~~ OILS AND FATS**

VEGETABLE OILS AND FATS. Oil extraction by traditional methods often requires various preliminary operations, such as cracking, shelling, dehulling, etc., after which the crop is ground to a paste. The paste, or the whole fruit, is then boiled with water and stirred until the oil separates and can be collected. Such traditional methods have a low rate of efficiency, particularly when performed manually. Oil extracted by pressing without heating is the purest method and often produces an edible product without refining. Modern methods of oil recovery include crushing and pressing, as well as dissolving the crop in a solvent, most commonly hexane. Extracting oil with a solvent is a more efficient method than pressing. The residue left after the removal of oil (oilcake or meal) is used as feedstuff. Crude vegetable oils are obtained without further processing other than degumming or filtering. To make them suitable for human consumption, most edible vegetable oils are refined to remove impurities and toxic substances, a process which involves bleaching, deodorization and cooling (to make the oils stable in cold temperatures). The loss involved in these processes ranges from 4 to 8 percent. The FAO concept includes raw, refined and fractioned oils, but not chemically modified oils. With some exceptions, and in contrast to animal fats, vegetable oils contain predominantly unsaturated (light, liquid) fatty acids of two kinds: monounsaturated (oleic acid - mainly in extra virgin olive oil) and polyunsaturated (linoleic acid and linolenic acid - in oils extracted from oilseeds). Vegetable oils have a wide variety of food uses, including salad and cooking oils, as well as in the production of margarine, shortening and compound fat. They also enter into many processed products, such as mayonnaise, mustard, potato chips, French fries, salad dressing, sandwich spread and canned fish. Industrial and non-food uses of vegetable oils include the production of soaps, detergents, fatty acids, paint, varnish, resin, plastic and lubricants.

**~~ANIMAL OILS AND FATS~~**~~. This group includes animal fats that are obtained in the course of dressing the carcasses of slaughtered animals (slaughter fats), or at a later stage in the butchering process when meat is being prepared for final consumption (butcher fats). Butter and similar products obtained from milk are included in Group 18. Processed animal fats include lard obtained by melting raw pig fat and tallow obtained from raw fat of other animal species. Animal fats are largely used in the production of margarine, shortening and compound fat. They also enter into many processed food products. Industrial and non-food uses of animal fats include the production of soaps, fatty acids, lubricants and feedstuffs.~~

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| **2161** |  | Soya bean oil | **0237** | **Soyabean Oil** | 2571 | Default composition:  **237 Soybean oil** |
| **2162** |  | Groundnut oil | **0244** | **Groundnut Oil** | 2572 | Default composition:  **244 Groundnut oil** |
|  | **21631.01** | **Sunflower-seed oil, crude** | **0268** | **Sunflowerseed Oil** | 2573 | Default composition:  **268 Sunflower oil** CPC 21631.01 includes refined oil (21632.01) |
| **2164** |  | Rape, colza and mustard oil | 0271+0293 | Rape and Mustard Oil | 2574 | Default composition:  **271 Rapeseed oil, 293 Mustard oil** |
|  | **21641** | Rape, colza and mustard oil, crude | n.a. | n.a. |  |  |
|  | **21641.01** | **Rapeseed or canola oil, crude** | 0271 | Rapeseed oil |  |  |
|  | **21641.02** | **Mustard seed oil, crude** | 0293 | Mustard Oil |  |  |
| **2168** |  | Cottonseed oil | **0331** | **Cottonseed Oil** | 2575 | Default composition:  **331 Cottonseed oil** |
|  | **21691.14** | **Oil of Palm Kernel** | **0258** | **Palmkernel Oil** | 2576 | Default composition:  **258 Palm kernel oil** |
| **2165** |  | Palm oil | **0257** | **Palm Oil** | 2577 | Default composition:  **257 Palm oil**, 1276 Fatty Acids, 1277 Res.Fatty Subs |
| **2166** |  | Coconut oil | **0252** | **Coconut Oil** | 2578 | Default composition:  **252 Coconut (copra) oil** |
|  | **21691.07** | **Oil of Sesame Seed** | **0290** | **Sesameseed Oil** | 2579 | Default composition:  **290 Sesame oil** |
|  |  |  | **0261+0274** | **Olive Oil** | 2580 | Default composition:  **261 Olive oil, virgin, 274 Oil of Olive Residues** |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| **2167** |  | Olive oil | 0261 | Olive oil, virgin |  |  |
|  | **21673** | **Oil of olive residues** | 0274 | Oil of olive residues |  |  |
|  | **21691.01** | **Oil of Rice Bran** | **0036** | **Ricebran Oil** | 2581 | Default composition:  **36 Rice bran oil** |
|  | **21691.02** | **Oil of Maize** | **0060** | **Maize Germ Oil** | 2582 | Default composition:  **60 Maize oil** |
|  |  |  |  | **Oilcrops Oil, Other** | 2586 | Default composition:  264 Butter of Karite Nuts, 266 Oil of Castor Beans, 276 Oil of Tung Nuts, 278 Oil of Jojoba, 281 Safflower oil, 297 Poppy Oil, 306 Vegetable Tallow, 307 Stillingia Oil, 313 Oil of Kapok, 334 Linseed oil, 337 Oil of Hempseed, 340 Oil of vegetable origin, nes, 664 Cocoa Butter, 1241 Liquid Margarine, 1242 Margrine Short, 1273 Castor Oil Hydr (Opal Wax), 1274 Oil Boiled Etc, 1275 Oil Hydrogenated |
|  | **21691.03** | **Butter of Karite Nuts** | 0264 | Butter of Karite Nuts |  |  |
|  | **21691.04** | **Oil of Castor Beans** | 0266 | Oil of Castor Beans |  |  |
|  | **21691.05** | **Oil of Tung Nuts** | 0276 | Oil of Tung Nuts |  |  |
|  | **21691.06** | **Jojoba Oil** | 0278 | Oil of Jojoba |  |  |
|  | **21631.02** | **Safflower-seed oil, crude** | 0281 | Safflower oil |  |  |
|  | **21691.08** | **Oil of Poppy Seed** | 0297 | Poppy Oil |  |  |
|  | **21691.09** | **Vegetable tallow** | 0306 | Vegetable Tallow |  |  |
|  | **21691.10** | **Stillingia oil** | 0307 | Stillingia Oil |  |  |
|  | **21691.11** | **Oil of Kapok** | 0313 | Oil of Kapok |  |  |
|  | **21691.12** | **Oil of Linseed** | 0334 | Linseed oil |  |  |
|  | **21691.13** | **Oil of Hempseed** | 0337 | Oil of Hempseed |  |  |
|  | **21691.90** | **Other oil of Vegetable Origin, crude n.e.c.** | 0340 | Oil of vegetable origin, nes |  |  |
| 2362 | 23620 | Cocoa butter, fat and oil | 0664 | Cocoa Butter |  |  |
|  | **21700.01** | **Liquid Margarine** | 1241 | Liquid Margarine |  |  |
|  | **21700.02** | **Margarine and Shortening** | 1242 | Margrine Short |  |  |
|  | **21693.02** | **Castor oil, hydrogenated** | 1273 | Castor Oil Hydr (Opal Wax) |  |  |
| 3455 | 34550 | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, chemically modified, except those hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinized; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils | 1274 | Oil Boiled Etc |  |  |

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| 2571 **Soyabean Oil**  Default composition: 237 Soybean oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0237)** | Obtained by solvent extraction from the beans. Used mainly for food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2161)** | Soyabean Oil  21611 - Soya bean oil, crude  21612 - Soya bean oil, refined  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1507.10;.90)** | 15.07 ‑ Soya-bean oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1507.10 ‑ Crude oil, whether or not degummed  1507.90 ‑ Other  Soya-bean oil is obtained by extraction from the seeds of the soya bean (Glycine max), using hydraulic or expeller presses, or solvents. It is a pale yellow, fixed drying oil used for both food and industrial purposes, e.g., in margarine and salad dressings, in the manufacture of soap, paints, varnishes, plasticisers, and alkyd resins.  The heading also includes fractions of soya-bean oil. However, soya-bean lecithin, obtained from crude soya‑bean oil during refining, is to be classified in heading 29.23. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Soyabean oil, crude and refined, obtained by hydraulic or expeller presses or solvent extraction from the ~~beans~~ seeds of the soya bean. Used mainly for food, and also for industrial purposes. | |

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| 2572 **Groundnut Oil**  Default composition: 244 Groundnut oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0244)** | Obtained by pressure or solvent extraction. Used mainly for food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2162)** | Groundnut oil  21621 - Groundnut oil, crude  21622 - Groundnut oil, refined  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1508.10;.90)** | 15.08 ‑ Ground-nut oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1508.10 ‑ Crude oil  1508.90 ‑ Other  Ground‑nut oil or peanut oil is a non‑drying oil obtained from the seeds or “ nuts ” of the common ground‑nut (Arachis hypogaea), by solvent extraction or by pressing.  The filtered and refined oil is used, for example, as a salad oil, for cooking and for making margarine. Inferior grades are used for making soaps or lubricants. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Groundnut oil (or peanut oil), crude and refined, obtained by pressure or solvent extraction from the seeds of “nuts” of the common ground‑nut (*Arachis hypogaea*). Used mainly for food, and also for making soaps or lubricants. | |

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| 2573 **Sunflowerseed Oil**  Default composition: 268 Sunflower oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0268)** | Oil of Sunflower Seed  Obtained by pressure extraction. Mainly for food use. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21631.01)** | Sunflower-seed oil, crude  **None**  21631 New in CPC2.1 and expanded (21631.01) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1512.11;.19)** | 15.12 ‑ Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Sunflower‑seed or safflower oil and fractions thereof :  1512.11 - - Crude oil  1512.19 - - Other  (B) SAFFLOWER OIL  The seeds of the safflower (Carthamus tinctoris), which is a very important dye plant, furnish a drying, edible oil. This is used in foods and medicines, for alkyd resins, paints and varnishes. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sunflowerseed oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, obtained by pressure extraction from the seeds of seeds of the safflower (*Carthamus tinctoris*). Used mainly for food, and also for making medicines, for alkyd resins, paints and varnishes. | |

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| 2574 Rape and Mustard Oil Default composition: 271 Rapeseed oil, 293 Mustard oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0271)** | Oil of Rapeseed or Canola oil  Obtained by pressure extraction for food use. Oil recovered with solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction is used for industrial purposes. Canola oil is produced from new varieties of rapeseed. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21641.01)** | **None**  Rapeseed or canola oil, crude  New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1514.11;.19)** | 15.14 ‑ Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Low erucic acid rape or colza oil and its fractions :  1514.11 - - Crude oil  1514.19 - - Other  (A) RAPE OR COLZA OILS  The seeds of several species of Brassica, particularly B. napus and B. rapa (or B. campestris), yield semi‑drying oils with similar characteristics, which are classified commercially as rape or colza oils.  These oils generally contain high levels of erucic acid. This heading also covers low erucic acid rape seed oil and colza seed oil (which are produced from the low erucic acid oil bearing seeds of specially developed strains of rape or colza), e.g., canola oil or the European rape or colza oil “ double zero ”.  They are used for salad dressings, in the manufacturing of margarine, etc. They are also used for making industrial products, e.g., as a lubricant additive. The refined oils, generally referred to as colza oil, are also edible. |
| **FCL**  **(0293)** | Oil of Mustard Seed  Obtained by dry pressure extraction. Has both food and industrial uses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21641.02)** | **None**  Mustard seed oil, crude  New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1514.91;.99)** | 15.14 ‑ Rape, colza or mustard oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Other :  1514.91 - - Crude oil  1514.99 - - Other  (B) MUSTARD OIL  This is a fixed vegetable oil obtained from, for example, the following three species: white mustard (Sinapsis alba and Brassica hirta), black mustard (Brassica nigra) or Indian mustard (Brassica juncea). It generally contains a high level of erucic acid and is used, e.g., in medicines, for cooking or in industrial products. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Rape and mustard oil are obtained by dry pressure extraction of seeds of several species and. Generally containing a high level of erucic acid, it has both food and industrial uses.  Oil of rapeseed or canola oil is obtained for food use from seeds of *Brassica*, particularly *B. napus* and *B. rapa* (or *B. campestris*). Canola oil is produced from new varieties of rapeseed. Oil recovered with solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction is used for industrial purposes, it is used for salad dressings, to produce margarine, and for other industrial products. The refined oils (generally colza oil) are edible.  Oil of mustard seed is obtained of seeds of *Sinapsis alba* and *Brassica hirta* (white mustard), *Brassica nigra* (black mustard) and *Brassica juncea* (Indian mustard), and it is used in medicines, for cooking or in industrial products. | |

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| 2574 **Sunflowerseed Oil**  Default composition: 268 Sunflower oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0268)** | Oil of Sunflower Seed  Obtained by pressure extraction. Mainly for food use. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21631.01)** | Sunflower-seed oil, crude  **None**  21631 New in CPC2.1 and expanded (21631.01) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1512.11;.19)** | 15.12 ‑ Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Sunflower‑seed or safflower oil and fractions thereof :  1512.11 - - Crude oil  1512.19 - - Other  (B) SAFFLOWER OIL  The seeds of the safflower (Carthamus tinctoris), which is a very important dye plant, furnish a drying, edible oil. This is used in foods and medicines, for alkyd resins, paints and varnishes. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sunflowerseed oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, obtained by pressure extraction from the seeds of seeds of the safflower (*Carthamus tinctoris*). Used mainly for food, and also for making medicines, for alkyd resins, paints and varnishes. | |

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| 2575 Cottonseed oil Default composition: 331 Cottonseed oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0331)** | Oil of Cottonseed  Obtained first by pressure extraction from the kernels of cotton seeds. The residue from this process is then exposed to a solvent. Used mainly as a food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2168)** | **None**  Cottonseed oil (crude+refined), New code in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1512.21;.29)** | 15.12 ‑ Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Cotton‑seed oil and its fractions :  1512.21 - - Crude oil, whether or not gossypol has been removed  1512.29 - - Other  (C) COTTON‑SEED OIL  This is the most important of the semi‑drying oils and is obtained from the kernels of the seeds of several species of the genus Gossypium. Cotton‑seed oil has a wide range of industrial uses, e.g., in leather dressing, in the manufacture of soap, lubricants, glycerol and waterproofing compositions, and as a base for cosmetic creams. The pure refined oil is of great value as a salad or cooking oil and for making margarine and lard substitutes. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Cottonseed oil, several species of the genus *Gossypium*, obtained first by pressure extraction from the kernels of cotton seeds, used mainly as a food but also in industry. The pure refined oil is of great value as a salad or cooking oil and for making margarine and lard substitutes. The residue from the extraction process is then exposed to a solvent. | |

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| 2576 **Palmkernel oil**  Default composition: 258 Palm kernel oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0258)** | Oil of Palm Kernel  Obtained from the kernel of the nut of the fruits of the oil palm by pressure in two or three stages at different temperatures. Including oil of babassu kernels. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.14)** | **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Oil of Palm Kernel |
| **HS 2012**  **(1513.21;.29)** | 15.13 ‑ Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof :  1513.21 - - Crude oil  1513.29 - - Other  (B) PALM KERNEL OIL  This white oil is obtained from the kernel of the nut, rather than the pulp of the fruits of oil palms, mainly the African oil palm Elaeis guineensis (see Explanatory Note to heading 15.11). It is extensively used in the margarine and candy industries, as it has a pleasant odour and nutty flavour. It is also used in the manufacture of glycerol, shampoos, soap and candles. |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Palmkernel oil, mainly from the African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), obtained from the kernel of the nut of the fruits of the oil palm by pressure in two or three stages at different temperatures. Including oil of babassu kernels and, used in the margarine and candy industries and in the manufacture of glycerol, shampoos, soap and candles. | |

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| 2577 **Palm oil**  Default composition: 257 Palm oil, 1276 Fatty Acids, 1277 Res.Fatty Subs | |
| **FCL**  **(0257)** | Oil of palm  Obtained from the mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm by pressure, and also by solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2165)** | Palm Oil  21651 - Palm bean oil, crude  21652 - Palm bean oil, refined  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1511.10;.90)** | 15.11 ‑ Palm oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1511.10 ‑ Crude oil  1511.90 ‑ Other  Palm oil is a vegetable fat obtained from the pulp of the fruits of oil palms. The main source is the African oil palm (Elaeis guineensis) which is native to tropical Africa but is also grown in Central America, Malaysia and Indonesia; other examples are Elaeis melanococca (also known as noli palm) and various species of Acrocomia palms, including the Paraguayan palm (coco mbocaya), originating in South America. The oils are obtained by extraction or pressing and may be of various colours depending on their condition and whether they have been refined. They are distinguishable from palm kernel oils (heading 15.13), which are obtained from the same oil palms by having a very high palmitic and oleic acid content.  Palm oil is used in the manufacture of soap, candles, cosmetic or toilet preparations, as a lubricant, for hot-dipped tin coating, in the production of palmitic acid, etc. Refined palm oil is used as a food stuff, e.g., as a frying fat, and in the manufacture of margarine.  This heading does not cover palm kernel oil or babassu oil (heading 15.13). |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Palm oil, whether or not refined, mainly from the African oil palm (*Elaeis guineensis*), obtained from the mesocarp of the fruit of the oil palm by pressure, and also by solvent from the residues of the pressure extraction, used in the manufacture industry. Refined palm oil is used as food stuff.  Palm kernel oil or babassu oil not included (2576).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Industrial monocarboxylic fatty acids; acid oils from refining (34120); * Residues of Fatty Substances (21932.02). | |

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| 2578 **Coconut oil**  Default composition: 252 Coconut (copra) oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0252)** | Oil of Coconuts  Obtained by pressure from copra and by solvent from the residues of pressure extraction. Has both food and industrial uses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2166)** | Palm Oil  21661 - Coconut oil, crude  21662 - Coconut oil, refined  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1513.11;.19)** | 15.13 ‑ Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Coconut (copra) oil and its fractions :  1513.11 - - Crude oil  1513.19 - - Other  (A) COCONUT (COPRA) OIL  This oil is obtained from the dried flesh or copra (as it is called) of the coconut (Cocos nucifera). Fresh coconut flesh can also be used. This non‑drying oil is pale yellow or colourless and is solid below 25 °C. Coconut oil is used in soaps, in cosmetic or toilet preparations, for making lubricating greases, synthetic detergents, laundering or cleaning preparations and as a source of fatty acids, fatty alcohols and methyl esters.  Refined coconut oil is edible and is used for food products such as margarine, dietary supplements. |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Coconut oil, whether or not refined, is obtained from copra of the coconut (*Cocos nucifera*) by pressure and by solvent from the residues of pressure extraction. Used in manufacture industry, when refined is used as food. | |

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| 2579 **Sesameseed Oil**  Default composition: 290 Sesame oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0290)** | Oil of Sesame Seed  Obtained by pressure extraction in two or three stages at different temperatures. Sometimes the oil is also extracted by solvent from the residue of the pressure extraction. Used mainly for food. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.07)** | Oil of Sesame Seed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.50)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.50 ‑ Sesame oil and its fractions  Sesame oil, obtained from the seeds of an annual herb, Sesamum indicum. It is a semi‑drying oil, the finer grades of which are used in shortenings, salad oil, margarine and similar food products, and in medicines. The poorer grades are used for industrial purposes. |
| **EW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Sesameseed oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, from the seeds of an annual herb (*Sesamum indicum*), is obtained by pressure extraction in two or three stages at different temperatures. Sometimes the oil is also extracted by solvent from the residue of the pressure extraction.  Used mainly for food.  It is used also for industrial purposes. | |

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| 2580 Olive Oil Default composition: 261 Olive oil, virgin, 274 Oil of Olive Residues | |
| **FCL**  **(0261)** | Oil of Olives, Virgin  Obtained from olives by mechanical or other physical means. Olive oil is the only vegetable oil that can be consumed without refining. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2167)** | Olive Oil  21671 - Olive oil, crude  21672 - Olive oil, refined  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1509.10)** | 15.09 ‑ Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.  1509.10 ‑ Virgin  1509.90 ‑ Other  Olive oil is the oil obtained from the fruit of the olive tree (Olea europaea L.).  This heading covers :  (A) Virgin olive oils, which are obtained from the fruit of the olive tree solely by mechanical or other physical means (e.g., by pressing) under conditions, and particularly thermal conditions, that do not lead to deterioration of the oil. They must have undergone no treatment other than washing, decantation, centrifugation or filtration.  Virgin olive oils include :  (1) Virgin olive oil suitable for consumption in the natural state. It has a clear, light yellow to green colour and a specific odour and taste.  (2) Lampante olive oil, which has either an off‑flavour taste or odour, or a free fatty acid content (expressed in terms of oleic acid) exceeding 3.3 g per 100 g or both these characteristics. It may be used as such for technical purposes or, after refining, for human consumption.  (B) Refined olive oil, which is obtained from the virgin olive oils referred to under Part (A) above by refining methods which do not lead to alterations in the initial glyceridic structure, or to any other modification of the structure of the constituent fatty acids.  Refined olive oil is a clear, limpid oil containing no sediment and with a free fatty acid content (expressed in terms of oleic acid) not exceeding 0.3 g per 100 g.  It has a yellow colour and no specific odour or taste and is suitable for human consumption either by itself or as a blend with virgin olive oil.  (C) Fractions and blends of the oils described under (A) and (B) above. |
| **FCL**  **(0274)** | Oil of Olive Residues  Oil extracted from olive residues with solvents. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21673)** | 21673 – Olive oil residues  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1510.00)** | 15.10 ‑ Other oils and their fractions, obtained solely from olives, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, including blends of these oils or fractions with oils or fractions of heading 15.09.  This heading covers oils obtained from olives, other than the oils of heading 15.09.  The oils of this heading may be crude or refined or otherwise treated, provided that no modification of the glyceridic structure has taken place.  The heading includes olive‑residue oil, which is obtained by means of solvent‑extraction from the residues left after the olives have been pressed to produce olive oil of heading 15.09.  Crude olive‑residue oil may be rendered edible by refining methods which do not lead to alterations in the initial glyceridic structure.  The resulting oil is clear, limpid and of a yellow to yellow‑brown colour, contains no sediment and has no off‑flavour odour or taste.  The heading also covers fractions and blends of oils or fractions of this heading with oils or fractions of heading 15.09. The most common blend consists of a mixture of refined olive‑residue oil and virgin olive oil. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Olive oil, whether or not refined but not chemically modified, is obtained from the fruit of the olive tree (*Olea europaea L.*) by mechanical or other physical means. Olive oil is the only vegetable oil that can be consumed without refining.  It includes oil of olive residues, extracted with solvents from olive residues left after the olives have been pressed to produce olive oil. | |

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| 2581 **Ricebran Oil**  Default composition: 36 Rice bran oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0036)** | Oil of Rice Bran  Extracted from bran by pressure or, more frequently, by solvents. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.01)** | Oil of Rice Bran  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Ricebran oil, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified, from the seeds of an annual herb (*Sesamum indicum*), is extracted from bran by pressure or, more frequently, by solvents. | |

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| 2582 **Maize Germ Oil**  Default composition: 60 Maize oil | |
| **FCL**  **(0060)** | Oil of Maize  Extracted from germ by pressure or by solvents. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.02)** | Oil of Maize  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **()** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  ‑ Maize (corn) oil and its fractions :  1515.21 ‑ ‑ Crude oil  1515.29 ‑ ‑ Other  Maize (corn) oil, obtained from the kernels of maize or Indian corn. The crude oil has many industrial uses, e.g., in making soap, lubricants, leather dressing, etc. The refined oil is edible and is used for cooking, in bakeries, for mixing with other oils, etc. Maize oil is a semi‑drying oil. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Maize germ oil, whether or not refined but not chemically modified, is extracted from germ of maize or Indian corn by pressure or by solvents. The refined oil is edible and is used for cooking, in bakeries, for mixing with other oils. | |

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| 2586 Oilcrops Oil, Other Default composition: Default composition: 264 Butter of Karite Nuts, 266 Oil of Castor Beans, 276 Oil of Tung Nuts, 278 Oil of Jojoba, 281 Safflower oil, 297 Poppy Oil, 306 Vegetable Tallow, 307 Stillingia Oil, 313 Oil of Kapok, 334 Linseed oil, 337 Oil of Hempseed, 340 Oil of vegetable origin, nes, 664 Cocoa Butter, 1241 Liquid Margarine, 1242 Margrine Short, 1273 Castor Oil Hydr (Opal Wax), 1274 Oil Boiled Etc, 1275 Oil Hydrogenated | |
| **FCL**  **(0264)** | Butter of Karite Nuts  A very important vegetable oil in West Africa. Used as a substitute for cocoa butter and in cosmetics. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.03)** | Butter of Karite Nuts  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0266)** | Oil of Castor Beans  Obtained by pressure or by solvent. Uses include mainly industrial ones, in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.04)** | Oil of Castor Beans  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.30)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.30 ‑ Castor oil and its fractions  3) Castor oil comes from the seeds of Ricinus communis. It is a non‑drying, thick, generally colourless or lightly coloured oil, which was formerly used chiefly in medicine as a purgative, but is now used in industry as a plasticiser in lacquers or nitrocellulose, in the production of dibasic acids, elastomers or adhesives, surface‑active agents, hydraulic fluids, etc. |
| **FCL**  **(0276)** | Oil of Tung Nuts  Obtained by pressure and used exclusively for industrial purposes. The resulting cake contains a toxic protein and thus cannot be used for feed. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.05)** | Oil of Tung Nuts  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other  Tung oil, (China‑wood oil) obtained from the seeds of different species of the genus Aleurites (e.g., A. fordii, A. montana). It is pale yellow to dark brown in colour, dries very rapidly and has preservative and waterproofing qualities. Its main use is in the manufacture of varnishes and paints |
| **FCL**  **(0278)** | Oil of Jojoba  Obtained by cold pressure. Its peculiar chemical properties make it the only vegetable oil in nature having the same characteristics as spermaceti. Below 15˚C it solidifies and assumes the characteristics of wax. It is used as a lubricant, in cosmetics and in pharmaceuticals, and is considered a product with good growth prospects. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.06)** | Jojoba Oil  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other  Jojoba oil, often described as a liquid wax, a colourless or yellowish, odourless liquid, consisting mainly of esters of higher fatty alcohols, obtained from the seeds of desert shrubs of the genus Simmondsia (S. californica or S. chinensis), used as a substitute for sperm oil, e.g., in cosmetic preparations. |
| **FCL**  **(0281)** | Safflower oil  Obtained either by pressure or by solvent. Has both food and industrial uses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21631.02)** | Safflower-seed oil, crude  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1512.11;.19)** | 15.12 ‑ Sunflower-seed, safflower or cotton-seed oil and fractions thereof, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  - Sunflower‑seed or safflower oil and fractions thereof :  1512.11 - - Crude oil  1512.19 - - Other  (B) SAFFLOWER OIL  The seeds of the safflower (Carthamus tinctoris), which is a very important dye plant, furnish a drying, edible oil. This is used in foods and medicines, for alkyd resins, paints and varnishes. |
| **FCL**  **(0297)** | Poppy Oil  Obtained by pressure extraction. Has both food and industrial uses. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.08)** | Oil of Poppy Seed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0306)** | Vegetable Tallow  Obtained by pressure extraction or by solvent from the kernels of the fruit of the Borneo tallow tree and from the outer coating that surrounds the seeds of the fruit of the Chinese tallow tree. Used as a substitute for cocoa butter. Also used in soap, candles, medicines and cosmetics. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.09)** | Vegetable tallow  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other  7) The products known as vegetable tallows (chiefly Borneo tallow and Chinese vegetable tallow), obtained by processing certain oleaginous seeds. Borneo tallow is in the form of crystalline or granular cakes, white outside and greenish‑yellow inside. Chinese tallow is a solid, waxy substance, greenish in colour and with a slightly aromatic odour, oily to the touch. |
| **FCL**  **(0307)** | Stillingia Oil  Obtained by solvent from the seeds of Stillingia sebifera. Used as a drying agent in paints and varnishes. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.10)** | Stillingia oil  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0313)** | Oil of Kapok  Obtained from shelled seeds by pressure. Used for food and soap. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.11)** | Oil of Kapok  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0334)** | Linseed oil  Obtained by pressure extraction. Used mainly in non-food items. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.12)** | Oil of Linseed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.11;.19)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  ‑ Linseed oil and its fractions :  1515.11 ‑ ‑ Crude oil  1515.19 ‑ ‑ Other  (1) Linseed oil, obtained from the seeds of the flax plant (Linum usitatissimum). This oil is one of the most important of the drying oils. Linseed oil varies from yellow to brownish in colour and has an acrid taste and smell. On oxidation it forms a very tough elastic film. The oil is used chiefly in making paints, varnishes, oil cloth, putty, soft soap, printing inks, alkyd resins or pharmaceuticals. Cold‑pressed linseed oil is edible. |
| **FCL**  **(0337)** | Oil of Hempseed  Obtained either by pressure extraction or by solvent. Used mainly in non-food items. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.13)** | Oil of Hempseed  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0340)** | Oil of vegetable origin, nes  Includes, inter alia, myrtle wax and Japan wax. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21691.90)** | Other oil of Vegetable Origin, crude n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1515.90)**  **(~~1509.90)~~** | 15.15 ‑ Other fixed vegetable fats and oils (including jojoba oil) and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified (+).  1515.90 ‑ Other  ~~15.09 ‑ Olive oil and its fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.~~  ~~1509.90 ‑ Other~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0664)** | Cocoa Butter  Obtained by hot-pressing either cocoa paste or the whole bean. Includes the fat and oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(23620)** | Cocoa butter, fat and oil  **None**  Butter, cocoa, from cocoa paste, whole bean or cocoa waste (e.g., shells, husks, dust)  Fat, cocoa  Oil, cocoa |
| **HS 2012**  **(1804.00)** | 18.04 ‑ Cocoa butter, fat and oil.  Cocoa butter, the fatty matter contained in cocoa beans, is generally obtained by hot‑pressing either cocoa paste or the whole bean. An inferior quality, often referred to as cocoa fat, can also be obtained from spoiled cocoa beans or from various kinds of cocoa waste (shells, husks, dust, etc.) either by pressure or by extraction with suitable solvents.  Cocoa butter is generally solid at room temperature, slightly oily and yellowish‑white in colour; it has an odour similar to that of cocoa and an agreeable flavour. It is generally presented in slabs, and is used in chocolate‑making (to enrich cocoa pastes), in confectionery (for the preparation of certain sweets), in perfumery (for extracting perfumes by the enfleurage process), in the manufacture of cosmetics and in pharmacy (for the preparation of ointments, suppositories, etc.). |
| **FCL**  **(1241)** | Liquid Margarine  See commodity code 1242. Fat content varies from 30 to 70%. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21700)** | Liquid Margarine  **None**  New in CPC2.1 and expansion (.01) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1517.90)** | 15.17 ‑ Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 15.16 (+).  1517.90 - Other  Edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 15.16; for example, imitation lard, liquid margarine and shortenings (produced from texturised oils or fats). |
| **FCL**  **(1242)** | Margarine Short  Margarine is made principally from one or more hydrogenated vegetable or animal fats or oils in which is dispersed an aqueous potion containing milk products, salt, flavouring agents and other additives. Shortening is a product similar to margarine, but with a higher animal fat content. Shortening and compound fats are used primarily for baking and frying. The fat content of margarine and shortening varies from 70 to 90%. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21700.02)** | Margarine and Shortening  **None**  New in CPC2.1 and expansion (.02) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1517.10)** | 15.17 ‑ Margarine; edible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, other than edible fats or oils or their fractions of heading 15.16 (+).  1517.10 - Margarine, excluding liquid margarine  (A) Margarine (other than liquid margarine), which is a plastic mass, generally yellowish, obtained from fats or oils of animal or vegetable origin or from a mixture of these fats or oils. It is an emulsion of the water‑in‑oil type, generally made to resemble butter in appearance, consistency, colour, etc. |
| **FCL**  **(1273)** | Castor Oil, Hydrogenated  Also called "opal wax". |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21693.02)** | Castor oil, hydrogenated  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **()** | 15.16 ‑ Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.  1516.20 - Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions  (2) Wholly hydrogenated (e.g., oils converted into pasty or solid fats).  The products most commonly hydrogenated are oils of fish or marine mammals and certain vegetable oils (cotton-seed oil, sesame oil, ground-nut oil, colza oil, soya-bean oil, maize (corn) oil, etc.). Wholly or partly hydrogenated oils of this type are frequently used as constituents in the preparation of edible fats of heading 15.17, since the hydrogenation not only increases their consistency but also makes them less liable to deterioration by atmospheric oxidation, and improves their taste and odour, and, by bleaching them, gives them a better appearance.  This part also covers hydrogenated castor oil, so called “opal wax ”. |
| **FCL**  **(1274)** | Oils Boiled, Dehydrated, etc.  Also includes oxidized and sulphurized oils. Animal and vegetable fats and oils whose chemical structure has been modified to improve viscosity, drying ability or other properties. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(34550)** | Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, chemically modified, except those hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinized; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils  It includes:  Linoxyn  Mixtures of animal or vegetable fats or oils or fractions of different fats or oils not elsewhere specified or included, inedible  Oil, castor, dehydrated  Oils, animal or vegetable, blown  Oils, animal or vegetable, boiled  Oils, animal or vegetable, oxidized  Oils, animal or vegetable, polymerized by heat in vacuum or in inert gas  Oils, animal or vegetable, sulphurized (excl. fractions)  Oils, brominated  Oils, deep-frying, used, containing, e.g., rapeoil, soya bean oil and a small quantity of animal fat, for use in the preparation of animal feeds  Oils, drying (excl. liquid driers)  Oils, epoxidised  Oils, maleic  Oils, Teka  Preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or fractions of different fats or oils not elsewhere specified or included, inedible  Stand-oils |
| **HS 2012**  **(1518.00)** | 15.18 ‑ Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, boiled, oxidised, dehydrated, sulphurised, blown, polymerised by heat in vacuum or in inert gas or otherwise chemically modified, excluding those of heading 15.16; inedible mixtures or preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or of fractions of different fats or oils of this Chapter, not elsewhere specified or included. |
| **FCL**  **(1275)** | Hydrogenated Oils and Fats  Animal and vegetable fats and oils that have been hydrogenated to raise their melting point and increase their consistency by transforming unsaturated glycerides into saturated glycerides. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21590)** | Animal fats and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1516.20)** | 15.16 ‑ Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.  1516.20 - Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions  This heading covers animal or vegetable fats and oils, which have undergone a specific chemical transformation of a kind mentioned below, but have not been further prepared.  The heading also covers similarly treated fractions of animal or vegetable fats and oils. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Oilcrops oil other includes the following vegetable fats and oils, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified:   * Butter of karite nuts, a very important vegetable oil in West Africa. Used as a substitute for cocoa butter and in cosmetics. * Oil of castor beans, from the seeds of *Ricinus communis*, obtained by pressure or by solvent. Uses include mainly industrial ones, in pharmaceuticals and cosmetics. * Oil of tung nuts, from the seeds of different species of the genus *Aleurites* (*A. fordii, A. montana*), obtained by pressure and used exclusively for industrial purposes. The resulting cake contains a toxic protein and thus cannot be used for feed. * Oil of jojoba, from the seeds of desert shrubs of the genus *Simmondsia* (*S. californica or S. chinensis*), obtained by cold pressure. Its peculiar chemical properties make it the only vegetable oil in nature having the same characteristics as spermaceti. Below 15˚C it solidifies and assumes the characteristics of wax. It is used as a lubricant, in cosmetics and in pharmaceuticals, and is considered a product with good growth prospects. * Safflower oil, from the seeds of the safflower (*Carthamus tinctoris*), obtained either by pressure or by solvent. Has both food and industrial uses. * Poppy oil, obtained by pressure extraction. Has both food and industrial uses. * Vegetable tallow, obtained by pressure extraction or by solvent from the kernels of the fruit of the Borneo tallow tree and from the outer coating that surrounds the seeds of the fruit of the Chinese tallow tree. Used as a substitute for cocoa butter. Also used in soap, candles, medicines and cosmetics. * Stillingia oil, obtained by solvent from the seeds of Stillingia sebifera. Used as a drying agent in paints and varnishes. * Oil of kapok, obtained from shelled seeds by pressure. Used for food and soap. * Linseed oil, from the seeds of the flax plant (*Linum usitatissimum*), obtained by pressure extraction. Used mainly in non-food items. Cold -pressed linseed oil fits for human consumption. * Oil of hempseed, obtained either by pressure extraction or by solvent. Used mainly in non-food items. * Oil of vegetable origin nes, includes, inter alia, myrtle wax and Japan wax. * Cocoa butter, obtained by hot-pressing either cocoa paste or the whole bean. Includes the fat and oil. Used in chocolate‑making to enrich cocoa pastes, in confectionery, perfumery, in the manufacture of cosmetics and in pharmacy. * Liquid margarine and margarine short, made principally from one or more hydrogenated vegetable or animal fats or oils in which is dispersed an aqueous potion containing milk products, salt, flavouring agents and other additives. Shortening is a product similar to margarine, but with a higher animal fat content. Shortening and compound fats are used primarily for baking and frying. The fat content of margarine and shortening varies from 70 to 90%. * Castor Oil, Hydrogenated, also called "opal wax". Vegetable oil and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, frequently used as constituents in the preparation of edible fat. * Oils boiled dehydrated, also includes oxidized and sulphurized oils. Animal and vegetable fats and oils whose chemical structure has been modified to improve viscosity, drying ability or other properties.   It includes, inter alia:   * Linoxyn * Mixtures of animal or vegetable fats or oils or fractions of different fats or oils not elsewhere specified or included, inedible * Oil, castor, dehydrated * Oils, animal or vegetable, blown * Oils, animal or vegetable, boiled * Oils, animal or vegetable, oxidized * Oils, animal or vegetable, polymerized by heat in vacuum or in inert gas * Oils, animal or vegetable, sulphurized (excl. fractions) * Oils, brominated * Oils, deep-frying, used, containing, e.g., rapeoil, soya bean oil and a small quantity of animal fat, for use in the preparation of animal feeds * Oils, drying (excl. liquid driers) * Oils, epoxidised * Oils, maleic * Oils, Teka * Preparations of animal or vegetable fats or oils or fractions of different fats or oils not elsewhere specified or included, inedible * Stand-oils * Hydrogenated oils and fats, animal and vegetable fats and oils that have been hydrogenated to raise their melting point and increase their consistency by transforming unsaturated glycerides into saturated glycerides. | |

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**VEGETABLES**

**VEGETABLES AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

VEGETABLES, as classified in this group, are mainly annual plants cultivated as field and garden crops in the open and under glass, and used almost exclusively for food. Vegetables grown principally for animal feed or seed should be excluded. Certain plants, normally classified as cereals and pulses, belong to this group when harvested green, such as green maize, green peas, etc. This grouping differs from international trade classifications for vegetables in that it includes melons and watermelons, which are normally considered to be fruit crops. But, whereas fruit crops are virtually all permanent crops, melons and watermelons are similar to vegetables in that they are temporary crops. Chillies and green peppers are included in this grouping when they are harvested for consumption as vegetables and not processed into spices (see also Group 10). FAO production data for green peas and green beand refer to the total weight including pods, although some countries report on a shelled weight basis. The weight of the pods ranges from 40 to 50 percent for peas to up to 70 percent for broad beans. Area data on small vegetable gardens are often omitted in agricultural surveys, although production estimates may be reported. Trade data for fresh vegetables also include chilled vegetables, meaning the temperature of the products has been reduced to around 0°C without the products being frozen. Vegetables contain principally water, accounting for between 70 percent and 95 percent of their weight. They are low in nutrients, but contain minerals and vitamins. FAO covers 27 primary vegetable products. Each is listed along with its code, botanical name, or names, and a short description.

**PRODUCTS DERIVED FROM VEGETABLES** refer to processed products. Apart from a few main products, international trade classifications do not permit a sufficiently detailed classification of processed products according to the primary commodity used in the preparation. A similar situation prevails for frozen vegetables.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | 01234 | Tomatoes | **0388** | **Tomatoes and products** | 2601 | Default composition:  **388 Tomatoes**, 389 Tomatojuice Concentrated, 390 Juice of Tomatoes, 391 Paste of Tomatoes, 392 Tomato Peeled |
|  | **01253.02** | **Onions and shallots, dry (excluding dehydrated)** | **0403** | **Onions** | 2602 | Default composition:  **403 Onions, dry** |
|  |  |  |  | **Vegetables, Other** | 2605 | Default composition:  **358 Cabbages and other brassicas**, **366 Artichokes**, **367 Asparagus**, **372 Lettuce and chicory**, **373 Spinach**, **378 Cassava leaves**, **393 Cauliflowers and broccoli**, **394 Pumpkins, squash and gourds**, **397 Cucumbers and gherkins**, **399 Eggplants (aubergines)**, **401 Chillies and peppers, green**, **402 Onions (inc. shallots), green**, **406 Garlic**, **407 Leeks, other alliaceous veg**, **414 Beans, green**, **417 Peas, green**, **420 Leguminous vegetables, nes** (in FCL database 0420 - Broad Beans, Green), **423 String beans**, **426 Carrots and turnips**, **430 Okra**, **446 Maize, green**, 447 Sweet Corn Frozen, 448 Sweet Corn Prep or Preserved, **449 Mushrooms and truffles**, 450 Dried Mushrooms, 451 Canned Mushrooms, **459 Chicory roots**, **461 Carob**s, **463 Vegetables fresh nes**, 464 Vegetables, dried nes (NOT AVAILABLE IN FCL DB **= 0469?**), 465 Vegetables, canned nes (NOT AVAILABLE IN FCL DB), 466 Juice of Vegetables Nes, 469 Vegetables Dehydrated, 471 Vegetables in Vinegar, 472 Vegetables Preserved Nes, 473 Vegetable Frozen, 474 Veg.in Tem. Preservatives, 475 Veg.Prep. Or Pres.Frozen, 476 Homogen.Veget.Prep, **567 Watermelons** (also among Fruits, other - FBS 2625), **568 Other melons (inc.cantaloupes)** (also among Fruits, other - FBS 2625), 658 Coffee Subst. Cont.Coffee |
|  | 01212 | Cabbages | 0358 | Cabbages and other brassicas |  |  |
|  | 01216 | Artichokes | 0366 | Artichokes |  |  |
|  | 01211 | Asparagus | 0367 | Asparagus |  |  |
|  | 01214 | Lettuce and chicory | 0372 | Lettuce and chicory |  |  |
|  | 01215 | Spinach | 0373 | Spinach |  |  |
|  | **01219.01** | **Cassava leaves** | 0378 | Cassava leaves |  |  |
|  | 01213 | Cauliflowers and broccoli | 0393 | Cauliflowers and broccoli |  |  |
|  | 01235 | Pumpkins, squash and gourds | 0394 | Pumpkins, squash and gourds |  |  |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | 01232 | Cucumbers and gherkins | 0397 | Cucumbers and gherkins |  |  |
|  | 01233 | Eggplants (aubergines) | 0399 | Eggplants (aubergines) |  |  |
|  | 01231 | Chillies and peppers, green (*Capsicum* spp. **and *Pimenta* spp.**) | 0401 | Chillies and peppers, green |  |  |
|  | **01253.01** | **Onions and shallots, green** | 0402 | Onions (inc. shallots), green |  |  |
|  | 01252 | Green garlic | 0406 | Garlic |  |  |
|  | 01254 | Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables | 0407 | Leeks, other alliaceous veg |  |  |
|  | **01241.02** | **Other beans, green** | 0414 | Beans, green |  |  |
|  | 01242 | Peas, green | 0417 | Peas, green |  |  |
|  | **01241.01** | **String beans** | 0423 | String beans |  |  |
|  | 01251 | Carrots and turnips | 0426 | Carrots and turnips |  |  |
|  | **01239.01** | **Okra** | 0430 | Okra |  |  |
|  | **01290.01** | **Green corn (maize)** | 0446 | Maize, green |  |  |
|  | 01270 | Mushrooms and truffles | 0449 | Mushrooms and truffles |  |  |
|  | **01691** | **Chicory roots** | 0459 | Chicory roots |  |  |
|  | **01356** | Locust beans (carobs) | 0461 | Carobs |  |  |
|  | **01290.90** | **Other vegetables, fresh n.e.c.** | 0463 | Vegetables fresh nes |  |  |
|  | 01221 | Watermelons | 0567 | Watermelons |  | (also among Fruits, other - FBS 2625) |
|  | 01229 | Cantaloupes and other melons | 0568 | Other melons (inc.cantaloupes) |  | (also among Fruits, other - FBS 2625) |

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| 2601 Tomatoes Default composition: 388 Tomatoes, 389 Tomatojuice Concentrated, 390 Juice of Tomatoes, 391 Paste of Tomatoes, 392 Tomato Peeled | |
| **FCL**  **(0388)** | Tomatoes, fresh  *Lycopersicon esculentum*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01234)** | **None**  Tomatoes, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0702.00)** | 07.02 ‑ Tomatoes, fresh or chilled.    This heading covers fresh or chilled tomatoes of all kinds. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Tomatoes, species of *Lycopersicon esculentum,* fresh or chilled of all kinds.    Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * ~~389 Tomatojuice Concentrated~~ (); * 390 Juice of Tomatoes (21321); * 391 Paste of Tomatoes (21399.01); * 392 Tomato Peeled (21399.02). | |

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| 2602 Onions Default composition: 403 Onions, dry | |
| **FCL**  **(0403)** | Onions, dry  *Allium cepa*  Includes onions at a mature stage, but not dehydrated onions. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01253.02)** | Onions and shallots, dry (excluding dehydrated)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  CPC2 includes:  Onion sets  Onions, fresh or chilled  Onions, spring, fresh or chilled  Onions, Welsh, fresh or chilled  Scallions, fresh or chilled  Shallots, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0703.10)** | 07.03 ‑ Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0703.10 ‑ Onions and shallots  (1) Onions (including onion sets and Spring onions) and shallots. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Onions, species of *Allium cepa,* includes onion sets, Welsh and spring onions, scallions and shallots at a mature stage, but not dehydrated. | |

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| 2605 Vegetables, Other Default composition: 358 Cabbages and other brassicas, 366 Artichokes, 367 Asparagus, 372 Lettuce and chicory, 373 Spinach, 378 Cassava leaves, 393 Cauliflowers and broccoli, 394 Pumpkins, squash and gourds, 397 Cucumbers and gherkins, 399 Eggplants (aubergines), 401 Chillies and peppers, green, 402 Onions (inc. shallots), green, 406 Garlic, 407 Leeks, other alliaceous veg, 414 Beans, green, 417 Peas, green, 420 Leguminous vegetables, nes, 423 String beans, 426 Carrots and turnips, 430 Okra, 446 Maize, green, 447 Sweet Corn Frozen, 448 Sweet Corn Prep or Preserved, 449 Mushrooms and truffles, 450 Dried Mushrooms, 451 Canned Mushrooms, 459 Chicory roots, 461 Carobs, 463 Vegetables fresh nes, 464 Vegetables, dried nes, 465 Vegetables, canned nes, 466 Juice of Vegetables Nes, 469 Vegetables Dehydrated, 471 Vegetables in Vinegar, 472 Vegetables Preserved Nes, 473 Vegetable Frozen, 474 Veg.in Tem. Preservatives, 475 Veg.Prep. Or Pres.Frozen, 476 Homogen.Veget.Prep, 567 Watermelons, 568 Other melons (inc.cantaloupes), 658 Coffee Subst. Cont.Coffee | |
| **FCL**  **(0358)** | Cabbages  *Brassica chinensis* (Chinese, mustard cabbage, pak-choi)  *Brassica oleracea all var. except botrytis* (white, red, savoy cabbage, Brussels sprouts, collards, kale and kohlrabi)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01212)** | Cabbages  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Brassicas, edible, fresh or chilled  Brussels sprouts, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, Chinese, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, red, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, Savoy, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, spring, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, turnip-rooted, fresh or chilled  Cabbage, white, fresh or chilled  Collards, fresh or chilled  Kale, fresh or chilled  Kohlrabi, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0704.20;.90)** | 07.04 ‑ Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.  0704.20 ‑ Brussels sprouts  0704.90 ‑ Other  (2) Brussels sprouts.  (3) Other headed brassicas, (e.g., white cabbage, Savoy cabbage, red cabbage, Chinese cabbage), collards, kale and other leafy brassicas, sprouting broccoli (Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef var. italica Plenck) and other sprouting brassicas, and kohlrabi |
| **FCL**  **(0366)** | Artichokes  *Cynara scolymus*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01216)** | Artichokes  This subclass includes:  - artichokes, Cynara scolymus  This subclass does not include:  - Jerusalem artichokes, cf. 01599  Artichokes, Chinese, fresh or chilled  Artichokes, globe, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.91)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.91 - - Globe artichokes |
| **FCL**  **(0367)** | Asparagus  *Asparagus officinalis*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01211)** | Asparagus  **None**  Asparagus, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.20)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.20 ‑ Asparagus |
| **FCL**  **(0372)** | Lettuce and chicory  *Lactuca sativa*  *Cichorium intybus var. foliosum* (witloof chicory)  *Cichorium endivia var. crispa* (endive)  *Cichorium endivia var. latifolia* (escarole chicory)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01214)** | Lettuce and chicory  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Chicory, blanched, fresh or chilled  Chicory, curly, fresh or chilled  Chicory, escarole, fresh or chilled  Chicory, Witloof, fresh or chilled  Endive, fresh or chilled  Escarole, fresh or chilled  Lettuce, cabbage, fresh or chilled  Lettuce, head, fresh or chilled  Lettuce, romaine, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0705.11;.19;.21)** | 07.05 ‑ Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) and chicory (Cichorium spp.), fresh or chilled.  ‑ Lettuce :  0705.11 ‑ ‑ Cabbage lettuce (head lettuce)  0705.19 ‑ ‑ Other  ‑ Chicory :  0705.21 ‑ ‑ Witloof chicory (*Cichorium intybus var. foliosum*)  This heading covers fresh or chilled lettuce (Lactuca sativa) of which the principal type is cabbage or head lettuce. In addition the heading covers fresh or chilled chicory (Cichorium spp.), including endive, which includes the following principal varieties :  (1) Witloof (blanched) chicory (Cichorium intybus var. foliosum).  (2) Escarole chicory (Cichorium endivia var. latifolia).  (3) Curly chicory also known as endive (Cichorium endivia var. crispa).  The heading excludes chicory plants and chicory roots |
| **FCL**  **(0373)** | Spinach  *Spinacia oleracea*  Trade figures may include New Zealand spinach (Tetragonia espansa) and orache (garden) spinach (Atriplex hortensis). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01215)** | Spinach  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Spinach, garden, fresh or chilled  Spinach, New Zealand, fresh or chilled  Spinach, orache, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.70)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.70 ‑ Spinach, New Zealand spinach and orache spinach (garden spinach) |
| **FCL**  **(0378)** | Cassava leaves  *Manihot esculenta*  *Manihot utilissima*  Young cassava leaves are eaten in some areas of Africa as a vegetable. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01219.01)** | Cassava leaves  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.99)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.99 - - Other |
| **FCL**  **(0393)** | Cauliflowers and broccoli  *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis, subvariety cauliflora and cymosa*  Includes headed broccoli. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01213)** | Cauliflowers and broccoli  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Broccoli, headed, fresh or chilled  Cauliflower, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0704.10)** | 07.04 ‑ Cabbages, cauliflowers, kohlrabi, kale and similar edible brassicas, fresh or chilled.  0704.10 ‑ Cauliflowers and headed broccoli  (1) Cauliflowers and headed broccoli (Brassica oleracea L. convar. botrytis (L.) Alef var. botrytis L.). |
| **FCL**  **(0394)** | Pumpkins, squash and gourds  *Cucurbita spp.*  Includes marrows. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01235)** | Pumpkins, squash and gourds  This subclass includes:  - species of the *Cucurbita* (squash, pumpkins, zucchini, etc.) and *Lagenaria* (gourds) genus of the *Cucurbitaceae* family, including numerous species and varieties  This subclass does not include:  - watermelons, *Citrullus lanatus*, cf. 01221  - cantaloupes and other melons, cf. 01229  It includes inter alia:  Marrows, fresh or chilled  Pumpkins, fresh or chilled  Squash, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.93)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.93 - - Pumpkins, squash and gourds (*Cucurbita spp.*)  (9) Pumpkins, marrows, squash and gourds (Cucurbita spp.). |
| **FCL**  **(0397)** | Cucumbers and gherkins  *Cucumis sativus*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01232)** | Cucumbers and gherkins  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Cucumbers, fresh or chilled  Gherkins, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0707.00)** | 07.07 ‑ Cucumbers and gherkins, fresh or chilled.  This heading covers only fresh or chilled cucumbers and gherkins. |
| **FCL**  **(0399)** | Eggplants  *Solanum melongena*  Also called aubergines. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01233)** | Eggplants (aubergines)  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Aubergines, fresh or chilled  Eggplant, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.30)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.30 ‑ Aubergines (egg‑plants)  (2) Aubergines (egg‑plants). |
| **FCL**  **(0401)** | Chillies and peppers, green  *Capsicum annuum*  *Capsicum fructescens*  *Pimenta officinalis*  Production data exclude crops cultivated explicitly as spices. In contrast, trade data include these crops, provided they are fresh, uncrushed and unground. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01231)** | Chillies and peppers, green (Capsicum spp. and Pimenta spp.)  **None**  New name in CPC2.1  It includes inter alia:  Paprika, fresh or chilled  Peppers, bell, fresh or chilled  Peppers, cayenne, fresh or chilled  Peppers, chilli, fresh or chilled  Peppers, clove, fresh or chilled  Peppers, English, fresh or chilled  Peppers, Indian, fresh or chilled  Peppers, Jamaica, fresh or chilled  Peppers, pimento, fresh or chilled  Peppers, Spanish, fresh or chilled  Peppers, sweet (genus Capsicum annuum), fresh or chilled  Peppers, Turkish, fresh or chilled  Pimentos (Capsicum frutescens), fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.60)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.60 ‑ Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta  (5) Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta, commonly referred to as “peppers”. Fruits of the genus Capsicum range from the sweet or bell peppers (Capsicum annuum var. annuum), which are the mildest and largest of the genus Capsicum and which, either in their green or their ripened state, are most commonly eaten as a vegetable in salads, to the more pungent varieties of Capsicum frutescens and Capsicum annuum, which include chillies, Cayenne pepper, paprikas, etc., used most often to flavour foods. Fruits of the genus Pimenta include Jamaica pepper (also known as clove pepper, English pepper and allspice). The heading does not cover these products when dried, crushed or ground (heading 09.04). |
| **FCL**  **(0402)** | Onions, shallots (green)  *Allium ascalonicum* (shallots)  *Allium cepa* (onions)  *Allium fistulosum* (welsh onions)  Young onions pulled before the bulb has enlarged; used especially in salads. Includes onion sets. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01253.01)** | Onions and shallots, green  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0703.10)** | 07.03 ‑ Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0703.10 ‑ Onions and shallots  (1) Onions (including onion sets and Spring onions) and shallots. |
| **FCL**  **(0406)** | Garlic  *Allium sativum*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01252)** | Green garlic  **None**  Garlic, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0703.20)** | 07.03 ‑ Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0703.20 ‑ Garlic  (2) Garlic. |
| **FCL**  **(0407)** | Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables  *Allium porrum* (leeks)  *Allium schoenoprasum* (chives)  ~~Allium varieties except those of 0402, 0403 and 0406~~  Allium varieties except onions and shallots green (01253.01), onions and shallots dry excluding dehydrated (01253.02) and Green garlic (01252). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01254)** | Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Chives, fresh or chilled  Leeks, fresh or chilled  Vegetables, alliaceous (excl. onions and shallots), fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0703.90)** | 07.03 ‑ Onions, shallots, garlic, leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0703.90 ‑ Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables  (3) Leeks, chives and other alliaceous vegetables. |
| **FCL**  **(0414)** | Beans, green  *Phaseolus spp.*  *Vigna spp.*  For shelling. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01241.02)** | Other beans, green  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0708.20)** | 07.08 ‑ Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.  0708.20 ‑ Beans (Vigna spp., Phaseolus spp.)  (2) Beans (*Phaseolus spp., Vigna spp.*), which include Lima or butter beans, mung beans, beans in edible pods (variously known as kidney beans, French beans, runner beans, string beans, wax beans or snap beans) and cowpeas (including black eye). |
| **FCL**  **(0417)** | Peas, green  *Pisum sativum*  Mostly for shelling, but including edible - podded peas or sugar peas. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01242)** | Peas, green  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Peas, fodder, fresh or chilled  Peas, green, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0708.10)** | 07.08 ‑ Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.  0708.10 ‑ Peas (*Pisum sativum*)  (1) Peas (*Pisum sativum*), including green peas and fodder peas. |
| **FCL**  **(0420)** | Leguminous vegetables, nes  Broad Beans, Green  *Vicia faba*  For shelling. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01243)** | Broad beans and horse beans, green  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0708.90)** | 07.08 ‑ Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.  0708.90 ‑ Other leguminous vegetables  (3) Broad beans (*Vicia faba var. major*), horse beans (*Vicia faba var. equina or var. minor*) and hyacinth beans (*Dolichos lablab L*.). |
| **FCL**  **(0423)** | String Beans  *Phaseolus vulgaris*  Not for shelling |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01241.01)** | String beans  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0708.20)** | 07.08 ‑ Leguminous vegetables, shelled or unshelled, fresh or chilled.  0708.20 ‑ Beans (*Vigna spp., Phaseolus spp*.)  (2) Beans (*Phaseolus spp., Vigna spp.*), which include Lima or butter beans, mung beans, beans in edible pods (variously known as kidney beans, French beans, runner beans, string beans, wax beans or snap beans) and cowpeas (including black eye). |
| **FCL**  **(0426)** | Carrot  *Daucus carota*  Trade data may include turnips (*Brassica rapa var. rapifera*). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01251)** | Carrots and turnips  **None**  Including inter alia:  Carrots (excl. forage carrots), fresh or chilled  Turnips, edible, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0706.10)** | 07.06 ‑ Carrots, turnips, salad beetroot, salsify, celeriac, radishes and similar edible roots, fresh or chilled.  0706.10 ‑ Carrots and turnips  The fresh or chilled roots of this heading include carrots, turnips, salad beetroot (salad beets), salsify, celeriac (turnip‑rooted or German celery), radishes, scorzonera, horseradish, Chinese artichokes (Stachys affinis), burdock (Arctium lappa) and parsnips (Pastinaca sativa). These products remain in this heading whether or not their tops have been removed. |
| **FCL**  **(0430)** | Okra  *Abelmoschus esculentus*  *Hibiscus esculentus*  Also called gombo. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01239.01)** | Okra  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.99)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.99 - - Other  (12) Chard (white beet) and okra (gumbo). |
| **FCL**  **(0446)** | Green Corn (Maize)  *Zea mays, particularly var. saccharata*  Maize harvested green for food. Saccharata variety is commonly known as sweet corn. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01290.01)** | Green corn (maize)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.99)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  0709.99 - - Other  (8) Sweet corn (Zea mays var. saccharata), whether or not on the cob. |
| **FCL**  **(0449)** | Mushrooms  Including among all:  *Boletus edulis*  *Agaricus campestris*  *Morchella spp.*  *Tuber magnatum*  Cultivated or spontaneous. Includes truffles. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01270)** | Mushrooms and truffles  **None**  Including inter alia:  Chanterelles, fresh or chilled  Mushrooms, cultivated, fresh or chilled  Mushrooms, fresh or chilled  Truffles, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0709.51;.59)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  ‑ Mushrooms and truffles :  0709.51 ‑ ‑ Mushrooms of the genus Agaricus  0709.59 ‑ ‑ Other  (4) Mushrooms (including mushrooms of the genus Agaricus, such as the common white mushroom, A. bisporus) and truffles. |
| **FCL**  **(0459)** | Chicory roots  *Cichorium intybus*  *Cichorium sativum*  Unroasted chicory roots. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01691)** | Chicory roots  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1212.94)** | 12.12 ‑ Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  1212.94 ‑ ‑ Chicory roots  (D) Fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  The heading also includes unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, whether fresh or dried, whole or chopped. The roasted chicory root of this variety, which is used as a coffee substitute, is excluded (heading 21.01). Other unroasted chicory roots are classified in heading 06.01. |
| **FCL**  **(0461)** | Carobs  *Ceratonia silique* (Carob-tree, locust bean)  Includes also seeds. Mainly used as an animal feed and for industrial purposes. Rich in pectin. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01356)** | Locust beans (carobs)  New in CPC2.1  OLD 01391: Locust beans (carobs)  This subclass includes:  - Locust beans (carobs), Ceratonia siliqua  Including inter alia:  Beans, locust (or carob), with or without seeds, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground but not further prepared  Endosperm, locust (or carob) bean (excl. endosperm flour)  Flour, of locust (or carob) bean germ or pericarp  Germ, locust (or carob) bean, whether or not powdered  Seeds, locust (or carob) bean, fresh or dried, not roasted, whether or not kibbled or ground but not further prepared (excl. endosperm flour) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1212.92)** | 12.12 ‑ Locust beans, seaweeds and other algae, sugar beet and sugar cane, fresh, chilled, frozen or dried, whether or not ground; fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  1212.92 ‑ ‑Locust beans (carob)  (D) Fruit stones and kernels and other vegetable products (including unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum) of a kind used primarily for human consumption, not elsewhere specified or included.  The heading also includes unroasted chicory roots of the variety Cichorium intybus sativum, whether fresh or dried, whole or chopped. The roasted chicory root of this variety, which is used as a coffee substitute, is excluded (heading 21.01). Other unroasted chicory roots are classified in heading 06.01. |
| **FCL**  **(0463)** | Vegetables fresh nes  Scientific Name  Including among all:  *Bambusa spp.* (bamboo shoots)  *Beta vulgaris* (beets, chards)  *Capparis spinosa* (capers)  *Cynara cardunculus* (cardoons)  *Apium graveolens* (celery)  *Anthriscus cerefolium* (chervil)  *Lepidium sativum* (cress)  *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel)  *Cochlearia armoracia* (horseradish)  *Majorana hortensis* (marjoram, sweet)  *Tragopogon porrifolius* (oyster plant)  *Petroselinum crispum* (parsley)  *Pastinaca sativa* (parsnips)  *Raphanus sativu* (radish)  *Rheum spp.* (rhubarb)  *Brassica napus* (rutabagas, swedes)  *Satureja hortensis* (savory)  *Scorzonera hispanica* (scorzonera)  *Rumex acetosa* (sorrel)  *Artemisia dracunculus* (soybean sprouts tarragon)  *Nasturtium officinale* (watercress)  Other vegetables that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report vegetables under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01219.90;**  **01239.90**  **01249**  **01290.90)** | Other leafy or stem vegetables n.e.c. – **None** New in CPC2.1  Other fruit-bearing vegetables n.e.c. – **None** New in CPC2.1  Other green leguminous vegetables  **None**  Including inter alia:  Beans, hyacinth, fresh or chilled  Chick-peas, fresh or chilled  Garbanzos, fresh or chilled  Lentils, fresh or chilled  Seeds, guar, fresh or chilled  Other vegetables, fresh n.e.c. – **None** New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0706**  **0709.99)** | 07.09 ‑ Other vegetables, fresh or chilled.  ‑ Other  0709.99 - - Other  (11) Rhubarb, edible cardoons, fennel, capers and sorrel.  (12) Chard (white beet) and okra (gumbo).  (13) Parsley, chervil, tarragon, cress (e.g., watercress), savory (Satureia hortensis), coriander, dill, sweet marjoram (Majorana hortensis or Origanum majorana). Wild marjoram (Origanum vulgare) is excluded (heading 12.11).  (14) Bamboo shoots and soya bean sprouts. |
| **FCL**  **(0567)** | Watermelons  *Citrullus vulgaris*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01221)** | Watermelons  **None**  Water melons, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0807.11)** | 08.07 ‑ Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.  ‑ Melons (including watermelons) :  0807.11 - - Watermelons  This heading covers fresh melons of the species Citrullus vulgaris or Cucumis melo, including, inter alia, watermelons, citron (preserving) melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, casaba and honeydew melons. The heading also covers the melon‑like fruit of the species Carica papaya, known as papaws or papaya. However, the heading excludes fruit of the species Asimina triloba known in English as pawpaws (heading 08.10). |
| **FCL**  **(0568)** | Melons, Cantaloupes  *Cucumis melo*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01229)** | Cantaloupes and other melons  **None**  Including inter alia:  Cantaloupes, fresh or chilled  Melons, casaba, fresh or chilled  Melons, citron, fresh or chilled  Melons, cranshaw, fresh or chilled  Melons, honeydew, fresh or chilled  Melons, Persian, fresh or chilled  Musk melons, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0807.19)** | 08.07 ‑ Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.  ‑ Melons (including watermelons) :  0807.19 - - Other  This heading covers fresh melons of the species Citrullus vulgaris or Cucumis melo, including, inter alia, watermelons, citron (preserving) melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, casaba and honeydew melons. The heading also covers the melon‑like fruit of the species Carica papaya, known as papaws or papaya. However, the heading excludes fruit of the species Asimina triloba known in English as pawpaws (heading 08.10). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Vegetables other includes the following vegetable fresh or chilled:   * Cabbages, species of *Brassica chinensis* (Chinese, mustard cabbage, pak-choi), *Brassica oleracea all var. except botrytis* (white, red, savoy cabbage, Brussels sprouts, collards, kale and kohlrabi).   It includes inter alia:  Brassicas, edible;  Brussels sprouts;  Cabbage, Chinese;  Cabbage, red;  Cabbage, Savoy;  Cabbage, spring;  Cabbage, turnip-rooted;  Cabbage, white;  Collards;  Kale;  Kohlrabi.   * Artichokes, species of *Cynara scolymus*.   It does not include Jerusalem artichokes (01599); artichokes, Chinese and Artichokes globe   * Asparagus, species of *Asparagus officinalis*. * Lettuce and chicory, species of *Lactuca sativa, Cichorium intybus var. foliosum* (witloof chicory), *Cichorium endivia var. crispa* (endive) and *Cichorium endivia var. latifolia* (escarole chicory).   It includes inter alia:  Chicory, blanched;  Chicory, curly;  Chicory, escarole;  Chicory, Witloof;  Endive;  Escarole;  Lettuce, cabbage;  Lettuce, head;  Lettuce, romaine.  It excludes chicory plants and chicory roots.   * Spinach, species of *Spinacia oleracea*. Trade figures may include New Zealand spinach (Tetragonia espansa) and orache (garden) spinach (Atriplex hortensis).   It includes inter alia:  Spinach, garden;  Spinach, New Zealand;  Spinach, orache.   * Cassava leaves, species of *Manihot esculenta* and *Manihot utilissima.* Young cassava leaves are eaten in some areas of Africa as a vegetable. * Cauliflowers and broccoli, species of *Brassica oleracea var. botrytis*, *subvariety cauliflora and cymosa,* includes headed broccoli. * Pumpkins, squash and gourds, species of *Cucurbita* (squash, pumpkins, zucchini, etc.),and *Lagenaria* (gourds) genus of the Cucurbitaceae family, including marrows.   It includes inter alia:  Marrows;  Pumpkins;  Squash.   * Cucumbers and gherkins, species of *Cucumis sativu*. * Eggplants, species of *Solanum melongena*, also called aubergines. * Chillies and peppers green. Species of *Capsicum annuum*, and *Pimenta officinalis*. Production data exclude crops cultivated explicitly as spices.   In contrast, trade data include these crops, provided they are fresh, uncrushed and unground.  It includes inter alia:  Paprika;  Peppers, bell;  Peppers, cayenne;  Peppers, chilli;  Peppers, clove;  Peppers, English;  Peppers, Indian;  Peppers, Jamaica;  Peppers, pimento;  Peppers, Spanish;  Peppers, sweet;  Peppers, Turkish;  Pimentos (*Capsicum frutescens*).   * Onions, shallots (green), species of *Allium ascalonicum* (shallots), *Allium cepa* (onions) and *Allium fistulosum* (welsh onions). Young onions pulled before the bulb has enlarged; used especially in salads. Includes onion sets. * Garlic, species of *Allium sativum*. * Leeks and other alliaceous vegetables, species of *Allium porrum* (leeks) and *Allium schoenoprasum* (chives). It includes, inter alia, vegetables alliaceous. Onions and shallots green (01253.01), onions and shallots dry excluding dehydrated (01253.02) and green garlic (01252) excluded. * Beans green, species of *Phaseolus spp*. and *Vigna spp*., for shelling. It includes lima or butter beans, mung beans and beans in edible pods ~~and cowpeas (including black eye)~~. * Peas green, species of *Pisum sativum*, mostly for shelling, but including edible - podded peas or sugar peas. Fodder peas included. * Broad Beans green, species of *Vicia faba*, for shelling. * String Beans, species of *Phaseolus vulgaris, n*ot for shelling. * Carrot, species of *Daucus carota*, trade data may include edible turnips (*Brassica rapa var. rapifera*). Forage carrots excluded. * Okra, species of *Abelmoschus esculentus* and *Hibiscus esculentus*, also called gombo. * Green Corn (Maize), species of *Zea mays, particularly var. saccharata*, harvested green for food. It includes *Saccharata variety,*commonly known as sweet corn, whether or not on the cob. * Mushrooms, including among all *Boletus edulis*, *Agaricus campestris*, *Morchella spp*. and *Tuber magnatum*, cultivated or spontaneous. Includes truffles. * Chicory roots, species of *Cichorium intybus* and *Cichorium sativum*, unroasted chicory roots of a kind used primarily for human consumption, whether fresh or dried, whole or chopped. * Carobs, species of *Ceratonia silique* (Carob-tree, locust bean), includes also seeds. Mainly used as an animal feed and for industrial purposes. Rich in pectin.   Including inter alia:  Beans, locust (or carob), with or without seeds, fresh or dried, whether or not kibbled or ground but not further prepared;  Endosperm, locust (or carob) bean (excl. endosperm flour);  Flour, of locust (or carob) bean germ or pericarp;  Germ, locust (or carob) bean, whether or not powdered;  Seeds, locust (or carob) bean, fresh or dried, not roasted, whether or not kibbled or ground but not further prepared (excl. endosperm flour).   * Vegetables fresh nes, including among all: Bambusa spp. (bamboo shoots), Beta vulgaris (beets, chards), Capparis spinosa (capers), Cynara cardunculus (cardoons), Apium graveolens (celery), Anthriscus cerefolium (chervil), Lepidium sativum (cress), Foeniculum vulgare (fennel), Cochlearia armoracia (horseradish), Majorana hortensis (marjoram, sweet), Tragopogon porrifolius (oyster plant), Petroselinum crispum (parsley), Pastinaca sativa (parsnips), Raphanus sativu (radish), Rheum spp. (rhubarb), Brassica napus (rutabagas, swedes), Satureja hortensis (savory), Scorzonera hispanica (scorzonera), Rumex acetosa (sorrel), Artemisia dracunculus (soybean sprouts tarragon), Nasturtium officinale (watercress), that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report vegetables under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. * Watermelons, species of *Citrullus vulgaris.* * Melons Cantaloupes, species of *Cucumis melo.*   Including inter alia:  Cantaloupes;  Melons, casaba;  Melons, citron;  Melons, cranshaw;  Melons, honeydew;  Melons, Persian;  Musk melons.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Sweet Corn Frozen (21319.01) * Sweet Corn Prep or Preserved (21399.03) * Dried Mushrooms (21393.01) * Canned Mushrooms (21397.01) * ~~464 Vegetables, dried nes~~ * ~~465 Vegetables, canned nes~~ * Juice of Vegetables Nes (21329), * Vegetables Dehydrated (21393.90), * Vegetables in Vinegar (21340), * Vegetables Preserved Nes (21394, 21395, 21396, 21399.92), * Vegetable Frozen (21311, 21312, 21319.90), * Veg.in Tem. Preservatives (21330), * Veg.Prep. Or Pres.Frozen (21394, 21399.93), * Homogen.Veget.Prep (23991.02), * Coffee Subst. Cont.Coffee (23912.01). | |
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**FRUITS**

**FRUITS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

FRUIT CROPS consist of fruits and berries that, with few exceptions, are characterized by their sweet taste. Nearly all are permanent crops, mainly from trees, bushes and shrubs, as well as vines and palms. Fruits and berries grow on branches, stalks or the trunks of plants, usually singly, but sometimes grouped in bunches or clusters (e.g. bananas and grapes). Commercial crops are cultivated in plantations, but significant quantities of fruits are also collected from scattered plants that may or may not be cultivated. Although melons and watermelons are generally considered to be fruits, FAO groups them with vegetables because they are temporary crops. Fruit crops are highly perishable. Their shelf life may be extended through the application of chemical substances that inhibit the growth of micro-organisms and through careful control of the surrounding temperature, pressure and humidity once the fruit has been picked. Fruits and berries have a very high water content accounting for some 70- 90 percent of their weight. They contain, in various degrees, minerals, vitamins and organic acids, some of which reside in the peel or skin. Some fruits have a high fibre content and other inedible components, so that wastage is high, e.g. 60 percent for passion fruit and 35-45 percent for pineapples. The waste in temperate zone fruit is lower, generally of the order of 10-15 percent, while berries contain very little waste. The carbohydrate content of fruits varies widely. Protein content is very low, averaging less than 1 percent, or below that in vegetables. Fat content in fruit is negligible, with the notable exception of avocados. Fruit crops are consumed directly as food and are processed into dried fruit, fruit juice, canned fruit, frozen fruit, jam, alcoholic beverages, etc. Fruit crops are not normally grown for animal feed, although significant quantities of diseased and substandard fruits, as well as certain by-products of the fruit processing industry, are fed to animals. Production data for fruit crops should relate to fruits actually harvested. Data on bananas and plantains should relate to the weight of single bananas or banana hands, excluding the weight of the central stalk. FAO lists 36 primary fruit crops. The code and name of each is listed below along with its botanical name, or names, and a short description where necessary.

**FRUIT CROPS PRODUCTS**. Apart from a few main products, international trade classifications do not permit a sufficiently detailed classification of processed products according to the primary commodity used in the preparation. Fruit crops are processed for preservation and conservation, or for transformation from one substance into another, e.g. sugar into alcohol. Drying and wine making are two of the oldest methods of preservation. The manufacture of fruit syrups and juices, jams, jellies, marmalade, chutney and sauces are also traditional methods of preservation. Modern processes include canning, freezing, quick-freezing and dehydration. Other fruit products include fruit squashes, i.e. juice with some fruit tissues included, fruit nectars containing at least 30 percent fruit solids, and some soft drinks that contain a very small amount of fruit juice. Essential oils are extracted from some fruits and fruit peels, while the peel of some fruit is also used in confectionery.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| **Sum codes (1) below?** |  |  | **0490+0495** | **Oranges, Mandarines** | 2611 | Default composition:  **490 Oranges**, 491 Orange juice, single strength, 492 Orange juice, concentrated, **495 Tangerines, mandarins, clem.**, 496 Tangerine Juice |
|  | 01323 | Oranges | 0490 | Oranges |  |  |
|  | 01324 | Tangerines, mandarins, clementines | 0495 | Tangerines, mandarins, clem. |  |  |
|  | 01322 | Lemons and limes | **0497** | **Lemons, Limes and products** | 2612 | Default composition:  **497 Lemons and limes**, 498 Lemon juice, single strength, 499 Lemon juice, concentrated |
|  | 01321 | Pomelos and grapefruits | **0507** | **Grapefruit and products** | 2613 | Default composition:  **507 Grapefruit (inc. pomelos)**, 509 Juice of Grapefruit, 510 Grapefruit juice, concentrated |
|  | 01329 | Other citrus fruit, n.e.c. | **0512** | **Citrus, Other** | 2614 | Default composition:  **512 Citrus fruit, nes**, 513 Citrus juice, single strength, 514 Citrus juice, concentrated |
|  | 01312 | Bananas | **0486** | **Bananas** | 2615 | Default composition: **486 Bananas** |
|  | 01313 | Plantains and others | **0489** | **Plantains** | 2616 | Default composition: **489 Plantains** |
|  | **01341** | Apples | **0515** | **Apples and products** | 2617 | Default composition: **515 Apples**, 518 Apple juice, single strength, 519 Apple juice, concentrated |
|  | 01318 | Pineapples | **0574** | **Pineapples and products** | 2618 | Default composition: **574 Pineapples**, 575 Pineapples Cand, 576 Juice of Pineapples, 580 Pineapple Juice Conc |
|  | 01314 | Dates | **0577** | **Dates** | 2619 | Default composition: **577 Dates** |
| 0133 | 01330 | Grapes | **0560** | **Grapes and products (excl wine)** | 2620 | Default composition: **560 Grapes**, 561 Raisins, 562 Grape Juice, 563 Must of Grapes |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  |  | **Fruits, Other** | 2625 | Default composition:  **521 Pears**, **523 Quinces**, **526 Apricots**, 527 Dry Apricots, **530 Sour cherries**, **531 Cherries**, **534 Peaches and nectarines**, **536 Plums and sloes**, 537 Plums Dried (Prunes), 538 Plum juice, single strength, 539 Plum juice, concentrated, **541 Stone fruit, nes**, **542 Pome fruit, nes**, **544 Strawberries**, **547 Raspberries**, **549 Gooseberries**, **550 Currants**, **552 Blueberries**, **554 Cranberries**, **558 Berries Nes**, **567 Watermelons** (also among Vegetables, other - FBS 2605), **568 Other melons (inc.cantaloupes)** (also among Vegetables, other - FBS 2605), **569 Figs**, 570 Figs Dried, **571 Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas**, **572 Avocados**, 583 Mango Juice, **587 Persimmons**, **591 Cashewapple**, **592 Kiwi fruit**, **600 Papayas**, **603 Fruit, tropical fresh nes**, 604 Fruit Tropical Dried Nes, **619 Fruit Fresh Nes**, 620 Fruit Dried Nes, 622 Fruit Juice Nes, 623 Fruit Prp Nes, 624 Flour of Fruits, 625 Fruit,Nut,Peel, Sugar Prs, 626 Homogen. Cooked Fruit Prp |
|  | **01342.01** | **Pears** | 0521 | Pears |  |  |
|  | **01342.02** | **Quinces** | 0523 | Quinces |  |  |
|  | **01343** | Apricots | 0526 | Apricots |  |  |
|  | **01344.01** | **Sour cherries** | 0530 | Sour cherries |  |  |
|  | **01344.02** | **Cherries** | 0531 | Cherries |  |  |
|  | **01345** | Peaches and nectarines | 0534 | Peaches and nectarines |  |  |
|  | **01346** | Plums and sloes | 0536 | Plums and sloes |  |  |
|  | **01349.20** | **Stone fruit, n.e.c.** | 0541 | Stone fruit, nes |  |  |
|  | **01349.10** | **Pome fruit n.e.c.** | 0542 | Pome fruit, nes |  |  |
|  | **01354** | Strawberries | 0544 | Strawberries |  |  |
|  | **01353.01** | **Raspberries** | 0547 | Raspberries |  |  |
|  | **01351.01** | **Gooseberries** | 0549 | Gooseberries |  |  |
|  | **01351.02** | **Currants** | 0550 | Currants |  |  |
|  | **01355.01** | **Blueberries** | 0552 | Blueberries |  |  |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | **01355.02** | **Cranberries** | 0554 | Cranberries |  |  |
|  | 01221 | Watermelons | 0567 | Watermelons |  |  |
|  | 01229 | Cantaloupes and other melons | 0568 | Other melons (inc.cantaloupes) |  |  |
|  | 01315 | Figs | 0569 | Figs |  |  |
|  | 01316 | Mangoes, **guavas, mangosteens** | 0571 | Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas |  |  |
|  | 01311 | Avocados | 0572 | Avocados |  |  |
|  | **01359.01** | **Persimmons** | 0587 | Persimmons |  |  |
|  | **01359.02** | **Cashewapple** | 0591 | Cashewapple |  |  |
|  | **01352** | Kiwi fruit | 0592 | Kiwi fruit |  |  |
|  | 01317 | Papayas | 0600 | Papayas |  |  |
|  | 01319 | Other tropical ~~and subtropical fruits~~, n.e.c. | 0603 | Fruit, tropical fresh nes |  | CPC 01319 Only includes tropical and excludes subtropical fruits (01359.90). Subtropical fruits included under 01359.90 |
|  | **01359.90** | **Other fruits, n.e.c.** | 0619 | Fruit Fresh Nes |  | Subtropical fruits included under 01359.90 |

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| 2611Oranges, Mandarines Default composition: 490 Oranges, 491 Orange juice, single strength, 492 Orange juice, concentrated, 495 Tangerines, mandarins, clem., 496 Tangerine Juice | |
| **FCL**  **(0490)** | Oranges  *Citrus sinensis* (common, sweet orange)  *Citrus aurantium* (bitter orange)  Bitter oranges are used primarily in the preparation of marmalade. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01323)** | Oranges  This subclass includes:  - oranges, Citrus sirensis  - bitter oranges, Citrus aurantium  This subclass does not include:  - bergamots, cf. 01329  - chinottos, cf. 01329  It includes inter alia:  Oranges, bitter, fresh or chilled  Oranges, green, for preserving, fresh or chilled  Oranges, Seville, fresh or chilled  Oranges, sweet, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0805.10)** | 08.05 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.  0805.10 ‑ Oranges  (1) Oranges, sweet or bitter (Seville oranges). |
| **FCL**  **(0495)** | Tangerines, mandarins, clementines, satsumas  *Citrus reticulate* (mandarin, tangerine)  *Citrus unshiu* (clementine, satsuma)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01324)** | Tangerines, mandarins, clementines  This subclass includes:  - tangerines, mandarines and clementines, fruits of Citrus reticulate  It includes:  Clementines, fresh or chilled  Mandarins, fresh or chilled  Satsumas (mikans), fresh or chilled  Tangerines, fresh or chilled  Wilkings, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0805.20)** | 08.05 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.  0805.20 ‑ Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids  (2) Mandarins (including tangerines and satsumas); clementines, wilkings and similar citrus hybrids. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Oranges and mandarines, species of *Citrus sinensis* (common, sweet orange), *Citrus aurantium* (bitter orange), *Citrus reticulate* (mandarin, tangerine) and *Citrus unshiu* (clementine, satsuma), fresh or chilled. Bitter oranges are used primarily in the preparation of marmalade. It includes oranges, green for preserving, oranges Seville and Wilkings.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Orange juice, single strength (21431.01); * Orange juice, concentrated (21431.02); * Tangerine Juice (21439.01). | |

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| 2612Lemons, Limes Default composition: 497 Lemons and limes, 498 Lemon juice, single strength, 499 Lemon juice, concentrated | |
| **FCL**  **(0497)** | Lemons and limes  *Citrus limon* (lemon)  *Citrus aurantifolia* (sour lime)  *Citrus limetta* (sweet lime)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01322)** | Lemons and limes  This subclass includes:  - lemons, fruit of Citrus limon  - limes, fruit of Citrus aurantifolia and Citrus latifolia  This subclass does not include:  - citrons, cf. 01329  It includes:  Lemons, fresh or chilled  Limes, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0805.50)** | 08.05 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.  0805.50 ‑ Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia)  (4) Lemons (Citrus limon, Citrus limonum) and limes (Citrus aurantifolia, Citrus latifolia). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Lemons and limes, species of *Citrus limon* (lemon), *Citrus latifolia* (limes), *Citrus aurantifolia* (sour lime) and *Citrus limetta* (sweet lime), fresh or chilled.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Lemon juice, single strength (21439.02); * Lemon juice, concentrated (21439.03). | |

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| 2613Grapefruit Default composition: 507 Grapefruit (inc. pomelos), 509 Juice of Grapefruit, 510 Grapefruit juice, concentrated | |
| **FCL**  **(0507)** | Grapefruit and pomelo  *Citrus maxima*  *Citrus grandis*  *Citrus paradisi*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01321)** | Pomelos and grapefruits  This subclass includes:  - grapefruits, fruit of the grapefruit tree, Citrus paradisi  - pomelos, shaddocks, Citrus maxima, or Citrus grandis |
| **HS 2012**  **(0805.40)** | 08.05 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.  0805.40 ‑ Grapefruit, including pomelos  (3) Grapefruit (including pomelos). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Grapefruit, species of *Citrus maxima* and *Citrus grandis* (pomelos, shaddocks) and *Citrus paradise* (grapefruits, fruit of the grapefruit tree).  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Juice of Grapefruit (21432); * Grapefruit juice, concentrated (21432.01). | |

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| 2614Citrus, other Default composition: 512 Citrus fruit, nes, 513 Citrus juice, single strength, 514 Citrus juice, concentrated | |
| **FCL**  **(0512)** | Citrus fruit nes  Including among all:  *Citrus bergamia* (bergamot)  *Citrus medica var. cedrata* (citron)  *Citrus myrtifolia* (chinotto)  *Fortunella japonica* (kumquat)  Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01329)** | Other citrus fruit, n.e.c.  This subclass includes:  - bergamots, Citrus aurantium subsp. bergamia  - chinottos, fruit of the myrtle-leaved orange, Citrus aurantium var. myrtfolia  - citrons, Citrus medica  - kumquats, species of Fortunella  This subclass does not include:  - lemons, cf. 01322  It includes:  Bergamots, fresh or chilled  Citrons, fresh or chilled  Kumquats, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0805.90)** | 08.05 - Citrus fruit, fresh or dried.  0805.90 ‑ Other  (5) Citrons, kumquats and bergamots, etc. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Citrus other, species of *Citrus bergamia* (bergamot), *Citrus medica var. cedrata* (citron), *Citrus myrtifolia* (chinotto, fruit of the myrtle-leaved orange) and *Fortunella japonica* (kumquat), fresh or chilled. Some minor varieties of citrus are used primarily in the preparation of perfumes and soft drinks.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Citrus juice, single strength (21439.04); * Citrus juice, concentrated (21439.05). | |

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| 2615Bananas Default composition: 486 Bananas | |
| **FCL**  **(0486)** | Bananas  *Musa sapientum*  *Musa cavendishii*  *Musa nana*  Bananas are normally eaten raw. Trade figures may include dried bananas. Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01312)** | Bananas  This subclass includes:  - sweet/dessert bananas, Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii, M. nana, i.e. bananas that can be eaten without further preparation  This subclass does not include:  - plantains, cooking bananas, Musa paradisiaca, cf. 01313 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0803.90)** | 08.03 ‑ Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.  0803.90 - Other  This heading covers all edible fruit of the species of the genus Musa.  ~~Plantains are starchy bananas that are less sweet than other bananas. The starch contained in plantains differs from that contained in other bananas in that it does not become sweet during ripening. Plantains are primarily consumed after being fried, roasted, steamed, boiled or otherwise cooked.~~ |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Bananas, species *Musa sapientum*, *Musa cavendishii* and *Musa nana* (sweet/dessert bananas)*,* normally eaten without further preparation.  Trade figures may include dried bananas.  Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk.  Plantains (*Musa paradisiaca*), cooking bananas, are excluded (01313). | |

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| 2615Bananas Default composition: 486 Bananas | |
| **FCL**  **(0486)** | Bananas  *Musa sapientum*  *Musa cavendishii*  *Musa nana*  Bananas are normally eaten raw. Trade figures may include dried bananas. Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01312)** | Bananas  This subclass includes:  - sweet/dessert bananas, Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii, M. nana, i.e. bananas that can be eaten without further preparation  This subclass does not include:  - plantains, cooking bananas, Musa paradisiaca, cf. 01313 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0803.90)** | 08.03 ‑ Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.  0803.90 - Other  This heading covers all edible fruit of the species of the genus Musa.  ~~Plantains are starchy bananas that are less sweet than other bananas. The starch contained in plantains differs from that contained in other bananas in that it does not become sweet during ripening. Plantains are primarily consumed after being fried, roasted, steamed, boiled or otherwise cooked.~~ |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Bananas, species of *Musa sapientum*, *Musa cavendishii* and *Musa nana* (sweet/dessert bananas)*,* normally eaten without further preparation.  Trade figures may include dried bananas.  Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk.  Plantains (*Musa paradisiaca*), cooking bananas, are excluded (01313). | |

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| 2616Plantains Default composition: 489 Plantains | |
| **FCL**  **(0489)** | Plantains  *Musa paradisiaca*  Generally known as a cooking banana. Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01313)** | Plantains and others  This subclass includes:  - cooking bananas, Musa paradisiaca, i.e. bananas that need to be prepared (cooked or boiled) for consumption  This subclass does not include:  - sweet/dessert bananas, Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii, M. nana, cf. 01312 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0803.10)** | 08.03 ‑ Bananas, including plantains, fresh or dried.  0803.10 - Plantains  ~~This heading covers all edible fruit of the species of the genus Musa.~~  Plantains are starchy bananas that are less sweet than other bananas. The starch contained in plantains differs from that contained in other bananas in that it does not become sweet during ripening. Plantains are primarily consumed after being fried, roasted, steamed, boiled or otherwise cooked. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Plantains, species of *Musa paradisiaca*, starchy bananas that are less sweet than other bananas generally known as a cooking banana, primarily consumed after being fried, roasted, steamed, boiled or otherwise cooked. Data should be reported excluding the weight of the central stalk.  Bananas (*Musa sapientum, M. cavendishii, M. nana*), cooking bananas, are excluded (01312). | |

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| 2617Apples Default composition: 515 Apples, 518 Apple juice, single strength, 519 Apple juice, concentrated | |
| **FCL**  **(0515)** | Apples  *Malus pumila*  *Malus sylvestris*  *Malus communis*  *Pyrus malus*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01341)** | Apples  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0808.10)** | 08.08 ‑ Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.  0808.10 ‑ Apples  Apples and pears are classified in this heading whether they are suitable for dessert, for making beverages (e.g., cider or perry) or for industrial purposes (e.g., preparation of apple paste, jam or jelly, extraction of pectin).  ~~Quinces are mainly used for making jam or jelly.~~ |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Apples, species of *Malus pumila*, *Malus sylvestris*, *Malus communis* and *Pyrus malus*, suitable for dessert, making beverages or industrial purposes.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Apple juice, single strength (21435.01); * Apple juice, concentrated (21435.02). | |

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| 2618Pineapples Default composition: 574 Pineapples, 575 Pineapples Cand, 576 Juice of Pineapples, 580 Pineapple Juice Conc | |
| **FCL**  **(0574)** | Pineapples  *Ananas comosus*  *Ananas sativus*  Trade figures may include dried pineapples. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01318)** | Pineapples  This subclass includes:  - pineapples, Ananas comosus  Pineapples, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0804.30)** | 08.04 ‑ Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.  0804.30 ‑ Pineapples |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Pineapples, species of *Ananas comosus* and *Ananas sativus,* fresh, dried or chilled. Trade figures may include dried pineapples.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Pineapples, otherwise prepared or preserved (21491); * Pineapple juice (21433); * Juice of Pineapples, Concentrated (21433.01). | |

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| 2619Dates Default composition: 577 Dates | |
| **FCL**  **(0577)** | Dates  *Phoenix dactylifera*  Includes fresh and dried fruit. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01314)** | Dates  This subclass includes:  - dates, fruit of the date palm, Phoenix dactylifera  Dates, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0804.10)** | 08.04 ‑ Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.  0804.10 ‑ Dates |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Dates, species of *Phoenix dactylifera*, include fresh, dried and chilled fruit. | |

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| 2620Grapes Default composition: 560 Grapes, 561 Raisins, 562 Grape Juice, 563 Must of Grapes | |
| **FCL**  **(0560)** | Grapes  *Vitis vinifera*  Includes both table and wine grapes. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01330)** | Grapes  **None**  Grapes (incl. hothouse grapes), fresh or chilled, whether or not rough-packed in barrels |
| **HS 2012**  **(0806.10)** | 08.06 ‑ Grapes, fresh or dried.  0806.10 ‑ Fresh  ~~0806.20 ‑ Dried~~  The heading covers fresh grapes whether for dessert purposes or for wine‑production (including those rough‑packed in barrels), and whether grown outdoors or under glass (hot‑house).  The heading also covers dried grapes, the principal kinds being those known as “ currants ”, “ sultanas ”, “ Izmir ”, “ Thompson ” or the so‑called “ seedless ” raisins (all of which are substantially without pips) and the large raisins with seeds, such as “ Muscatel ”, “ Malaga ”, “ Denia ”, “ Damascus ”, “ Lexir ” or “ Gordo ” raisins. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Grapes, species of *Vitis vinifera*, fresh or chilled, whether or not rough-packed in barrels, for dessert purposes or for wine‑production, whether grown outdoors or under glass.  Includes both table and wine grapes.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Raisins (21411); * Grape Juice (21434); * Must of Grapes (24212.01). | |

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| 2625 Fruits, Other Default composition: 521 Pears, 523 Quinces, 526 Apricots, 527 Dry Apricots, 530 Sour cherries, 531 Cherries, 534 Peaches and nectarines, 536 Plums and sloes, 537 Plums Dried (Prunes), 538 Plum juice, single strength, 539 Plum juice, concentrated, 541 Stone fruit, nes, 542 Pome fruit, nes, 544 Strawberries, 547 Raspberries, 549 Gooseberries, 550 Currants, 552 Blueberries, 554 Cranberries, 558 Berries Nes, 567 Watermelons, 568 Other melons (inc.cantaloupes), 569 Figs, 570 Figs Dried, 571 Mangoes, mangosteens, guavas, 572 Avocados, 583 Mango Juice, 587 Persimmons, 591 Cashewapple, 592 Kiwi fruit, 600 Papayas, 603 Fruit, tropical fresh nes, 604 Fruit Tropical Dried Nes, 619 Fruit Fresh Nes, 620 Fruit Dried Nes, 622 Fruit Juice Nes, 623 Fruit Prp Nes, 624 Flour of Fruits, 625 Fruit,Nut,Peel, Sugar Prs, 626 Homogen. Cooked Fruit Prp | |
| **FCL**  **(0521)** | Pears  *Pyrus communis*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01342.01)** | Pears  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0808.30)** | 08.08 ‑ Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.  0808.30 ‑ Pears  Apples and pears are classified in this heading whether they are suitable for dessert, for making beverages (e.g., cider or perry) or for industrial purposes (e.g., preparation of apple paste, jam or jelly, extraction of pectin).  ~~Quinces are mainly used for making jam or jelly.~~ |
| **FCL**  **(0523)** | Quinces  *Cydonia oblonga*  *Cydonia vulgaris*  *Cydonia japonica*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01342.02)** | Quinces  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0808.40)** | 08.08 ‑ Apples, pears and quinces, fresh.  0808.40 ‑ Quinces  Apples and pears are classified in this heading whether they are suitable for dessert, for making beverages (e.g., cider or perry) or for industrial purposes (e.g., preparation of apple paste, jam or jelly, extraction of pectin).  Quinces are mainly used for making jam or jelly. |
| **FCL**  **(0526)** | Apricots  *Prunus armeniaca*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01343)** | Apricots  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0809.10)** | 08.09 ‑ Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.  0809.10 ‑ Apricots |
| **FCL**  **(0530)** | Sour cherries  *Prunus cerasus*  *Cerasus acida*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01344.01)** | Sour cherries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0809.21)** | 08.09 ‑ Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.  0809.21 - - Sour cherries (Prunus cerasus) |
| **FCL**  **(0531)** | Cherries  *Prunus avium; Cerasus avium* (mazzard, sweet cherry)  *var. duracina* (hard-fleshed cherry)  *var. juliana* (heart cherry)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01344.02)** | Cherries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0809.29)** | 08.09 ‑ Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.  0809.29 - - Other  This heading covers apricots, all varieties of cherries (whiteheart cherries, morello cherries, etc.), peaches (including nectarines), plums of all kinds (greengages, mirabelles, damsons, etc.), and sloes. |
| **FCL**  **(0534)** | Peaches and nectarines  *Prunus persica*  *Amygdalus persica*  *Persica laevis*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01345)** | Peaches and nectarines  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0809.30)** | 08.09 ‑ Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.  0809.30 ‑ Peaches, including nectarines  This heading covers apricots, all varieties of cherries (whiteheart cherries, morello cherries, etc.), peaches (including nectarines), plums of all kinds (greengages, mirabelles, damsons, etc.), and sloes. |
| **FCL**  **(0536)** | Plums and sloes  *Prunus domestica* (greengage, mirabelle, damson)  *Prunus spinosa* (sloe)  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01346)** | Plums and sloes  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0809.40)** | 08.09 ‑ Apricots, cherries, peaches (including nectarines), plums and sloes, fresh.  0809.40 ‑ Plums and sloes  This heading covers apricots, all varieties of cherries (whiteheart cherries, morello cherries, etc.), peaches (including nectarines), plums of all kinds (greengages, mirabelles, damsons, etc.), and sloes. |
| **FCL**  **(0541)** | Stone fruit, fresh nes  Other stone fruit not separately identified. In some countries, apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines and plums are reported under this general category. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01349.20)** | Stone fruit, n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.90)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0542)** | Pome fruit, nes  Other pome fruit not separately identified. In some countries apples, pears and quinces are reported under this general category. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01349.10)** | Pome fruit n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.90)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0544)** | Strawberries  *Fragaria spp.*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01354)** | Strawberries  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.10)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.10 ‑ Strawberries  (1) Strawberries. |
| **FCL**  **(0547)** | Raspberries  *Rubus idaeus*  Trade data may include blackberries, mulberries and loganberries (a cross between the raspberry and blackberry). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01353.01)** | Raspberries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.20)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.20 ‑ Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries  (2) Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries. |
| **FCL**  **(0549)** | Gooseberries  *Ribes grossularia*  Trade data may sometimes include black, white or red currants. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01351.01)** | Gooseberries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.30)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.30 ‑ Black, white or red currants and gooseberries  (3) Black, white or red currants and gooseberries. |
| **FCL**  **(0550)** | Currants  *Ribes nigrum* (black)  *Ribes rubrum* (red and white)  Trade data may sometimes include gooseberries. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01351.02)** | Currants  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.30)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.30 ‑ Black, white or red currants and gooseberries  (3) Black, white or red currants and gooseberries. |
| **FCL**  **(0552)** | Blueberries  *Vaccinium myrtillus* (European blueberry, wild bilberry, whortleberry)  *Vaccinium corymbosum* (American blueberry)  Trade data may include cranberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01355.01)** | Blueberries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.40)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.40 ‑ Cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium  (4) Cranberries, bilberries, blueberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium. |
| **FCL**  **(0554)** | Cranberries  *Vaccinium macrocarpon* (American cranberry)  *Vaccinium oxycoccus* (European cranberry)  Trade data may include blueberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01355.02)** | Cranberries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.40)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.40 ‑ Cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium  (4) Cranberries, bilberries, blueberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium. |
| **FCL**  **(0558)** | Berries Nes  Including among all:  *Morus nigra* (blackberry)  *Morus alba; Morus rubra* (loganberry; white, red mulberry)  *Myrtus communis* (myrtle berry)  *Gaylussacia spp*. (huckleberry, dangleberry)  Other berries not separately identified. In some countries, some or all of the berries listed previously are reported under this general category. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01353.02)**  **(01355.90)** | Blackberries, mulberries and loganberries  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Other berries and fruits of the genus Vaccinium n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.20;.40)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.20 ‑ Raspberries, blackberries, mulberries and loganberries  0810.40 ‑ Cranberries, bilberries and other fruits of the genus Vaccinium |
| **FCL**  **(0567)** | Watermelons  *Citrullus vulgaris*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01221)** | Watermelons  **None**  Water melons, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0807.11)** | 08.07 ‑ Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.  ‑ Melons (including watermelons) :  0807.11 - - Watermelons  This heading covers fresh melons of the species Citrullus vulgaris or Cucumis melo, including, inter alia, watermelons, citron (preserving) melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, casaba and honeydew melons. The heading also covers the melon‑like fruit of the species Carica papaya, known as papaws or papaya. However, the heading excludes fruit of the species Asimina triloba known in English as pawpaws (heading 08.10). |
| **FCL**  **(0568)** | Melons, Cantaloupes  *Cucumis melo*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01229)** | Cantaloupes and other melons  **None**  Including inter alia:  Cantaloupes, fresh or chilled  Melons, casaba, fresh or chilled  Melons, citron, fresh or chilled  Melons, cranshaw, fresh or chilled  Melons, honeydew, fresh or chilled  Melons, Persian, fresh or chilled  Musk melons, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0807.19)** | 08.07 ‑ Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.  ‑ Melons (including watermelons) :  0807.19 - - Other  This heading covers fresh melons of the species Citrullus vulgaris or Cucumis melo, including, inter alia, watermelons, citron (preserving) melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, casaba and honeydew melons. The heading also covers the melon‑like fruit of the species Carica papaya, known as papaws or papaya. However, the heading excludes fruit of the species Asimina triloba known in English as pawpaws (heading 08.10). |
| **FCL**  **(0569)** | Figs  *Ficus carica*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01315)** | Figs  This subclass includes:  - figs, fruit of plants of the genus Ficus, especially Ficus carica  Figs (excl. cactus figs), fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0804.20)** | 08.04 ‑ Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.  0804.20 ‑ Figs  For the purposes of this heading the term “figs” applies only to fruits of the species Ficus carica, whether or not to be used for distillation; the heading therefore does not cover cactus figs (prickly pears) which fall in heading 08.10. |
| **FCL**  **(0571)** | Mangoes  *Mangifera indica*  Trade figures may include dried mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, including both fresh and dried. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01316)** | Mangoes, guavas, mangosteens  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0804.50)** | 08.04 ‑ Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.  0804.50 ‑ Guavas, mangoes and mangosteens |
| **FCL**  **(0572)** | Avocados  *Persea americana*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01311)** | Avocados  This subclass includes:  - avocados, Persea Americana  Avocados, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0804.40)** | 08.04 ‑ Dates, figs, pineapples, avocados, guavas, mangoes and mangosteens, fresh or dried.  0804.40 ‑ Avocados |
| **FCL**  **(0587)** | Persimmons  *Diospyros kaki*  *Diospyros virginiana*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01359.01)** | Persimmons  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.70)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.70 ‑ Persimmons  (7) Persimmons (kakis). |
| **FCL**  **(0591)** | Cashewapple  *Anacardium occidentale*  The thickened, fleshy stem below the cashew nut. When soft it is used for jam. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01359.02)** | Cashewapple  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.90)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.90 ‑ Other |
| **FCL**  **(0592)** | Kiwi fruit  *Actinidia chinensis*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01352)** | Kiwi fruit  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.50)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.50 ‑ Kiwifruit  (5) Kiwifruit (Actinidia chinensis Planch. or Actinidia deliciosa). |
| **FCL**  **(600)** | Papayas  *Carica papaya*  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01317)** | Papayas  **None**  Papaws (Carica papaya), fresh or chilled  Papayas, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0807.20)** | 08.07 ‑ Melons (including watermelons) and papaws (papayas), fresh.  0807.20 ‑ Papaws (papayas)  This heading covers fresh melons of the species Citrullus vulgaris or Cucumis melo, including, inter alia, watermelons, citron (preserving) melons, muskmelons, cantaloupes, casaba and honeydew melons. The heading also covers the melon‑like fruit of the species Carica papaya, known as papaws or papaya. However, the heading excludes fruit of the species Asimina triloba known in English as pawpaws (heading 08.10). |
| **FCL**  **(0603)** | Fruit, tropical fresh nes  Including among all:  *Artocarpus incisa* (breadfruit)  *Averrhoa carambola* (carambola)  *Annona spp.* (cherimoya, custard apple)  *Durio zibethinus* (durian)  *Feijoa sellowiana* (feijoa)  *Psidium guajava* (guava)  *Spondias spp.* (hog plum, mombin)  *Artocarpus integrifolia* (jackfruit)  *Nephelium longan* (longan)  *Mammea americana* (mammee)  *Garcinia mangostana* (mangosteen)  *Solanum quitoense* (naranjillo)  *Passiflora edulis* (passion fruit)  *Nephelium lappaceum* (rambutan)  *Calocarpum mammosum* (sapote, mamey colorado)  *Achras sapota* (sapodilla)  *Chrysophyllum spp* (star apple, cainito)  Other tropical fresh fruit are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. In some countries mangoes, avocados, pineapples, dates and papayas are reported under this general category. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01319)** | Other tropical ~~and subtropical fruits, n.e.c.~~  This subclass includes:  - durian fruits  - soursop, sweetsop and other species of Annona  - bilimbi, Averrhoa bilimbi  - starfruit, carambola Averrhoa carambola  - breadfruit, Artocarpus communis, Artocarpus incisa, Artocarpus integrifolia  - pawpaw, Asimina  - feijoas  - fruit of various species of Sapindaceae, including:  · litchis, lychees, Litchi chinensis  · longan, mata kucing  · pulasan, Nephelium mutabile  · rambutan fruit, Nephelium Lappaceum  - giant granadillas, granadillas, purple granadillas  - jackfruit  - langsat, langsat fruit, Lansium domesticum  - passion fruit, Passiflora edulis, Passiflora quadrangularis  - akee, Blighia sapida  - pepinos, Solanum muricatum  - rose hips  - sapodilla, sapota (chico), Manilkara zapota, Achras zapota  Includes also:  Durians, fresh or chilled  Litchis, fresh or chilled  Longans, fresh or chilled  Pawpaws, fresh or chilled  Rambutans, fresh or chilled  Rose-hips, fresh or chilled  Sapodillas, fresh or chilled  Soursops, fresh or chilled  Sweetsops, fresh or chilled |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.60;.90)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.60 ‑ Durians  0810.90 ‑ Other  (6) Durians (Durio zibethinus).  (8) Boysenberries, rowan berries, elderberries, sapodilla (naseberries), pomegranates, cactus figs (prickly pears), rose hips, jujubes, medlars, longans, litchi, soursops, sweetsops and fruit of the species Asimina triloba also known as pawpaws. |
| **FCL**  **(0619)** | Fruit Fresh Nes  Including among all:  *Crataegus azarolus* (azarole)  *Carica pentagona* (babaco)  *Sambucus nigra* (elderberry)  *Zizyphus jujuba* (jujube)  *Nephelium litchi* (litchi)  *Eriobotrya japonica* (loquat)  *Mespilus germanica* (medlar)  *Asimina triloba* (pawpaw)  *Punica granatum* (pomegranate)  *Opuntia ficus-indica* (prickly pear)  *Rosa spp.* (rose hips)  *Sorbus aucuparia* (rowanberry)  *Sorbus domestica* (service-apple)  *Tamarindus indica* (tamarind)  *Arbutus unedo* (tree-strawberry)  Other fresh fruit that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report fresh fruit under this heading that are classified separately by FAO. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01359.90)** | Other fruits, n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0810.90)** | 08.10 ‑ Other fruit, fresh.  0810.90 ‑ Other  (8) Boysenberries, rowan berries, elderberries, sapodilla (naseberries), pomegranates, cactus figs (prickly pears), rose hips, jujubes, medlars, longans, litchi, soursops, sweetsops and fruit of the species Asimina triloba also known as pawpaws. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Vegetables other includes the following vegetable fresh or chilled:   * Pears, species of *Pyrus communis*,suitable for dessert, for making beverages or for industrial purposes. * Quinces, species of *Cydonia oblonga*, *Cydonia vulgaris* and *Cydonia japonica*,suitable for dessert, for making beverages or for industrial purposes. Mainly used for making jam or jelly. * Apricots, species of *Prunus armeniaca*. * Sour cherries, species of *Prunus cerasus* and *Cerasus acida*. * Cherries, species of *Prunus avium*, *Cerasus avium* (mazzard, sweet cherry) *var. duracina* (hard-fleshed cherry) and *var. juliana* (heart cherry). Whiteheart cherries and morello cherries included. * Peaches and nectarines, species of *Prunus persica*, *Amygdalus persica* and *Persica laevis*, including nectarines. * Plums of all kinds (greengages, mirabelles, damsons, etc.) and sloes, species of *Prunus domestica* (greengage, mirabelle, damson) and *Prunus spinosa* (sloe) * Stone fruit fresh nes. Other stone fruit not separately identified. In some countries, apricots, cherries, peaches, nectarines and plums are reported under this general category. * Pome fruit nes. Other pome fruit not separately identified. In some countries apples, pears and quinces are reported under this general category. * Strawberries, species of *Fragaria spp*. * Raspberries, species of *Rubus idaeus.* Trade data may include blackberries, mulberries and loganberries (a cross between the raspberry and blackberry). * Gooseberries , species of *Ribes grossularia*. Trade data may sometimes include black, white or red currants. * Currants, species of *Ribes nigrum* (black) and *Ribes rubrum* (red and white). Trade data may sometimes include gooseberries.. * Blueberries, species of *Vaccinium myrtillus* (European blueberry, wild bilberry, whortleberry) and *Vaccinium corymbosum* (American blueberry). Trade data may include cranberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus *Vaccinium*. * Cranberries, species of *Vaccinium macrocarpon* (American cranberry) and *Vaccinium oxycoccus* (European cranberry). Trade data may include blueberries, myrtle berries and other fruits of the genus *Vaccinium*. * Berries Nes, including among all species of *Morus nigra* (blackberry), *Morus alba*, *Morus rubra* (loganberry; white, red mulberry), *Myrtus communis* (myrtle berry) and *Gaylussacia spp*. (huckleberry, dangleberry). Other berries not separately identified. In some countries, some or all of the berries listed previously are reported under this general category. * Watermelons, species of *Citrullus vulgaris,* and *Melons Cantaloupes*, species of *Cucumis melo.* It includes inter alia:   + Melons, casaba;   + Melons, citron;   + Melons, cranshaw;   + Melons, honeydew;   + Melons, Persian;   + Musk melons. * Figs, species of *Ficus carica*, whether or not to be used for distillation. * Mangoes, species of *Mangifera indica*. Trade figures may include dried mangoes, guavas and mangosteens, including both fresh and dried. * Avocados, species of *Persea Americana*. * Persimmons (kakis), species of *Diospyros kaki and Diospyros virginiana.* * Cashewapple, species of *Anacardium occidentale, t*he thickened, fleshy stem below the cashew nut. When soft it is used for jam. * Kiwi fruit, species of *Actinidia chinensis* or *Actinidia deliciosa*. * Papayas, species of *Carica papaya*. * Fruit tropical fresh nes, including among all: * *Artocarpus incisa* (breadfruit) * *Averrhoa carambola* (carambola) * *Annona spp.* (cherimoya, custard apple) * *Durio zibethinus* (durian) * *Feijoa sellowiana* (feijoa) * *Psidium guajava* (guava) * *Spondias spp.* (hog plum, mombin) * *Artocarpus integrifolia* (jackfruit) * *Nephelium longan* (longan) * *Mammea americana* (mammee) * *Garcinia mangostana* (mangosteen) * *Solanum quitoense* (naranjillo) * *Passiflora edulis* (passion fruit) * *Nephelium lappaceum* (rambutan) * *Calocarpum mammosum* (sapote, mamey colorado) * *Achras sapota* (sapodilla) * *Chrysophyllum spp* (star apple, cainito)   Other tropical fresh fruit are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. In some countries mangoes, avocados, pineapples, dates and papayas are reported under this general category.   * Fruit Fresh Nes, Including among all: * *Crataegus azarolus (azarole)* * *Carica pentagona (babaco)* * *Sambucus nigra (elderberry)* * *Zizyphus jujuba (jujube)* * *Nephelium litchi (litchi)* * *Eriobotrya japonica (loquat)* * *Mespilus germanica (medlar)* * *Asimina triloba (pawpaw)* * *Punica granatum (pomegranate)* * *Opuntia ficus-indica (prickly pear)* * *Rosa spp. (rose hips)* * *Sorbus aucuparia (rowanberry)* * *Sorbus domestica (service-apple)* * *Tamarindus indica (tamarind)* * *Arbutus unedo (tree-strawberry)*   Other fresh fruit that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report fresh fruit under this heading that are classified separately by FAO.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Dry Apricots (21419.01); * Plums Dried (Prunes) (21412); * Plum juice, single strength (21439.06); * Plum juice, concentrated (21439.07); * Mango Juice (21439.08); * Fruit tropical dried n.e.c. (including mango and pineapple) (21419.90); * Fruit Dried Nes (21419.05); * Fruit Juice Nes (21439.90); * Peaches, otherwise prepared or preserved (21492); Fruits uncooked or cooked, frozen (21493.01), Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit or nut purree and fruit or nut pastes (21494),Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purree and fruit pastes (21494.01), Fruit, provisionally preserved, not for immediate consumption (21496.01), Other prepared and preserved fruit, n.e.c. (21499.02) * Flour of Fruits (23170.04); * Fruit, Nuts, Peel, Sugar Preserved (23670.02); * Homogenized Cooked Fruit, Prepared (23991.03). | |

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**STIMULANTS**

**STIMULANT CROPS AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

**COFFEE** is a tropical shrub that yields fruits or cherries which are processed so as to free the seeds or "beans" from the fruit pulp and then from the mucilage and silver skin covering the beans. Coffee with the mucilage and skin retained is called parchment coffee. By weight, the fresh cherries consist of 45-55 percent pulp, mucilage and skin, and 45-55 percent beans. The clean beand are called "green coffee" or "clean coffee" and this is considered to be a primary crop. Coffee contains caffeine, an alkaloid. Coffee is a stimulant, not a food crop.

**COCOA** is a rain-forest tree that is cultivated for its beans. The beand are contained in ovoid pods that grow directly on the trunk and on major branches. The beand and the white mucilage or pulp that surrounds them represent about one-third of the total weight of the pods. The fermented and dried beand are considered to be a primary crop from which various processed products are derived, including roasted beand (still in the shell) and nibs, or fragments of roasted, shelled and crushed beans. The nibs are ground to give cocoa mass, from which cocoa fat or butter is extracted by pressing. Pods, shells, pulp and cake have only limited use as an animal feed owing to their high alkaloid content. Cocoa beand contain carbohydrates, protein and particularly fat, making them a food crop as well as a stimulant.

**TEA** is a shrub of the Camellia family that is cultivated for its tender leaves. The two main varieties are assamica and sinensis. The primary crop consists of the tender leaves, which may be withered, rolled, fermented and dried (black tea). Green tea is black tea that is not fermented. Tea is a stimulant, not a food crop.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
| 0161 | 01610 | Coffee, green | **0656** | **Coffee and products** | 2630 | Default composition: **656 Coffee, green**, 657 Coffee Roasted, 659 Coffee Extracts |
| 0164 | 01640 | Cocoa beans | **0661** | **Cocoa Beans and products** | 2633 | Default composition: **661 Cocoa beans**, 662 Cocoa Paste, 665 Cocoapowder and Cake, 666 Chocolate Prs nes |
|  |  |  | **0667**  **+**  **0671** | Tea (including mate) | 2635 | Default composition: **667 Tea**, **671 Maté**, 672 Extracts Tea, Mate, Prep |
| 0162 | 01620 | Tea leaves | 0667 | Tea |  |  |
| 0163 | 01630 | Maté leaves | 0671 | Maté |  |  |

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| 2630Coffee Default composition: 656 Coffee, green, 657 Coffee Roasted, 659 Coffee Extracts | |
| **FCL**  **(0656)** | Coffee green  *Coffea spp.:*  *Coffea arabica*  *Coffea robusta*  *Coffea liberica*  Raw coffee in all forms. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01610)** | Coffee, green  Including inter alia:  Beans, coffee, not roasted, with or without their skins, not decaffeinated  Berries, coffee, as gathered from the shrub  Coffee, green  Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated  Coffee, raw, in all forms, not decaffeinated  Seeds, coffee, with or without skins |
| **HS 2012**  **(0901.11)** | 09.01 ‑ Coffee, whether or not roasted or decaffeinated; coffee husks and skins; coffee substitutes containing coffee in any proportion.  - Coffee, not roasted :  0901.11 - - Not decaffeinated  (1) Raw coffee in all forms, i.e. : in berries, as gathered from the shrub; in beans or seeds complete with their yellowish skins; in beans or seeds stripped of their skins. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Coffee, species of *Coffea Arabica*, *Coffea robusta* and *Coffea liberica*. Raw coffee in all forms.  It includes, inter alia:  Beans, coffee, not roasted, with or without their skins, not decaffeinated  Berries, coffee, as gathered from the shrub  Coffee, green  Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated  Coffee, raw, in all forms, not decaffeinated  Seeds, coffee, with or without skins  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Coffee, decaffeinated or roasted (23911); * Coffee Extracts (23912.02). | |

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| 2633Cocoa Beans Default composition: 661 Cocoa beans, 662 Cocoa Paste, 665 Cocoapowder and Cake, 666 Chocolate Prsnes | |
| **FCL**  **(0661)** | Cocoa beans  *Theobroma cacao*  The seeds contained in the fruit of the cacao- tree, including whole or broken, raw or roasted. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01640)** | Cocoa beans  Including inter alia:  Beans, cocoa, whether or not separated from their shells, husks, skins or germs, whole or broken, raw or roasted  Cocoa pods containing cocoa beans  Nibs, cocoa |
| **HS 2012**  **(1801.00)** | 18.01 ‑ Cocoa beans, whole or broken, raw or roasted.  Cocoa beans are the seeds, contained in large numbers (25 to 80), in the fruit (cocoa‑pod) of the cacao‑tree (Theobroma cacao). They are of flat ovoid form, generally violet or reddish in colour. They consist of a tough, brittle shell, and a very thin whitish inner husk or skin covering the kernel and dividing it into several sections.  In order to reduce their slightly bitter taste, to develop the aroma and to facilitate shelling, the beans are fermented; they may alternatively be steam treated and dried. They are roasted to facilitate removal of the shells, to render the kernels more friable, to concentrate the product and improve the flavour and aroma. They are then passed through corrugated rollers which break up the beans and detach the germs; subsequent processes separate the shells, husks and germs from the broken pieces of kernels (cocoa nibs).  The heading covers raw or roasted beans, whole (whether or not separated from their shells, husks, skins or germs) or broken.  The heading does not include :  (a) Shells, husks, skins and other cocoa waste (heading 18.02).  (b) Cocoa beans ground to paste (heading 18.03). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Cocoa beans, species of *Theobroma cacao*, the seeds contained in the fruit of the cacao- tree, whether or not separated from their shells, husks, skins or germs, including whole or broken, raw or roasted.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Cocoa paste not defatted (23610.01) * Cocoa paste defatted (23610.02) * Cocoa powder, sweetened (23640), Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), in bulk forms (23650), Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), other than in bulk forms) (23660). | |

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| 2635Tea Default composition: Default composition: 667 Tea, 671 Maté, 672 Extracts Tea, Mate, Prep | |
| **FCL**  **(0667)** | Tea  *Camellia sinensis*  *Thea sinensis*  *Thea assaamica*  Includes green tea (unfermented), black tea (fermented), and partially fermented tea. Excludes green tea eaten as a vegetable. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01620)** | Tea leaves  Black tea, fermented, flavoured with cloves, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Black tea, fermented, flavoured with dried orange peel, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Black tea, fermented, flavoured with jasmine flowers, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Black tea, fermented, flavoured with lemon oil, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Black tea, fermented, flavoured with oil of bergamot, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Green tea, not fermented, flavoured with cloves, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Green tea, not fermented, flavoured with dried orange peel, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Green tea, not fermented, flavoured with jasmine flowers, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Green tea, not fermented, flavoured with oil of bergamot, in immediate packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Tea, black, in packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Tea, green (excl. fermented), in packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Tea, oolong, in packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Tea, partly fermented, in packings of a content exceeding 3 kg  Waste, of black tea or partly fermented tea, whether or not fit for use as a beverage  Waste, of green tea, whether or not fit for use as a beverage |
| **HS 2012**  **(0902.10;.20;**  **.30;.40)** | 09.02 ‑ Tea, whether or not flavoured.  0902.10 ‑ Green tea (not fermented) in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg  0902.20 ‑ Other green tea (not fermented)  0902.30 ‑ Black tea (fermented) and partly fermented tea, in immediate packings of a content not exceeding 3 kg  0902.40 ‑ Other black tea (fermented) and other partly fermented tea  The heading covers the different varieties of tea derived from the plants of the botanical genus Thea (Camellia).  The preparation of green tea consists essentially of heating the fresh leaves, rolling them and drying them. In the case of black tea, the leaves are rolled and fermented before being fired or dried.  The heading also includes partly fermented tea (e.g., Oolong tea).  The heading includes tea flowers, buds and residues, as well as powdered tea (leaves, flowers or buds) agglomerated in balls or tablets, as well as tea presented compressed into various shapes and sizes.  Tea which has been flavoured by a steaming process (during fermentation, for example) or by the addition of essential oils (e.g., lemon or bergamot oil), artificial flavourings (which may be in crystalline or powder form) or parts of various other aromatic plants or fruits (such as jasmine flowers, dried orange peel or cloves) is also classified in this heading.  The heading also includes decaffeinated tea, but it excludes caffeine as such (heading 29.39).  The heading further excludes products not derived from the plants of the botanical genus Thea but sometimes called “ teas ”, e.g. :  (a) Maté (Paraguay tea) (heading 09.03).  (b) Products for making herbal infusions or herbal “teas”. These are classified, for example, in heading 08.13, 09.09, 12.11 or 21.06.  (c) Ginseng “tea” (a mixture of ginseng extract with lactose or glucose) (heading 21.06). |
| **FCL**  **(0671)** | Mate  *Ilex paraguayensis*  The dried leaves of certain shrubs of the holly family which grow in South America. Prepared in a way similar to tea. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01630)** | Maté leaves  **None**  Maté (dried leaves of certain shrubs of the holly family)  Tea, Jesuits' (maté)  Tea, Paraguay (maté) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0903.00)** | 09.03 ‑ Maté.  Maté consists of the dried leaves of certain shrubs of the holly family which grow in South America. It is sometimes known as “Paraguay tea” or “Jesuits’ tea”. Maté is used for the preparation by infusion of a drink containing only a little caffeine. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Tea, species of *Camellia sinensis*, *Thea sinensis* and *Thea assaamica*, includes green tea (unfermented), black tea (fermented), and partially fermented tea. Excludes green tea eaten as a vegetable.  Mate, species of *Ilex paraguayensis*, the dried leaves of certain shrubs of the holly family which grow in South America. Sometimes known as “Paraguay tea” or “Jesuits’ tea”, it is prepared by infusion, in a way similar to tea, and used for drinks containing a little caffeine.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Cocoa paste not defatted (23610.01) * Cocoa paste defatted (23610.02) * Cocoa powder, sweetened (23640), Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), in bulk forms (23650), Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa (except sweetened cocoa powder), other than in bulk forms) (23660). | |

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**SPICES**

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | 01651 | Pepper (*Piper* spp.), raw | **0687** | **Pepper** | 2640 | Default composition: **687 Pepper (Piper spp.)** |
|  | 01652 | Chillies and peppers, dry (*Capsicum* spp. and *Pimenta* spp.), raw | **0689** | **Pimento** | 2641 | Default composition: **689 Chillies and peppers, dry** |
|  | 01656 | Cloves (whole stems), raw | **0698** | **Cloves** | 2642 | Default composition: **698 Cloves** |
|  |  |  |  | **Spices, Other** | 2645 | Default composition: **692 Vanilla**, **693 Cinnamon (canella)**, **702 Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms**, **711 Anise, badian, fennel, corian.**, **720 Ginger**, **723 Spices, nes** |
|  | 01658 | Vanilla, raw | 0692 | Vanilla |  |  |
|  | 01655 | Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, raw | 0693 | Cinnamon (canella) |  |  |
|  | 01653 | Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, raw | 0702 | Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms |  |  |
|  | 01654 | Anise, badian, coriander, cumin, caraway, fennel and juniper berries, raw | 0711 | Anise, badian, fennel, corian. |  |  |
|  | 01657 | Ginger, raw | 0720 | Ginger |  |  |
|  | **01699** | **Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.** | 0723 | Spices, nes |  |  |

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| 2640Pepper Default composition: 687 Pepper (Piper spp.) | |
| **FCL**  **(0687)** | Pepper  *Piper nigrum* (black, white pepper)  *Piper longum* (long pepper)  Perennial climbing vines. Includes whole, crushed or ground berries. Black pepper is produced from partially ripe berries, while white pepper is from fully ripe berries which have had the outer hull removed. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01651)**  **(23921)** | Pepper (Piper spp.), raw  **None**  Includes, inter alia:  Pepper, black, not crushed or ground  Pepper, genus Piper (excl. Piper cubeba), not crushed or ground  Pepper, long (Piper longum), not crushed or ground  Pepper, white, not crushed or ground  Peppercorns, black, not crushed or ground  Pepper (piper spp.), processed  **None**  Includes, inter alia:  Dust, of pepper of the genus Piper  Pepper, black, crushed or ground  Pepper, genus Piper (excl. Piper cubeba), crushed or ground  Pepper, long (Piper longum), crushed or ground  Pepper, white, crushed or ground  Sweepings, of pepper of the genus Piper |
| **HS 2012**  **(0904.11;.12)** | 09.04 ‑ Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.  ‑ Pepper :  0904.11 ‑ ‑ Neither crushed nor ground  0904.12 ‑ ‑ Crushed or ground  (1) Pepper of the genus Piper.  This term includes the seeds or fruits of all pepper plants of the genus Piper, except Cubeb pepper (Piper cubeba) (heading 12.11). The main commercial variety is pepper of the species Piper nigrum, which takes the form of black or white pepper. Black pepper‑corns are obtained from the unripe fruits by sun‑drying or smoking, sometimes after treatment with boiling water. White pepper is prepared from the nearly ripe fruit from which the pulp and outer coating of the seed have been removed by soaking or slight fermentation. White pepper is also often prepared from black pepper‑corns by grinding off the outer parts. White pepper, which is in fact yellowish grey, is not so pungent as black.  Long pepper (Piper longum) is another variety of pepper.  The heading also covers pepper dust and sweepings.  Certain products incorrectly known as peppers are in fact pimentos, e.g., Indian, Turkish, Spanish, Cayenne and Jamaica peppers. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Pepper, species of *Piper nigrum* (black, white pepper) and *Piper longum* (long pepper) is a perennial climbing vines. Includes whole, crushed or ground berries, and also covers pepper dust and sweepings. Black pepper is produced from partially ripe berries, while white pepper is from fully ripe berries which have had the outer hull removed.  Cubeb pepper (*Piper cubeba*) is not included. | |
| 2641Pimento Default composition: 689 Chillies and peppers, dry | |
| **FCL**  **(0689)** | Pimento  *Capsicum frutescens; Capsicum annuum* (red and cayenne pepper, paprika, chillies)  *Pimenta officinalis* (allspice, Jamaica pepper)  Uncrushed or unground fresh pimentos are considered to be vegetables. ~~See Group 7.~~ |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01652)**  **(23922)** | Chillies and peppers, dry (Capsicum spp. and Pimenta spp.), raw  This subclass includes:  - raw, dried fruits of plants of the genus Capsicum  · capsicum, sweet pepper  · chilli pepper  · cultivars of Capsicum annuum  · cayenne pepper  · jalapeno pepper  · anaheim pepper  · paprika, bell pepper  · ancho pepper  · pimento  - raw, dried fruits of plants of the genus Pimenta  · allspice, Jamaica pepper Pimenta dioica  This subclass does not include:  - dry chillies and peppers, crushed, ground or otherwise processed, cf. 23922  Includes inter alia:  Allspice, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Allspice, fresh or chilled  Paprika, Hungarian, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, cayenne, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, chilli, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, clove, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, English, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Indian, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Jamaica, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Sierra Leone, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Spanish, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, sweet, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Turkish, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Zanzibar, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pimento (genus Capsicum), dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pimento (genus Pimenta), dried, neither crushed nor ground  Chillies and peppers, dry (capsicum spp., pimenta), processed  This subclass includes:  - dried fruits of plants of the genus Capsicum, ground, crushed or otherwise processed:  · capsicum, sweet pepper  · chilli pepper  · cultivars of Capsicum annuum:  · cayenne pepper  · jalapeno pepper  · anaheim pepper  · paprika, bell pepper  · ancho pepper  · pimento  - dried fruits of plants of the genus Pimenta, ground, crushed or otherwise processed:  · allspice, Jamaica pepper Pimenta dioica  This subclass does not include:  - dry chillies and peppers, unprocessed, cf. 01652  Includes inter alia:  Allspice, crushed or ground  Paprika, Hungarian, crushed or ground  Pepper, cayenne, crushed or ground  Pepper, chilli, crushed or ground  Pepper, clove, crushed or ground  Pepper, English, crushed or ground  Pepper, Indian, crushed or ground  Pepper, Jamaica, crushed or ground  Pepper, Sierra Leone, crushed or ground  Pepper, Spanish, crushed or ground  Pepper, sweet, crushed or ground  Pepper, Turkish, crushed or ground  Pepper, Zanzibar, crushed or ground  Pimento (genus Capsicum), crushed or ground  Pimento (genus Pimenta), crushed or ground  Sweepings, of pepper of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta |
| **HS 2012**  **(0904.21;.22)** | 09.04 ‑ Pepper of the genus Piper; dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.  ‑ Fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta :  0904.21 ‑ ‑ Dried, neither crushed nor ground  0904.22 ‑ ‑ Crushed or ground  (2) Dried or crushed or ground fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.  Fruits of the genus Capsicum generally belong to the species Capsicum frutescens or Capsicum annuum and include two main groups, the chillies and the paprikas. There are many varieties (Cayenne pepper, Sierra Leone and Zanzibar pepper, Spanish and Hungarian paprika, etc.).  Fruits of the genus Pimenta include Jamaica pepper (also known as clove pepper, English pepper and allspice).  These fruits share the common characteristic of a bitter, strong, burning and long‑lasting flavour; however there are other varieties of the genus Capsicum which do not have a pungent odour (e.g., Capsicum annuum var. grossum).  The heading does not include uncrushed or unground fresh fruits of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta (heading 07.09). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Pimento, species of the genus Capsicum(capsicum sweet pepper and chilli pepper), *Capsicum frutescens; Capsicum annuum* (red and cayenne pepper, paprika, chillies, jalapeno pepper, anaheim pepper and pimento) and *Pimenta officinalis* (allspice, Jamaica pepper). In may include Sweepings, of pepper of the genus Capsicum or of the genus Pimenta.  It includes inter alia fresh or dried, whether or not crushed or ground:  Paprika, Hungarian;  Pepper, clove;  Pepper, English;  Pepper, Indian;  Pepper, Sierra Leone;  Pepper, Spanish;  Pepper, sweet;  Pepper, Turkish;  Pepper, Zanzibar.  Uncrushed or unground fresh pimentos are considered to be vegetables. | |

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| 2642Cloves Default composition: 698 Cloves | |
| **FCL**  **(0698)** | Cloves  *Eugenia caryophyllata*  *Caryophyllus aromaticus*  The whole fruit of the clove tree, including the flowers picked before maturity and dried in the sun, and the stems of the clove flowers. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01656)**  **(23926)** | Cloves (whole stems), raw  This subclass includes:  - cloves, i.e. fruits of evergreen trees Syzygium aromaticum, Eugenia caryophyllata, cariophillus aromaticus, raw  This subclass does not include:  - processed cloves, cf. 23926  It includes inter alia:  Cloves, whole fruit, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Flowers, clove tree, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Stems, clove flower, neither crushed nor ground  Cloves (whole stems), processed  This subclass includes:  - crushed, ground, powdered or otherwise processed cloves  This subclass does not include:  - unprocessed cloves, cf. 01656  It includes inter alia:  Cloves, whole fruit, crushed or ground  Flowers, clove tree, crushed or ground  Stems, clove flower, crushed or ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(0907.10;.20)** | 09.07 ‑ Cloves (whole fruit, cloves and stems).  0907.10 - Neither crushed nor ground  0907.20 - Crushed or ground  This heading includes :  (1) Whole fruit of the clove tree (these have the characteristic taste and smell of cloves although less pronounced).  (2) Cloves (the flowers of the clove tree picked before maturity and dried in the sun).  (3) The fine, greyish, strongly scented stems of the clove flowers.  The heading excludes clove bark and leaves (heading 12.11). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Cloves, fruits of evergreen trees Syzygium aromaticum, *Eugenia caryophyllata* and *Caryophyllus aromaticus*, the whole fruit of the clove tree, including the flowers picked before maturity and dried in the sun, and the stems of the clove flowers, whether or not crushed or ground. | |

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| 2645 Spices, Other Default composition: 692 Vanilla, 693 Cinnamon (canella), 702 Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms, 711 Anise, badian, fennel, corian., 720 Ginger, 723 Spices, nes | |
| **FCL**  **(0692)** | Vanilla  *Vanilla planifolia*  *Vanilla pompona*  The fruit (or bean) of a climbing plant of the orchid family. Includes whole, crushed or ground. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01658)**  **(23928)** | Wether raw or processed, crushed or ground  Vanilla, raw  This subclass includes:  - vanilla, Vanilla planifolia and V. fragrans, raw  This subclass does not include:  - processed vanilla, cf. 23928  It includes inter alia:  Beans, vanilla, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Vanilla pompona, neither crushed nor ground  Vanilla, long, neither crushed nor ground  Vanilla, short, neither crushed nor ground  Vanillon, neither crushed nor ground  Vanilla, processed  This subclass includes:  - Vanilla, crushed, ground, powdered or otherwise processed  This subclass does not include:  - unprocessed vanilla, cf. 01658  It includes inter alia:  Beans, vanilla, crushed or ground  Vanilla pompona, crushed or ground  Vanilla, long, crushed or ground  Vanilla, short, crushed or ground  Vanillon, crushed or ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(0905.10;.20)** | 09.05 ‑ Vanilla.  0905.10 - Neither crushed nor ground  0905.20 - Crushed or ground  This is the fruit (or bean) of a climbing plant of the orchid family. It is blackish in colour and very aromatic. There are two kinds of vanilla, long and short, as well as a very low‑grade variety known as vanillon (obtained from the species Vanilla pompona), soft, almost viscous and always open.  The heading does not include :  (a) Vanilla oleoresin (sometimes erroneously known as “vanilla resinoid” or “vanilla extract”) (heading 13.02).  (b) Vanilla sugar (heading 17.01 or 17.02).  (c) Vanillin (the odoriferous principle of vanilla) (heading 29.12). |
| **FCL**  **(0693)** | Cinnamon (canella)  *Cinnamomum zeylanicum* (Ceylon cinnamon)  *Cinnamomum cassia* (Chinese, common cinnamon, cassia)  The inner bark of young branches of certain trees of the *Laurus family*. Includes cinnamon- tree flowers, cinnamon fruit and cinnamon waste (chips), whether whole, crushed or ground. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01655)**  **(23925)** | Wether raw or processed, crushed or ground  Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers, raw  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Bark, cinnamon, neither crushed nor ground  Cinnamon, Ceylon, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Cinnamon, Chinese, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Cinnamon, common or fine, neither crushed nor ground  Flowers, cinnamon-tree, neither crushed nor ground  Fruit, cinnamon, neither crushed nor ground  Cinnamon (canella), processed  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Bark, cinnamon, crushed or ground  Chips, cinnamon  Cinnamon, Ceylon, crushed or ground  Cinnamon, Chinese, crushed or ground  Cinnamon, common or fine, crushed or ground  Flowers, cinnamon-tree, crushed or ground  Fruit, cinnamon, crushed or ground  Waste, of cinnamon |
| **HS 2012**  **(0906.11;.19;**  **.20)** | 09.06 ‑ Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers (+).  ‑ Neither crushed nor ground :  0906.11 - - Cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume)  0906.19 - - Other  0906.20 ‑ Crushed or ground  Cinnamon is the inner bark of young branches of certain trees of the Laurus family. Sri Lankan (Ceylon) type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type cinnamon (Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume), also called fine cinnamon, is generally presented in bundles of pale‑coloured strips of bark rolled together. Chinese type (Cinnamomum cassia (Nees) ex Blume), Indonesian type (Cinnamomum burmanii (C.G.Nees)) and Vietnamese type (Cinnamomum loureirii Nees) cinnamon, also known as cassia or common cinnamon, is formed of thicker layers of bark, streaked with brown; it is generally presented in rolls of a single layer. Other varieties of cinnamon include Cinnamomum obtusifolium, Cinnamomum tamala and Cinnamomum sintek.  This heading also covers cinnamon waste, known as “chips”, used chiefly for the preparation of cinnamon essence.  Cinnamon‑tree flowers are the dried and sieved flowers of the cinnamon tree. They are club‑shaped and of a length not normally exceeding 1 cm. After grinding, they are mixed with cinnamon.  The heading also includes cinnamon fruit.  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheading 0906.11  The scope of this subheading is limited to cinnamon which is the inner bark of young branches of the tree or shrub Cinnamomum zeylanicum Blume, commonly known as Sri Lankan (Ceylon) type, Seychelles type and Madagascan type cinnamon. |
| **FCL**  **(0702)** | Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms  *Myristica fragrans* (Nutmeg, mace)  *Elettaria cardamomum* (cluster cardamon)  *Aframomum angustifolium; Aframomum hambury; Amomun aromaticum; Amomun cardamomum* (other cardamons)  *Aframomum melegueta* (Malaguetta pepper, grains of paradise)  Nutmeg is the inner brown kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree. Mace is the net-like membrane between the outer shell and the kernel. Cardamon seeds are enclosed in the capsule produced by perennial herbs of the Zingiberaceae family. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01653)**  **(23923)** | Wether raw or processed, crushed or ground  Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, raw  This subclass includes:  - nutmeg from true nutmeg tree, Myristica fragrans, and many "pseudo nutmegs", as nutmeg or mace, raw  - cardamoms, Elettaria cardamomum, and several "false cardamoms", from species of Amomum and Aframomum, raw  This subclass does not include:  - processed nutmeg, mace or cardamoms, cf. 23923  It includes inter alia:  Cardamoms, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Grains of paradise (Malaguetta pepper), dried, neither crushed nor ground  Mace, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Nutmeg, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Pepper, Malaguetta (Aframomum melegueta), dried, neither crushed nor ground  Nutmeg, mace, cardamoms, processed  This subclass includes:  - crushed, ground, powdered or otherwise processed:  · nutmeg  · mace  · cardamoms  · melegueta pepper, grains of paradise  This subclass does not include:  - unprocessed nutmeg, mace, cardamoms or melegueta pepper, cf. 01653  It includes inter alia:  Cardamoms, crushed or ground  Grains of paradise (Malaguetta pepper), crushed or ground  Mace, crushed or ground  Nutmeg, crushed or ground  Pepper, Malaguetta (Aframomum melegueta), crushed or ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(0908.11;.12;**  **.21;.22**  **.31;.32)** | 09.08 ‑ Nutmeg, mace and cardamoms.  ‑ Nutmeg :  0908.11 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0908.12 - - Crushed or ground  ‑ Mace :  0908.21 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0908.22 - - Crushed or ground  ‑ Cardamoms :  0908.31 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0908.32 - - Crushed or ground  This heading covers :  (a) Nutmegs, round or long, whether or not shelled.  (b) Mace, which is the membraneous envelope of the nutmeg, between the outer shell and the kernel. This substance, which is cut into strips, has the same properties as nutmeg, but even more marked. It is bright red when fresh, but turns yellow with age, and becomes brittle and translucent like horn. Some mace is flaxen‑coloured or even white.  (c) Cardamoms :  (1) Grape cardamoms, so‑called because this variety grows in the form of closely packed clusters which are sometimes presented whole, but are more usually presented as single nuts about the size of a grape‑pip. The nuts are whitish, rounded with three projecting sides, light and membraneous; they are divided internally into three sections containing many very aromatic seeds with a bitter, pungent flavour.  (2) Small or medium cardamoms, similar to grape cardamoms in structure and properties, but more triangular and elongated.  (3) Large cardamoms, which are triangular, from 27 to 40 mm long, and have a brownish shell.  (4) Malaguetta pepper or “grains of paradise” (Aframomum melegueta) are almost invariably presented shelled, in small, elongated, angular seeds which, though rough surfaced, gleam as if they had been varnished. They are odourless but have a bitter, burning flavour similar to that of pepper. |
| **FCL**  **(0711)** | Anise, badian, fennel, corian  Including among all:  *Pimpinella anisum* (anise)  *Illicium verum* (badian or star anise)  *Carum carvi* (caraway)  *Coriandrum sativum* (coriander)  *Cuminum cyminum* (cumin)  *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel)  *Juniperus communis* (juniper berries)  Seeds and berries from the various plants listed. They are normally used as spices, but also have industrial (e.g. in distilleries) and medicinal applications. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01654)**  **(23924)** | Wether raw or processed, crushed or ground  Anise, badian, coriander, cumin, caraway, fennel and juniper berries, raw  This subclass includes:  - aniseed, Pimpinella anisum, raw  - star anise (badian) or Chinese star anise, Illicium verum, raw  - fennel, Foeniculum vulgare, raw (when used as spice)  - coriander (cilantro), Coriandrum sativum, raw  - cumin, Cuminum cyminum, raw  - caraway seeds, Carum carvi, raw  - juniper berries, Juniperus communis, raw  This subclass does not include:  - fennel (when used as a vegetable), cf. 01290  - processed anise, fennel, coriander, cumin, caraway seeds and juniper berries, cf. 23924  It includes inter alia:  Aniseed, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Berries, juniper, dried, neither crushed nor ground  Coriander, fresh or chilled  Fennel seeds, raw, used as spice  Seeds, anise, neither crushed nor ground  Seeds, badian, neither crushed nor ground  Seeds, caraway, neither crushed nor ground  Seeds, coriander, neither crushed nor ground  Seeds, cumin, neither crushed nor ground  Seeds, fennel, neither crushed nor ground  Anise, badian, coriander, cumin, caraway, fennel and juniper berries, processed  This subclass includes:  - crushed, ground, powdered or otherwise processed:  · anise  · star anise, badian  · coriander  · cumin  · caraway  · fennel  · juniper berries  This subclass does not include:  - unprocessed anise, star anise, coriander, cumin, caraway, fennel and juniper berries, cf. 01654  It includes inter alia:  Aniseed, crushed or ground  Berries, juniper, crushed or ground  Seeds, anise, crushed or ground  Seeds, badian, crushed or ground  Seeds, caraway, crushed or ground  Seeds, coriander, crushed or ground  Seeds, cumin, crushed or ground  Seeds, fennel, crushed or ground |
| **HS 2012**  **(0909.21;.22;**  **.31;.32;**  **.61;.62)** | 09.09 ‑ Seeds of anise, badian, fennel, coriander, cumin or caraway; juniper berries.  - Seeds of coriander :  0909.21 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0909.22 - - Crushed or ground  - Seeds of cumin :  0909.31 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0909.32 - - Crushed or ground  - Seeds of anise, badian, caraway or fennel; juniper berries :  0909.61 - - Neither crushed nor ground  0909.62 - - Crushed or ground  These fruits or seeds are used for consumption as spices, for industrial purposes (e.g., in distilleries) and for medicinal purposes. They remain in this heading even when, in the case of anise seeds in particular, they are put up (e.g., in sachets) for making herbal infusions or herbal “teas”.  The seeds of anise referred to here are the green anise, an egg‑shaped seed, striped lengthwise, greyish‑green, with a very characteristic odour and aromatic flavour. Badian is star anise.  Coriander, cumin and caraway seeds are the aromatic seeds of certain plants of the umbelliferous family, used chiefly in the preparation of liqueurs.  Fennel seeds, obtained from the culinary herb, may be dark grey giving off a strong and agreeable odour, or pale green with a very individual sweet scent.  Juniper berries are a very dark brown faintly tinted with purplish‑blue, and are covered with a resinous dust. They contain a reddish aromatic pulp, with a bitter and slightly sweetened taste, enclosing three small and very hard pips. These berries are used to flavour various alcoholic beverages (e.g., gin), sauerkraut and sundry food preparations, and for the extraction of the essential oil. |
| **FCL**  **(0720)** | Ginger  *Zingiber officinale*  Rhizome of a perennial herb. It also is used for making beverages. Includes fresh, provisionally preserved or dried, whereas ginger preserved in sugar or syrup is excluded. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01657)**  **(23927)** | Ginger, raw  This subclass includes:  - ginger, Zingiber officinalie  This subclass does not include:  - processed ginger, including scraped ginger and ginger in brine, cf. 23927  It includes inter alia:  Ginger, dried, neither crushed nor ground (excl. ginger preserved by sugar or in syrup)  Ginger, processed  This subclass includes:  - crushed, ground, scraped, powdered or otherwise processed dry ginger  - ginger in brine  This subclass does not include:  - unprocessed dry ginger, cf. 01657  It includes inter alia:  Ginger, crushed or ground (excl. ginger preserved by sugar or in syrup) |
| **HS 2012**  **(0910.11;.12)** | 09.10 ‑ Ginger, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices.  ‑ Ginger :  0910.11 ‑ ‑ Neither crushed nor ground  0910.12 ‑ ‑ Crushed or ground  (a) Ginger (including fresh ginger, provisionally preserved in brine, unsuitable in that state for immediate consumption); ginger preserved in syrup is excluded (heading 20.08). |
| **FCL**  **(0723)** | Spices, nes  *Laurus nobilis* (bay leaves)  *Anethum graveolens* (dill seed)  *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (fenugreek seed)  *Crocus sativus* (saffron)  *Thymus vulgaris* (thyme)  *Curcuma longa* (turmeric)  Other spices that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report spices under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. This heading also includes curry powder and other mixtures of different spices. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(01699)**  **(23929)** | Other stimulant, spice and aromatic crops, n.e.c.  **None**  New in CPC2.1  Other spices and aromatics, processed  **None**  New in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0910.20;.30;**  **.91;.99)** | 09.10 ‑ ~~Ginger~~, saffron, turmeric (curcuma), thyme, bay leaves, curry and other spices.  0910.20 ‑ Saffron  0910.30 ‑ Turmeric (curcuma)  ‑ Other spices :  0910.91 ‑ ‑ Mixtures referred to in Note 1 (b) to this Chapter  0910.99 ‑ ‑ Other  The heading includes :  (b) Saffron, which consists of the dried stigmas and styles of the flowers of the saffron crocus (Crocus sativus). It may also be presented as an orange‑red powder with a strong, penetrating and agreeable odour. It contains a colouring element of little stability. It is used as a seasoning and also in confectionery and medicine.  (c) Turmeric or curcuma (Curcuma longa), sometimes incorrectly called “Indian saffron” because of its vivid yellow colour; the curcuma rhizome is marketed either whole or, more often, in powder form.  (d) Thyme (including wild thyme) and bay leaves, whether or not dried.  (e) Curry powder, consisting of a mixture in variable proportions of turmeric (curcuma), of various other spices (e.g., coriander, black pepper, cumin, ginger, cloves) and of other flavouring substances (e.g., garlic powder) which, although not falling in this Chapter, are often used as spices.  (f) Dill seed (Anethum graveolens), and fenugreek seed (Trigonella foenum graecum).  (g) Mixtures of the products of headings 09.04 to 09.10 when the separate ingredients of the mixture fall in different headings, e.g., mixtures of pepper (heading 09.04) with products of heading 09.08. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Spices other, wether raw or processed, crushed or ground, includes:   * Vanilla, species of *Vanilla planifolia* and *Vanilla pompona.* The fruit (or bean) of a climbing plant of the orchid family. Includes whole, crushed or ground.   It includes inter alia, whether or not fresh, crushed or ground:  Vanilla pompon;  Vanilla long;  Vanilla short;  Vanillon.   * Cinnamon (canella), species of Cinnamomum zeylanicum (Ceylon cinnamon) and Cinnamomum cassia (Chinese, common cinnamon, cassia).   The inner bark of young branches of certain trees of the Laurus family. Includes cinnamon- tree flowers, cinnamon fruit and cinnamon waste (chips), whether whole, crushed or ground.  It includes inter alia, whether or not fresh, crushed or ground:  Bark cinnamon;  Cinnamon Ceylon dried;  Cinnamon Chinese dried;  Cinnamon common or fine;  Cinnamon-tree flowers;  Cinnamon fruit.   * Nutmeg, whether or not shelled, mace and cardamoms, species of *Myristica fragrans* (Nutmeg, mace), *Elettaria cardamomum* (cluster cardamon), *Aframomum angustifolium*, *Aframomum hambury*, *Amomun aromaticum*, *Amomun cardamomum* (other cardamons) and *Aframomum melegueta* (Malaguetta pepper, grains of paradise).   Nutmeg is the inner brown kernel of the fruit of the nutmeg tree. Mace is the net-like membrane between the outer shell and the kernel. Cardamon seeds are enclosed in the capsule produced by perennial herbs of the Zingiberaceae family.   * Anise, badian, fennel, corian, whether or not raw, crushed or ground, fresh or chilled, including among all:   *Pimpinella anisum* (anise)  *Illicium verum* (badian or star anise)  *Carum carvi* (caraway)  *Coriandrum sativum* (coriander)  *Cuminum cyminum* (cumin)  *Foeniculum vulgare* (fennel)  *Juniperus communis* (juniper berries)  Seeds and berries from the various plants listed. They are normally used as spices, but also have industrial (e.g. in distilleries) and medicinal applications. Fennel seeds, raw, used as spice   * Ginger, whether or not crushed or ground, species of *Zingiber officinale*. Rhizome of a perennial herb. It also is used for making beverages. Includes fresh, provisionally preserved or dried, whereas ginger preserved in sugar or syrup is excluded. * Spices nes, species of:   *Laurus nobilis* (bay leaves)  *Anethum graveolens* (dill seed)  *Trigonella foenum-graecum* (fenugreek seed)  *Crocus sativus* (saffron)  *Thymus vulgaris* (thyme)  *Curcuma longa* (turmeric)  Other spices that are not identified separately because of their minor relevance at the international level. Because of their limited local importance, some countries report spices under this heading that are classified individually by FAO. This heading also includes curry powder and other mixtures of different spices. | |

**ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**

**BEVERAGES**

**BEVERAGES** includes five main groups of commodities that differ by source, use, nutritive value and in their commercial importance. The first group includes those products usually found in nature and used mainly for drinking purposes, such as water, ice and snow. Mineral water and aerated water, even when artificially produced, are also included here. The second group includes water to which sweeteners and flavourings have been added. This group of beverages has been gaining large markets in recent years and represents an important contribution to food consumption in some areas because of the sweetener content (up to 20 percent by weight) of these beverages. The third group includes the most traditional alcoholic beverages consumed by humans. Typically, the alcohol content of these beverages, which is obtained through fermentation of many vegetable crops, varies between 3 and 25 percent. The fourth group refers to undenatured ethyl alcohol with alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 percent, and usually between 40 and 50 percent. This category includes all the distilled alcoholic beverages, whether or not sweeteners and/or flavourings have been added. The fifth and final group includes products that are not for human consumption, but are included here because they are closely related to alcoholic beverages. In this case, the strength of alcohol by volume is 80 percent and higher. This group includes both undenatured and denatured alcohol.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | **24212.02** | **Wine** | 0564 | Wine |  | CPCexp 24212.02 Includes sparkling wine |
|  | 24220 | Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plats or aromatic substances | 0565 | Vermouths and Similar |  |  |
|  | **24310.01** | **Beer of Barley, malted** | **0051** | **Beer** | 2656 | Default composition: 51 Beer of Barley |
|  |  |  |  | **Beverages, Fermented** | 2657 | Default composition: 26 Wheat Fermented Beverage, 39 Rice Fermented Beverages, 66 Beer of Maize, 82 Beer of Millet, 86 Beer of Sorghum, 517 Cider Etc |
|  | **24230.01** | **Wheat-Fermented Beverages** | 0026 | Wheat Fermented Beverage |  |  |
|  | **24230.02** | **Rice-Fermented Beverages** | 0039 | Rice Fermented Beverages |  |  |
|  | **24310.02** | **Beer of Maize, malted** | 0066 | Beer of Maize |  |  |
|  | **24310.03** | **Beer of Millet, malted** | 0082 | Beer of Millet |  |  |
|  | **24310.04** | **Beer of Sorghum, malted** | 0086 | Beer of Sorghum |  |  |
|  | **24230.03** | **Cider and other fermented beverages** | 0517 | Cider Etc |  |  |
| 2413 |  | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages | **0634** | **Beverages, Alcoholic** | 2658 | Default composition: 634 Bever. Dist.Alc |
|  | 24110 | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80% vol or higher | **0632** | **Alcohol, Non-Food** |  | Not in FBS list of definitions |

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| 2655Wine Default composition: 564 Wine, 565 Vermouths and Similar | |
| **FCL**  **(0564)** | Wine  Wines of fresh grapes of all qualities, including sparkling, fortified and dessert wines. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24211)**  **(24212.02)** | Sparkling wine of fresh grapes  Includes inter alia:  Champagne  Wines, sparkling  Wine  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2204.10;.21;**  **.29)** | 22.04 ‑ Wine of fresh grapes, including fortified wines; grape must other than that of heading 20.09.  2204.10 ‑ Sparkling wine  ‑ Other wine; grape must with fermentation prevented or arrested by the addition of alcohol :  2204.21 ‑ ‑ In containers holding 2 l or less  2204.29 ‑ ‑ Other  (I) Wine of fresh grapes  The wine classified in this heading is the final product of the alcoholic fermentation of the must of fresh grapes.  The heading includes :  (1) Ordinary wines (red, white or rosé).  (2) Wines fortified with alcohol.  (3) Sparkling wines. These wines are charged with carbon dioxide, either by conducting the final fermentation in a closed vessel (sparkling wines proper), or by adding the gas artificially after bottling (aerated wines).  (4) Dessert wines (sometimes called liqueur wines). These are rich in alcohol and are generally obtained from must with a high sugar content, only part of which is converted to alcohol by fermentation. In some cases they are fortified by the addition of alcohol, or of concentrated must with added alcohol. Dessert (or liqueur) wines include, inter alia, Canary, Cyprus, Lacryma Christi, Madeira, Malaga, Malmsey, Marsala, Port, Samos and Sherry. |
| **FCL**  **(0565)** | Vermouths, etc.  Beverages made with wine of fresh grapes and flavoured with aromatic substances. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24220)** | Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plats or aromatic substances  **None**  It includes inter alia:  Aperitifs based on wine of fresh grapes  Vermouths  Wine of fresh grapes flavoured with aromatic extracts |
| **HS 2012**  **(2205.10;.90)** | 22.05 ‑ Vermouth and other wine of fresh grapes flavoured with plants or aromatic substances.  2205.10 ‑ In containers holding 2 l or less  2205.90 ‑ Other  This heading includes a variety of beverages (generally used as aperitives or tonics) made with wine of fresh grapes of heading 22.04, and flavoured with infusions of plant substances (leaves, roots, fruits, etc.) or aromatic substances.  It may also include the above types of beverages which contain added vitamins or iron compounds. These products which are sometimes referred to as “food supplements” are designed to maintain general health or well‑being. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Wine of fresh grapes, the final product of the alcoholic fermentation of the must of fresh grapes of all qualities, including sparkling (charged with carbon dioxide), fortified and dessert wines (generally obtained from must with a high sugar content, only part of which is converted to alcohol by fermentation).  Dessert (or liqueur) wines include, inter alia, Canary, Cyprus, Lacryma Christi, Madeira, Malaga, Malmsey, Marsala, Port, Samos and Sherry.  It ncludes Champagne.  Vermouths, etc., includes beverages made with wine of fresh grapes and flavoured with aromatic substances. | |

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| 2656 **Beer of Barley**  Default composition: 51 Beer of Barley | |
| **FCL**  **(0051)** | Beer of Barley  Beverage that may be alcoholic or non-alcoholic that is made from fermented malted cereals (mainly barley), water and hops. Non-malted cereals may also be used. The FAO definition differs from the main international classifications in that it includes non-alcoholic beer. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24310.01)**  **(24490.01)** | Beer of Barley, malted  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Beer of Barley, non-alcoholic  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2203.00)** | 22.03 ‑ Beer made from malt.  Beer is an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting a liquor (wort) prepared from malted barley or wheat, water and (usually) hops. Certain quantities of non‑malted cereals (e.g., maize (corn) or rice) may also be used for the preparation of the liquor (wort). The addition of hops imparts a bitter and aromatic flavour and improves the keeping qualities. Cherries or other flavouring substances are sometimes added during fermentation.  Sugar (particularly glucose), colouring matter, carbon dioxide and other substances may also be added.  According to the fermenting process employed, the products may be bottom fermentation beer, obtained at a low temperature with bottom yeasts, or top fermentation beer, obtained at a higher temperature with top yeasts.  Beer may be pale or dark, sweet or bitter, mild or strong. It may be put up in barrels, bottles or in airtight tins and may be marketed as ale, stout, etc.  This heading also covers concentrated beer prepared by vacuum‑condensing beer of low alcoholic strength (but with a high content of malt extract) to between one fifth and one sixth of its original volume.  The heading does not cover :  (a) Certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, do not contain alcohol (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelised sugar) (heading 22.02).  (b) Beverages called non‑alcoholic beer consisting of beer made from malt, the alcoholic strength of which by volume has been reduced to 0.5 % vol or less (heading 22.02).  (c) Medicaments of heading 30.03 or 30.04. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Beer of Barley is a beverage that may be alcoholic or non-alcoholic, that is made from fermented malted cereals (mainly barley), water and hops. Non-malted cereals may also be used.  The FAO definition differs from the main international classifications in that it includes non-alcoholic beer. | |

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| 2657 Beverages, Fermented Default composition: 26 Wheat Fermented Beverage, 39 Rice Fermented Beverages, 66 Beer of Maize, 82 Beer of Millet, 86 Beer of Sorghum, 517 Cider Etc | |
| **FCL**  **(0026)** | Wheat Fermented Beverage  Low-alcohol beverages from fermented flour, e.g. Korean jakju and takju. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24230.01)** | Wheat-Fermented Beverages  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2206.00)** | 22.06 ‑ Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.  This heading covers all fermented beverages other than those in headings 22.03 to 22.05.  It includes inter alia :  (1) Cider, an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of apples.  (2) Perry, a fermented beverage somewhat similar to cider made with the juice of pears.  (3) Mead, a beverage prepared by fermenting a solution of honey in water. (The heading includes hydromel vineux ‑ mead containing added white wine, aromatics and other substances.)  (4) Raisin wine.  (5) Wines obtained by the fermentation of fruit juices, other than juice of fresh grapes (fig, date or berry wines), or of vegetable juices, with an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  (6) “Malton”, a fermented beverage prepared from malt extract and wine lees.  (7) Spruce, a beverage made from leaves or small branches of the spruce fir or from spruce essence.  (8) Saké or rice wine.  (9) Palm wine, prepared from the sap of certain palm trees.  (10) Ginger beer and herb beer, prepared from sugar and water and ginger or herbs, fermented with yeast.  All these beverages may be either naturally sparkling or artificially charged with carbon dioxide. They remain classified in the heading when fortified with added alcohol or when the alcohol content has been increased by further fermentation, provided that they retain the character of products falling in the heading.  This heading also covers mixtures of non‑alcoholic beverages and fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages of the foregoing headings of Chapter 22, e.g., mixtures of lemonade and beer or wine, mixtures of beer and wine, having an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  Some of these beverages may also contain added vitamins or iron compounds. These products which are sometimes referred to as “food supplements” are designed to maintain general health or well‑being.  This heading excludes fruit juices (apple, pear, etc.) and other beverages having an alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0.5 % vol (headings 20.09 and 22.02 respectively). |
| **FCL**  **(0039)** | Rice Fermented Beverages  Low-alcohol beverages, such as rice wine and sake. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24230.02)** | Rice-Fermented Beverages  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2206.00)** | 22.06 ‑ Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.  This heading covers all fermented beverages other than those in headings 22.03 to 22.05.  It includes inter alia :  (1) Cider, an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of apples.  (2) Perry, a fermented beverage somewhat similar to cider made with the juice of pears.  (3) Mead, a beverage prepared by fermenting a solution of honey in water. (The heading includes hydromel vineux ‑ mead containing added white wine, aromatics and other substances.)  (4) Raisin wine.  (5) Wines obtained by the fermentation of fruit juices, other than juice of fresh grapes (fig, date or berry wines), or of vegetable juices, with an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  (6) “ Malton ”, a fermented beverage prepared from malt extract and wine lees.  (7) Spruce, a beverage made from leaves or small branches of the spruce fir or from spruce essence.  (8) Saké or rice wine.  (9) Palm wine, prepared from the sap of certain palm trees.  (10) Ginger beer and herb beer, prepared from sugar and water and ginger or herbs, fermented with yeast.  All these beverages may be either naturally sparkling or artificially charged with carbon dioxide. They remain classified in the heading when fortified with added alcohol or when the alcohol content has been increased by further fermentation, provided that they retain the character of products falling in the heading.  This heading also covers mixtures of non‑alcoholic beverages and fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages of the foregoing headings of Chapter 22, e.g., mixtures of lemonade and beer or wine, mixtures of beer and wine, having an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  Some of these beverages may also contain added vitamins or iron compounds. These products which are sometimes referred to as “food supplements” are designed to maintain general health or well‑being.  This heading excludes fruit juices (apple, pear, etc.) and other beverages having an alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0.5 % vol (headings 20.09 and 22.02 respectively). |
| **FCL**  **(0066)** | Beer of Maize  Prepared either from malted or unmalted cereal. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24490.02)**  **(24310.02)** | Beer of Maize, non-alcoholic  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Beer of Maize, malted  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2203.00)** | 22.03 ‑ Beer made from malt.  Beer is an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting a liquor (wort) prepared from malted barley or wheat, water and (usually) hops. Certain quantities of non‑malted cereals (e.g., maize (corn) or rice) may also be used for the preparation of the liquor (wort). The addition of hops imparts a bitter and aromatic flavour and improves the keeping qualities. Cherries or other flavouring substances are sometimes added during fermentation.  Sugar (particularly glucose), colouring matter, carbon dioxide and other substances may also be added.  According to the fermenting process employed, the products may be bottom fermentation beer, obtained at a low temperature with bottom yeasts, or top fermentation beer, obtained at a higher temperature with top yeasts.  Beer may be pale or dark, sweet or bitter, mild or strong. It may be put up in barrels, bottles or in airtight tins and may be marketed as ale, stout, etc.  This heading also covers concentrated beer prepared by vacuum‑condensing beer of low alcoholic strength (but with a high content of malt extract) to between one fifth and one sixth of its original volume.  The heading does not cover :  (a) Certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, do not contain alcohol (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelised sugar) (heading 22.02).  (b) Beverages called non‑alcoholic beer consisting of beer made from malt, the alcoholic strength of which by volume has been reduced to 0.5 % vol or less (heading 22.02).  (c) Medicaments of heading 30.03 or 30.04. |
| **FCL**  **(0082)** | Beer of Millet  A traditional beer prepared in African countries in which millets are cultivated. It is normally consumed while still fermenting. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24310.03)**  **(24490.03)** | Beer of Millet, malted  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Beer of Millet, non-alcoholic  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2203.00)** | 22.03 ‑ Beer made from malt.  Beer is an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting a liquor (wort) prepared from malted barley or wheat, water and (usually) hops. Certain quantities of non‑malted cereals (e.g., maize (corn) or rice) may also be used for the preparation of the liquor (wort). The addition of hops imparts a bitter and aromatic flavour and improves the keeping qualities. Cherries or other flavouring substances are sometimes added during fermentation.  Sugar (particularly glucose), colouring matter, carbon dioxide and other substances may also be added.  According to the fermenting process employed, the products may be bottom fermentation beer, obtained at a low temperature with bottom yeasts, or top fermentation beer, obtained at a higher temperature with top yeasts.  Beer may be pale or dark, sweet or bitter, mild or strong. It may be put up in barrels, bottles or in airtight tins and may be marketed as ale, stout, etc.  This heading also covers concentrated beer prepared by vacuum‑condensing beer of low alcoholic strength (but with a high content of malt extract) to between one fifth and one sixth of its original volume.  The heading does not cover :  (a) Certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, do not contain alcohol (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelised sugar) (heading 22.02).  (b) Beverages called non‑alcoholic beer consisting of beer made from malt, the alcoholic strength of which by volume has been reduced to 0.5 % vol or less (heading 22.02).  (c) Medicaments of heading 30.03 or 30.04. |
| **FCL**  **(0086)** | Beer of Sorghum  A traditional beer prepared in African countries in which sorghum is cultivated. It is normally consumed while still fermenting. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24310.04)**  **(24490.04)** | Beer of Sorghum, malted  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Beer of Sorghum, non-alcoholic  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2203.00)** | 22.03 ‑ Beer made from malt.  Beer is an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting a liquor (wort) prepared from malted barley or wheat, water and (usually) hops. Certain quantities of non‑malted cereals (e.g., maize (corn) or rice) may also be used for the preparation of the liquor (wort). The addition of hops imparts a bitter and aromatic flavour and improves the keeping qualities. Cherries or other flavouring substances are sometimes added during fermentation.  Sugar (particularly glucose), colouring matter, carbon dioxide and other substances may also be added.  According to the fermenting process employed, the products may be bottom fermentation beer, obtained at a low temperature with bottom yeasts, or top fermentation beer, obtained at a higher temperature with top yeasts.  Beer may be pale or dark, sweet or bitter, mild or strong. It may be put up in barrels, bottles or in airtight tins and may be marketed as ale, stout, etc.  This heading also covers concentrated beer prepared by vacuum‑condensing beer of low alcoholic strength (but with a high content of malt extract) to between one fifth and one sixth of its original volume.  The heading does not cover :  (a) Certain beverages which, although they are sometimes described as beers, do not contain alcohol (e.g., beverages prepared from water and caramelised sugar) (heading 22.02).  (b) Beverages called non‑alcoholic beer consisting of beer made from malt, the alcoholic strength of which by volume has been reduced to 0.5 % vol or less (heading 22.02).  (c) Medicaments of heading 30.03 or 30.04. |
| **FCL**  **(0517)** | Cider Etc  Fermented beverages nes (e.g. cider, perry, mead), including alcoholic beverages (that are not distilled) made from cereals, roots and fruits, that are not included under other headings, e.g. beer from plantains and ginger. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(24230.03)** | Cider and other fermented beverages  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(2206.00)** | 22.06 ‑ Other fermented beverages (for example, cider, perry, mead); mixtures of fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages and non-alcoholic beverages, not elsewhere specified or included.  This heading covers all fermented beverages other than those in headings 22.03 to 22.05.  It includes inter alia :  (1) Cider, an alcoholic beverage obtained by fermenting the juice of apples.  (2) Perry, a fermented beverage somewhat similar to cider made with the juice of pears.  (3) Mead, a beverage prepared by fermenting a solution of honey in water. (The heading includes hydromel vineux ‑ mead containing added white wine, aromatics and other substances.)  (4) Raisin wine.  (5) Wines obtained by the fermentation of fruit juices, other than juice of fresh grapes (fig, date or berry wines), or of vegetable juices, with an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  (6) “ Malton ”, a fermented beverage prepared from malt extract and wine lees.  (7) Spruce, a beverage made from leaves or small branches of the spruce fir or from spruce essence.  (8) Saké or rice wine.  (9) Palm wine, prepared from the sap of certain palm trees.  (10) Ginger beer and herb beer, prepared from sugar and water and ginger or herbs, fermented with yeast.  All these beverages may be either naturally sparkling or artificially charged with carbon dioxide. They remain classified in the heading when fortified with added alcohol or when the alcohol content has been increased by further fermentation, provided that they retain the character of products falling in the heading.  This heading also covers mixtures of non‑alcoholic beverages and fermented beverages and mixtures of fermented beverages of the foregoing headings of Chapter 22, e.g., mixtures of lemonade and beer or wine, mixtures of beer and wine, having an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol.  Some of these beverages may also contain added vitamins or iron compounds. These products which are sometimes referred to as “food supplements” are designed to maintain general health or well‑being.  This heading excludes fruit juices (apple, pear, etc.) and other beverages having an alcoholic strength by volume not exceeding 0.5 % vol (headings 20.09 and 22.02 respectively). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Fermented beverages includes:   * Wheat Fermented Beverage, low-alcohol beverages from fermented flour (e.g. Korean jakju and takju), either naturally sparkling or artificially charged with carbon dioxide, may also contain added vitamins or iron compounds. Fruit juices are excluded. * Rice Fermented Beverages, low-alcohol beverages, such as rice wine and sake. * Beer of maize, prepared either from malted or unmalted cereal, and beer of millet and sorghum, a traditional beer prepared in African countries in which millets are cultivated. It is normally consumed while still fermenting. * Cider, fermented beverages nes (e.g. cider, perry, mead), including alcoholic beverages (that are not distilled) made from cereals, roots and fruits, that are not included under other headings, e.g. beer from plantains and ginger. | |

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| **2658**  **Beverages, Alcoholic**  Default composition: 634 Bever. Dist.Alc | |
| **FCL**  **(0634)** | Beverages, Distilled Alcoholic  Includes undenatured ethyl alcohol (strength by volume < 80%); spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages and preparations. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(2413)** | Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages  24131 - Spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages of an alcoholic strength by volume of about 40% vol  It includes, inter alia:  Anisette  Armagnac  Brandy obtained by distilling wine or grape marc  Cognac  Cordials, alcoholic  Crèmes (liqueurs)  Curaçao  Geneva  Gin  Grappa  Kümmel  Liqueurs  Rum  Spirits (excl. whisky) obtained by distilling fermented mash of cereal grains  Spirits consisting of emulsions of spirit with egg yolk or cream  Spirits flavoured with caraway or cumin seeds  Spirits from bitter orange peel  Spirits from green anise or badian  Spirits from juniper berries  Spirits obtained by distilling fermented mash of potatoes  Spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar cane molasses or sugar cane juice  Spirits obtained by distilling wine or grape marc  Tafia  Vodka  Whisky, bourbon  Whisky, rye  Whisky, Scotch  Wine, distilled (excl. wine of fresh grapes)  24139 - Other spirituous beverages and undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% vol  It includes, inter alia:  Alcohol, ethyl, undenatured, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80%  Aperitifs (excl. those with a basis of wine of fresh grapes)  Aquavit  Arrack  Beverages, spirituous, obtained by distilling alcohol with fruits or other plant parts  Bitters  Brandy (excl. from wine or grape marc)  Calvados  Cocktails, alcoholic, ready-mixed  Egg-nog, alcoholic  Juice, fruit (excl. fermented grape juice and grape must), with added alcohol  Juice, grape, unfermented, with added alcohol  Juice, vegetable, with added alcohol  Kirsch  Lemonade, alcoholic, unmedicated  Mirabelle spirits  Quetsch  Spirits from cherries  Spirits from cider  Spirits from palm wine  Spirits from plums  Spirits from rice wine  Spirits obtained by distilling fermented locust bean juice  Spirits obtained by distilling fruits (excl. grapes)  Spirits, neutral, undenatured, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80% |
| **HS 2012**  **(2203.00)** | 22.08 ‑ Undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol; spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages.  2208.20 ‑ Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc  2208.30 ‑ Whiskies  2208.40 ‑ Rum and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar-cane products  2208.50 ‑ Gin and Geneva  2208.60 ‑ Vodka  2208.70 ‑ Liqueurs and cordials  2208.90 ‑ Other  The heading covers, whatever their alcoholic strength :  (A) Spirits produced by distilling wine, cider or other fermented beverages or fermented grain or other vegetable products, without adding flavouring; they retain, wholly or partly, the secondary constituents (esters, aldehydes, acids, higher alcohols, etc.) which give the spirits their peculiar individual flavours and aromas.  (B) Liqueurs and cordials, being spirituous beverages to which sugar, honey or other natural sweeteners and extracts or essences have been added (e.g., spirituous beverages produced by distilling, or by mixing, ethyl alcohol or distilled spirits, with one or more of the following : fruits, flowers or other parts of plants, extracts, essences, essential oils or juices, whether or not concentrated). These products also include liqueurs and cordials containing sugar crystals, fruit juice liqueurs, egg liqueurs, herb liqueurs, berry liqueurs, spice liqueurs, tea liqueurs, chocolate liqueurs, milk liqueurs and honey liqueurs.  (C) All other spirituous beverages not falling in any preceding heading of this Chapter.  Provided that their alcoholic strength by volume is less than 80 % vol, the heading also covers undenatured spirits (ethyl alcohol and neutral spirits) which, contrary to those at (A), (B) and (C) above, are characterised by the absence of secondary constituents giving a flavour or aroma. These spirits remain in the heading whether intended for human consumption or for industrial purposes.  In addition to undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80 % vol, the heading includes, inter alia :  (1) Spirits obtained by distilling grape wine or grape marc (Cognac, Armagnac, brandy, grappa, pisco, singani, etc.).  (2) Whiskies and other spirits obtained by distilling fermented mash of cereal grains (barley, oats, rye, wheat, corn, etc.).  (3) Spiritsobtained exclusively by distilling fermented products of the sugar cane (sugar-cane juice, sugar-cane syrup, sugar-cane molasses), e.g., rum, tafia, cachaça.  (4) Spirituous beverages known as gin or Geneva, containing the aromatic principles of juniper berries.  (5) Vodka obtained by distilling fermented mash of agricultural origin (e.g., cereals, potatoes) and sometimes further treated with activated charcoal or carbon.  (6) Spirituous beverages (generally known as liqueurs), such as anisette (obtained from green anise and badian), curaçao, (manufactured with the peel of the bitter orange), kummel (flavoured with caraway or cumin seeds).  (7) The liqueurs known as “crèmes”, because of their consistency or colour. They are generally of relatively low alcoholic content and very sweet (for example, creams of cocoa, bananas, vanilla, coffee). The heading also covers spirits consisting of emulsions of spirit with products such as egg yolk or cream.  (8) Ratafias. These are kinds of liqueurs obtained from fruit juice; they often contain a small quantity of added aromatic substances (ratafias of cherries, of black currants, of raspberries, of apricots, etc.).  (9) Aquavit and other spirituous beverages obtained by distilling alcohol with fruits or other parts of plants or herbs.  (10) Spirits obtained from cider (calvados), from plums (mirabelle, quetsch), from cherries (kirsch) or other fruits.  (11) Arrack, spirits obtained from rice or palm wine.  (12) Spirits obtained by distillation of the fermented juice of locust beans.  (13) Alcoholic aperitives (absinth, bitters, etc.) other than those with a basis of wine of fresh grapes which fall in heading 22.05.  (14) Alcoholic lemonade (unmedicated).  (15) Fruit or vegetable juices containing added alcohol and of an alcoholic strength by volume exceeding 0.5 % vol, other than products of heading 22.04.  (16) Spirituous beverages, sometimes referred to as “ food supplements ”, designed to maintain general health or well‑being. They may, for example, be based on extracts from plants, fruit concentrates, lecithins, chemicals, etc., and contain added vitamins or iron compounds.  (17) Beverages formulated to simulate wine by mixing distilled spirits with fruit juice and/or water, sugar, colouring, flavouring or other ingredients, other than products of heading 22.04.  (18) Spirits obtained by distilling fermented sugar beet molasses.  The heading does not, however, include :  (a) Vermouths, and other aperitives with a basis of wine of fresh grapes (heading 22.05).  (b) Ethyl alcohol and other spirits, denatured (of any strength), or undenatured ethyl alcohol of an alcoholic strength by volume of 80 % vol or higher (heading 22.07). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Beverages Distilled Alcoholic includes undenatured ethyl alcohol (strength by volume < 80%); spirits, liqueurs and other spirituous beverages and preparations.  It includes, inter alia:  Alcohol, ethyl, undenatured, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80%  Anisette  Aperitifs (excl. those with a basis of wine of fresh grapes)  Aquavit  Armagnac  Arrack  Beverages, spirituous, obtained by distilling alcohol with fruits or other plant parts  Bitters  Brandy (excl. from wine or grape marc)  Brandy obtained by distilling wine or grape marc  Calvados  Cocktails, alcoholic, ready-mixed  Cognac  Cordials, alcoholic  Crèmes (liqueurs)  Curaçao  Egg-nog, alcoholic  Geneva  Gin  Grappa  Juice (fruit (excl. fermented grape juice and grape must), with added alcohol; grape, unfermented, with added alcohol; vegetable, with added alcohol)  Kirsch  Kümmel  Lemonade, alcoholic, unmedicated  Liqueurs  Mirabelle spirits  Quetsch  Rum  Spirits, excl. whisky (obtained by distilling fermented mash of cereal grains; consisting of emulsions of spirit with egg yolk or cream; flavoured with caraway or cumin seeds; from bitter orange peel; from cherries; from cider; from green anise or badian; from juniper berries; from palm wine; from plums; from rice wine; obtained by distilling fermented locust bean juice, mash of potatoes, sugar cane molasses or sugar cane juice, fruits (excl. grapes); wine or grape marc; neutral, undenatured, of an alcoholic strength by volume of less than 80%)  Tafia  Vodka  Whisky, bourbon  Whisky, rye  Whisky, Scotch  Wine, distilled (excl. wine of fresh grapes). | |

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**PRODUCTS FROM SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS**

**MEAT AND EDIBLE OFFALS**

FAO defines MEAT as the flesh of animals used for food. In productiondata, meat is normally reported inclusive of bone and exclusive ofmeat that is unfit for human consumption. As reported by individualcountries, meat production data may refer either to commercialproduction (meat entering marketing channels), inspected production (from animals slaughtered under sanitary inspection), or totalproduction (the total of the above- mentioned categories plusslaughter for personal consumption). All FAO annual production datarefer to total production.

Country statistics on meat production adhere to one or more of thefollowing concepts:

1. Live weight: the weight of the animal immediately before slaughter.

2. Killed weight: the live weight less the uncollected blood lost during slaughter.

3. Dressed carcass weight: weight minus all parts - edible and inedible - that are removed in dressing the carcass. The concept varies widely from country to country and according to the various species of livestock. Edible parts generally include edible offals (head or head meat, tongue, brains, heart, liver, spleen, stomach or tripes and, in a few countries, other parts such as feet, throat and lungs. Slaughter fats (the unrendered fats that fall in the course of dressing the carcasses) are recorded as either edible or inedible according to country practice. Inedible parts generally include hides and skins (except in the case of pigs), as well as hoofs and stomach contents.

Meat production data for minor animals (poultry, rabbits, etc.) arereported in one of the following three ways: ready-to-cook weight (giblets are sometimes included and sometimes excluded); evisceratedweight (including the feet and head); or dressed weight, i.e. the liveweight less the blood, feathers and skin.

FAO data relate to dressed carcass weight for livestock and, whereverpossible, ready-to- cook weight for poultry.

Among individual countries, one of the following three concepts isused to measure production:

A. Production from all animals, of both indigenous and foreignorigin, that are slaughtered within national boundaries.

B. Production from the slaughter of indigenous animals plus exports of live indigenous animals during the reference period. Derived frommeat production as follows: production from slaughtered animals plusthe meat equivalent of all animals exported alive, minus the meatequivalent of all animals imported alive. As imports/exports of liveanimals are recorded by FAO in numbers, not weight, animal type andsize are of significance.

C. The biological production concept covers indigenous animals thatare either slaughtered or exported live, plus net additions to thestock during the reference period.

Derived from indigenous productionas follows: indigenous production plus (or minus) the meat equivalentof the change in the stock numbers during the reference period.Production is expressed in terms of live weight. Changes in the totallive weight of all animals are not taken into account.

FAO uses the first concept of meat production in the construction ofits food balance sheets and for related indicators. The second concept, indigenous meat production, in measuring the output of thenational livestock sector, is useful mainly in the construction ofindex numbers of agricultural production. The third concept,biological production, would be the most complete as it also reflectschanges in the livestock herd, but it is not used because ofdifficulties in obtaining information from national reporting offices.The prices applied to indigenous meat production are derived fromprices of live animals. This covers not only the value of meat, butalso the value of offals, fats, hides and skins.

**PROCESSED PRODUCTS FROM SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS**. Meat (including chilled or frozen), edible offals, fats and hides and skins are consideredprimary products. The main processed meat products are the following:

1. Cured meats include meats processed with salt and usually containingvarious additives (such as flavouring and preserving agents), anddried or smoked meat, e.g. bacon and ham made from pig meat. Paté is a spread of finely mashed, seasoned and spiced meat or liver of pigsand poultry.

2. Sausages are highly seasoned products made from meat (usually beef orpig) that has been ground, chopped and encased. Sausages may befresh, pickled, dry or semi-dry, cooked or uncooked and smoked orunsmoked. Sausages usually contain various additives, such as salt,onions and spices. The casings are made either of prepared animalintestines or synthetic material.

3. Other preserved meats include meat and meat offals that have beenboiled, steamed, grilled, fried, roasted or otherwise cooked.

The codes and names of all livestock products - with primary in uppercase letters and processed in upper and lower case letters - are shown in the list that follows, along with any accompanying remarks.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  | **0867+0947** | **Bovine Meat** | 2731 | Default composition: **867 Cattle meat**, 870 Meat-CattleBoneless(Beef and Veal), 872 Meat of Beef,Drd, Sltd,Smkd, 873 Meat Extracts, 874 Sausage Beef and Veal, 875 Preparations of Beef Meat, 876 Beef canned, 877 Homogen.Meat Prp., **947 Buffalo meat** Primary in tree: 0866 - Cattle; 0946 - Buffaloes |
|  | 21111 | Meat of cattle, fresh or chilled | 0867 | Cattle meat |  | 21111.01 meat of cattle, fresh or chilled + 21111.02 meat of cattle boneless, fresh or chilled |
|  | 21112 | Meat of buffalo, fresh or chilled | 0947 | Buffalo meat |  |  |
|  |  |  | **0977+1017** | **Mutton & Goat Meat** | 2732 | Default composition: 977 Sheep meat, 1017 Goat meat Primary in tree: 0976 - Sheep; 1016 - Goats |
|  | 21115 | Meat of sheep, fresh or chilled | 0977 | Sheep meat |  |  |
|  | 21116 | Meat of goat, fresh or chilled | 1017 | Goat meat |  |  |
|  | 21113 | Meat of pigs, fresh or chilled | **1035** | **Pigmeat** | 2733 | Default composition: 1035 Pig meat, 1038 Pork, 1039 Bacon and Ham, 1041 Sausages of Pig Meat, 1042 Prep of Pig Meat  21113.01 meat of pig, fresh or chilled +21113.02 meat of pig boneless (pork), fresh or chilled. Both Including meat frozen (21133.02)  Primary in tree: 1034 - Pigs |
|  |  |  | **1058+1069+**  **1073+1080** | **Poultry Meat** | 2734 | Default composition: 1058 Chicken meat, 1060 Fat Liver Prep (Foie Gras), 1061 Meat of Chicken Canned, 1069 Duck meat, 1073 Goose and guinea fowl meat, 1080 Turkey meat  Primary in tree: 1057 - Chickens; 1068 - Ducks; 1079 - Turkeys |
|  | 21121 | Meat of chickens, fresh or chilled | 1058 | Chicken meat |  |  |
|  | 21122 | Meat of ducks, fresh or chilled | 1069 | Duck meat |  |  |
|  | 21123 | Meat of geese, fresh or chilled | 1073 | Goose and guinea fowl meat |  |  |
|  | 21124 | Meat of turkeys, fresh or chilled | 1080 | Turkey meat |  |  |
|  |  |  | **Sum codes below** | **Meat, Other** | 2735 | Default composition: 1089 Bird meat, nes, 1097 Horse meat, 1108 Meat of Asses, 1111 Meat of Mules, 1127 Camel meat, 1141 Rabbit meat, 1151 Meat of Other Rod, 1158 Meat Oth Camelids, 1163 Game meat, 1164 Meat Dried Nes, 1166 Meat nes, 1172 Prepared Meat Nes, 1176 Snails, Not Sea |
|  | **21170.01** | **Meat of pigeons and other birds n.e.c., fresh or chilled** | 1089 | Bird meat, nes |  | Primary in tree: 1083 - Pigeons and other birds |
|  | **21118.01** | **Horse meat (fresh)** | 1097 | Horse meat |  | Primary in tree: 1096 - Horses |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  | **21118.02** | **Meat of asses (fresh)** | 1108 | Meat of Asses |  | Primary in tree: 1107 - Asses |
|  | **21118.03** | **Meat of mules (fresh)** | 1111 | Meat of Mules |  | Primary in tree: 1110 - Mules |
|  | **21117.01** | **Meat of camels (fresh)** | 1127 | Camel meat |  | Primary in tree: 1126 - Camels |
|  | 21114 | Meat of rabbits and hares, fresh or chilled | 1141 | Rabbit meat |  | Primary in tree: 1140 - Rabbits |
|  | **21119.01** | **Meat of other domestic rodents (fresh)** | 1151 | Meat of Other Rod |  | Primary in tree: 1150 - Other rodents |
|  | **21117.02** | **Meat of other domestic camelids (fresh)** | 1158 | Meat Oth Camelids |  | Primary in tree: 1157 - Other camelids |
|  | **21170.02** | **Game meat, fresh or chilled** | 1163 | Game meat |  | Primary in tree: ??? |
|  | **21119.90** | **Other meat of mammals, fresh or chilled** | 1166 | Meat nes |  | Primary in tree: 1171 - Live animals nes |
| 0292 | 02920 | Snails, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, except sea snails | 1176 | Snails, Not Sea |  | Primary in tree: 1176 - Snails o/t sea snails |

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| 2731 Bovine Meat Default composition: 867 Cattle meat, 870 Meat-CattleBoneless(Beef and Veal), 872 Meat of Beef,Drd, Sltd,Smkd, 873 Meat Extracts, 874 Sausage Beef and Veal, 875 Preparations of Beef Meat, ~~876 Beef canned~~, 877 Homogen.Meat Prp., 947 Buffalo meat | |
| **FCL**  **(0867)** | Meat of cattle  Meat of bovine animals, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in. Common trade names are beef and veal. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21111)**  **(21131.01)** | Meat of cattle, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of cattle, animals of subclass 02111, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of cattle, frozen, cf. 21131  - edible offal of cattle, cf. 21151  It includes, inter alia:  Beef, from cattle, boneless, fresh or chilled  Beef, from cattle, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat, from cattle, boneless, fresh or chilled  Meat, from cattle, boneless, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport  Meat, from cattle, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat, from cattle, with bone in, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport  Veal, boneless, fresh or chilled  Veal, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat of cattle frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0201.10;.20)**  **(0202.10;.20)** | 02.01 ‑ Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.  0201.10 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0201.20 - Other cuts with bone in  This heading covers fresh or chilled meat of domestic or wild bovine animals of heading 01.02.  02.02 ‑ Meat of bovine animals, frozen.  0202.10 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0202.20 - Other cuts with bone in  This heading covers frozen meat of domestic or wild bovine animals of heading 01.02. |
| **FCL**  **(0947)** | Buffalo meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21112)**  **(21132)** | Meat of buffalo, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of buffalo, animals of subclass 02112, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of buffalo, frozen, cf. 21132  - edible offal of buffalo, cf. 21152  It includes, inter alia:  Beef, of buffalo, boneless, fresh or chilled  Beef, of buffalo, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat, of buffalo, boneless, fresh or chilled  Meat, of buffalo, boneless, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport  Meat, of buffalo, of bovine animals, boneless, fresh or chilled  Meat, of buffalo, of bovine animals, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat, of buffalo, of bovine animals, with bone in, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport  Meat, of buffalo, with bone in, fresh or chilled  Meat of buffalo, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of buffalo, animals of subclass 02112, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of buffalo, fresh or chilled, cf. 21112  - edible offal of buffalo, cf. 21152  It includes, inter alia:  Beef, of buffalo, boneless, frozen  Beef, of buffalo, with bone in, frozen  Meat, of buffalo, boneless, frozen  Meat, of buffalo, with bone in, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0201.10;.20;.30)**  **(0202.10;.20;.30)** | 02.01 ‑ Meat of bovine animals, fresh or chilled.  0201.10 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0201.20 - Other cuts with bone in  0201.30 - Boneless  This heading covers fresh or chilled meat of domestic or wild bovine animals of heading 01.02.  02.02 ‑ Meat of bovine animals, frozen.  0202.10 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0202.20 - Other cuts with bone in  0202.30 - Boneless  This heading covers frozen meat of domestic or wild bovine animals of heading 01.02. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Bovine meat, including meat of bovine animals (common trade names are beef and veal) fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in, and buffalo meat fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless.  It includes, inter alia:  Beef, of buffalo, whether with bones or boneless, fresh, chilled or frozen;  Meat, of buffalo, whether with bones or boneless, fresh, chilled or frozen; boneless, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport;  Meat, of buffalo, of bovine animals, whether with bones or boneless, fresh or chilled;  Meat, of buffalo, of bovine animals, with bone in, packed with salt as a temporary preservative during transport.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Meat of cattle, boneless (21111.01; 21131.02); * Beef and Veal, Dried, Salted, Smoked (21182); * Meat Extracts (21185); * Sausages of Beef and Veal (21184.01); * Beef and Veal Preparations nes (21186.01; 21189.01); * Homogenized Meat Preparations (23991.04). | |

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| 2732Mutton & Goat Meat Default composition: 977 Sheep meat, 1017 Goat meat | |
| **FCL**  **(0977)** | Meat of sheep  Meat of sheep and lamb, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21115)**  **(21135)** | Meat of sheep, fresh or chilled  **None**  It includes, inter alia:  Lamb, fresh or chilled  Meat, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Mutton, fresh or chilled  Meat of sheep, frozen  **None**  It includes, inter alia:  Lamb, frozen  Meat, of sheep, frozen  Mutton, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0204.10;.21;.**  **22;.23;.30;41;**  **.42;.43)** | 02.04 - Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen (+).  0204.10 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses of lamb, fresh or chilled  - Other meat of sheep, fresh or chilled :  0204.21 - - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0204.22 - - Other cuts with bone in  0204.23 - - Boneless  0204.30 - Carcasses and half‑carcasses of lamb, frozen  - Other meat of sheep, frozen :  0204.41 - - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0204.42 - - Other cuts with bone in  0204.43 - - Boneless  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep (rams, ewes and lambs), goats or kids, whether domestic or wild.  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheadings 0204.10 and 0204.30  For the purposes of subheadings 0204.10 and 0204.30, meat of lamb is meat derived from an animal of the ovine species not more than 12 months of age. The flesh is of fine grain and texture, pinkish‑red in colour and of velvety appearance. The weight of carcasses does not exceed 26 kg. |
| **FCL**  **(1017)** | Goat meat  Meat of goats and kids, whether fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone inor boneless. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21116)**  **(21136)** | Meat of goat, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of goat, animals of subclass 02123, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of goat, frozen, cf. 21136  - edible offal of goat, cf. 21156  It includes, inter alia:  Meat, of goats, fresh or chilled  Meat, of kids, fresh or chilled  Meat of goat, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of goat, animals of subclass 02123, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of goat, fresh or chilled, cf. 21116  - edible offal of goat, cf. 21156  It includes, inter alia:  Meat, of goats, frozen  Meat, of kids, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0204.50)** | 02.04 - Meat of sheep or goats, fresh, chilled or frozen (+).  - Other meat of sheep, frozen :  0204.50 - Meat of goats  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of sheep (rams, ewes and lambs), goats or kids, whether domestic or wild.  Subheading Explanatory Note.  Subheadings 0204.10 and 0204.30  For the purposes of subheadings 0204.10 and 0204.30, meat of lamb is meat derived from an animal of the ovine species not more than 12 months of age. The flesh is of fine grain and texture, pinkish‑red in colour and of velvety appearance. The weight of carcasses does not exceed 26 kg. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Mutton and goat meat, including meat of sheep (rams, ewes and lambs) and goat, whether domestic or wild, fresh, chilled or frozen, with bone in or boneless.  Meat of lamb comes from animals of the ovine species not more than 12 months of age. | |

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| 2733Pigmeat Default composition: 1035 Pig meat, 1038 Pork, 1039 Bacon and Ham, 1041 Sausages of Pig Meat, 1042 Prep of Pig Meat | |
| **FCL**  **(1035)** | Pig meat  Meat, with the bone in, of domestic or wild pigs (e.g. wild boars), whether fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21113)**  **(21133.01)** | Meat of pigs, fresh or chilled  **None**  It includes, inter alia:  Ham, fresh or chilled  Meat, of boars, fresh or chilled  Meat, of pigs, fresh or chilled  Meat, of swine, fresh or chilled  Pork, fresh or chilled  Meat of pigs frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0203.11;.12;.19;**  **.21;.22;.29)** | 02.03 - Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Fresh or chilled :  0203.11 - - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0203.12 - - Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in  0203.19 - - Other  - Frozen :  0203.21 - - Carcasses and half‑carcasses  0203.22 - - Hams, shoulders and cuts thereof, with bone in  0203.29 - - Other  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of pigs and other swine, whether domestic or wild (e.g., wild boars). The heading includes streaky pork and similar meats interlarded with a high proportion of fat, and fat with an adhering layer of meat. |
| **FCL**  **(1038)** | Pork  Pig meat, excluding butcher fat and bones. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21113.01)**  **(21133.02)** | Meat of pig boneless (pork), fresh or chilled  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Meat of pigs frozen, boneless  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0203.19;.29)** | 02.03 - Meat of swine, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Fresh or chilled :  0203.19 - - Other  - Frozen :  0203.29 - - Other  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of pigs and other swine, whether domestic or wild (e.g., wild boars). The heading includes streaky pork and similar meats interlarded with a high proportion of fat, and fat with an adhering layer of meat. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Pig meat, with the bone in, of domestic or wild pigs (e.g. wild boars and swines), whether fresh, chilled or frozen, includes pig meat, excluding butcher fat and bones.  It includes ham, fresh or chilled.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Pig meat, cuts, salted, dried or smoked (bacon and ham) (21181); * Sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood of pig (21184.02); * Prepared dishes and meals based on meat of pig (21186.02) and prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood of pig (21189.02). | |

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| 2734Poultry Meat Default composition: 1058 Chicken meat, 1060 Fat Liver Prep (Foie Gras), 1061 Meat of Chicken Canned, 1069 Duck meat, 1073 Goose and guinea fowl meat, 1080 Turkey meat | |
| **FCL**  **(1058)** | Chicken meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. May include all types of poultry meat if national statistics do not report separate data. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21121)**  **(21125)**  **(21141)** | Meat of chickens, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of chickens, Gallus domesticus, birds of subclass 02151, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of chickens, frozen, cf. 21141  - edible offal of chicken, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Capons, cut up, fresh or chilled  Capons, whole, fresh or chilled  Chickens, cut up, fresh or chilled  Chickens, whole, fresh or chilled  Fowls, domestic (Gallus domesticus spp.), cut up, fresh or chilled  Fowls, domestic (Gallus domesticus spp.), whole, fresh or chilled  Meat of guinea fowl, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of guinea fowl, birds of subclass 02155, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of guinea fowl, frozen, cf. 21145  - fatty liver of guinea fowl, cf. 21160  - edible offal of guinea fowl, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Guinea-fowls, cut up, fresh or chilled  Guinea-fowls, whole, fresh or chilled  Meat of chickens, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of chickens, Gallus domesticus, birds of subclass 02151, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of chickens, fresh or chilled, cf. 21121  - edible offal of chicken, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Capons, cut up, frozen  Capons, whole, frozen  Chickens, cut up, frozen  Chickens, whole, frozen  Fowls, domestic (Gallus domesticus spp.), cut up, frozen  Fowls, domestic (Gallus domesticus spp.), whole, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.11;.12;**  **.13;.14)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus :  0207.11 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.12 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.13 - - Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled  0207.14 - - Cuts and offal, frozen  0207.60   - Of guinea fowls  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.  The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1069)** | Duck meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21122)**  **(21142)** | Meat of ducks, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of ducks, birds of subclass 02154, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of ducks, frozen, cf. 21142  - fatty liver of duck, cf. 21160  - edible offal of duck, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Ducks, domestic, cut up, fresh or chilled  Ducks, domestic, whole, fresh or chilled  Meat of ducks, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of ducks, birds of subclass 02154, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of ducks, fresh or chilled, cf. 21122  - edible offal of duck, cf. 21160  - fatty liver of duck, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Ducks, domestic, cut up, frozen  Ducks, domestic, whole, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.41;.42;.43;**  **.44;.45)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of ducks :  0207.41 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.42 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.43 - - Fatty livers, fresh or chilled  0207.44 - - Other, fresh or chilled  0207.45 -- Other, frozen  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.  The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “fatty livers” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1073)** | Goose meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21123)**  **(21143)** | Meat of geese, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of geese, birds of subclass 02153, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of geese, frozen, cf. 21143  - fatty liver of geese, cf. 21160  - edible offal of geese, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Geese, domestic, cut up, fresh or chilled  Geese, domestic, whole, fresh or chilled  Meat of geese, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of geese, birds of subclass 02153, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of geese, fresh or chilled, cf. 21123  - edible offal of geese, cf. 21160  - fatty liver of geese, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Geese, domestic, cut up, frozen  Geese, domestic, whole, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.51;.52;.53;**  **.54;.55)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of geese :  0207.51 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.52 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.53 - - Fatty livers, fresh or chilled  0207.54 - - Other, fresh or chilled  0207.55 - - Other, frozen  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.  The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1080)** | Turkey meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21124)**  **(21144)** | Meat of turkeys, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of turkeys, birds of subclass 02152, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of turkeys, frozen, cf. 21144  - edible offal of turkey, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Turkeys, domestic, cut up, fresh or chilled  Turkeys, domestic, whole, fresh or chilled  Meat of turkeys, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of turkeys, birds of subclass 02152, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of turkeys, fresh or chilled, cf. 21124  - edible offal of turkey, cf. 21160  It includes, inter alia:  Turkeys, domestic, cut up, frozen  Turkeys, domestic, whole, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.24;.25;**  **.26;.27)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of turkeys :  0207.24 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.25 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.26 - - Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled  0207.27 - - Cuts and offal, frozen  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.  The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Poultry meat may include all types of poultry meat if national statistics do not report separate data.  It includes, inter alia capons, chickens, fowls, domestic (gallus domesticus spp.), guinea-fowls, ducks, geese and turkeys, whether or not cut up, fresh, chilled or frozen.  Chicken, goose or duck livers are also included. “Fatty livers” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Fatty Liver Preparations (21189.05); * Prepared dishes and meals based on meat poultry (21186.03) and prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood poultry (21189.03). | |

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| 2735Meat other Default composition: 1089 Bird meat, nes, 1097 Horse meat, 1108 Meat of Asses, 1111 Meat of Mules, 1127 Camel meat, 1141 Rabbit meat, 1151 Meat of Other Rod, 1158 Meat Oth Camelids, 1163 Game meat, 1164 Meat Dried Nes, 1166 Meat nes, 1172 Prepared Meat Nes, 1176 Snails, Not Sea | |
| **FCL**  **(1089)** | Meat of pigeons and other birds nes  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21170.01)** | Meat of pigeons and other birds n.e.c., fresh or chilled  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.90)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.90 ‑ Other  This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1097)** | Horse meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21118.01)**  **(21138.01)** | Horse meat (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Horse meat  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0205.00)** | 02.05 ‑ Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of those animals which, when live, are classified in heading 01.01. |
| **FCL**  **(1108)** | Meat of asses  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21118.02)**  **(21138.02)** | Meat of asses (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Meat of asses  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0205.00)** | 02.05 ‑ Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of those animals which, when live, are classified in heading 01.01. |
| **FCL**  **(1111)** | Meat of mules  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21118.03)**  **(21138.03)** | Meat of mules (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Meat of mules  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0205.00)** | 02.05 ‑ Meat of horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  This heading covers fresh, chilled or frozen meat of those animals which, when live, are classified in heading 01.01. |
| **FCL**  **(1127)** | Meat of camels  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21117.01)**  **(21137.01)** | Meat of camels (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Meat of camels frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.60)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.60 - Of camels and other camelids (Camelidae)  This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1141)** | Rabbit meat  Fresh, chilled or frozen. May include hare meat. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21114)**  **(21134)** | Meat of rabbits and hares, fresh or chilled  This subclass includes:  - meat of rabbits and hares, animals of subclass 02191, fresh or chilled  This subclass does not include:  - meat of rabbits and hares, frozen, cf. 21134  - edible offal of rabbits and hares, cf. 21159  It includes, inter alia:  Meat, of hares, fresh or chilled  Meat, of rabbits, fresh or chilled  Meat of rabbits and hares, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of rabbits and hares, animals of subclass 02191, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of rabbits and hares, fresh or chilled, cf. 21114  - edible offal of rabbits and hares, cf. 21159  It includes, inter alia:  Meat, of hares, frozen  Meat, of rabbits, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.10)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.10 ‑ Of rabbits or hares  This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1151)** | Meat of other domestic rodents  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21119.01)**  **(21139)** | Meat of other domestic rodents (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Other meat of mammals, frozen  This subclass includes:  - meat of mammals, frozen, not elsewhere classified:  · meat of animals of subclass 02129, ruminants other than cattle, buffalo, camelids, goats and sheep, frozen  · meat of animals of subclass 02192, mammals other than ruminants, equines, swine and rabbits and hares, frozen  This subclass does not include:  - meat of animals included above, fresh or chilled, cf. 21119  - edible offal of animals included above, cf. 21159  It includes, inter alia:  Game, frozen  Meat, of bears, frozen  Meat, of beavers, frozen  Meat, of cetaceans, frozen  Meat, of deer, frozen  Meat, of monkeys, frozen  Meat, of reindeer, frozen  Meat, of seals, frozen  Meat, of whales, frozen  Meat, of zebras, frozen  Venison, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.90)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.90 ‑ Other    This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1158)** | Meat of other domestic camelids  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21117.02)**  **(21137.02)** | Meat of other domestic camelids (fresh)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Meat of other camelids, frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.90)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.90 ‑ Other    This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1163)** | Game meat  Meat and offals of wild animals, whether fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21170.02)** | Game meat, fresh or chilled  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.90)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.90 ‑ Other    This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1166)** | Meat nes  Including frog legs, marine mammals, etc. Some countries include under this heading meats that are listed above, but which are not reported separately. Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21170.92)**  **(21119.90)** | Other meat n.e.c. (excluding mammals)  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Other meat of mammals, fresh or chilled  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0208.40;.50;.90)** | 02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.40 ‑ Of whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea); of manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia); of seals, sea lions and walruses (mammals of the suborder Pinnipedia)    0208.50 ‑ Of reptiles (including snakes and turtles)    0208.90 ‑ Other    This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **FCL**  **(1176)** | Snails o/t sea snails  Fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02920)** | Snails, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine, except sea snails  **None**  It includes, inter alia:  Frogs' legs, fresh, chilled or frozen  Snails (excl. sea snails), fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine |
| **HS 2012**  **(0307.60)** | 03.07 ‑ Molluscs, whether in shell or not, live, fresh, chilled, frozen, dried, salted or in brine; smoked molluscs, whether in shell or not, whether or not cooked before or during the smoking process; flours, meals and pellets of molluscs, fit for human consumption.  0307.60 ‑ Snails, other than sea snails |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Meat other includes fresh, chilled or frozen meat of the following animals: pigeons and other birds n.e.s., horses, asses, mules, camels, rabbits (may include hare meat), other domestic rodents and camelids, games (meat and offals of wild animals) and snails, other than sea snails.  Meat nes includes, inter alia, frog legs and marine mammals, fresh, chilled or frozen. Some countries include under this heading meats that are listed above, but which are not reported separately.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Other meat and edible meat offal, salted, in brine, dried or smoked; edible flours and meals of meat or meat offal (21183); * Other sausages and similar products of meat, offal or blood n.e.c. (21184.03), other prepared dishes and meals based on meat (21186.90) and other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood n.e.c. (21189.90). | |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  |  | Offals, Edible | 2736 | Default composition: 868 Offals of Cattle, Edible, 878 Liver Prep., 948 Offals of Buffaloes,Edible, 978 Offals of Sheep,Edible, 1018 Offals of Goats, Edible, 1036 Offals of Pigs, Edible, 1059 Offals Liver Chicken, 1074 Offals Liver Geese, 1075 Offals Liver Duck, 1081 Offals Liver Turkeys, 1098 Offals of Horses, 1128 Offals of Camels,Edible, 1159 Offals Other Camelids, 1167 Offals Nes |
|  | 21151 | Edible offal of cattle, fresh, chilled or frozen | 0868 | Offals of Cattle, Edible |  |  |
|  | **21189.04** | **Liver Preparations** | 0878 | Liver Prep. |  |  |
|  | 21152 | Edible offal of buffalo, fresh, chilled or frozen | 0948 | Offals of Buffaloes,Edible |  |  |
|  | 21155 | Edible offal of sheep, fresh, chilled or frozen | 0978 | Offals of Sheep, Edible |  |  |
|  | 21156 | Edible offal of goat, fresh, chilled or frozen | 1018 | Offals of Goats, Edible |  |  |
|  | 21153 | Edible offal of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen | 1036 | Offals of Pigs, Edible |  |  |
|  | **21160.01** | **Edible offals and liver of chickens and guinea fowl, fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1059 | Offals Liver Chicken |  |  |
|  | **21160.02** | **Edible offals and liver of geese, fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1074 | Offals Liver Geese |  |  |
|  | **21160.03** | **Edible offals and liver of ducks, fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1075 | Offals Liver Duck |  |  |
|  | **21160.04** | **Edible offals and liver of turkey,fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1081 | Offals Liver Turkeys |  |  |
|  | **21159.01** | **Edible offals of horses and other equines, fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1098 | Offals of Horses |  |  |
|  | **21159.02** | **Edible offals of camels and other camelids, fresh, chilled or frozen** | 1128 | Offals of Camels, Edible |  |  |
|  | ~~n.a.~~ | ~~n.a.~~ | ~~1159~~ | ~~Offals Other Camelids~~ |  |  |
|  |  |  | 1167 | Offals Nes |  |  |
|  | **~~21159.90~~** | **~~Edible offals of mammals n.e.c., fresh, chilled or frozen~~** |  |  |  |  |
|  | **21170.93** | **Offals n.e.c. (excluding mammals)** | 1167 | Offals Nes |  |  |

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| 2736Offals edible Default composition: 868 Offals of Cattle, Edible, 878 Liver Prep., 948 Offals of Buffaloes,Edible, 978 Offals of Sheep,Edible, 1018 Offals of Goats, Edible, 1036 Offals of Pigs, Edible, 1059 Offals Liver Chicken, 1074 Offals Liver Geese, 1075 Offals Liver Duck, 1081 Offals Liver Turkeys, 1098 Offals of Horses, 1128 Offals of Camels,Edible, 1159 Offals Other Camelids, 1167 Offals Nes | |
| **FCL**  **(0868)** | Offals of cattle, edible  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21151)** | Edible offal of cattle, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass includes:  - edible offal of cattle, animals of subclass 02111, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass does not include:  - edible offal of buffalo, cf. 21152  It includes inter alia:  Brains, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Brains, of cattle, frozen  Cauls, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Cauls, of cattle, frozen  Cords, spinal, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Cords, spinal, of cattle, frozen  Ears, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Ears, of cattle, frozen  Feet, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Feet, of cattle, frozen  Glands, pituitary, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Glands, pituitary, of cattle, frozen  Glands, thymus, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Glands, thymus, of cattle, frozen  Glands, thyroid, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Glands, thyroid, of cattle, frozen  Heads, and cuts thereof, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Heads, and cuts thereof, of cattle, frozen  Hearts, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Hearts, of cattle, frozen  Kidneys, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Kidneys, of cattle, frozen  Livers, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Livers, of cattle, frozen  Lungs, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Lungs, of cattle, frozen  Organs, reproductive, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Organs, reproductive, of cattle, frozen  Ovaries, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Ovaries, of cattle, frozen  Pancreases, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Pancreases, of cattle, frozen  Skin, edible, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Skin, edible, of cattle, frozen  Skirts, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Skirts, of cattle, frozen  Spleens, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Spleens, of cattle, frozen  Sweetbreads, of cattle, fresh or chilled  Sweetbreads, of cattle, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.10;.21;**  **.22;.29)**  **(0504.00)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.10 ‑ Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled  ‑ Of bovine animals, frozen :  0206.21 ‑ ‑ Tongues  0206.22 ‑ ‑ Livers  0206.29 ‑ ‑ Other  The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  05.04 ‑ Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.    This heading covers guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than those of fish, which fall in heading 05.11), whether whole or in pieces, and whether or not edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked. If otherwise prepared or preserved such products are excluded (generally Chapter 16).    This heading includes :  (1) Rennet bags (calf, kid, etc.), whether or not cut or dried; these are used for the extraction of rennet.  (2) Tripe and paunches. (When cooked, they are classified in Chapter 16.)  (3) Unworked goldbeater’s skin, which is the outer envelope of the caecum of the ox or sheep.    The heading also covers guts and goldbeater’s skin (of the ox, in particular) which have been split or cut lengthwise into strips, whether or not the inner coats have been removed by scraping.    Guts are mainly used as sausage casings. They are also used for the manufacture of sterile surgical catgut (heading 30.06), tennis racket strings (heading 42.06) or musical instrument strings (heading 92.09).    The heading also excludes “ artificial guts ” made by extrusion of a paste of hide or skin fibres, subsequently hardened with a solution of formaldehyde and phenols (heading 39.17) and “ artificial ” guts made by glueing together split natural guts (heading 42.06). |
| **FCL**  **(0878)** | Liver Preparations  Liver of any animal, excluding fatty livers of code 1060 (Fatty livers of ducks and geese when cooked, prepared or preserved (e.g. paté).) |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21189.04)** | Liver Preparations  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1602.20)** | 16.02 ‑ Other prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood.  1602.20 ‑ Of liver of any animal  This heading covers all prepared or preserved meat, meat offal or blood of the kind falling in this Chapter, except sausages and similar products (heading 16.01), meat extracts and meat juices (heading 16.03).    The heading covers :    (1) Meat or meat offal which has been boiled (other than by scalding or similar treatment ‑ see the General Explanatory Note to Chapter 2), steamed, grilled, fried, roasted or otherwise cooked.    (2) Pâtés, meat pastes, galantines and rillettes (potted mince), provided that they do not meet the requirements for classification in heading 16.01 as sausages or similar products.    (3) Meat and meat offal prepared or preserved by other processes not provided for in Chapter 2 or heading 05.04, including those merely covered with batter or bread crumbs, truffled, seasoned (e.g., with both pepper and salt) or finely homogenised (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter, Item (4)).    (4) Preparations of blood, other than “ black puddings ” and similar products of heading 16.01.    (5) Food preparations (including so‑called “ prepared meals ”) containing more than 20 % by weight of meat, meat offal or blood (see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter).    The heading also excludes :  (a) Pasta (ravioli, etc.) stuffed with meat or meat offal (heading 19.02).    (b) Sauces and preparations therefor, mixed condiments and mixed seasonings (heading 21.03).    (c) Soups and broths and preparations therefor and homogenised composite food preparations (heading 21.04). |
| **FCL**  **(0948)** | Offals of buffalo, edible  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21152)** | Edible offal of buffalo, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass includes:  - edible offal of buffalo, animals of subclass 02112, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass does not include:  - edible offal of cattle, cf. 21151  It includes inter alia:  Brains, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Brains, of buffalo, frozen  Cauls, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Cauls, of buffalo, frozen  Cords, spinal, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Cords, spinal, of buffalo, frozen  Ears, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Ears, of buffalo, frozen  Feet, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Feet, of buffalo, frozen  Glands, pituitary, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Glands, pituitary, of buffalo, frozen  Glands, thymus, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Glands, thymus, of buffalo, frozen  Glands, thyroid, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Glands, thyroid, of buffalo, frozen  Heads, and cuts thereof, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Heads, and cuts thereof, of buffalo, frozen  Hearts, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Hearts, of buffalo, frozen  Kidneys, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Kidneys, of buffalo, frozen  Livers, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Livers, of buffalo, frozen  Lungs, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Lungs, of buffalo, frozen  Organs, reproductive, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Organs, reproductive, of buffalo, frozen  Ovaries, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Ovaries, of buffalo, frozen  Pancreases, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Pancreases, of buffalo, frozen  Skin, edible, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Skin, edible, of buffalo, frozen  Skirts, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Skirts, of buffalo, frozen  Spleens, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Spleens, of buffalo, frozen  Sweetbreads, of buffalo, fresh or chilled  Sweetbreads, of buffalo, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.10;.21;**  **.22;.29)**  **(0504.00)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.10 ‑ Of bovine animals, fresh or chilled  ‑ Of bovine animals, frozen :  0206.21 ‑ ‑ Tongues  0206.22 ‑ ‑ Livers  0206.29 ‑ ‑ Other  The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  05.04 ‑ Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.    This heading covers guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than those of fish, which fall in heading 05.11), whether whole or in pieces, and whether or not edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked. If otherwise prepared or preserved such products are excluded (generally Chapter 16).    This heading includes :  (1) Rennet bags (calf, kid, etc.), whether or not cut or dried; these are used for the extraction of rennet.  (2) Tripe and paunches. (When cooked, they are classified in Chapter 16.)  (3) Unworked goldbeater’s skin, which is the outer envelope of the caecum of the ox or sheep.    The heading also covers guts and goldbeater’s skin (of the ox, in particular) which have been split or cut lengthwise into strips, whether or not the inner coats have been removed by scraping.    Guts are mainly used as sausage casings. They are also used for the manufacture of sterile surgical catgut (heading 30.06), tennis racket strings (heading 42.06) or musical instrument strings (heading 92.09).    The heading also excludes “ artificial guts ” made by extrusion of a paste of hide or skin fibres, subsequently hardened with a solution of formaldehyde and phenols (heading 39.17) and “ artificial ” guts made by glueing together split natural guts (heading 42.06). |
| **FCL**  **(0978)** | Offals of sheep, edible  Fresh, chilled or frozen |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21155)** | Edible offal of sheep, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass includes:  - edible offal of sheep, animals of subclass 02122, fresh, chilled or frozen  It includes, inter alia:  Brains, of sheep, frozen  Cauls, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Cauls, of sheep, frozen  Cords, spinal, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Cords, spinal, of sheep, frozen  Ears, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Ears, of sheep, frozen  Feet, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Feet, of sheep, frozen  Glands, pituitary, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Glands, pituitary, of sheep, frozen  Glands, thymus, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Glands, thymus, of sheep, frozen  Glands, thyroid, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Glands, thyroid, of sheep, frozen  Heads, and cuts thereof, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Heads, and cuts thereof, of sheep, frozen  Hearts, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Hearts, of sheep, frozen  Kidneys, of sheep frozen  Kidneys, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Livers, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Livers, of sheep, frozen  Lungs, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Lungs, of sheep, frozen  Organs, reproductive, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Organs, reproductive, of sheep, frozen  Ovaries, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Ovaries, of sheep, frozen  Pancreases, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Pancreases, of sheep, frozen  Skin, edible, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Skin, edible, of sheep, frozen  Skirts, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Skirts, of sheep, frozen  Spleens, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Spleens, of sheep, frozen  Sweetbreads, of sheep, fresh or chilled  Sweetbreads, of sheep, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.80;.90)**  **(0504.00)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.80 ‑ Other, fresh or chilled  0206.90 ‑ Other, frozen  The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  05.04 ‑ Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.    This heading covers guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than those of fish, which fall in heading 05.11), whether whole or in pieces, and whether or not edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked. If otherwise prepared or preserved such products are excluded (generally Chapter 16).    This heading includes :  (1) Rennet bags (calf, kid, etc.), whether or not cut or dried; these are used for the extraction of rennet.  (2) Tripe and paunches. (When cooked, they are classified in Chapter 16.)  (3) Unworked goldbeater’s skin, which is the outer envelope of the caecum of the ox or sheep.    The heading also covers guts and goldbeater’s skin (of the ox, in particular) which have been split or cut lengthwise into strips, whether or not the inner coats have been removed by scraping.    Guts are mainly used as sausage casings. They are also used for the manufacture of sterile surgical catgut (heading 30.06), tennis racket strings (heading 42.06) or musical instrument strings (heading 92.09).    The heading also excludes “ artificial guts ” made by extrusion of a paste of hide or skin fibres, subsequently hardened with a solution of formaldehyde and phenols (heading 39.17) and “ artificial ” guts made by glueing together split natural guts (heading 42.06). |
| **FCL**  **(1018)** | Offals of goats, edible  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21156)** | Edible offal of goat, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass includes:  - edible offal of goat, animals of subclass 02123, fresh, chilled or frozen  It includes, inter alia:  Brains, of goats, fresh or chilled  Brains, of goats, frozen  Cauls, of goats, fresh or chilled  Cauls, of goats, frozen  Cords, spinal, of goats, fresh or chilled  Cords, spinal, of goats, frozen  Ears, of goats fresh or chilled  Ears, of goats, frozen  Feet, of goats, fresh or chilled  Feet, of goats, frozen  Glands, pituitary, of goats, fresh or chilled  Glands, pituitary, of goats, frozen  Glands, thymus, of goats, fresh or chilled  Glands, thymus, of goats, frozen  Glands, thyroid, of goats, fresh or chilled  Glands, thyroid, of goats, frozen  Heads, and cuts thereof, of goats fresh or chilled  Heads, and cuts thereof, of goats, frozen  Hearts, of goats, fresh or chilled  Hearts, of goats, frozen  Kidneys, of goats, fresh or chilled  Kidneys, of goats, frozen  Livers, of goats, fresh or chilled  Livers, of goats, frozen  Lungs, of goats, fresh or chilled  Lungs, of goats, frozen  Organs, reproductive, of goats, fresh or chilled  Organs, reproductive, of goats, frozen  Ovaries, of goats, fresh or chilled  Ovaries, of goats, frozen  Pancreases, of goats, fresh or chilled  Pancreases, of goats, frozen  Skin, edible, of goats, fresh or chilled  Skin, edible, of goats, frozen  Skirts, of goats, fresh or chilled  Skirts, of goats, frozen  Spleens, of goats, fresh or chilled  Spleens, of goats, frozen  Sweetbreads, of goats, fresh or chilled  Sweetbreads, of goats, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.80;.90)**  **(0504.00)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.80 ‑ Other, fresh or chilled  0206.90 ‑ Other, frozen  The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  05.04 ‑ Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.    This heading covers guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than those of fish, which fall in heading 05.11), whether whole or in pieces, and whether or not edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked. If otherwise prepared or preserved such products are excluded (generally Chapter 16).    This heading includes :  (1) Rennet bags (calf, kid, etc.), whether or not cut or dried; these are used for the extraction of rennet.  (2) Tripe and paunches. (When cooked, they are classified in Chapter 16.)  (3) Unworked goldbeater’s skin, which is the outer envelope of the caecum of the ox or sheep.    The heading also covers guts and goldbeater’s skin (of the ox, in particular) which have been split or cut lengthwise into strips, whether or not the inner coats have been removed by scraping.    Guts are mainly used as sausage casings. They are also used for the manufacture of sterile surgical catgut (heading 30.06), tennis racket strings (heading 42.06) or musical instrument strings (heading 92.09).    The heading also excludes “ artificial guts ” made by extrusion of a paste of hide or skin fibres, subsequently hardened with a solution of formaldehyde and phenols (heading 39.17) and “ artificial ” guts made by glueing together split natural guts (heading 42.06). |
| **FCL**  **(1036)** | Offals of pigs, edible  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21153)** | Edible offal of pigs, fresh, chilled or frozen  This subclass includes:  - edible offal of pigs, animals of subclass 02140, fresh, chilled or frozen  It includes, inter alia:  Brains, of swine, fresh or chilled  Brains, of swine, frozen  Cauls, of swine, fresh or chilled  Cauls, of swine, frozen  Cords, spinal, of swine, fresh or chilled  Cords, spinal, of swine, frozen  Ears, of swine, fresh or chilled  Ears, of swine, frozen  Feet, of swine, fresh or chilled  Feet, of swine, frozen  Glands, pituitary, of swine, fresh or chilled  Glands, pituitary, of swine, frozen  Glands, thymus, of swine, fresh or chilled  Glands, thymus, of swine, frozen  Glands, thyroid, of swine, fresh or chilled  Glands, thyroid, of swine, frozen  Heads, and cuts thereof, of swine, fresh or chilled  Heads, and cuts thereof, of swine, frozen  Hearts, of swine, fresh or chilled  Hearts, of swine, frozen  Kidneys, of swine, fresh or chilled  Kidneys, of swine, frozen  Livers, of swine, fresh or chilled  Livers, of swine, frozen  Lungs, of swine, fresh or chilled  Lungs, of swine, frozen  Organs, reproductive, of swine, fresh or chilled  Organs, reproductive, of swine, frozen  Ovaries, of swine, fresh or chilled  Ovaries, of swine, frozen  Pancreases, of swine, fresh or chilled  Pancreases, of swine, frozen  Skin, edible, of swine, fresh or chilled  Skin, edible, of swine, frozen  Skirts, of swine, fresh or chilled  Skirts, of swine, frozen  Spleens, of swine, fresh or chilled  Spleens, of swine, frozen  Sweetbreads, of swine, fresh or chilled  Sweetbreads, of swine, frozen |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.80;.90)**  **(0504.00)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.30 ‑ Of swine, fresh or chilled  ‑ Of swine, frozen :  0206.41 ‑ ‑ Livers  0206.49 ‑ ‑ Other  The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  05.04 ‑ Guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than fish), whole and pieces thereof, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.    This heading covers guts, bladders and stomachs of animals (other than those of fish, which fall in heading 05.11), whether whole or in pieces, and whether or not edible, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked. If otherwise prepared or preserved such products are excluded (generally Chapter 16).    This heading includes :  (1) Rennet bags (calf, kid, etc.), whether or not cut or dried; these are used for the extraction of rennet.  (2) Tripe and paunches. (When cooked, they are classified in Chapter 16.)  (3) Unworked goldbeater’s skin, which is the outer envelope of the caecum of the ox or sheep.    The heading also covers guts and goldbeater’s skin (of the ox, in particular) which have been split or cut lengthwise into strips, whether or not the inner coats have been removed by scraping.    Guts are mainly used as sausage casings. They are also used for the manufacture of sterile surgical catgut (heading 30.06), tennis racket strings (heading 42.06) or musical instrument strings (heading 92.09).    The heading also excludes “ artificial guts ” made by extrusion of a paste of hide or skin fibres, subsequently hardened with a solution of formaldehyde and phenols (heading 39.17) and “ artificial ” guts made by glueing together split natural guts (heading 42.06). |
| **FCL**  **(1059)** | Offals and liver of chickens  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21160.01)** | Edible offals and liver of chickens and guinea fowl, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.11;.12;**  **.13;.14;.60)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus :  0207.11 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.12 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.13 - - Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled  0207.14 - - Cuts and offal, frozen  0207.60 - Of guinea fowls    This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.    The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1074)** | Offals and liver of geese  Fresh, chilled or frozen, salted or in brine. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21160.02)** | Edible offals and liver of geese, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.51;.52;**  **.53;.54)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of geese :  0207.51 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.52 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.53 - - Fatty livers, fresh or chilled  0207.54 - - Other, fresh or chilled  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.    The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1075)** | Offals and liver of ducks  Fresh, chilled or frozen, salted or in brine. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21160.03)** | Edible offals and liver of ducks, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.41;.42;.**  **43;.44;.45)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of ducks :  0207.41 - - Not cut in pieces, fresh or chilled  0207.42 - - Not cut in pieces, frozen  0207.43 - - Fatty livers, fresh or chilled  0207.44 - - Other, fresh or chilled  0207.45 -- Other, frozen  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.    The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1081)** | Offals and liver of turkey  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21160.04)** | Edible offals and liver of turkey, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0207.26;.27)** | 02.07 ‑ Meat and edible offal, of the poultry of heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.  - Of turkeys :  0207.26 - - Cuts and offal, fresh or chilled  0207.27 - - Cuts and offal, frozen  This heading covers only fresh, chilled or frozen meat and edible offal of domestic poultry which, when live, are classified in heading 01.05.    The poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “ fatty livers ” of geese or ducks which may be distinguished from other livers by the fact that they are much larger and heavier, firmer and richer in fat; their colour varies from whitish beige to light chestnut, while the other livers are in general of a dark or light reddish colour. |
| **FCL**  **(1098)** | Offals of horses  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21159.01)** | Edible offals of horses and other equines, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.80;.90)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.80 ‑ Other, fresh or chilled  0206.90 ‑ Other, frozen    The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. |
| **FCL**  **(1128)** | Offals of camels, edibles  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21159.02)** | Edible offals of camels and other camelids, fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.90)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.90 ‑ Other, frozen    The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. |
| **FCL**  **(1159)** | 1159 Offals Other Camelids  Not available in FCL DB and FCL-CPC2.1exp. correspondence table |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **()** | n.a. |
| **HS 2012**  **()** | n.a. (0208.60 - Of camels and other camelids (Camelidae)) |
| **FCL**  **(1167)** | Offals nes  Fresh, chilled or frozen. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21159.90)**  **(21170.93)** | Edible offals of mammals n.e.c., fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Offals n.e.c. (excluding mammals), fresh, chilled or frozen  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0206.80;.90)**  **(0208)** | 02.06 ‑ Edible offal of bovine animals, swine, sheep, goats, horses, asses, mules or hinnies, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0206.80 ‑ Other, fresh or chilled  0206.90 ‑ Other, frozen    The edible offal of this heading includes the following : heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands. For the principles to be applied for the classification of offal, see the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter.  02.08 ‑ Other meat and edible meat offal, fresh, chilled or frozen.  0208.10 ‑ Of rabbits or hares  0208.30 ‑ Of primates  0208.40 ‑ Of whales, dolphins and porpoises (mammals of the order Cetacea); of manatees and dugongs (mammals of the order Sirenia); of seals, sea lions and walruses (mammals of the suborder Pinnipedia)  0208.50 ‑ Of reptiles (including snakes and turtles)  0208.90 ‑ Other    This heading covers meat and meat offal of the animals classified in heading 01.06, provided that they are suitable for human consumption (e.g., rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver, whale, turtle). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Edible offals includes fresh, chilled or frozen offals of the following animals: cattle, bovine animals, buffaloes, sheeps, goats, pigs, horses, camels (tongues, livers, heads and cuts thereof (including ears), feet, tails, hearts, udders, livers, kidneys, sweetbreads (thymus glands and pancreas), brains, lungs, throats, thick skirts, thin skirts, spleens, tongues, caul, spinal cords, edible skin, reproductive organs (e.g., uteri, ovaries and testes), thyroid glands, pituitary glands), liver of any animal (excluding fatty livers of ducks and geese when cooked, prepared or preserved (e.g. paté)), chickens including gwinea fowls, turkey, geese and ducks (the poultry offal of greatest importance in international trade is chicken, goose or duck livers. These include “fatty livers” of geese or ducks).  Edible offals includes, inter alia, primates, whales, dolphins and porpoises fresh, manatees and dugongs, seals, sea lions and walruses, reptiles, rabbit, hare, frog, reindeer, beaver and turtle. | |

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**ANIMAL FATS**

**ANIMAL OILS AND FATS**. This group includes animal fats that are obtained in the course of dressing the carcasses of slaughtered animals (slaughter fats), or at a later stage in the butchering process when meat is being prepared for final consumption (butcher fats). Butter and similar products obtained from milk are included in Group 18. Processed animal fats include lard obtained by melting raw pig fat and tallow obtained from raw fat of other animal species. Animal fats are largely used in the production of margarine, shortening and compound fat. They also enter into many processed food products. Industrial and non-food uses of animal fats include the production of soaps, fatty acids, lubricants and feedstuffs.

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  |  | Butter, Ghee | 2740 | Default composition: **886 Butter Cow Milk**, 887 Ghee, Butter oil of Cow Milk, **952 Butter of Bufmilk**, 953 Ghee Oil of Buf, **983 Butter,Ghee of Sheep Milk**, 1022 Butter of Goat Mlk |
|  | **22241.01** | **Butter of Cow Milk** | 0886 | Butter Cow Milk |  |  |
|  | **22242.01** | **Butter of Buffalo Milk** | 0952 | Butter of Bufmilk |  |  |
|  | **22249.01** | **Butter and Ghee of Sheep Milk** | 0983 | Butter,Ghee of Sheep Milk |  |  |
|  | **22249.02** | **Butter of Goat Milk** | 1022 | Butter of Goat Mlk |  |  |
| 2212 | 22120 | Cream, fresh | **0885** | Cream | 2743 | Default composition: 885 Cream Fresh |

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| 2740Butter, Ghee Default composition: 886 Butter Cow Milk, 887 Ghee,Butteroil of Cow Milk, 952 Butter of Bufmilk, 953 Ghee Oil of Buf, 983 Butter,Ghee of Sheep Milk, 1022 Butter of Goat Mlk | |
| **FCL**  **(0886)** | Butter of Cow Milk  Emulsion of milk fat and water that is obtained by churning cream. Trade data cover butter from the milk of any animal. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22241.01)** | Butter of Cow Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.10;.20)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.10 - Butter  0405.20 - Dairy spreads    This heading covers :    (A) Butter.  This group covers natural butter, whey butter and recombined butter (fresh, salted or rancid, including canned butter). Butter must be derived exclusively from milk and must have a milkfat content of 80 % or more but not more than 95 % by weight, a maximum milk solids-not-fat content of 2 % by weight and a maximum water content of 16 % by weight. Butter contains no added emulsifiers, but may contain sodium chloride, food colours, neutralising salts and cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria. (See Note 2 (a) to this Chapter).  Butter obtained from goat’s or sheep’s milk is also covered by this group. |
| **FCL**  **(0887)** | Ghee from Cow Milk  Butter from which the water has been removed. Very common in hot countries. Includes also anhydrous butterfat or butter oil. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22241.02)** | Ghee from Cow Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.90)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.90 - Other    This heading covers :    (C) Other fats and oils derived from milk.  This group covers fats and oils derived from milk (e.g., milkfat, butterfat and butteroil). Butteroil is the product obtained by extracting the water and non-fat content from butter or cream.    This group further includes dehydrated butter and ghee (a kind of butter made most commonly from the milk of buffaloes or cows), as well as products consisting of a mixture of butter and small quantities of herbs, spices, flavourings, garlic, etc. (provided they retain the character of the products falling in this heading).    The heading does not cover fat spreads containing fats other than milkfats or containing less than 39 % by weight of milkfat (generally heading 15.17 or 21.06). |
| **FCL**  **(0952)** | Butter of Buffalo Milk  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22242.01)** | Butter of Buffalo Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.10;.20)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.10 - Butter  0405.20 - Dairy spreads    This heading covers :    (A) Butter.  This group covers natural butter, whey butter and recombined butter (fresh, salted or rancid, including canned butter). Butter must be derived exclusively from milk and must have a milkfat content of 80 % or more but not more than 95 % by weight, a maximum milk solids-not-fat content of 2 % by weight and a maximum water content of 16 % by weight. Butter contains no added emulsifiers, but may contain sodium chloride, food colours, neutralising salts and cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria. (See Note 2 (a) to this Chapter).  Butter obtained from goat’s or sheep’s milk is also covered by this group. |
| **FCL**  **(0953)** | Ghee, from Buffalo Milk  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22242.02)** | Ghee, from Buffalo Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.90)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.90 - Other    This heading covers :    (C) Other fats and oils derived from milk.  This group covers fats and oils derived from milk (e.g., milkfat, butterfat and butteroil). Butteroil is the product obtained by extracting the water and non-fat content from butter or cream.    This group further includes dehydrated butter and ghee (a kind of butter made most commonly from the milk of buffaloes or cows), as well as products consisting of a mixture of butter and small quantities of herbs, spices, flavourings, garlic, etc. (provided they retain the character of the products falling in this heading).    The heading does not cover fat spreads containing fats other than milkfats or containing less than 39 % by weight of milkfat (generally heading 15.17 or 21.06). |
| **FCL**  **(0983)** | Butter and Ghee of Sheep Milk  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22249.01)** | Butter and Ghee of Sheep Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.10;.20;.90)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.10 - Butter  0405.20 - Dairy spreads  0405.90 - Other    This heading covers :  (A) Butter.  This group covers natural butter, whey butter and recombined butter (fresh, salted or rancid, including canned butter). Butter must be derived exclusively from milk and must have a milkfat content of 80 % or more but not more than 95 % by weight, a maximum milk solids-not-fat content of 2 % by weight and a maximum water content of 16 % by weight. Butter contains no added emulsifiers, but may contain sodium chloride, food colours, neutralising salts and cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria. (See Note 2 (a) to this Chapter).    Butter obtained from goat’s or sheep’s milk is also covered by this group.    (B) Dairy spreads.  This group covers dairy spreads, i.e., spreadable emulsions of the water-in-oil type, containing milkfat as the only fat in the product, and having a milkfat content of 39 % or more but less than 80 % by weight (see Note 2 (b) to this Chapter). Dairy spreads may contain optional ingredients such as cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, vitamins, sodium chloride, sugars, gelatine, starches; food colours; flavours; emulsifiers; thickening agents and preservatives.    (C) Other fats and oils derived from milk.  This group covers fats and oils derived from milk (e.g., milkfat, butterfat and butteroil). Butteroil is the product obtained by extracting the water and non-fat content from butter or cream.    This group further includes dehydrated butter and ghee (a kind of butter made most commonly from the milk of buffaloes or cows), as well as products consisting of a mixture of butter and small quantities of herbs, spices, flavourings, garlic, etc. (provided they retain the character of the products falling in this heading).    The heading does not cover fat spreads containing fats other than milkfats or containing less than 39 % by weight of milkfat (generally heading 15.17 or 21.06). |
| **FCL**  **(1022)** | Butter of Goat Milk  No definition available. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(22249.02)** | Butter of Goat Milk  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0405.10;.20;.90)** | 04.05 ‑ Butter and other fats and oils derived from milk; dairy spreads.  0405.10 - Butter  0405.20 - Dairy spreads  0405.90 - Other    This heading covers :  (A) Butter.  This group covers natural butter, whey butter and recombined butter (fresh, salted or rancid, including canned butter). Butter must be derived exclusively from milk and must have a milkfat content of 80 % or more but not more than 95 % by weight, a maximum milk solids-not-fat content of 2 % by weight and a maximum water content of 16 % by weight. Butter contains no added emulsifiers, but may contain sodium chloride, food colours, neutralising salts and cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria. (See Note 2 (a) to this Chapter).    Butter obtained from goat’s or sheep’s milk is also covered by this group.    (B) Dairy spreads.  This group covers dairy spreads, i.e., spreadable emulsions of the water-in-oil type, containing milkfat as the only fat in the product, and having a milkfat content of 39 % or more but less than 80 % by weight (see Note 2 (b) to this Chapter). Dairy spreads may contain optional ingredients such as cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, vitamins, sodium chloride, sugars, gelatine, starches; food colours; flavours; emulsifiers; thickening agents and preservatives.    (C) Other fats and oils derived from milk.  This group covers fats and oils derived from milk (e.g., milkfat, butterfat and butteroil). Butteroil is the product obtained by extracting the water and non-fat content from butter or cream.    This group further includes dehydrated butter and ghee (a kind of butter made most commonly from the milk of buffaloes or cows), as well as products consisting of a mixture of butter and small quantities of herbs, spices, flavourings, garlic, etc. (provided they retain the character of the products falling in this heading).    The heading does not cover fat spreads containing fats other than milkfats or containing less than 39 % by weight of milkfat (generally heading 15.17 or 21.06). |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Butter of cow milk is an emulsion of milk fat and water that is obtained by churning cream. Trade data cover butter from the milk of any animal.  Ghee from cow milk derives from butter from which the water has been removed. Very common in hot countries. Includes also anhydrous butterfat or butter oil.  This group includes natural butter, whey butter and recombined butter (fresh, salted or rancid, including canned butter). Butter must be derived exclusively from milk, it contains no added emulsifiers, but may contain sodium chloride, food colours, neutralising salts and cultures of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria.  Butter and ghee obtained from goat’s or sheep’s milk is also covered by this group. | |

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|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  |  | Fats, Animals, Raw | 2737 | Default composition: 869 Fat of Cattle, 871 Cattle Butch.Fat, 949 Fat of Buffaloes, 979 Fat of Sheep, 994 Grease incl. Lanolin Wool, 1019 Fat of Goats, 1037 Fat of Pigs, 1040 Pig Butcher Fat, 1043 Lard, 1065 Fat of Poultry, 1066 Fat of Ptry Rend, 1129 Fat of Camels, 1160 Fat Other Camelids, 1168 Oils,Fats of Animal Nes, 1221 Lard Stearine Oil, 1222 Degras, 1225 Tallow, 1243 Fat Prep Nes |
|  | 21512 | Cattle fat, unrendered | 0869 | Fat of Cattle |  |  |
|  | 21513 | Buffalo fat, unrendered | 0949 | Fat of Buffaloes |  |  |
|  | 21514 | Sheep fat, unrendered | 0979 | Fat of Sheep |  |  |
|  | 21515 | Goat fat, unrendered | 1019 | Fat of Goats |  |  |
|  | **21511.01** | **Fat of pigs** | 1037 | Fat of Pigs |  |  |
|  | **21511.03** | **Fat of poultry** | 1065 | Fat of Poultry |  |  |
|  | **21519.02** | **Fat of camels** | 1129 | Fat of Camels |  |  |
|  | **21519.03** | **Fat of other camelids** | 1160 | Fat Other Camelids |  |  |
|  | **21529.03** | **Animal Oils and Fats nes** | 1168 | Oils,Fats of Animal Nes |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fish, Body Oil |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | Fish, Liver Oil |  |  |

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| 2737Fats, Animals, Raw Default composition: 869 Fat of Cattle, 871 Cattle Butch.Fat, 949 Fat of Buffaloes, 979 Fat of Sheep, 994 Grease incl. Lanolin Wool, 1019 Fat of Goats, 1037 Fat of Pigs, 1040 Pig Butcher Fat, 1043 Lard, 1065 Fat of Poultry, 1066 Fat of Ptry Rend, 1129 Fat of Camels, 1160 Fat Other Camelids, 1168 Oils,Fats of Animal Nes, 1221 Lard Stearine Oil, 1222 Degras, 1225 Tallow, 1243 Fat Prep Nes | |
| **FCL**  **(0869)** | Fat of cattle  Unrendered slaughter fats from bovine animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21512)** | Cattle fat, unrendered  This subclass includes:  - fat from cattle, animals of subclass 02111, unrendered  This subclass does not include:  - tallow, fat from cattle, rendered, cf. 21523  - greaves fat, cf. 21523  - marrow, bone or foot oil and their fractions, from cattle, cf. 21529  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of cattle, raw (unrendered)  Suet, beef |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(0871)** | Cattle, Butcher Fat  Unrendered fats that are removed during butchering. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21512.01)** | Cattle, Butcher Fat  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(0949)** | Fat of buffalo  (See 0869)  Unrendered slaughter fats from bovine animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21513)** | Buffalo fat, unrendered  This subclass includes:  - fat from buffalos, animals of subclass 02112, unrendered  This subclass does not include:  - tallow, fat from buffalos, rendered, cf. 21523  - marrow, bone or foot oil and their fractions, from buffalo, cf. 21529  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of buffalo, raw (unrendered) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(0979)** | Fat of sheep  Unrendered slaughter fats of sheep. See 0869.  Unrendered slaughter fats from bovine animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21514)** | Sheep fat, unrendered  This subclass includes:  - fat from sheep, animals of subclass 02122, unrendered  This subclass does not include:  - tallow, fat from sheep, rendered, cf. 21523  - marrow, bone or foot oil and their fractions, from sheep, cf. 21529  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of sheep, raw (unrendered)  Suet, mutton |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(0994)** | Wool Grease and Lanolin  Extracted from the soapy water in which wool has been scoured, or from greasy wool by meand of solvents. Lanolin is obtained by purifying wool grease. Includes wool grease olein and stearin. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21519.01)**  **(21529.01)** | Wool Grease  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1  Lanolin  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1505.00)** | 15.05 ‑ Wool grease and fatty substances derived therefrom (including lanolin)    Wool grease is a sticky fat with a disagreeable odour, extracted from the soapy water in which the wool has been scoured or cloth fulled. It may also be extracted from greasy wool by means of volatile solvents (carbon disulphide, etc.). Wool grease does not consist of glycerol esters and, therefore, chemically it should be regarded as a wax rather than a fat. It is employed in the preparation of lubricants and for other industrial purposes, but it is mostly used as lanolin (its refined product) or for the extraction of wool grease olein or wool grease stearin.    Lanolin, obtained by purifying wool grease, has the consistency of an ointment; it ranges in colour from yellowish‑white to brown according to the degree of refining, deteriorates only very slightly in the air and has a faint, characteristic odour. Lanolin is very soluble in boiling spirit but insoluble in water, although it can absorb a large quantity of water, turning into an unctuous emulsion known as hydrated lanolin.    Anhydrous lanolin is used for the preparation of lubricants, emulsifiable oils or dressings. Hydrated or emulsified lanolin is mainly used for the preparation of ointments or cosmetics.    Slightly modified lanolin, which retains the essential character of lanolin, and wool alcohols (also known as lanolin alcohols ‑ mixtures of cholesterol, isocholesterol and other higher alcohols) are also covered by this heading.    The heading excludes chemically defined alcohols (generally Chapter 29) and preparations based on lanolin, for example lanolin to which medicated or perfumed substances have been added (heading 30.03 or 30.04, or Chapter 33). Also excluded are lanolins so extensively modified chemically that they have lost the essential character of lanolin, for example lanolin ethoxylated to such an extent as to be water soluble (usually heading 34.02).  When wool‑grease is steam‑distilled and pressed, it separates into a liquid, a solid and a residue.    The liquid, known as wool grease olein is cloudy, reddish‑brown and with a faint odour of wool grease. It is soluble in alcohol, diethyl ether, motor spirit, etc. It is used as a textile greasing agent in spinning mills.    The solid part (wool grease stearin) is a waxy substance, yellow‑brown in colour and smelling strongly of wool grease, soluble in boiling spirit and other organic solvents. It is used in the leather industry, for the preparation of lubricants or adhesive greases, and in the manufacture of candles or soap.    The heading excludes wool grease residues (heading 15.22). |
| **FCL**  **(1019)** | Fat of goats  Unrendered slaughter fats of goats. See 0869.  Unrendered slaughter fats from bovine animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21515)** | Goat fat, unrendered  This subclass includes:  - fat from goats, animals of subclass 02123, unrendered  This subclass does not include:  - tallow, fat from goats, rendered, cf. 21523  - marrow, bone or foot oil and their fractions, from goats, cf. 21529  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of goats, raw (unrendered) |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(1037)** | Fat of pigs  Unrendered slaughter fats of pigs. See 0869.  Unrendered slaughter fats from bovine animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21511.01)** | Fat of pigs  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0209.10;.90)** | 02.09 ‑ Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.  0209.10 - Of pigs  0209.90 - Other    The pig fat of this heading is restricted to fat free of lean meat; such fat falls in the heading even if suitable only for industrial use. Meat in forms commonly eaten as such is excluded (heading 02.03 or 02.10 as the case may be, for example, streaky pork and similar meats interlarded with a high proportion of fat, and fat with an adhering layer of meat).    This heading includes, in particular, the fat found mainly round the pig’s viscera and which, when rendered, or otherwise extracted, is classified in heading 15.01.    Fat of domestic or wild poultry (e.g., of geese), not rendered or otherwise extracted, also falls in the heading; when rendered or otherwise extracted it is excluded (heading 15.01).    Fat from marine mammals is excluded (Chapter 15). |
| **FCL**  **(1040)** | Pig, Butcher Fat  See 0871.  Unrendered fats that are removed during butchering. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21511.02)** | Pig, Butcher Fat  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “ Premier jus ” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(1043)** | Lard  Rendered pig fat. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21521)** | Pig fat, rendered  This subclass includes:  - fat and grease from pigs, rendered, such as:  · lard  This subclass does not include:  - fat from pigs, unrendered, cf. 21511  - lard stearin and lard oil, cf. 21529  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of pig bones, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Fat, of pig waste or residue, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Fat, pig, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Grease, obtained from the trimming or cleaning of pig or poultry skins, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Lard |
| **HS 2012**  **()** | 15.01 ‑ Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading 02.09 or 15.03.  1501.10 - Lard  The fats of this heading may be obtained by any process, e.g., by rendering, pressing or solvent-extraction. The most commonly used processes are wet rendering (steam or low-temperature) and dry rendering. In the dry rendering process a portion of the fat is drained off by application of high temperature; another portion of the fat is pressed out and added to the drained-off fat. In some cases, the remainder of the fat contained in the residues may be solvent-extracted.    Subject tothe above considerations, the heading includes :    - Lard, an edible soft creamy white solid or semi-solid fat obtained from the fatty tissue of pigs. Depending on the production method and the fatty tissue used, different lards are produced. For example, the best grade of edible pig fat is obtained, generally by dry rendering, from the internal fat of the abdomen of the pig. Most lards are deodorised and in some cases, antioxidants may be added to prevent rancidity.    Lard containing bay leaves or other spices, added only in small quantities insufficient to change its essential character, is classified in this heading, but edible mixtures or preparations containing lard are excluded (heading 15.17). |
| **FCL**  **(1065)** | Fat of poultry  Unrendered poultry fat. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21511.03)** | Fat of poultry  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(0209.90)** | 02.09 ‑ Pig fat, free of lean meat, and poultry fat, not rendered or otherwise extracted, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked.  0209.90 - Other    The pig fat of this heading is restricted to fat free of lean meat; such fat falls in the heading even if suitable only for industrial use. Meat in forms commonly eaten as such is excluded (heading 02.03 or 02.10 as the case may be, for example, streaky pork and similar meats interlarded with a high proportion of fat, and fat with an adhering layer of meat).    This heading includes, in particular, the fat found mainly round the pig’s viscera and which, when rendered, or otherwise extracted, is classified in heading 15.01.    Fat of domestic or wild poultry (e.g., of geese), not rendered or otherwise extracted, also falls in the heading; when rendered or otherwise extracted it is excluded (heading 15.01).    Fat from marine mammals is excluded (Chapter 15). |
| **FCL**  **(1066)** | Fat of Poultry, Rendered  Rendered poultry fat, including bone fat and fat obtained from waste. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21522)** | Poultry fat, rendered  This subclass includes:  - fat and grease from poultry, rendered  This subclass does not include:  - fat from poultry, unrendered, cf. 21511  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, of poultry bones, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Fat, of poultry waste or residues, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted  Fat, poultry, rendered, whether or not pressed or solvent-extracted |
| **HS 2012**  **(1501.90)** | 15.01 ‑ Pig fat (including lard) and poultry fat, other than that of heading 02.09 or 15.03.  1501.90 - Other    The fats of this heading may be obtained by any process, e.g., by rendering, pressing or solvent-extraction. The most commonly used processes are wet rendering (steam or low-temperature) and dry rendering. In the dry rendering process a portion of the fat is drained off by application of high temperature; another portion of the fat is pressed out and added to the drained-off fat. In some cases, the remainder of the fat contained in the residues may be solvent-extracted.    Subject tothe above considerations, the heading includes :    - Poultry fats, including bone fat and fats obtained from waste.    Bone fatobtained from fresh bones is a white or yellowish fat with the consistency and smell of tallow; but from stale bones it is soft, granular, dirty yellow or brown, with a disagreeable odour. It is used in soap or candle making and as a lubricant.    Fats obtained from waste are carcass fats, fats from certain other animal waste or residues (tongue parings, paunches, trimming, etc.) or greases obtained from the trimming or cleaning of skins. They generally have the following characteristic features : dark colour, unpleasant odour, higher content of e.g., free fatty acids (oleic, palmitic, etc.), cholesterol and impurities, and lower melting point than the lard or other fats of this heading. They are mainly used for technical purposes.    These fats may be crude or refined. Refining is effected by neutralisation, by treatment with Fuller’s earth, insufflation with superheated steam, filtering, etc.    These products are used in the preparation of foods, for manufacturing ointments, soaps, etc. |
| **FCL**  **(1129)** | Fat of camels  Unrendered slaughter fats. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21519.02)** | Fat of camels  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1506.00)** | 15.06 ‑ Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.    This heading covers all fats and oils of animal origin and their fractions, except those which are classified in heading 02.09 or in earlier headings of this Chapter. It therefore covers all animal fats not obtained from pigs, poultry, bovine animals, sheep, goats, fish or marine mammals, and all animal oils except lard oil, oleo‑oil, tallow oil, oils obtained from fish or marine mammals, and oils derived from wool grease.    The heading includes in particular :  (1) Fat obtained from horses, hippopotamuses, bears, rabbits, land‑crabs, turtles, etc. (including fats obtained from bone, marrow or waste of these animals).  (2) Neat’s‑foot and similar oils obtained by cold pressing the grease obtained by boiling the foot or shin bones of bovine animals, horses or sheep.    These are pale yellow, sweetish oils, stable in air, chiefly used as lubricants for delicate mechanisms (watches, sewing‑machines, fire‑arms, etc.).  (3) Bone oil extracted from bone fat by pressure, or by the treatment of bones with hot water. This is an odourless, yellowish liquid oil, which does not readily become rancid. It is used as a lubricant for delicate mechanisms and for dressing skins.  (4) Oil extracted from marrow. A white or yellowish product used in pharmacy and in perfumery.  (5) Egg‑yolk oil extracted from hard‑boiled egg‑yolks by pressure or by solvents. It is a clear, golden‑yellow or reddish oil, with a smell of boiled eggs.  (6) Turtle‑egg oil. Pale yellow and odourless; used for food.  (7) Chrysalis oil extracted from silk‑worm chrysalises. This is a reddish‑brown oil with a pronounced and very disagreeable odour; it is used in soap manufacture. |
| **FCL**  **(1160)** | Fat of other camelids  Unrendered slaughter fats. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21519.03)** | Fat of other camelids  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1506.00)** | 15.06 ‑ Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.    This heading covers all fats and oils of animal origin and their fractions, except those which are classified in heading 02.09 or in earlier headings of this Chapter. It therefore covers all animal fats not obtained from pigs, poultry, bovine animals, sheep, goats, fish or marine mammals, and all animal oils except lard oil, oleo‑oil, tallow oil, oils obtained from fish or marine mammals, and oils derived from wool grease.    The heading includes in particular :  (1) Fat obtained from horses, hippopotamuses, bears, rabbits, land‑crabs, turtles, etc. (including fats obtained from bone, marrow or waste of these animals).  (2) Neat’s‑foot and similar oils obtained by cold pressing the grease obtained by boiling the foot or shin bones of bovine animals, horses or sheep.    These are pale yellow, sweetish oils, stable in air, chiefly used as lubricants for delicate mechanisms (watches, sewing‑machines, fire‑arms, etc.).  (3) Bone oil extracted from bone fat by pressure, or by the treatment of bones with hot water. This is an odourless, yellowish liquid oil, which does not readily become rancid. It is used as a lubricant for delicate mechanisms and for dressing skins.  (4) Oil extracted from marrow. A white or yellowish product used in pharmacy and in perfumery.  (5) Egg‑yolk oil extracted from hard‑boiled egg‑yolks by pressure or by solvents. It is a lear, golden‑yellow or reddish oil, with a smell of boiled eggs.  (6) Turtle‑egg oil. Pale yellow and odourless; used for food.  (7) Chrysalis oil extracted from silk‑worm chrysalises. This is a reddish‑brown oil with a pronounced and very disagreeable odour; it is used in soap manufacture. |
| **FCL**  **(1168)** | Animal Oils and Fats nes  Animal oils and fats obtained from other animal species and oils and fats recovered from guts, feet, sweepings, hide trimmings, etc. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21529.03)** | Animal Oils and Fats nes  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1506.00)** | 15.06 ‑ Other animal fats and oils and their fractions, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.    This heading covers all fats and oils of animal origin and their fractions, except those which are classified in heading 02.09 or in earlier headings of this Chapter. It therefore covers all animal fats not obtained from pigs, poultry, bovine animals, sheep, goats, fish or marine mammals, and all animal oils except lard oil, oleo‑oil, tallow oil, oils obtained from fish or marine mammals, and oils derived from wool grease.    The heading includes in particular :  (1) Fat obtained from horses, hippopotamuses, bears, rabbits, land‑crabs, turtles, etc. (including fats obtained from bone, marrow or waste of these animals).  (2) Neat’s‑foot and similar oils obtained by cold pressing the grease obtained by boiling the foot or shin bones of bovine animals, horses or sheep.    These are pale yellow, sweetish oils, stable in air, chiefly used as lubricants for delicate mechanisms (watches, sewing‑machines, fire‑arms, etc.).  (3) Bone oil extracted from bone fat by pressure, or by the treatment of bones with hot water. This is an odourless, yellowish liquid oil, which does not readily become rancid. It is used as a lubricant for delicate mechanisms and for dressing skins.  (4) Oil extracted from marrow. A white or yellowish product used in pharmacy and in perfumery.  (5) Egg‑yolk oil extracted from hard‑boiled egg‑yolks by pressure or by solvents. It is a lear, golden‑yellow or reddish oil, with a smell of boiled eggs.  (6) Turtle‑egg oil. Pale yellow and odourless; used for food.  (7) Chrysalis oil extracted from silk‑worm chrysalises. This is a reddish‑brown oil with a pronounced and very disagreeable odour; it is used in soap manufacture. |
| **FCL**  **(1221)** | Lard Stearine and Lard Oil  Obtained by pressing lard or tallow (oleo-oil, tallow oil, tallow stearine). |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21529.02)** | Lard Stearine and Lard Oil  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1503.00)** | 15.03 ‑ Lard stearin, lard oil, oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil, not emulsified or mixed or otherwise prepared.    This heading covers products obtained by pressing lard (i.e., lard stearin and lard oil) or by pressing tallow (i.e., oleo-oil, tallow oil and oleostearin). In these processes the lard or tallow is held in heated tanks for three to four days during which time crystals of lard stearin or oleostearin are formed. The resulting grainy mass is then pressed to separate the oils from the stearins. This pressing differs from the pressing in dry rendering which is conducted at higher temperature to remove the residual fat from the other animal materials such as protein and connective tissue, etc. The products of this heading may also be obtained by other methods of fractionation.    Lard stearin is the solid white fat left after lard or other rendered pig fat has been pressed. The heading covers both the edible and inedible forms. Edible lard stearin is sometimes mixed with soft lard to give it a firmer consistency (heading 15.17). Inedible lard stearin is used as a lubricant or as a source of glycerol, olein or stearin.    Lard oilis a product obtained by the cold pressing of lard or other rendered pig fat. It is a yellowish liquid with a faintly greasy odour and pleasant taste, used in certain industrial processes (wool processing, soap manufacture, etc.) or as a lubricant or sometimes for food purposes.    Oleo‑oil(edible) is a white or yellowish solid fat of soft consistency with a faint smell of tallow and an agreeable flavour. It is crystalline but may become granular on rolling or smoothing. It is composed mainly of the glyceride of oleic acid (triolein). Oleo‑oil is chiefly used for the manufacture of edible products, such as margarine or imitation lard, and as a lubricant.    Tallow oil(inedible oleo‑oil) is a yellowish liquid, smells of tallow, and turns rancid very easily when exposed to air. It is used for soap‑making and is mixed with mineral oils for use as a lubricant.    The harder part which remains after the extraction of the oleo‑oil or tallow oil is a mixture consisting mainly of the glycerides of stearic and palmitic acids (tristearin and tripalmitin). Known as oleostearin or tallow stearin (“ pressed tallow ”), it is generally in the form of hard, brittle cakes or tablets. It is white, odourless and tasteless.    The heading excludes products which have been emulsified, mixed or otherwise prepared (heading 15.16, 15.17 or 15.18). |
| **FCL**  **(1222)** | Degras  A residue from tanning leather that is obtained either by pressing or by extraction with solvents. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21932.01)** | Degras  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1522.00)** | 15.22 ‑ Degras; residues resulting from the treatment of fatty substances or animal or vegetable waxes.    (A) Degras.  This heading covers both natural and artificial degras, used in the leather industry for greasing (stuffing) leather.  Natural degras (also known as “ moellen ” and “ sod oil ”) is a residue from the oil tanning of chamois leather, obtained by pressing or extracted with solvents. It is composed of rancid oil of marine animals, resinous substances due to the oxidation of the oil, water, mineral substances (soda, lime, sulphates), together with waste of hair, membranes and skin.    Natural degras takes the form of very thick, pasty, homogeneous liquids, smelling strongly of fish oil and coloured yellow or dark brown.    Artificial degras consists essentially of oxidised, emulsified or polymerised fish oils (including mixtures of any of these oils) mixed with wool grease, tallow, rosin oils, etc., and, sometimes, with natural degras. These mixtures are thick yellow liquids (more fluid than natural degras), with a characteristic odour of fish oil. They do not contain waste of hair, membranes or skin. When left to stand they tend to separate into two layers, with water at the bottom.    The heading excludes, however, fish oils which have been merely oxidised or polymerised (heading 15.18), sulphonated oils (heading 34.02) and preparations for greasing (stuffing) leather (heading 34.03).    The heading also includes degras obtained by treatment of chamois leather with an alkaline solution and the precipitation by sulphuric acid of the fatty hydroxyacids. These products are encountered commercially in the form of emulsions. |
| **FCL**  **(1225)** | Tallow  Rendered fats of animals other than pigs, excluding tallow oil or stearine. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21523)** | Tallow  This subclass includes:  - fat from cattle, rendered  - fat from buffalos, rendered  - fat from sheep, rendered  - fat from goats, rendered  - greaves fat  - oleo stock  This subclass does not include:  - fat from pigs, rendered, cf. 21521  - fat from poultry, rendered, cf. 21522  - oleo-oil, cf. 21529  - tallow oil, cf. 21529  - Borneo tallow (vegetable tallow):  · crude, cf. 21539  · refined, cf. 21549  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, bone, of bovine animals, rendered  Fat, bone, of sheep or goats, rendered  Fat, obtained from waste of bovine animals, sheep or goats, rendered  Fat, of bovine animals, rendered or solvent-extracted  Fat, of goats, rendered or solvent-extracted  Fat, of sheep, rendered or solvent-extracted  Jus, premier (oleo stock)  Stock, oleo  Tallow, beef, whether or not fit for human consumption  Tallow, mutton, whether or not fit for human consumption |
| **HS 2012**  **(1502.10;.90)** | 15.02 ‑ Fats of bovine animals, sheep or goats, other than those of heading 15.03.  1502.10 - Tallow  1502.90 - Other    This heading covers the fat surrounding the viscera and muscles of bovine animals, sheep or goats, that from bovine animals being the most important. This fat may be raw (fresh, chilled or frozen), salted, in brine, dried, smoked or in the form of rendered fat (tallow). The rendering processes used are the same as those for obtaining the fats of heading 15.01. The heading also covers fats obtained by pressing or solvent-extraction.    “Premier jus” (oleo stock) is the best grade of edible tallow. It is a solid white or yellowish product which is odourless if of recent preparation but develops a characteristic rancid odour after exposure to air.    Tallow is almost exclusively composed of glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids.    Tallow is used for the preparation of edible fats or of lubricants, in the manufacture of soap or candles, for dressing leather, in the preparation of animal feeds, etc.    The heading also includes bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of bovine animals, sheep or goats. The description of the corresponding fats in the Explanatory Note to heading 15.01 applies also to such fats of this heading.    The heading excludes :  (a) Oleostearin, oleo-oil and tallow oil (heading 15.03).  (b) Fat obtained from horses (heading 15.06).  (c) Bone fat and fats obtained from waste, of animals other than those mentioned in this heading (heading 15.01, 15.04 or 15.06).  (d) Oils of animal origin (e.g., neat’s foot oil and bone oil, of heading 15.06).  (e) Certain vegetable fats known as “ vegetable tallows ”, e.g., “ Chinese vegetable tallow ” (stillingia fat) and “ Borneo tallow ” (heading 15.15). |
| **FCL**  **(1243)** | Fat Preparations nes  Cooking fats prepared from both vegetable and animal oils and fats. Usually containing 100% fat. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(21590)**  **(21693.01)** | Animal fats and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.  **None**  New in CPC2.1  Fat preparations n.e.c.  **None**  Expansion in CPC2.1 |
| **HS 2012**  **(1516.10;.20)** | 15.16 ‑ Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their fractions, partly or wholly hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised, whether or not refined, but not further prepared.  1516.10 - Animal fats and oils and their fractions  1516.20 - Vegetable fats and oils and their fractions    This heading covers animal or vegetable fats and oils, which have undergone a specific chemical transformation of a kind mentioned below, but have not been further prepared.    The heading also covers similarly treated fractions of animal or vegetable fats and oils.    (A) Hydrogenated fats and oils.  Hydrogenation, which is effected by bringing the products into contact with pure hydrogen at a suitable temperature and pressure in the presence of a catalyst (usually finely divided nickel), raises the melting points of fats and increases the consistency of oils by transforming unsaturated glycerides (e.g., of oleic, linoleic, etc., acids) into saturated glycerides of higher melting points (e.g., of palmitic, stearic, etc., acids). The degree of hydrogenation and the final consistency of the products depend on the conditions employed in the process and the length of treatment. The heading covers such products whether they have been :    (1) Partly hydrogenated (even if these products tend to separate into pasty and liquid layers). This also has the effect of converting the cis-form of the unsaturated fatty acids into the trans-form in order to raise the melting point.  (2) Wholly hydrogenated (e.g., oils converted into pasty or solid fats).  The products most commonly hydrogenated are oils of fish or marine mammals and certain vegetable oils (cotton-seed oil, sesame oil, ground-nut oil, colza oil, soya-bean oil, maize (corn) oil, etc.). Wholly or partly hydrogenated oils of this type are frequently used as constituents in the preparation of edible fats of heading 15.17, since the hydrogenation not only increases their consistency but also makes them less liable to deterioration by atmospheric oxidation, and improves their taste and odour, and, by bleaching them, gives them a better appearance.    This part also covers hydrogenated castor oil, so called “ opal wax ”.    (B) Inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised fats and oils.  (1) Inter-esterified (or trans-esterified) fats and oils. The consistency of an oil or fat can be increased by suitable rearrangement of the fatty acid radicals in the triglycerides contained in the product. The necessary interaction and rearrangements of the esters is stimulated by the use of catalysts.  (2) Re-esterified fats and oils (also called esterified fats and oils) are triglycerides obtained by direct synthesis from glycerol with mixtures of free fatty acids or acid oils from refining. The arrangement of the fatty acid radicals in the triglycerides is different from that normally found in natural oils.    Oils obtained from olives, containing re-esterified oils, fall in this heading.    (3) Elaidinised fats and oils are fats and oils processed in such a way that the unsaturated fatty acid radicals are substantially converted from the cis-form to the corresponding trans-form.    The heading includes the products as described above, even if they have a waxy character and even if they have been subsequently deodorised or subjected to similar refining processes, and whether or not they can be used directly as food. But it excludes hydrogenated, etc., fats and oils and their fractions which have undergone such further preparation for food purposes as texturation (modification of the texture or crystalline structure) (heading 15.17). The heading further excludes hydrogenated, inter-esterified, re-esterified or elaidinised fats and oils or their fractions, where modification involves more than one fat or oil (heading 15.17 or 15.18).  1517.90 |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Animals fats raw, unrendered slaughter fats from different animals, including edible and inedible fats that are removed in the course of dressing the carcass, whether or not refined, but not chemically modified.  It includes, inter alia, fat of cattle raw (unrendered); sheep and suet of beef, mutton, goats, pigs and butcher fat (unrendered fats that are removed during butchering), poultry fat (including fat of domestic or wild poultry (e.g., of geese), and bone fat and fats obtained from waste), camels and othe camelids; tallow (mainly glycerides of oleic, stearic and palmitic acids); goats, wool grease (extracted from the soapy water in which the wool has been scoured or cloth fulled) and lanolin (obtained by purifying wool grease); lard (rendered pig fat.); lard stearine and lard oil (obtained by pressing lard or tallow (oleo-oil, tallow oil, tallow stearine)); degras (a residue from tanning leather that is obtained either by pressing or by extraction with solvents); tallow (rendered fats of animals other than pigs).  It includes also other animal oils ans fats nes, obtained from other animal species and oils and fats recovered from guts, feet, sweepings, hide trimmings, etc.  It includes, inter alia:  Fat, bone, of bovine animals, sheep or goats, rendered  Fat, obtained from waste of bovine animals, sheep or goats, rendered  Fat, of bovine animals, sheep or goats, rendered or solvent-extracted  Jus, premier (oleo stock)  Stock, oleo  Tallow, beef and mutton, whether or not fit for human consumption | |

**PRODUCTS FROM LIVE ANIMALS**

Milk, eggs, honey and beeswax are included as products of live animals. Fibres of animal origin (mainly wool and silk) are included with fibres of vegetal and animal origin in Group 9.

MILK AND DAIRY PRODUCTS. Estimates of milk production as reported by countries refer to one or more of the following three concepts. Gross production is milk production plus milk sucked by young animals. Net production excludes milk sucked by young animals but includes milk fed to livestock. Production available for consumprion is net production less milk fed to animals, milk retained by farmers for food and feed, direct sales to consumers and farm waste.

The FAO concept relates to net milk production. Data should be reported by kind of milking animal (cow, sheep, goat, etc.) in terms of whole milk and by weight.

In most developed countries only 5-10 percent of whole milk is used directly for human consumption. The bulk of milk production is processed before being marketed as liquid milk (e.g. standardized, pasteurized, skimmed, etc.), or is manufactured into products such as cream, butter, cheese, evaporated and condensed milk, milk powder, casein, yogurt, ice cream, etc. About 70 percent of whole milk is processed into dairy products; the by-products of these processes (e.g. skim milk, buttermilk and whey) are used either for feed or are manufactured into other dairy products, e.g. dry skim milk and low-fat cheese. Processed milk and dairy products are often supplemented with vitamins, minerals and various additives.

FAO lists 50 milk and dairy products items in the list that follows, of which five are primary products. Some food products contantining milk are not listedseparately by FAO, e.g. eggnog, shaerbet, malted milk, chocolate milk drink and mellorine.

**EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS**. Egg production by type of poultry should refer to the total production of eggs in the shell by all types of hens in both the traditional sector (individually owned small flocks) and the modern sector (large-scale, intensive commercial poultry farms). Total production includes eggs for hatching but excludes waste on farms. Countries should report in terms of both numbers and weight.

FAO lists seven egg and egg products items, including four primary and three processed products.

HONEY AND BEESWAX. Honey is the nectar of flowers collected and processed by certain insects, especially the honey-bee. Production data should cover the amount sold by the beekeepers plus other recorded collection of honey. Bees store honey in honeycombs that consist of hexagonal wax cells. The beeswax that is obtained by melting honeycombs with boiling water is used in candles, cosmetics and other non-food products.

The FAO codes and the names of milk and dairy products, eggs and egg products, and honey and beeswax are listed below along with any necessary remarks.

**EGGS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  | **Sum codes below?** | Eggs | 2744 | Default composition: **1062 Hen eggs, in shell**, 1063 Eggs Liquid, 1064 Eggs Dried, **1091 Other bird eggs,in shell**;  nutrient data only: 916 Egg Albumine |
| 0231 |  | Hen eggs in shell, fresh | 1062 | Hen eggs, in shell |  |  |
| 0232 |  | Eggs from other birds in shell, fresh, n.e.c. | 1091 | Other bird eggs,in shell |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2744 Eggs Default composition: 1062 Hen eggs, in shell, 1063 Eggs Liquid, 1064 Eggs Dried, 1091 Other bird eggs,in shell; nutrient data only: 916 Egg Albumine | |
| **FCL**  **(1062)** | Hen eggs  Weight in shell. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02311)**  **(02312)** | Hen eggs in shell fresh, for hatching  **None**  New in CPC2.1  Other hen eggs in shell fresh  **None**  New in CPC2.1  0231  02310 - Hen eggs in shell, fresh  This subclass includes:  - eggs from hens, in shell, fresh  This subclass does not include:  - eggs for hatching, cf. 02330  - dried eggs, cf. 22300  - liquid eggs, cf. 23993  It includes, inter alia:  Eggs from hens, in shell, fresh, not for hatching  Hen eggs in shell, fresh, not for hatching |
| **HS 2012**  **(0407.11;.19;.**  **21;.29;.90)** | 04.07 ‑ Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked.  - Fertilised eggs for incubation :  0407.11 - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus  0407.19 - - Other  - Other fresh eggs :  0407.21 - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus  0407.29 - - Other  0407.90 - Other    This heading covers fertilised eggs for incubation and other fresh (including chilled) eggs of all birds. It also covers preserved or cooked eggs, in shell. |
| **FCL**  **(1091)** | Eggs, excluding hen eggs  Weight in shell. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02321)**  **(02322)** | Eggs from other birds in shell fresh, for hatching  **None**  New in CPC2.1  Other eggs from other birds fresh in shell  **None**  New in CPC2.1  0232  02320 - Eggs from other birds in shell, fresh, n.e.c.  This subclass includes:  - eggs from birds other than hens, in shell, fresh, mainly:  · eggs from ducks  · eggs from geese  · eggs from ostriches  · eggs from quail  · eggs from turkeys  This subclass does not include:  - eggs from hens, in shell, fresh, cf. 02310  - eggs for hatching, cf. 02330  - dried eggs, cf. 22300  - liquid eggs, cf. 23993  It includes, inter alia:  Eggs, from birds other than hens, in shell, fresh, not for hatching  Eggs, from ducks, fresh, in shell, not for hatching  Eggs, from geese, fresh, in shell, not for hatching  Eggs, from ostriches, fresh, in shell, not for hatching  Eggs, from quail, fresh, in shell, not for hatching  Eggs, from turkeys, fresh, in shell, not for hatching |
| **HS 2012**  **(0407.11;.19;.**  **21;.29;.90)** | 04.07 ‑ Birds' eggs, in shell, fresh, preserved or cooked.  - Fertilised eggs for incubation :  0407.11 - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus  0407.19 - - Other  - Other fresh eggs :  0407.21 - - Of fowls of the species Gallus domesticus  0407.29 - - Other  0407.90 - Other    This heading covers fertilised eggs for incubation and other fresh (including chilled) eggs of all birds. It also covers preserved or cooked eggs, in shell. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Eggs hen, ducks, geese, ostriches, quail and turkeys, fresh, in shell, not for hatching, weight in shell.  Fertilised eggs for incubation and other fresh (including chilled) eggs of all birds are included. It also covers preserved or cooked eggs, in shell.  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Eggs, Liquid (23993.02); * Egg Albumin (23993.01) | |

**MILK AND DERIVED PRODUCTS**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **CPCVer2.1 EXP. Code** | **CPCVer2.1EXP Name** | **FCL Code** | **FBS Name** | **FBS Code** | **NOTES** |
|  |  |  |  | Milk - Excluding Butter | 2848 | Default composition: 882 Cow milk, whole, fresh, 888 Milk Skm of Cows, 889 Milk Whole Cond, 890 Whey Condensed, 891 Yoghurt, 892 Yogh Conc.Or Not, 893 Butterm.,Curdl,Acid.Milk, 894 Milk Whole Evp, 895 Milk Skimmed Evp, 896 Milk Skimmed Cond, 897 Milk Whole Dried, 898 Milk Skimmed Dry, 899 Milkdry Buttrmilk, 900 Whey Dry, 901 Cheese of Whole Cow Milk, 904 Cheese of Skimmed Cow Milk, 905 Whey Cheese, 907 Processed Cheese, 908 Reconsti.Ted Milk, 917 Casein, 951 Buffalo milk, whole, fresh, 954 Milk Skim of Buf, 955 Cheese of Bufmilk, 982 Sheep milk, whole, fresh, 984 Cheese of Sheep Milk, 985 Milk Skmd Sheep, 1020 Goat milk, whole, fresh, 1021 Cheese of Goat Mlk, 1023 Milk Skimd Goats, 1130 Camel milk, whole, fresh; nutrient data only: 903 Whey Fresh, 909 Prod.of Nat.Milk Constit, 910 Ice Cream and Edible Ice |
|  | 02211 | Raw milk of cattle | 0882 | Cow milk, whole, fresh |  |  |
|  | 02212 | Raw milk of buffalo | 0951 | Buffalo milk, whole, fresh |  |  |
|  | 02291 | Raw milk of sheep | 0982 | Sheep milk, whole, fresh |  |  |
|  | 02292 | Raw milk of goats | 1020 | Goat milk, whole, fresh, |  |  |
|  | 02293 | Raw milk of camel | 1130 | Camel milk, whole, fresh |  |  |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2848Milk - Excluding Butter Default composition: 882 Cow milk, whole, fresh, 888 Milk Skm of Cows, 889 Milk Whole Cond, 890 Whey Condensed, 891 Yoghurt, 892 Yogh Conc.Or Not, 893 Butterm.,Curdl,Acid.Milk, 894 Milk Whole Evp, 895 Milk Skimmed Evp, 896 Milk Skimmed Cond, 897 Milk Whole Dried, 898 Milk Skimmed Dry, 899 Milkdry Buttrmilk, 900 Whey Dry, 901 Cheese of Whole Cow Milk, 904 Cheese of Skimmed Cow Milk, 905 Whey Cheese, 907 Processed Cheese, 908 Reconsti.Ted Milk, 917 Casein, 951 Buffalo milk, whole, fresh, 954 Milk Skim of Buf, 955 Cheese of Bufmilk, 982 Sheep milk, whole, fresh, 984 Cheese of Sheep Milk, 985 Milk Skmd Sheep, 1020 Goat milk, whole, fresh, 1021 Cheese of Goat Mlk, 1023 Milk Skimd Goats, 1130 Camel milk, whole, fresh.  Nutrient data only: 903 Whey Fresh, 909 Prod.of Nat.Milk Constit, 910 Ice Cream and Edible Ice | |
| **FCL**  **(0882)** | Cow milk, whole (fresh)  Production data refer to raw milk containing all its constituents. Trade data normally cover milk from any animal, and refer to milk that is not concentrated, pasteurized, sterilized or other-wise preserved, homogenized or peptonized. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02211)** | Raw milk of cattle  This subclass includes:  - milk, raw, of cattle  This subclass does not include:  - milk with a fat content of less than 3.5%, skimmed or partially skimmed, cf. 22110  It includes, inter alia:  Milk, raw, of cattle  Milk, raw, of yak  Raw milk of cattle  Raw milk, of cattle |
| **HS 2012**  **(0401.20;.40)** | 04.01 ‑ Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.  0401.10 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 %  0401.20 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 % but not exceeding 6 %  0401.40 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 % but not exceeding 10 %  0401.50 - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10 %    This heading covers milk (as defined in Note 1 to this Chapter) and cream, whether or not pasteurised, sterilised or otherwise preserved, homogenised or peptonised; but it excludes milk and cream which have been concentrated or which contain added sugar or other sweetening matter (heading 04.02) and curdled, fermented or acidified milk and cream (heading 04.03).    The products of this heading may be frozen and may contain the additives referred to in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. The heading also covers reconstituted milk and cream having the same qualitative and quantitative composition as the natural products. |
| **FCL**  **(0951)** | Buffalo milk  See 0882 and derived products. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02212)** | Raw milk of buffalo  This subclass includes:  - milk, raw, of buffalo  This subclass does not include:  - milk with a fat content of less than 3.5%, skimmed or partially skimmed, cf. 22110  It includes, inter alia:  Milk, raw, of buffalo  Raw milk of buffalo  Raw milk, of buffalo |
| **HS 2012**  **(0401.20;.40)** | 04.01 ‑ Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.  0401.10 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 %  0401.20 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 % but not exceeding 6 %  0401.40 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 % but not exceeding 10 %  0401.50 - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10 %    This heading covers milk (as defined in Note 1 to this Chapter) and cream, whether or not pasteurised, sterilised or otherwise preserved, homogenised or peptonised; but it excludes milk and cream which have been concentrated or which contain added sugar or other sweetening matter (heading 04.02) and curdled, fermented or acidified milk and cream (heading 04.03).    The products of this heading may be frozen and may contain the additives referred to in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. The heading also covers reconstituted milk and cream having the same qualitative and quantitative composition as the natural products. |
| **FCL**  **(0982)** | 0982, Sheep milk  See 0882 and derived products. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02291)** | Raw milk of sheep  Explanatory note  This subclass includes:  - milk, raw, of sheep  This subclass does not include:  - milk with a fat content of less than 3.5%, skimmed or partially skimmed, cf. 22110  It includes, inter alia:  Milk, raw, of sheep  Raw milk of sheep |
| **HS 2012**  **(0401.20;.40)** | 04.01 ‑ Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.  0401.10 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 %  0401.20 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 % but not exceeding 6 %  0401.40 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 % but not exceeding 10 %  0401.50 - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10 %    This heading covers milk (as defined in Note 1 to this Chapter) and cream, whether or not pasteurised, sterilised or otherwise preserved, homogenised or peptonised; but it excludes milk and cream which have been concentrated or which contain added sugar or other sweetening matter (heading 04.02) and curdled, fermented or acidified milk and cream (heading 04.03).    The products of this heading may be frozen and may contain the additives referred to in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. The heading also covers reconstituted milk and cream having the same qualitative and quantitative composition as the natural products. |
| **FCL**  **(1020)** | Goat milk  See 0882 and derived products. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02292)** | Raw milk of goats  This subclass includes:  - milk, raw, of goats  This subclass does not include:  - milk with a fat content of less than 3.5%, skimmed or partially skimmed, cf. 22110  It includes, inter alia:  Milk, raw, of goat  Milk, raw, of goats  Raw milk of goat  Raw milk of goats |
| **HS 2012**  **(0401.20;.40)** | 04.01 ‑ Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.  0401.10 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 %  0401.20 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 % but not exceeding 6 %  0401.40 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 % but not exceeding 10 %  0401.50 - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10 %    This heading covers milk (as defined in Note 1 to this Chapter) and cream, whether or not pasteurised, sterilised or otherwise preserved, homogenised or peptonised; but it excludes milk and cream which have been concentrated or which contain added sugar or other sweetening matter (heading 04.02) and curdled, fermented or acidified milk and cream (heading 04.03).    The products of this heading may be frozen and may contain the additives referred to in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. The heading also covers reconstituted milk and cream having the same qualitative and quantitative composition as the natural products. |
| **FCL**  **(1130)** | 1130, Camel milk  See 0882. |
| **CPC Ver.2.1**  **(02293)** | Raw milk of camel  This subclass includes:  - milk, raw, of camels  This subclass does not include:  - milk with a fat content of less than 3.5%, skimmed or partially skimmed, cf. 22110  It includes, inter alia:  Milk, raw, of camel  Raw milk of camel |
| **HS 2012**  **(0401.20;.40)** | 04.01 ‑ Milk and cream, not concentrated nor containing added sugar or other sweetening matter.  0401.10 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, not exceeding 1 %  0401.20 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 1 % but not exceeding 6 %  0401.40 ‑ Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 6 % but not exceeding 10 %  0401.50 - Of a fat content, by weight, exceeding 10 %    This heading covers milk (as defined in Note 1 to this Chapter) and cream, whether or not pasteurised, sterilised or otherwise preserved, homogenised or peptonised; but it excludes milk and cream which have been concentrated or which contain added sugar or other sweetening matter (heading 04.02) and curdled, fermented or acidified milk and cream (heading 04.03).    The products of this heading may be frozen and may contain the additives referred to in the General Explanatory Note to this Chapter. The heading also covers reconstituted milk and cream having the same qualitative and quantitative composition as the natural products. |
| **NEW proposed definition in FBS:** | |
| Fresh milk of catte (cow and yak), buffalo, sheep, goat and camel.  Production data refer to raw milk containing all its constituents. Trade data normally cover milk from any animal, and refer to milk that is not concentrated, pasteurized, sterilized or other-wise preserved, homogenized or peptonized. It includes raw milk. Butter is excluded (cf. FBS 2740: 22241.01, 22242.01, 22249.01, 22249.02)  Processed products expressed in terms of primary equivalent:   * Skim milk of cows (22110.02); * Whole Milk, Condensed (22222.01); * Whey, Condensed (22130.01); * Yoghurt (22230.01); * Yoghurt, Concentrated or Unconcent (22230.02); * Buttermilk, Curdled Milk, Acidifie (22230.03); * Whole Milk, Evaporated (22221.01); * Skim Milk, Evaporated (22221.02); * Skim Milk, Condensed (22222.02); * Whole milk powder (22211); * Skim milk and whey powder (22212); * Dry Buttermilk (22230.04); * Dry Whey (22130.02); * Cheese from Whole Cow Milk (22251.01); * Cheese from Skimmed Cow Milk (22251.02); * Whey Cheese (22251.03); * Processed Cheese (22251.04); * Reconstituted milk (22110.03); * Casein (22260); * Skim milk of buffalo (22110.04); * Cheese from milk of buffalo, fresh or processed (22252); * Cheese from milk of sheep, fresh or processed (22253); * Skim sheep milk (22110.05); * Cheese from milk of goats, fresh or processed (22254); * Skim milk of goat (22110.06); * Whey, Fresh (22130.03); * Dairy products n.e.c. (22290); * Ice cream and other edible ice (22270). | |

1. First draft, prepared by Veronica Gianfaldoni. Not for dissemination. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)