

## Class 29

Classes 29 and [30](#) are the "foodstuff classes". The foodstuffs in Class 29 are of animal or vegetable origin and are *prepared* for human consumption or for conservation.

第 29 類和第 30 類是食品的類別。第 29 類的食品是來自於動物或蔬菜，可供人類食用或保存。

Fresh vegetables and fruits are in [Class 31](#) even if they have been removed from the ground or picked from the plant. Once the vegetables or the fruits have been processed for consumption or conservation, for example, cut for a ready-made salad, frozen, or cooked into a purée, a compote or a jam, they become a Class 29 product.

新鮮的蔬菜和水果，即使已從土地脫離或從植物上摘下，歸屬於第 31 類。但為了食用或保存而經加工處理的蔬菜或水果；例如：現成的沙拉切片、冷凍或烹調成濃湯的蔬菜；糖漬水果或果醬，即成為屬於第 29 類的商品。

Class 29 is also the class for dairy products like milk and cheese. This also means that milk substitutes are in Class 29, such as almond milk and soya milk. Although most non-alcoholic beverages are in [Class 32](#), beverages predominantly made of Class 29 ingredients like milk are classified in Class 29. Beverages based on milk substitutes, for example, peanut milk-based beverages, are also in this class.

第 29 類也是乳製品的類別；如牛奶和乳酪，並意調代乳品也屬於第 29 類；如杏仁漿和豆奶。雖然大多數不含酒精的飲料屬於第 32 類，但以第 29 類的商品（如牛奶）為主要成分製成的飲料歸屬於第 29 類。以代乳品為主要成分的飲料；例如：花生漿飲料也屬於本類。

Likewise, there are other foods and beverages which are classified according to the predominant ingredient, for example, foods like pizza and sandwiches are classified in [Class 30](#) even though they may be made with Class 29 goods such as cheese, meat, fish, eggs or vegetables. This is because the predominant ingredient is considered to be the pizza dough or the bread, both of which are [Class 30](#) products.

此外，其他依主要成分而分類的食品及飲料；例如：披薩和三明治食品屬於第 30 類，雖然可能是用第 29 類的商品；如乳酪、肉、魚、蛋或蔬菜製成，因主要成分是披薩麵糰或麵包；兩者都是屬於第 30 類。

Following the same principle, filled pastries and pasta are classified in [Class 30](#), even if the filling is composed of Class 29 ingredients. However, prepared meals can be classified in either Class 29 or [30](#) according to the predominant ingredient and must be worded with adequate specificity to determine the appropriate class.

根據前述原則，含餡糕點和義大利麵條歸屬於第 30 類，即使餡料是由第 29 類的商品所組成。但是預製食品，依其主要成分可能屬於第 29 類或第 30 類，但必須有足夠的特殊性用語來作適當的分類。

Oils and fats which are used for culinary purposes are also included in Class 29 as products of animal or vegetable origin. These types of goods are, however, classified in other classes when they are not used for food, for example, oils for cleaning purposes in [Class 3](#) and industrial oils in [Class 4](#).

作為烹飪用途的油和油脂，同動物或蔬菜來源的產品，亦歸屬於第 29 類。但這種商品非作為食品時，應歸屬於別類；例如清潔用油屬於第 3 類；工業用油屬於第 4 類。