

## Class 31

Class 31 includes land products that are not prepared for human consumption, live animals and plants, as well as foodstuffs for animals.

第 31 類包含非供人類食用的土地產物、活動物、植物，以及動物用食品。

It should be noted that 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.

應注意，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。

Unprocessed grains, seeds and cereals belong in Class 31. Malt is in Class 31 because it is a grain that has germinated and then been dried to halt the germination process. At this point, malt is used as a basic grain ingredient that has not yet been processed into a [Class 30](#) foodstuff or a [Class 32](#) or [Class 33](#) beverage.

未加工穀物、種子和穀類植物屬於第 31 類。麥芽屬於第 31 類，因為這種已經發芽的穀物，經曬乾後可停止發芽程序。這時，麥芽可作為尚未加工的第 30 類食品；或第 32 類、第 33 類飲料的基本穀物原料。

Fresh eggs, i.e. eggs in their shells, could be considered an unprocessed animal product in Class 31. However, since eggs are

not *live*, they belong in [Class 29](#) together with other foodstuffs of animal origin. In fact, the only eggs that are mentioned in the Alphabetical List in Class 31 are fertilized eggs for hatching, fish spawn and silkworm eggs. This is logical since these eggs are intended to hatch into live young.

新鮮蛋（卵）（即帶殼的蛋）可認為是屬於第 31 類未經加工處理過的動物產品。但因為蛋（卵）不是有生命的，所以與其他動物來源的食品同屬於第 29 類。事實上，第 31 類的字母序分類表中所載的蛋（卵）是已受精的種蛋、魚苗、蠶種。這是合邏輯的，因為這種受精的蛋（卵）是用來孵化成小生命。

Seeds for planting, as well as bulbs and seedlings, are included in Class 31. Natural flowers, trees and forestry products, such as trunks and unsawn timber, are also in this class. Once the timber has been further processed into semi-worked wood, for example, beams, planks or panels for building, these are classified in [Class 19](#).

栽植用種子，以及球莖和籽生植物屬於第 31 類；例如樹幹和未鋸林木。天然花卉、樹木和林業產品也屬於本類。一旦林木被進一步處理成半加工木材；例如：建築用橫梁、板條或壁板，則屬於第 19 類。

Products for animal litter are in Class 31 because most animal litter is based on agricultural or forestry products. For example, straw, which is often used for animal litter, is an agricultural product and is thus classified in Class 31.

供動物用墊草是屬於第 31 類，因為大多數的動物用墊草是農業或林業產品；例如：「稻草」常作為動物用墊草，是一種農產品，而屬於第 31 類。