

“Best-effort standard” HS/CN list for commodities

Quick “screening rule” (practical)

- **Ch. 27 (2709/2710/2711) → CHED/GGB usually No**
- **Ch. 15 (1502, 1511-1514, 1518) and Ch. 12 (oilseeds) → CHED/GGB often Depends/Yes**
- **2207 (ethanol), 3826 (biodiesel) → Depends (fuel vs food/feed/ABP chain)**

Below is a **best-effort list of EU Combined Nomenclature (CN) commodity code headings / common subheadings** that will *likely* apply to the products mentioned under **A, B, and C**. Focusing on the **CN level (8 digits where reasonably standard)** and keeping it practical for trading/ops screening.

“ Important: **CHED/GGB (and what you called “CertEX consideration”) is not determined by the CN code alone.** It depends on whether the goods fall under **SPS/official controls** (food/feed/ABP/plant health, “high-risk” regimes, etc.), plus origin/intended use. So: CN codes below tell you “what it is”; CHED tells you “whether it’s controlled”.

A) Mainstream energy products (typically **CHED/GGB: No**)

Crude oil

- **2709 00** — Petroleum oils and oils obtained from bituminous minerals, **crude**

Refined petroleum products (broad umbrella used for many products)

- **2710** — Petroleum oils (other than crude) / preparations / waste oils

Gas oil / diesel (common CN ranges)

- **2710 19 43 - 2710 19 48** — Gas oils (often used as diesel/gasoil band in EU references)
(Note: exact 8-digit depends on sulphur band / spec.)

Jet fuel / kerosene

- **2710 19 21** — Jet fuel
- **2710 19 25** — Other kerosene
(Both explicitly referenced as kerosene CN codes)

Heavy fuel oil

- **2710 19 62 - 2710 19 68** — Heavy fuel oil band used in EU references

LPG / petroleum gases

- **2711 12** — Liquefied: propane
- **2711 13** — Liquefied: butanes
- **2711 12 11 - 2711 19 00** — LPG band referenced in EU taxation tables

CHED/GGB expectation for A: generally **No** (not SPS/food/feed).

B) Biofuels & feedstocks (often **CHED/GGB: Depends**)

Denatured ethanol (fuel blending / industrial)

- **2207 20 00** — Ethyl alcohol, denatured, of any strength
- (Also relevant heading: **2207 10** for undenatured $\geq 80\%$ vol, but in fuels the denatured line is common.)

Biodiesel / FAME / biodiesel blends (broad HS/CN heading)

- **3826 00** — Biodiesel and mixtures thereof (biodiesel heading at HS level; CN splits exist underneath)

Tallow (animal fats)

- **1502 10** — Tallow (CN sub-splits exist beneath; used widely for tallow)

“UCO / waste oils” (best-effort—classification varies a lot)

- Often ends up under **Chapter 15** (animal/vegetable fats & oils) or “chemically modified / inedible mixtures” categories.
- A commonly encountered bucket for chemically modified/inedible mixtures is **1518 00** (note: exact CN depends on product description and lab properties).

CHED/GGB expectation for B: Depends, and this is where most surprises happen:

- If it's treated as **food/feed** or **animal by-product (ABP)** related, or under a **high-risk** regime → CHED/GGB can become **Yes**.
- If it's clearly an **industrial fuel component** with no SPS relevance → often **No**, but you still need to confirm case-by-case.

C) Food/feed of non-animal origin with elevated controls (often **CHED/GGB: Yes/Depends**)

You didn't name specific products in C earlier (only "certain oils/seeds/ingredients"), so here are the **most typical CN families** that come up for edible oils / oilseeds that can be subject to official controls depending on origin/risk regimes:

Vegetable oils (examples)

- **1507** — Soya-bean oil
- **1508** — Groundnut oil
- **1511** — Palm oil
- **1512** — Sunflower/safflower/cotton-seed oil
- **1513** — Coconut (copra), palm kernel or babassu oil
- **1514** — Rapeseed/colza/mustard oil
(Exact 8-digit depends on crude/refined/fractions.)

Oilseeds (examples)

- **1201** — Soybeans
- **1205** — Rapeseed/colza seed
- **1206** — Sunflower seed
- **1207** — Other oil seeds and oleaginous fruits

CHED/GGB expectation for C: commonly **Yes/Depends** because food/feed items can fall under:

- mandatory pre-notification regimes for certain origins/commodities,
- increased controls (contaminants, residues, etc.).

(Again: whether CHED is required is not "because of the CN code", but because of the **regulatory status** of that commodity/origin/use.)

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