

UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

**UNECE STANDARD**

**TURKEY MEAT  
CARCASSES AND PARTS**

**2009 EDITION**



United Nations  
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## NOTE

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### Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

The commercial quality standards of the UNECE Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards help facilitate international trade, encourage high-quality production, improve profitability and protect consumer interests. UNECE standards are used by Governments, producers, traders, importers and exporters, and other international organizations, and cover a wide range of agricultural products, including fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried produce, seed potatoes, meat, cut flowers, eggs and egg products. For more information on UNECE agricultural standards, please visit our website <[www.unece.org/trade/agr](http://www.unece.org/trade/agr)>.

This present edition of the Standard for Turkey Meat – Carcasses and Parts is based on document ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2007/26.

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## PREFACE

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One of the principal goals of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) is to promote greater economic integration of its members. As one activity for achieving this goal, UNECE provides a forum for Governments to develop internationally harmonized standards that:

- Facilitate fair international trade and prevent technical barriers to trade
- Define a common trading language for sellers and buyers
- Promote a high quality, sustainable production
- Create market transparency for buyers and consumers.

UNECE began work on standards for perishable produce in 1949. Today, close to 100 internationally harmonized, commercial quality standards have been developed for different agricultural produce: fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried produce, potatoes (early, ware and seed), eggs and egg products, meat and cut flowers.

Issues of commercial quality that have implications for international trade can be discussed in different specialized groups, and assistance is offered to countries that are interested in implementing UNECE standards (e.g. training workshops and seminars).

For each standard it is the aim to involve all interested parties in the work (members and also non-members of UNECE, international governmental and non-governmental organizations) and to come to a consensus acceptable to all. It is a sign of the quality of UNECE standards that they have served as a basis for many European Union, Codex Alimentarius and OECD standards.

The UNECE standards for meat occupy a special place because of the complexity of the subject: a large number of product options can be specified by the buyer and the quality of the final product depends to a large extent on the way the meat is cut.

The standards offer, for the first time, internationally agreed specifications written in a consistent, detailed and accurate manner using anatomical names to identify cutting lines. Comprehensive colour photographs and diagrams are included to facilitate practical application of the standards.

The standards also define a product code allowing all relevant information to be combined in 20 digits. In developing this code, UNECE cooperated closely with GS1 International, a not-for-profit private-sector organization that supports supply chain systems with globally unique identification codes and electronic communications (e.g. bar codes).

The standardization of the trading language is the foundation which allows the meat industry to adopt modern data transfer methods and streamline the flow of information and products throughout the supply chain.

I hope that the new edition of the UNECE Standard for Turkey Meat – Carcasses and Parts will contribute substantially to the facilitation of fair international trade.

**Ján Kubiš**

*Executive Secretary*

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe

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# UNECE STANDARD

# TURKEY MEAT

## CARCASES AND PARTS

## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 UNECE standards for meat products

The purpose of UNECE standards for meat products is to facilitate trade by recommending an international language for use between buyer and seller. The language describes meat items commonly traded internationally and defines a coding system for communication and electronic trade. As the texts will be updated regularly, meat industry members who believe that additional items are needed or that existing items are inaccurate or no longer being traded are encouraged to contact the UNECE secretariat.

The text of this publication has been developed under the auspices of the UNECE Specialized Section on Standardization of Meat. It is part of a series of standards which UNECE has developed or is planning to develop.

The following table contains the species for which UNECE standards exist or are being developed and their code for use in the UNECE meat code (see section 4).

For further information please visit the UNECE website at [www.unece.org/trade/agr](http://www.unece.org/trade/agr).

Annex I contains a description of the codification system, which includes a specific application identifier for the implementation of the UNECE code.

Species	Species code (data field 1)
Bovine (Beef)	10
Bovine (Veal)	11
Porcine (Pork)	30
Ovine (Sheep)	40
Caprine (Goat)	50
Llama	60
Alpaca	61
Chicken	70
Turkey	71
Duck	72
Edible meat co-products	90

## 1.2 Scope

This Standard recommends an international language for raw (unprocessed) turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) carcasses and parts (or cuts) marketed as fit for human consumption. Products with added ingredients or “turkey preparations” are not included. It provides purchasers with a variety of options for meat handling, packing and conformity assessment that conform to good commercial practice for meat and meat products intended to be sold in international trade.

To market turkey carcasses and parts across international borders, the appropriate legislative requirements of food standardization and veterinary control must be complied with. The Standard does not attempt to prescribe those aspects which are covered elsewhere. Throughout the Standard, such provisions are left for national or international legislation, or requirements of the importing country.

The Standard contains references to other international agreements, standards and codes of practice that have the objective of maintaining the quality after dispatch and of providing guidance to Governments on certain aspects of food hygiene, labelling and other matters that fall outside the scope of this Standard. *Codex Alimentarius Commission Standards, Guidelines, and Codes of Practice* <[www.codexalimentarius.net](http://www.codexalimentarius.net)> should be consulted as the international reference for health and sanitation requirements.

## 1.3 Application

Contractors are responsible for delivering products that comply with all contractual and specification requirements and are advised to set up a quality control system designed to assure compliance.

For assurance that items comply with these detailed requirements, buyers may choose to use the services of an independent, unbiased third party to ensure product compliance with a purchaser’s specified options. The standard includes illustrative photographs of carcasses and selected commercial parts/cuts to make it easier to understand the provisions.

## 1.4 Adoption and publication history

Following the recommendation of the Specialized Section, the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards adopted this text at its 62nd session (Reference: ECE/TRADE/C/WP.7/2007/26).

UNECE standards for meat undergo a complete review three years after publication. Following the review, new editions are published as necessary. Changes requiring immediate attention are published on the UNECE website at <[www.unece.org/trade/agr/standards.htm](http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standards.htm)>.

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## 2. MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS

All meat must originate from animals slaughtered in establishments regularly operated under the applicable regulations pertaining to food safety and inspection.

Carcases and parts items must be:

- Intact, taking into account the presentation
- Free from any foreign matter (e.g. glass, rubber, plastic, metal particles<sup>1</sup>)
- Free of foreign odours
- Free of fecal contamination
- Free of improper bleeding
- Free of viscera, trachea, esophagus, mature reproductive organs, and lungs<sup>2</sup>
- Practically free of feathers and haemorrhaging<sup>3</sup>
- Free of freezer-burn<sup>4</sup>
- Free of gall discoloration<sup>3</sup>.

## 3. PURCHASER-SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS

The following subsections define the requirements that can be specified by the purchaser together with the codes to be used in the UNECE turkey code (see section 4). The UNECE Code for turkey meat packing is described in section 3.9.

### 3.1 Additional requirements

Additional purchaser-specified requirements, which are either not accounted for in the code (e.g. if code 9 “other” is used) or that provide additional clarification on the product or packing description shall be agreed between buyer and seller and be documented appropriately.

### 3.2 Species

The species code for turkey in data field 1 as defined in section 1.1 is 71.

<sup>1</sup> When specified by the purchaser, meat items will be subject to metal particle detection.

<sup>2</sup> Unless these organs are inherent to the item specified.

<sup>3</sup> This can only be allowed if disclosed by the seller and as permitted by national legislation and by the quality or grade selected.

<sup>4</sup> Freezer-burn is localized or widespread areas of irreversible surface dehydration indicated, in part or all, by changes from original colour (usually paler), and / or tactile properties (dry, spongy).

### 3.3 Product/part

The turkey parts listed in this document are recommendations only. Different parts of meat will be added or deleted as necessary as updates of this document evolve. Many of these parts are traded internationally under the auspices of more than one trade name. The objective of using an harmonized codification system (see annex I) will facilitate the use of this document.

#### ■ 3.3.1 Product/part code

The four-digit product code in data field 2 is defined in section 5.

#### ■ 3.3.2 Bone

Turkey carcasses and parts vary in presentation for bone as follows:

Bone code (data field 3a)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Bone-in	Product has no bones removed
2	Partially boneless	Product has some, but not all bones removed
3	Boneless	Product has all bones removed
4 - 9	Codes not used	

#### ■ 3.3.3 Skin

Turkey carcasses and parts vary in presentation for skin as follows:

Skin code (data field 3b)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Skin-on	Product with skin (figure 1)
2	Skinless	Product with all skin removed (figure 2)
3 - 9	Codes not used	



**Figure 1:** Whole bird with skin



**Figure 2:** Boneless skinless breast meat

### 3.4 Refrigeration

Refrigeration used in this standard refers to methods used for reducing the internal temperature of a food product for the purposes of preservation and microbial control. Turkey carcasses and parts may be presented chilled, chilled with ice packed in the container, chilled with dry ice packed in the container, lightly frozen, frozen, deep frozen, individually (quick) deep frozen without ice glazing, or individually (quick) deep frozen with ice glazing. Not all categories may be used by all regions. Depending on the refrigeration method used, tolerances for product weight are to be agreed between the buyer and seller. It is the responsibility of the operator to ensure that ambient temperatures are such throughout the supply chain as to ensure uniform internal product temperatures of all parts of the product as follows:

Refrigeration code (data field 4)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	No category specified
1	Chilled	Internal product temperature maintained at not less than $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or more than $+4.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ at all times following the post-slaughter chilling process
2	Chilled, with ice added	Internal product temperature maintained at not less than $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or more than $+4.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ at all times following the post-slaughter chilling process and packed in a container with ice (frozen water, not dry ice)
3	Chilled, with dry Ice (CO <sub>2</sub> ) added <sup>5</sup>	Internal product temperature maintained at not less than $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or more than $+4.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ at all times following the post-slaughter chilling process and packed in a container with dry ice (CO <sub>2</sub> )
4	Lightly chilled <sup>6</sup>	Internal product temperature maintained at not less than $-12.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or more than $-2.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ at all times after freezing
5	Frozen	Internal product temperature maintained at $-12^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less at all times after freezing
6	Deep frozen	Internal product temperature maintained at $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less at all times after freezing
7	Individually (quick) deep frozen, without ice glazing	Product is individually frozen before packing and maintained at an internal temperature $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less at all times after freezing
8	Individually (quick) deep frozen, with ice glazing	Product is individually frozen before packing and maintained at an internal temperature $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ or less at all times after freezing. Ice glazing methodology and labelling terminology must be agreed between the buyer and seller. The methodology used and any weight pick-up due to ice glazing must be declared on the product description/label
9	Other	Can be used to describe any other refrigeration agreed between buyer and seller

The definitions of the above terms must be in conformity with the legislation of the importing country.

<sup>5</sup>The dry ice shall not be in direct contact with the product.

<sup>6</sup>This method of refrigeration shall only be used for short-term storage for retail.

## 3.5 Production history

### ■ 3.5.1 Traceability

The requirements concerning production history that may be specified by the purchaser may require traceability systems to be in place. Traceability requires a verifiable method of identification of products or batches of products at all relevant stages of production. Traceability records must be able to substantiate the claims being made and the conformity of the procedures must be certified in accordance with the provisions concerning conformity-assessment requirements in section 3.8.

### ■ 3.5.2 Turkey category

The purchaser may specify a category of turkey that indicates sex, weight range, or age.

Turkey category code (data field 5)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Young turkeys (without gender distinction)	Turkeys less than 4 months of age
2	Young turkeys (without gender distinction)	Turkeys less than 8 months of age. Tip of sternum is flexible
3	Young hen turkeys	Female turkeys less than 8 months of age. Tip of sternum is flexible
4	Young tom turkeys	Male (stag) turkeys less than 8 months of age. Tip of sternum is flexible
5	Yearling turkeys	Fully mature hen and tom turkeys that are usually between 8 - 15 months of age
6	Mature/breeder turkeys	Mature hen and tom turkeys that are usually over 15 months of age
7	Mature/breeder hen turkeys	Mature female turkeys that are usually over 15 months of age
8	Mature/breeder tom turkeys	Mature male (stag) turkeys that are usually over 15 months of age
9	Other	Can be used to describe any other category of turkey agreed between buyer and seller

The definitions of the above terms must be in conformity with the legislation of the importing country.

### ■ 3.5.3 Production system

The purchaser may specify a production system. In any case the production has to be in conformity with the regulations in force in the importing country. If no such regulation exists, the regulation of the exporting country shall be used.

Production system code (data field 6)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Conventional	Turkeys are raised in heated and either ventilated or open-sided growing houses
2	Free range 1	Turkeys from slow maturing breeds raised with specified low density indoors and outdoors with unrestricted diurnal outdoor access for at least half of their total life. The feed must contain at least 70% cereals and the turkeys must be a minimum age of 140 days prior to slaughter
3	Free range 2	Turkeys are raised in heated and either ventilated or open-sided growing houses with access to the outdoors
4	Pastured/pasture-raised	Turkeys are raised outdoors utilizing movable enclosures located on grass
5	Organic <sup>7</sup>	Production methods that conform to the legislation of the importing country concerning organic production
6 - 8	Codes not used	
9	Other	Can be used to describe any other production system agreed between buyer and seller

The definitions of the above terms must be in conformity with the legislation of the importing country.

<sup>7</sup>Organic production systems include specific feeding systems. The option "organic" is therefore not repeated under feeding system.

### ■ 3.5.4 Feeding system

The purchaser may specify a feeding system. In any case the feeding has to be in conformity with the regulations in force in the importing country. If no such regulation exists, the feeding system shall be agreed between buyer and seller.

Feeding system code (data field 7)	Description
00	Not specified
01	Conventional
02 - 09	Codes not used
10	FM free
11	FM & IAO free
12	FM, IAO & GP free
13	FM, IAO, GP & GMO free
14	FM & GP free
15	FM, GP & GMO free
16	FM & GMO free
17 - 29	Codes not used
30	IAO free
31	IAO & GP free
32	IAO & GMO free
33	IAO, GP & GMO free
34 - 49	Codes not used
50	GP free
51	GP & GMO free
52 - 59	Codes not used
60	GMO free
61 - 98	Codes not used
99	Can be used to describe any other feeding system agreed between buyer and seller

FM free Free from fish meal.

IAO free Free from ingredients of animal origin.

GP free Free from growth promoters\*.

GMO free Free of products derived from genetically modified organisms.

\* Growth promoters include hormones or antibiotics in excess of veterinarian recommended dosages.

The definitions of the above terms must be in conformity with the legislation of the importing country.

### ■ 3.5.5 Slaughter system

The purchaser may specify a slaughter system. In any case the slaughter has to be in conformity with the regulations in force in the importing country. If no such regulation exists, the slaughter system shall be agreed between buyer and seller.

Slaughter system code (data field 8)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Conventional	Stunned prior to bleeding
2 - 8	Codes not used	
9	Other	Any other authorized method of slaughter must be agreed between buyer and seller

### ■ 3.5.6 Chilling system

The purchaser may specify chilling systems as indicated in the table below.

The following chilling systems may cause weight gain through technically unavoidable water retention. The product description/label must contain the percentage of water contained in the product if it exceeds the technological limits as defined in the legislation of the importing country. If such legislation does not exist those limits must be agreed between buyer and seller. The methods used for the determination of the water content must be agreed between buyer and seller.

Chilling system code (data field 9)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Immersion chilled (no additives)	Product chilled by movement through reverse-flowing cold water
2	Immersion chilled (additives)	Product chilled by movement through reverse-flowing cold water containing anti-microbial agents
3	Air chilled (no additives)	Product chilled by cold air
4	Air chilled (additives)	Product chilled by cold air containing anti-microbial agents
5	Air-spray chilled (no additives)	Product chilled by cold air interspersed with fine water spray
6	Air-spray chilled (additives)	Product chilled by cold air interspersed with fine water spray containing anti-microbial agents
7 - 8	Codes not used	
9	Other	Can be used to describe any other chilling system agreed between buyer and seller

### ■ 3.5.7 Anti-microbial treatments

The following treatments may take place before or after chilling. These can include physical, chemical or biological treatments either separately or in combination, meeting relevant legislation in the importing country.

Treatment code (data field 10)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Without any anti-microbial treatment	No anti-microbial treatment has been used
2	With specified anti-microbial treatment(s)	The specific treatment(s) must be agreed upon between buyer and seller
3 - 9	Codes not used	

## 3.6 Quality level

### ■ 3.6.1 Definition of codes

A quality level for carcasses or parts can be specified as follows:

Quality code (data field 11)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	The minimum conditions in section 2 have to be complied with
1	Quality level 1	Product meets highest quality level <sup>8</sup>
2	Quality level 2	Product meets second quality level <sup>8</sup>
3 - 8	Codes not used	
9	Other	Other quality level or system agreed between buyer and seller

<sup>8</sup> If used, the quality level should conform to relevant legislation of the importing country. If such legislation does not exist, the definition of the quality level should be agreed between buyer and seller.



## 3.7 Labelling information to be mentioned on or affixed to the marketing units of turkey carcasses and parts

All labeling information must be verifiable (see also 3.5.1).

### ■ 3.7.1 Mandatory information

Without prejudice to national requirements of the importing countries, the following list contains information that must be listed on product labels on packed turkey carcasses and parts:

- Name of the product
- Health stamp/inspection stamp
- Sell-by/use-by date as required by each country
- Storage conditions: e.g. “Store at or below XX °C”
- Appropriate identification of packer, distributor or dispatcher
- Net weight in kilograms (kg) and optionally pounds (lb)
- Percentage of additional water conforming to section 3.5.6

### ■ 3.7.2 Other product claims

Other product claims may be listed on product labels as required by the importing country’s legislation, or at the buyer’s request or as chosen by the processor. If listed, such product claims must be verifiable (see also 3.5.1).

Examples of such product claims include the following:

- Country of birth
  - Country(ies) of raising
  - Country of slaughter
  - Country(ies) of processing/cutting
  - Country(ies) of packing
  - Country of origin: In this standard the term “country of origin” is reserved to indicate that birth, raising, slaughter, processing/cutting and packing have taken place in the same country.
  - Production and feeding systems
  - Processing/packaging date
  - Quality/grade/classification
  - Slaughtering procedures
  - Chilling system
-

### 3.8 Provisions concerning conformity-assessment requirements

The purchaser may request third-party conformity assessment of the product's quality/grade/classification, purchaser-specified options of the trade standard, and/or animal identification. Individual conformity assessments or combinations may be selected as follows:

**Quality/grade/classification conformity assessment (quality):** a third party examines and certifies that the product meets the quality level requested. The name of the third-party certifying authority and quality-grade standard to be used must be designated as noted in 3.1.

**Trade standard conformity assessment (trade standard):** a third party examines and certifies that the product meets the purchaser-specified options as specified in this trade standard, except for quality level. The name of the third-party certifying authority must be designated as noted in 3.1. Optionally, the purchaser may indicate specific purchaser-specified options to be certified after the name of the third-party certifying authority.

**Turkey or batch identification conformity assessment (turkey/batch ID):** a third party certifies that the product meets specified requirements. The name of the third-party certifying authority and the requirements must be designated as noted in 3.1.

Conformity assessment code (data field 14)	Description
0	Not specified
1	Quality/grade/classification (quality) conformity assessment
2	Trade standard conformity assessment
3	Turkey/batch identification (turkey/batch ID) conformity assessment
4	Quality and trade standard conformity assessment
5	Quality and turkey/batch ID conformity assessment
6	Trade standard and turkey/batch ID conformity assessment
7	Quality, trade standard, and turkey/batch ID conformity assessment
8	Code not used
9	Other

### 3.9 Provisions concerning packing, storage and transport

The conditions of storage before dispatch and the equipment used for transportation shall be appropriate to the physical and, in particular, to the thermal condition of the turkey carcasses and parts (chilled or frozen) and shall be in accordance with the requirements of the importing country. Attention is drawn to the provisions of the *UNECE Agreement on the International Carriage of Perishable Foodstuffs and on the Special Equipment to be Used for Such Carriage (ATP)* (ECE/TRANS/165).

### ■ 3.9.1 Piece weight

A “piece” is a whole bird, a bird cut into pieces, or a part from a bird as specified by the product description. Piece weight shall not include the weight of packaging materials. The weight can also be indicated as a weight range. In this case, the definition of the weight ranges and their application and verification must be agreed between buyer and seller.

Buyer and seller may agree on individual product piece weight as follows:

Piece weight code (data field P1)	Category
0	Not specified
1	Weight range specified
2	Weight specified
3 - 8	Codes not used
9	Other

### ■ 3.9.2 Primary packaging

The primary packaging is in direct contact with the product and is used to segregate the product into consumer- or institutional-sized units, and is placed inside a shipping container during transport. One or more pieces may be enclosed in a primary packaging. The primary packaging may be specified as follows:

Primary packaging code (data field P2)	Category	Description
00	Not specified	
01	Plastic bag	Packaging made from flexible, plastic film to enclose product that is closed by commercial methods. A plastic-film liner in a box is considered part of the shipping container and not an internal package
02	Plastic bag, vacuum packaged	A plastic bag or other similar material that adheres to the product through the removal of air by vacuum and a heat-sealing closure
03	Plastic bag, resealable	A plastic bag or other similar material that has an interlocking seal that can be repeatedly opened and closed
04	Plastic bag, with modified atmosphere	A plastic bag or other similar material that is filled with a gas and sealed to assist in maintaining product quality
05	Bubble pack, portion control	A plastic bag or other similar material that is used to enclose individual servings of product



Primary packaging code (data field P2)	Category	Description
06	Tray pack	A flat bottom, tray-shaped container made of polystyrene or other similar plastic material. Product is placed in the tray and then over-wrapped with a plastic film that encloses the product. A moisture-absorbing pad may be placed in the tray under the product to absorb excess moisture
07	Tray pack, with modified atmosphere	A shallow, flat bottom container made of polystyrene or other similar plastic material. Product is placed in the tray over a moisture-absorbing pad, then over-wrapped with a plastic film that encloses the tray and the product, and gas is added and the package sealed to assist in maintaining product quality
08	Cup/tub	Container made of paper, plastic, or other rigid, waterproof material with a flat bottom and a lid closure
09	Carton	A paper container that holds the product and is packed inside a packing container. The carton may: (1) have an impregnated and/or coated wax surface, or (2) be lined with a plastic-film or other polyethylene bag. The carton is closed using commercial methods. If also selected, the purchaser must also specify the type of packing container into which the carton is placed
10 - 97	Codes not used	
98	Not packaged	Product is not packaged into consumer- or institutional-sized units, (e.g. product is packed directly in a packing container such as a returnable plastic container, lined box, or bulk bin)
99	Other	

### ■ 3.9.3 Consumer labelling

Consumer labelling of the primary package may be specified as follows:

Consumer labelling code (data field P3)	Category/Description
0	Not specified
1	Labelled: consumer labels shall be present on packages. They must be in accordance with the requirements of the country of destination
2	Not labelled
3 - 9	Codes not used

### ■ 3.9.4 Weight of the primary package

The weight of the primary package contents is the sum of the weight of the pieces contained, as defined in 3.9.1. The weight can also be indicated as a weight range. In this case the definition of the weight ranges and their application and verification must be agreed between buyer and seller.

Primary package weight code (data field P4)	Category/Description
0	Not specified
1	Weight range specified
2	Weight specified
3 - 8	Codes not used
9	Other

### ■ 3.9.5 Secondary packaging

Secondary packaging is used to protect and identify the product during transport. Secondary packages consist of one or more primary packages. They must be labelled in accordance with the requirements of the country of destination. Secondary packaging may be specified as follows:

Secondary packing code (data field P5)	Category	Description
0	Not specified	
1	Box, unlined and unwaxed	Container made from corrugated paper. Closed using tape, straps, or other commercially acceptable methods
2	Box, lined and unwaxed	Corrugated paper container that has a plastic-film bag lining the inside of the container. Closed using tape, straps, or other commercially acceptable methods
3	Box, unlined and waxed	Corrugated paper box impregnated and/or coated with wax to waterproof the container. Closed using tape, straps, or other commercially acceptable methods
4	Container, returnable	Container or “tote” made of plastic or other authorized material that is recovered by the processor after delivery
5	Bulk bin, non-returnable	Large corrugated paper container that is not recovered by the processor after delivery, which may or may not be wax impregnated or lined with a plastic-film bag
6	Bulk bin, returnable	Large container made of plastic or other authorized material that is recovered by the processor after delivery
7 - 8	Codes not used	
9	Other	

### ■ 3.9.6 Secondary package weight

Secondary package weight is specified in kilograms as five digits with one decimal place (0000.0 kg). Secondary package weight tolerances and weight ranges to be determined by the buyer and seller as noted in 3.9.1.

Secondary package weight code (data field P6)	Category/Description
00000	Not specified
00001 - 99999	Specify five-digit piece weight (0000.0)

### ■ 3.9.7 Turkey meat packaging and packing coding format

The following table demonstrates the general application of the coding format for describing packaging and packing for turkey:

Data field	Description	Section	Code range
P1	Piece weight	3.9.1	0 – 9
P2	Primary packaging	3.9.2	00 – 99
P3	Primary package consumer labelling	3.9.3	0 – 9
P4	Primary package weight	3.9.4	0 – 9
P5	Secondary packaging	3.9.5	0 – 9
P6	Secondary package weight	3.9.6	00000 – 99999

## 4. UNECE CODE FOR PURCHASER REQUIREMENTS FOR TURKEY MEAT

### 4.1 Definition of the code

The UNECE code for purchaser requirements for turkey meat has 14 fields and 20 digits (2 digits unused) and is a combination of the codes defined in sections 3 and 5.

Field no.	Name	Section	Code range
1	Species	3.2	00 – 99
2	Product/part	5	0000 – 9999
3a	Bone	3.3.2	0 – 9
3b	Skin	3.3.3	0 – 9
4	Refrigeration	3.4	0 – 9
5	Category	3.5.2	0 – 9
6	Production system	3.5.3	0 – 9
7	Feeding system	3.5.4	00 – 99
8	Slaughter system	3.5.5	0 – 9
9	Chilling system	3.5.6	0 – 9
10	Anti-microbial treatment	3.5.7	0 – 9
11	Quality level	3.6	0 – 9
12	Field not used	-	0 – 9
13	Field not used	-	0 – 9
14	Conformity assessment	3.8	0 – 9



## 4.2 Example

The following example describes a deep-frozen, whole young turkey with giblets that was organically grown and raised, with no fishmeal used in the feed, air chilled without additives, and without anti-microbial treatments. The turkey is of the highest quality and the quality and trade standard are to be certified by a company specified by the buyer.

This item has the following UNECE Turkey Meat Code: **71010111615100311004**

Field no.	Name	Requirement	Value
1	Species	Turkey	71
2	Product/part	Whole bird	0101
3a	Bone	Bone-in	1
3b	Skin	Skin-on	1
4	Refrigeration	Deep frozen	6
5	Category	Young turkeys (without gender distinction)	1
6	Production system	Organic	5
7	Feeding system	Fish meal free	10
8	Slaughter system	Not specified	0
9	Chilling system	Air chilled (no additives)	3
10	Anti-microbial treatments	Without any anti-microbial treatment	1
11	Quality level	Quality level 1	1
12	Field not used	-	0
13	Field not used	-	0
14	Conformity assessment	Quality and trade standard conformity assessment	4

## 5. CARCASSES AND PARTS DESCRIPTIONS

### 5.1 Multilingual index of products

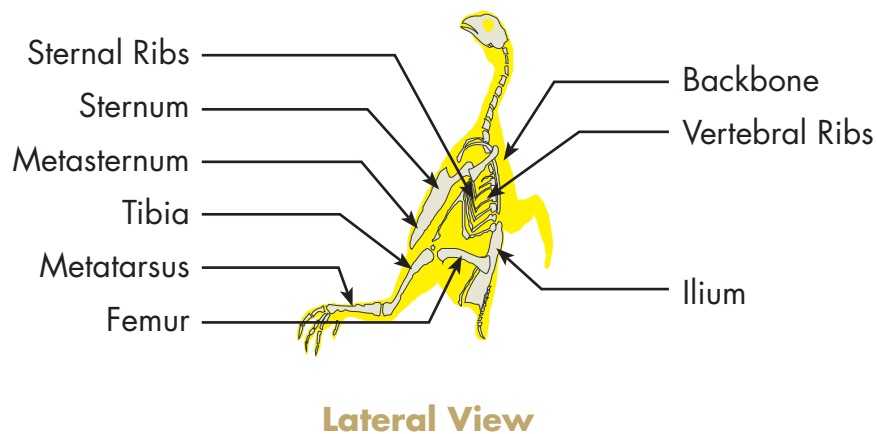
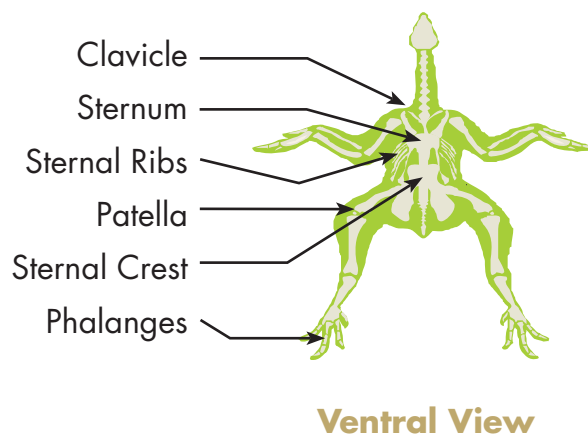
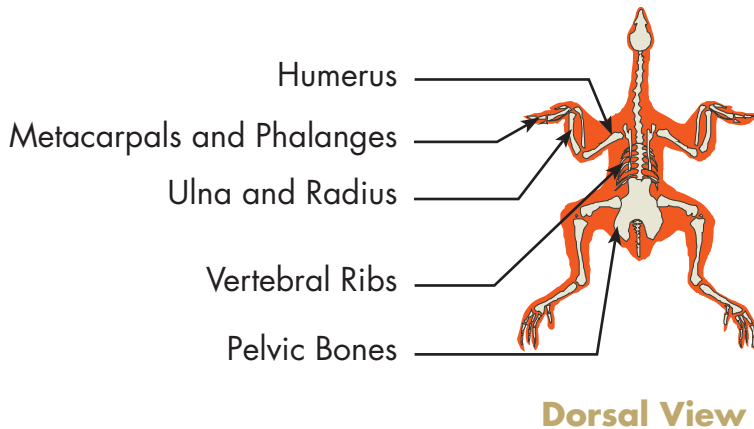
Product	English	Page	French	Russian	Spanish	Chinese
0101	Whole bird	24	Volaille entière	Тушка	Pollo entero	整火鸡
0102	Whole bird without giblets	24	Volaille entière sans abats	Тушка без потрохов	Pollo entero sin menudencias	白条火鸡
0401	Back half	24	Moitié postérieure	Задняя полутушка	Mitad trasera	后二分体
0402	Back half without tail	25	Moitié postérieure sans croupion	Задняя полутушка без гузки	Mitad trasera sin rabadilla	去尾后二分体
0601	Bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and wings (front half)	25	Poitrine entière non désossée avec dos, côtes et ailes (moitié antérieure)	Цельная грудка, необваленная, со спинкой, ребрами и крыльями (передняя полутушка)	Pechuga entera, con carcasa trasera, costillas y alas (mitad frontal)	前二分体
0602	Bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and first segment wings	25	Poitrine entière non désossée avec dos, côtes et première section des ailes	Цельная грудка, необваленная, со спинкой, ребрами и плечевой частью крыльев	Pechuga entera, con carcasa trasera, costillas y primer segmento de alas	带翅根前二分体
0603	Bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and boneless first segment wing meat	26	Poitrine entière non désossée avec dos, côtes et première section des ailes désossée	Цельная грудка, необваленная, со спинкой, ребрами и обваленным мясом плечевой части крыльев	Pechuga entera, con carcasa trasera, costillas y primer segmento del ala deshuesado	带翅根肉前二分体
0604	Bone-in whole breast with back and ribs	26	Poitrine entière non désossée avec dos et côtes	Цельная грудка, необваленная, со спинкой и ребрами	Pechuga entera, con carcasa trasera y costillas	去翅前二分体
0611	Bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings	26	Poitrine entière non désossée sans dos, avec côtes et ailes	Цельная грудка, необваленная, без спинки с ребрами и крыльями	Pechuga entera, con costillas y alas, sin carcasa trasera	去背前二分体
0612	Bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and first segment wings	27	Poitrine entière non désossée sans dos, avec côtes et première section des ailes	Цельная грудка, необваленная, без спинки с ребрами и плечевой частью крыльев	Pechuga entera, con costillas y primer segmento del ala, sin carcasa trasera	去背带翅根前二分体
0613	Bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and boneless first segment wing meat	27	Poitrine entière non désossée sans dos, avec côtes et première section des ailes désossée	Цельная грудка, необваленная, без спинки с ребрами и обваленным мясом плечевой части крыльев	Pechuga entera, con costillas y primer segmento del ala deshuesado, sin carcasa trasera	去背带翅根肉前二分体
0614	Bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs	27	Poitrine entière non désossée sans dos, avec côtes	Цельная грудка, необваленная, без спинки с ребрами	Pechuga entera, con costillas, sin carcasa trasera	去翅去背前二分体
0615	Whole breast without back or ribs, with tenderloins	28	Poitrine entière sans dos ni côtes, avec filets	Цельная грудка без спинки или ребер с мясистой частью	Pechuga entera, con filete, sin carcasa trasera ni costillas	带骨全胸
0616	Boneless whole breast without back, ribs or tenderloins	28	Poitrine entière désossée sans dos ni côtes ni filets	Цельная грудка, обваленная, без спинки, ребер или мясистой части	Pechuga entera deshuesada, sin filete, carcasa trasera ni costillas	大胸肉
0617	Whole breast	28	Poitrine entière	Цельная грудка	Pechuga entera	全胸
0618	Double fillet with skin	29	Filet papillon	Филе горизонтальной разделки	Filete doble con piel	带皮里脊
0701	Bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs, and wing	29	Demi-poitrine non désossée avec partie de dos, côtes et aile	Половина грудки, необваленная, с прилегающей частью спинки, ребрами и крылом	Media pechuga, con carcasa trasera, costillas y ala	前四分体
0702	Bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs and first segment wing	29	Demi-poitrine non désossée avec partie de dos, côtes et première section de l'aile	Половина грудки, необваленная, с прилегающей частью спинки, ребрами и плечевой частью крыла	Media pechuga, con carcasa trasera, costillas y primer segmento del ala	带翅根前四分体
0703	Bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs and boneless first segment wing	30	Demi-poitrine non désossée avec partie de dos, côtes et première section de l'aile désossée	Половина грудки, необваленная, с прилегающей частью спинки, ребрами и обваленной плечевой частью крыла	Media pechuga, con carcasa trasera, costillas y primer segmento del ala deshuesado	带翅根肉前四分体
0704	Bone-in split breast with back portion and ribs	30	Demi-poitrine non désossée avec partie de dos et côtes	Половина грудки, необваленная, с прилегающей частью спинки и ребрами	Media pechuga, con carcasa trasera y costillas	去翅前四分体

Product	English	Page	French	Russian	Spanish	Chinese
0705	Bone-in split breast with back portion, without ribs	30	Demi-poitrine non désossée avec partie de dos, sans côtes	Половина грудки, необваленная, с прилегающей частью спинки без ребер	Media pechuga, con carcasa trasera, sin costillas	去肋去翅前四分体
0711	Boneless split breast without back portion and rib meat, with tenderloin	31	Demi-poitrine désossée sans partie de dos ni viande de côtes, avec filet	Половина грудки, обваленная, без прилегающей части спинки или реберного мяса с мясистой частью	Media pechuga deshuesada con filete, sin carcasa trasera, ni carne de costillas	半胸肉
0712	Boneless split breast without back portion and rib meat, without tenderloin	31	Demi-poitrine désossée sans partie de dos ni viande de côtes, ni filet	Половина грудки, обваленная, без прилегающей части спинки или реберного мяса и без мясистой части	Media pechuga deshuesada sin filete, carcasa trasera, ni carne de costillas	半大胸肉
0801	Tenderloin with tendon	31	Filet avec tendon entier	Мясистая часть нежилованная	Filete con tendón	里脊
0802	Tenderloin with tendon clipped	32	Filet avec tendon sectionné	Мясистая часть частично жилованная	Filete con tendón seccionado	半精修里脊
0803	Tenderloin with tendon removed	32	Filet avec tendon enlevé	Мясистую часть жилованную	Filete sin tendón	精修里脊
0901	Leg quarter	32	Quart cuisse	Окорочек	Cuarto de pierna	后四分体
0902	Leg quarter without tail	33	Quart cuisse sans croupion	Окорочек без гузки	Cuarto de pierna sin rabadilla	去尾后四分体
1001	Whole leg	33	Cuisse entière	Цельная ножка	Pierna entera	全腿
1101	Untrimmed thigh	33	Haut de cuisse non paré	Бедро	Muslo no trozado	大腿
1102	Bone-in thigh with back portion	34	Haut de cuisse non désossé avec partie de dos	Бедро, необваленное, с прилегающей частью спинки	Muslo con hueso con parte de carcasa trasera	带骨带背大腿
1103	Trimmed thigh	34	Haut de cuisse paré	Бедро обезжиренное	Muslo trozado	精修大腿
1201	Bone-in drumstick	34	Pilon non désossé	Голяшка	Pierna corte largo con hueso	带骨小腿
1203	Boneless drumstick with tendon partially removed	35	Pilon désossé avec tendon partiellement enlevé	Голяшка, обваленная, частично жилованная	Pierna corte largo, deshuesada, con tendón parcialmente removido	去骨小腿
1204	Boneless drumstick with tendon removed	35	Pilon désossé avec tendon enlevé	Голяшка, обваленная, жилованная	Pierna corte largo, deshuesada, con tendón removido	去骨去腱小腿
1301	Whole wing	35	Aile entière	Крыло цельное	Ala entera	全翅
1302	First and second segment wing	36	Première et deuxième sections d'aile	Соединенные плечевая и локтевая части крыла	Primer y segundo segmentos del ala	第一二节翅
1303	Second and third segment wing	36	Deuxième et troisième sections d'aile	Соединенные локтевая и тонкая части крыла	Segundo y tercer segmentos del ala	第二三节翅
1304	First segment wing	36	Première section d'aile	Плечевая часть крыла	Primer segmento del ala	翅根
1305	Second segment wing	37	Deuxième section d'aile	Локтевая часть крыла	Segundo segmento del ala	翅中
1306	Third segment wing	37	Troisième section d'aile	Тонкая часть крыла	Tercer segmento del ala	翅尖
1307	First and second segment wings	37	Assortiment de premières et deuxièmes sections d'ailes	Плечевые и локтевые части крыла, разрезанные	Surtido de primer y segundo segmentos del ala	第一、二节翅
1501	Tails	38	Croupion	Гузка	Rabadillas	尾巴
1601	Neck	38	Cou	Шейка	Cogote	脖子
1901	Processed gizzards	38	Gésiers préparés	Мускульные желудки обработанные	Mollejas procesadas	火鸡胗
1902	Butterfly-cut gizzards	39	Gésiers, coupe en papillon	Мускульные желудки в горизонтальной разделке	Mollejas, corte mariposa	蝴蝶切火鸡胗
1903	Partially processed gizzards	39	Gésiers partiellement préparés	Мускульные желудки частично обработанные	Mollejas procesadas parcialmente	不规则切火鸡胗
2001	Livers	39	Foies	Печенка	Hígados	肝脏
2101	Hearts, cap-off	40	Cœurs, sans «coiffe»	Сердце, без вершины	Corazones sin casquete	去盖火鸡心
2102	Hearts, cap-on	40	Cœurs, avec «coiffe»	Сердце, с вершиной	Corazones con casquete	带盖火鸡心
2201	Testes	40	Testicules	Семеники	Testículos	睾丸
2301	Breast skin	41	Peau de poitrine	Кожа грудки	Piel de pechuga	胸皮

Product	English	Page	French	Russian	Spanish	Chinese
2302	Thigh/leg skin	41	Peau de hauts de cuisse/ cuisse	Кожа бедра/ножек	Piel de muslo/pierna	腿皮
2303	Body skin	41	Peau de corps	Кожа тушки	Piel del cuerpo	火鸡皮
2304	Breast skin (pattern)	42	Peau de poitrine «Pattern»	Кожа грудки машинной нарезки	Piel de pechuga (estampada)	胸皮
2305	Defatted pattern breast skin	42	Peau de poitrine «Pattern» dégraissée	Кожа грудки обезжиренная машинной нарезки	Piel de pechuga sin grasa	去脂胸皮
2306	Neck skin	42	Peau de cou	Кожа шейки	Piel de cogote	颈皮
2401	Abdominal (leaf) fat	43	Graisse abdominale	Брюшной жир (почечный жир)	Grasa abdominal	腹脂
4001	2-product combinations	43	Combinaison de deux produits	Набор из двух продуктов	Combinación de dos productos	二件套
4002	3-product combinations	43	Combinaison de trois produits	Набор из трех продуктов	Combinación de tres productos	三件套
4003	4-product combinations	44	Combinaison de quatre produits	Набор из четырех продуктов	Combinación de cuatro productos	四件套
6001	White turkey trimmings	44	Parures de viande blanche de dinde	Обрезь белой индюшатины	Recortes de carne blanca	白肌碎肉
6002	Breast trimmings	44	Parures de poitrine	Обрезь мяса грудки	Recortes de carne de pechuga	胸碎肉
6003	Wing trimmings	45	Parures d'aile	Обрезь мяса крыльев	Recortes de carne de ala	翅碎肉
6004	Dark trimmings	45	Parures de viande rouge de dinde	Обрезь темной индюшатины	Recortes de carne oscura	深色碎肉
6005	Thigh trimmings	45	Parures de haut de cuisse	Обрезь мяса бедра	Recortes de carne de muslo	大腿碎肉
6006	Drumstick trimmings	46	Parures de pilon	Обрезь мяса голяшки	Recortes de carne de pierna	小腿碎肉
6011	Scapula meat	46	Viande d'omoplate	Мясо лопаточной кости	Carne de omoplato	肩肉
6012	Ilium meat (oyster)	46	Sot-l'y-laisse	Мясо подвздошной кости (задней части спинки)	Carne de ilium	牡蛎肉
6015	Intestines (chitterlings)	47	Intestins (boyaux)	Кишки (требуха)	Intestinos	小肠
6021	Tendons	47	Tendons	Сухожилия	Tendones	板筋

## 5.2 Turkey skeletal diagram explanation

Two of the three skeletal diagrams of a whole turkey shown below are used to illustrate the composition of each poultry product. These three diagrams show the major bones of the turkey in dorsal or in back view (in red), ventral or breast view (in green) and lateral or side view (in yellow). The shaded areas of views for the particular product represent the portion and muscles of the turkey included in that product.

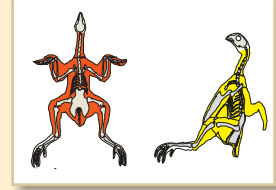


## 5.3 Turkey meat parts

### 0101 WHOLE BIRD



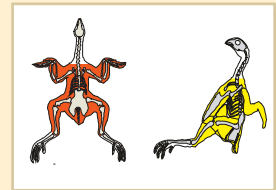
A "whole bird" consists of an intact carcass with all parts, including the breast, thighs, drumsticks, wings, back, and abdominal fat. The head and feet are removed, and the tail may or may not be present. The gizzard, heart, liver, and neck with or without skin (giblet pack) are included as separate parts.



### 0102 WHOLE BIRD WITHOUT GIBLETS



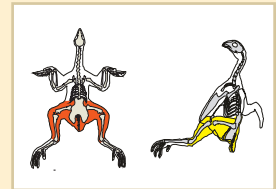
A "whole bird without giblets" consists of an intact carcass with all parts, including the breast, thighs, drumsticks, wings, back, and abdominal fat. The head and feet are removed, and the tail may or may not be present.

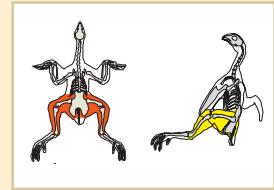


### 0401 BACK HALF

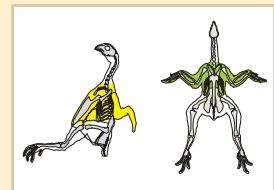


A "back half" is produced by cutting a whole bird without giblets (0102) perpendicular to the backbone at the ilium just above the femur and downward to the tip of the metasternum. The back half consists of both legs with the adjoining portion of the back, adjacent abdominal fat, and tail.

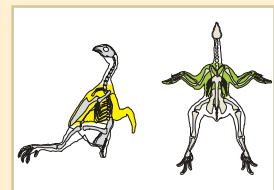


**0402 BACK HALF WITHOUT TAIL**

A “back half without tail” is produced by cutting a whole bird without giblets (0102) perpendicular to the backbone at the ilium just above the femur and downward to the tip of the metasternum. The back half without tail consists of both legs with the adjoining portion of the back and adjacent abdominal fat.

**0601 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITH BACK, RIBS AND WINGS (FRONT HALF)**

A “bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and wings” is produced by cutting a whole bird without giblets (0102) perpendicular to the backbone at the ilium just above the femur and downward to the tip of the metasternum. The neck skin is removed. The bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and wings consists of a full breast with the adjacent back portion and both wings attached.

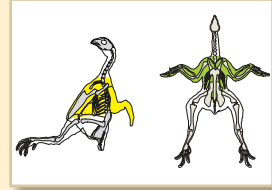
**0602 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITH BACK, RIBS AND FIRST SEGMENT WINGS**

A “bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and first segment wings” is produced by cutting a whole bird without giblets (0102) perpendicular to the backbone at the ilium just above the femur and downward to the tip of the metasternum. The wings are cut between the first and second segment joints leaving the first segment wings attached. The second segment wing, third segment wing, and neck skin are removed. The bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and first segment wings consists of a full breast with the adjacent back portion and both first segment wings attached.

### 0603 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITH BACK, RIBS AND BONELESS FIRST SEGMENT WING MEAT



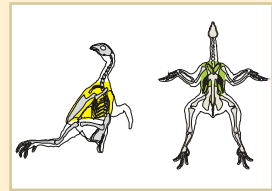
A “bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and boneless first segment wing meat” is produced from a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and first segment wings (0602), and removing the bones from the first segment wings (humerus). The neck skin is removed. The bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and boneless first segment wing meat consists of a full breast with the adjacent back portion and the boneless first segment wing meat is attached.



### 0604 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITH BACK AND RIBS



A “bone-in whole breast with back and ribs” is produced from a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and wings (0601), and removing the wings. The neck skin is removed. The bone-in whole breast with back and ribs consists of a full breast with the adjacent back portion and the ribs are attached.



### 0611 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK, WITH RIBS AND WINGS



A “bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings” is produced from a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs, and wings (0601) and separating the entire breast from the back by cutting along the junction of the vertebral and sternal ribs. The neck skin and back are removed. The bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings consists of the entire breast without the back and the ribs and wings are attached.

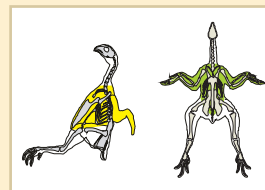




### 0612 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK, WITH RIBS AND FIRST SEGMENT WINGS



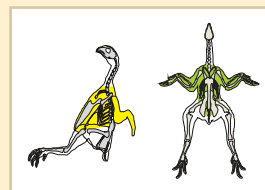
A "bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and first segment wings" is produced from a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611) and cutting the wings between the first and second joints leaving the first wing segment attached. The second segment wing, third segment wing, and neck skin are removed. The bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and first segment wings consists of the entire breast without the back and the ribs and both first segment wings are attached.



### 0613 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK, WITH RIBS AND BONELESS FIRST SEGMENT WING MEAT



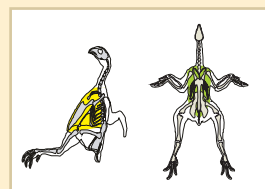
A "bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and boneless first segment wing meat" is produced from bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and first segment wings (0612) and removing the bone from the first wing segment (humerus). The neck skin is removed. The bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and boneless first segment wings consists of the entire breast without the back and the ribs and boneless first segment wing meat are attached.



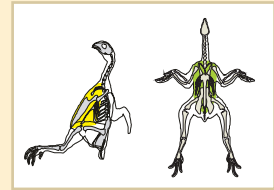
### 0614 BONE-IN WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK, WITH RIBS



A "bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs" is produced from a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611), and removing the wings. The neck skin is removed. The bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs consists of the entire breast without the back and the ribs and tenderloins (pectoralis minor) are attached.

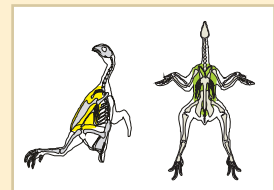


### 0615 WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK OR RIBS, WITH TENDERLOINS



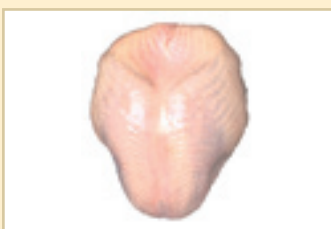
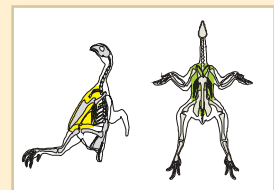
A “whole breast without back or ribs, with tenderloins” is produced from a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611), and removing the ribs and wings. The bones (as applicable) and neck skin are removed. The whole breast without back or ribs, with tenderloins consists of an entire breast without the back, ribs or wings and the tenderloins (pectoralis minor) are attached.

### 0616 BONELESS WHOLE BREAST WITHOUT BACK, RIBS, OR TENDERLOINS



A “boneless whole breast without back, ribs, or tenderloins” is produced from a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611), and removing the wings. The bones, tenderloins (pectoralis minor), and neck skin are removed. The boneless whole breast without back, ribs, or tenderloins consists of intact boneless breast meat.

### 0617 WHOLE BREAST

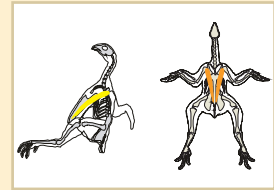


A “Whole breast”, corresponds to breast fillets with bone, including the wishbone and ribs, and skin. Can be presented whole or cut in half.

### 0618 DOUBLE FILLET WITH SKIN



A "Filet papillon" or double fillet with skin corresponds to two whole fillets with skin attached.



### 0701 BONE-IN SPLIT BREAST WITH BACK PORTION, RIBS AND WING



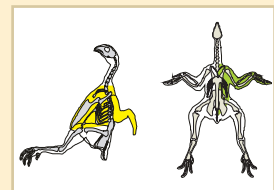
A "bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs and wing" is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and wings (0601) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum. The bone-in split breast with back, ribs, and wing consists of one-half of a whole breast with the back, ribs, wing, tenderloin, and bones are attached.



### 0702 BONE-IN SPLIT BREAST WITH BACK PORTION, RIBS AND FIRST SEGMENT WING



A "bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs and first segment wing" is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and first segment wings (0602) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum. The bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs, and first segment wing consists of one-half of a bone-in whole breast with back portion and the ribs and first segment wing are attached.



### 0703 BONE-IN SPLIT BREAST WITH BACK PORTION, RIBS AND BONELESS FIRST SEGMENT WING



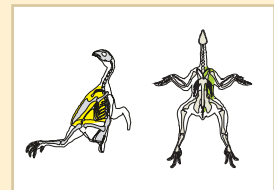
A “bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs and boneless first segment wing” is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and boneless first segment wing (0603) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum. The bone-in split breast with back portion, ribs, and boneless first segment wing consists of one-half of a whole breast with back and the ribs and boneless first segment wing are attached.



### 0704 BONE-IN SPLIT BREAST WITH BACK PORTION AND RIBS



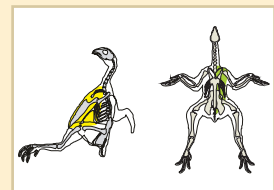
A “bone-in split breast with back portion and ribs” is produced by cutting a bone-in split breast with back, ribs and wing (0701) and removing the wing. The bone-in split breast with back portion and ribs consists of one-half of a whole breast with the back, and the ribs, tenderloin, and bones are attached.



### 0705 BONE-IN SPLIT BREAST WITH BACK PORTION, WITHOUT RIBS



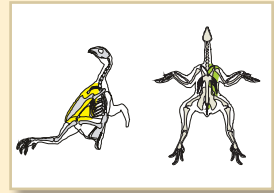
A “bone-in split breast with back portion, without ribs” is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast with back, ribs and wings (0601) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum. The ribs and wings are removed. The bone-in split breast with back portion, without ribs consists of one-half of a bone-in whole breast with the back and the ribs are removed.



### 0711 BONELESS SPLIT BREAST WITHOUT BACK PORTION AND RIB MEAT, WITH TENDERLOIN



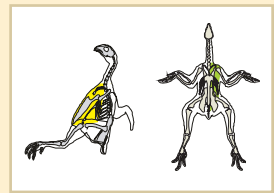
A “boneless split breast without back portion and rib meat, with tenderloin” is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum and removing the ribs, wings, and bones. The boneless split breast without back portion or rib meat, with tenderloin consists of one-half of a boneless whole breast without back or rib meat and the tenderloin is attached.



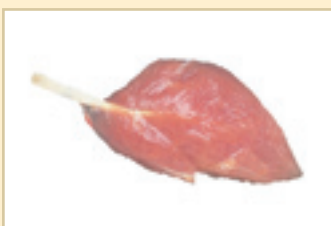
### 0712 BONELESS SPLIT BREAST WITHOUT BACK PORTION AND RIB MEAT, WITHOUT TENDERLOIN



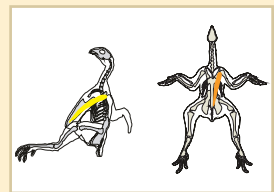
A “boneless split breast without back portion and rib meat, without tenderloin” is produced by cutting a bone-in whole breast without back, with ribs and wings (0611) into two approximately equal portions along the centre of the sternum and removing the ribs, wings, bones, and tenderloin. The boneless split breast without back portion, tenderloin or rib meat consists of one-half of a whole breast without back, tenderloin or rib meat.



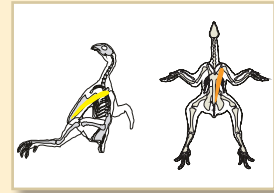
### 0801 TENDERLOIN WITH TENDON (INNER FILLET)



A “tenderloin” is produced by separating the inner pectoral muscle from the breast and the sternum. The tenderloin consists of a single intact muscle with the embedded tendon.

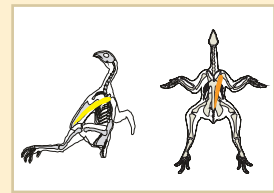


**0802 TENDERLOIN WITH TENDON CLIPPED  
(CLIPPED TENDERLOIN, INNER FILLET)**



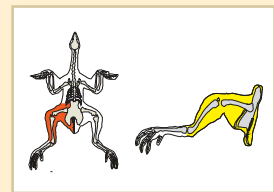
A “tenderloin with tendon clipped” is produced by separating the inner pectoral muscle from the breast and the sternum. The protruding portion of the tendon is removed. The tenderloin with tendon clipped consists of a single intact muscle.

**0803 TENDERLOIN WITH TENDON REMOVED  
(DESTRAPPED TENDER, INNER FILLET)**



A “tenderloin with tendon removed” is produced by separating the inner pectoral muscle from the breast and the sternum. The tendon is removed. The tenderloin with tendon removed consists of a single intact muscle.

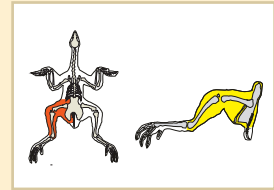
**0901 LEG QUARTER**



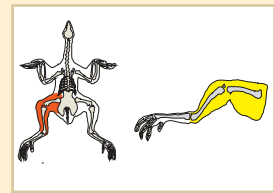
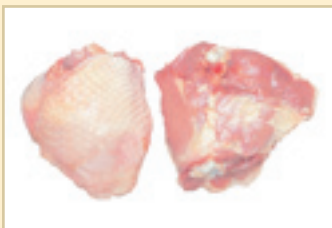
A “leg quarter” is produced by cutting a back half (0401) along the centre of the backbone into two approximately equal parts. The leg quarter consists of an intact part that includes the drumstick, thigh with attached adjoining portion of the back, abdominal fat and tail.

**0902 LEG QUARTER WITHOUT TAIL**

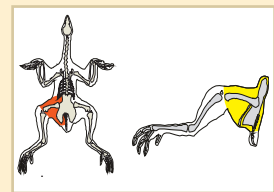
A "leg quarter without tail" is produced by cutting a back half without tail (0402) along the centre of the backbone into two approximately equal parts. The leg quarter without tail consists of an intact part that includes the drumstick, thigh with attached adjoining portion of the back, and abdominal fat.

**1001 WHOLE LEG**

A "whole leg" is produced by separating a leg from a back half (0401) between the junction of the femur and pelvic bone. The abdominal fat and back are removed. Skin may or may not be trimmed. The whole leg consists of the thigh and drumstick attached.

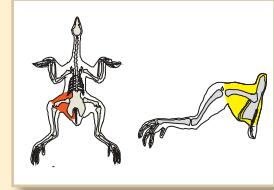
**1101 UNTRIMMED THIGH**

An "untrimmed thigh" is produced by cutting a whole leg (1001) at the joint between the tibia and the femur. The drumstick and patella are removed. The untrimmed thigh consists of the thigh and associated fat. Meat adjacent to the ilium (oyster meat) may or may not be present.

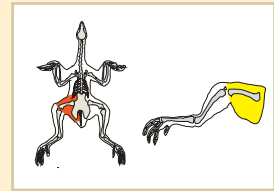


**1102 BONE-IN THIGH WITH BACK PORTION**

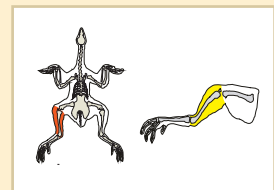
A “bone-in thigh with back portion” is produced by cutting a leg quarter (0901) at the joint between the tibia and the femur. The drumstick, patella, and abdominal fat are removed. The bone-in thigh with back portion consists of the thigh, attached back portion, and associated fat. The tail and meat adjacent to the ilium (oyster meat) may or may not be present.

**1103 TRIMMED THIGH**

A “trimmed thigh” is produced by cutting a whole leg (1001) at the joint between the tibia and the femur. The drumstick, patella, and nearly all-visible fat are removed. The trimmed thigh consists of the thigh. The meat adjacent to the ilium (oyster meat) may or may not be present.

**1201 BONE-IN DRUMSTICK**

A “bone-in drumstick” is produced by cutting a whole leg (1001) through the joint between the tibia and femur. The thigh is removed. The drumstick consists of the drumstick and patella.

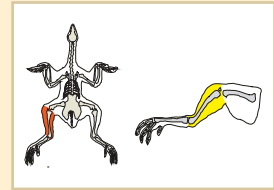




### 1203 BONELESS DRUMSTICK WITH TENDON PARTIALLY REMOVED



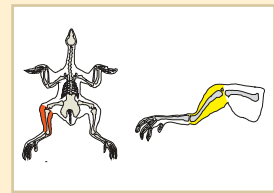
A "boneless drumstick meat with tendon partially removed" is produced by cutting a whole leg (1001) through the joint between the tibia and femur. The thigh, bones, and tendon are removed. The boneless drumstick meat with tendon partially removed consists of the drumstick meat with a portion of the tendon attached.



### 1204 BONELESS DRUMSTICK WITH TENDON REMOVED



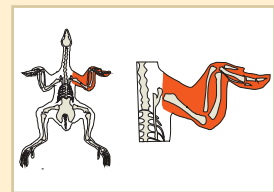
A "boneless drumstick meat with tendon removed" is produced by cutting a whole leg (1001) through the joint between the tibia and femur. The thigh, bones, and tendon are removed. The boneless drumstick meat with tendon removed consists of the drumstick meat.



### 1301 WHOLE WING



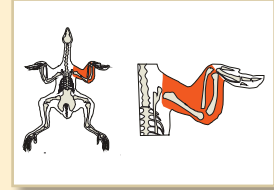
A "whole wing" (with or without tip) is produced by cutting the wing from a whole bird without giblets (0102) at the joint between the humerus and the backbone. The whole wing consists of the first segment (drumette) containing the humerus that attaches the wing to the body, and second segment containing the ulna and radius. The third segment (tip) containing the metacarpals and phalanges may or may not be present.



### 1302 FIRST AND SECOND SEGMENT WING



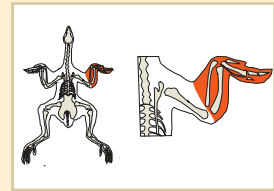
A “first and second segment wing” is produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the second and third wing segment. The third segment (tip) is removed. The first and second segment wing consists of the segment containing the humerus that attaches the wing to the body (drummette), and the segment containing the ulna and radius attached.



### 1303 SECOND AND THIRD SEGMENT WING



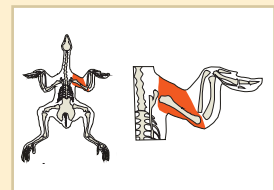
A “second and third segment wing” is produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the first and second wing segment. The first segment (drummette) is removed. The second and third segment wing consists of the segment containing the ulna and radius (flat), and the segment containing the metacarpals and phalanges (tip).



### 1304 FIRST SEGMENT WING (WING DRUMMETTE)

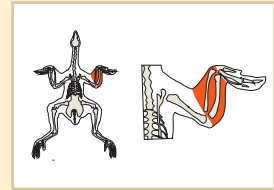


A “first segment wing” is produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the first and second segments. The second and third segments are removed. The first segment wing consists of the first segment containing the humerus that attaches the wing to the body.

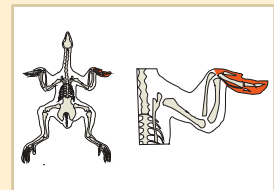


**1305 SECOND SEGMENT WING (MID-JOINT)**

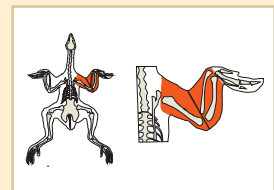
A "second segment wing" is produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the first and second segments and the second and third segments. The first and third segments (drummette and tip) are removed. The second segment wing consists of the second segment containing the ulna and radius.

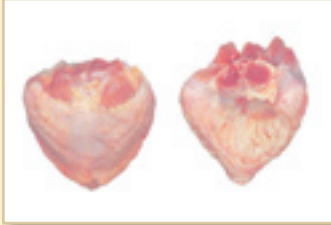
**1306 THIRD SEGMENT WING (WING TIP)**

A "third segment wing" is produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the second and third segments. The first and second segments are removed. The third segment wing consists of the third segment containing the metacarpals and phalanges.

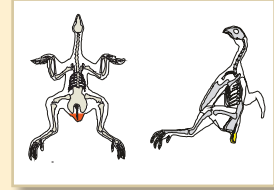
**1307 FIRST AND SECOND SEGMENT WINGS**

"First and second segment wings" are produced by cutting a whole wing (1301) between the second and third segments. The third segment (tip) is removed. The joint between the first and second segments is then cut to separate the first and second segments. First and second segment wings consists of approximate equal numbers of first and second segments packaged together.

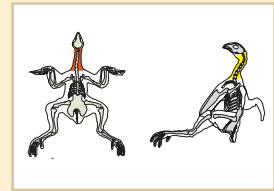
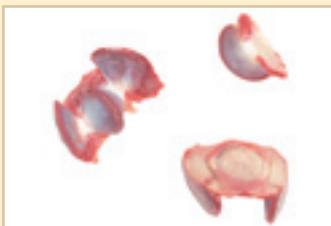


**1501 TAILS**

A “tail without an oil gland” is produced by cutting the carcass between the joint connecting the vertebrae (back bones) and the coccygeal vertebra (tail bones). The carcass and oil gland are removed. The tail without oil gland consists of the tail bones with attached meat and skin.

**1601 NECK**

The “neck” is produced by cutting the neck from the carcass at the shoulder joint and removing the head. The neck consists of the neck bones with attached meat and skin.

**1901 PROCESSED GIZZARDS**

The “processed gizzard” is removed from a carcass body cavity. Gizzards are cut by hand to process by removing the inner lining and contents. Fat and other adhering organs are removed. The hand-processed, butterfly-cut gizzard consists of an irregularly shaped portion of the enlarged muscular portion of the digestive canal.

## 1902 BUTTERFLY-CUT GIZZARDS

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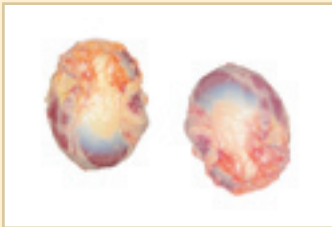


The “butterfly-cut gizzard” is removed from a carcass body cavity. Gizzards are mechanically cut and processed by removing the inner lining and contents. Fat and other adhering organs are removed. The mechanically processed, butterfly-cut gizzard consists of one or more irregularly shaped pieces of the enlarged muscular portion of the digestive canal.

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## 1903 PARTIALLY PROCESSED GIZZARDS

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The “partially processed gizzard” is removed from a carcass body cavity. Portions of the inner lining and contents, fat, or other adhering organs may remain within or attached to the gizzard. The partially processed gizzard consists of an irregularly shaped muscle or pieces of the enlarged muscular portion of the digestive canal.

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## 2001 LIVERS

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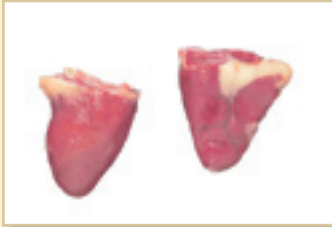


The “liver” is removed from a carcass body cavity. The bile sac (gall bladder) is removed. The liver consists of a smooth brownish to reddish colored organ with one or more lobes that is irregular in shape and size.

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## 2101 HEARTS, CAP-OFF

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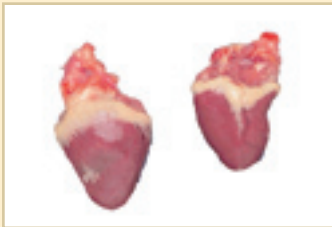


The “cap-off heart” is removed from a carcass body cavity. Fat attached to the heart, the pericardial sac, and the aortal cap are removed. The cap-off heart consists of a muscular organ that circulates blood.

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## 2102 HEARTS, CAP-ON

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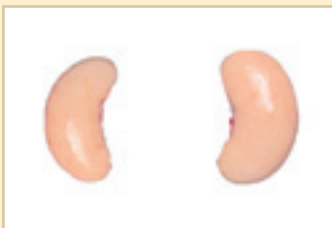


The “cap-on heart” is removed from a carcass body cavity. Fat attached to the heart, the pericardial sac, and the aortal cap are not removed. The cap-on heart consists of a muscular organ that circulates blood.

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## 2201 TESTES

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“Testes” are removed from a carcass body cavity. Testes consist of membrane-covered, bean-shaped bodies that are the male turkey reproductive organs.

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### 2301 BREAST SKIN

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"Breast skin" consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the breast area of a carcass, whole breast, or split breast. The neck skin is not present.

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### 2302 THIGH/LEG SKIN

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"Thigh/leg skin" consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the thigh or leg area of a carcass, back half, or leg.

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### 2303 BODY SKIN

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"Body skin" consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the entire carcass, excluding the neck area.

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### 2304 BREAST SKIN (PATTERN)

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“Pattern breast skin” consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the breast area of a carcass, whole breast, or split breast. The neck skin is not present.

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### 2305 DEFATTED PATTERN BREAST SKIN

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“Defatted pattern breast skin” consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the breast area of a carcass, whole breast, or split breast. Nearly all-visible fat is removed. The neck skin is not present.

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### 2306 NECK SKIN

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“Neck skin” consists of the exterior layer of tissue that encloses the neck area of a carcass.

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## 2401 ABDOMINAL (LEAF) FAT

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“Abdominal (leaf) fat” consists of a mass of adipose tissue located in the abdominal cavity adjacent to the pelvic bones.

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## 4001 2-PRODUCT COMBINATIONS

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*Picture not applicable*

A “two-product combination” consists of two turkey parts (e.g. drumsticks and thighs) or products (e.g. gizzards and livers) that are packaged together or packed in the same package or shipping container.

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## 4002 3-PRODUCT COMBINATIONS

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*Picture not applicable*

A “three-product combination” consists of three turkey parts (e.g. drumsticks, thighs, and wings) or products (e.g. necks, gizzards, and livers) that are packaged together or packed in the same package or shipping container.

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### 4003 4-PRODUCT COMBINATIONS

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*Picture not applicable*

A “four-product combination” consists of four turkey parts (e.g. breast, drumsticks, thighs, and wings) or products (e.g. necks, gizzards, livers, and hearts) that are packaged together or packed in the same package or shipping container.

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### 6001 WHITE TURKEY TRIMMINGS

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“White turkey trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of white turkey meat from the breast, wing, tenderloin, and/or scapula of carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The white turkey trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless white meat.

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### 6002 BREAST TRIMMINGS

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“Breast trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of breast meat from breasts from carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The breast trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless breast meat.

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### 6003 WING TRIMMINGS

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“Wing trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of wing meat from wings from carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The wing trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless wing meat.

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### 6004 DARK TRIMMINGS

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“Dark trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of dark turkey meat from the legs, thighs, and/or drumsticks of carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The dark turkey trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless dark meat.

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### 6005 THIGH TRIMMINGS

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“Thigh trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of thigh meat from thighs from carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The thigh trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless thigh meat.

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### 6006 DRUMSTICK TRIMMINGS

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“Drumstick trimmings” are produced by removing small portions of drumstick meat from drumsticks from carcasses or parts. The bones are removed. The drumstick trimming consists of random size pieces of boneless drumstick meat.

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### 6011 SCAPULA MEAT

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“Scapula meat” is produced by removing the meat attached to the scapula bone (shoulder blade). No bones are present. The scapula meat consists of boneless white meat.

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### 6012 ILIUM MEAT (OYSTER)

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“Ilium meat” consists of the boneless dark meat adjacent to the ilium bone.

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## 6015 INTESTINES (CHITTERLINGS)

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The "intestines" are produced by removing the digestive tube from the carcass. The intestines consist of the alimentary canal, which extends from the stomach to the anus, and assists in digestion, food absorption, and waste removal.

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## 6021 TENDONS

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The "tendon" consists of soft elastic, band-like material embedded between the breast and the tenderloin. Small pieces of meat may be attached.

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# ANNEX I

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## CODIFICATION SYSTEM

### 1. Purpose of the GS1 system

The GS1 system is widely used internationally to enhance communication between buyers and sellers and third-party conformity assessment entities. It is an identification and communication system standardized for use across international borders. It is managed by GS1 Global Office, together with national GS1 member organizations around the world.

The system is designed to overcome the limitations of using company, industry or country-specific coding systems and to make trading more efficient and responsive to trading partners. The use of the GS1 standards improves the efficiency and accuracy of international trade and product distribution by unambiguously identifying trade items, services, parties, and locations. GS1 identification numbers can be represented by data carriers (e.g. bar code symbols) to enable electronic reading whenever required in the trading process.

GS1 standards can be used in Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) and the GS1 Global Data Synchronization Network (GDSN). Trading partners use EDI to electronically exchange messages regarding the purchase and shipping status of product lots. Trading partners use GDSN to synchronize trade-item and party information in their back-end information systems. This synchronization supports consistent global product identification and classification, a critical step towards efficient global electronic commerce.

### 2. Use of the UNECE code in the GS1 system

GS1 uses application identifiers as prefixes to identify the meaning and format of the data that follow it. It is an open standard, which can be used and understood by all companies in the international supply chain, regardless of the company that originally issued the codes.

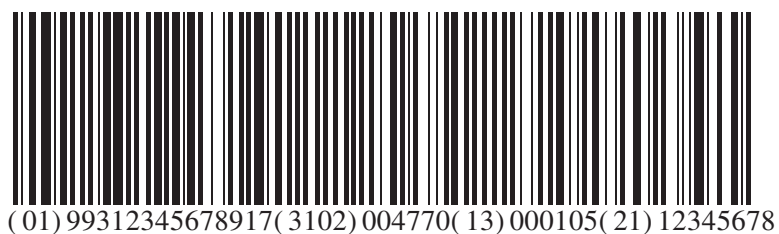
The UNECE purchase specification code defined in section 4.1 has been assigned the GS1 application identifier (7002) to be used in conjunction with a Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) and represented in the GS1-128 bar code symbology. This allows the UNECE code information to be included in GS1-128 bar code symbols on shipping containers along with other product information (see examples 1 and 2).

UNECE meat-cut definitions are also being proposed for use by suppliers as an attribute of the GDSN global product classification system. In this way, suppliers can use the UNECE meat-cut code to globally specify the cut of each product GTIN in the GDSN. Once defined by the supplier, all interested buyers will know the exact UNECE cut of each product published in the GDSN (see example 3).

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**Example 1:**

- (01) Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)
- (3102) Net weight, kilograms
- (15) Use-by date
- (7002) UNECE standard code
- (10) Batch number

**Example 2:**

- (01) Global Trade Item Number (GTIN)
- (3102) Net weight, kilograms
- (13) Slaughter/packing date
- (21) Serial number

Other data, such as the UNECE code, refrigeration, grade and fat depth can be linked to the GTIN via Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) messages.

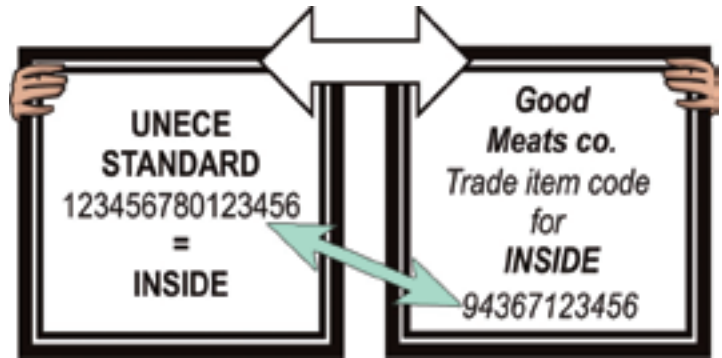
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### 3. Application of the system in the supply chain



(1) Customers order, using the UNECE standard and the coding scheme.

(2) On receipt of the order, the suppliers translate the UNECE codes into their own trade item codes (i.e. Global Trade Item Number).

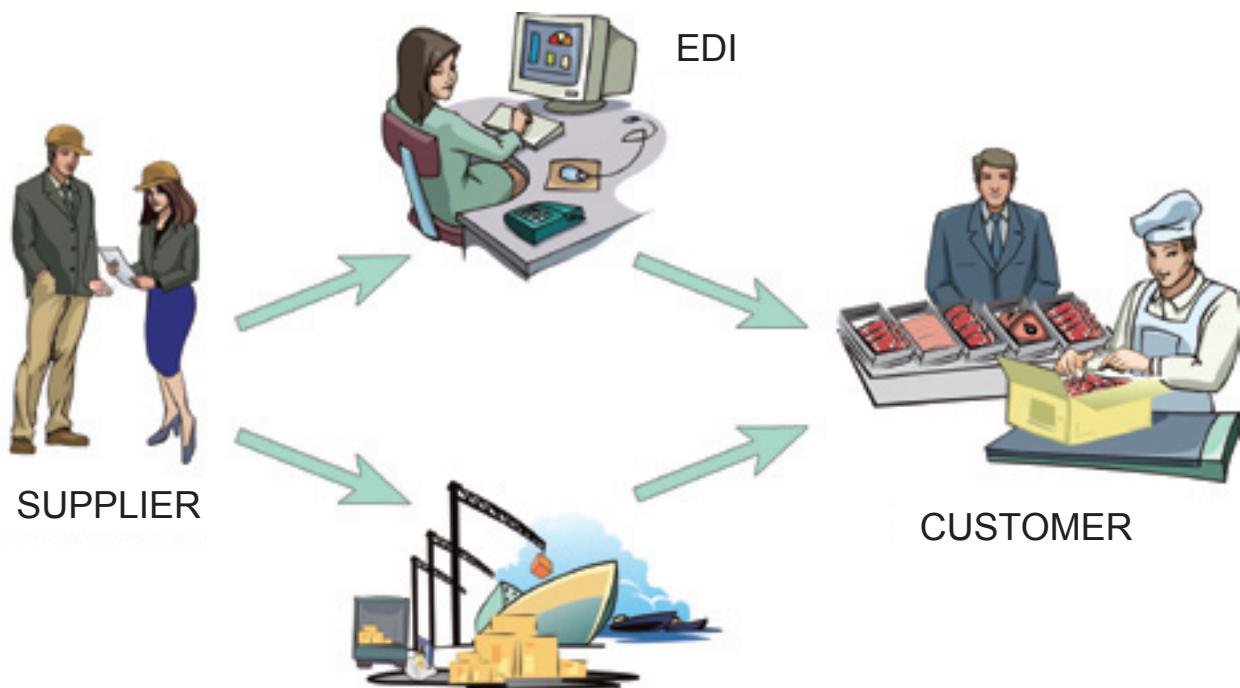


(3) Suppliers deliver the order to the customers. The goods are marked with the GS1-128 bar code symbol.





(4) Customers receive the order and the GS1-128 bar code scanned, thus allowing for the automatic update of commercial, logistics and administrative processes.

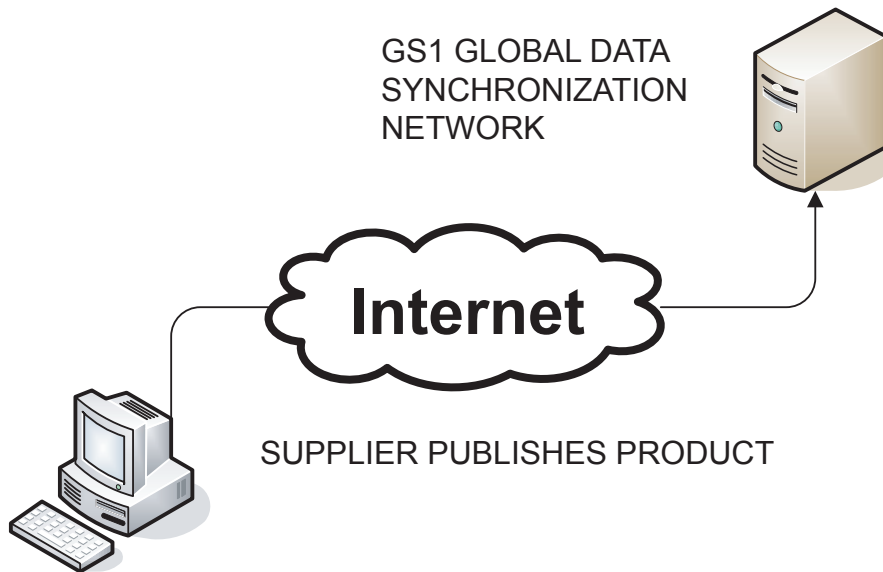


(5) The physical flow of goods, marked with GS1 standards, may be linked to the information flow using Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) messages.

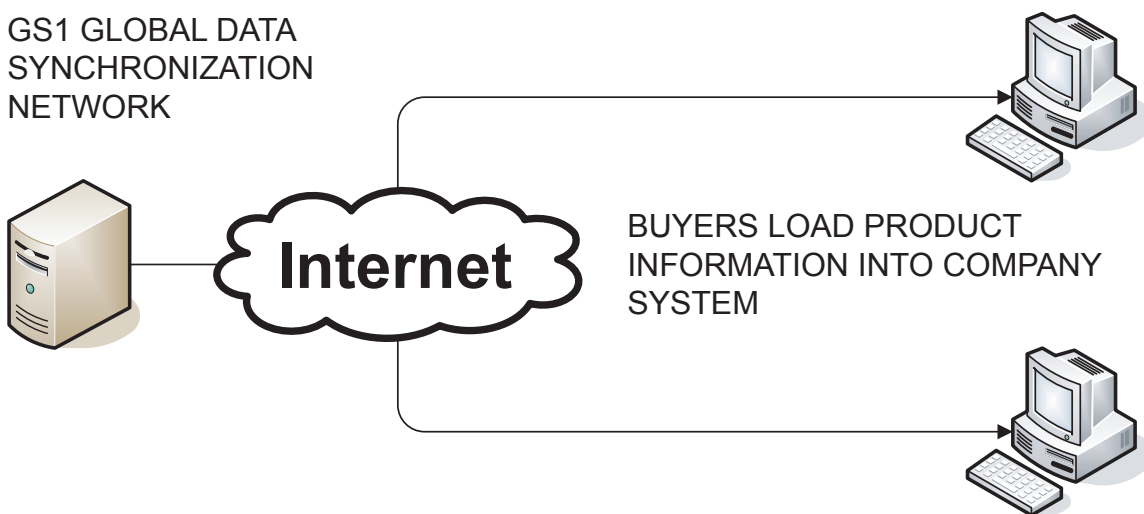
**Example 3:**

**4. Use of UNECE meat-cut definitions in the GDSN**

- (1) Suppliers publish or update information about a product in the GDSN and use the appropriate UNECE meat-cut definition to define the meat cut of the product using the GDSN meat-cut attribute.



- (2) Interested buyers use the UNECE meat-cut and other product information published in the GDSN to synchronize product information in their own information systems.





## ANNEX II

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