UNECE Standard on the marketing and commercial quality control of

Dried Apricots
Standard
DDP-15

Explanatory Brochure
Commercial quality standards for agricultural produce are developed and approved by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe through its Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards. These international standards facilitate trade, encourage high-quality production, improve profitability and protect consumer interests. They are used by governments, producers, traders, importers and exporters, as well as international organizations. They 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.

The Explanatory Brochure on the Standard for Dried Apricots has been developed to harmonize the interpretation of the standard, thereby facilitating international as well as national trade. It addresses producers and traders, as well as inspection authorities. It corresponds to the latest edition of the UNECE Standard for Dried Apricots (DDP-15), which was officially adopted in November 2016. Subsequent revisions to the standard will be placed on the website at: www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/ddp-standards.html

All members of the United Nations can participate on an equal footing in the activities of the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards.

For more information, please visit our website: www.unece.org/trade/agr/welcome.html

The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the United Nations Secretariat concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Mention of company names or commercial products does not imply endorsement by the United Nations.

All material may be freely quoted or reprinted, but acknowledgement is requested.

Please contact the following address with any comments or enquiries:

Agricultural Standards Unit
United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
Palais des Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
e-mail: agristandards@unece.org
The official text of the standard is indicated in blue bold; the interpretative text of the standard is indicated in black. References to photos representing the visual interpretation are printed in black bold. The entire text of the standard without the interpretative text appears in Annex II.
Definition of Produce
## I. Definition of Produce

This standard applies to dried apricots of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Prunus armeniaca* L., intended for direct consumption. This standard does not apply to dried apricots that are processed or for industrial processing, except when mixed with other products for direct consumption without further preparation.

Dried apricots may be presented in one of the following styles:
- Whole, unpitted
- Whole, pitted
- Halves (cut longitudinally into two parts before drying)
- Slabs: whole and half apricots of irregular shape, size and thickness, that have lost their normal contour and have become definitely flattened at the edge or rim.

**Interpretation:** Examples related to forms of dried apricots are shown in Photos 1 to 4.
Definition of produce - Whole, pitted

Definition of produce - Halves
Definition of Produce - slabs
Provisions concerning Quality
The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of dried apricots at the export control stage, after preparation and packaging.

However, if applied at stages following export, the holder/seller shall be responsible for observing the requirements of the standard. The holder/seller of products not in conformity with this standard may not display such products or offer them for sale, or deliver or market them in any other manner.

A. Minimum requirements¹

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the dried apricots must display the following characteristics:

- intact; however, slight superficial damage is not considered as a defect; the fruit may be pitted or cut into halves

Interpretation: The dried apricots must not have any damage or injury affecting the integrity of the fruit or halves which means complete fruits; free of damage and physical defect on the surface.

Examples related to the minimum requirement "intact" are shown in Photos 5 to 6.

¹ Definitions of terms and defects are listed in Annex III of the Standard Layout – Recommended terms and definition of defects for standards of dry (Inshell Nuts and Nut Kernels) and dried produce <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/StandardLayout/StandardLayoutDDP_e.pdf>.
Provisions concerning Quality

Photo 6
Minimum requirement "intact". Damaged dried apricots – not allowed.
sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for human consumption is excluded

Interpretation: Dried apricots must be free from disease, physiological disorders or serious deterioration, which appreciably affect their appearance, edibility or keeping quality. In particular, fruits affected by rotting, even if the signs are very slight but liable to make the produce unfit for consumption upon arrival at their destination, are to be excluded.

Example related to the minimum requirement “sound” are shown in Photo 7.
• clean; practically free of any visible foreign matter

**Interpretation:** The acceptable limit for “practically free” would be traces of foreign matter. Excessive dust, soiling or visible chemical residues are not allowed.

Examples related to the minimum requirement "clean" are shown in Photos 8 to 11.
Photo 9
Minimum requirement “clean”. Practically clean – traces of soil – limit allowed

Photo 10
Minimum requirement “clean”. Presence of significant foreign substance - Not allowed
Interpretation: Dried apricots must be sufficiently developed before drying. If they are not sufficiently developed, the dried produce is smaller in size, pale in colour and less fleshy compared to the typical characteristics of the commercial type. Dried apricots with insufficient development are to be excluded.

Examples related to the minimum requirement "sufficiently developed" are shown in Photo 12.
• free from living pests whatever their stage of development

Interpretation: The presence of pests detracts from the commercial presentation and severely affects the acceptance and shelf life of the dried apricots. Therefore, a lot showing a single living pest is to be excluded. In this context the term pests covers insects and mites in their different stages of development such as eggs, larvae and imagines.

An example related to the minimum requirement “free from living pests” is shown in Photo 13.
• free from damage caused by pests, including the presence of dead insects and/or mites, their debris or excreta

Interpretation: Dried apricots must be free from pest damage, including feeding damages caused by rodents, insects and mites, dead insects and mites (eggs, larvae, imagines), or parts of dead pests as well as their debris and excreta.

An example related to the minimum requirement "damage caused by pests" is shown in Photo 14.
- free from blemishes, areas of discoloration or spread stains in pronounced contrast with the rest of the produce affecting in aggregate more than 5 per cent of the surface of the produce

**Interpretation:** Dried apricots with blemishes, discolouration and/or pronounced staining that in total do not exceed the 5 per cent of the fruit surface are allowed in all classes. Dried apricots with blemishes and/or discolouration exceeding 5 per cent of the surface area are to be excluded.

Examples related to the minimum requirement “free from blemishes” are shown in Photos 15 to 18.
Provisions concerning Quality

**Photo 16**
Minimum requirement “free from blemishes”. Sunscald up to 5% of the total surface – limit allowed.

**Photo 17**
Minimum requirement “free from blemishes”. Lesions or blemishes exceeding 5% of the total surface – not allowed.
Photo 18

Minimum requirement “free from blemishes” – left: corky tissue, right: serious colour defect – both defects exceeding 5% – not allowed.
• free from mould filaments visible to the naked eye

**Interpretation:** Excess moisture of produce and/or at storage room plus warm conditions during storage of dried apricots promote and increase mould filaments and/or spores, causing deterioration of colour, texture, flavour, smell and taste of produce.

Examples related to the minimum requirement “free from mould” is shown in Photos **19 to 20.**
- **free of fermentation**

**Interpretation:** The process of enzymatic cleavage or carbohydrate by microorganisms under anaerobic conditions changes structure and colour of the surface and the flesh of the dried apricot.

Examples related to the minimum requirement "free of fermentation" is shown in Photo 21.
• **free of abnormal external moisture**

**Interpretation:** This provision applies to excessive moisture, for example, free water lying inside the package.

Care must be taken that the maximum moisture content of the produce as specified in Section II.B is respected.

• **free of foreign smell and/or taste except for a slight salty taste of sodium chloride and/or calcium chloride and a slight smell of preservatives/additives, including sulphur dioxide.**

**Interpretation:** This provision applies to dried apricots stored or transported under poor conditions, which have consequently resulted in their absorbing abnormal smells and/or tastes, in particular through the proximity of other product which give off volatile odours.

**The condition of the dried apricots must be such as to enable them:**

• to withstand transportation and handling
• to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.
B. Moisture content

The dried apricots shall have a moisture content as follows:

- not exceeding 25.0 per cent for untreated dried apricots
- above 25.0 per cent and not exceeding 40.0 per cent for dried apricots treated with preservatives or preserved by other means (e.g. pasteurization) and products between 32.0 and 40.0 per cent should be labelled as high moisture or equivalent denomination.

**Interpretation:** Maximum moisture content refers to the limits of moisture allowed for the produce in order to be commercialized. Moisture content varies with the commercial type and its flesh texture, but it is important to understand that excess moisture of the produce increases microorganism and insect development, contamination and deterioration of produce.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product type</th>
<th>Maximum moisture content in % (by weight)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dried apricots not treated with preservatives;</td>
<td>not more than 25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried apricots treated with preservatives;</td>
<td>above 25.0%, but not more than 40.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Classification

In accordance with the defects allowed in section “IV. Provisions concerning tolerances”, dried apricots are classified into the following classes:

“Extra” Class, Class I, Class II.

The defects allowed must not affect the general appearance of the produce as regards quality, keeping quality and presentation in the package.

**Interpretation:** Examples related to classification are shown on Photos 23 to 26. This classification has to respect section IV. Provisions concerning tolerances, see page 29.

---

2 The moisture content is determined by one of the methods given in Annex I of the Standard Layout – Determination of the moisture content for dried produce [http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/StandardLayout/StandardLayoutDDP_e.pdf]. The laboratory reference method shall be used in cases of dispute.
Provisions concerning Quality

Photo 23
Example of natural dried apricots.

Photo 24
Example of natural dried apricots.
Explanatory Brochure on the DDP-15 Standard for Dried Apricots

Photo 25
Example of SO$_2$ treated dried apricots.

Photo 26
Example of SO$_2$ treated dried apricots.
Provisions concerning Sizing
III. Provisions concerning sizing

Sizing of dried apricots is mandatory for “Extra” Class and Class I. Size is determined by:

- the number of fruit per kilogramme (1,000g) or
diameter (diameter means the shortest measurement across the face of the apricot half when restored to its normal position).

Uniformity in size can be achieved according to one of the following options:

A. By number of fruit per kilogramme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Code</th>
<th>Number of whole, unpitted fruit per kilogramme</th>
<th>Number of whole, pitted fruit per kilogramme</th>
<th>Number of fruit halves per kilogramme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Less than 60</td>
<td>Less than 80</td>
<td>Less than 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>61–80</td>
<td>81–100</td>
<td>161–200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>81–100</td>
<td>101–120</td>
<td>201–240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>101–120</td>
<td>121–140</td>
<td>241–280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>121–140</td>
<td>141–160</td>
<td>281–320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>141–160</td>
<td>161–180</td>
<td>321–360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>161–180</td>
<td>181–200</td>
<td>361–400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>181–200</td>
<td>201–220</td>
<td>401–440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>201 and over</td>
<td>221 and over</td>
<td>441 and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

To ensure uniformity in extra class, the weight of the heaviest 10 pieces of dried apricots of the same size code should not exceed two times the weight of the lightest 10 pieces of dried apricots of the same size code.

B. By diameter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (mm)</th>
<th>Range (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and larger</td>
<td>1 3/8 and larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31–34</td>
<td>1 1/4–1 3/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–31</td>
<td>1 1/8–1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–28</td>
<td>1–1 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–25</td>
<td>13/16–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller than 20</td>
<td>Smaller than 13/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Size ranges other than option A. or B. and size codes other than option A. are allowed provided that the range used is labelled accordingly such as.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade code</th>
<th>Number of whole fruit without stones per per kilogramme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>140 and less or 32 mm and bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>141–180 or 29–32 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>181–220 or 25–29 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>221–260 or 21–25 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>261 and more or Less than 20 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, when a size code is indicated, it should not conflict with Option A.
Provisions concerning Tolerances
IV. Provisions concerning Tolerances

At all marketing stages, tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defects allowed</th>
<th>Tolerances allowed, percentage of defective produce, by number or weight*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tolerances for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements of which no more than:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldy</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotten</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage caused by pests</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented (untreated)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented (treated)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living pests</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesion and Calluses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Size tolerances: Produce not conforming to the size indicated by diameter, in total (if sized by diameter)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c) Tolerances for other defects: Foreign matter and extraneous vegetable materials except pits, pit fragments in pitted fruit (by weight)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of pits, pit fragments and pedicels in pitted fruit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of pieces among whole fruit and halves</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried apricots belonging to varieties other than that indicated</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A minimum sample unit of one kilogramme is required for the test.
Provisions concerning Presentation
V. Provisions concerning Presentation

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only dried apricots of the same origin, quality, style and size (if sized) and if indicated, variety and/or crop year.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

Interpretation: As uniformity in size is optional for Class II, dried apricots in this class must be uniform in size only when size is indicated on the package. Dried apricots in Classes Extra and I must be uniform in size in accordance with Section III and the size must be indicated.

Presentation should not be misleading, i.e. concealing in the lower layers of the package produce inferior in quality and size to that displayed and marked.

Examples related to uniformity are shown in Photos 28 to 30.
Provisions concerning Presentation

Photo 29
Presentation: “Uniformity”. Example of presentation in regular rows and layers (single layer) and quality for Class I.

Photo 30
Presentation: “Uniformity”. Example of presentation loose in the package and quality for Class II.
B. Packaging

Dried apricots must be packed in such a way so as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications, is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter in accordance with the table of tolerances in section “IV. Provisions concerning tolerances”.

**Interpretation:** Packaging must be of such quality and strength as to protect the dried apricots during transportation and handling. This provision is designed to ensure that the materials inside the package protect the produce suitably. Clean materials should be used to protect the produce from foreign matter, such as leaves, sand or soil which could cause a negative impact on the produce and its presentation. A visible lack of cleanliness in several packages could result in the goods being rejected.

An example related to packaging is shown in **Photo 31**.
Provisions concerning Marking
VI. Provisions concerning Marking

Each package\(^3\) must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

**Interpretation:** In case of re-used packages, all previous labels must be carefully removed and/or previous indications deleted.

In case of sales packages, the provisions on labelling of the country of destination (consumption) apply.

---

**A. Identification**

**Packer and/or dispatcher:**

Name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country) or a code mark officially recognized by the national authority\(^4\).

**Interpretation:** For the purposes of inspection, the term "packer" means the person or company responsible for the product packaging. The code mark is not a trademark, but an official control system that allows easily identifying the person or company responsible for packaging. Dispatcher (supplier or exporter) may assume sole responsibility and in which case the identification of the "packer" according to the above definition is optional.

---

**B. Nature of produce**

- "Dried Apricots" which may be replaced, when appropriate, by high moisture dried apricots or equivalent denomination.
- Style.
- Name of the variety (optional).

---

**C. Origin of produce**

Country of origin\(^5\) and, optionally, district where grown or the national, regional or local place name.

---

---

\(^3\) These marking provisions do not apply to sales packages presented in packages.

\(^4\) The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in cases where a code mark is used, the reference “packer and/or dispatcher” (or equivalent abbreviations) must be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the code mark should be preceded with the ISO 3166 alpha country code of the recognizing country, if not the country of origin.

\(^5\) The full or commonly used name should be indicated.
D. Commercial specifications

- **Class**

**Interpretation:** Stating the class is compulsory.

- **Size (if sized) expressed as:**
  - Option A – by numerical code (as defined in section III), and/or range; or
  - Option B – by diameter (as defined in section III); or
  - Option C – by alphabetical code and range

**Interpretation:** Indication of the size is compulsory in Classes Extra and I and optional for Class II. Size can be specified by size code, number of fruits per kilogram or by size range (in millimetres or inches).

- **Crop year (optional)**
- “Naturally” dried (optional)
- “Best before” followed by the date (optional).

E. Official control mark (optional)

**Adopted 1996**

**Last Revised 2016**

Examples of marking are shown in Photos 32-34.
Explanatory Brochure on the DDP-15 Standard for Dried Apricots

Photo 33
Marking printed on a carton

Photo 34
Example of labeling of a sales package in accordance with the country of destination (consumption)
Annex I

MARKETING QUALITY OF DRIED APRICOTS

DEFINITION & CLASSIFICATION

The UNECE Standard for Dried Apricots applies to SO2 treated dried apricots or untreated dried apricots for direct consumption.

Dried apricots are classified into three classes: Extra Class, Class I, Class II.

The classification is determined in accordance with the defects allowed in the Standard’s section «IV. Provisions concerning tolerances».

QUALITY DEFECTS

- Mouldy Apricots
- Spotted Apricots
- Rotten Apricots
- Lesions and Calluses
- Damage Caused by Pests
- Foreign Matter and Extraneous Vegetable Materials
- Fermented Apricots
- Presence of Pits, Pit Fragments and Pedicels in Pitted Fruit
- Dirty Apricots
- Presence of Pieces Among Whole Fruit and Halves
- Injury and Sunburn

* The UNECE Standard for Dried Apricots and the electronic version of this poster can be downloaded from the following website:

www.unec.org/trade/agri/weloma.html
Annex II

UNECE STANDARD DDP-15
concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of
DRIED APRICOTS
2016 EDITION

I. Definition of Produce

This standard applies to dried apricots of varieties (cultivars) grown from Prunus armeniaca L., intended for direct consumption. This standard does not apply to dried apricots that are processed or for industrial processing, except when mixed with other products for direct consumption without further preparation.

Dried apricots may be presented in one of the following styles:
• Whole, unpitted
• Whole, pitted
• halves (cut longitudinally into two parts before drying)
• slabs: whole and half apricots of irregular shape, size and thickness, that have lost their normal contour and have become definitely flattened at the edge or rim.

II. Provisions concerning quality

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of dried apricots at the export-control stage, after preparation and packaging.

However, if applied at stages following export, the holder/seller shall be responsible for observing the requirements of the standard. The holder/seller of products not in conformity with this standard may not display such products or offer them for sale, or deliver or market them in any other manner.

A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the dried apricots must display the following characteristics:
• intact; however, slight superficial damage is not considered as a defect; the fruit may be pitted or cut into halves
• sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for human consumption is excluded
• clean; practically free of any visible foreign matter
• sufficiently developed
• free from living pests whatever their stage of development
• free from damage caused by pests, including the presence of dead insects and/or mites, their debris or excreta
• free from blemishes, areas of discolouration or spread stains in pronounced contrast with the rest of the produce affecting in aggregate more than 5 per cent of the surface of the produce
• free from mould filaments visible to the naked eye
• free of fermentation
• free of abnormal external moisture
• free of foreign smell and/or taste except for a slight salty taste of sodium chloride and/or calcium chloride and a slight smell of preservatives/additives, including sulphur dioxide.

1 Definitions of terms and defects are listed in Annex III of the Standard Layout – Recommended terms and definition of defects for standards of dry (Inshell Nuts and Nut Kernels) and dried produce <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/StandardLayout/StandardLayoutDDP_e.pdf>.

---

Footnote:
1 Definitions of terms and defects are listed in Annex III of the Standard Layout – Recommended terms and definition of defects for standards of dry (Inshell Nuts and Nut Kernels) and dried produce <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/StandardLayout/StandardLayoutDDP_e.pdf>.
The condition of the dried apricots must be such as to enable them:
• to withstand transportation and handling
• to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

B. Moisture content

The dried apricots shall have a moisture content as follows:
• not exceeding 25.0 per cent for untreated dried apricots
• above 25.0 per cent and not exceeding 40.0 per cent for dried apricots treated with
  preservatives or preserved by other means (e.g. pasteurization) and products
  between 32.0 and 40.0 per cent should be labelled as high moisture or equivalent
denomination.

C. Classification

In accordance with the defects allowed in section “IV. Provisions concerning tolerances”,
dried apricots are classified into the following classes:

“Extra” Class, Class I, Class II.

The defects allowed must not affect the general appearance of the produce as regards
quality, keeping quality and presentation in the package.

III. Provisions concerning sizing

Sizing of dried apricots is mandatory for “Extra” Class and Class I.

Size is determined by:
• the number of fruit per kilogramme (1,000g) or
• diameter (diameter means the shortest measurement across the face of the
  apricot half when restored to its normal position).

Uniformity in size can be achieved according to one of the following options:

A. By number of fruit per kilogramme:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Size Code</th>
<th>Number of whole, unpitted fruit per kilogramme</th>
<th>Number of whole, pitted fruit per kilogramme</th>
<th>Number of fruit halves per kilogramme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>Less than 60</td>
<td>Less than 80</td>
<td>Less than 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>61–80</td>
<td>81–100</td>
<td>161–200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>81–100</td>
<td>101–120</td>
<td>201–240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>101–120</td>
<td>121–140</td>
<td>241–280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>121–140</td>
<td>141–160</td>
<td>281–320</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>141–160</td>
<td>161–180</td>
<td>321–360</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>161–180</td>
<td>181–200</td>
<td>361–400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>181–200</td>
<td>201–220</td>
<td>401–440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>201 and over</td>
<td>221 and over</td>
<td>441 and over</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The moisture content is determined by one of the methods given in Annex I of the Standard Layout – Determination
of the moisture content for dried produce
The laboratory reference method shall be used in cases of dispute.
To ensure uniformity in extra class, the weight of the heaviest 10 pieces of dried apricots of the same size code should not exceed two times the weight of the lightest 10 pieces of dried apricots of the same size code.

B. By diameter:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Range (mm)</th>
<th>Range (inches)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>34 and larger</td>
<td>1 3/8 and larger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31–34</td>
<td>1 1/4–1 3/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28–31</td>
<td>1 1/8–1 1/4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25–28</td>
<td>1–1 1/8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20–25</td>
<td>13/16–1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller than 20</td>
<td>Smaller than 13/16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Size ranges other than option A. or B. and size codes other than option A. are allowed provided that the range used is labelled accordingly such as.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade code</th>
<th>Number of whole fruit without stones per per kilogramme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>140 and less or 32 mm and bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>141–180 or 29–32 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>181–220 or 25–29 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>221–260 or 21–25 mm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>261 and more or Less than 20 mm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

However, when a size code is indicated, it should not conflict with Option A.
IV. Provisions concerning tolerances

At all marketing stages, tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each lot for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Defects allowed</th>
<th>Tolerances allowed, percentage of defective produce, by number or weight(^{(a)})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Extra</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(a) Tolerances for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements of which no more than:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mouldy</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rotten</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage caused by pests</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented (untreated)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fermented (treated)</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Living pests</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dirty</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spotted</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lesion and Calluses</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b) Size tolerances:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Produce not conforming to the size indicated by diameter, in total (if sized by diameter)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>© Tolerances for other defects: Foreign matter and extraneous vegetable materials except pits, pit fragments in pitted fruit (by weight)</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of pits, pit fragments and pedicels in pitted fruit</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presence of pieces among whole fruit and halves</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dried apricots belonging to varieties other than that indicated</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{(a)}\) A minimum sample unit of one kilogramme is required for the test.
V. Provisions concerning presentation

A. Uniformity
The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only dried apricots of the same origin, quality, style and size (if sized) and if indicated, variety and/or crop year.

The visible part of the contents of the package must be representative of the entire contents.

B. Packaging
Dried apricots must be packed in such a way so as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid causing any external or internal damage to the produce. The use of materials, particularly of paper or stamps bearing trade specifications, is allowed, provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter in accordance with the table of tolerances in section "IV. Provisions concerning tolerances".

VI. Provisions concerning marking

Each package must bear the following particulars in letters grouped on the same side, legibly and indelibly marked and visible from the outside:

A. Identification
Packer and/or dispatcher:
Name and physical address (e.g. street/city/region/postal code and, if different from the country of origin, the country) or a code mark officially recognized by the national authority.

B. Nature of produce
- "Dried Apricots" which may be replaced, when appropriate, by high moisture dried apricots or equivalent denomination.
- Style.
- Name of the variety (optional).

C. Origin of produce
Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or the national, regional or local place name.

----
3 These marking provisions do not apply to sales packages presented in packages.
4 The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, in cases where a code mark is used, the reference “packer and/or dispatcher” (or equivalent abbreviations) must be indicated in close connection with the code mark, and the country code of the recognizing country, if not the country of origin.
5 The full or commonly used name should be indicated.
D. Commercial specifications
- Class

- Size (if sized) expressed as:
  • Option A – by numerical code (as defined in section III), and/or range; or
  • Option B – by diameter (as defined in section III); or
  • Option C – by alphabetical code and range

- Crop year (optional)

- "Naturally" dried (optional)

- "Best before" followed by the date (optional).

E. Official control mark (optional)
Adopted 1996.
Revised 2016.