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REPORT OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH SESSION

Addendum 19

Note by the secretariat

This document contains the revised Standard Layout for Dry and Dried Produce (Fruit) which was adopted at the fifty-sixth session of the Working Party.

REVISED STANDARD LAYOUT FOR UN/ECE STANDARDS

concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of

DRY AND DRIED FRUIT

moving in international trade between and to **UN/ECE** member countries

NOTE: This revision of the standard layout was adopted by the Specialized Section on Standardization of Dry and Dried Produce (Fruit) at its forty-seventh session and approved by the Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce at its fifty-sixth session in November 2000. It will provide the frame for current and future work on UN/ECE standards for dry and dried fruit.

NOTE by the secretariat: In the text the following conventions are used: { text } For text which explains the use of the standard layout. This text does not appear in the standard. < text >For optional texts or text for which several alternatives exist depending on the products. **DEFINITION OF PRODUCE** I. reference, followed where necessary by the author's name } intended for direct consumption. <It does not apply to for industrial processing or for use in the food industry.>1 <It does apply to for industrial processing or for use in the food industry.>¹ II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements of at the export control stage, after preparation and packaging.

[{]One or the other of these sentences (or neither) could be used according to the nature of the *produce.*}

A. Minimum requirements

(i) General provisions

In all classes subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed² the must be:

- (a) **Characteristics of the shell** {only applicable to dry fruit presented in the shell}
 - intact; slight superficial damage is not considered as a defect
 - sound; free from defects likely to affect the natural keeping quality of the fruit
 - clean; practically free of any visible foreign matter
 - dry; free from abnormal external moisture
 - free from residue of husk.
 - free of damage caused by pests

{additional provisions may be made for specific standards depending on the nature of the produce}

(b) Characteristics of the edible part of the dry fruit in the shell or the dried fruit

- sufficiently dry to ensure keeping quality,
- intact; slight superficial damage is not considered as a defect,
 {Individual standards may provide that the produce need not be intact, depending on the nature of the produce and its intended presentation.}
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- sufficiently <normally> developed, and/or ripe as appropriate,
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter; {provisions may be made for the use of flour, sugar, salt or other permitted substances according to the nature of the product},
- free from insects or mites whatever their stage of development;
- free of damage caused by pests;
- free from mould.
- free from rancidity,
- <free of fermentation>,
- free of abnormal external moisture,
- free of foreign smell and/or taste.

{additional provisions may be made for specific standards depending on the nature of the produce}

² {*This section will specify which of the minimum requirements are not subject to tolerances.*}

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	The condition of the must be such as to enable them:
	 to withstand transport and handling, and to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.
	(ii) Moisture content
	The shall have a moisture content not exceeding ³ per cent. ⁴
	(iii) Preservatives
	Preservatives may be used in accordance with the legislation of the importing country.
В.	Classification
	are classified in two (or three) classes defined below:
	(i) "Extra" Class
	in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/or commercial type.
	They must be:
	-
	(The musicions depend on the notions of the musilion. In the case of day fauit in the shall those

{The provisions depend on the nature of the produce. In the case of dry fruit in the shell these provisions may refer to the shell and to the kernels separately}

³ {For inshell dry fruit different values can be fixed for the whole fruit and the edible part.}

⁴ {The method to be used should be one of the methods tested collaboratively and shown to give satisfactory results in inter-laboratory trials and which are given in Annexes I and II for dried and dry fruit. The laboratory reference method shall be used in cases of dispute.}

They must be free from defects with the exception of very slight superficial defects provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

(ii)	Class I
	in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety and/orcial type.
They	ust be:
	-
	rovisions depend on the nature of the produce. In the case of dry fruit in the shell thesens may refer to the shell and to the kernels separately}
	owing slight defects may be allowed provided these do not affect the general appearance of duce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.
(iii)	Class II
	ass includes which do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfamum requirements specified above.
They	ust be:
•	rovisions depend on the nature of the produce. In the case of dry fruit in the shell these ons may refer to the shell and to the kernels separately}
	owing defects may be allowed provided the retain their essential characteristic ds the quality, keeping quality and presentation.

.....

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

{Provisions on minimum and maximum sizes and size range depending on the nature of produce, the variety, the commercial type and the classes.}

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

Tolerances in respect of quality and size shall be allowed in each package (or in each lot for produce presented in bulk) for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

Defe	cts allowed ⁵	Tolerances allowed (per cent by number or weight of defective fruit)		
		Extra	Class I	Class II
1.	{For nuts presented in shell}			
a) b)	Total tolerances for defects of the shell Individual defects of the shell (list) Total tolerances for defects of	defects refer to minimum requ	lerances for ind the non-comp irements or to n th requirements ses. }	liance with
	the edible part Individual defects of the edible part (list)			
2.	{For nut kernels and other dried fruits} Total tolerances Individual defects (list)			

⁵ Standard definitions of the defects are listed in Annex III.

B. Mineral impurities

{Where the nature of the produce requires it, a tolerance for mineral impurities shall be allowed.}

Ashes insoluble in acid must not exceed 1g/kg.

C. Size tolerances

For all classes per cent, by number or weight, of products not according to the size indicated on the marking

but belonging to the size range immediately above and/or below the size indicated>{depending on the nature of the product}

{When the size is given in terms of a range of numbers of fruit per unit weight, special provision can be made in the specific standard if necessary. The standard may also prescribe a tolerance in relation to the minimum size.}

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package (or lot for produce presented in bulk) must be uniform and contain only of the same origin, quality and size (if sized). {In addition, for individual standards, uniformity concerning variety and/or commercial type may be laid down depending on the nature of produce.}

{Other	possible	provisions depending on the nature of produce}
	-	
	-	

The visible part of the contents of the package (or lot for produce presented in bulk) must be representative of the entire contents. <For "Extra" Class and Class I the produce must be of the same variety and/or commercial type.> {In addition, depending on the nature of the produce, the standard may require that the produce shall be of the same crop year, shape and/or colour. }

B. Packaging

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

The materials used inside the package must be new, 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 that the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

Packages (or lot if the produce is presented in bulk) must be free of all foreign matter.

C. Presentation

{Specific provisions relating to the presentation of the produce may be included at this point.}

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

Each package	⁶ must bear th	he following p	particulars in	letters	grouped	on the	same	side,	legibly	and	indelibly
marked and vis	ible from the	outside:									

<For transported in bulk these particulars must appear on a document accompanying the goods and be attached in a visible position inside the transport vehicle.>

A. Identification

Packer)	Name and address or
and/or)	officially issued or
Dispatcher)	accepted code mark 7

B. Nature of produce

- Name of the produce;
- Name of the variety and/or commercial type {according to the nature of the produce}
- Type or style {according to the definitions of the standard}

C. Origin of produce

- Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name

D. Commercial specifications

- Class;
- Size (if sized);
- Crop year {according to the nature of the produce};
- Net weight, or the number of pre-packages, followed by the net unit weight in the case of packages containing such units (optional or at the request of the importing country).
- "Best before" followed by the date (optional)

E. Official control mark (optional)

Package units of produce prepacked for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to national requirements. However the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units.

The national legislation of a number of European countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. In the case where a code mark is used, the reference "packer and/or dispatcher" (or equivalent abbreviations) has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark.