

codex alimentarius commission



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
ORGANIZATION
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

WORLD
HEALTH
ORGANIZATION



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Agenda Item 2(b)

CX/FFV 03/3
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JOINT FAO/WHO FOOD STANDARDS PROGRAMME
CODEX COMMITTEE ON FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

11th Session,
Mexico City, Mexico, 8 - 12 September 2003

**MATTERS OF INTEREST RELATED TO THE STANDARDIZATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND
VEGETABLES ARISING FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS**

This document is divided into two parts: Part I refers to the activities of the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables and Part II to the UN/ECE work in the field of standardization of fresh fruits and vegetables.

A. ORGANIZATION FOR THE ECONOMIC COOPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT (OECD)

1. Main issues of interest to the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables arising from the work of the OECD Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables are summarized below. No session has been held since the 60th Session of the OCED Scheme (Paris, October 2001).

PUBLICATIONS

2. The OECD publishes interpretative brochures of commercial quality standards for fresh fruits and vegetables which comprise an explanation of the terms contained in the Standard as well as illustrations of produce defects and the provisions ruling the produce under the different quality classes. These brochures are available worldwide through the OECD sale points as well as on the Internet at <http://www.oecd.org> either as printed copies or electronic files in pdf format. After the last session of the CCFFV, the OECD has published three interpretative brochures for the UN/ECE Standards for Lettuces, Curled-leaved Endives and Broad-leaved (Batavian) Endives; Plums and Tomatoes.

11th MEETING OF HEADS OF NATIONAL INSPECTION SERVICES

3. The 11th Meeting of the Head of National Inspection Services (The Netherlands, September 2002) exchanged views and experiences on the procedure and organization of the quality control of fresh fruits and vegetables. In addition, technical visits to enterprises of the fresh fruit and vegetable sector were organized to see the controls carried out at the different stages of the distribution chain. The Agenda of the Meeting contained items concerning traceability, new methods to determine maturity of fruit and the joint organization of the various types of controls applicable to fresh fruits and vegetables.

ONGOING WORK

4. The OECD is currently working on the elaboration of interpretative brochures for the UN/ECE Standards for Apples and Pears, Beans, Citrus Fruits, Cucumbers, Cultivated Mushrooms, Early and Ware Potatoes, Hazelnuts, Kiwifruit, Pistachio Nuts, Strawberries and Table Grapes.

5. At its last Session, the Plenary Meeting decided to revise the OECD Guide for the Export Quality Control of Fruits and Vegetables to include, in particular, sampling methods for the internal quality control of fruits and the quality control of nuts as well as criteria defining control priorities. The control certificate, which is an integral part of the Guide, should also be revised.

6. The Document to facilitate the exchange of information between national control services of exporting and importing countries on non-conformity of fruits and vegetables is also under revision in order to specify in detail the information that it should include.

7. The Plenary Meeting is currently carrying out work on internal quality of fruits. The main objective is to work on the measurement and sampling methods for the internal quality control, leaving the determination of minimum values and their inclusion in the quality standards to other international organizations engaged in the standardization of fresh fruits and vegetables.

B. UNITED NATIONS ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE (UN/ECE)

8. Main issues of concern to the Codex Committee on Fresh Fruits and Vegetables that were discussed at the 58th Session of the Working Party on Agricultural and Quality Standards (Geneva, October 2002) and the 49th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables (Geneva, June 2003) are summarized below.¹

58th SESSION OF THE WORKING PARTY ON AGRICULTURAL AND QUALITY STANDARDS

UN/ECE Recommendation for Citrus Fruits

9. The Working Party did not adopt the text proposed by 48th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as a revised UNECE Standard because it was felt that the text could be improved especially in relation to sizing by count and sales packages of net weight not greater than 3 Kg containing different species of citrus fruits. In view of this, the Working Party decided to adopt the text as a UNECE Recommendation for Citrus for a one-year trial period (November 2003).²

UN/ECE Standard/Recommendation for Table Grapes

10. The Working Party acknowledged the ongoing work on maturity requirements and the inclusion of late harvest table grapes in the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. The Working Party adopted the text proposed by the 48th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables as a revised UN/ECE Recommendation concerning maturity requirements and late harvest varieties for a one-year trial period (November 2003) and as a revised UN/ECE Standard for Table Grapes for the remaining content.³

UN/ECE Standard for Apples

11. The Working Party adopted new UN/ECE Standards for Apples and Pears respectively as proposed by the 48th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables. They replaced the UN/ECE Standard FFV-01 for Apples and Pears which was therefore deleted.⁴ The two separate Standards were renumbered accordingly.⁵

UN/ECE Standard for Avocados

12. The Working Party had an exchange of views on the question of minimum size for the Hass variety. The delegation of Israel felt that the size of 100 - 125g for this variety might have a negative effect on uniformity while other delegations felt that a further reduction in the minimum size to 80 g was reasonable. As a result, the Working Party amended the weight scale for the Hass variety to read 80 – 125g as opposed to 100 – 125g and adopted the text as a revised UN/ECE Recommendation for a one-year trial period.⁶

UN/ECE Standard for Pineapples

13. The Working Party adopted the text as proposed by the 48th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables while deleting the Section concerning “Description of Containers”. The Working Party agreed that the text would be published as a UN/ECE Recommendation for Pineapples for a trial period of one year.⁷

UN/ECE Quality Standards for Organic Produce

14. The Working Party had an exchange of views on the opportunity to develop UN/ECE quality standards for organic produce or to include specific requirements for this type of produce in the existing UN/ECE standards so that organic produce could meet the requirements of UN/ECE standards.

¹ UN/ECE documentation is available for downloading at the UN/ECE website:

<http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/meetings/hist2003.htm>

² TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 30 – 36 and Addendum 5.

³ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 39 – 44 and Addendum 9.

⁴ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, para. 29 and Addendum 3.

⁵ Renumbered as FFV-50 (Apples) and FFV-51 (Pears).

⁶ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 46 - 49 and Addendum 11.

⁷ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, para. 50 and Addendum 12.

15. The Working Party noted that there was a growing demand for organic produce. It also noted that the marketing of this produce covered two aspects: production standards and quality standards as consumers were concerned about the way of production of the food but were disposed to compromise on certain quality parameters for organically produced foods.

16. The Working Party further noted the outcome of a study carried out by the European Commission in relation to organic production and quality by which existing marketing standards did not represent an impediment to trade of organic produce, which usually met the requirements for Class II, while some individual issues could be addressed on a case-by-case basis within the existing quality standards.

17. A delegation indicated that inspection of organic produce applied to growing methods but not to quality parameters as there was no separate requirements for commercial quality of organic produce in its country. Another delegation noted that quality requirements for organic produce were not same as for traditional produce and that a Specialized Section on Organic Produce might need to be established.

18. Some delegations did not favour the establishment of separate standards for the same product as commercial quality standards dealt with the produce itself and not with the production method. It was indicated that this could lead to problems as no internationally agreed definition for “organic” existed while allowances for certain quality related aspects could be treated on a standard-by-standard basis but not separating organic from non-organic produce. Consequently, UN/ECE standards should apply across products and no Specialized Section on Organic Produce was needed.

19. In view of the above, the Working Party agreed to send out a call to all Member countries and Observers participating in the work of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to find out where the existing UN/ECE standards resulted in problems for organic produce.⁸

Use of Trademarks in UN/ECE Standards

20. The Working Party adopted an amendment to the UN/ECE Standard Layout for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to include an Annex containing provisions for lists of varieties and the mentioning of trademarks. All other amendments proposed in the main text of the Standard Layout were referred to the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables.⁹

Revision of the Working Procedures of the Working Party and its Specialized Sections

21. The Working Party adopted a revised version of the Working Procedures which replaced the one agreed by the 53rd Session of the Working Party (Geneva, November 1997).¹⁰

22. The Representative of the Joint FAO/WHO Food Standards Programme requested clarification on Section 3.1.1 Participants and the actual membership of the UNECE which applied to countries belonging to this region, although countries outside the UNECE could participate at meetings of the Working Party and its specialized sections on the same basis as UNECE member countries. She said that some language specifying “membership” in addition to “participants” might be needed in this respect. In this connection, she referred to Section 1.2, which mentioned “internationally harmonized standards” and “reference point for international arbitration” and said that an international standard was the one developed by an international body which according to WTO should be open to at least all WTO members which might not be the case concerning membership of UNECE.

23. The UN/ECE Secretariat replied that Section 3.1 of the new working procedures stated that “the rules for attendance and the work procedure are designed to give a wide range of opportunities to consult all interested parties...”. This is why in Section 3.1.1, participation allowed is wider than UNECE membership. Participation from beyond the UNECE region (all UN members) was already allowed in the existing working procedures and has been further widened in the new text. He also clarified that the UNECE standards were harmonized standards built on the basis of national standards and trade practices within the UNECE region and beyond, which is why the term “international” had been used. The term “international arbitration” in Section 1.2 referred to arbitration between buyer and seller for example according to the 1961 European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration.

⁸ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 81 – 95.

⁹ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 55 – 57 and Addendum 13..

¹⁰ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 99 – 105 and Addendum 19.

Status and Possible Revision of the Geneva Protocol

24. The Working Party noted that the Protocol was an example of the so called “soft law” because it had the writing style of a convention without containing measures to enforce/control implementation. Implementation of the Protocol was “enforced” through practical application of the standards by trading partners. The Working Party also noted that some changes made to the Working Procedures might lead to changes in the Protocol. The UN/ECE Secretariat would prepare a proposal on this matter for consideration by the next session of the Working Party.¹¹

Name of the Working Party

25. The Working Party agreed that the new name of the Working Party should read: “*Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards*”.¹²

49TH SESSION OF THE SPECIALIZED SECTION ON STANDARDIZATION OF FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

26. This Part and its Annex contain the changes made by the 49th Session of the Specialized Section on Standardization of Fresh Fruits and Vegetables to the UN/ECE Standards/Recommendations adopted by the 58th Session of the Working Party on Agricultural and Quality Standards that would be proposed for adoption by the next Session of the Working Party (Geneva, November 2003) and therefore, it should be read in conjunction with working document CX/FFV 03/4.

UN/ECE Recommendation for Citrus Fruits

The Specialized Section agreed on the following amendments:

Section II.A - Minimum Requirements

27. The last paragraph on degreening was aligned with the draft Codex Standard for Oranges by deleting the last sentence referring to national supervision.

Section II.B – Maturity Requirements (Oranges)

28. The section on colouring was amended by introducing a second paragraph allowing provisions for green skin oranges. As a result of the above decision, the reservation introduced by countries in favour of the inclusion of green skin oranges was withdrawn from the text. The Delegation of Israel indicated that sugar/acid ratio was an important maturity parameter which should be included in the Standard and therefore, it kept its reservation in this respect.

29. The reference to the “growing area and the harvest time” in the first paragraph was not included as it was felt that green skin oranges having a minimum juice content of 45% should be acceptable regardless of their climatic growing conditions.

Section III.B – Size Scales

30. The size scale for pummelos and grapefruits was aligned with the corresponding Codex Standards by amending the minimum size for pummelos from 110 to 100 mm and by introducing new size codes “0” for pummelos and grapefruits to allow marketing of pummelos and grapefruits greater than 170mm and 139mm respectively.

31. The Delegation of Israel indicated that the sentence introducing the “count code” was confusing as citrus fruits were usually packed by count in accordance with the size scales set out in the Standard. Several delegations recalled that this provision had been included as a compromise solution after long discussions at the UN/ECE and Codex meetings in order to allow the “count code” as an alternative sizing method based on packing citrus fruit by count into a standard size container. However, these delegations recognized that the wording could be improved in the future whereas it was an important step forward in order to reflect current international trade practices in citrus fruits. As a result of the introduction of provisions for “count code” Section C (ii) was amended accordingly.

¹¹ TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 106 – 108.

¹² TRADE/WP.7/2002/9, paras. 109 – 112.

Status of the UN/ECE Recommendation for Citrus Fruits

32. The Specialized Section agreed to recommend the amended document to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption as a revised UN/ECE Standard for Citrus with the exception of the new text concerning green skin oranges which was recommended for adoption as a UN/ECE Recommendation for a one-year trial period. Meanwhile, a working group would further elaborate on maturity requirements and the simplification of the sizing provisions.

UN/ECE Standard/Recommendation for Table Grapes

33. A number of small-berry varieties were added to the exhaustive list of small berry varieties, namely: [Black Seedless], Centennial Seedless, Crimson Seedless, Dawn Seedless, Eclipse Seedless, Muscat Seedless, Muska, Pirobella, Sharat Seedless (Kishmi Chorni), Thompson Seedless and Mutations, Sundance and Sunred Seedless. The Specialized Section agreed to recommend the current document, including the sections in a one-year trial period concerning maturity requirements and late harvest grapes, to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption as a revised UN/ECE Standard for Table Grapes. In the meantime, a working group would continue to develop maturity requirements for varieties of table grapes.

UN/ECE Standard for Apples

Maturity Requirements

34. The Specialized Section agreed that more research was necessary on maturity requirements. A working group lead by New Zealand would prepare a consolidated document for consideration by the next session of the Specialized Section.

Section II.B – Classification (Class II)

35. The reference to “slightly discoloured bruising” was deleted from the indent related to skin defects.

Section III – Sizing

36. The Section was amended to allow sizing by weight. In view of this, Section IV.B on Size Tolerances was amended accordingly. The delegation of New Zealand would prepare a discussion paper on the question of whether size tolerances for weight sizing should be expressed in percentages or in grams.

Section VI.D – Commercial Identification

37. The two entries related to identification by size were amended for consistency and clarity.

Annex to the Standard (List of varieties)

38. A number of amendments related to additions of new varieties, relocations of existing varieties, colour groups and synonyms were made. The Specialized Section agreed that a template for inclusion of new varieties should be prepared and made available on the UN/ECE website.

Status of the UN/ECE Standard for Apples

39. The Specialized Section agreed to recommend the amended document to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption as a revised UN/ECE Standard for Apples with the exception of the new text introduced due to the inclusion of sizing by weight (sizing and tolerances) which was recommended for adoption as a UN/ECE Recommendation for a two-years trial period.

UN/ECE Recommendation for Avocados

40. The Specialized Section amended the text to include Antillean varieties while excluding them from the maturity criteria for dry matter content. The amended Recommendation was forwarded to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption as a revised UN/ECE Standard for Avocados.

UN/ECE Recommendation for Pineapples

41. The Specialized Section agreed to forward the current Recommendation to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption as a UN/ECE Standard for Pineapples. It was noted that at present, there was no intention to discuss maturity requirements for pineapples.

UN/ECE Quality Standards for Organic Produce

42. The Specialized Section recalled that this topic was discussed at the last session of the Working Party (see paras. 14 – 19 above). It noted that due to lack of time no progress had been made on this matter and that the call letter was still to be sent out to Member countries, relevant international organizations and consumers organizations on whether UN/ECE standards for fresh produce resulted in trade problems for organic product. Meanwhile, the Specialized Section decided to take this issue into account on a standard-by-standard basis.

Revision of the UN/ECE Standard Layout for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

The Specialized Section considered the following issues in relation to the UN/ECE Standard Layout for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables:

Point of Application of UN/ECE Standards

43. The Specialized Section noted that the Geneva Protocol and the Standard Layout referred to the export control stage as point of application of UN/ECE Standards. The Specialized Section had an exchange of views on the opportunity to delete this requirement in order to allow for more flexibility in the application of UN/ECE Standards as well as for defining certain maturity requirements (e.g. ready-to-eat products, etc.).

44. A number of delegations agreed to this proposal as some countries were already applying UN/ECE standards at different stages of marketing. However, some additional language would be needed to allow for a certain loss of freshness at later stages of marketing.

Title of UN/ECE Standards

45. The Specialized Section noted that the title of UN/ECE Standards contained a statement reading “moving in international trade between and to UN/ECE member countries”. The Specialized Section had an exchange of views on the opportunity to delete the statement in order to allow for more flexibility in the application of UN/ECE Standards. It was pointed out that in this case notifications on acceptances should be modified to take care of application of UN/ECE Standards at national level.

Consumers/Sales Packages

46. The Specialized Section noted the need to harmonize between the two terms throughout UN/ECE Standards for fresh fruits and vegetables by including one of these terms in the Standard Layout.

Removal of stickers from fruits/vegetables

47. The Specialized Section amended the Standard Layout to include a phrase demanding that any sticker that were put on fruits or vegetables could be removed without injuring the fruit.

Status of the Standard Layout for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

48. The Specialized Section forwarded the amended Standard Layout (see para. 47) to the 59th Session of the Working Party for adoption. It agreed to continue to consider the question of point of application and title of UN/ECE Standards as well as other possible amendments to the Standard Layout at its next Session.

Note by the UN/ECE Secretariat: The first part of this document contains the text that the Specialized Section recommends for adoption as a revised UN/ECE standard. Changes to the recommendation in force (mainly to align with the relevant Codex Standards) have been marked with strike out for deletions and underline for new text.

The second part contains the provisions which are recommended to be adopted as a UN/ECE Recommendation for a 1 year trial period. Changes to the present recommendation are marked.

PART I
UN/ECE STANDARD FFV-14

concerning the marketing and commercial
quality control of

CITRUS FRUIT

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

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

A. Minimum requirements

Citrus fruit meeting this ripeness requirement may be "degreened". This treatment is permitted only if the other natural organoleptic characteristics are not modified. ~~It shall be carried out in the manner prescribed by the administrative authorities in each country and under their supervision.~~

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

A. Minimum size

Pummelos 100~~110~~ mm

B. Size scales

Grapefruit and its hybrides		Pummelos	
Size Code	Diameter in mm	Size Code	Diameter in mm
<u>0</u>	<u>>139</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>>170</u>
1	109 - 139	1	156 – 170
2	100 - 119	2	148 – 162
3	93 - 110	3	140 – 154
4	88 - 102	4	132 – 146
5	84 - 97	5	123 – 138
6	81 - 93	6	116 – 129
7	77 - 89	7	<u>100</u> 110 – 118
8	73 - 85		
9	70 - 80		

C. Uniformity

(ii) For fruit not arranged in regular layers in packages and in individual rigid packages for direct sale to the consumer, the difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same package must not exceed the range of the appropriate size ~~code grade~~ in the size scale or, in the case of citrus fruit packed by count, the range in mm of one of the two adjacent consecutive size codes concerned.

(iii) For fruit in bulk bins and fruit in individual non-rigid (nets, bags,...) packages for direct sale to the consumer, the maximum size difference between the smallest and the largest fruit in the same lot or package must not exceed the range obtained by grouping three consecutive sizes ~~codes~~ in the size scale.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

Sales packages of a net weight not exceeding 3 ~~kilogrammes~~ ~~kilos~~ may contain mixtures of citrus fruit of different species, provided they are uniform in quality and, for each species concerned, they are uniform in origin, variety or commercial type and size, and appreciably of the same degree of ripeness and development.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

C. Origin of produce

- In the case of sales packages containing a mixture of ~~species~~ of citrus fruit of different species of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the species concerned.

Part II

UN/ECE Recommendation for Citrus Fruit

This text is in trial period until November 2004.

Replace the text for maturity requirements for oranges in B. with the following text and delete footnote 3:

Oranges²

Thomson Navel and Tarocco:	30%
Washington Navel:	33%
Other varieties:	35%

- Colouring:³ must be typical of the variety. ~~However,~~ Fruits with light green colour are allowed, provided it does not exceed one-fifth of the total surface area of the fruit.

Oranges produced in areas with high temperatures and high relative humidity conditions during the developing period having a light green colour exceeding one-fifth of the surface area of the fruit are allowed provided they satisfy the maturity requirement of:

<u>Minimum juice content:</u>	<u>45%</u>
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² *Reservation of Israel: A minimum sugar/acid ratio of 6.0:1 for oranges and 5.5:1 for pigmented oranges should be included in the standard.*

~~³ *Reservation of Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Netherlands, Slovakia, Sweden and United Kingdom:*~~

~~*Green-skinned oranges should be allowed provided their maturity requirements conform with the following parameters:*~~

~~*—minimum juice content: 38%*~~

~~*—minimum sugar/acid ratio: 6,5:1*~~

Note by the UN/ECE Secretariat: This document contains the revised UN/ECE Standard for Table Grapes (FFV-19), as adopted by the Working Party.

UN/ECE STANDARD/RECOMMENDATION FFV-19

concerning the marketing and commercial
quality control of

TABLE GRAPES

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

ANNEX: EXHAUSTIVE LIST OF SMALL-BERRY VARIETIES

Some of the varieties listed in the following may be marketed under names for which trademark protection has been sought or obtained in one or more countries. Names believed by the United Nations to be varietal names are listed in the first column. Other names by which the United Nations believes the variety may be known are listed in the second column. Neither of these two lists are intended to include trademarks. References to known trademarks have been included in footnotes for information only.⁴

Variety	Synonyms
Admirable de Courtiller	Admirable - Csiri Csuri
Albillo	Acerba - Albuella - Blanco Ribera - Cagalon
Angelo Pirovano	I. Pirovano 2
Annamaria	I. Ubizzoni 4
Baltali	
Beba	Beba de los Santos – Eva
<i>[Black Seedless][to be verified if this is a small berried variety]</i>	
Catalanesca	Catalanesa - Catalana - Uva Catalana
<i>Centennial Seedless</i>	

⁴ Disclaimer:

- (1) Some of the varietal names listed in the first column may indicate varieties for which patent protection has been obtained in one or more countries. Such proprietary varieties may only be produced or traded by those authorized by the patent holder to do so under an appropriate license. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such patent or the rights of any such patent-holder or its licensee regarding the production or trading of any such variety.
- (2) The United Nations endeavoured to ensure that no trademark names are listed in the table. However, it is the responsibility of any trademark owner to notify the United Nations promptly if a trademark name has been included in the table and to provide the United Nations (see address below) with an appropriate varietal, or generic name for the variety as well as adequate evidence ownership of any applicable patent or trademark regarding such variety. Provided that no further information is needed from the trademark holder, the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards will change the list accordingly at the session following receipt of the information. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such trademarks or the rights of any such trademark owners or their licensees.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,
Trade Development and Timber Division, Agricultural Standards Unit
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: agristandards@unece.org

Variety	Synonyms
Chasselas blanc	Chasselas doré - Fendant - Franceset - Franceseta - Gutedel - Krachtgutedel - White van der Laan
Chasselas rouge	
Chelva	Chelva de Cebreros - Guareña - Mantuo - Villanueva
Ciminnita	Cipro bianco
Clairette	Blanquette - Malvoisie - Uva de Jijona
Colombana bianca	Veredea - Colombana de Peccioli
<i>Crimson Seedless</i>	
<i>Dawn Seedless</i>	
Dehlo	
Delizia di Vaprio	I. Pirovano 46 A
<i>Eclipse Seedless</i>	
Exalta	
Flame Seedless	Red Flame
Gros Vert	Abbondaza - St.Jeannet - Trionfo dell'Esposizione - Verdal - Trionfo di Gerusalemme
Jaoumet	Madeleine de St.Jacques - Saint Jacques
Madeleine	Angevine - Angevine Oberlin - Madeleine Angevine Oberlin - Republicain
Mireille	
Molinera	Besgano - Castiza - Molinera gorda
Moscato d'Adda	Muscat d'Adda
Moscato d'Amburgo	Black Muscat - Hambro - Hamburg - Hamburski Misket - Muscat d'Hambourg - Musato Preto
Moscato di Terracina	Moscato di Maccarese
<i>Muscat Seedless</i>	
<i>Muska</i>	
Oeillade	Black Malvoisie - Cinsaut - Cinsault - Ottavianello - Sinso
Panse precoce	Bianco di Foster - Foster's white - Sicilien
Perla di Csaba	Cabski Biser - Julski muskat - Muscat Julius - Perle de Csaba
Perlaut	
Perlette	
<i>Piobella</i>	
Pizzutello bianco	Aetonychi aspro - Coretto - Cornichon blanc - Rish Baba - Sperone di gallo - Teta di vacca
Precoce de Malingre	
Primus	I. Pirovano 7
Prunesta	Bermestia nera - Pergola rossa - Pergolese di Tivoli

Variety	Synonyms
Regina dei Vigneti	Königin der Weingärten - Muskat Szölöskertek Kizalyneja - Szölöskertek Kizalyneh - Rasaki ourgarias - Regina Villos - Reina de las Viñas - Reine des Vignes - I. Mathiasz 140 - Queen of the Vineyards
Servant	Servan - Servant di Spagna
Sideritis	Sidiritis
<i>Sharat Seedless</i>	Kishmi Chorni
<i>Sultanines</i>	Bidaneh - Kishmich - Kis Mis - Sultan - Sultana - Sultani - Cekirdesksiz - Sultanina bianca - Sultaniye - Thompson seedless and mutations
<i>Sundance</i>	
<i>Sunred Seedless</i>	
Valenci blanc	Valensi - Valency - Panse blanche
Valenci noir	Planta Mula - Rucial de Mula - Valenci negro
Yapincak	

Note by the UN/ECE Secretariat: This document contains in Part I the revised UN/ECE Standard for Apples as recommended by the specialized section for adoption.

Part II of this document contains changes, which are recommended for a two year trial period.

Changes to the previous version of the standard have been marked with strike-out for deleted text and new text has been underlined.

PART I
UN/ECE STANDARD FFV-50

concerning the marketing and commercial
quality control of

APPLES

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

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

A. Minimum requirements

The development and condition of the apples must be such as to enable them:

- to continue their ripening process and to reach the degree of ripeness required in relation to the varietal characteristics³

B. Classification

(iii) Class II

The following defects are allowed provided the fruit retains its essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation.

- skin defects which must not extend over more than:
 - 2.5 cm² total surface area for other defects, ~~including slightly discoloured bruising~~ with the exception of scab (*Venturia inaequalis*), which must not extend over more than 1 cm² cumulative in area.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

	Extra	Class I	Class II
Apples			
Large fruited varieties ²	65 mm	60 mm	60 mm
Other varieties	60 mm	55 mm	50 mm

To ensure there is uniformity of size ~~within a package, the difference in diameter between fruit in the same package shall be limited to:~~

For fruit sized according to the diameter, the difference in diameter between fruit in the same package shall be limited to:

- 5 mm for “Extra” Class fruit and for Class I and II fruit packed in rows and layers⁷
- 10 mm for Class I fruit packed loose in the package or in consumer packages.⁸

³ Due to varietal characteristics of the Fuji variety and its mutants concerning maturity at harvest, radial watercore is permitted providing it is contained within the vascular bundles of each fruit.

⁷ Due to varietal characteristics of the Fuji variety and its mutants concerning maturity at harvest, radial watercore is permitted providing it is contained within the vascular bundles of each fruit.

⁸ However, for apples of the varieties Bramley's Seedling (Bramley, Triomphe de Kiel) and Horneburger the difference in diameter may amount to 20 mm.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

D. Commercial specifications

If identification is by the size, this should be expressed:

- (a) for produce subject to the uniformity rules, as minimum and maximum diameters or minimum and maximum weight;
- (b) for produce not subject to the uniformity rules, the diameter or weight of the smallest fruit in the package followed by 'and over' or equivalent denomination or, if appropriate the diameter or weight of the largest fruit in the package.

ANNEX

3. Size Criteria for Apples

L = Large fruited variety

Non-Exhaustive List of Apple Varieties¹¹

Some of the varieties listed in the following may be marketed under names for which trademark protection has been sought or obtained in one or more countries. Names believed by the United Nations to be varietal names are listed in the first column. Other names by which the United Nations believes the variety may be known are listed in the second column. Neither of these two lists are intended to include trademarks. References to known trademarks have been included in the third column for information only. The presence of any trademarks in the third column does not constitute any license or permission to use that trademark – such license must come directly from the trademark owner. In addition, the absence of a trademark in the third column does not constitute any indication that there is no registered/ pending trademark for such a variety.¹²

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
African Red		African Carmine TM	B		
Akane	Tohoku 3	Primerouge [®]	B		
Alborz Seedling			C		
Aldas			B		
Alice			B		
Alkmene	Early Windsor		C		
Alwa			B		
Angold			C		L

¹¹ Fruits of varieties that are not part of the list must be graded according to their varietal characteristics. Coloured and/or large fruited varieties as well as those showing a characteristic russeting should be included in the list to provide information about the varietal characteristics. The update of the list may be requested through the Specialized Section for the Standardization of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables.

¹² Disclaimer:

(1) Some of the varietal names listed in the first column may indicate varieties for which patent protection has been obtained in one or more countries. Such proprietary varieties may only be produced or traded by those authorized by the patent holder to do so under an appropriate license. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such patent or the rights of any such patent-holder or its licensee regarding the production or trading of any such variety.

(2) The United Nations endeavoured to ensure that no trademark names are listed in columns 1 and 2 of the table. However, it is the responsibility of any trademark owner to notify the United Nations promptly if a trademark name has been included in the table and to provide the United Nations (see address below) with an appropriate varietal, or generic name for the variety as well as adequate evidence ownership of any applicable patent or trademark regarding such variety. Provided that no further information is needed from the trademark holder, the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards will change the list accordingly at the session following receipt of the information. The United Nations takes no position as to the validity of any such trademarks or the rights of any such trademark owners or their licensees.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe,
Trade Development and Timber Division, Agricultural Standards Unit
Palais des Nations, 1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland
Email: agristandards@unece.org

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Apollo	Beauty of Blackmoor		C		L
Arkcharm	Arkansas No 18, A 18		C		L
Arlet			B	R	
Aroma			C		
Red coloured mutants of Aroma e. g. Amrososa			B B		
Auksis			B		
Belfort	Pella		B		
Belle de Boskoop and mutants				R	L
Belle fleur double					L
Berlepsch	Freiherr von Berlepsch		C		
Berlepsch rouge	Red Berlepsch, Roter Berlepsch		B		
Blushed Golden					L
Bohemia			B		L
Boskoop rouge	Red Boskoop, Roter Boskoop		B	R	L
Braeburn			B		L
Red coloured mutants of Braeburn e. g.			A		L
<i>Annaglo</i>			<i>A</i>		<i>L</i>
Hidala		Hillwell ®	A		L
Joburn		Aurora™, Red Braeburn™, Southern Rose™	A		L
Lochbuie Red Braeburn			A		L
Mahana Red		Redfield ®	A		L
Mariri Red		Eve™, Red Braeburn™, Southern Rose™	A		L
Redfield		Red Braeburn™, Southern Rose™	A		L
Royal Braeburn			A		L
Bramley's Seedling	Bramley, Triomphe				L

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
	de Kiel				
Brettacher Sämling					L
Calvilles, Groupe des					L
Cardinal			B		
Carola	Kalco		C		L
Caudle		Cameo™	B		
Charden					L
Charles Ross					L
Civni		Rubens®	B		
Coromandel Red	Corodel		A		L
Cortland			B		L
Cox's Orange Pippin and mutants	Cox orange		C	R	
Red coloured mutants of Cox's Orange Pippin e. g. Cherry Cox			B	R	
			B	R	
Crimson Bramley					L
Cripps Pink		Pink Lady®	C		
Cripps Red		Sundowner™	A C⁴		
Dalili		Ambassy®	C		L
<u>Dalinbel</u>			B		
Delblush		Tentation®			L
Delcorf and mutants e. g. Dalili Monidel		Delbarestivale® Ambassy®	C C C		L L L
Delgollune		Delbard Jubilé®	B		L
Delicious ordinaire	Ordinary Delicious		B		
Deljeni		Primgold®			L
Delikates			B		
Delor			C		L
Discovery			C		
Dunn's Seedling				R	

⁴ **With minimum 20% for Class 1 and Class 11**

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Dykmanns Zoet			C		
Egremont Russet				R	
Elan					L
Elise	Red Delight	Roblos ®	A		L
Ellison's orange	Ellison		C		L
Elstar and mutants e. g. Daliter Elshof Elstar Armhold Elstar Reinhardt		Elton™	C C C C		
Red coloured mutants of Elstar e. g. Bel-El Daliest Goedhof Red Elstar Valstar Empire		Red Elswout™ Elista™ Elnica™	B B B B B A		
Falstaff			C		
Fiesta	Red Pippin		C		
Florina		Querina ®	B		L
Fortune				R	
Fuji and mutants			B		L
Gala			C		
Red coloured mutants of Gala e. g. <u>Annaglo</u>			A <u>A</u>		<u>L</u>
Baigent		Brookfield ®	A		
Galaxy			A		
Mitchgla		Mondial Gala ®	A		
Obrogala			A		
Regala			A		
Regal Prince		Gala Must ®	A		
Tenroy		Royal Gala ®	A		
Garcia					L

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Ginger Gold					L
Gloster			B		L
Goldbohemia					L
Golden Delicious and mutants					L
Golden Russet				R	
Golden Supreme	Gradigold, Golden Extreme				L
Goldrush	Coop 38				L
Goldstar					L
Granny Smith					L
Gravenstein rouge	Red Gravenstein, Roter Gravensteiner		B		L
Gravensteiner	Gravenstein				L
Greensleeves					L
Holsteiner Cox and mutants	Holstein			R	
Holstein rouge	Red Holstein, Roter Holsteiner Cox		C	R	
Honeycrisp		Honeycrunch ®	C		L
Honey gold					L
Horneburger					L
Howgate Wonder	Manga				L
Idared			B		L
Ingrid Marie			B	R	
Isbranica			C		
Jacob Fisher					L
Jacques Lebel					L
Jamba			C		L
James Grieve and mutants					L
James Grieve rouge		Red James Grieve	B		L
Jarka			C		L
Jerseymac			B		
Jester					L

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Jonagold ^{a)} and mutants e. g.			C		L
Crowngold			C		L
Daligo			C		L
Daliguy	Jonasty		C		L
DaliJean	Jonamel		C		L
Jonagold 2000	Excel		C		L
Jonabel			C		L
Jonabres			C		L
King Jonagold			C		L
New Jonagold	Fukushima		C		L
Novajo	Veulemanns		C		L
Schneica	Jonica		C		L
Wilmuta			C		L
Jonagored and similar			A		L
coloured mutants of Jonagold e. g.			A		L
Decosta			A		L
Jomured	Van de Poel		A		L
Jonagold Boerekamp		Early Queen ®	A		L
Jomar		Marnica ®	A		L
Jonagored Supra			A		L
Jonaveld		First Red ®	A		L
Primo			A		L
Romagold	Surkijn		A		L
Rubinstar			A		L
Red Jonaprince		Wilton's ®, Red Prince ®	A		L
Jonalord			C		
Jonathan			B		
Julia			B		
Jupiter					L
Karmijn de Sonnaville			C	R	L
Katja	Katy		B		
Kent				R	

^{a)} However, for the variety Jonagold at least one-tenth of the surface of the fruit in Class II must be striped with red colouring

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Kidd's Orange Red			C	R	
Kim			B		
Lady Williams			B		L
Lane's Prince Albert					L
Laxton's Superb			C	R	
Ligol			B		L
Lobo			B		
Lodel			A		
Lord Lambourne			C		
Maigold			B		
McIntosh			B		
Melodie			B		L
Melrose			C		L
Meridian			C		
Moonglo			C		
Morgenduft	Imperatore		B		L
Mutsu		Crispin ®			L
Normanda			C		L
Nueva Europa			C		
Nueva Orleans			B		L
Odin			B		
Ontario			B		L
Orlovskoje polosatoje			C		
Ozark Gold					L
Paula Red			B		
Pero de Cirio					L
Piglos			B		L
Pikant			B		L
Pikkolo			C		
Pilot			C		
Pimona			C		
Pinova		Corail ®	C		
Pirella		Pirol ®	B		L
Piros			C		L
Rafzubex		RubINETTE ® Rosso	A		

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Rafzubin		RubINETTE ®	C		
Rajka			B		
Rambour d'hiver					L
Rambour Franc			B		
Reanda			B		L
Rebella			C		L
Red Delicious and mutants e. g.			A		L
Erovan	Early Red One		A		L
Fortuna Delicious			A		L
Oregon	Oregon Spur Delicious		A		L
Otago			A		L
<u>Red Chief</u>			<u>A</u>		<u>L</u>
Red King			A		L
Red Spur			A		L
Red York			A		L
Richared			A		L
Royal Red			A		L
Shotwell Delicious			A		L
Stark Delicious			A		L
Starking			A		L
Starkrimson			A		L
Starkspur			A		L
Topred			A		L
Well Spur			A		L
Red Dougherty			A		
Red Rome			A		
Redkroft			A		
Regal			A		
Regina			B		L
Reglindis			C		L
Reine des Reinettes	Gold Parmoné, Goldparmäne		C		
Reineta Encarnada			B		
Reinette Rouge du Canada			B		L

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
Reinette de Orléans					L
Reinette Blanche du Canada	Reinette du Canada, Canada Blanc, Kanadarenette			R	L
Reinette de France					L
Reinette de Landsberg					L
Reinette grise du Canada	Graue Kanadarenette			R	L
Relinda			C		
Remo			B		
Renora			B		L
Resi			B		
Resista					L
Retina			B		L
Rewena			B		L
Roja de Benejama	Verruga, Roja del Valle, Clavelina		A		
Rome Beauty	Belle de Rome, Rome		B		
Rosana			B		L
Royal Beaut			A		L
Rubin			C		L
Rubinola			B		L
Sciearly		Pacific Beauty™	A		
Scifresh		Jazz™	B		
Sciglo		Southern Snap™	A		
Sciray	<u>GS48</u>		A		
Scired		Pacific Queen™	A	R	
Sciros		Pacific Rose™	A		L
Selena			B		L
Shampion			B		L
Sinap Orlovskij					L
Snygold	Earlygold				L
Sommerregent			C		
Spartan			A		
Splendour			A		

Variety	Synonyms	Tradenames	Colour group	Russeting	Size
St. Edmunds Pippin				R	
Starks's Earliest			C		
Štaris	Staris		A		
Sturmer Pippin				R	
Summerred			B		
Sunrise			A		
Sunset				R	
Suntan				R	L
Sweet Caroline			C		L
Topaz			B		
Tydeman's Early Worcester	Tydeman's Early		B		L
Vista Bella	Bellavista		B		
Wealthy			B		
Worcester Pearmain			B		
York			B		

PART II

UN/ECE Recommendation for Apples for a two-year trial period

This text is in trial period until November 2005.

1. Replace the beginning of chapter III with the following:

“III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Size is determined either by maximum diameter of the equatorial section or by weight.

When size is determined by diameter the minimum diameter³ required for each class is as follows:

	Extra	Class I	Class II
Large fruited varieties ²	65 mm	60 mm	60 mm
Other varieties	60 mm	55 mm	50 mm

When size is determined by weight the minimum weight required for each class is as follows:

	Extra	Class I	Class II
Large fruited varieties	110g	90g	90g
Other varieties	90g	80g	70g

To ensure that there is.....(unchanged)”

2. Delete footnote 4 (Footnote 3 is unchanged)

3. Replace IV B. Size tolerances with the following:

“B. Size tolerances

For all classes:

- (a) for fruit which is subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 per cent by number or weight of fruit corresponding to the size immediately above or below that marked on the package, with, for fruit classified in the smallest grade allowed a maximum variation of
- 5 mm below the minimum diameter when size is determined by diameter
 - 10g below the minimum weight when size is determined by weight;
- (b) for fruit which is not subject to the rules of uniformity, 10 per cent by number or weight of fruit below the minimum size laid down, with a maximum variation of;
- 5 mm below the minimum diameter when size is determined by diameter
 - 10 g below the minimum weight when size is determined by weight “