

31 March 2016

Spain thanks South Africa for leading the UNECE Working Group on Citrus Fruit. After having consulted the Spanish sector concerning the changes to the Citrus Fruit UNECE Standard, Spain would like to transmit the following comments (insertions are underlined and in red font and ~~deletions are crossed out~~):

Firstly: Section I. Definition of produce:

1. For mandarins Spain wants to maintain the provisions of the current version which reads:

“mandarins (*Citrus reticulata* Blanco), including Satsuma (*Citrus unshiu* Marcow.), clementines (*Citrus clementina hort. ex Tanaka*), common mandarins (*Citrus deliciosa* Ten.) and tangerines (*Citrus tangerina* Tanaka) grown from these species and hybrids thereof”

RATIONALE/COMMENTS: The current definition of product is fine as it is. In addition, The Tanaka classification (1961) makes a distinction between Mandarin and Clementine. Hence, Spain wants to maintain the scientific name of the mandarin and clementine, as is in the current standard.

Swingle (1943)		Tanaka (1961)	
<i>Nombre común</i>	<i>Nombre científico</i>	<i>Nombre científico</i>	<i>Nombre común</i>
Cidro, Poncil	<i>C. medica</i> L.	<i>C. medica</i> L.	Cidro, Poncil
Naranja amargo	<i>C. aurantium</i> L.	<i>C. aurantium</i> L. <i>C. myrtifolia</i> Raf.	Naranja amargo Naranja mitifolia
Limonero	<i>C. limon</i> (L.) Burm. f.	<i>C. limon</i> (L.) Burm. f. <i>C. limonia</i> Osb. <i>C. jambhiri</i> Lush.	Limonero Lima Rangpur Limón rugoso
Limero	<i>C. aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swing.	<i>C. aurantifolia</i> (Christm.) Swing. <i>C. latifolia</i> Tan. <i>C. limettioides</i> Tan.	Lima Mejicano, Key, West Indian Lima Bearss, Tahití, Persa Lima Dulce de Palestina
Pummelo Shaddock, Zamboa	<i>C. grandis</i> (L.) Osb.	<i>C. grandis</i> (L.) Osb.	Pummelo, Shaddock, Zamboa
Naranja dulce	<i>C. sinensis</i> L.	<i>C. sinensis</i> L.	Naranja dulce
Mandarino	<i>C. reticulata</i> Blanco	<i>C. reticulata</i> Blanco <i>C. deliciosa</i> Ten. <i>C. unshiu</i> Marc. <i>C. clementina</i> Hort. ex Tan. <i>C. tangerina</i> Hort. ex Tan. <i>C. nobilis</i> Lour.	Mandarino Ponkan Mandarino Común Satsuma Clementino Mandarino Dancy Mandarino King

Fuente: Swingle y Reece, 1967.

2. Spain doesn't agree with the following paragraph, and want to remove it:

~~“Citrus hybrids are classified according to their fruit characteristics of the respective species”~~

RATIONALE/COMMENTS: this paragraph makes classification more complicated and we believe that the current version of the standard eases the trade between producers, exporters, importers and consumers.

On the other hand, the UNECE Standard for citrus fruit makes a distinction between mandarins and clementines in different sections of the standard:

	<i>Minimum juice content (per cent)</i>	<i>Minimum sugar content (°Brix)</i>	<i>Minimum sugar/acid ratio</i>	<i>Colouring</i>
Lemons	20			Must be typical of the variety. Fruit with a green (but not dark green) colour is allowed, provided it satisfies the minimum requirements as to juice content
Limes				
Persian lime	42			The fruit should be green but may show yellow patches up to 30% of its surface for Persian limes and up to 20% for Mexican and Indian limes
Mexican and Indian sweet limes	40			
Satsumas, clementines, other mandarin varieties and their hybrids				
Satsumas	33		6.5:1	Must be typical of the variety on at least one third of the surface of the fruit
Clementines	40		7.0:1	
Other mandarin varieties and their hybrids	33		7.5:1	
Oranges				
Blood oranges	30		6.5:1	Must be typical of the variety. However, fruit with light green colour not exceeding one fifth of the total surface area of the fruit is allowed, provided it satisfies the minimum requirements as to juice content. Oranges produced in areas with high temperatures and high relative humidity conditions during the developing period having a green colour exceeding one fifth of the surface area of the fruit are allowed, provided they satisfy the minimum requirements as to juice content.
Navels group	33		6.5:1	
Other varieties	35		6.5:1	
Mosambi, Sathgudi and Pacitan with more than one fifth green colour	33			
Other varieties with more than one fifth green colour	45			
Grapefruit and hybrids				
All varieties and hybrids	35			Must be typical of the variety. Fruit with a greenish colour (green in Oroblanco) is allowed, provided it satisfies the minimum requirements as to juice content
Oroblanco	35	9		
Pummelos (Shaddock) and hybrids		8		Must be typical of the variety on at least two thirds of the surface of the fruit

Minimum size

The following minimum sizes apply:

<i>Fruit</i>	<i>Diameter (mm)</i>
Lemons	45
Persian limes	42
Mexican and Indian sweet limes	25
Satsumas, other mandarin varieties and hybrids	45
Clementines	35
Oranges	53
Grapefruit and hybrids	70
Pummelos and hybrids	100

B. Nature of produce

- Common name of the species if the produce is not visible from the outside, but obligatory for satsumas and clementines
- “Mixture of citrus fruit” or equivalent denomination and common names of the different species, in case of a mixture of citrus fruit of distinctly different species
- Name of the variety for oranges, all hybrids of the mandarin group and mandarins other than satsumas and clementines, for which the indication is optional
- “With seeds” for clementines with more than 10 seeds per fruit
- “Seedless” (optional)⁷
- For grapefruit and hybrids: the indication “pink” or “red” where appropriate
- For pummelos and hybrids: the indication “pink” or “red” where appropriate.

Summarizing, this phrase can only lead to confusion because it's open to interpretation by any figure of the marketing channel, so classification would be chaotic and inaccurate.

Secondly: Section VI Provisions concerning marking:

1. Spain realizes that the proposal makes an exhaustive classification for limes which includes “Limes”, “Persian limes”, “Mexican limes”, “Indian sweet limes”, “Palestine sweet limes”, whereas for Mandarins the proposal says only mandarins. Hence for limes, the proposals uses the Tanaka classification whereas for mandarins, which is a wider group than limes, the proposal uses the Swingle classification.

The current standard is more objective and clearer than the proposal, so Spain wants to maintain the current standard for clementine and Satsumas, which reads:

- Common name of the species such as “Lemons”, “Limes”, “Persian limes”, “Mexican limes”, “Indian sweet limes” / “Palestine sweet limes”, “Mandarins”, “Oranges” / “Grapefruit”, “Pummelos” / Shaddock” if the produce is not visible from the outside but obligatory for satsumas and clementines”

Hence, Spain would accept the Tanaka classification for limes as long as the Tanaka classification is respected for mandarins and clementines.

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Fuente: Swingle y Reece, 1967.

2. Spain doesn't agree with the next paragraph:

"The name of a variety can be replaced by a synonym. A trade name can only be given in addition to the variety or the synonym"

RATIONALE/COMMENTS: This paragraph can confuse consumers about the specie which is in the package.

Hence, we proposed to modify the previous paragraph as following:

~~"The name of a variety can be replaced by a synonym. A trade name can only be given in addition to the variety or the synonym"~~

And thirdly: Part 2. Examples of labeling

Common name	Oranges	(Blond) Oranges	Orange	Orange	Orange
Variety-Group	Navels	Navel <u>(is not a Blond orange)</u>	Valencia late	Valencias	Blood oranges
Variety		Washington	VALENCIA LATE		Tarocco

- for oranges: the name of the variety and/or the respective variety group in the case of "Blood oranges", "Navels" ,Blond oranges

RATIONALE/COMMENTS: There are three Variety-Groups: Blond oranges, Blood oranges and Navels. Blond oranges are those different from Blood oranges and Navel oranges. Valencia late is not a Variety group is a variety of blond orange. (Source: *Citrus varieties of the world* , 2000, James Saunt)

Produce	Clementines	Tangerines	Mandarins
Variety group	Clementines	Clementines	
Variety	Clemenules		Orri

RATIONALE/COMMENTS: In the Tanaka classification Tangerine is specie (citrus tangerine) different from Clementine (Citrus Clementina Hort. Ex Tan. On the other hand Clementine is specie, with many varieties, and not a variety group.

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