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**Economic Commission for Europe**

Steering Committee on Trade Capacity and Standards

**Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards**

**Specialized Section on Standardization**

**of Dry and Dried Produce**

**Sixty-fourth session**

Geneva, 5-7 July 2017

Item 5 (c) of the provisional agenda

**Development of new standards: dried papayas**

GE.2 POST-SESSION DOCUMENT – 17 JULY 2017

Draft Standard for Dried Ripe Papaya

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I. Definition of produce

This standard applies to ripe, peeled and dried papayas from varieties grown from *Carica papaya*, of theCaricaceaefamily and their hybrids intended for direct consumption or for food when intended to be mixed with other products for direct consumption without further processing. This standard does not apply to dried ripe papayas that are processed by salting, sugaring, flavouring, or roasting or for industrial processing.

Dried ripe papayas may be presented in the following styles:

* Sliced; longitudinally (lengthwise) entire length or sections thereof
* Diced into chunks and/or cubes
* Chips and strips consisting of portions of sound papayas irregular in shape, size and thickness and excluding whole fruit; and
* Any other style of the product shall be permitted provided that the dried papaya is sufficiently labelled.

II. Provisions concerning quality

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

However, if applied at stages following export, the legal holder shall be responsible for observing the requirements of the standard. The legal holder 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 ripe papayas must display the following characteristics:

* intact (only for round/oblong shapes); however, edges that are slightly torn, slight superficial damage and slight scratches are not considered as a defect (move as other standards)
* 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
* 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, burns, areas of discolouration or spread stains in pronounced contrast with the rest of the produce affecting in aggregate more than **[**20**]** 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 taste of sodium chloride and a slight smell of preservatives/additives [[1]](#footnote-3).

The condition of the dried ripe papayas 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] [[2]](#footnote-4)

The dried ripe papayas shall have a moisture content not exceeding:

* 18.0 per cent for untreated dried ripe papayas
* between 18.0 and 25.0per cent for dried ripe papayas treated with preservatives or preserved by other means (e.g. pasteurization).

C. Classification

In accordance with the defects allowed in section “IV. Provisions concerning tolerances”, dried ripe papayas are classified as follows (as in other standards):

“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 ripe papayas is optional in all classes, however, when sized; size is determined by diameter of the widest part.(use same language as dried bananas)

IV. Provisions concerning tolerances

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

[A. Quality tolerances]

|  | *Tolerances allowed percentage of defective produce, by number or weight* | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| *Defects allowed* | *Extra* | *Class I* | *Class II* |
| (a) Tolerances for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements, | 5 | 10 | 15 |
| of which no more than |  |  |  |
| Injuries calluses and damage caused by heat during drying | 5 | 8 | 10 |
| Mouldy and mildew spots | 1 | 4.5 | 9 |
| of which no more than |  |  |  |
| Mouldy | 0 | 0.5 | 1.0 |
| Fermented, rotten or deterioration | 0.5 | 1.5 | 3 |
| of which no more than: |  |  |  |
| Fermented (should be w/rotten) | 0.5 | 1 | 2 |
| Damaged by pests |  |  |  |
| Slightly affected by decay | 0 | 0.5 | 1 |
| Living pests and insect damage | 2 | 2 | 6 |
|  |  |  |  |
| living pest | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| (b) Size tolerances |  |  |  |
| For produce not conforming to the size indicated, if sized | 10 | 15 | 20 |
| Presence of pieces among halved papayas (by weight) | 2 | 7 | 13 |
| (c) Tolerances for other defects |  |  |  |
| Foreign matter, loose stems, seed, fragments, skin fragments (by weight) | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| unripe fruit/ripe among ripe fruit /unripe (check entire t of t vs other standards) | 0 | 4 | 10 |

V. Provisions concerning presentation

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package [[3]](#footnote-5) must be uniform and contain only dried papayas of the same origin, quality and style (if sized) and variety or commercial type [or colour] (if indicated)

For “Extra” Class and Class I, the dried papayas must be of the same variety and/or commercial type

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

B. Packaging

The dried papayas 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 and 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 [[4]](#footnote-6) 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[[5]](#footnote-7).

B. Nature of produce

* “Dried ripe papaya”, followed by the style
* name of the variety and/or commercial type (optional.
* “Sun Dried” etc. (when appropriate).

C. Origin of produce

* country of origin and, optionally, the district where grown or the national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

* class
* size (if sized); expressed in accordance with section III
* crop year (optional)
* “Best before” followed by the date (optional).

E. Official control mark (optional)

1. A slight smell of sulphur dioxide (SO2) is not considered as “abnormal”. Preservatives may be used in accordance with the legislation of the importing country. Dried ripe papayas may be sulphured in order to retain their original colour. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
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. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
3. The term "packages" covers "sales packages" and "prepackages". Packages are individually packaged part of a lot, including contents. The packaging is conceived so as to facilitate handling and transport of a number of sales packages or of products loose or arranged, in order to prevent damage by physical handling and transport. The package may constitute a sales package. Road, rail, ship and air containers are not considered as packages. Sales packages are individually packaged part of a lot, including contents. The packaging of sales packages is conceived so as to constitute a sales unit to the final user or consumer at the point of purchase. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
4. These marking provisions do not apply to sales packages presented in packages. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
5. 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. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)