

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

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Item 4(d) of the provisional agenda

Development of new standards

Post-session document

Proposal to develop a new standard for dried persimmon

Submitted by the secretariat

The following document reflects the proposed amendments made at the 2020 session related to development of a standard for dried persimmons.

I. Definition of produce

This standard applies to whole dried persimmons (*kaki*) of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Diospyros kaki* L. and *Diospyros kaki* Thunb. *Diospyros lotus* L. and their hybrids and inter-specific 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 persimmons that are processed by salting, sugaring, flavouring, or roasting or for industrial processing.

Dried persimmons can be red, orange, or yellowish and are presented in the following styles as follows:

- Whole, peeled and/or unpeeled, pitted or unpitted or seedless.
- if marked on the package (with or without pits as a result of selection)
Cut into different sizes. Sliced into different peeled and unpeeled forms if marked on the package (unpitted, without stones as a result of selection or pitted) (peeled and unpeeled with or without peel, pitted or unpitted with or without pits).
- Any other presentation of the product shall be permitted, provided that the product is sufficiently labeled and distinctive from other forms.

II. Provisions concerning quality

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

However, if applied at stages following export, the holder 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 persimmons must display the following characteristics:

- intact (for whole unpeeled); however, slight superficial damage and cutting of the stems and cups (for whole peeled and unpeeled) is not considered as a defect.
- 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, ~~but the presence of natural sugar² on the surface is not considered as unclean white plaque of natural origin is not considered unclean.~~
- 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 % of the surface of the produce
- free from mould filaments visible to the naked eye
- free of fermentation
- free of sun scald
- 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.

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

- to withstand transportation and handling
- to arrive in satisfactory condition at the place of destination.

~~B.~~ **Moisture content³**

~~The moisture content of dried persimmons should have moisture content not exceeding the values in the following table should be within the indicated limits, depending on the species:~~

Type	Maximum Moisture content in untreated dried persimmons (per cent)	Maximum Moisture content in treated dried persimmons (per cent)
Whole, peeled and unpeeled, pitted and unpitted or seedless if marked on the package (with or without pits as a result of selection)	25	35

Commented [LD-A1]: The word "Plaque" should not be used, preferably a "white coating"

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

² The presence of sugar on the surface appears as a white film/plaque

³ 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> or http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/dry/StandardLayout/StandardLayoutDDP_e.pdf The laboratory reference method shall be used in cases of dispute.

Sliced-Cut into different sizes, peeled and unpeeled, pitted and unpitted or seedless forms if marked on the package (unpitted, without stones as a result of selection or pitted)	20	25
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The dried persimmons may be treated with preservatives or preserved by other means (e.g. pasteurisation).

Commented [LD-A2]: Concern about other chemical preservatives except SO₂, citric acid or N-acetylcysteine treatment citric acid or

C. Classification

In accordance with the defects allowed in section “IV - Provisions concerning tolerances”, dried persimmons may be classified into the following class(es):
“Extra” Class, Class I and Class II.

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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 whole dried persimmons is optional. However, when classified sizing is mandatory, peeled and unpeeled forms if marked on the package (with or without pits as a result of selection).

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Sizing of whole dried persimmons is determined by:

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A. Count/ number of dried persimmons per kg, one kilogram

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For sizing-When sized by count dried whole persimmons are sized in accordance ing to the number of fruits in one kilogram, it is necessary to use with the following table:

Deleted: Extra class”, Class I and Class II

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Size code	Unpeeled number of fruit per kilogram	Peeled number of fruit per kilogram
A	20-3029	15-24
B	30-4039	25-34
C	40-50	34-45

B. Sizing by diameter

When sized by diameter, size is determined based on the fruit widest diameter.

The minimum diameter is 23 mm.

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When diameter ranges are used, ranges must be indicated.

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Sizing of sliced dried persimmons into different forms is optional.

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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

Defects allowed	Tolerances allowed, percentage of defective produce, by number or weight		
	"Extra" Class	Class I	Class II
Tolerances for produce not satisfying the minimum requirements of which no more than:	10	15	25
Mouldy, and fermented	3	5	5
Of which no more mouldy	1	1	1
Significantly damaged by pests, sun scald, split or torn, excessively dried, Divide defects allowance is too high if only 1	8	10	20
living pests	0	0	0
b) Size tolerances			
For produce not conforming to the size indicated in total	10	15 ±10±	20 ±10±
		-	-
c) Tolerances for other defects			
Foreign matter, and dust (by weight)	0,5	1	3
Dried persimmons belonging to, which are related to other species, varieties or commercial types other than those	10	10	10
Presence of pits and pit fragments among pitted	5	10	10
Presences of adhering peel/skin among peeled whole	1	2	2

Commented [LD-A3]: The word significantly is deleted the defect should not be qualified.

Commented [LD-A4]: • Blemishes, discoloration and/or dirty fruits
• Substantial defects in texture and heat injury
• Mechanical injuries, scars and calluses

Commented [LD-A5]: Text and defect allowances taken for Dried apple standard - Cored apples 5, 10, 15

Commented [LD-A6]: How are the persimmon peeled, by hand or machinery? There should be an allowance for adhering peel or skin

V. Provisions concerning presentation

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package⁴ must be uniform and contain only dried persimmons of the same origin, quality, style, size (if sized) and variety or commercial type (if indicated) and crop year (if indicated).

For the "Extra" Class and Class I, the produce must be of the same variety and/or commercial type and crop year.

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

B. Packaging

Dried persimmon must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly. The materials used inside the package must be clean and of a quality such as to avoid

⁴ Definitions: 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.

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 package⁵ 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 authority⁶.

B. Nature of produce

- “Dried persimmons, (**kaki, kaki persimmon**)”, which may be replaced (when appropriate) by high moisture or equivalent denomination;
- name of the variety (**optional**);
- ~~type or~~ style (**in accordance with the styles indicated in the Definition of produce**).

C. Origin of produce

- country of origin⁷ and, optionally, the district where grown or national, regional or local place name.

D. Commercial specifications

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

E. Official control mark (optional)

⁵ These marking provisions do not apply to sales packages presented in packages.

⁶ 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.

⁷ The full or a commonly used name should be indicated.