

Example 4

Example 4

Inspection of Dried Grapes in Izmir

Size of the lot: 480 cartons à 12.5 kg = 6,000 kg total weight

9 cartons are taken as the bulk sample

Note: With respect to the lot size, a minimum of 9 packages must have been examined before a can be declared unsatisfactory.

**The lot is checked for conformity with
UNECE STANDARD DDP-11 (2016) FOR DRIED GRAPES**

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Example 4





2.3 Place of inspection

A conformity check may be carried out during the packing operation at the point of dispatch, during transport, at the point of destination.


In cases where the authorised service does not carry out the conformity check in their own premises, the trader shall provide facilities enabling the conduct of a conformity check.

Illustration: Example of place of inspection.

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2.5
Presentation of produce

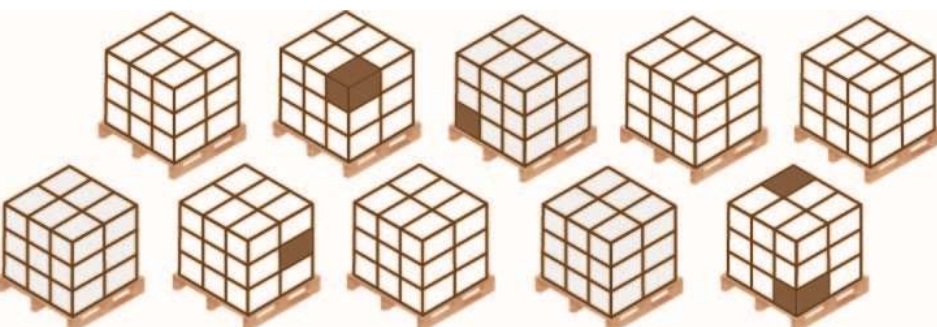
The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

Illustration: Primary samples are presented by the trader and selected by the inspector.

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3. Sampling

A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.


The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot.

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3. Sampling
A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.
The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.
Illustration: The inspector marks the cartons to be taken as primary samples

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3. Sampling
A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.
The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.
Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot. – Cartons are restacked to take the primary samples from different parts of the pallet.

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Example 4

Producer Code is integrated in the lot-number (first 9 digits) and Turkey is registered in the UNECE code mark registry.

Country of origin

Nature of produce

Size & colour

Class

Crop year

Best before

LOT NO: 350020119-02-1735
 CROP: 2018
 T.S.: 3411
 SIZE: MEDIUM 9 NATUREL BANDIRMALI
 CLASS 1
 PRODUCTION DATE: 12.11.2018
 BEST BEFORE DATE: 12.11.2019

3.6.2 Verification of marking
 The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.

Illustration: The obligatory indications on the label of the pallet are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green.

Result of inspection: Labelling is in conformity with the standard.

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Example 4

Workflow of sampling a lot

Primary samples	<i>initial 5 (or 10) packages</i>
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
Secondary samples	<i>300-1000 g each</i>
↓ ↓ ↓ ↓ ↓	
Composite sample	<i>minimum 3 kg</i>
↓	
Reduced sample	<i>minimum: 2 x 100 nuts in shell 1 kg + 1 kg nut kernels, 1 kg + 1 kg dried grapes 2 x 1 kg sticky and irregular dried produce</i>
↓ ↓	

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3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling
The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

The inspector shall select a minimum of 9 samples for lots up to 1000 packages and a minimum of 10 samples for lots over 1000 packages to test conformity;

Illustration: Due to the size of the lot, the inspector decides to select 9 primary samples.

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3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation
The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.


Illustration: After fixing the tare weight, the net weight of each primary sample is checked.

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AU12 name of the dispatcher
Ayşegül ULUHAN; 02.09.2019


Example 4




3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation
The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

Illustration: The overall appearance of all primary samples is checked.

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3.3 Size of the secondary sample
In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

Illustration: In case of sticky produce such as dried grapes, the produce must be loosened before the secondary sample can be taken. – The primary sample is completely emptied and loosened.

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Example 4




3.3 Size of the secondary sample
In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

Illustration: The content of the primary sample has been loosened. The content is checked for foreign material loose in the package.

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3.3 Size of the secondary sample
In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample. The minimum size of the secondary sample taken from each primary sample shall be between 300 g and 1 kilo, in case the produce is packed loose in the package.

Illustration: From each of the first two primary sample a secondary sample of about 1 kg has been taken and placed in the corner of the inspection table. The inspector is checking the third primary sample.

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3.4 Size of the composite sample
The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

Illustration: The composite sample consisting of 9 secondary samples is evenly mixed.

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Example 4





3.4 Size of the composite sample
The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

Illustration: From the composite sample, about 1 kg is taken as a first step to take the reduced sample.

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Example 4




3.4 Size of the composite sample
The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.
Illustration: From the 1 kg sample, the reduced sample of 100 g is taken.

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Example 4





3.5 Size of the reduced sample
The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:
• 2 x 1 kg but at least 2 x 100 units in case of dried produce.
Illustration: From the 1 kg sample, the reduced sample of 100 g is taken.

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3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.


Illustration: Verifying the correct sizing, by counting the number of dried grapes in the reduced sample of 100 g. Result: 348 units per 100 g;


Indication on the label: Medium = 320-380 units per 100 g; the size is in conformity

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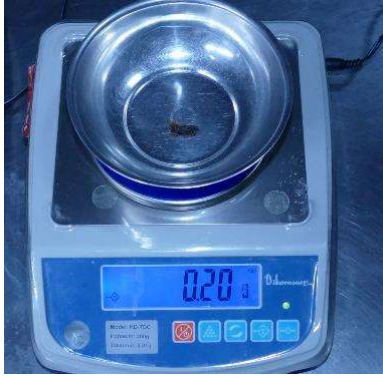
3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

Illustration: Verifying the correct quality, by checking the units in the reduced sample of 100 g

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Example 4



3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce

Illustration: Defective dried grapes found in 100 g are weighed. Here 0,2 g mouldy.

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3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.

In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.

If the percentage of defects found is close +/- 10 percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.

The final result is given as a rounded integer.

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3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

The result is presented in the inspection report.

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Example 4

3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

Result of the inspection of the reduced sample:

Defect	Reduced sample of 100 g	Percentage calculated on the basis of 100 g	In conformity with Class I
Mouldy	0.2 g	0.2 ≡ 0 %	Yes
Mechanical damage	1.4 g	1.4 ≡ 1 %	Yes
Capstem	1		Yes

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Example 4

3.6.6 Determination of inspection result
Result of the inspection:



100 % correct labelling
100 % correct size
0 % mouldy – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)
1 % mechanical damage – in conformity (standard 3 % for Class I)
1 capstem attached – in conformity (standard 4 capstems attached for Class I)

The lot is in conformity with the standard. A conformity certificate may be issued.

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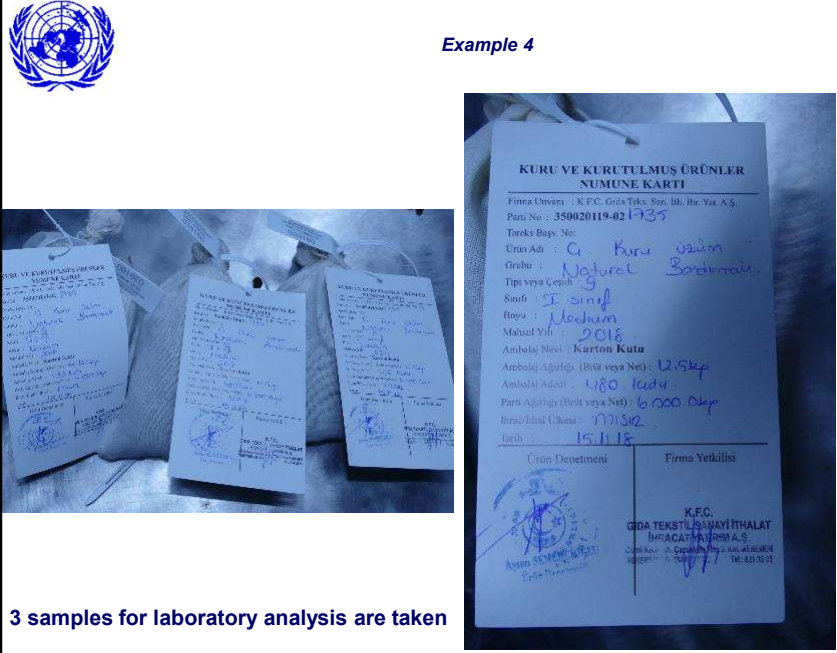
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3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken

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Example 4



The image shows three white paper samples for laboratory analysis, each with a small white tag attached. To the right is a larger sample card titled "KURU VE KURUTULMUŞ ÜRÜNLER NÜMUNE KARTI". The card contains the following information:

KURU VE KURUTULMUŞ ÜRÜNLER NÜMUNE KARTI
Firma Ünvanı : K.F.C. Gıda Tekstil İthalat İhracat A.Ş.
Fatura No : 350020119-02/1935
Tareks Baysı No:
Ürün Adı : C. Kuru üzüm
Grubu : Natural Sordimat.
Tipte veya Çeşit :
Sınıf : I sınıf
Boyut : Medium
Mahsul Yılı : 2018
Ambalajı Nevi : Karton Kutu
Ambalaj Adetliği (Büt veya Net) : 12.5kg
Ambalaj Adedi : 480 kudu.
Paket Ağırlığı (Brüt veya Net) : 6.000.0kg
İhracat Ülkesi : Mısır
Tarih : 15.11.18

Below the card, there are two columns for signatures: "Güven Denetmeni" and "Firma Yetkilisi". The "Firma Yetkilisi" column contains a stamp for "K.F.C. GIDA TEKSTİL İTHALAT İHRACAT A.Ş." and a signature.



3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken

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Example 5

Example 5
Inspection of Dried Apricots in Izmir
Size of the lot: 200 cartons à 12.7 kg = 2,540 kg total weight
7 cartons are taken as bulk sample.
Note: With respect to the lot size, a minimum of 7 packages must have been examined before a can be declared unsatisfactory.
The lot is checked for conformity with UNECE STANDARD DDP-15 (2016) FOR DRIED APRICOTS

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Example 5





**2.5
Presentation of produce**

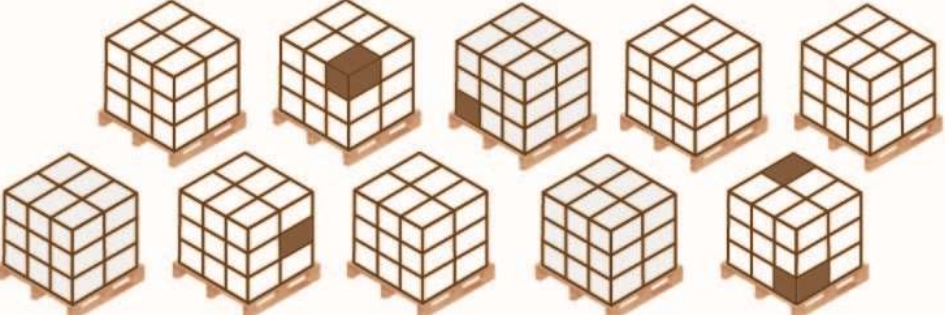
The presentation of the lot is made by the trader as well as the supply of all information deemed necessary for the identification of the consignment or lot and for the inspection.

Illustration: Primary samples are presented by the trader and selected by the inspector.

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Example 5





3. Sampling


A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.

The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.

Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot.



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Example 5




3. Sampling
 A conformity check shall be made by assessing bulk or composite samples. It is based on the principle that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot.
 The inspector selects at random the primary samples to be inspected.
Illustration: Primary samples must be selected at random from the lot and they must be taken from different pallets of the lot. – Cartons are restacked to take the primary samples from different parts of the pallet.

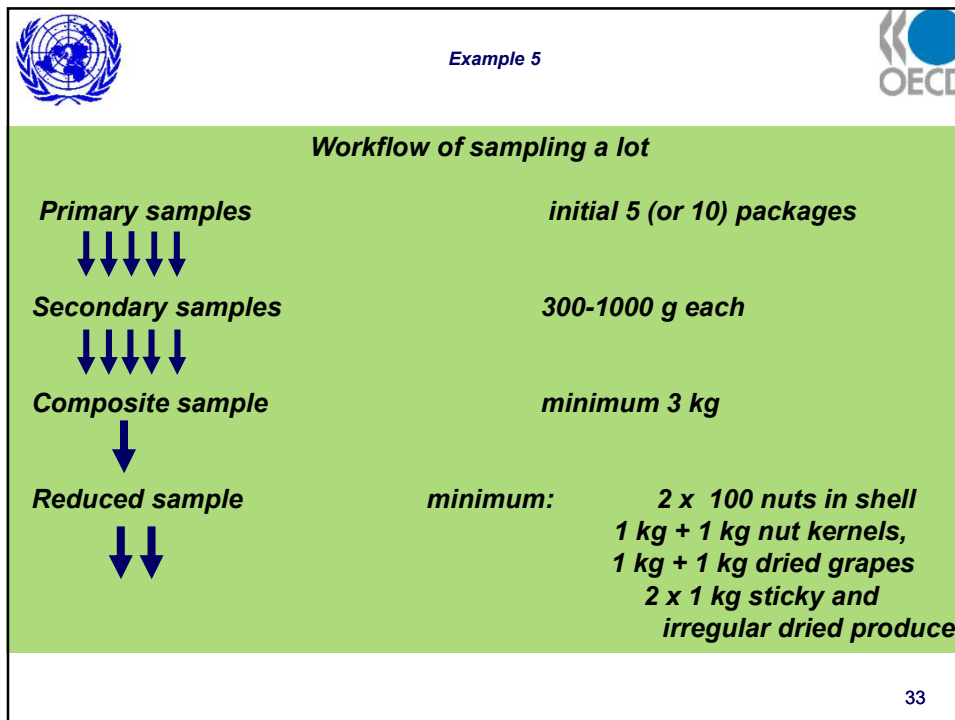
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3.6.2 Verification of marking
 The marking shall be checked for correctness, completeness and readability according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples.
Illustration: The obligatory indications on the label of the pallet are highlighted in red, the optional indications in green.
Result of inspection: Labelling is in conformity with the standard.

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Example 5



3.1. Bulk sample in case of initial sampling


The inspector shall determine the size of the bulk sample in such a way as to be able to assess the lot.

Illustration: Due to the size of the lot (200 packages), the inspector decides to select 7 primary samples. Thus, in case of non-conformity an additional sampling will not be necessary.

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AU11 name of the dispatcher :)
Ayşegül ULUHAN; 02.09.2019

Example 5




3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation
The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

Illustration: After fixing the tare weight, the net weight of each primary sample is checked.

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Example 5





3.6.1 Verification of packaging and presentation
The packaging, including the material used within the package, shall be checked for suitability and cleanliness according to the provisions of the relevant standard. This shall be done on the basis of primary samples, in case of packed produce.

Illustration: The general appearance of all primary samples is checked.

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3.3 Size of the secondary sample
In the case of packed produce, secondary samples have to be taken from each primary sample to constitute the composite sample.

Illustration: In case of sticky produce such as dried apricots, the produce must be loosened before the secondary sample can be taken. – The primary sample is completely emptied and loosened. In the corner of the inspection table: The secondary sample set aside from the first primary sample – about 2 kg.

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Example 5



3.4 Size of the composite sample
The composite sample should be at least
3 kg in case of produce of a hundred-units-weight of 1 kg or less
6 kg in case of produce of a hundred-units-weight of more than 1 kg

Illustration: The composite sample is made of the secondary samples (here about 2 kg each) of 7 primary samples – composite sample about 14 kg.

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3.4 Size of the composite sample
The composite sample should be at least 3 kg. Produce in the composite sample must be evenly mixed.

Illustration: The composite sample consisting of 7 secondary samples is evenly mixed. 39


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3.5 Size of the reduced sample
The reduced sample is taken from the composite sample and must comprise at least:


- 1,000 g when these 1,000 g contain more than 100 units
- 2,000 g when these 2,000 g contain more than 100 units.

Illustration: The reduced sample of 997 g is taken from the composite sample. 40



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3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.


Illustration: Verifying the correct sizing, by counting the number of dried apricots in the reduced sample of 997 g. Result: 155 units per 997 g (indicated on the label: size = 4 = 141-160 units per kg)

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Example 5








3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce
The characteristics of the produce shall be checked for conformity with the minimum requirements, classification, sizing, and uniformity according to the provisions of the standard. This shall be done on the basis of the reduced sample.

Illustration: Verifying the correct quality, by counting the number of dried apricots in the reduced sample of 997 g.

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3.6.5 Verification of characteristics of the produce
Illustration: Defective dried apricots found in 1,000 g are weighed; here 41 g dried apricots affected by serious sunburn.

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3.6.6 Determination of inspection result


The result of inspection is representative for the lot, as all samples (primary, secondary and reduced sample) are taken at random.

In the case where defects are detected, the inspector shall determine the respective percentage of the produce not in conformity with the standard by number or weight – as specified in the standard.


If the percentage of defects found is close +/- 10 percent to the tolerance another bulk sample, equal in number to the first sample, must be checked. The overall result is reported as an average of the two checks.

The final result is given as a rounded integer.

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3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

Result of the inspection of the reduced sample:
The tolerances may be determined by weight or by number

Defect	By weight		By number	
	Reduced sample of 997 g	Percentage	Reduced sample 155 units	Percentage
Substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn	41 g	4.1 ≅ 4 %	7	4.5 ≅ 5 %
Spotted	17 g	1.7 ≅ 2 %	3	1.9 ≅ 2 %
Lesion and calluses	8 g	0.8 ≅ 1 %	1	0.6 ≅ 1 %
Labelling address of dispatcher and class are missing		100 %		



Example 5



3.6.6 Determination of inspection result

Result of the inspection – tolerances determined by weight:
 4 % substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn – in conformity (standard 8 % for Class I)
 2 % spotted – in conformity (standard 5 % for Class I)
 1 % lesions and calluses – in conformity (standard 6 % for Class I)

Result of the inspection – tolerances determined by number:
 5 % substantial defects in colour or texture, heat injury and sunburn – in conformity (standard 8 % for Class I)
 2 % spotted – in conformity (standard 5 % for Class I)
 1 % lesions and calluses – in conformity (standard 6 % for Class I)

The lot is in conformity with Class I. A conformity certificate may be issued.

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Example 5






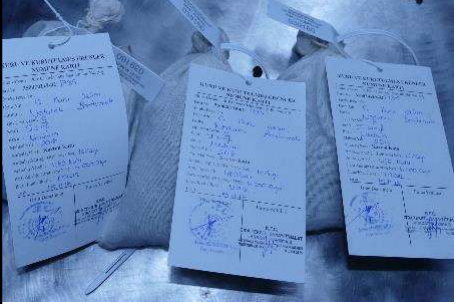


3 samples à 1,000 g are taken for laboratory analysis

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Example 5



3 samples for laboratory analysis are taken

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