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Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

Specialized Section on Standardization of

Dry and Dried Produce (Fruit)

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REPORT ON ITS FIFTY-SECOND SESSION

Addendum 1

REVISED UNECE RECOMMENDATION FOR INSHELL ALMONDS

Note by the secretariat : The Specialized Section decided at its 52nd session to transmit the amended text for inshell almonds to the Working Party and proposed to extend the trial period for one further year until November 2006.

UNECE RECOMMENDATION
concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of
INSHELL ALMONDS

I. DEFINITION OF PRODUCE

This standard applies to sweet inshell almonds of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Prunus dulcis* (Mill.) D.A. Webb, from which the fleshy hull (epicarp and mesocarp) has been removed, intended for direct consumption.

Inshell almonds are classified into two types according to the hardness of the shell, as defined below

- Soft/semi-soft:¹ inshell almonds which can be easily cracked with the fingers or with a nutcracker.
- Hard: inshell almonds which can be cracked only with a hammer or similar devices.

The almond shell may be brushed and bleached, provided that the treatment applied does not affect the quality of the kernel and it is permitted by the regulations of the importing country.

II. PROVISIONS CONCERNING QUALITY

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

A. Minimum requirements²

- (i) In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, inshell almonds must display the following characteristics:
 - (a) The shell must be:
 - intact; cracks, superficial damage and small outer parts of the shell missing are not considered as a defect provided the kernel is physically protected;
 - sound; free from defects likely to affect the natural keeping quality of the inshell almond; free from gum exceeding an aggregate area of 6 mm in diameter;
 - clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter;
 - free of abnormal external moisture;
 - free from residues of adhering hull affecting in aggregate more than 5 per cent of the total shell surface;
 - free from live insects or mites whatever their stage of development;
 - free of damage caused by pests, including the presence of dead insects, insect debris or excreta;

¹ Other equivalent denominations commonly used in international trade for the soft/semisoft type are accepted, as are "Paper type", "Mollares", "Fitas", etc.

² Definitions of terms and defects are listed in Annex III of the Standard Layout – Recommended Terms and Definition of Defects for Standards of Dry Fruits (Inshell Nuts and Nut Kernels) and Dried Fruits (http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/info/layout_e.pdf).

- free from blemishes, discoloration or stains contrasting with the rest of the shell affecting in aggregate more than 25 per cent of the surface of the shell;
- free from mould filaments visible to the naked eye;
- well formed; not noticeably misshapen;

(b) The kernel must be:

- free of bitter taste;
- sound; produce affected by rotting or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded;
- free from gum (resinous substance) exceeding an aggregate area of 6 mm in diameter;
- free from brown spot (slightly depressed brown spots, either single or multiple, caused by insects, exceeding an aggregate area of 3 mm in diameter;
- sufficiently developed; shrivelled kernels, when the affected portion represents more than 25 per cent of the kernel and empty shells are excluded;
- free from live insects or mites whatever their stage of development;
- free of damage caused by pests, including the presence of dead insects, insect debris or excreta.;
- free from mould filaments visible to the naked eye;
- free from rancidity;
- free of foreign smell and/or taste.

The condition of the inshell almonds must be such as to enable them:

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

(ii) Moisture content

Inshell almonds shall have a moisture content not exceeding 11.0 per cent for the whole nut, or 7.0 per cent for the almond kernel.³

B. Classification

Inshell almonds are classified in three classes:

“Extra Class”,
“Class I”, and
“Class II”.

Classification is based on the defects allowed in Chapter IV: PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES. The tolerances must not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, keeping quality and presentation in the package.

III. PROVISIONS CONCERNING SIZING

Sizing is optional in all Classes.

³ The moisture content is determined by one of the methods given in Annex II of the Standard Layout - Determination of Moisture Content for Dry Fruit. (http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/info/layout/laydry_e.pdf). The laboratory reference method shall be used in cases of dispute.

Size is determined by:

Diameter: the maximum diameter of the equatorial section of the shell, by means of round-holed or elongated-holed screens or

Count: the number of inshell almonds per 100 g or per ounce (28.3495 g).

IV. PROVISIONS CONCERNING TOLERANCES

Tolerances in respect of quality and size are allowed in each package for produce not satisfying the requirements of the class indicated.

A. Quality tolerances

Defects allowed	Tolerances allowed		
	(per cent of defective inshell almonds by count or weight)		
	Extra	Class I	Class II
(a) Total tolerances for inshell almonds not satisfying the minimum requirements for the shell , of which no more than: = inshell almonds damaged by pests, rotting, deterioration or mould. = [of which mouldy, no more than: ⁴]	5	10	15
	1	3	5
	0.5	1	2
(b) Total tolerances for inshell almonds not satisfying the minimum requirements for the kernel , of which no more than: = bitter almonds = almonds kernels affected by gum or brown spot = not sufficiently developed kernels = rancid, rotten, mouldy and damaged by pests of which mouldy, no more than: ⁵	8[5]	10	15
	1	3	4
	3	7	10
	3	5	10
	2 0,5	5 1	7 2
(c) Tolerances for other defects (not included in total tolerances) : = foreign material including loose shells, shell fragments (including dust), fragments of hull = = live insects or mites = inshell almonds belonging to other varieties or types than that indicated on the package			
	1	2	3
	0	0	0
	10	10	10

⁴ Reservation of Poland that the tolerance for mould should be 0.5 per cent regardless of the class.

⁵ Reservation of Poland that the tolerance for mould should be 0.5 per cent regardless of the class.

C. Size tolerances

For all classes, (if sized), 15 per cent, by count or weight, of inshell almonds not conforming to the size indicated is allowed.

V. PROVISIONS CONCERNING PRESENTATION

A. Uniformity

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only inshell almonds of the same origin, [crop year], quality, and type(soft/semisoft, hard), size (if sized) and variety (if indicated).

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

B. Packaging

Inshell almonds must be packed in such a way as to protect the produce properly.

The materials used inside the package must be new, 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 or stamps bearing trade specifications, is allowed provided the printing or labelling has been done with non-toxic ink or glue.

C. Presentation

Inshell almonds must be presented in bags or solid containers. All consumer packages within each package must be of the same weight.

VI. PROVISIONS CONCERNING MARKING

Each package 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)	Name and address or
and/or)	officially issued or
Dispatcher)	accepted code mark ⁷

B. Nature of produce

- "Inshell almonds" or "Almonds in the shell" or equivalent denomination
- Type (optional)
- Variety (optional)

⁶ Consumer packages for direct sale to the consumer shall not be subject to these marking provisions but shall conform to national requirements of the importing country. However the markings referred to shall in any event be shown on the transport packaging containing such package units.

⁷ The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. In the case where a code mark is used, the reference "packer and/or dispatcher" (or equivalent abbreviations) has to be indicated in close connection with the code mark.

C. Origin of produce

- Country of origin and, optionally, district where grown or national, regional or local place name

D. Commercial specifications

- Class;
- Size (optional);
- Net weight, or number of consumer packages, followed by the net unit weight in the case of transport packages containing such units.
- Crop year (optional); mandatory according to the legislation of the importing country.
- "Best before" followed by the date (optional)

E. Official control mark (optional)

Adopted 1969 (as UNECE Standard for Unshelled Almonds)

Revised 1991

Revised 2003 and published as Recommendation for a one-year trial period

Recommendation revised 2004 and trial period extended for one year

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