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# **UNECE STANDARD FFV-64**

concerning the marketing and  
commercial quality control of

## **POMEGRANATES**

**2023 EDITION**



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## NOTE

### Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

The commercial quality standards developed by the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) help facilitate international trade, encourage high-quality production, improve profitability and protect consumer interests. UNECE standards are used by Governments, producers, traders, importers and exporters, and other international organizations. They cover a wide range of agricultural products, including fresh fruit and vegetables, dry and dried produce, seed potatoes, meat, cut flowers, eggs and egg products.

Any member of the United Nations can participate, on an equal footing, in the activities of the Working Party. For more information on agricultural standards, please visit our website <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/welcome.html>.

The present revised Standard for Pomegranates is based on document ECE/CTCS/WP.7/2022/6, reviewed and adopted by the Working Party in 2022 (followed by a silence procedure in line with the special procedures during the COVID-19 period).

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# UNECE standard FFV-64 concerning the marketing and commercial quality control of pomegranates

## I. Definition of produce

This standard applies to pomegranates of varieties (cultivars) grown from *Punica granatum* L. to be supplied fresh to the consumer, pomegranates for industrial processing being excluded.

## II. Provisions concerning quality

The purpose of the standard is to define the quality requirements for pomegranates after preparation and packaging.

However, if applied at stages following export/dispatch, products may show in relation to the requirements of the standard:

- a slight lack of freshness and turgidity
- for products graded in classes other than the “Extra” Class, a slight deterioration due to their development and their tendency to perish.

The holder/seller of products may not display such products or offer them for sale, or deliver or market them in any manner other than in conformity with this standard. The holder/seller shall be responsible for observing such conformity.

### A. Minimum requirements

In all classes, subject to the special provisions for each class and the tolerances allowed, the pomegranates must be:

- intact; however, the crown may be damaged or missing
- sound; produce affected by rotting, or deterioration such as to make it unfit for consumption is excluded
- clean, practically free of any visible foreign matter
- practically free from pests
- free from damage caused by pests affecting the flesh
- free of abnormal external moisture
- free of any foreign smell and/or taste.

The development and condition of the pomegranates must be such as to enable them:

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

### B. Maturity requirements

Pomegranates must be sufficiently developed and display satisfactory maturity and/or ripeness.

## C. Classification

Pomegranates are classified in three classes, as defined below:

### (i) “Extra” Class

Pomegranates in this class must be of superior quality. They must be characteristic of the variety.

They must be free from defects, with the exception of very slight superficial defects, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package.

### (ii) Class I

Pomegranates in this class must be of good quality. They must be characteristic of the variety.

The following slight defects, however, may be allowed, provided these do not affect the general appearance of the produce, the quality, the keeping quality and presentation in the package:

- a slight defect in shape
- slight defects in colouring
- slight skin defects including cracking
- crown may be dry.

These defects must not, in any case, affect the arils of the fruit.

### (iii) Class II

This class includes pomegranates that do not qualify for inclusion in the higher classes but satisfy the minimum requirements specified above.

The following defects may be allowed, provided the pomegranates retain their essential characteristics as regards the quality, the keeping quality and presentation:

- defects in shape
- defects in colouring
- skin defects including cracking
- crown may be dry.

These defects must not, in any case, affect the arils of the fruit.

## III. Provisions concerning sizing

Size is determined by maximum diameter of the equatorial section, weight of the individual unit or count.

If size codes are applied, those in the tables below have to be respected.

The sizing provisions are optional for Class II.

To ensure uniformity in size, the range in size between produce in the same package shall not exceed:

**A. For fruit sized by diameter**

<i>Size code</i>		<i>Diameter (mm)</i>
1	A	$\geq 81$
2	B	71–80
3	C	61–70
4	D	51–60
5	E	40–50

**B. For fruit sized by weight**

<i>Size code</i>		<i>Weight (g)</i>
1	A	$\geq 501$
2	B	401–500
3	C	301–400
4	D	201–300
5	E	$\leq 200$

**C. For fruit sized by count**

For fruit sized by count, the difference in size should be consistent with (A) or (B).

**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 requirements of the class indicated.<sup>1</sup>

**A. Quality tolerances****(i) “Extra” Class**

A total tolerance of 5 per cent, by number or weight, of pomegranates not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class I is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 0.5 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying the requirements of Class II quality.

**(ii) Class I**

A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of pomegranates not satisfying the requirements of the class but meeting those of Class II is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 1 per cent in total may consist of produce satisfying neither the requirements of Class II quality nor the minimum requirements, or of produce affected by decay.

<sup>1</sup> A conformity check shall be made by assessing primary or composite samples. It is based on the principle of presumption that the quality of the randomly taken samples is representative of the quality of the lot. The OECD Operating Rules for Conformity Checks are recommended for application – also by operators – at the stages of dispatch as well as in wholesale and distribution centres and storerooms of food retail.

**(iii) Class II**

A total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of pomegranates satisfying neither the requirements of the class nor the minimum requirements is allowed. Within this tolerance not more than 2 per cent in total may consist of produce affected by decay.

**B. Size tolerances**

For all classes (if sized): a total tolerance of 10 per cent, by number or weight, of pomegranates not satisfying the requirements as regards sizing is allowed.

**V. Provisions concerning presentation****A. Uniformity**

The contents of each package must be uniform and contain only pomegranates of the same origin, variety, quality and size (if sized).

However, a mixture of pomegranates of varieties of distinctly different skin colours may be packed together provided they are uniform in quality and, for each variety concerned, in origin. However, in case of those mixtures uniformity in size is not required.

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

**B. Packaging**

Pomegranates 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 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.

Stickers individually affixed to the produce shall be such that, when removed, they neither leave visible traces of glue nor lead to skin defects. Information lasered on single fruit should not lead to flesh or skin defects.

Packages must be free of all foreign matter.

**VI. Provisions concerning marking**

Each package<sup>2</sup> 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/exporter:

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<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> These marking provisions do not apply to sales packages presented in packages bearing these particulars. However, they do apply to sales packages (pre-packages) presented individually.

<sup>3</sup> The national legislation of a number of countries requires the explicit declaration of the name and address. However, 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, and the code mark should be preceded by the ISO 3166 (alpha-2) country/area code of the recognizing country, if not the country of origin.

if the country applying such a system is listed in the UNECE Code Mark Registry<sup>4</sup>. In the case where there is no street address available, the physical address can be made up of the name of the farm or facility, the nearest village, town, region, and postal code; or GPS coordinates and a PO Box address together with nearest town, region and country shall be accepted as a physical address.<sup>5</sup>

## **B. Nature of produce**

- “Pomegranates” if the contents are not visible from the outside
- “Mixture of pomegranates”, or equivalent denomination, in the case of a mixture of varieties of distinctly different skin colours of pomegranates. If the produce is not visible from the outside, the varieties and the quantity of each in the package must be indicated.

## **C. Origin of produce**

- Country of origin<sup>6</sup> and, optionally, district where grown, or national, regional or local place name.

In the case of a mixture of varieties of distinctly different skin colours of pomegranates of different origins, the indication of each country of origin shall appear next to the name of the variety concerned.

## **D. Commercial specifications**

- Class
- Size, expressed as
  - Size code or minimum and maximum weight in g or
  - Size code or minimum and maximum diameter in mm or
  - Number of units in the package.

## **E. Official control mark (optional)**

Adopted 2021

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Aligned with the Standard Layout 2023

The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Scheme for the Application of International Standards for Fruit and Vegetables has published an explanatory illustrated brochure on the application of this standard. The publication may be obtained from the OECD bookshop at: [www.oecdbookshop.org](http://www.oecdbookshop.org).

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<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/codemarkregistry.html>.

<sup>5</sup> Reservation by the United States of America on the use of a PO Box address, as it may not allow facility inspections or rapid intervention in case of recalls, and is not part of its national labelling requirement related to packer and/or dispatcher/exporter.

<sup>6</sup> The full or a commonly used name should be indicated.