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ECONOMIC COMMISSION FOR EUROPE

COMMITTEE FOR TRADE, INDUSTRY AND
ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

Specialized Section on Standardization of
Seed Potatoes

22 to 24 March 2004, Geneva

REPORT ON ITS THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION

Executive summary:

IPPC: A text explaining the scope of the International Plant Protection Convention was agreed for inclusion in the introduction.

Destination tolerances: One of the concerns of seed buyers is that tolerances applied at the export control point are also met at import. For progressive diseases, this may not necessarily be the case. Proposals to include general provisions in the Standard to cover this aspect were presented but no consensus was achieved. The issue remains on the agenda.

Shrivelled tubers: Provisions for shrivelled tubers were agreed to address concerns of seed buyers regarding the potential debilitating effect of skin blemish diseases on seed vigour.

National designated authority: It was agreed to harmonize the use of the term in the standard.

Clarification of the definition of viruses in the glossary

It was agreed to amend the definitions of mild and severe virus diseases in the glossary.

Consistency amendments: It was agreed to include in the list of pests/diseases in Annexes I and II, other pests/diseases from which seed potatoes are required to be free of in most seed producing countries.

Images for common scab: New images for interpreting surface area coverage by common scab were presented but not agreed. The issue of netted scab and how to deal with it in the Standard will be discussed in the bureau.

Sizing: The sizing provisions in the standard were simplified and harmonized with the provisions in the EU marketing directive. The relationship of the size band on the label with that in the lot will be discussed at the next session.

Superficial necrosis caused by virus (PTNRD), Mop Top, Tobacco Rattle: The issue will remain on the agenda. The occurrence of the diseases will be reviewed by the Specialized Section.

List of pests and diseases: The list was updated taking into account the decisions taken at the session. The updated list is published as addendum 1 to the report.

Prototype training course : The development of a prototype training course is considered important by the Specialized Section. The bureau will work on this issue and present a proposal at the next session.

Opening of the session

1. The session was held in Geneva from 22 to 24 March 2004 and was chaired by Mr. Pier Giacomo Bianchi (Italy).
2. The Chairman read out a message from the Russian delegate Mr. Dmitry Dorokhov who excused himself for not being able to attend the meeting because he had to undergo an operation. The group wished Mr. Dorokhov all the best for a speedy recovery.
3. The session was opened by the Chief of the Trade Policy and Governmental Cooperation Branch, Ms. Virginia Cram-Martos, who welcomed delegations to Geneva on their 34th session.
4. Ms. Cram-Martos thanked delegations for contributing to the decision to move the work on Early and Ware Potatoes to the group on Fresh Fruit and Vegetables. She said this would give the secretariat more time to concentrate on other meetings and would also allow to discuss issues concerning ware potatoes every year.
5. She said that over the last few years a lot of progress had been made with the modernization of the seed potato standard, including new concepts such as international classes and that the recently published review on national certification schemes would also contribute to furthering this work.
6. She also said that the work on seed potatoes had profited from changing to a yearly meeting schedule with extended bureau meetings, which are important to assist the secretariat in preparation of meetings of the Specialized Section. She said that the extended bureau had worked very well since the last session – three meetings had been held and she thanked Italy, Scotland and Switzerland for hosting these meetings.
7. She highlight a number of important items in the work programme of the group:
 - Implementation: The secretariat feels that the group is well suited to support implementation activities held in countries in transition and, therefore, welcomes the initiative of the Chairman to create the outline for a training course.
 - Cooperation with other organizations: The secretariat believes that it is important that there is a clear distribution of labour between different organizations so that the main reason for the work: to facilitate fair international trade, is achieved. The participation from OECD was welcomed.
8. She concluded by wishing the group a pleasant and successful meeting.

Participation

9. The session was attended by delegations from the following countries: France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and United States of America.
10. The European Community was also represented at the meeting.
11. A representative of the OECD Secretariat also participated in the session.

Item 1: Adoption of the agenda

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/1

12. The provisional agenda was adopted with the deletion of documents 2004/8 (replaced with INF.3), 2004/10, 2004/11 and 2004/14. Further information documents were distributed as follows: INF.1 (Information on protection measures in Russia), INF.2 (supplementing 2004/3), INF.4 (information on the definition of living modified organisms (LMO) from Italy).

Item 2: Matters of interest arising since the thirty-third session

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/2

Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards

Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development

13. The meeting noted document TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/2, Part A. summing up the relevant outcome of the fifty-ninth session of the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards.

14. The secretariat also informed the meeting that the Committee for Trade, Industry and Enterprise Development continued to strongly support the work on agricultural quality standards and was looking into the possibility to give additional resources to this work.

European Union

15. The delegation of the European Community gave an overview over the “aquis communautaire” in the area of seed potatoes:

- Council Directive 2002/56/EC on the marketing of seed potatoes (consolidated version of Council Directive 66/403/EEC of 14 June 1966).
- Commission Directive 93/17/EEC of 30 March 1993 on Community Grades
- Commission Decision of 19 December 2003 on allowing more stringent measures than in the marketing directive in certain areas of the Community:
- Ireland (entire country)
- United Kingdom (Northern Ireland, Scotland and some areas in England)
- Germany, Finland, Portugal (some areas).
- Commission Decision of 27 January 2003 on temporary derogations for seed potatoes from certain provinces in Canada
- Commission Decision of 28 January 2003 on equivalence.
- Agreement between the EC and the Swiss Confederation on trade in agricultural products.

16. They further informed that, from 1 May 2004, 8 of the new member states would be fully integrated into this regime with free marketing of seed potatoes in the Community. This would not be the case for Lithuania (because of problems with ring rot) and Poland (because of problems with wart disease).

OECD

17. The delegation of OECD informed about work on seed being done in the OECD schemes:

- At present 185 species and 33000 varieties are contained on the OECD list.
- Concerning GMO: certain aspects of the Cartagena Protocol and the unique identifier are based on work done at OECD. It is also planned to use one part of the OECD control certificate, which is reserved for non-commercial mentions for marking conformity with the Cartagena Protocol.
- The output of the schemes is in form of recommendations but as variety certification is a basis for exchanges between countries, the system is used extensively in international trade.

NAPPO, EPPO

18. The delegation of the United Kingdom informed about a recent EPPO meeting, which had been combined with a joint EPPO/NAPPO meeting.

19. EPPO has made progress on developing a commodity standard for potatoes and a number of phyto-sanitary procedures. The potato standard will apply to all seed potatoes and ware potatoes and contains measures to prevent the spread of quarantine pests through potatoes moving in international trade.

20. The standard will include a novel concept of transitional measures for imports from non-EPPO countries to facilitate trade and move towards a permanent trade relationship.

21. In the joint EPPO/NAPPO meeting both organizations had presented their standards and come to the conclusion that any trade in seed potatoes between the two areas would only be in micro-plants and mini-tubers. It is planned to work on a joint document on these commodities.

22. EPPO texts have the legal status of a recommendation. It is up to the countries to implement these texts. EPPO would, in the case of a dispute, not be in the position to get involved.

3. Information on the results of the meetings of the bureau

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/2

23. The group noted the document containing a summary of the extended bureau meeting held in Edinburgh (7 to 10 October 2003).

4. Review of the UNECE Standard for Seed Potatoes

(a) Proposal for a paragraph on IPPC for the introduction

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/3 (France)
INF.2 (France)

24. The delegation of France proposed the inclusion of a paragraph on IPPC in the introduction of the standard. The text was discussed in detail at the session. An amended text is now proposed for inclusion in the introduction of the standard under 6.2 (present 6.2 becomes 6.2.1 and present 6.3 becomes 6.2.2) and reads as follows:

“The purpose of the International Plant protection Convention (IPPC) is to secure a common and effective action to prevent the spread and introduction of pests of plants and plant products, and to promote appropriate measures for their control.”

25. The Convention extends to the protection of natural flora. It also includes both direct and indirect damage by pests, thus including weeds. The provisions extend to cover vehicles, containers, storage places, soil and other objects or material capable of harbouring plant pests.

26. National Plant Protection Organisations (NPPOs) and Regional Plant Protection Organisation (RPPOs) such as EPPO (see 6.2.1) and NAPPO (see 6.2.2) work together to help contracting parties meet their IPPC obligations. Legal texts are available (1952, 1979 & 1997).

27. This treaty is managed by the IPPC Secretariat in the FAO Plant Protection Service and is recognized by WTO for setting a framework of phytosanitary measures for international trade.

28. It is in this context that phytosanitary certificates are defined. These, in the case of seed potatoes, facilitate international trade by confirming compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

(b) Proposal for destination tolerances

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/4 (Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States)

29. In the paper, proposals are made for the inclusion of general provisions for progressive diseases, including destination tolerances, in the standard because it is recognized that buyers expect the tolerances applied at export to be those met, also, at the import stage. Several options are given:

- (1) Setting destination tolerances.
- (2) Using a general sentence that is also included in other UNECE standards stating that the condition, packaging, transport and handling has to be such as to ensure that the product arrives in satisfactory condition at its destination.
- (3) Lowering the tolerances for rots in the standard.
- (4) Including general guidance that exporting countries should apply a lower tolerances for rots than that specified in the Standard in order to minimise the risk that the tolerance would be exceeded at import.

30. Some delegations were in favour of combining options (2) and (4) because they are very flexible and not too prescriptive.

31. The delegation of France felt that these requirements could create problems with the responsibility of certification bodies and also that the requirements were difficult to control by the exporting country.

32. The chairman suggested using option (3) because this was the only one which could easily be implemented and controlled.

33. The delegation of the United States asked how the tolerances were determined e.g. when does a tuber count as “rotten”.

34. As there was no consensus on the proposals, the item will remain on the agenda and will be discussed again in extended bureau meetings.

(c) Inclusion of provisions for shrivelled tubers (Annex III)

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/5 (Netherlands, United Kingdom)

35. A range of skin blemish diseases may cause shrivelling of tubers, if very severe. This can, in turn, lead to a loss of seed vigour. The proposal aims at introducing a specific tolerance for shrivelled tubers, rather than the diseases, into the standard because this symptom is indicative of the potential performance of the seed.

36. The following changes to the standard were agreed and will be transmitted to the Working Party for adoption:

37. Under Annex III A, add new 7:

- “7. Shrivelled tubers: Tubers which have become excessively dehydrated and wrinkled.
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| - pre-basic TC | 0 per cent by weight |
| - pre-basic | 0.5 per cent by weight |
| - basic and certified | 1 per cent by weight” |

38. In the text for the total tolerance amend the reference “2 to 6” to read “2 to 7” (reference only, the percentage remains unchanged).

39. In the glossary add a definition as follows: “Shrivelled tubers: Tubers which have become excessively dehydrated and wrinkled and are spongy.”

(g) Consistency of the use of the term National Designated Authority

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/9 (Italy)

40. The delegation of Italy proposed the harmonization of terms used for the authority dealing with the implementation of the standard. The term “national designated authority” was agreed.

41. There was a long discussion on this issue because, in many countries, there are several authorities dealing with these issues. In the end the following amendments were agreed and will be transmitted to the Working Party for adoption:

- In Chapter I, second last line: Replace “officially approved body” with “NDA”
- Chapter III, paragraph F, first sentence: Replace “national certifying authorities” with “NDA”. In the second sentence: Replace “certifying authorities” with “NDA”.
- Chapter VI, paragraph 2, last line: Replace “Official control service” with “NDA”.
- Annex I, paragraph 3: Replace “certification authority” with “NDA”.
- Annex V, paragraph A.2.: Replace “certification authority” with “NDA”.
- Annex VI, paragraph II.2.: Replace “official department” with “NDA”.
- Annex VII: Replace the definition of “Certification authority” with the following:

“**National Designated Authority (NDA):** Organization(s), agency or agencies designated and empowered by national legislation to administer the certification of seed potatoes under the Standard.”

- In the definition of “quality control”: Replace “certification authorities” with “NDA”.
- In the definition of “Seed Potatoes”: Replace “official certification authority” with “NDA”.

42. The secretariat will invite all countries to provide the relevant information about their national designated authority by asking:

Which in your country is/are the organization(s), agency/agencies for:

- The application of the UNECE Standard, its implementation. (para 4.2 Introduction)
- The designation of varieties acceptable for certification. (Chapter I)
- Providing the official description of the variety and a reference sample. (Chapter II)
- Official certification. (Chapter I, Annexes V, VII)
- Official sampling. (Annex VI, point II.2)

(e) Clarification of the definition of viruses in the glossary; Amendments to annexes II and III

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/7 (Germany)

43. In the paper Germany proposes amendments to annexes II, III and VII of the standard as a result of discussions on the pest list. The following texts were agreed and will be proposed to the Working Party for adoption.

44. Include the following new definition in Annex VII:

“**Severe virus diseases** manifest themselves by deformations of the foliage with or without discolorations. Symptoms can be rugosity, crinkle, rolling and brittleness of the leaves or dwarfing of plant, as with severe mosaic and leaf roll.

45. The following viruses or virus combinations are usually the origin of severe virus diseases:

PLRV, PVY, PVA or PVM,
PVY + PVX, PVA + PVX or PVX + PVS.”

46. Replace the present definition for mild mosaic with the following:

“**Mild virus diseases** manifest themselves only by leaf discolorations or mottle (mild mosaic) and may not be easily discernible by visual inspection. The following viruses are usually the causes of mild virus diseases: PVX or PVS.”

47. The proposed definitions for “latent viruses” and “tuber necrosis” were not agreed because these diseases are not covered in the standard at present.

48. It was agreed that “leaf roll” should be defined in the glossary.

49. While reviewing the list of pests and diseases the extended bureau identified a number of pests and diseases, for which a zero tolerance is applied in most countries producing seed potatoes. In the European Community, these are regulated as quarantine diseases. It was proposed to include them in the UNECE Standard in Annex II (Minimum conditions to be satisfied by the crop) and Annex III (Minimum quality conditions for lots of seed potatoes), in addition to other pests/diseases from which the growing crop or tubers should be free.

50. The following amendments were agreed:

In Annex II, paragraph 5 add:

- “c) *Ralstonia solanacearum*
- d) Potato spindle tuber viroid and
- e) Tomato Stolbur”

In Annex III, paragraph B, delete “and” in front of *Ralstonia* and add at the end of sentence “, *Potato spindle tuber viroid, Tomato Stolbur and Meloidogyne chitwoodi and fallax*”.

In Annex III, paragraph A.2., the introductory sentence was simplified to read “Dry and wet rot, where not caused by pests listed under B.”

4 (d) Further development of Annex VIII: Images for common scab

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/6 (France)

51. A new graphic representation of surface area coverage on tubers affected by common scab, similar to the ones already included for black scurf, was presented by France.

52. Some delegations felt that the images presently contained in the standard were better representations of the development and shape of common scab lesions on tubers than those proposed. The delegation from France argued that the new images were more representative of another type of scab: netted scab (or russet scab) caused by *Streptomyces reticuliscabies* and other agents which differed from common scab caused by *Streptomyces scabies*. No consensus was achieved on this point.

53. It was agreed to leave the annex unchanged for the time being. The delegation of France will present new images for common scab to the bureau who will also discuss how to deal with netted scab.

4 (f) Proposals concerning sizing and presentation

Document for this session: INF.3

54. The Netherlands presented a proposal on amending the minimum size requirements and the interpretation of the size band. They proposed the lowering of the minimum size to 20 mm because producers had informed them that this was appropriate for niche-market varieties like “Ratte”.

55. Other delegations were in favour of aligning the minimum size with the size in the European Union Directive and did not feel it was necessary to go lower because the minimum size was included in the standard to protect customers from tubers that are too small and might be less vigorous.

56. In the end the following was decided:

Amend the first sentence of the second paragraph on sizing to read:

“The minimum size of tubers must be such that they do not pass through a square gauge of 25 mm.

The tolerances for the minimum size were also amended to allow a higher tolerance for lots containing long tubers.

Replace the paragraph under chapter V with the following table:

Minimum size tolerances in percent by weight of tubers	
10%	With a maximum deviation of 5mm from the minimum size indicated for lots with tubers of at least twice their maximum width.
3%	For all other lots
Maximum size tolerances in percent by weight of tubers	
3%	Larger than the maximum size indicated

57. A proposal on the interpretation of the size band on the label in relation to the size band in the containers will be discussed at the next session.

5. Recommended best handling practices

58. No paper was received for this session. The issue of best handling practices with the goal to reduce tuber rots remains on the agenda for the next meeting. Canada will be contacted by the extended bureau to enquire about the status of this document.

6. The concept of LMO's in the Standard

Document for this session: INF.4 (Italy, Switzerland)

59. The concept of LMO (living modified organisms) as defined in the Carthagena protocol on bio-safety will be discussed in the extended bureau meetings to prepare an official paper for the next session.

7. Superficial necrosis caused by virus (PTNRD)

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/12 (France, Netherlands, United Kingdom)

60. The document outlines the occurrence and biology of the virus PVY^{NTN} and examines possible constraints in applying potential quality measures within the context of the UNECE standard. The paper comes to the conclusion that present test methods do not allow the strain PVYNTN to be treated separately from other PVY strains.

61. Delegations reported on the occurrence in their country. There was consensus that, even although the last summer had been very hot and, thus, potentially conducive for the development of this disease, no increase had been seen in the PNTRD. This might also be partly due to susceptible varieties no longer being grown in areas where the disease had occurred.

62. It was decided to leave this issue on the agenda and to monitor the situation.

8. Further development of the pest list and mentioning of standard test methods

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/13 (United Kingdom, France)

63. The document contains the list of diseases and pests as amended in the extended bureau meeting in Edinburgh. A number of changes were made to the list following the decision to include a number of quarantine pests into annexes II and III of the standard.

64. It was also decided to split the entry for "common scab" by adding a new entry "netted scab" and associating it with the agent *Streptomyces reticuliscabies*. There was no consensus on the question if this disease was included in the present UNECE Standard or if changes would have to be made to include it. It was also mentioned that there were other agents causing this disease. The issue will be discussed in the bureau.

65. It was also decided to delete the word "regulated" from the list and just refer to the tolerances/measures set. In case of non regulated pests or diseases the term "not regulated" would be included. It was decided to discuss in the future whether to regulate "potato rot nematode" and "tomato spotted wilt virus".

66. The updated list will be published in addendum 1 to this report.

9. Prototype training course for seed potato certification

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/14 (Italy)

67. The Specialized Section agreed that implementation was an important issue and welcomed the initiative of Italy to develop a prototype training course. It was also mentioned that it was important to create an information package on the standard in order to promote it.

68. The delegation of France said that the standard should be called UN Standard as there was no other standard with the same scope. They felt that this would make it easier to promote the standard. The secretariat said that this question had been examined before and not been further pursued because of legal problems. It was agreed that the secretariat should create a cover page for the standard as was usually done for publications.

69. The secretariat said that on a recent visit to St. Petersburg (Russia) he had spoken to the plant protection agency who had mentioned their interest in training courses in the area which is especially disease free (viruses).

70. A proposal for an outline of the training course will be prepared by the extended bureau for the next session.

10. Information on national catalogues on the web site

71. When asking about the National Designated Authority, the secretariat will also collect information on the addresses for the websites of the national catalogues.

11. Mop Top and Tobacco Rattle

Document for this session: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/15 (France)

72. A concept paper on Mop Top and Tobacco Rattle was presented by France. They said that the damage produced by these pests affected the quality of seed potatoes. Affected tubers would be impossible to market. They further said that they were alarmed that there was no legislation for these two viruses.

73. The delegation of the United States felt that more time for studying these viruses was needed before regulating them. Because it had to be ensured that the regulation could also be enforced. They proposed to monitor that situation similar to superficial necrosis caused by virus.

74. The delegation of the Netherlands felt that probably Mop Top, which was more common in Scandinavian countries, could be controlled by the standard but for TRV, which was more common in North-Western Europe, it would be more difficult because the regulation would only affect tubers that show the disease but not carriers without symptoms. They also said that TRV seemed to be a self-eliminating virus and there was no danger of spread within a crop as a result of infected seed tubers.

75. The delegation of Germany said that TRV was a problem in light soils and could be controlled as severe mosaic. They had no experience with Mop Top.

76. It was decided to leave the issue on the table and to put the mention in the pest list concerning the auto-eradication of the disease in a footnote to read as follows:
“According to the experience in certain areas, the disease can eradicate itself due to low transmission rates.”

12. Next meetings and future work

77. The Specialized Section will be informed about plans for meetings of the extended bureau. The next meeting of the Specialized Section has been scheduled tentatively to take place from 2 to 4 May 2005.

78. The delegation of Ireland invited the extended bureau to hold a meeting in Dublin from 5 to 7 July. The delegation of the United States invited the extended bureau to hold a meeting in Grand Forks, North Dakota from 4 to 6 October. More information on these meetings will be transmitted closer to the dates.

79. Future work will include the items mentioned in the provisional agenda contained in the Annex to this report.

13. Preparation of the 60th session of the Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce and Quality Development

80. The items to be transmitted to the Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards are included in the relevant parts of this report.

14. Other business

81. A page collecting all information about the group was included on the home page of the UNECE at: http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/wgroups/ge_06/list.htm

15. Election of officers

82. The Specialized Section re-elected Mr. P.G. Bianchi (Italy) as its Chairman and Mr. P. Miauton (Switzerland) as its Vice-Chairman.

16. Adoption of the report

83. The Specialized Section adopted the report of its thirty-fourth session on the basis of a draft prepared by the secretariat.

ANNEX

PROVISIONAL AGENDA FOR THE THIRTY-FIFTH SESSION

to be held in the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
commencing at 10.00 hrs on Monday, 2 May 2005

1. Adoption of the agenda TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/1
2. Matters of interest since the thirty-fourth session TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/2
from
 - Working Party on Agricultural Quality Standards
 - Committee for trade, Industry and Enterprise Development
 - European Union
 - OECD, WTO, NAPPO, EPPO
3. Information on the results of the meetings of the bureau TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/2
4. Review of the UNECE Standard for Seed Potatoes The updated version of the standard is available on the Internet only at:

http://www.unece.org/trade/agr/standard/potatoes/pot_e.htm
- (a) Netted scab TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/3
- (b) Proposal for destination tolerances TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/4 (Netherlands, United Kingdom and the United States)
- (c) Definition of leaf roll TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/5
- (d) Further development of Annex VIII: Images for common scab/ netted scab TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/6 (France)
- (e) Interpretation of the size band TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/7 (Netherlands)
- (f) Inclusion of tomato spotted wilt virus and potato rot nematode TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/8
5. Recommended best handling practices TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/9 Discussion paper (Canada)
6. The concept of LMO's in the Standard TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/10 (Italy, Switzerland)
7. Superficial necrosis caused by virus (PTNRD) Mop Top and Tobacco Rattle Existing documents

8. Further development of the pest list and mentioning of standard test methods TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2004/16/Add.1
9. Prototype training course for seed potato certification TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/11 (Italy)
10. Information collected by the secretariat: TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/12
 - (a) National catalogues
 - (b) National designated authorities
11. Traceability of seed potatoes TRADE/WP.7/GE.6/2005/13 (France)
12. Next meetings and future work
13. Preparation of the 60th session of the Working Party on Standardization of Perishable Produce and Quality Development
14. Other business
15. Election of officers
16. Adoption of the report