Decision of the Council Revising the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade

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Note by Turkey

The information in this document with reference to “Cyprus” relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the “Cyprus issue”.

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

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Background Information

The Decision Revising the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade was adopted by the OECD Council on 28 September 2000 on the proposal of the Committee for Agriculture. The Decision establishes a common set of basic principles and methods of operation for the seven groups of species constituting the OECD Seed Schemes. The objectives of the Schemes are to encourage the use of seed of consistently high quality in Adherent countries. The Schemes authorise the use of labels and certificates for seed produced and processed for international trade according to agreed principles ensuring varietal identity and purity.The Schemes facilitate the import and export of seed, by the removal of technical barriers to trade through internationally recognised labels (“passports” for trade). They also lay down guidelines for seed multiplication abroad, as well as for the delegation of some control activities to the private sector (“authorisation”).

THE COUNCIL,

HAVING REGARD to Article 5 a) and c) of the Convention on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development of 14 December 1960;

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 10 October l988 Revising the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Herbage and Oil Seed Moving in International Trade [C(88)68(Final)], amended on 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 19 May 1992 [C(92)53/FINAL], 2 December 1993 [C(93)119/FINAL], 27 December 1993 [C(93)120/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL], 16 December 1996 [C(96)173/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 10 October l988 Revising the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Cereal Seed Moving in International Trade [C(88)69(Final)], amended on 24 September 1990 [C(90)80/FINAL], 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 10 October l988 Revising the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Moving in International Trade [C(88)66(Final)], amended on 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 10 October 1988 Revising the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Seed of Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Moving in International Trade [C(88)70(Final)], amended on 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 10 October 1988 Revising the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize and Sorghum Seed Moving in International Trade [C(88)67(Final)], amended on 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 3 June 1993 [C(93)51/FINAL], 2 December 1993 [C(93)121/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 16 March 1971 Establishing the OECD Scheme for the Control of Vegetable Seed Moving in International Trade [C(71)31(Final)], amended on 24 October 1974 [C(74)197], 24 June 1976 [C(76)133], 14 June 1977 [C(77)121], 19 March 1991 [C(91)19/FINAL], 20 July 1995 [C(95)113/FINAL], 14 September 1995 [C(95)161/FINAL] and 13 July 1999 [C(99)70/FINAL];

HAVING REGARD to the Decision of the Council of 28 September 2000 Revising the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade [C(2000)146/FINAL and C/M(2000)22/PROV], as amended 22 June 2001 [C(2001)101 and C/M(2001)14/PROV, C(2001)100 and C/M(2001)14/PROV], 29 November 2001 [C(2001)264 and C/M(2001)23/PROV, C(2001)266 and C/M(2001)23/PROV, C(2001)265 and C/M(2001)23/PROV], 22 January 2002 [C(2001)288 and C/M(2002)2/PROV], 26 February 2003 [C(2003)18 and C/M(2003)4/PROV], 1 April 2003 [C(2003)23 and C/M(2003)8/PROV], 4 June 2004 [C(2004)97 and C/M(2004)14/PROV], 24 January 2005 [C(2004)210 and C/M(2005)2/PROV], 29 April 2005 [C(2005)38 and C/M(2005)12/PROV], 21 December 2005 [C(2005)170 and C/M(2006)1/PROV, C(2005)169 and C/M(2006)1/PROV, C(2005)171 and C/M(2006)1/PROV], 14 April 2006 [C(2006)53 and C/M(2006)8/PROV], 11 May 2006 [C(2006)71 and C/M(2006)9/PROV, C(2006)75 and C/M(2006)11/PROV], 30 March 2007 [C(2007)12 and C/M(2007)5/PROV], 14 November 2007 [C(2007)122 and C/M(2007)15/PROV, C(2007)123 and C/M(2007)15/PROV], 29 November 2007 [C(2007)128 and

C/M(2007)17/PROV], 16 October 2008 [C(2008)120 and C/M(2008)18/PROV], 23 October 2008 [C(2008)150 and C/M(2008)19/PROV, C(2008)151 and C/M(2008)19/PROV], 30 October 2008 [TAD/CA(2008)17], 10 November 2008 [TAD/CA(2008)28], 20 November 2008 [TAD/CA(2008)30], 3 February 2009 [C(2008)153 and C/M(2009)3/PROV, C(2008)152 and C/M(2009)3/PROV], 10 September 2009 [TAD/CA(2009)6], 16 November 2009 [C(2009)155 and C/M(2009)22/PROV], 02 November 2010 [C(2010)133 and C/M(2010)20/PROV], 23 March 2012 [TAD/CA(2012)2], 2 November 2012 [TAD/CA(2012)13], 19 December 2014 [C(2014)154 and C/M(2015)1], 31 July 2015 [C(2015)103 and C/M(2015)18], 16 December 2015 [TAD/CA(2015)15], 23 December 2015 [C(2015)171 and C/M(2016)1], 29 November 2016 [TAD/CA(2016)27], 23 December 2016 [C(2016)177 and C/M(2017)2], 17 November 2017 [TAD/CA(2017)17], 22 December 2017 [C(2017)143 and C/M(2018)2], 30 January 2019 [C(2019)2 and C/M(2019)4, 29 January 2020 [TAD/CA(2019)7 and C(2020)4], 14 December 2021 [TAD/CA(2021)6], 16 February 2022 [C(2022)44], 6 January 2023 [C(2023)13] and 22 March 2023 [C(2023)26]

On the proposal of the Committee for Agriculture;

I. DECIDES:

1. The OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade (hereafter called the "OECD Seed Schemes") include Rules and Regulations applicable to eight groups of species constituting the following Schemes:

Grass and Legume Seed Scheme	(Annex VI to this decision)
Seed Scheme for Crucifers and other Oil and Fibre Species	(Annex VII to this decision)
Cereal Seed Scheme	(Annex VIII to this decision)
Beet Seed Scheme	(Annex IX to this decision)
Seed Scheme for Subterranean Clover and Similar Species	(Annex X to this decision)
Maize Seed Scheme	(Annex XI to this decision)
Sorghum Seed Scheme	(Annex XII to this decision)
Vegetable Seed Scheme	(Annex XIII to this decision)

The OECD Seed Schemes shall be operated in accordance with the Decision including the Basic Principles and the Method of Operation and other relevant texts common to all Schemes (Annexes I and V to this Decision) as well as the Rules and Regulations applicable to each Scheme (Annexes VI to XIII).

2. Any OECD Seed Scheme shall be:

a) open to all Members of the Organisation, as well as to any Member of the United Nations, its Specialised Agencies or the World Trade Organisation desiring to participate therein in accordance with the procedure for participation set out in Annex III to this Decision;

b) implemented by the Authorities designated for that purpose by, and responsible to, the Governments of the States adhering to the Scheme.

3. A State desiring to adhere to one or more OECD Seed Scheme(s) shall notify the Secretary-General, who shall inform the other participating States accordingly.

4. If a State participates in an OECD Seed Scheme, it shall be obligatory for that State, as regards each lot of seed certified under the Scheme, to take the necessary steps:

- to apply the Basic Principles and the Method of Operation common to all Seed Schemes (Annexes I and II to this Decision);
- as well as the Rules and Regulations of the relevant OECD Seed Scheme (in Annex to this Decision);
- and to ensure their application by the Authorities referred to in paragraph 2 (b) above.

However, participating States may derogate from these Rules and Regulations under the conditions set out in Annex IV to this Decision. States participating in an experiment by derogation shall notify the Secretary-General who shall inform the other participating States accordingly.

5. A participating State desiring to lodge a complaint concerning the non-execution of the aforementioned obligation, may lay the matter before the Organisation. The complaint shall be examined by the Committee for Agriculture which shall report to the Council.

6. Any time the words “country” or “State” are used in the Decision and its Annexes, it shall be read as “country and economy” or “State and economy”.

II. INSTRUCTS the Committee for Agriculture to report to the Council, when it considers it appropriate, on the operation of the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade, and to submit to the Council, where necessary, any proposal for modifying these Schemes.

III. AUTHORISES the Committee for Agriculture to decide on any amendments to technical Annexes V – XIII of the OECD Schemes for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed Moving in International Trade. These amendments shall then be transmitted to the Council for information.

IV. DECIDES:

This Decision replaces the Decision of the Council C(2000)146/FINAL and its subsequent amendments referred to above, which are hereby repealed.

Annex I to the Decision
Basic Principles

1. The objective of the OECD Schemes for the varietal certification of seed is to encourage the use of seed of consistently high quality in participating countries. The Schemes authorise the use of labels and certificates for seed produced and processed for international trade according to agreed principles.

2. Eight Schemes are defined according to groups of species of cultivated plants:

- Grasses and legumes
- Crucifers and other oil or fibre species
- Cereals
- Fodder beet and sugar beet
- Subterranean clover and similar species
- Maize
- Sorghum
- Vegetables.

Each Scheme includes a set of Rules and Regulations aiming at the varietal certification of seed, except for the Vegetable Seed Scheme where generally traded seed, "Standard Seed", may not be certified but only controlled.

3. If a country participates in one or more OECD Scheme(s), it is obliged to ensure that the Rules and Regulations of the Scheme(s) are strictly observed.

4. Definitions

The following definitions apply for the purposes of varietal certification under the OECD Seed Schemes:

4.1 ***Varietal identity***

The identity of a variety is defined by the official description of its characteristics, resulting from a given genotype or combination of genotypes.

4.2 ***Varietal purity***

The varietal purity is the proportion of plants or seeds within the population that conforms to the official description of the variety.

Plants or seeds are considered as varietal impurities (off-types) when they are obviously different from the variety.

5. The Schemes are based on the following principles:

5.1 They include only those varieties which are officially recognised as distinct and having an acceptable value in at least one participating country, with the exception of the derogation procedure described in Annex V-A. The names of these varieties are published in official lists.

5.2 All the Certified Seed produced must be related directly through one or more generations to authentic Basic Seed of the variety. The number of generations permitted for cross-pollinating species or varieties must be strictly limited. The main factor determining the standard of Certified Seed is the varietal purity of Basic Seed and, for this reason, special tests for Basic Seed are prescribed. Satisfactory conditions for the production and processing of Basic and Certified Seed must be ensured and verified by field inspection and post-control tests.

5.3 Post-control tests are conducted to ascertain that the Schemes are operating satisfactorily. In particular, these tests are intended to determine that the characters of varieties have remained unchanged in the process of multiplication and to enable the varietal identity and purity of individual seed lots to be verified.

6. Annual contribution

6.1 Expenditures required for the functioning of the Schemes shall be defrayed from appropriations under Part II of the Budget of the Organisation. The country participating in one or several of the Schemes agrees to the payment to the OECD of an annual contribution which is the sum of the following two elements:

- a basic fee of EUR 3 200

- an additional fee applied to each country participating in the Scheme (OECD Members and non-Members) according to the criteria set out in the Resolution of the Council C(2008)144/REV1 as amended.

6.2 The contribution is adjusted annually according to the level of expenditures required for the functioning of the Schemes and according to the change in the price index and scales used in the Organisation's budget procedures. The annual contribution of a new participating country shall remain a net addition to the budget of the Schemes. The Secretariat shall report any default in payment to the Bureau for the Schemes which shall take all appropriate measures, including reviewing the status of the participating country.

6.3 A participating country shall fall into arrears on 1 January of the year following the year of the call for the payment of the annual contribution (basic fee and additional fee), if this contribution remains fully or partly unpaid at that date. In this first year of arrears, new entries submitted by the country in arrears for inclusion in the OECD List of Varieties Eligible for Seed Certification shall not appear on the new List unless the debt is settled. In the second year of arrears, no documentation shall be sent to the country and all formerly listed varieties shall be removed from the new List at the time of publication. In the third year of arrears, the country shall be notified by the OECD of a proposal to exclude it from participation in the Schemes. The decision of exclusion shall be adopted by the OECD Council, on the proposal of the Annual Meeting of the National Designated Authorities and of the Committee for Agriculture, unless the Council decides by consensus not to adopt the decision. The decision of exclusion shall be notified to the country.

6.4 Settlement by the country in arrears of the debt in the first or the second year shall reverse all the measures previously taken. Settlement of the debt in the third year and

reversal of all the measures previously taken shall be subject to a decision by the Annual Meeting of the National Designated Authorities based on the results of an evaluation mission at the expense of the country in arrears, in accordance with the conditions for the admission procedure for a new country provided for in Annex III to the Decision, section 3. When a participating country is excluded, it shall lose all rights to use OECD seed certificates and labels in international transactions. Participants and observers to the OECD Seed Schemes shall be notified of all developments associated with the application of this procedure.

6.5 The present procedure shall apply to arrears of the contributions due for 2006 and the successive years. Arrears of contributions due for one or more years before 2006 shall be subject to a separate settlement with the Organisation.

7. The success of the Schemes depends upon very close co-operation between the maintainers of varieties eligible for certification and the Designated Authorities in participating countries. When seed multiplication takes place outside a country of registration of a variety, close contact may need to be established between the Designated Authority in a country of registration and the Designated Authority in the country of multiplication to enable seed varietal certification.

Annex II to the Decision
Method of Operation

1. The Government of each country participating in the Schemes will designate the Authorities responsible for implementing them in that country.

2. The OECD will circulate the names and addresses of the National Designated Authorities and any changes in their designation to all countries participating in the Schemes and to all observers.

3. The operation and development of the Schemes shall be reviewed at the Annual Meeting of representatives of the National Designated Authorities where Participating Countries, Members and non-Members, sit in alphabetic order. This Annual Meeting shall report on its work and make such proposals as deemed necessary to the Council of the OECD, subject to prior endorsement by the Committee for Agriculture.

4. The Officers of the Annual Meeting shall be a Chairman and two Vice-Chairmen, nominated at the end of the previous Annual Meeting and they shall take up their duties upon official approval of the Summary Record of that Meeting. In order to assure continuity and effective co-operation with the Secretariat, except as otherwise provided in the Rules of Procedure of the Organisation, it is desirable that the two Vice-Chairmen be the Chairman-Designate and the Past-Chairman. Their terms should not exceed two years and the chairmanship, which is also open to non-member countries, should reflect the participation of various regions of the world.

5. The OECD Secretariat shall ensure the co-ordination of the implementation of the Schemes at the international level. However, some activities may be delegated by contract to a national institute of a Participating Country acting as technical Co-ordinating Centre. The costs incurred shall be recovered under the annual contract between the OECD and this Institute.

6. A Bureau is made up of the Officers of the Annual Meeting; the Co-ordinating Centre takes part in the work. Its task is to assist the Secretariat in the preparation of the next Annual Meeting, including matters relating to the admission of new countries and to propose solutions, when necessary, to urgent problems that may arise out of the implementation of the Schemes. The Bureau is convened by the Secretariat at the request of any one of its Members or any country participating in the Schemes. It can provide counsel in writing and invite one or more participating countries to be represented.

7. When seed lots are officially labelled and fastened under these Rules and Regulations, it is understood that all tests and inspections have been made in strict accordance with the Rules and Regulations.

8. Certification and the use of the labels and certificates prescribed in these Rules and Regulations shall not involve the OECD in any liability for compensation.

ANNEX II A: Process for Addressing Significant Issues of Interpretation or Implementation of the OECD Seed Schemes

1. Where a National Designated Authority (submitting National Designated Authority) considers that there may be a significant issue regarding interpretation or implementation of the Seed Schemes that cannot be resolved bilaterally, it should inform the other National Designated Authority(ies) concerned (responding National Designated Authority(ies)) and the OECD Secretariat, providing all relevant information.

2. The responding National Designated Authority(ies) should investigate the submission as fully as possible, including contacting the company(ies) within its territory that produced the seed. Once it has completed such investigations, normally within six weeks, it should respond to the submitting National Designated Authority, copying the Secretariat for information.

3. If the submitting National Designated Authority considers the issue resolved, it should inform the Secretariat accordingly.

4. If the submitting National Designated Authority does not consider the issue resolved, it may raise the matter with the Bureau, with a view to its potential discussion at the Annual Meeting.

5. Where an issue is raised with the Bureau, and where both the submitting and responding National Designated Authority(ies) agree, the following process shall apply:
    a. Where a Bureau member is from a National Designated Authority connected to the issue, that Bureau member will not take part in discussions and be replaced by a delegate from another National Designated Authority, where possible a former Bureau member.
    b. The Bureau will offer its good offices to the National Designated Authorities concerned with a view to mediating between them to resolve the issue.
    c. The National Designated Authorities will provide the bureau with any relevant information.
    d. The Bureau will seek to mediate between the National Designated Authorities through consultations with them and may advise upon a course of action to resolve the issue.
    e. Where no solution to the issue is found, the Bureau will report to the next Annual Meeting and may provide a written statement and/or recommendations on the issue, as appropriate.
6. The OECD Secretariat will report to the Annual Meeting on the number of issues dealt with in this manner and their nature. As is already the case, National Designated Authorities would be free to raise any issues in the Annual Meeting for discussion with all Seed Schemes members.

Annex III to the Decision
Procedure for a New Country to Join One or More OECD Seed Schemes

1. Eligibility for the OECD Seed Schemes

1.1 OECD Member countries may participate in the Schemes on the basis of a written notification to the Secretary-General of the OECD.

1.2 A Member of the United Nations Organization, its Specialised Agencies or the World Trade Organisation may submit a written application to the Secretary-General of the OECD to participate in one or more Scheme(s).

1.3 The technical criteria necessary to operate the Schemes shall apply equally to OECD Members and non-Member countries.

2. Technical criteria

Technical criteria to be satisfied by the notifying or applicant country are set out in the rules of the OECD Seed Schemes in force and include the following:

2.1 The country shall provide a description of the national scheme for the certification of seed and a copy of the national rules and procedures governing the certification of seed.

2.2 A comparison shall be made between the OECD Scheme rules and the rules of the national scheme, for each Scheme to be implemented, especially in respect of:

i) previous cropping;

ii) isolation, both physical and from sources of foreign pollen in the case of cross-pollination species;

iii) verification of varietal identity;

iv) varietal purity standards.

2.3 The country shall describe the development of its certification scheme over the previous five years and specify in detail the amounts of certified seed produced during the three most recent years.

2.4 The country shall have a national list of varieties, the seed of which is intended to be certified under the OECD Schemes in the immediate future. The national list of varieties shall include only those varieties that have been tested and found to be distinct, uniform and stable following internationally recognised guidelines and, in the case of agricultural species, varieties also found to have acceptable Value for Cultivation and Use in at least one country.

2.5 The country shall have been growing-on samples of Basic and Certified seed in pre- and post-control plots for at least three years. The pre- and post-control plots must be carried out according to OECD methods or similar domestic methods, with the results presented to the Secretariat.

2.6 The country shall dispose of suitably qualified staff and all the necessary facilities to enable seed certification to be carried out effectively according to the rules and procedures of the OECD Seed Schemes.

2.7 The country shall give information on the nature and prospects of current international seed trade, as well as indicate participation in international seed-related organisations.

3. Evaluation mission

3.1 The OECD Secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of the notification/application and shall examine the attached technical documentation. If the technical documentation is satisfactory, the Secretariat shall organise an evaluation mission to the notifying/applicant country, well in advance of the Annual Meeting of the OECD Seed Schemes. The tasks of the mission shall be:

i) to ascertain that the technical and administrative implications of the Rules of the Schemes, as well as its organisation procedures and facilitation of international trade are well understood;

ii) to ascertain that adequate technical and administrative facilities are available for the operation of the Schemes. The various steps of the certification process (field inspection, control plots, sampling, sealing, labelling, laboratory analysis, etc.) shall be evaluated accordingly;

iii) to consider and make recommendations on the need for expert assistance during the initial period of operating the Schemes.

3.2 The evaluation mission shall provide an objective assessment on the ability of the notifying/applicant country to fulfil the Seed Schemes' technical criteria.

3.3 The evaluation mission shall be carried out by experts nominated by, and reporting directly to the OECD Secretariat. Their conclusions and recommendations will be based on the findings of the evaluation mission. A comprehensive Evaluation Report, including conclusions and recommendations, will be drafted by the Secretariat and the Evaluation Team for discussion and approval at the Annual Meeting of the OECD Seed Schemes.

3.4 In the course of the evaluation process, the applicant country and all countries participating in the OECD Schemes shall respect due process and ensure the independence and objectivity of the evaluation process and the subsequent decision making.

3.5 The process of preparation for accession is the responsibility of the OECD Secretariat, in close cooperation with the applicant country, the evaluation experts and the Bureau. All correspondence with the evaluation experts shall be done through the OECD Secretariat.

3.6 The notifying/applicant country will be responsible for the financing of the mission (travel costs etc.), as well as providing the necessary logistics (interpretation etc.) and contributing to the Evaluation Report.

4. Participation in Annual Meetings

4.1 Before admission, the notifying/applicant country shall be authorised to attend the Annual Meeting as an observer, with a view to presenting the documentation submitted according to Section 2 above.

4.2 The notifying/applicant country agrees that on admission, its representatives will attend the Annual Meetings of the National Designated Authorities held in Paris, OECD Headquarters, or elsewhere. Representatives attending the Annual Meetings will

be persons directly responsible for the implementation of the Schemes in their country. The cost of attendance at the Annual Meetings will be borne by the notifying / applicant country.

5. Supervision by the OECD

5.1 The notifying / applicant country shall agree to accept the minimum level of supervision by the OECD, and shall co-operate with the OECD Co-ordinating Centre in regard to the OECD listing of varieties, which is essential if the Schemes are to maintain their integrity. This supervision and co-operation would commence upon admission of a notifying/applicant country to the Seed Schemes, i.e. fulfilment of technical criteria, as set out in Section 2.

5.2 If considered necessary by the evaluation mission or by the Annual Meeting in the course of implementation of the Schemes, the OECD may require:

- that a person or persons responsible for the application of the Schemes in the newly admitted country be sent to a selected OECD country or to the Co-ordinating Centre for a period of further instruction; and/or

- that an annual visit, for the first two years, be made by a seed certification specialist selected by the OECD. The specialist will examine the administrative and technical procedures operated by the new participating country with particular reference to seed crop inspection and control plot recording.

The OECD, in consultation with the authorities of the new participating country, will decide the timing and duration of these measures and the financing of them will be the responsibility of the country.

6. Annual contribution

The notifying / applicant country shall agree to the payment to the OECD of an annual contribution as set out in the General Principles, section 6 of Annex I of this Decision. This shall be effective starting from the calendar year immediately following the year of the Decision of the Council admitting the country to the OECD Seed Schemes.

7. OECD internal procedure for approving new country participation

Provided the OECD is satisfied with the results of the review mentioned in section 3 and the notifying / applicant country has agreed, in writing, to respect the undertakings set out in sections 4, 5 and 6, the Annual Meeting will recommend that country adherence be acknowledged. The Committee for Agriculture of the OECD will then be invited to endorse the acknowledgement and request that the Council approve the participation of the country.

8. Notification

The Secretary-General of the OECD shall notify the country of the outcome of the procedure. The National Designated Authorities of all the countries participating in the Schemes will be informed accordingly.

9. Specimen labels and certificates

The new participating country shall submit to the OECD Secretariat for approval specimens of the OECD labels and certificates to be used by the National Authority, before implementing seed certification according to the OECD Schemes.

Annex IV to the Decision
Procedures and Experiments by Derogation

Procedure Applicable by Derogation to the Control of Varieties being under Examination for Registration on a National List

1. As a derogation, a National Designated Authority may, with a view to inspecting compliance with field requirements, accept a variety or a parental component of a hybrid variety that is in the examination process for admission to the official list of its country or of another country participating in the relevant Seed Scheme.

2. The inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in the relevant Appendix of each Scheme.

3. Final certification of the seed shall be decided by the National Designated Authority of the country admitting the variety after registration on the national list.

Annex V to the Decision
Common Rules and Regulations

Common Rules and Regulations

1. General
2. Acceptance of Varieties and Parental Constituents
3. List of Eligible Varieties and Parental Constituents
4. Designation of categories of seed
5. Production of Pre-basic, Basic and Certified Seed
6. Production of Basic and Certified Seed outside a country of registration of the varieties
7. Control of the production of the seed
8. Post-control tests of the seed
9. Seed lots and fastening of containers
10. Identification of contents of seed containers
11. Re-packing and re-labelling in another country
12. Controls for the production of mixtures of certified herbage seed
13. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid grass and legume seed
14. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed
15. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid maize seed
16. Controls for the production of mixtures of varieties of certified maize seed

Common Appendices

Appendix 1. Definitions of terms used for the purpose of the scheme
Appendix 2. Reference numbers for certificates and seed lots
Appendix 3. Specifications for the OECD label or marking of seed containers
Appendix 4. Specimen certificate and analysis results
Appendix 5. Conditions for operating activities of the seed certification process by authorised persons and laboratories under official supervision
Appendix 6. Procedure for the extension of the scheme to include, for the purposes of field inspection, varieties under examination for registration on a national list
Appendix 7. Minimum Requirements to Authorise the Production of Mixtures of Certified Herbage Seed Moving in International Trade

Common Rules and Regulations

The following common rules and regulations apply to all of the OECD Seed Schemes. Specific exceptions are marked within boxes.

1. General

1.1 The OECD Seed Schemes shall cover seed of varieties of crops (detailed in the specific Schemes) produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Rules and Regulations which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The list of species eligible for certification according to the various Schemes is given in Appendix 2 of that Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate authorities for this purpose.

2. Acceptance of Varieties and Parental Components

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into a Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one participating country. These tests shall be conducted by the National Designated Authority or by a competent national body[1] authorised or recognised by the National Designated Authority. These tests should be based on internationally recognised guidelines[2].

2.2 For a variety, the tests shall establish that the variety is distinct and is sufficiently uniform and stable in the expression of its characteristics.

2.3 An official description of the variety, and the parental components of hybrid varieties, must be issued by the National Designated Authority or produced under its official supervision by the authorised or recognised competent national body referred to in paragraph 2.1. The description shall be accurate and adequate to enable the variety to be identified. The description shall include the essential morphological, physiological or other additional characteristics of the variety which distinguish it from other varieties of the same species on the condition that they are included in the variety description and varietal test guidelines[3].

2.4 The official description shall be held by, or on behalf of, the National Designated Authority responsible for registration of the variety. A copy of the description is to be supplied to other National Designated Authorities on request. In the case of hybrid varieties the description of the parental components must be made available on request to other National Designated Authorities.

[1] This body may have a regional coverage and there can be more than one.

[2] Such as UPOV Test Guidelines.

[3] Such as UPOV Test Guidelines.

2.5 When distributed, the official description shall be identifiable as authentic when received directly from the National Designated Authority.

2.6 A standard sample of the variety and the parental components of hybrid varieties shall be retained by the National Designated Authority or by a competent body authorised by and under official supervision of the National Designated Authority. The standard sample represents the variety. The variety description and official definitive sample of the variety constitute the reference to be used by National Designated Authorities to check the varietal identity and varietal purity during field inspection of seed crops and control plots.

2.7 The varieties shall have an acceptable value for cultivation and use in at least one country and a country may require tests to confirm if that variety has such a value within its territories.

3. List of Eligible Varieties and Parental Constituents

3.1 In each country, an official national list of varieties that have been accepted into the Scheme after the tests referred to in Rule 2 shall be published and annually revised. Synonyms and homonyms must be clearly indicated in these lists.

3.2 Only seed of listed varieties and parental constituents is eligible for certification according to the Scheme. For a hybrid variety, listing of the variety is understood to include the parental constituents (see Rule 2.2). Inbred lines or crosses intended as potential parental constituents may also be listed separately.

3.3 The varieties of each species shall be grouped in the lists as follows:

i) bred varieties with names and addresses of their maintainers;

ii) local varieties with region of origin and address of the person or organisation to whom enquiries about the variety should be sent.

3.4 Varieties shall not be maintained in the list if the conditions of acceptance are no longer fulfilled.

3.5 ***OECD List of Varieties***

3.5.1 The OECD List of Varieties Eligible for Certification is an official list of varieties which have been accepted by National Designated Authorities as eligible for certification in accordance with the Rules of the OECD Seed Schemes. The List of Varieties, which is revised annually on the basis of notifications received from the Designated Authorities participating in the Schemes, includes details of the maintainer(s) of the variety and the name of the country(ies) where the variety has been registered. The List is not limited and should provide useful information when applying Rules 5.2.2 and 5.3.2 of the present Scheme for Basic Seed and Certified Seed respectively.

3.5.2 The OECD Secretariat provides the National Designated Authorities with the instructions for the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of a country of registration is responsible for:

i) ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official List;

ii) communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

iii) liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

iv) providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the country of registration to the Designated Authority in the country of multiplication if that Designated Authority requests a written agreement. If a written agreement is requested, it must provide details of the identity of the seed to be multiplied, include the breeding formula in the case of a hybrid variety and its denomination, confirm the category of the seed to be harvested and confirm the current status of the variety in relation to National Listing. The agreement may be sent by e-mail.

v) When requested, supply to the NDA in the country of multiplication for control plot testing:

- an official definitive sample or an approved standard sample of the variety to provide an authentic reference of the variety;
- in the case of a hybrid variety, official definitive samples or approved standard samples of the parental components.

vi) establishing an official description of the variety and of the parental components in the case of a hybrid variety;

vii) verifying the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

viii) in particular, this Authority must:

- be satisfied, after consulting the maintainer, that the variety is likely to remain true to its description under the conditions proposed;
- decide, after consulting the maintainer if felt necessary, whether more than one generation of increase should be permitted in the country of multiplication and, if so,
- decide the maximum number of these multiplications;
- decide the number of harvests that are permissible for crops where more than one seed harvest is possible from one sowing.

4. Designation of categories of seed

4.1 The following categories of seed are recognised in the Schemes:

– Pre-Basic Seed;

– Basic Seed;

– Certified Seed.

5. Production of Pre-Basic, Basic and Certified Seed

5.1 ***Pre-Basic Seed***

On request, Pre-Basic Seed may be officially controlled and a special label provided for it. Except for hybrid varieties, it is essential to identify the stage in the multiplication cycle which Pre-Basic Seed has reached and there shall be a statement of the number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed, first generation.

5.2 ***Basic Seed***

5.2.1 Bred varieties

Basic Seed shall be produced under the responsibility of the maintainer who will:

- decide, in consultation with the Designated Authority, the number of generations from parental material before Basic Seed, which number must be strictly limited;
- maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing to produce Basic Seed;
- ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety;
- supply the Designated Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed.

If the Basic Seed is produced in a country other than a country of registration of the variety, technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.2.2 Local varieties

Basic Seed shall be produced under the supervision of the Designated Authority within the defined region of registration.

5.3 ***Certified Seed***

5.3.1 Certified Seed of bred and local varieties may be produced either inside or outside the country of registration of the variety.

5.3.2 The technical conditions for the production of Certified Seed of bred and local varieties must be approved by the Designated Authority which must decide, after consulting the maintainer, whether more than one generation of Certified Seed from Basic Seed should be permitted and, if so, the number of generations that should be allowed. For crops where more than one seed harvest is possible from one sowing, the Designated Authority must decide the number of harvests that are permissible.

6. Production of Basic and Certified Seed outside a country of registration of the variety

6.1. The Designated Authority of the country of multiplication is responsible for:

i) Confirming the eligibility of the seed *to sow* for OECD certification by ensuring that the appropriate OECD labels are attached to the seed containers and an OECD certificate is issued. In the absence of an OECD certificate, there must be direct communication with the Designated Authority in the country of registration for confirming the eligibility of the seed for OECD certification.

ii) Ensuring that the official description of the variety, or of the parental components, in the case of a hybrid variety, is available before the crop inspection season commences. In the case of a variety that has not yet been registered on a National List of Varieties, ensuring that the official or provisional description of the variety, or of the parental components, in the case of a hybrid variety, is received before the crop inspection season commences. The description should be based on internationally recognised guidelines such as those provided by UPOV or OECD.

iii) If required, ensuring that a sub-sample taken from the official definitive sample or the approved standard sample of the variety is available in a timely manner and, in addition, in the case of a hybrid variety, ensuring that sub-samples taken from the official definitive samples or the approved standard samples of the parental components of the variety are available. The sub-samples would be used to sow control plots to provide authentic reference of the variety or of the parental components.

iv) Making the official or provisional description(s) available to the seed crop inspectors and the control plot recorders before inspection and control plot recording takes place.

v) Ensuring that the appropriate OECD labels are attached to the containers of the produced seed lots.

vi) In the absence of an OECD certificate, there must be direct communication with the Designated Authority of the country of registration.

7. Control of the production of the seed

7.1 The National Designated Authority in the country of multiplication of the seed is responsible for implementing the Scheme in relation to that production.

7.2 ***Requirements of the production and field inspection***

7.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the multiplication of Basic and Certified Seed approved under the Scheme as being satisfactory for varietal identity and purity shall be officially applied. These requirements shall not be lower than those given in Appendix 1 of each Scheme.

7.2.2 The National Designated Authority must satisfy itself by inspection of the plants at an appropriate stage or stages during production that the lot is acceptable.

7.2.3 In the case of production of seed of “Certified” category, the National Designated Authority may, under official supervision, authorise non-official inspectors to conduct / carry out field inspection with a view to seed certification, on the conditions described in Common Appendix 5A. The National Designated Authority which decides to use this method must define the operation scope (species, territories, areas and period concerned), ensure the official check inspections, sampling and post-control tests and

other requirements as set out in Appendix 5A, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for fields inspected by an authorised inspector or by an official.

7.3 The National Designated Authority must take all practicable steps to ensure that the identity and varietal purity of the seed have been maintained between harvest and the sealing and labelling.

7.4 ***Seed lot sampling and seed analysis***

7.4.1 *Seed lot sampling, fastening and labelling of containers*

7.4.1.1 Seed lot sampling, fastening and labelling of containers shall be made by the National Designated Authority.

7.4.1.2 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot of Basic and Certified Seed submitted for certification and the seed containers fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 9 and 10. The samples shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in this Rule and Rule 8.

Within the **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme** only, for the laboratory tests the minimum weight of a sample from each lot shall be 500 grams.

The sample shall be drawn according to current international methods for seed sampling recognised by the National Designated Authority.

7.4.1.3 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official persons to carry out, under official supervision, seed sampling, fastening and labelling of containers on the conditions described in Common Appendix 5-B. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The National Designated Authority shall take the official check samples and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Common Appendix 5-B, and take all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised person or by an official.

7.4.1.4 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 8.

7.4.1.5 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to a laboratory for seed analysis.

7.4.2 *Seed analysis*

7.4.2.1 Seed analysis of the sample shall be made by the official laboratory designated by the National Designated Authority.

7.4.2.2 Seed analysis of the sample shall be conducted for analytical purity and germination according to current international methods for seed testing recognised by the National Designated Authority.

For **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet** only**,** for monogerm varieties and precision seed the proportion of seed giving rise to single seedlings shall also be determined

7.4.2.3 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official laboratories to carry out, under official supervision, seed analysis in accordance with Appendix 5-B. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The National Designated Authority shall undertake the official check analysis and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Common Appendix 5-B, and take all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised laboratory or by an official laboratory.

7.4.3 *Sample storage*

For Basic Seed a third part of each sample shall be stored for as long a period as possible for comparison in control plots with future samples of Basic Seed. For Certified Seed a third part of each sample shall be stored for at least one year.

7.4.4 *Certification standards for **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet** seed only.*
The lot will only be certified when it reaches the standards given in Appendix 1B of the Scheme, except that when the germination for a Basic Seed lot is below the standard the seed lot may be approved as Basic Seed provided that the germination percentage is stated on the label.

7.4.5 *Other controls as appropriate*

7.4.5.1 Where field inspection and control plot testing have been fully implemented and still left some doubt as to the varietal identity of a seed lot, the National Designated Authority is entitled to make any other supplementary tests as recorded in the Annex to Part III of the Guidelines for control plot tests and field inspection of seed crops, as being appropriate to the variety concerned and to obtain any supplementary information in support of the certification decision for the seed lot concerned including internationally recognised biochemical and molecular techniques performed by a laboratory as referred to in Rule 7.4.2.1.

7.4.5.2 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official laboratories to carry out the analysis. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, categories and persons concerned). The National Designated Authority shall satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements, and take all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised laboratory or by an official laboratory.

7.5 ***For Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet only: Provisions regarding constituent lines of the seed***

7.5.1 When Basic Seed is composed of a number of separately produced lines, the production of each individual line shall be controlled.

7.5.2 Seed harvested from an individual line will be labelled with the special label for seed "not yet finally certified" as described in Appendix 3. This label will show that the seed is not Basic Seed and must be endorsed to indicate the identity of the line.

7.5.3 When two or more countries are involved in the production of constituent lines of Basic Seed, special arrangements shall be made between the National Designated Authorities concerned.

7.6 ***Issue of certificates***

The National Designated Authority may issue certificates for each lot of Pre-Basic, Basic and Certified Seed approved under the Scheme, as follows:

- for Varietal Purity, according to the specimen shown in Common Appendix 4 A;

- for Analysis Results, according to the procedure outlined in Common Appendix 4 B.

These two certificates shall carry the same OECD reference number (see Appendix 2).

7.7 ***Certification under another generation***

7.7.1 Basic Seed lots which are produced under a system which includes official control of the generation preceding Basic Seed and which are surplus to multiplication requirements may be approved by the National Designated Authority for sale as Certified Seed, first generation; such lots may not be re-labelled as Basic Seed.

7.7.2 Where there is official control of the generation or generations before Basic Seed, seed lots approved by the National Designated Authority may be labelled as "Pre-Basic Seed" under the following conditions:

7.7.2.1 the crop producing the seed shall have been officially inspected and accepted as at least of the standard required for a crop producing Basic Seed;

7.7.2.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 3;

7.7.2.3 all of the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in Rules 7 and 8 shall apply.

7.8 ***Certification of blended seed lots of the same variety***

7.8.1 All seed included must have met the standards for the appropriate varietal certification category.

7.8.2 For the purpose of this rule a seed lot is a quantity of seed that is either:

- finally certified; or

- field approved but before final certification.

7.8.3 The blending operation must only be undertaken in a facility and by entities authorised by the National Designated Authority.

7.8.4. Where seed lots consisting of different certification categories are blended, the new blended seed lot must adopt the certification category of the component with the lowest certification category. All constituents must be eligible for certification at this lower level.

7.8.5. Each new blended seed lot must be identified by a unique reference number and not exceed the maximum seed lot size.

7.8.6. The blended seed lot requires a new certification for which a representative sample must be drawn in accordance with Rule 7.4 and the full certification process completed.

7.8.7. A new OECD certificate may be issued by the National Designated Authority.

7.8.8. The contents of the new blended seed lot containers must be identified according to Rule 10.

7.8.9. The National Designated Authority must have access to records of each blending operation and ensure the following information is retained:

7.8.9.1. The new blended seed lot reference number;

7.8.9.2. Identification numbers and corresponding certification category for each constituent seed lot in the blend; and

7.8.9.3. The proportion of each seed lot constituent in the blend.

7.8.10. If the constituents were produced in different countries, all countries of production must be on the label.

7.8.11. National Designated Authorities must ensure the blending process results in the new blended seed lot being as homogeneous as practicable.

7.9 ***Not finally certified seed***

7.9.1 Seed which is to be exported from the country of production after field approval, but before final certification as Basic or Certified Seed, shall be identified in fastened containers by the special label described in Appendix 3. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of Rules 7.1 to 7.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of Rule 7.4.

> For **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet** only, such seed shall be sampled, the containers fastened and their contents identified with the special label described in Appendix 3. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of Rules 7.1 to 7.3 above but is not yet finally approved under Rule 7.4. The sample will be stored for future reference.

7.9.2 The National Designated Authorities in the country of production and the country of final certification have to exchange relevant information. On request the country of production shall supply all relevant production data on the seed. The certifying country shall automatically supply information on quantities certified from a given not finally certified seed lot to the National Designated Authority of the country of production.

8. Post-control tests of the seed

8.1 ***Testing procedures***

8.1.1 A part of every sample of Basic Seed (except as provided for in Rule 8.2) and of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed, drawn under Rule 7.4.1, shall be checked in a post-control test conducted immediately or in the season following the drawing of the samples. The test shall be conducted by, or under the supervision of, the National Designated Authority. The test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 11.4.2.

8.1.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National Designated Authority. Its level is generally located between 5 and 10 per cent, the level for cross-pollinating species or varieties being generally higher than for self-pollinating species or varieties, and can be adapted annually according to the results of the previous year control. In particular the National Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10% for any specific case that could induce a non-conformity risk, or if the frequency of post-control failures shown the previous year is high as in the following indicative table.

Frequency of post-control failures for certified seed of previous year	Minimum level of checks in post-control of certified seed of current year
< 0.5%	5%
0.5% - 3.0%	10%
> 3.0%	25%

8.1.3 In post-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of Rule 2.2.

8.2 In those systems of certification in which production of the generations preceding Basic Seed of self-pollinating species or varieties has been officially controlled, the Basic Seed will only be subject to random checks in pre-control plots preceding the production of Certified Seed.

8.3 Notwithstanding Rule 8.1, post-control is obligatory for all samples of Certified Seed when the lot is to be used for the production of further seed generation, being in this case also a pre-control of the following generation.

8.4 In pre-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of Rule 2.2. When a control plot is a pre-control, the National Designated Authority is not entitled to certify seed derived from the lot concerned if the results from the plot test show that varietal identity or purity has not been maintained.

8.5 Subject to compliance with all prescribed conditions which may include payment of a stated fee, the owner of any lot of seed certified in accordance with the Scheme shall be entitled to receive from the National Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

8.6 Other controls as appropriate

8.6.1 Where field inspection and control plot testing have been fully implemented and still left some doubt as to the varietal identity of a seed lot, the National Designated Authority is entitled to make any other supplementary tests as recorded in the Annex to Part III of the Guidelines for control plot tests and field inspection of seed crops, as being appropriate to the variety concerned and to obtain any supplementary information required for the certification of each seed lot in support of the certification decision for the seed lot concerned including internationally recognised biochemical and molecular techniques performed by a an officially recognised laboratory as referred to in Rule 7.4.2.1.

8.6.2 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official laboratories to carry out the analysis. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, categories and persons concerned). The National

Designated Authority shall satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements, and take all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised laboratory or by an official laboratory.

9. Seed lots and fastening of containers

9.1 ***Lot Homogeneity***

Seed lots presented for sampling under these Rules must be as homogeneous as practicable. The National Designated Authority may refuse to certify any lot when there is evidence that it is not sufficiently homogeneous.

9.2 ***Lot Size***

9.2.1 Lot size information is specific to each individual Seed Scheme, and is presented in the details for each Scheme.

9.3 ***Fastening of containers***

9.3.1 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 9.3.2 and 10 by the person taking the sample or under their supervision.

For not finally certified seed, the containers shall be fastened by the person normally taking samples for certification or under their supervision.

9.3.2 The seed containers shall be fastened in such a way that they cannot be opened without destroying that fastening or leaving traces showing that it has been possible to alter or change the contents of the container. The effectiveness of the fastening device must be ensured, either by incorporating the label provided for in paragraph 9.3.1 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

10. Identification of contents of seed containers

10.1 ***The contents of each container shall be indicated by***:

10.1.1 A new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the National Designated Authority and which shall conform to the specification in Common Appendix 3. Tie-on labels are only allowed in conjunction with a seal. It must not be possible to reuse adhesive labels;

or

10.1.2 Marking indelibly on the outside of the container all the information required to be printed on the label according to Common Appendix 3 (including an indication of the colour of the label) in a manner approved by the National Designated Authority.

10.2 A model of any label or any printed information must always be submitted to the OECD for prior approval.

10.3 A copy of the information required under this Rule may be enclosed in each container but must be clearly differentiated from the OECD label on the outside of the container.

10.4 There is no need to use the white label for Basic Seed if the Basic Seed has been produced and is to be used in the same country and has affixed thereto a national label containing all necessary information.

10.5 National Designated Authorities shall take appropriate measures to protect the integrity of the OECD Seed Schemes and the security of OECD labels.

11. Re-packaging, re-labelling and re-certification

11.1 OECD certified seed re-packaged and re-labelled under these rules shall be recognised as seed certified according to the appropriate OECD Seed Scheme.

11.2 The expression "re-packaging and re-labelling" is to be understood to include the use of labels according to methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 10.

11.3 A National Designated Authority wishing to re-package and re-label a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country is only required to make an arrangement with the National Designated Authority of the country of production, if the re-labelling was carried out to allow for certification at a higher seed category. For certification at a lower category no arrangement is needed between the National Designated Authorities.

11.4 The re-packaging and re-labelling of the seed lot must be conducted under the supervision of an official or authorised seed sampler who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

11.5 The re-packaging and re-labelling must be carried out by methods which ensure there is no risk of contamination from any other seed and the resulting seed lot is as homogeneous as possible.

11.6 Requirements for seed companies re-packaging and re-labelling seed

11.6.1 The National Designated Authority shall require companies carrying out re-packaging and re-labelling take all practicable steps to ensure identity and varietal purity of the seed lot has been maintained and no contamination has occurred.

11.6.2. Records must be kept by the seed companies when re-packaging and re-labelling seed lots. Companies must also keep the original label of each component seed lot. The information contained within the records must include:

- Reference number of original seed lot
- Reference number of re-packaged or re-labelled seed lot
- Weight of original seed lot
- Weight of re-packaged or re-labelled seed lot
- Date of final disposition of the lot

11.6.3. These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the original seed lot being re-packaged and re-labelled. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

11.6.4. The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of the records kept by the seed company with respect to the re-packaged and re-labelled seed lots.

11.7 The original seals and labels must be removed from the seed lot.

11.8 The new labels must either state the original seed lot reference number or a new seed lot reference number assigned by the National Designated Authority.

11.9 Where the NDA assigns a new seed reference number, the NDA must either keep a record of the former seed lot reference number or ensure this former number is included on the new labels.

11.10 The original country of production where the seed was grown must be stated on the label.

11.11 A statement relating to re-packing and re-labelling shall be given on the labels.

12. Controls for the production of mixtures of certified herbage seed

Mixtures of certified herbage seed are permitted under the OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme, the Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Seed Scheme and the Cereal Seed Scheme. Varieties of species from the following seed schemes may also be added to herbage mixtures: the Sorghum Seed Scheme, the Crucifers and Other Oil or Fibre Species' Seed Scheme, the Maize Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Common Appendix 7.

13. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid grass and legume seed

Varietal associations of hybrid varieties of all grass and legume species are eligible for certification under the OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 3 of that Scheme.

14. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed

Varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*) are eligible for certification under the OECD Crucifer Seed and other Oil or Fibre Species Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 3 of that Scheme.

15. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid maize seed

Varietal associations of hybrid maize seed are eligible for certification under the OECD Maize Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 3 of the Maize Seed Scheme.

16. Controls for the production of Mixtures of Varieties of Certified Maize Seed

Mixtures of varieties of seed lots of Certified Seed of maize are eligible under the OECD Maize Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 4 of the Maize Seed Scheme.

Common Appendices

The following common appendices apply to all of the OECD Seed Schemes. Specific exceptions within a common appendix are outlined in boxes.

Common Appendix 1

Definitions of Terms used for the Purpose of the Schemes

1. Seed[4]

Seed of the appropriate plants grown in one or more of the countries participating in the Schemes.

2. National Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Regulations.

3. Maintainer

The person or organisation responsible for the production or maintenance of a bred variety included in a national list of varieties eligible for certification under an OECD Scheme. The maintainer shall ensure that the variety remains true to type throughout its full life-span and, in the case of hybrid varieties, that the formula for hybridisation is followed. Maintenance of a variety may be shared.

4. Variety

4.1 Two types of variety are recognised in the Schemes a) Local, and b) Bred.

4.2 A ***Local Variety*** (where recognised) derives from a defined region of origin which has been shown by official tests to have sufficient uniformity, stability and distinctness to warrant recognition, but has not been produced as a result of breeding work.

4.3 A ***Bred Variety*** is one which has been produced by a plant breeder as the result of breeding. Bred varieties can be non-hybrid or hybrid in type.

4.3.1 A *Non-Hybrid Variety* is an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or others) and which, when reproduced, (sexually or asexually) retains its distinguishing characters. Different types of non-hybrid varieties exist in different species and hence are relevant for different Schemes, viz:

4.3.1.1 Open-pollinated *variety*

1. A list of species eligible for certification under the Schemes will be approved and, when necessary, revised by the Annual Meeting. This list will be published in the List of Varieties, sub-divided by Scheme.

An open-pollinated variety is an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or other) and which, when reproduced retains its distinguishing characters.

4.3.1.2 Synthetic Variety

A synthetic variety is an open-pollinated variety obtained from specified elements. It is not homozygous but at genetic equilibrium. The number of generations of certified seed is strictly limited.

4.3.1.3 Composite Variety

A composite variety is the first generation produced by random mating of a large number of specified parents.

4.3.2 A *Hybrid Variety* is an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, cytological, chemical or others) and for which the maintainer has specified a particular formula of hybridisation.

5. Country of registration of a variety

5.1 The country of registration of a *local variety* (where recognised) is the country in which the region of origin is situated. The region of origin of a local variety is a distinct farming area which is uniform in respect of climatic conditions and in which similar agricultural practices are followed. The boundaries of this area must be defined.

5.2 The country of registration of a *bred variety* is the country where the variety is registered on the National Official Catalogue, following satisfactory tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability.

6. Parental material

The smallest unit used by the maintainer to maintain a variety and from which all seed of the variety is derived through one or more generations.

7. Pre-Basic seed

Seed of generations preceding Basic Seed is known as Pre-Basic Seed and may be at any generation between the parental material and the Basic Seed.

Within the **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme,** Pre-Basic Seed is not recognised**.**

8. Basic seed

8.1 ***Local varieties***

Seed which has been produced under official supervision from material officially admitted for the purpose of the local variety on one or more farms situated in an adequately defined region of origin and is intended for the production of Certified Seed. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

8.2 ***Bred varieties***

Seed which has been produced under the responsibility of the maintainer according to the generally accepted practices for the maintenance of the variety and is intended for the production of Certified Seed. Basic Seed must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

9. Certified seed

9.1 ***Non-hybrid varieties***

Seed which is of direct descent from either Basic Seed or Certified Seed of a variety and is intended for the production of either Certified Seed or of crops for purposes other than seed production. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

The first generation from Basic Seed is known as:

– Certified Seed, 1st generation.

Further generations are known as:

– Certified Seed, 2nd, 3rd, etc. generation, the appropriate generation being designated.

Within the **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme**, Certified Seed is defined as:

Seed which is the first generation of multiplication of Basic Seed of a variety and is intended for the production of sugar beet or fodder beet roots. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

Within the **Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Seed Scheme**, Certified seed is defined thus:

Certified seed

i) Where a variety does not have specific marker characters that enable it to be distinguished by visual examination in the field from all other varieties grown in the region including any volunteer plants, Certified Seed is a seed that is of direct descent from either Basic Seed or Certified Seed of a variety and is intended for the production of either Certified Seed or of crops for purposes other than seed production. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

ii) The first generation from Basic Seed is known as:

– Certified seed, 1st generation.

Further generations are known as:

– Certified seed, 2nd, 3rd, etc. generation, the appropriate generation being designated.

As a result of self-seeding and seed dormancy, the seed produced in the second and subsequent harvest years in a particular field will be a mixture of generations and so the generation number of this seed is not designated. For such seed a red label will be used carrying the term "Mixed Generations".

iii) Where a variety has specific marker characters which enable it to be distinguished by visual examination in the field from all other varieties grown in the region, Certified Seed need not be of direct descent from either Basic or Certified Seed and may be produced from a crop which did not reveal on inspection more than five per cent of plants of other varieties of the species or related species with similar seeds.

9.2 ***Hybrid varieties***

Seed which is the first generation of a cross between Basic seed of a female parent and a male parent, which is intended for the production of crops for purposes other than seed production. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the relevant Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination. In the production of a multiple-cross hybrid, Certified Seed may on occasion be used to produce pollen-parent or seed-parent plants. The National Designated Authority may re-classify it as Basic Seed for this purpose only.

The following types of seed apply only to the **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme**.

i) Monogerm Seed

Genetically monogerm seed with a percentage of the germinated clusters producing single seedlings not less than the minimum specified in Appendix 1.

ii) Precision Seed

Seed designed for use in precision drills with a percentage of seeds giving rise to single seedlings not less than the minimum specified in Appendix 1.

iii) Natural Seed

Seed obtained from the harvested material by the usual processes of drying and cleaning.

The following terms are applicable only to hybrid varieties and seed schemes which include hybrids.

Note that not all terms apply to all species or Seed Schemes.

10. Eligible Species

Seed of varieties of the species included in the Scheme(s) that can be certified as hybrid are indicated in the appropriate Scheme.

11. Parental Material

The smallest unit used by the maintainer to maintain parental varieties or lines and from which by crossing all seed of the hybrid is derived.

12. Parental Line

12.1 ***Inbred line***

An inbred line is a sufficiently uniform and stable line, obtained either by self-fertilisation or cloning accompanied by selection over several successive generations or by equivalent operations.

12.2 ***"A" line***

An "A" line is male sterile and is used as a seed parent.

12.3 ***"B" line***

A "B" line is a male fertile line that is isogenic with the "A" line. It is used as a pollen parent for its multiplication and is capable of maintaining male sterility in the "A" line.

12.4 ***Restorer line***

A restorer line has the capability of restoring fertility to a male sterile line when used as a pollen parent.

12.5 ***Self Incompatible (SI) line***

A male fertile line which is incapable of self-pollination.

12.6 ***Self Compatible (SC) Line***

A male fertile line which is capable of self-pollination.

13. Cytoplasmic Male Sterility

Cytoplasmic male sterility produces male sterility in the seed-bearing female parent used in the production of hybrid varieties. The factor that is centred in the cytoplasm and is maternally transmitted acts only in the absence of pollen restoring genes and results in pollen abortion.

14. Self-Incompatibility

Self-incompatibility occurs in certain species, notably Brassicas, such that fertile male and female lines are incapable of self-pollination.

15. Emasculation

The removal of the stamens from the flowers of the seed parent before they have dehisced, to prevent self-pollination.

16. Chemical Hybridisation Agent (CHA)

A chemical which, when applied at a certain growth stage to the potential seed-bearing parent, either suppresses pollen production or renders the pollen non-functional, thus making the plants male sterile.

17. Sterility

The level of male sterility of the female seed parent plants.

18. Types of hybrid

18.1 ***Single Cross hybrid***

The first generation of a cross between two inbred lines.

18.2 ***Double Cross hybrid***

The first generation of a cross between two single cross hybrids.

18.3 ***Three-way Cross hybrid***

The first generation of a cross between an inbred line and a single cross hybrid.

18.4 ***Top Cross hybrid***

The first generation of a cross between an inbred line or a single cross hybrid and an open-pollinated or synthetic component.

18.5 ***Intervarietal hybrid***

The first generation of a cross between plants grown from Basic seed of two open-pollinated varieties.

19. Hybridity (Varietal purity, Cereals only)

The total hybrid content of the seed including F1 hybrids not true to the F1 hybrid variety but excluding selfed seed and seed of other varieties.

20. Pre-Basic seed (intended for the production of hybrid varieties)

Seed which has met the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and which has been produced under the responsibility of the maintainer according to the accepted practices for the maintenance of the variety or line and is intended for the production of Basic Seed. It includes seed intended to produce:

a. the synthetic component;

b. the cytoplasmic male sterile (CMS) line;

c. the maintainer for the CMS line;

d. the pollen-parent of the single cross hybrid.

21. Basic seed (intended for the production of hybrid varieties)

Seed which has met the appropriate conditions in the Scheme as verified by an official examination and which has been produced under the responsibility of the maintainer according to the generally accepted practices for the maintenance of a variety or line and is intended for the production of Certified Seed of a hybrid variety. It includes seed intended to produce inbred lines, "A" lines, "B" lines as well as male sterile, maintainer and restorer lines used in the cytoplasmic male sterility system.

In relation to the **Cereal Seed Scheme**, it includes seed intended to produce, the cytoplasmically male sterile single cross hybrid, the (synthetic) pollen parent used to restore fertility to the single cross hybrid, the seed parent which will be treated with a CHA (see 16 above), the pollen parent used to fertilise CHA-treated plants, and the specific mixture of seed of the CMS line and the pollen parent of rye.

22. Certified seed (hybrid variety)

22.1 Seed which is the first and only generation of hybridization and is intended for the production of food, grain, fibre, oil or fodder as appropriate. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the specific Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

22.2 In the production of a double cross, three-way cross or top cross hybrid, Certified seed may be re-classified as Basic Seed by the National Designated Authority for use as either a pollen parent or seed-bearing parent if the crop has met the appropriate conditions of isolation and varietal purity laid down for the Basic seed and confirmed by an official examination.

22.3 For hybrid rye, the production of Certified Seed of the hybrid is produced in mixed cultivation with a ratio of female to male plants that should agree with the maintainer's prescription.

23. Varietal association

The association of certified seed of a hybrid variety dependent on a specified pollinator with certified seed of one or more specified pollinator varieties; mechanically combined in proportions determined by the persons responsible for their maintenance, with such combination having been notified to the National Designated Authority.

24. Hybrid variety dependent on a pollinator

The male-sterile component within the varietal association.

25. Pollinator

The component shedding pollen within the varietal association.

26. Mixtures of Varieties of the Same Species

Mixtures of varieties obtained by mixing certified seed of varieties of the same species, combined in proportions determined by the producer, with such combination having been notified to the National Designated Authority.

27. "Declared" in relation to net or gross weight or number of seeds, means as provided by the producer.

Common Appendix 2

Reference Numbers for Certificates and Seed Lots

1. In international trade it is desirable that reference numbers should be of a uniform pattern so as to be easily identified.

2. The country of certification shall be denoted by employing the ISO-3166-1 three-letter code. Where there is more than one National Designated Authority in the country, appropriate initial letters should be added, although it is then necessary to take care that this does not conflict with the above-mentioned code.

3. The remainder of the reference number is used to distinguish the seed lot from others harvested in the same country. It is usually convenient to try to arrange that all reference numbers are composed of the same number of digits. This can be done by estimating, in advance, how many lots of seed are likely to be certified and beginning with the required number of noughts. Thus, if the number of certificates to be issued is unlikely to exceed 9 999, the first would be given the number 0001, the tenth would be 0010 and so on. Care must be taken that there is no confusion between reference numbers issued for different seed lots in different years (a code letter can be used to indicate harvest year).

Common Appendix 3

Specifications for the OECD Label or Marking of Seed Containers

1. Description

1.1 ***Type:*** Labels may be *either* adhesive *or* non-adhesive. The information may be printed on one side only or on both sides.

1.2 ***Shape:*** Labels shall be rectangular.

1.3 ***Colour:*** The colours of the labels shall be:

– Pre-Basic Seed (*not applicable to Sugar/Fodder Beet)*	White with diagonal violet stripe
– Basic Seed	White
– Certified Seed, 1st Generation	Blue
– Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations (*not applicable to Sugar/Fodder Beet*)	Red
– Not Finally Certified Seed	Grey

On all red labels and all grey labels for Certified Seed of second or further generation the appropriate generation number must be stated.

Within the **Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Seed Scheme**, for Certified Seed of mixed generations, the term “Mixed Generations” shall be used.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm, leaving the rest of the label coloured. For small packages (net weight not exceeding 2 kg) the minimum distance for the overprinting black may be smaller provided that the reference to the OECD scheme is easily read.

1.4 ***Material:*** The material used must be strong enough to prevent damage in ordinary usage.

2. Reference to the OECD Scheme

Reference to the OECD Scheme shall be printed in English *and* in French within the black portion of the label or on the outside of the seed container (see Rule 9.1.2). This shall read: "OECD Seed Scheme" and "Système de l'OCDE pour les Semences".

3. Information on the label

3.1 ***Prescribed Information*** (*see below for the information required within the Sugar Beet* and *Fodder Beet Seed Scheme)*: The following information shall be printed in black type on the coloured portion of the label (white, blue, red or grey):

- Name and address of National Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Variety denomination (or synonym):
- Category: (Pre-basic, Basic, or Certified Seed, 1st, 2nd or other generation)
- Lot Reference Number: (see Common Appendix 2)
- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds
- A unique serial number identifying each label
- Country of production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not Finally Certified Seed).Region of production: (for local varieties)
- Statement of re-packing and re-labelling: (if applicable)

On the label for *not finally certified seed* shall appear the statement:

"Not Finally Certified Seed".

For *Pre-Basic Seed* there shall be a statement of the number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed, 1st generation.

3.1.1 For a hybrid variety in the **Cereal Seed Scheme** only, the Basic Seed label may indicate whether it is destined to produce the pollen-shedding parent or the seed-bearing parent. If the parental material of such seed is a variety included in an official national list of varieties that have been accepted into the Scheme, its name shall be given. The name of the final hybrid variety may also be given if desired. If the parental material is not included in such a list, the name of the final hybrid variety must be given, followed by the word "component". The name of the parental material should be added; it may be given as a code name if desired. The Certified Seed label should bear the name of the hybrid variety, followed by the word "hybrid".

3.1.2 Within the **Grass and Legume Seed Scheme** only, for seed produced from fields with the lower isolation distance specified in paragraph 2.1 of Appendix 1 of the Grass and Legume Seed Scheme, the-following statement shall be added:

“Further multiplication not authorized”

3.1.3 For the **Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme** only, the following information shall be printed in black type on the coloured portion of the label (white, blue, red or grey):

- Name and address of National Designated Authority:
- The words "Sugar Beet" or "Fodder Beet"
- Variety denomination (or synonym):
- Seed description: (monogerm, precision or natural seed)
- Category: (Basic or Certified Seed)
- Lot Reference Number: (see Common Appendix 2)
- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds
- A unique serial number identifying each label
- Country of production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed)
- Statement of re-packing and re-labelling: (if applicable)

On the label for not finally certified seed shall appear the statement:

- "Not Finally Certified Seed".

The information to be given on the special labels for Seed "not yet finally certified" (see Rule 7.9) shall be the same as for Basic Seed or Certified Seed.

3.2 The space allowed and the size of the lettering shall be sufficient to ensure that the label is easily read.

3.3 When the information is marked indelibly on the container the layout of the information and the area marked shall conform as closely as possible to a normal label.

3.4 ***Additional information on the official label***

3.4.1 Official Additional Information: Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the National Designated Authority wishes to give. Such information, however, must be in letters not larger than those used for the prescribed information. It shall be strictly factual and related only to seed certified according to the OECD Seed Scheme. No advertising matter may be used on the label or in the area of the container on which the prescribed information is indelibly marked.

3.4.2 Non-official Additional Information: At the discretion of the National Designated Authority in the producing country, non-official information (excluding advertising matter) can be placed at the periphery of the official label, within a non-official space

of not more than 20 per cent of the total area of the label bearing the title “Non-official information"”.

4. Languages

All information shall be given in either English or French except reference to the Scheme that must be in both English and French as specified in paragraph 2 above. Translations into any other language may be added if thought desirable.

Common Appendix 4

Specimen Certificate and Analysis Results

A) Specimen Certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of *(Insert Name)* Seed
Moving in International Trade

Name of National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Lot Reference Number:

Species:

Variety: (denomination or synonym)

Statement of re-packing and re-labelling: (if applicable)

Declared weight of lot:

Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

"The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD *(Insert Name)* Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as:[5]

- Pre-Basic Seed (White label with diagonal violet stripe)
- Basic Seed (White label / Grey label)
- Certified Seed, 1st Generation (Blue label / Grey label)
- Certified Seed,[6] ...Generation (Red label / Grey label)"

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

5. Delete as necessary.
6. Insert number of generation.

B) Analysis Results

The results of the laboratory analyses should, whenever possible, be given on the Orange International Seed Lot Certificate issued under the Rules of ISTA.

Those countries that do not wish to use this certificate as issued by the Association may use it as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Regulations of the Scheme. Specimen copy may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)

Zürichstrasse 50

8303 Bassersdorf,

Switzerland

Phone: +41 1 838 60 00

Fax: +41 1 838 60 01

E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

The certificate issued by ISTA may be used only by those countries which have full authority to do so from the Association. Other countries using this certificate as a model for the presentation of results must ensure that there is no implication that they are issuing an Orange Certificate. For instance, reference to ISTA must not be made and the certificate should not be on orange paper.

Common Appendix 5

Conditions for Operating Activities of the Seed Certification Process by Authorised Persons and Laboratories under Official Supervision

A) Field Inspection of Seed Crops by Authorised Inspectors under Official Supervision

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification, the National Designated Authority may, under official supervision, authorise non-official inspectors to operate field inspections. These inspections will be equivalent to the official inspections on the conditions listed below.[7]

2. In the case of authorised inspectors they shall have the necessary qualifications, either through being trained in the same way as official inspectors, or alternatively their competence shall have been confirmed in official examinations. Authorised inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Where crops are inspected by authorised inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the National Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the authorised inspectors. That proportion shall be at least five per cent.

4. National Designated Authorities shall determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the rules governing examination under official supervision. The penalties they provide for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Penalties may include the withdrawal of recognition of authorised inspectors who are found guilty of deliberately or negligently contravening the rules governing official examinations. Any certification of the seed examined shall be annulled in the event of such contravention unless it can be shown that such seed still meets all relevant requirements.

B) Seed Sampling (including Fastening and Labelling of containers) and Seed Analysis by Authorised persons or laboratories under Official Supervision

1. Principles

1.1 The National Designated Authority may authorise persons who are not under its direct and exclusive authority to draw, under official supervision, samples under the Schemes (these persons are hereafter called “seed samplers”). Laboratories may also be authorised to carry out seed analysis as required under the Schemes.

1.2 Sampling, fastening and labelling of seed containers may be entrusted to authorised persons. The conditions set out below also apply to Articles dealing with seed sampling,

7 Field inspection of seed crops by authorised inspectors under official supervision is currently not possible for Pre-basic and Basic crops within the EU. Crops produced outside the EU of Pre-basic and Basic seed for export to the EU shall be officially inspected in the field to meet the EC Rules and Standards. For rules to export seed to the EU, please refer to ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_propagation_material/equivalence_requirements_non-eu/index_en.htm – and in particular Council Decision 2003/17/EC.

seed containers fastening and labelling and seed analysis as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the Schemes.

1.3 All Scheme Rules and Regulations including obligation of conformity or strict conformity shall be considered satisfied by countries implementing authorisation procedures in the course of certification.

1.4 National Designated Authorities cannot deny approval to multiply seed outside the country of origin solely on the grounds that an authorisation was granted to a non-official person or laboratory in the country where seed is intended to be multiplied.

2. Scope

The authorisation may apply to seed certification of all genera and species admitted to the OECD List of Varieties, within the scope defined by the National Designated Authority: activities, species, seed categories, persons, seed companies and laboratories.

3. Seed lot sampling

3.1 ***Authorised seed samplers***

3.1.1 Seed sampling shall be carried out by samplers who have been authorised for that purpose by the National Designated Authority, under the conditions set out in sections 3.1.2 to 3.1.5.

3.1.2 Seed samplers shall have the necessary technical qualifications obtained in training courses organised under conditions applicable to official seed samplers and confirmed by official examinations.

3.1.3 They shall carry out seed sampling in accordance with current international methods recognised by the National Designated Authority.

3.1.4 Seed sampling premises and equipment must be officially recognised to be satisfactory for the purpose by the National Designated Authority, within the scope of the authorisation.

3.1.5 Seed samplers shall be:

a) independent natural persons, or

b) persons employed by natural or legal persons whose activities do not involve seed production, seed growing, seed processing or seed trade, or

c) persons employed by natural or legal persons whose activities involve seed production, seed growing, seed processing or seed trade.

In the case referred to in point (c), a seed sampler may carry out seed sampling only on seed lots produced on behalf of his employer, unless it has been otherwise agreed between his employer, the applicant for certification and the National Designated Authority.

3.2 ***Official supervision***

3.2.1 The performance of seed samplers shall be subject to proper supervision by the National Designated Authority and shall include check sampling or process monitoring as appropriate. In case of automatic sampling, supervision shall include appropriate monitoring by the National Designated Authority with regular audits of expertise and implementation. Audits shall be made on-site while sampling is in progress.

3.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-sampled by official seed samplers. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possibly over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, but may also be orientated to eliminate specific doubt. That proportion shall be at least five per cent. Check sampling shall not apply to seed lots that have been sampled by automatic samplers.

4. Seed analysis

4.1 ***Authorised laboratories***

4.1.1 Seed testing shall be carried out by seed testing laboratories which have been authorised for that purpose by the National Designated Authority under the conditions set out in sections 4.1.2 to 4.1.5.

4.1.2 The laboratory shall be maintained in premises and with equipment officially considered by the National Designated Authority to be satisfactory for the purpose of seed testing, within the scope of the authorisation.

4.1.3 The laboratory shall have a seed analyst-in-charge who has direct responsibility for the technical operations of the laboratory and has the necessary qualifications for technical management of a seed testing laboratory. Its seed analysts shall have the necessary technical qualifications obtained in training courses organised under conditions applicable to official seed analysts and confirmed by official examinations.

4.1.4 The laboratory shall carry out seed testing in accordance with current international methods recognised by the National Designated Authority.

4.1.5 The laboratory shall be:

a) an independent laboratory, or

b) a laboratory belonging to a seed company.

In the case referred to in point (b), the laboratory may carry out seed testing only on seed lots produced on behalf of the seed company to which it belongs, unless it has been otherwise agreed between the seed company, the applicant for certification and the National Designated Authority.

4.2 ***Official supervision***

4.2.1 The laboratory's performance of seed testing shall be subject to proper supervision by the National Designated Authority. Supervision shall include check-analysis and regular audits of expertise, implementation, processing of results and response to non-conformities.

4.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-tested by official seed testing. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possible

over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification but may also be altered to eliminate specific doubts. That proportion shall be at least five per cent.

4.2.3 The National Designated Authority shall compare the results of seed samples tested officially with those of the same seed lot tested under official supervision. The comparison shall include at least analytical purity and germination test results.

Common Appendix 6

Procedure for the Extension of the Scheme to Include, for the Purposes of Field Inspection, Varieties under Examination for Registration on a National List

1. With regard to a variety being examined for admission to a national list, the National Designated Authority of the country of seed multiplication may undertake field inspection under the following conditions:

a) At the express request of the breeder of the variety, when multiplication takes place in the examining country, and

b) Following a request for assistance from the National Designated Authority of the examining country when multiplication takes place outside that country.

When multiplication takes place in the examining country [case 1(a) above], the field inspection shall be conducted by the National Designated Authority on the same basis as for registered varieties. The Authority shall verify the varietal identity of the Pre-basic or Basic seed used for multiplication; varietal purity shall be verified during the field inspection using the technical specifications available; final certification shall be given, where appropriate, once the variety has been registered on the national list.

When multiplication takes place outside the examining country [case 1(b) above], the rules set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 shall apply.

2. The request for assistance shall be confined to field inspection with a view to verifying compliance with the rules on seed production, as required under the OECD Schemes.

3. Responsibility for verifying the varietal identity of Pre-basic or Basic seed used for multiplication shall lie with the National Designated Authority of the country in which the tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability of the variety are conducted.

4. During field inspections, varietal purity shall be verified using a provisional description of the variety issued from the tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability, provided by the National Designated Authority of the examining country.

5. Final certification shall be given under the responsibility of the examining country once the variety has been registered on its national list.

6. On the decision of the National Designated Authority of the examining country, in agreement with the maintainer, the seed produced in the country of multiplication shall be either:

- Sent to the examining country for the purpose of final certification. In this case the seed shall be given a grey label in compliance with the OECD Rules, indicating the provisional denomination of that variety and bearing the statement “Not Finally Certified Seed - Variety Still Under Registration Testing”; or

- Finally certified by the National Designated Authority of the country of multiplication once the variety has been registered, in compliance with OECD Rules, the official name being that expressly indicated by the National Designated Authority of the registering country.

7. In the case of hybrid varieties the conditions in paragraphs 1 to 6 also apply to their parental components.

Common Appendix 7

Minimum Requirements to authorise the production of Mixtures of Certified Herbage Seed moving in international trade

1. Eligibility of species and varieties for inclusion in a mixture of certified herbage seed.

Any combination of varieties included in the list of varieties eligible for certification according to the OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme, the Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Seed Scheme, and the Cereal Seed Scheme may constitute an eligible mixture of herbage seed. Any variety included in the list of varieties eligible for certification according to the Sorghum Seed Scheme, Crucifers and Other Oil or Fibre Species' Seed Scheme and the Maize Seed Scheme can be added and still constitute an eligible mixture of herbage seed.

2. Constituent seed lots eligible for inclusion in a mixture of certified herbage seed

Only lots of seed previously certified under the rules of the OECD Grass and Legume Scheme, Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Scheme and Cereal Scheme shall be eligible for inclusion in a mixture of certified herbage seed.

3. Requirements for seed companies producing seed mixtures (= producers of seed mixtures)

The National Designated Authority shall require that producers of seed mixtures:

a) have installed mixing equipment which will ensure the finished mixture is uniform;

b) have appropriate procedures for all mixing operations;

c) have a person in charge who has direct responsibility for the mixing operation;

d) maintain a register of seed mixtures and their intended use (fodder, amenity, soil conservation, etc.).

4. Control of the mixing and packaging operation

4.1 The mixing and packaging operation must be carried out under the supervision of an official or authorised sampler, who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

4.2 The mixing itself must be carried out so as to ensure that there is no risk of contamination from lots not intended for inclusion and that the resulting mixture is as homogeneous as possible.

4.3 The seed containers of an herbage seed mixture including small seeds and seeds the size of wheat or larger shall not exceed 40 kg

5. Inspection of the production of seed mixtures

5.1 The inspection of the production of the seed mixtures must be carried out by the National Designated Authority.

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

a) controls of the identity and total weight of each component, at least by random checks of the official labels identifying the packages of seed, and

b) a random check of the mixing operations, including the finished mixtures.

6. Labelling and sealing of the herbage seed mixtures

6.1 The appropriate mixture labels must be fixed to each container.

6.2 Minimum size of the label - 110 mm x 67 mm. For small packages (net weight not exceeding 2 kg) the label may be smaller provided the information on the label is easily read.

6.3 The label shall be coloured green.

6.4 The containers must be properly sealed.

6.5 The prescribed contents of the official label for a package of a mixture of herbage seed are as follows:

6.5.1 Name of the mixture: (if any)

6.5.2 Seed mixture for ……..;
(e.g. turf, lawn, permanent pasture, grazing, conservation…)

6.5.3 Name and address of National Designated Authority:

6.5.4 Reference number of the lot:

6.5.5 Month and year when officially sealed:

6.5.6 A unique serial number identifying each label:

6.5.7 Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds:

Where weight is indicated and granulated pesticides, pelleting substances or other solid additives are used, the nature of the additive and the approximate ratio between the weight of seed and the total weight.

6.5.8 Species of the constituents:

For small packages (net weight not exceeding 2 kg) the species of the constituents may be mentioned on the package.

6.6 Further information to be given *for each constituent of the mixture*:

6.6.1 Species (Latin name);

6.6.2 Variety denomination (or synonym);

6.6.3 Seed lot reference number;

6.6.4 Percentage by weight of the mixture.

This information [6.6.1 to 6.6.4] must be included, for each constituent, on the certificate or the label issued by the National Designated Authority.

For small packages (net weight not exceeding 2 kg) this information must be included on the label or the package.

7. Records of mixtures of herbage seed

7.1 Records must be kept (by the producer of the mixture) for each mixture as follows:

7.1.1 Reference number of the mixture and name of the mixture (if any);

7.1.2 Species and varieties of constituents;

7.1.3 Seed lot reference numbers of constituent lots;

7.1.4 Proportion by weight of each constituent;

7.1.5 Details of labels used on mixture;

7.1.6 Total weight of mixture;

7.1.7 A copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the mixture must be kept by the producer of the mixture.

7.2 This record must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each mixture. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

7.3 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of the records kept by the producers in respect of mixtures of herbage seed.

8. Analysing mixtures of herbage seed

8.1 In view of the length of time required to analyse a mixture of herbage seed, and the fact that a mixture may contain a number of different varieties of the same species, analysis of all mixtures of certified herbage seed under the rules of the OECD Grass and Legume Scheme shall not be carried out.

8.2 The National Designated Authority shall proceed to official check-sampling and official check-testing on a proportion of the mixtures of herbage seed produced in its territory to ensure compliance with the rules for certification.

9. Specimen Certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority:

Certificate for Mixture of Herbage Seed Issued under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Seed Moving in International Trade

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Lot Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

Species	**Variety**	**Seed Lot Reference Number**	**Percentage by weight of mixture**
1.			
2.			
3.			
(…)			

Declared weight of lot:
Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)
The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Seed Scheme and is approved.

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

SECTION B: INFORMATION FOR SPECIFIC SCHEMES

- Grasses and Legumes
- Crucifers and Other Oil or Fibre Species
- Cereals
- Fodder Beet and Sugar Beet
- Subterranean Clover and Similar Species
- Maize
- Sorghum
- Vegetables

ANNEX VI TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF GRASS AND LEGUME SEED

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties from species belonging to Poaceae and Leguminosae botanical families, mainly used for fodder purpose (grazing, hay, silage, green fodder or lawns and similar purposes) in one or more of the countries participating in the Scheme. The seed shall be produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme does not apply either to subterranean clover and similar species, or to plants from the crucifer family or other oilseed and fibre species, which are respectively the purposes of other Schemes. The list of species eligible for certification according to this Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of the Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2 Lot size

2.1 For seeds the size of wheat, or larger, one seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg; for seeds smaller than wheat, one seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

The maximum lot size of the following species shall be raised to 30 000 kg:

Cicer arietinum L.
Glycine max (L.) Merr.
Lens culinaris Medik.
Lupinus albus L.
Lupinus angustifolius L.
Lupinus luteus L.
Phaseolus vulgaris L.
Pisum sativum L. *sensu lato*
Vicia benghalensis L.
Vicia faba L.
Vicia pannonica Crantz
Vicia sativa L. [inc. *Vicia angustifolia* (L.)]
Vicia villosa Roth
Vigna angularis (Willd.) Ohwi & H. Ohashi
Vigna mungo (L.) Hepper
*Vigna radiata (*L.*)* R. Wilczek
Vigna unguiculata (L.) Walp.

2.2 Herbage seed lots of Poaceae species may have a maximum size of 25 000 kg if produced according to international methods.

2.3 Seed in excess of the maxima set out in the previous paragraph above shall be divided into lots no larger than those, each lot being identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

2.4 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed Under the Scheme

A) Minimum Requirements for All Varieties

1. Previous cropping

1.1 ***The National Designated Authority shall***:

- require the grower to furnish particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field;
- reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority. There shall be a minimum time interval between seed crops and any other crop of the same species as follows:
  - for grass species: two years
  - for legume species: three years.

These intervals are defined in terms of crop years. They may be adapted in conformity with the published regulations of the National Designated Authority, if there exists genetic or agronomic protection with respect to any source of contamination.

1.2 Successive crops of the same variety and category of seed may be grown on the same field without any time interval, provided that satisfactory varietal purity is maintained.

2. Isolation

2.1 The seed crops of cross-pollinating species shall be isolated from any possible source of contaminating pollen. The isolation distances must not be less than:

		For fields of 2 ha or less	For fields larger than 2 ha
1.	*Poaceae* and *Leguminosae (non-hybrids)*		
	Fields to produce:	200 m	100 m
	- Seed for further multiplication	100 m	50 m
	- Seed for fodder production or amenity purposes		
2.	*Poaceae and Leguminosae (hybrids)*		
	Fields to produce:		
	- Seed for further multiplication	400 m	200 m
	- Seed for fodder production or amenity purposes	200 m	100 m

Note: For grasses and legumes, the reduced isolation distance may be used when the crop is not intended for further multiplication; in this case, the label for seed produced from the crop must contain the statement specified in Common Appendix 3, paragraph 3.1.

2.2 These distances apply to seed production fields and to plants or fields of species which can cross-pollinate. They can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen sources.

2.3 The seed crops of self-pollinating or apomictic varieties shall be isolated from other crops by a definite barrier or a space sufficient to prevent mixture during harvest.

3. Weeds

Crops containing an excessive number of weeds shall be rejected.

4. Number of harvest years

The National Designated Authority shall decide the number of harvest years to be permitted for a seed field, with particular attention when multiplying foreign varieties to the effects of changed ecological conditions on varietal purity. These harvest years shall not be interrupted by one or more years in which the crop is not under the supervision of the National Designated Authority.

5. Field inspection

5.1 The crop must be in a fit state to permit accurate determination of varietal and species purity.

5.2 Inspectors shall be specially trained and, in their field inspection, responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

5.3 There shall be at least one field inspection of each seed crop.

These shall be at the following times:

−Grasses: near the time of inflorescence emergence;

−Legumes: at flowering time.

5.4 The field inspector shall check that all the minimum requirements laid down in this Appendix and in Common Appendix 5 have been satisfied.

5.5 Control plots grown from samples of the seed used to sow the crop entered for certification should, whenever possible, be available for detailed examination at the time of field inspection of the seed crops. This examination is intended to supplement the examination made for the determination of varietal purity at field inspection.

5.6 The National Designated Authority must decide for each field whether or not approval can be given to the field following inspection and, whenever possible, a study of the results of the examination of the corresponding pre-control plot.

5.7 When determining the number of plants not true to the variety and the number of plants of other species, the inspector shall work to an appropriate method (Methods are described in the OECD document "Guidelines for Control Plot Tests and Field Inspection of Seed Crops").

6. Varietal purity in seed crops

6.1 Varietal purity standards apply to all seed-producing fields and shall be checked at field inspection.

6.2 Where post-control plots are grown in accordance with Rule 7 these also shall be used as a check.

6.3 Varietal purity standards

6.3.1 Minimum percentages of varietal purity shall apply to some species according to the following table:

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed First Generation	Certified Seed Second Generation
Pisum sativum, *Vicia faba*	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
Glycine max	99.5%	99.0%	99.0%

6.3.2 Maximum number of plants not being true to the variety at field inspection

6.3.2.1 For *Poa pratensis*

Crops to produce Basic Seed of *Poa pratensis* shall contain not more than one plant in twenty square metres of plants of the crop species which are recognisable as being not true to the variety concerned; in fields to produce Certified Seed, this maximum authorised number shall be four plants in ten square metres. However, for varieties which are officially classified as "apomictic uni-clonal varieties,"[8] the number of plants which are recognisable as being not true to the variety shall not exceed six per ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

6.3.2.2 For all species excluding *Poa pratensis*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba* and *Glycine max*

For all species except *Poa pratensis*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba* and *Glycine max*, the number of plants of the crop species which are recognisable as being not true to the variety concerned shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

6.3.2.3 Summary Table: Maximum number of plants of the same species being not true to variety.

8. Reference is to be made to the official "List of Varieties Eligible for Certification" under the Scheme, to establish whether the variety is an apomictic uni clonal one. If this information is not included, the type of variety is to be regarded as unknown and thus the stricter standard is required

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed
Poa pratensis (except apomictic uni-clonal varieties)	1 in 20 sq. m	4 in 10 sq. m
Poa pratensis, apomictic uni-clonal varieties only	1 in 20 sq. m	6 in 10 sq. m
All Poaceae species, excluding *Poa pratensis*	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m
All Leguminosae species, excluding *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba* and *Glycine max*	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m

7. Species purity in seed crops

7.1 Species purity standards apply to all seed-producing fields and shall be checked at field inspection.

7.1.1 For all species, except Lolium species

The number of plants of other species, which seed would be difficult to distinguish in a laboratory test from the seed of the crop or which will readily cross-pollinate with the plants of the crop, shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

7.1.2 For Lolium species

The number of plants of Lolium species being not true to the Lolium species grown, shall not exceed one plant in fifty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

7.2 Summary Table: Maximum number of plants of other species

Species	Basic seed	Certified seed
All species, excluding Lolium species	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m
Lolium species	1 in 50 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m

B) Additional Minimum Requirements for Hybrid Varieties

8. Seed crop inspection

8.1 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines***

For crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Basic Seed of parental lines at least three inspections must be made. The first inspection should be made before inflorescence emergence or flowering (grasses and legumes), the second inspection at the time of inflorescence emergence for grasses and at flowering for legumes and the third inspection at the end of the pollination stage for grasses and at the end of the flowering stage for legumes, after the removal of the pollen parents.

8.2 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties***

For crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce hybrid varieties at least three inspections must be made on each parent line. The first inspection should be made before inflorescence emergence or flowering (grasses and legumes), the second inspection at the time of inflorescence emergence for grasses and at flowering for legumes and the third inspection at the end of the pollination stage for grasses and at the end of the flowering stage for legumes, after the removal of the pollen parents.

8.3 ***Hybrid varieties of Medicago species***

8.3.1 Crops producing Basic seed of pollen parent lines may be produced from Breeder's Seed and/or certified Pre-basic seed or Pre-basic seed bordering a production field of the

same hybrid while maintaining the required isolation distance from other Medicago production. Cytoplasmic male sterile female lines produced from clones or cuttings are exempted from the requirement of being the product of a certified Pre-basic seed field that has been field inspected.

8.3.2 Crops producing Certified Seed that use a production method whereby the male and female lines are planted as a composite shall be rejected if the pollen production index exceeds 30. Crops producing Certified Seed with a pollen production index in excess of 25 must be blended with an appropriate amount of seed to reach a pollen production index of 25. The pollen production index is determined by tripping a minimum of 200 flowers on a red label and rating from 1, 2, 3 and 4 and weighted 0, 0.1, 0.6 and 1.0 respectively, with 1 equal to male sterile with no pollen, 2 is partial male sterile with trace amounts of pollen, 3 is partial fertile with a moderate amount of pollen and 4 being equal to fertile with full pollen. Multiply the number of plants per class by the factor indicated, and total the values. Divide by the number of plants and multiply by 100.

Appendix 2

Grass and Legume Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
	POACEAE [GRAMINÉES - GRAMINEAE]	
Agropyron cristatum **(L.) Gaertn.**	Chiendent à crête	Fairway Crested Wheatgrass
Agropyron desertorum **(Fisch. ex Link) Schult.**	Chiendent des déserts	Standard Crested Wheatgrass
Agrostis canina **L.** **[Formerly *Agrostis canina* L. ssp *canina*]**	Agrostide des chiens	Velvet Bent
Agrostis capillaris **L.**	Agrostide commune, Agrostide ténue	Browntop, Common Bent
Agrostis gigantea **Roth**	Agrostide géante, Agrostide blanche	Redtop, Black Bent
Agrostis stolonifera **L.** **[incl. *A.stolonifera* L. var. *palustris* (Huds) Farw.]**	Agrostide stolonifère	Creeping Bent
Agrostis vinealis **Schreb. subsp. *vinealis*** **[Formerly *Agrostis* canina L. subsp. *Montana* (Hartm.)]**		Brown Bent
Alopecurus pratensis **L.**	Vulpin des prés	Meadow Foxtail
Andropogon gayanus **Kunth**		Gamba Grass
Andropogon gerardii **Vitman**		Big Bluestem
Andropogon hallii **Hack.**		Sand Bluestem
Arrhenatherum elatius **(L.) P. Beauv. ex J. Presl & C. Presl**	Fromental, Avoine élevée	Tall Oatgrass, False Oatgrass
Bothriochloa insculpta **(Hoechst. ex A. Rich) A. Camus**		Creeping Bluegrass
Bothriochloa pertusa **(L.) A. Camus**	Maire Bothriochloa	
Bouteloua gracilis **(Kunth) Lag. ex Griffiths** **[Formerly *Bouteloua oligostachya* (Nutt.) Torr. ex A. Gray]**		Blue Grama
Bromus arvensis **L.**	Brome des champs	Field Brome
Bromus biebersteinii **Roem & Schult.**		Meadow Brome Grass
Bromus carinatus **Hook. & Arn. var. *marginatus*** **(Steud.) Barkworth & Anderton** **[Formerly *Bromus marginatus* Nees ex Steud.]**		California Brome
Bromus catharticus **Vahl var. *elatus*** **(E. Desv.) Planchuelo** **[Formerly *Bromus stamineus* E. Desv.]**	Brome	Rescue Grass, Prairie Grass
Bromus erectus **Huds.**	Brome dressé	Erect Brome
Bromus inermis **Leyss.**	Brome inerme	Smooth Brome

Bromus marginatus **Nees ex Steud.**	Brome marginé, Brome purgatif	Mountain Brome, Western Bromegrass
Bromus parodii **(Covas et Itria)**	Bromus parodii	Bromus Parodii
Bromus sitchensis **Trin.**	Brome sitchensis	Alaska Brome
Bromus stamineus **E. Desv. [Incl. *B. valdivianus* Phil.]**	Brome fibreux	Southern Brome, Grazing Brome
Buchloe dactyloides **(Nutt.) Engelm.**	Herbe aux bisons	Buffalo Grass
Cenchrus americanus **(L.) Morrone [Formerly *Pennisetum glaucum* (L.)R.Br].**	Millet perlé, Mil pénicillaire	Pearl Millet
Cenchrus ciliaris **L. [*Pennisetum ciliare* (L.) Link]**	Cenchrus cilié	Buffel Grass, Blue Buffalo Grass
Cenchrus clandestinus **(Hochst. ex Chiov.) Morrone [Formerly *Pennisetum clandestinum* Hochst. ex Chiov].**	Kikuyu	Kikuyu Grass
Chloris gayana **Kunth**	Herbe de Rhodes	Rhodes Grass
Cynodon dactylon **(L.) Pers**	Chiendent pied-de-poule, Cynodon	Bermudagrass
Cynosurus cristatus **L.**	Crételle des prés	Crested Dogstail
Dactylis glomerata **L.**	Dactyle	Cocksfoot, Orchard Grass
Deschampsia cespitosa **(L.) P. Beauv.**	Canche cespiteuse, Aire gazonnante	Tufted Hair Grass, Tussock Grass
Digitaria eriantha **Steud. [Formerly *Digitaria smutsii* Stent]**	Digitaire	Digit Grass, Smuts Finger Grass
Elymus lanceolatus **(Scribn. & J.G.Sm. [Formerly *Agropyron dasystachyum* (Hooker) Scribner & *Agropyron riparium* Scribner et J.G.Smith]**	Chiendent nordique	Northern wheatgrass, Streambank wheatgrass
Elymus repens **(L.) Gould subsp. *repens* [Formerly *Elytrigia repens* (L.) Desv. ex Nevski]**	Chiendent commun, Chiendent ordinaire	Quack Grass , Wheat Grass, Couch Grass, Scutch
Elymus trachycaulus **(Link) Gould ex Shinners [Formerly *Agropyron trachycaulum* (Link) Malte ex H. Lewis]**	Chiendent à tige courte	Slender Wheatgrass
Eragrostis curvula **(Schrad.) Nees**	Eragrostide	Weeping Lovegrass, African Lovegrass
Eragrostis tef **(Zuccagni) Trotter**	Mil éthiopien.	Tef, Teff, Lovegrass, Annual Bunch Grass, Williams Lovegrass, Summer Lovegrass, Abyssinian Love Grass, Annual Bunch Grass
Eremochloa ophiuroides **(Munro) Hack.**		Centipede Grass
Festuca arundinacea **Schreb.**	Fétuque élevée	Tall Fescue
Festuca heterophylla **Lam.**	Fétuque hétérophylle	Shade Fescue
Festuca ovina **L. Incl. *F. filiformis* Pourr [Formerly *F. tenuifolia* Sibth. & *F. Lemanii* T. Bastard]**	Fétuque ovine	Sheeps Fescue Inc. Fine Leaved and Hard Fescue

Festuca pratensis **Huds.** **[*F. elatior* auct.]**	Fétuque des prés	Meadow Fescue
Festuca rubra **L., s.l.** **[all varieties]**	Fétuque rouge Incl. F.R. gazonnante et F.R. traçante	Red Fescue Incl. Chewings Fescue &. Creeping Red Fescue
Holcus lanatus **L.**	Houlque laineuse	Yorkshire Fog
Koeleria macrantha **(Ledeb.) Schult.** **[*Koeleria cristata* auct.]**	Koélérie à crête	Crested Hairgrass
Lolium xhybridum **Hausskn.** **[Formerly *Lolium xboucheanum* Kunth]**	Ray-grass hybride	Hybrid Ryegrass
Lolium multiflorum **Lam.**	Ray-grass d'Italie	Italian Ryegrass
Lolium perenne **L.**	Ray-grass anglais	Perennial Ryegrass
Lolium rigidum **Gaudin**	Ray-grass annuel	Annual Ryegrass
Nassella viridula **(Trin.) Barkworth** **[Formerly *Stipa viridula* Trin].**		Green Needlegrass
Panicum coloratum **L.**		Coloured Guinea Grass, Small Buffalo Grass
Panicum maximum **Jacq.**	Herbe de Guinée	Guinea Grass, White Buffalo Grass
Panicum miliaceum **L.**	Millet commun	Common Millet
Panicum virgatum **L.**	Panic érigé	Switch Grass
Pascopyrum smithii **(Rydb.) Barkworth & D. R. Dewey** **[Formerly *Agropyron smithii* (Rydb. A. Löve]**	Chiendent de Smith	Western Wheatgrass
Paspalum dilatatum **Poir.**	Paspales	Dallisgrass, Paspalum
Paspalum notatum **Flüggé**	Herbe de Bahia	Bahia Grass
Paspalum plicatulum **Michx.**	Paspales	Plicatulum
Paspalum vaginatum **Sw.**	Herbe Rampant	Seashore Paspalum, Biscuit Grass, Sand Knotgrass, Seaside Millet, Siltgrass, Sheathed Paspalum, Saltwater grass
Phalaris aquatica **L.** **[incl. *P. stenoptera* Hackel, *P. tuberosa* L.]**	Herbe de Harding	Harding Grass, Phalaris, Bulbous Canary Grass
Phalaris arundinacea **L.**	Alpiste-Roseau	Reed Canarygrass
Phleum nodosum **L.** **[Formerly *Phleum bertolonii* DC].**	Fléole bulbeuse, Fléole noueuse	Timothy, Small Timothy, Small Cat's Tail
Phleum pratense **L.**	Fléole des prés	Timothy
Poa annua **L.**	Pâturin annuel	Annual Meadowgrass
Poa compressa **L.**	Pâturin comprimé	Canada Bluegrass, Flattened Meadowgrass
Poa nemoralis **L.**	Pâturin des bois	Wood Meadowgrass
Poa palustris **L.**	Pâturin des marais	Swamp Meadowgrass, Fowl Bluegrass

***Poa pratensis* L.**	Pâturin des prés	Smooth-Stalked Meadowgrass, Kentucky Bluegrass
***Poa secunda* J. Presl** **[Formerly *Poa ampla* Merr.]**		Big Bluegrass
***Poa trivialis* L.**	Pâturin commun	Rough-Stalked Meadowgrass
Psathyrostachys juncea* (Fisch.) Nevski subsp. *juncea **[Formerly *Elymus junceus* Fisch].**		Russian Wild Rye
***Pseudoroegneria spicata* (Pursh) Á Löve** **[Formerly *Agropyron inerme* (Scribner et J.G.Smith) Rydb]**		Beardless Wheatgrass
***Puccinellia distans* (Jacq.) Parl.**	Puccinellie distante, Puccinellie à fleurs distantes	Weeping Alkaligrass, Reflexed Salt Grass
Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michx.) Nash subsp. *Scoparium **[Formerly *Andropogon scoparius* Michx].**		Little Bluestem
***Setaria italica* (L.) P. Beauv.**	Millet des oiseaux	Foxtail Millet
***Setaria sphacelata* (Schumach.) Stapf & C.E. Hubb.**	Sétaire	Setaria, South African Pigeongrass
***Sorghastrum nutans* (L.) Nash**		Indiangrass
***Thinopyrum elongatum* (Host) D. R. Dewey** **[Formerly *Elytrigia elongata* (Host) Nevski & *Agropyron elongatum* (Host) P. Beauv]**	Chiendent allongé	Tall Wheatgrass
Thinopyrum intermedium* (Host) Barkworth & D. R. Dewey subsp. *Intermedium **[Formerly *Elytrigia intermedia* (Host) Nevski subsp. *Intermedia* & *Agropyron trichophorum* (Link) K.Richter & *Agropyron intermedium* (Host) P. Beau]**	Chiendent intermédiaire	Intermediate Wheatgrass
***Trisetum flavescens* (L.) P. Beauv.**	Avoine jaunâtre	Golden Oatgrass
***Urochloa decumbens* (Stapf) R. D. Webster** **[Formerly *Brachiaria decumbens* Stapf]**		Signal Grass
***Urochloa humidicola* (Rendle) Morrone & Zuloaga** **[Formerly *Brachiaria humidicola* (Rendle) Schweick]**		Koronivia Grass
***Urochloa mosambicensis* (Hack.) Dandy**		Sabi Grass
***xFestulolium* spp.**	Festulolium	Festulolium
***Zoysia japonica* (Steud.)**	Zoysia du Japon	Zoysia Turfgrass, Japanese Lawn Grass, Korean Lawn Grass

Botanical Name	**French Name**	**English Name**
FABACEAE [LÉGUMINEUSES – LEGUMINOSAE]		

***Aeschnomene americana* L.**		Joint Vetch
Bituminaria bituminosa* (L.) C.H. *Stirton* var. *albomarginata* and var. *crassiuscula		Tedera; Arabian Pea; Pitch Trefoil
***Cajanus cajan* (L.) Huth [Formerly *Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp].**	Pois cajan	Pigeon Pea
***Centrosema molle* Mart. ex Benth. [*Centrosema pubescens* Benth.]**		Centro
***Chamaecrista rotundifolia* (Pers.) Greene [Formerly *Cassia rotundifolia* Pers]**	Sène à feuilles rondes	Round-Leafed Cassia
***Cicer arietinum* L.**	Pois chiche de montagne, Astragale	Chickpea
***Galega orientalis* Lam.**	Galéga Fourrager	Fodder Galega
***Glycine max* (L.) Merr. [*Soja hispida* Moench]**	Soja	Soya Bean, Soybean
***Hedysarum coronarium* L.**	Sainfoin d'Espagne	Sulla
***Kummerowia stipulacea* (Maxim.) Makino [Formerly *Lespedeza stipulacea* Maxim.]**	Lespedeza de Corée	Korean Lespedeza
***Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet**	Dolique Lablab, Dolique d'Egypte	Hyacinth Bean, Lablab Bean, Dolichos
***Lathyrus cicera* L.**	Gesse chiche, Jarosse	Dwarf Chickling Vetch, Red Vetchling
***Lathyrus clymenum* L.**	Gesse poupre	
***Lathyrus ochrus* (L.) DC.**	Gesse ocre	Winged Vetchling
***Lathyrus sativus* L.**	Pois cornu	Chickling Vetch
***Lens culinaris* Medik. [*L. esculenta* Moench]**	Lentille	Lentil
***Leucaena leucocephala* (Lam.) de Wit**		Jumbie Bean, White Popinac
***Lotus corniculatus* L.**	Lotier corniculé	Birdsfoot Trefoil
***Lotus tenuis* Waldst. & Kit. ex Willd.**		Slender Birdsfoot Trefoil
***Lotus uliginosus* Schkuhr**	Lotier velu, Lotier des marais	Greater Birdsfoot Trefoil
***Lupinus albus* L.**	Lupin blanc	White Lupin
***Lupinus angustifolius* L.**	Lupin bleu	Blue Lupin, Narrow Leaf Lupin
***Lupinus luteus* L.**	Lupin jaune	Yellow Lupin
***Macroptilium atropurpureum* (DC.) Urb.**		Siratro
***Medicago lupulina* L.**	Lupuline, Minette	Black Medick Trefoil
***Medicago sativa* L. [Includes *Medicago* x *varia* T.Martyn]**	Luzerne	Lucerne
***Melilotus albus* Medik.**	Melilot blanc	White Sweetclover
***Melilotus officinalis* (L.) Lam.**	Melilot officinal	Yellow Sweetclover
***Onobrychis viciifolia* Scop. (*O. sativa* Lam.)**	Sainfoin, Esparcette	Sainfoin
***Ornithopus sativus* Brot.**	Serradelle	Serradella
***Phaseolus vulgaris* L.**	Haricot	French Bean, Navy Bean, Bean, Common Bean, Dry Bean, Garden Bean

***Pisum sativum* L. s.l.**	Pois fourrager	Field Pea, Pea, Dry Pea
***Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen [Formerly *Coronilla varia* L.]**	Coronille bigarée	Crown Vetch
***Stylosanthes guianensis* (Aubl.) Sw.**		Stylo
***Stylosanthes hamata* (L.) Taub.**		Carribbean Stylo
***Stylosanthes humilis* Kunth**		Townsville Stylo
***Stylosanthes scabra* Vogel**		Shrubby Stylo
***Trifolium alexandrinum* L.**	Trèfle d'Alexandrie	Berseem Clover
***Trifolium dasyurum* C. Presl**		Eastern Star Clover
***Trifolium fragiferum* L.**	Trèfle fraise	Strawberry Clover
***Trifolium glanduliferum* (Boiss.)**		Gland Clover, Glandular Clover
***Trifolium hybridum* L.**	Trèfle hybride	Alsike Clover
***Trifolium incarnatum* L.**	Trèfle incarnat	Crimson Clover
***Trifolium isthmocarpum* Brot**	Trèfle a Fruits Étranglés	Moroccan Clover
***Trifolium michelianum* Savi [Formerly *Trifolium michelianum* Savi var. *balansae* (Boiss.) Azn., *T. balansae*]**		Balansa Clover
***Trifolium pratense* L.**	Trèfle violet	Red Clover
***Trifolium repens* L.**	Trèfle blanc	White Clover
***Trifolium resupinatum* L.**	Trèfle de Perse	Persian Clover
***Trifolium semipilosum* Fresn.**		Kenya Clover
***Trifolium vesiculosum* Savi**		Arrowleaf Clover
***Trigonella foenum-graecum* L.**	Fenugrec	Fenugreek
***Vicia benghalensis* L.**	Vesce du Bengale, Vesce Pourpre Foncé	Purple Vetch
***Vicia faba* L.**	Féverole	Field Bean, Broad Bean
***Vicia pannonica* Crantz**	Vesce de Pannonie	Hungarian Vetch
***Vicia sativa* L.**	Vesce commune	Common Vetch, Tare
***Vicia villosa* Roth**	Vesce velue	Hairy Vetch Incl. Woolly-Pod Vetch
***Vigna angularis* (Willd.) Ohwi & H. Ohashi [Formerly *Phaseolus angularis* (Willd.) W. Wight]**	Haricot Adzuki	Adzuki Bean
***Vigna mungo* (L.) Hepper [Formerly *Phaseolus mungo* L.]**	Haricot Mungo	Black Gram/Urd
***Vigna radiata*(L.) R. Wilczek [Formerly *Phaseolus radiatus* L.]**	Ambérique	Mung Bean
***Vigna unguiculata* (L.) Walp.**	Dolique de Chine, Niébé	Cow Pea, Cowpea

Appendix 3

Minimum Requirements for the Certification of Varietal Associations of Hybrid Grass and Legume Seed Under the Scheme

1. Varieties eligible for varietal association

All varieties of all grass and legume species included in the List of varieties eligible for seed certification according to the OECD Scheme may be included in a certified varietal association of hybrid grass and legume seed.

2. Registration of the varietal association

For the purposes of certification, the name of the varietal associations shall be registered with the National Designated Authority. The percentage breakdown by number of seeds of component varieties shall also be registered with the National Designated Authority by the person responsible for their maintenance.

3. Constituent seed lots eligible for inclusion in a certified varietal association

Only lots of grass or legume seed previously certified under the rules of the OECD Scheme shall be eligible for inclusion in a certified lot of a varietal association of hybrid grass and legume seed.

4. Control of the mixing and packing operation

4.1 All organisations producing varietal associations of hybrid grass or legume seed must be approved by the National Designated Authority.

4.2 The seed of the pollinator-dependent hybrid and the seed of the pollinator(s) shall be mechanically combined in proportions jointly determined by the persons responsible for the maintenance of these component varieties. The seed of the female and male components shall be coated with different colours.

4.3 The mixing and packing operation must be carried out under the supervision of an official or authorised seed sampler, who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

4.4 The mixing itself must be carried out so as to ensure that only lots intended for inclusion are used and that the resulting varietal association is as homogeneous as possible.

5. Inspection of the production of varietal associations

5.1 The inspection of the production of varietal associations must be carried out by the National Designated Authority or their authorized representative.

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

a) controls of the identity and total percentages by number of each component, at least by random checks of the official labels identifying the percentages of seed, and

b) a random check of the mixing operations, including the finished varietal association.

6. Labelling and sealing of the varietal association

6.1 The appropriate varietal association labels must be fixed to each container. The labels shall be blue with a diagonal green line.

6.2 The labelling specifications and information requirements set out in Common Appendix 3 shall apply, except for the label colour (see 6.1 above) and for the name of the variety to be replaced with the name of the varietal association. In addition, the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties shall be given; it shall be sufficient to give the name of the varietal association if the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties has been notified to the purchaser, on request, and officially recorded.

7. Records of varietal associations

7.1 Records must be kept, by the producers, for all varietal associations as follows:

7.1.1 Name of the varietal association;

7.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;

7.1.3 Details of the component varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage by number of seeds;

7.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;

7.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;

7.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot.

7.2 A copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the varietal association must be kept by the producer of the varietal association.

7.3 These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each varietal association seed lot. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

7.4 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of the records kept by the producers in respect of varietal associations of hybrid grass and legume seed.

8. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid grass and legume seed

The National Designated Authority shall proceed to official check-sampling and official check-testing on a proportion of the varietal association seed lots produced in its territory to ensure compliance with the rules for certification.

9. Specimen certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued for a Varietal Association of Hybrid Grass or Legume Seed, under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Grass and Legume Seed Moving in International Trade

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

Variety (denomination or synonym)	**Seed lot Reference number**	**Proportion by number of seeds of varietal association**
1.		
2.		
3.		
(…)		

Declared weight of lot:

Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

The seed lot bearing this reference number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Scheme for Grass and Legume Seed and is approved.

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

Argentina	C(82)15-02/03/82 and C(87)32/Final-22/04/87	
Australia	C(70)194	15/12/70
Austria	C(87)215/Final	16/02/88
Belgium	C(87)57/Final	16/02/88
Bolivia	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
Brazil	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
Bulgaria	C(79)152	17/08/79
Canada	C(61)55	20/11/61
Chile	C(72)57	22/02/72
Croatia	C(94)205/Final	12/01/95
Cyprus[9]	C(63)22	19/02/63
Czech Republic	C(93)131/Final	02/06/94
Denmark	C(85)145	10/05/85
Egypt	C(2001)100	22/06/01
Estonia	C(97)187/Final	23/10/97
Finland	C(66)66	28/06/66
France	C(86)70	13/08/85
Germany	C(87)60/Final	16/02/88
Greece	C(85)150	05/06/85
Hungary	C(70)195	17/12/70
Iceland	*	
India	C(2008)150	23/10/08
Ireland	C(88)13/Final	20/10/88
Israel	C(68)21	20/02/68
Italy	C(84)136	25/09/84
Japan	C(67)36	21/04/67
Kenya	C(73)35	15/02/73
Kyrgyzstan	C(2008)153	16/10/08
Latvia	C(2001)264	29/11/01
Lithuania	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
Luxembourg	*	
Mexico	C(2001)288	22/01/02
Moldova	C(2008)151	23/10/08
Morocco	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
Netherlands	C(88)183/Final	29/12/88
New Zealand	C(66)116	08/11/66
Norway	C(86)76	21/01/86
Poland	C(64)104	28/07/64
Portugal	C(88)14/Final	20/10/88
Romania	C(70)191	17/12/70

[9] Note by Turkey

The information in this document with reference to « Cyprus » relates to the southern part of the Island. There is no single authority representing both Turkish and Greek Cypriot people on the Island. Turkey recognises the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (TRNC). Until a lasting and equitable solution is found within the context of the United Nations, Turkey shall preserve its position concerning the "Cyprus issue".

Note by all the European Union Member States of the OECD and the European Union

The Republic of Cyprus is recognised by all members of the United Nations with the exception of Turkey. The information in this document relates to the area under the effective control of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus.

Serbia	C(2001)265	29/11/01
Slovakia	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
Slovenia	C(94)206/Final	12/01/95
South Africa	C(61)41	14/04/61
Spain	C(88)17	20/10/88
Sweden	C(86)74	09/12/85
Switzerland	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
Tanzania	C(2023)13	06/01/23
Tunisia	C(80)193	13/02/81
Turkey	C(89)167/Final	07/11/89
Uganda	C(2004)210	24/01/05
Ukraine	C(2022)44	16/02/22
United Kingdom	C(86)72	15/11/85
United States	C(61)55	20/11/61
Uruguay	C(88)197/FINAL	26/01/89
Zimbabwe	C(92)54/FINAL	30/04/92

* OECD Member country participating without official notification

ANNEX VII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF CRUCIFER SEED AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Seed Scheme for Crucifers and other Oil or Fibre Species shall cover seed of varieties from species belonging the crucifers' botanical family and to other species mainly used for oil or fibre production; the seed shall be produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme does not apply either to plants from Poaceae and Leguminosae families, or to subterranean clover and similar species, which are respectively the purposes of other Schemes. The list of species eligible for certification according to this Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of the Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2. Lot size

2.1 For seeds the size of wheat, or larger, one seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg; for seeds smaller than wheat, one seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

The maximum lot size of the following species shall be raised to 25 000 kg:

- *Carthamus tinctorius* (L.)
- *Gossypium hirsutum* (L.) and *Gossypium barbadense* (L.)
- *Helianthus annuus* (L.)

The maximum lot size of the following species shall be raised to 30 000 kg:

- *Arachis hypogaea* (L.)

2.2. Seed in excess of the maxima set out in the previous paragraph above shall be divided into lots no larger than those, each lot being identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed Under the Scheme

A) Minimum Requirements for all Varieties

1. Previous cropping

1.1 ***The National Designated Authority shall***:

- require the grower to furnish particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field;
- reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority. There shall be a minimum time interval between seed crops and any other crop of the same species as follows:
  - for crucifer species: five years;
  - for *Cannabis sativa* one year;
  - for other species: two years.

  These intervals are defined in terms of crop years. They may be adapted in conformity with the published regulations of the National Designated Authority, if there exists genetic or agronomic protection with respect to any source of contamination.

1.2 Successive crops of the same variety and category of seed may be grown on the same field without any time interval, provided that satisfactory varietal purity is maintained.

2. Isolation

2.1 The seed crops of cross-pollinating species shall be isolated from any possible source of contaminating pollen. The isolation distances must not be less than*: (see table on following page)*.

2.2 These distances apply to seed production fields and to plants or fields of species which can cross-pollinate. They can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen sources.

2.3 The seed crops of self-pollinating or apomictic varieties shall be isolated from other crops by a definite barrier or a space sufficient to prevent mixture during harvest.

		All Size Fields
1.	**Rape Seed**	
	Brassica napus (L.) var. *oleifera*	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	100 m
2.	**Cotton**	
	Gossypium barbadense	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Non hybrid varieties	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
	Gossypium hirsutum	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	100 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Non hybrid varieties	30 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	30 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
	Gossypium hirsutum x *Gossypium barbadense*	
	(Fixed inter-specific hybrid varieties)	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Fixed inter-specific hybrid varieties	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
3.	**Hemp**	
	Cannabis sativa	
	(Monoecious varieties)	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	2000 m
	- Certified Seed	1000 m
	*(*Dioecious varieties*)*	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	800 m
	- Certified Seed	400 m
4.	**Sunflower**	

	Helianthus annuus	
	Fields to produce:	
	- Basic Seed (Hybrid varieties)	1 500 m
	- Basic Seed (Varieties other than hybrid)	750 m
	- Certified Seed	500 m
5.	Other cross-pollinating species or subdivisions thereof	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	400 m
	- Certified Seed	200 m

3. Weeds

Crops containing an excessive number of weeds shall be rejected.

4. Number of harvest years

The National Designated Authority shall decide the number of harvest years to be permitted for a seed field, with particular attention when multiplying foreign varieties to the effects of changed ecological conditions on varietal purity. These harvest years shall not be interrupted by one or more years in which the crop is not under the supervision of the National Designated Authority.

5. Field inspection

5.1 The crop must be in a fit state to permit accurate determination of varietal and species purity.

5.2 Inspectors shall be specially trained and, in their field inspection, responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

5.3 There shall be at least one field inspection of each seed crop. These shall be at the time of the maximum expression of the most important diagnostic characters of the variety. For the other species, if this is not at flowering time (e.g. Kale), a second inspection will be necessary to check the isolation at flowering time.

5.3.1 In the case of *Cannabis sativa*:

a) Monoecious varieties

–Basic seed: minimum 2 field inspections (first at onset of flowering and second when seeds start forming)

–Certified seed: minimum 2 field inspections (first at onset of flowering and second when seeds start forming)

b) Dioecious varieties

—Basic seed: minimum 2 field inspections (first at onset of flowering and second when seeds start forming)

—Certified seed: minimum 1 field inspection (after peak flowering)

5.3.2 For hybrid varieties a minimum of three inspections must be made when the flowers of the seed-parent are pollen receptive. Two inspections are sufficient if a post-control test is conducted prior to certification.

5.4 The field inspector shall check that all the minimum requirements laid down in this Appendix have been satisfied.

5.5 Control plots grown from samples of the seed used to sow the crop entered for certification should, whenever possible, be available for detailed examination at the time of field inspection of the seed crops. This examination is intended to supplement the examination made for the determination of varietal purity at field inspection.

5.6 The National Designated Authority must decide for each field whether or not approval can be given to the field following inspection and, whenever possible, a study of the results of the examination of the corresponding pre-control plot.

5.7 When determining the number of plants not true to the variety and the number of plants of other species, the inspector shall work to an appropriate method (Methods are described in the OECD document *Guidelines for Control Plot Tests and Field Inspection of Seed Crops*).

6. Varietal purity in seed crops

6.1 Varietal purity standards apply to all seed-producing fields and shall be checked at field inspection.

6.2 Where post-control plots are grown in accordance with Rule 7 these also shall be used as a check.

6.3 ***Varietal purity standards***

6.3.1 Minimum percentages of varietal purity shall apply to some species according the following table.

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed First Generation	Certified Seed Second Generation
Brassica napus var. *oleifera* and *Brassica rapa*, except varieties of strictly the fodder type as indicated in the OECD List of Varieties *Hybrid varieties*: see section 13 below	99.9%	99.7%	99.7%
Brassica napus var. *oleifera* and *Brassica rapa*, for varieties of strictly	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%

the fodder type as indicated in the OECD List of Varieties *Hybrid varieties*: see section 13 below			
Brassica oleracea convar. *acephala*, *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, *Sinapis alba*, *Helianthus annuus* *Hybrid varieties of Brassica napus and Helianthus*: see section 13 below	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
Arachis hypogaea	99.7%	99.5%	99.5%
Linum usitatissimum	99.7%	98.0%	97.5%
Papaver somniferum	99.0%	98.0%	98.0%
Cannabis sativa	99.5%	98.0%	98.0%

6.3.2 Maximum number of plants of the same species being not true to variety

For all species, the number of plants of the crop species which are recognisable as being not true to the variety concerned shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

Summary Table: Maximum number of plants of the same species being not true to variety

	Basic Seed	Certified Seed
All species	1 in 30 sq. M	1 in 10 sq. m

7. Species purity in seed crops

For all species, the number of plants of other species which seed would be difficult to distinguish in a laboratory test from the seed of the crop, or which will readily cross-pollinate with the plants of the crop, shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

Summary Table: Maximum number of plants of other species

	Basic Seed	Certified Seed
All species	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m

8. Hybrid varieties

8.1 Crops producing Basic Seed shall be rejected if there are more than 0.2 per cent off-type, pollen-shedding plants in the pollen parent when 2 per cent or more of the seed parent plants have pollen-receptive flowers. They shall also be rejected if there are more than 0.5 per cent off-type plants, including pollen-shedding plants, in the seed parent.

8.2 Crops producing Certified Seed shall be rejected if there are more than 0.5 per cent off-type, pollen-shedding plants in the pollen parent when 5 per cent or more of the

seed-parent plants have pollen-receptive flowers. They shall also be rejected if there are more than one per cent off-type plants or more than 0.5 per cent pollen-shedding plants in the seed parent.

9. Male sterile seed parent

A male sterile seed parent can be used to produce hybrid Certified Seed by either of two methods:

by mixing seed produced by the male sterile parent with seed produced by the fully fertile seed parent. The ratio of male sterile parent seed to male fertile parent seed shall not exceed 2 to 1;

or

by using a pollen parent which contains a specific restorer line or lines so that not fewer than one-third of the plants grown from the resulting hybrid will produce pollen which appears normal in all respects.

B) Additional minimum requirements for hybrid varieties of *Helianthus annuus*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Gossypium barbadense* and inter-specific hybrids of these *Gossypium* species

10. Previous cropping

10.1 ***Helianthus annuus***

There shall be an interval of at least two years between seed crops to produce either Basic Seed or Certified Seed and any other crop of the same species.

10.2 ***Brassica napus and Brassica rapa***

There shall be an interval of at least five years between seed crops to produce either Basic Seed or Certified Seed and any other Crucifer crop.

10.3 ***Gossypium hirsutum*, *Gossypium barbadense* and *Gossypium hirsutum* x *G. barbadense***

10.3.1 A piece of land may be registered as a male, female or maintainer unit (basic seed) and hybrid seed unit only if no plants of any cotton variety have been established thereon for seed production or otherwise during the 12 months prior to the registration thereof.

10.3.2 A piece of land which is intended for the production of certified hybrid seed may also be registered as a unit under the following conditions:

10.3.2.1 if certified seed of the same variety has been produced thereon during the previous growing season;

10.3.2.2 if any other plants but cotton have been established thereon for seed production or otherwise as an intermediate crop prior to the registration thereof;

10.3.2.3 if production practices are used that minimise/prevent the viability of volunteer cotton.

11. Isolation

11.1 ***Crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines***

11.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*

Crops to produce Basic Seed of *Helianthus annuus* must be not less than 1500 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic Seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

Crops to produce Basic Seed of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* must be not less than 500 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic Seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.1.3 *Gossypium barbadense*

Crops to produce Basic seed of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is a 3m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.1.4 *Gossypium hirsutum*

Crops to produce Basic seed of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 100 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.1.5 *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense*

Crops to produce Basic seed of fixed interspecific hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum x Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2 ***Crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties***

11.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

Crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Helianthus annuus* must be not less than 500 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

Crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of both *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* must be not less than 300 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.3 *Gossypium barbadense* (intraspecific hybrids)

a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 150 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.4 *Gossypium hirsutum* (intraspecific hybrids)

a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 30 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.5 *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense*

a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 150 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.3 These distances apply to seed production fields and to plants or fields which can cross-pollinate. They can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from any source of contaminating pollen.

12. Seed crop inspection

12.1 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines***

12.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*

For crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Basic Seed of parental lines at least three inspections must be made. The first inspection should be made before the flowering stage, the second inspection at the early flowering stage and the third inspection before the end of the flowering stage.

12.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

For crops using either the cytoplasmic male sterility method or the self-incompatibility method to produce Basic Seed of parental lines at least three inspections must be made. The first inspection should be made before the flowering stage, the second inspection at the early flowering stage and the third inspection before the end of the flowering stage.

12.1.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

For crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines at least three inspections must be made. The first inspection shall be made at the early flowering stage, the second inspection before the end of the flowering stage and the third inspection at the end of the flowering stage, after the removal of the pollen parent plants.

12.2 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties***

12.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

For crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce hybrid varieties of Helianthus *annuus* at least three inspections must be made on each parent line. The first inspection should be made before the flowering stage, the second inspection at the early flowering stage and the third inspection before the end of the flowering stage.

12.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

For crops using either the cytoplasmic male sterility method or the self-incompatibility method to produce hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, at least three inspections must be made on each parent line. The first inspection should be made before the flowering stage, the second inspection at the early flowering stage and the third inspection before the end of the flowering stage. Two inspections are sufficient if a post-control test of the Basic Seed components is conducted prior to certification.

12.2.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

For crops to produce hybrid varieties of seed of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense* at least three inspections must be made. The first inspection shall be made at the early flowering stage, the second inspection before the end of the flowering stage and the third inspection at the end of the flowering stage, after the removal of the pollen parent plants.

13. Varietal purity

13.1 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines and parental hybrids***

13.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*

13.1.1.1 In crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines of *Helianthus annuus*, the minimum varietal purity of the pollen parent will be 99.8 per cent. The minimum varietal purity of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.8 per cent including pollen-shedding plants.

13.1.1.2 In crops to produce Basic Seed of parental hybrids of *Helianthus annuus* the minimum varietal purity of the pollen parent will be 99.8 per cent, when 2 per cent or more of seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers. The minimum varietal purity of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.5 per cent and this standard will include male fertile plants.

13.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

13.1.2.1 In crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the cytoplasmic male sterility method, the minimum varietal purity of both the seed-bearing parent line and the pollen parent line will be 99.9 per cent. The level of male sterility of the seed-bearing parent line will be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers; it will not be not less than 98.0 per cent for *Brassica rapa* and the spring-type varieties of *Brassica napus*, and not less than 99.0 per cent for the winter-type varieties of *Brassica napus*.

13.1.2.2 In crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the self-incompatibility method, the minimum varietal purity of each line will be 99.9 per cent.

13.1.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

In crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, the minimum varietal purity of both the female and male parental lines shall be 99.8 per cent when five percent or more of seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers. The level of male sterility of the seed-bearing parent line shall be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and shall not be less than 99.9 per cent.

13.2 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties***

13.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

13.2.1.1 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Helianthus annuus* the minimum varietal purity of pollen-shedding plants in the pollen parent will be 99.5 per cent, when five per cent or more of the seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers.

13.2.1.2 The minimum varietal purity of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.0 per cent. The level of male sterility will be not less than 99.5 per cent.

13.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

13.2.2.1 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the cytoplasmic male sterility method, the minimum varietal purity in the pollen parent will be 99.5 per cent for *Brassica rapa* and 99.7 per cent for *Brassica napus*. The minimum varietal purity in the seed bearing parent line will be 99.0 per cent. The level of male sterility in the seed-bearing parent line will be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and will be not less than 98.0 per cent.

13.2.2.2 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the self-incompatibility method, the minimum varietal purity of each line will be 99.5 per cent.

13.2.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

In crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, the minimum varietal purity of both the seed-bearing parent and the pollen parent line shall be 99.5 per cent when five percent or more of seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers. The level of male sterility of the seed-

bearing parent line shall be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and shall not be less than 99.7 per cent.

13.3 ***Plots or chemotaxonomic tests post controlling seed lots of hybrid varieties***

13.3.1 The chemotaxonomic tests possibly used for post control must be internationally recognised and officially approved.

The post control field plots and the possible chemotaxonomic tests must have a sufficient accuracy and repeatability.

13.3.2 *Helianthus annuus*

The minimum varietal purity will be 95.0 per cent.

13.3.3 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

13.3.3.1 For *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* subvar. *annua* (hybrid varieties of spring oilseed rape) the minimum varietal purity will be 85.0 per cent.

13.3.3.2 For all other *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* hybrid oilseed varieties the minimum varietal purity will be 90.0 per cent.

13.3.3.3 Hybrids produced using the cytoplasmic male sterility method:

- For *Brassica napus*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed either in plots or in an approved chemotaxonomic test.
- For *Brassica rapa*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed only in an approved chemotaxonomic test.

13.3.3.4 Hybrids produced using the self-incompatibility method:

For *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed only in an approved chemotaxonomic test.

Summary Table of the minimum varietal purity standards applied for hybrid varieties of species *Helianthus annuus*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

For *HELIANTHUS ANNUUS*		
In crops to produce:		
- Basic seed of parental lines	Seed-bearing parent line with pollen shedding plants included in off-type plants.	99.8%
	Pollen parent line	99.8%
- Basic seed of parental hybrids	Seed-bearing parent line with male fertile plants included in off-type plants.	99.5%
	Pollen parent line	99.8%
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	Seed-bearing parent line varietal purity	99.0%
	male sterility	99.5%
	Pollen parent line	99.5%
in post-control of:		
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties		95.5%
For BRASSICA NAPUS and BRASSICA RAPA		
In crops to produce:		
- Basic seed of parental lines	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method	
	Seed-bearing parent line varietal purity	99.9%
	male sterility for B. rapa	98.0%
	male sterility for B. napus:	99.0%
	- for winter type varieties	98.0%
	- for spring type varieties	
	Pollen parent line	99.9%
	* Self-incompatibility method Self-incompatible line	99.9%
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method	
	Seed-bearing parent line varietal purity	99.0%
	male sterility	98.0%
	Pollen parent line for: *B. rapa*	99.5%
	for B. napus	99.7%
	* Self-incompatibility method Self-incompatible line	99.5%

In post-control of:		
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	*B. napus*, spring type varieties	85%
	All other *B. napus* and *B. rapa*:	
	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method	90.0%
	* Self-incompatibility method	90.0%

For GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM and GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE

In crops to produce:		
- Basic seed of parental lines		
	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method and hand emasculation method	
	Seed-bearing parent line varietal purity	99.8%
	male sterility	99.9%
	Pollen parent line for: varietal purity	99.8%
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties		
	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method and hand emasculation method	
	Seed-bearing parent line varietal purity	99.5%
	male sterility	99.7%
	Pollen parent line for: varietal purity	99.5%

Appendix 2

Crucifer and Other Oil or Fibre Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical name	French name	English name
	***BRASSICACEAE* (CRUCIFÈRES-CRUCIFERAE)**	
***Brassica juncea* (L). Czern.**	Moutarde brune	Brown Mustard
***Brassica napus* L. var. *napobrassica* (L.) Rchb.**	Chou-navet, Rutabaga	Swede
***Brassica napus* L. var. *oleifera* Delile [Includes former *Brassica napus* (Var. *oleifera* Subvar. *annua*) L & *Brassica napus* (Var. *oleifera* Subvar. *biennis*)]**	Colza de printemps, Colza d'hiver	Oilseed Rape, Swede Rape Incl. Hungry Gap Kale
***Brassica nigra* (L.) W.D.J. Koch**	Moutarde noire	Black Mustard
***Brassica oleracea* L. var. *acephala* DC**	Chou fourrager	Fodder Kale, Borecole, Curly Cale
***Brassica rapa* L. [Includes *Brassica campestris* L., *Brassica chinensis* and *Brassica pekinensis*]**	Navette (Navette de printemps et Navette d'hiver)	Turnip Inc. Summer Turnip Rape & Winter Turnip Rape
***Camelina sativa* (L.) Crantz**	Cameline	Gold-of-Pleasure
***Raphanus sativus* L. var. *oleiformis* Pers**	Radis fourrager	Fodder Radish
***Sinapis alba* L.**	Moutarde blanche	White Mustard

Botanical name	French name	English name
	AUTRES ESPÈCES-OTHER SPECIES	
***Arachis hypogaea* L.**	Arachide	Groundnut, Peanut
***Cannabis sativa* L.**	Chanvre	Hemp
***Carthamus tinctorius* L.**	Carthame	Safflower
***Carum carvi* L.**	Cumin	Caraway
***Cichorium intybus* L.**	Chicorée witloof	Chicory
***Gossypium barbadense* L.**	Cotonnier	Cotton, Sea Island Cotton
***Gossypium hirsutum* L.**	Cotonnier	Cotton
Gossypium hirsutum* x *G. barbadense	Cotonnier Hybride	Hybrid Cotton
***Helianthus annuus* L.**	Tournesol	Sunflower
***Linum usitatissimum* L.**	Lin textile, Lin oléagineux	Flax, Linseed
***Nicotiana tabacum* L.**	Tabac, Tabac Commun	Tobacco
***Papaver somniferum* L.**	Oeillette	Poppy
***Phacelia tanacetifolia* Benth**	Phacélie à feuilles de tanaisie	California Bluebell
***Plantago lanceolata* L.**	Plantain lancéolé	Ribwort Plantain

Appendix 3

Minimum Requirements for the Certification of Varietal Associations of Hybrid Swede Rape Seed under the Scheme

1. Varieties eligible for varietal association

Only varieties of Swede rape (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*) included in the List of varieties eligible for seed certification according to the OECD Schemes may be included in a certified varietal association of hybrid Swede rape seed.

2. Registration of the varietal association

For the purposes of certification, the name of the varietal associations shall be registered with the National Designated Authority. The percentage breakdown by number of seeds of component varieties shall also be registered with the National Designated Authority by the person responsible for their maintenance.

3. Constituent seed lots eligible for inclusion in a certified varietal association

Only lots of Swede rape seed previously certified under the rules of the OECD Seed Scheme for Crucifer and Other Oil or Fibre Species shall be eligible for inclusion in a certified lot of a varietal association of hybrid Swede rape seed.

4. Control of the mixing and packing operation

4.1 All organisations producing varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed must be approved by the National Designated Authority.

4.2 The seed of the pollinator-dependent hybrid and the seed of the pollinator(s) shall be mechanically combined in proportions jointly determined by the persons responsible for the maintenance of these component varieties. The seed of the female and male components shall be coated with different colours.

4.3 The mixing and packing operation must be carried out under the supervision of an official or authorised seed sampler, who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

4.4 The mixing itself must be carried out so as to ensure that only lots intended for inclusion are used and that the resulting varietal association is as homogeneous as possible.

5. Inspection of the production of varietal associations

5.1 The inspection of the production of varietal associations must be carried out by the National Designated Authority or their authorized representative.

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

a) controls of the identity and total percentages by number of each component, at least by random checks of the official labels identifying the percentages of seed, and

b) a random check of the mixing operations, including the finished varietal association.

6. Labelling and sealing of the varietal association

6.1 The appropriate varietal association labels must be fixed to each container. The labels shall be blue with a diagonal green line.

6.2 The labelling specifications and information requirements set out in Common Appendix 3 shall apply, except for the label colour (see 6.1 above) and for the name of the variety to be replaced with the name of the varietal association. In addition, the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties shall be given; it shall be sufficient to give the name of the varietal association if the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties has been notified to the purchaser, on request, and officially recorded.

7. Records of varietal associations

7.1 Records must be kept, by the producers, for all varietal associations as follows:

7.1.1 Name of the varietal association;

7.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;

7.1.3 Details of the component varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage by number of seeds;

7.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;

7.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;

7.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot.

7.2 A copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the varietal association must be kept by the producer of the varietal association.

7.3 These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each varietal association seed lot. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

7.4 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of the records kept by the producers in respect of varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape.

8. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed

The National Designated Authority shall proceed to official check-sampling and official check-testing on a proportion of the varietal association seed lots produced in its territory to ensure compliance with the rules for certification.

9. Specimen certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued for a Varietal Association of Hybrid Swede Rape Seed, under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Crucifer Seed and Other Oil or Fibre Species Seed Moving in International Trade

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

	Variety	Seed lot reference number	Proportion by number of seeds of varietal association
1.			
2.			
3.			
(…)			

Declared weight of lot:

Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

The seed lot bearing this reference number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Scheme for Crucifer Seed and Other Oil or Fibre Species Seed and is approved.

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

ARGENTINA	C(82)15-02/03/82 and C(87)32/Final-22/04/87	
AUSTRALIA	C(70)194	15/12/70
AUSTRIA	C(87)215/Final	16/02/88
BELGIUM	C(87)57/Final	16/02/88
BOLIVIA	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
BRAZIL	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
BULGARIA	C(79)152	17/08/79
CANADA	C(61)55	20/11/61
CHILE	C(72)57	22/02/72
CROATIA	C(94)205/Final	12/01/95
CYPRUS	C(63)22	19/02/63
CZECH REPUBLIC	C(93)131/Final	02/06/94
DENMARK	C(85)145	10/05/85
EGYPT	C(2001)100	22/06/01
ESTONIA	C(97)187/Final	23/10/97
FINLAND	C(66)66	28/06/66
FRANCE	C(86)70	13/08/85
GERMANY	C(87)60/Final	16/02/88
GREECE	C(85)150	05/06/85
HUNGARY	C(70)195	17/12/70
ICELAND	*	
INDIA	C(2008)150	23/10/08
IRELAND	C(88)13/Final	20/10/88
ISRAEL	C(68)21	20/02/68
ITALY	C(84)136	25/09/84
JAPAN	C(67)36	21/04/67
KENYA	C(73)35	15/02/73
LITHUANIA	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
LUXEMBOURG	*	
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
NETHERLANDS	C(88)183/Final	29/12/88
NEW ZEALAND	C(66)116	08/11/66
NORWAY	C(86)76	21/01/86
POLAND	C(64)104	28/07/64
PORTUGAL	C(88)14/Final	20/10/88
ROMANIA	C(70)191	17/12/70
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01

Continued

SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
SLOVENIA	C(94)206/Final	12/01/95
SOUTH AFRICA	C(61)41	14/04/61
SPAIN	C(88)17	20/10/88
SWEDEN	C(86)74	09/12/85
SWITZERLAND	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
TANZANIA	C(2023)13	06/01/23
TUNISIA	C(80)193	13/02/81
TURKEY	C(89)167/Final	07/11/89
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
UKRAINE	C(2014)154	19/12/14
UNITED KINGDOM	C(86)72	15/11/85
UNITED STATES	C(61)55	20/11/61
URUGUAY	C(88)197/Final	26/01/89
ZIMBABWE	C(92)54/Final	30/04/92

* OECD Member country participating without official notification.

ANNEX VIII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

CEREAL SEED

Specific Rules and Regulations

1 General

1.1 The OECD Cereal Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of cereals produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of this Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2 Lot size

2.1 One seed lot shall not exceed 30 000 kg for eligible species of *Avena* spp., *Triticum aestivum*, *Triticum turgidum*, *Triticum spelta*, *Hordeum vulgare*, *Oryza sativa*, *Secale cereale* and *x Triticosecale*, and shall not exceed 10 000 kg for *Eleusine coracana*, *Fagopyrum esculentum* and *Phalaris canariensis*. These maximum sizes do not apply to lots to be fastened as not finally certified seed.

2.2 Seed in excess of 30 000 kg (or 10 000 kg where applicable as mentioned in 2.1) shall be divided into lots no larger than 30 000 kg each (or 10 000 kg where applicable) identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

A) Minimum Requirements for all Varieties

1. Previous cropping

1.1 ***The National Designated Authority shall***:

- require the grower to furnish particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field;
- reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority. There shall be a minimum time interval of at least two years between cereal crops of the same species. Successive crops of the same variety and category of seed may be grown on the same field without any time-interval, provided that satisfactory varietal purity is maintained.

2. Isolation

2.1 Seed crops of cross-pollinating species, and of mainly cross-pollinating varieties of triticale (*x Triticosecale* Wittm.) shall be isolated from all other crops of rye and triticale respectively by:

- Basic Seed 300 metres
- Certified Seed 250 metres

Seed crops of self-pollinating varieties of triticale shall be isolated from all other crops of triticale by:

- Basic Seed 50 metres
- Certified Seed 20 metres

Seed crops of buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench) shall be isolated from all other crops of buckwheat by:

- Basic Seed 400 metres
- Certified Seed 250 metres

2.2 These distances can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen sources.

2.3 The seed crops of self-fertilising species shall be isolated from other cereal crops by a definite barrier or a space sufficient to prevent mixture during harvest.

3. Weeds

Crops containing an excessive number of weeds shall be rejected.

4. Species Purity of *Fagopyrum esculentum*

In crops to produce basic or certified seed, plants of other species of which the seed is difficult to distinguish in the laboratory test or difficult to clean out, shall be at the lowest practical level

5. Field inspection

5.1 The crop must be in a fit state to permit accurate determination of varietal and species purity.

5.2 Inspectors shall be specially trained. In their field inspection they shall be responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

5.3 There shall be at least one field inspection of each seed crop after the emergence of the inflorescence.

5.4 The field inspector shall check that all the minimum requirements laid down in this Appendix have been satisfied.

5.5 Control plots grown from samples of the seed used to sow the crop entered for certification should, whenever possible, be available for detailed examination at the time of field inspection of the seed crops. This examination is intended to supplement the examination made for the determination of varietal purity at field inspection.

5.6 The National Designated Authority must decide for each field whether or not approval can be given to the field following inspection and, whenever possible, a study of the results of the examination of the corresponding pre-control plot.

5.7 When determining the number of plants not true to the variety and the number of plants of other species, the inspector shall work to an appropriate method (Methods are described in the OECD document "Guidelines for Control Plot Tests and Field Inspection of Seed Crops").

6. Number of harvest years

The National Designated Authority shall decide the number of harvest years to be permitted for a seed field, with particular attention when multiplying foreign varieties to the effects of changed ecological conditions on varietal purity. These harvest years shall not be interrupted by one or more years in which the crop is not under the supervision of the National Designated Authority.

7. Varietal purity

7.1 Varietal purity standards apply to all seed-producing fields and shall be checked at field inspection.

7.2 Where post-control plots are grown in accordance with Rule 8 these also shall be used as a check.

7.3 Minimum percentages of varietal purity shall apply to some species according the following table:

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed First Generation	Certified Seed Second Generation

Triticum aestivum, *Hordeum vulgare*, Avena spp., *Oryza sativa* and *Eleusine coracana*	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%
Mainly self-pollinating varieties of *x Triticosecale*	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%

7.4 Maximum number of plants of the same species being not true to variety for cross-pollinating varieties of some species
For cross-pollinating varieties of *Secale cereale*, *x Triticosecale* and *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench, the number of plants of the same species which are recognisable as being not true to the variety concerned shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres in fields to produce Basic Seed, and one plant in ten square metres in fields to produce Certified Seed.

Summary Table: Maximum number of plants of the same species being not true to cross-pollinating variety

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed
Cross-pollinating varieties of *Secale cereale*, *x Triticosecale* and *Fagopyrum esculentum* Moench	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m

B) Additional Minimum Requirements for Hybrid Cereals

8. Previous cropping

The National Designated Authority shall:

a) require the grower to furnish particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field;

b) reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority. Crops to produce hybrid seed may not be grown on the same field in successive years.

9. Isolation

9.1 Seed crops to produce Certified Seed of a hybrid variety of wheat, barley (other than CMS barley), oats or rice shall be isolated from sources of contaminating pollen. The female seed parent must be not less than 25 metres from any other variety of the same species except from a crop of the male pollen parent. This isolation distance may be modified by a National Designated Authority to ensure further protection against contamination by foreign pollen. A distance of not less than 100 metres may be considered to permit modification of the requirements of 10.6 below in respect of the determination of varietal purity.

9.2 Seed crops to produce the Basic seed components and Certified seed of a hybrid variety of rye or a hybrid variety of Triticale shall be isolated at every stage of seed production from sources of contaminating pollen that might result in undesirable foreign pollination. The minimum isolation distances shall be as follows:

a) for the production of Basic Seed:

where male sterility is used 1 000 m

where male sterility is not used 600 m

b) for the production of Certified Seed 500 m

9.3 Seed crops to produce the Basic seed components or Certified seed of a CMS hybrid variety of barley shall be isolated at every stage of seed production from sources of contaminating pollen that might result in undesirable foreign pollination. The minimum isolation distances shall be as follows:

a) for the production of Basic Seed: 100 m

b) for the production of Certified Seed: 50 m

Distances at a) and b) above do not apply to pollen from the designated pollen parent.

9.4 Seed crops to produce the Basic seed components or Certified seed of a CMS hybrid variety of wheat shall be isolated at every stage of seed production from sources of contaminating pollen that might result in undesirable foreign pollination. The minimum isolation distances shall be as follows:

a) for the production of Basic Seed of CMS component: 300 m [10]

b) for the production of Basic seed of restorer component: See Annex VIII, Appendix 1, point 2.3

c) for the production of Certified Seed: 25 m [11]

Distances at a) and c) above do not apply to pollen from the designated pollen parent.

9.5 A National Designated Authority can modify these distances where there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen or where the possibility of cross-fertilisation is eliminated as a result of a clear difference in time of flowering.

10. Field inspection

10.1 For crops to produce Basic Seed of parental varieties or parental lines intended for the production of hybrid varieties using a Chemical Hybridizing Agent (CHA), an inspection should be made as for seed of conventional cereal varieties.

10.2 For crops to produce Basic Seed of hybrid varieties using genetic or cytoplasmic male sterility, an inspection should be made of the male sterile line, the pollen parent of the male sterile single cross hybrid, the maintainer line and the male restorer component.

10.3 For crops to produce Certified Seed of a hybrid variety at least one inspection will be made when ear emergence of both parents is complete to check that the technical

[10] The isolation standards and varietal purity standards for CMS hybrid varieties of wheat has been approved as a provisional measure and are applicable until 1st January 2030, at which date the standards will revert back to the prior standard, as reproduced in the consolidated OECD Seed Schemes Rules [Annex A of C(2020)4] unless otherwise decided.

[11] *Ibid*.

details for the production of the hybrid variety, agreed with the National Designated Authority, have been met.

10.4 Where male sterility is used in the production of a hybrid variety, to be eligible for seed certification, the level of sterility of the male sterile component shall be:

- to produce basic seed of CMS barley, at least 99.7 per cent
- to produce Certified seed of CMS barley, at least 99.5 per cent
- to produce basic seed of CMS wheat, at least 99.7 per cent[12]
- to produce Certified seed of CMS wheat, at least 99 per cent[13]
- all other cases, at least 98 per cent.

This is subject to any other examinations required by the National Designated Authority in accordance with section 12 below "Determination of Varietal Purity".

10.5 For crops to produce F1 hybrid seed by means of CHA the National Designated Authority may require a second inspection to be carried out when the grains are ripe to determine the level of male sterility of the female seed-parent and / or the hybridity of the seed.

At the second inspection the crop inspector will calculate either the percentage sterility or the percentage hybridity as follows:

10.5.1 Percentage Sterility

It is equal to: $100\left(1 - {}^{a}/_{b}\right)$,

where *a* is the number of fertilised grains in a specified number of ears sampled from CHA treated female seed-parent plants which have been protected by pollen-proof bags or tents put in place after the application of CHA but before anthesis of either parent;

and *b* is the number of fertilised grains in a sample of the same specified number of ears of untreated female seed-parent plants taken from an area which has been protected from CHA treatment by a further tent. To prevent the escape of pollen from these untreated female plants this tent must remain in position until anthesis has ended.

10.5.2 Percentage Hybridity

It is equal to: $100(1 - {}^{a}/_{c})$,

where *a* is the number of fertilised grains in a specified number of ears sampled from CHA treated female seed parent plants which have been protected by pollen-proof bags or tents put in place after the application of CHA but before anthesis of either parent; and ***c*** is the number of fertilised grains in a sample of the same specified number of ears of CHA treated female seed parent plants which have not been protected by pollen-proof bags or tents.

10.6 Crops which meet a hybridity standard of 95 per cent will be eligible for certification of the seed, subject to any other examinations required by the National Designated

[12] The isolation standards and varietal purity standards for CMS hybrid varieties of wheat has been approved as a provisional measure and are applicable until 1st January 2030, at which date the standards will revert back to the prior standard, as reproduced in the consolidated OECD Seed Schemes Rules [Annex A of C(2020)4] unless otherwise decided.

[13] *Ibid.*

Authority in accordance with section 12 below "Determination of Varietal Purity". Exceptionally, National Designated Authorities requiring isolation distances of not less than 100 metres may accept the level of hybridity assessed in the field as the level of varietal purity of the hybrid, provided that the assessed level is not less than 85 per cent for hybrid barley produced by CMS and 90 per cent for other hybrid cereals.

11. Varietal purity and identity

11.1 *Trueness to hybrid variety*

The hybrid variety must be satisfactory for trueness to variety and the plants must conform to the characteristics of the variety when listed by the National Designated Authority.

11.2 *Minimum varietal purity standard in seed crops*

For hybrid varieties of wheat, barley, oat and rice, the minimum varietal purity standards in crops to produce basic seed of parental lines or varieties and in crops to produce certified seed, as well as in post-control of certified seed, will be as follows:

Species	Fields to produce Basic Seed (of parental lines)	Fields to produce Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety)	Post-control plots of Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety)
Triticum aestivum, *Hordeum vulgare (other than CMS)*, *Avena* spp., *Oryza sativa*	99.9%	99.7%	90.0%

***Hordeum vulgare* - Cytoplasmic male sterility method (CMS)**	**Fields to produce Basic Seed (of parental lines) and post control of component seed sown**	**Fields to produce Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety) and post control of component seed sown**	**Post-control plots of Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety)**
Pollinator (maintainer, restorer)	99.9%	99.7%	
Male sterile line (female component)	99.8%	99.7%	
Male sterile line (female component) which is a single hybrid. (For the production of a three-way hybrid)		99.5 %	
C1 hybrid	-	-	85.0%
C1 hybrid - maximum percentage of impurities other than the male restorer	-	-	2.0%

Triticum aestivum - Cytoplasmic male sterility method (CMS)	Fields to produce Basic Seed (of parental lines) and post control of component seed sown	Fields to produce Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety) and post control of component seed sown	Post-control plots of Certified Seed (of the hybrid variety)
Pollinator (maintainer, restorer)	99.9%	99.7%	
Male sterile line (female component)	99.7%	99.4%	
Male sterile line (female component) which is a single hybrid. (For the production of a three-way hybrid)		99.0 %	
C1 hybrid	-	-	85.0%[14]
C1 hybrid - maximum percentage of impurities other than the male restorer	-	-	2.0%

11.3 ***Maximum number of plants not being true to variety in crops of rye or triticale hybrid varieties***

In crops of *Secale cereale* or *x triticosecale* to produce:

- Basic seed of parental lines, the number of plants of the crop species which are recognisable as obviously not being true to the single cross hybrid or synthetic variety concerned shall not exceed one plant in thirty square metres;
- Certified seed of the hybrid variety, the number of plants of the crop species which are recognisable as obviously not being true to the single cross hybrid concerned shall not exceed one plant in ten square metres.

In post-control plots of *Secale cereale* or *x triticosecale* of:

- Basic seed (single cross hybrid), the number of plants of the crop species which are recognisable in post-control as obviously not being true to the single cross hybrid cultivar concerned shall not exceed six plants in 1 000 plants;
- Certified seed, the hybrid must be satisfactory for trueness to variety and the plants must conform to the characteristics of the hybrid variety when listed by the National Designated Authority.

12. Determination of varietal purity

Varietal purity will be determined by an approved method appropriate to the maintenance system. At least one of the following assessments must be made:

[14] The varietal purity standards for CMS hybrid varieties of wheat has been approved as a provisional measure and are applicable until 1st January 2030, at which date the standards will revert back to the prior standard, as reproduced in the consolidated OECD Seed Schemes Rules [Annex A of C(2020)4] unless otherwise decided.

a) measurement of hybridity in the hybrid seed production field (see 10.5.2 above); this must be combined with other assessments including the results of field inspection and isolation control. It is to be noted that hybridity is not to be equated with varietal purity and there is not necessarily a close correlation between them;

b) a post-harvest control conducted before certification using an internationally recognised test of the hybrid seed, excluding rye and triticosecale.

Appendix 2

Cereal Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
Avena spp. *A. sativa* L. [Includes *A. byzantina* K. Koch] : *A. nuda* L., *A. strigosa* Schreb.	Avoine, A. byzantine Avoine nue Avoine rude	Oats, Red Oat, Small Naked Oat Black Oat, Bristle Oat
Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertn.	Éleusine	Finger Millet
Fagopyrum esculentum Moench	Sarrasin	Buckwheat
Hordeum vulgare L.	Orge	Barley
Oryza sativa L.	Riz	Rice
Phalaris canariensis L.	Alpiste	Canary Grass
Secale cereale L.	Seigle	Rye
Triticosecale spp. [Formerly x *triticosecale* Wittm.]	Triticale	Triticale
Triticum aestivum L. subsp. *spelta* (L.) Thell. [Formerly *Triticum spelta* L.]	Épeautre	Spelt Wheat
Triticum aestivum L., nom. Cons.	Blé tendre	Wheat
Triticum turgidum L. subsp. *durum* (Desf.) Husn. [Formerly *Triticum durum* Desf.]	Blé dur	Durum Wheat

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

ALBANIA	C(2005)170	21/12/05
ARGENTINA	C(82)15	02/03/82
AUSTRALIA	C(80)40	27/02/80
AUSTRIA	C(87)213/Final	16/02/88
BELGIUM	C(79)189	09/10/79
BOLIVIA	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
BRAZIL	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
BULGARIA	C(79)168	17/08/79
CANADA	C(88)18/Final	20/10/88
CHILE	C(72)56	22/02/72
CROATIA	C(94)205/Final	12/01/95
CZECH REPUBLIC	C(93)131/Final	02/06/94
DENMARK	C(85)143	10/05/85
EGYPT	C(98)178/Final	01/12/98
ESTONIA	C(97)187/Final	23/10/97
FINLAND	C(89)165/Final	07/11/89
FRANCE	C(86)71	13/08/85
GERMANY	C(87)61/Final	16/02/88
GREECE	C(85)148	05/06/85
HUNGARY	C(70)196	17/12/70
ICELAND	*	
INDIA	C(2008)150	23/10/08
IRAN	C(2015)171	23/12/15
IRELAND	C(73)171	04/04/73
ISRAEL	C(78)236	11/01/79
ITALY	C(84)137	25/09/84
JAPAN	TAD/CA(2009)5	10/09/09
KENYA	C(73)35	15/02/73
KYRGYZSTAN	C(2005)169	21/12/05
LATVIA	C(2001)264	29/11/01
LITHUANIA	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
LUXEMBOURG	*	
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
NETHERLANDS	C(88)184/Final	09/02/89
NEW ZEALAND	C(76)213	02/12/76
NORWAY	C(86)77	22/01/86

POLAND	C(80)194	13/02/80
PORTUGAL	C(88)15/Final	20/10/88
ROMANIA	C(70)190	12/12/70
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01
SENEGAL	C(2015)171	23/12/15
SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
SLOVENIA	C(96)170/Final	16/12/96
SOUTH AFRICA	TAD/CA(2010)10	31/07/10
SPAIN	C(70)176	03/11/70
SWEDEN	C(86)75	09/12/85
SWITZERLAND	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
TANZANIA	C(2016)177	23/12/16
TUNISIA	C(78)100	07/08/78
TURKEY	C(88)46/Final	20/10/88
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
UKRAINE	C(2009)155	16/11/09
UNITED KINGDOM	C(86)73	15/11/85
UNITED STATES	C(74)85	06/05/74
URUGUAY	C(94)22/Final	08/04/94
ZIMBABWE	C(92)54/Final	30/04/92

* OECD Member country participating without official notification

ANNEX IX TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF SUGAR BEET AND FODDER BEET SEED

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of sugar and fodder beet of the species *Beta vulgaris* (L.) produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of this Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2 Lot size

2.1 One seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, this maximum seed lot size does not apply.

2.2 Seed in excess of 20 000 kg, as specified above, shall be divided into lots no larger than 20 000 kg each identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on this maximum is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements and Standards for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed Under the Scheme

A) Minimum Requirements for Field Production

1. Previous cropping

Seed production fields shall be accepted only if there is assurance that there are no volunteer plants of the genus *Beta*.

2. Minimum isolation distances

i)	Seed crops using the same pollinator	No isolation is necessary
ii)	All seed crops to produce Basic Seed from any pollen source of the genus *Beta*	1 000 m
iii)	All seed crops to produce Certified Seed of sugar beet:	
	• from any pollen source of the genus *Beta* not included below	1 000 m
	• the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 m
	• the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 m
	• from sugar beet pollen sources, the ploidy of which is unknown	600 m
	• the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 m
	• the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 m
	• between two seed production fields in which male sterility is not used	300 m
iv)	All seed crops to produce Certified Seed of fodder beet:	
	• from any pollen source of the genus *Beta* not included below	1 000 m
	• the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from tetraploid fodder beet pollen sources	600 m
	• the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from diploid fodder beet pollen sources	600 m
	• from fodder beet pollen sources, the ploidy of which is unknown	600 m 300 m
	• the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from diploid fodder beet pollen sources	300 m
	• the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from tetraploid fodder beet pollen sources	300 m
	• between two seed production fields in which male sterility is not used	
v)	The above distances can be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any undesirable foreign pollinator.	

Reference is to be made to the official lists of varieties eligible for certification under the Scheme (see Rule 3.1) to establish the ploidy of both seed-bearing and pollen-shedding components. If this information is not included for any varieties, the ploidy is to be regarded as unknown and thus 600 metres isolation is required.

3. Field inspection

3.1 Inspectors shall be specially trained in their field inspection, they shall be responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

3.2 Seed production and steckling fields of sugar and fodder beet shall be inspected at least once to verify that the points mentioned in paragraphs 1 and 2 above are satisfied before recommending acceptance.

3.3 The crop must conform sufficiently to the identity and purity of the variety. The inspector will recommend the refusal of any fields for the production of Certified Seed that can be shown not to be entirely planted with the Basic Seed supplied or where the plants present a different appearance from that expected of the variety.

B) Minimum Standards for Basic and Certified Seed

1. Varietal identity and varietal purity

The seed shall have sufficient varietal identity and varietal purity.

2. Seed health

Seed-borne diseases that reduce the usefulness of the seed shall be at the lowest possible level.

3. Seed standards

3.1 ***The seed shall also conform to the following***:

		Minimum Analytical Purity* (% by weight)	**Minimum Germination of Certified Seed** (% by number of clusters or pellets)**	**Maximum Moisture Content* (% by weight)**
		Sugar Beet		
i)	Monogerm seed	97	80	15
ii)	Precision seed	97	75	15
iii)	Natural seed of varieties with more than 85% diploids	97	73	15
iv)	Natural seed of varieties with 15% or more triploids and/or tetraploids	97	68	15
		Fodder Beet		

i)	Monogerm seed, precision seed and natural seed of varieties with more than 85% diploids	97	73	15
ii)	Natural seed of varieties with 15% or more triploids and/or tetraploids	97	68	15
The percentage by weight of other plant species shall not exceed 0.3.				

* Excluding where appropriate granulated pesticides, pelleting substances or other solid additives.

** This does not apply to Basic Seed.

3.2 ***Special conditions for monogerm seed and for precision seed***

3.2.1 Monogerm seed

At least 90 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings and no more than five per cent shall give three or more seedlings.

3.2.2 Precision seed:

– Sugar beet

At least 70 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings and no more than five per cent shall give three or more seedlings.

– Fodder beet

In seed of varieties with more than 85 per cent diploids, at least 58 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings. In other seed at least 63 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings. In both, no more than five per cent shall give three or more seedlings.

Appendix 2

Beet Species Eligible for the Scheme

The Scheme applies to one species only:

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
***Beta vulgaris* L.**	Betterave fourragère/ sucrière	Beet Fodder/Sugar

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

AUSTRIA	C(87)214/Final	16/02/88
BELGIUM	C(74)213	22/11/74
BULGARIA	C(79)169	17/08/79
CANADA	C(73)44	06/03/73
CHILE	C(72)19	22/02/72
CROATIA	C(94)205/Final	12/01/95
CZECH REPUBLIC	C(93)131/Final	02/06/94
DENMARK	C(85)144	10/05/85
ESTONIA	C(2014)154	19/12/14
FINLAND	C(89)165/Final	07/11/89
FRANCE	C(68)135	11/10/68
GERMANY	C(68)135	02/10/68
GREECE	C(85)149	05/06/85
HUNGARY	C(70)197	17/12/70
IRAN	C(95)195/Final	06/12/95
IRELAND	C(73)174	19/11/73
ITALY	C(84)146	03/10/84
JAPAN	C(84)53	24/04/84
KYRGYZSTAN	C(2005)169	21/12/05
NETHERLANDS	C(68)167	21/11/68
NEW ZEALAND	C(76)216	02/12/76
POLAND	C(70)193	17/12/70
PORTUGAL	C(83)131	04/09/83
ROMANIA	C(70)192	17/12/70
SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
SPAIN	C(70)175	03/11/70
SWEDEN	C(69)59	11/04/69
TURKEY	C(68)135	02/10/68
UKRAINE	C(2017)143	22/12/17
UNITED KINGDOM	C(69)48	21/03/69
UNITED STATES	C(70)140	06/08/70

ANNEX X TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Subterranean Clover Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of self-pollinating annual legume herbage plants produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme is limited to varieties of Subterranean Clover, *Trifolium subterraneum*, and similar species. Because they are self-seeding, with variable dormancy periods, it is sometimes not possible to identify the generation of seed harvested. It will be a mixture of generations. These species cannot therefore be included in the Crucifers and other Oil and Fibre Species Seed Scheme. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of this Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The varieties shall be self-pollinating and have genetic stability in the region of seed production.

1.4 It is intended that "OECD Certified Seed" of first and successive generations (blue and red labels respectively) be used for fodder production only and not for further multiplication outside the Scheme.

1.5 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2. Lot size

2.1 For seeds the size of wheat, or larger, one seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg; for seeds smaller than wheat, one seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

2.2 Seed in excess of 20 000 kg or 10 000 kg, as specified above, shall be divided into lots no larger than 20 000 kg or 10 000 kg, each identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed under the Scheme

1. Isolation

Seed crops shall be isolated from other crops by a definite barrier or a space sufficient to prevent mixture during harvesting.

2. Weeds

Crops containing an excessive number of weeds shall be rejected.

3. Detection of contaminants already present in the field

When a field is sown to produce the first seed crop, means must be available to detect seed or plants of contaminant varieties which may already be present in the field.

4. Varietal and species purity

4.1 Minimum standards for crops to produce:

Basic Seed	Certified Seed	
99.5%	For the production of further generations of Certified Seed 98.0%	Not for the production of further generations of Certified Seed 95.0%

The impurities to be taken into account in determining compliance with these standards shall be:

- plants of the crop species which are recognisable in the field as obviously not being true to the variety concerned;
- plants of the crop species which have been identified as having grown from seed present in the field before sowing and which are difficult to distinguish visually in the field from the variety being grown for seed;
- plants of other species, the seeds of which are difficult to distinguish from the crop seeds in a laboratory test.

4.2 These standards apply to all seed-producing fields and shall be checked at field inspection.

4.3 Where post-control plots are grown in accordance with Rule 7, these also shall be used as a check.

5. Field Inspection

5.1 The crop must be in a fit state to permit accurate determination of varietal and species purity.

5.2 Inspectors shall be specially trained and in their field inspection, they shall be responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

5.3 One or more field inspections shall be made during the growing season, one being at the most appropriate stage for identification, usually flowering.

5.4 The field inspector shall check that all the minimum requirements laid down in this appendix have been satisfied.

5.5 Control plots grown from samples of the seed used to sow the crop entered for certification should, whenever possible, be available for detailed examination at the time of field inspection of the seed crops. This examination is intended to supplement the examination made for the determination of varietal purity at field inspection.

5.6 The National Designated Authority must decide for each field whether or not approval can be given to the field following inspection and, whenever possible, after a study of the results of the examination of the corresponding pre-control plot.

5.7 When determining the number of plants not true to the variety and the number of plants of other species, the inspector shall work to an appropriate method. (Methods are described in the OECD document *Guidelines for Control Plot Tests and Field Inspection of Seed Crops*).

6. Number of Harvest Years

The National Designated Authority shall decide the number of harvest years to be permitted for a seed field, with particular attention, when multiplying foreign varieties, to the effects of changed ecological conditions on varietal purity. These harvest years shall not be interrupted by one or more years in which the crop is not under the supervision of the National Designated Authority.

Appendix 2

Subterranean Clover and Similar Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
***Biserrula pelecinus* L.**	Bisserule, Astragale double-scie	Bisserula
***Centrosema pascuorum* C. Mart.ex Benth.**	Centenier	Centurion
***Medicago italica* (Mill.) Fiori [Formerly *Medicago tornata* (L.) Mill.]**	Luzerne ronde	Disc Medic
***Medicago littoralis* Rhode ex Loisel.**	Luzerne des rivages	Shore Medic, Harbinger's Medic
***Medicago murex* Willd. [*M. sphaerocarpos* Bertol.]**	Luzerne à fruit rond	Sphere Medic, Sphere Medick
***Medicago polymorpha* L.**	Luzerne hérissée	Burr Medic
***Medicago rugosa* Desr.**	Luzerne plissée	Gama Medic
***Medicago scutellata* (L.) Mill.**	Luzerne à écusson	Snail Medic
***Medicago truncatula* Gaertn.**	Luzerne tronquée	Barrel Medic, Strong-Spined Medic
***Melilotus Siculus* (Turra) B.D.Jack**	Mélilot de Messine, Messina, Messina Melilot	Sicilian Melilot
***Ornithopus compressus* L.**	Ornithope comprimé, Serradelle jaune, Pied d'oiseau comprimé	Yellow Serradella, Yellow Bird's Foot
***Ornithopus sativus* Brot. x *O. compressus* L. Brot.& Linnaeus**	Serradelle hybride	Hybrid Serradella
***Trifolium spumosum* L.**	Trèfle Écumeux	Bladder Clover,Bladder-Pod Clover
***Trifolium subterraneum* L.**	Trèfle souterrain	Subterranean Clover

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

AUSTRALIA	C(75)167	03/10/75
FRANCE	C(93)139/Final	27/12/93
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
NEW ZEALAND	C(2007)122	14/11/07
PORTUGAL	C(88)16	20/10/88
SPAIN	C(76)218	08/12/76

ANNEX XI TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

MAIZE SEED

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Maize Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of maize produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of this Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

1.4 The OECD Maize Seed Scheme is not intended to interfere in any way with the trade in seed which is produced and traded entirely under the responsibility of its sellers, subject to national laws and regulations.

1.5 Post-control of Basic Seed is only required when the Basic Seed is to be used for the production of Certified Seed outside the country of origin of the variety. However, breeders should, whenever possible, themselves plant post-control plots of all Basic Seed lots. This is particularly useful when the possibility exists of growing them out of season, before the use of the Basic Seed.

2. Lot size

2.1 One seed lot shall not exceed 40 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

2.2 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed under the Scheme

A) Minimum Requirements for all Varieties

1. Previous cropping

The National Designated Authority shall require the grower to provide particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field and reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority.

2. Isolation

2.1 Crops to produce Basic Seed or Certified Seed must be not less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

2.2 This distance may be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any source of contaminating pollen.

3. Field inspection

3.1 Inspectors shall be specially trained. In their field inspection they shall be responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

3.2 For crops to produce Basic Seed and Certified Seed at least one inspection must be made when varietal purity can be determined.

3.3 When the seed crop follows another crop of Zea mays in either the preceding year or the current year, at least one additional inspection must be made to determine the freedom of the seed crop from volunteer plants.

4. Varietal identity

Crop inspection must confirm that the plants are true to the description of the variety furnished to the National Designated Authority in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2.

5. Varietal purity

5.1 At field inspection, in crops to produce Basic Seed, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.5 per cent.

5.2 At field inspection, in crops to produce Certified Seed, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.0 per cent.

B) Additional Minimal Requirements for Hybrid Varieties

6. Field inspection

6.1 For crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines a minimum of two inspections must be made. The first inspection is to be made before flowering, the second inspection during flowering.

6.2 For crops to produce Basic seed of a hybrid, a minimum of three inspections must be made. The first inspection must be made before flowering to check isolation and roguing. The second and third inspections must be made at the beginning and end of flowering respectively to check roguing and male sterility.

6.3 For crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties, the following inspections must be made.

6.3.1 For crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties, a minimum of three inspections must be made when the silks of the seed-bearing parent are receptive, to determine whether the published requirements referred to under Rule 7.2 have been carried out and there is a sufficient supply of pollen from the pollen-parent plants.

6.3.2 Sucker tassels, portions of tassels or tassels on the main plant will be counted as shedding pollen when 50 mm or more of the tassels' central stem, side branches or a combination of the two, have anthers extended from the glumes and are shedding pollen.

6.3.3 Where the crop follows a maize crop in either the preceding year or the current year, at least one additional inspection must be made to determine the freedom of the seed crop from volunteer plants.

7. Varietal purity

7.1 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines***

7.1.1 In crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.9 per cent.

7.1.2 In crops to produce Basic seed of single cross hybrids, the minimum varietal purity of each parent will be 99.9 per cent.

7.1.3 Crops inspected at a stage when 5 per cent or more of female parent plants have receptive silks will be rejected if:

- the number of female parent plants which have either shed pollen or are shedding pollen exceeds 0.5 per cent at any one inspection;

or

- the total number of female parent plants which have either shed pollen or are shedding pollen exceeds one per cent for the three inspections carried out on different dates.

7.2 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties***

7.2.1 In crops to produce Certified seed, the minimum varietal purity of plants of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.8 per cent.

The minimal varietal purity of plants of the pollen parent that are shedding pollen will be 99.8 per cent.

7.2.2 Crops inspected at a stage when 5 per cent or more of female parent plants have receptive silks will be rejected if:

- the number of female parent plants which have either shed pollen or are shedding pollen exceeds one per cent at any one inspection,

or

- the total number of female parent plants exceeds two per cent at three inspections carried out on different dates.

8. Varietal identity

The hybrid variety must be satisfactory for trueness to variety and the plants must conform to the characteristics of the variety when listed by the National Designated Authority.

9. Production involving a male sterile seed parent

A male sterile seed parent can be used to produce Certified seed by either of the two methods:

i) by blending seed (containing a high level of male sterility) produced by a male sterile seed parent with a male fertile seed parent. The ratio of male sterile parent seed to male fertile parent seed shall not exceed two to one.

ii) by using a pollen parent which contains a specific restorer line or lines so that not fewer than one-third of the plants grown from the resulting hybrid will produce pollen which appears normal in all respects.

10. Plots post-controlling seed lots of hybrid varieties

In post-control plots established for certified seed lots of hybrid varieties, the minimum varietal purity standard shall be 97 per cent for single cross hybrids and 95 per cent for other types of hybrids.

Appendix 2

Maize Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
***Zea mays* L.**	Maïs	Maize, Corn

Appendix 3

Minimum Requirements for the Certification of Varietal Associations of Hybrid Maize Seed Under the Scheme

1. Varieties eligible for varietal association

Only maize varieties included in the List of varieties eligible for seed certification according to the OECD Schemes may be included in a certified varietal association of hybrid maize seed.

2. Registration of the varietal association

For the purposes of certification, the name of the varietal association shall be registered with the National Designated Authority. The percentage breakdown by weight or by number of seeds of component varieties shall also be registered with the National Designated Authority by the person responsible for their maintenance.

3. Constituent seed lots eligible for inclusion in a certified varietal association of hybrid maize seed

Only lots of maize seed previously certified under the rules of the OECD Maize Scheme shall be eligible for inclusion in a certified varietal association of hybrid maize seed.

4. Control of the mixing and packaging operation

4.1 All organisations producing varietal associations of hybrid maize seed must be approved by the National Designated Authority.

4.2 The seed of the pollinator dependent hybrid and the seed of the pollinator shall be mechanically combined in proportions jointly determined by the persons responsible for the maintenance of these component varieties. The seed of the female and male components shall be coated with different colours.

4.3 The mixing and packing operation must be carried out under the supervision of an official or authorised seed sampler, who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

4.4 The mixing itself must be carried out so as to ensure that only lots intended for inclusion are used and that the resulting varietal association is as homogeneous as possible.

5. Inspection of the production of varietal associations

5.1 The inspection of production of varietal associations must be carried out by the National Designated Authority or their authorized representative.

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

a) controls of the identity and total percentages by weight or by number of each component, at least by random checks of the official labels identifying the percentages of seed; and,

b) a random check of the mixing operations, including the finished varietal association.

6. Labelling and sealing of the varietal association

6.1 The appropriate varietal association labels must be fixed to each container. The labels shall be blue with a diagonal green line.

6.2 The labelling specifications and information requirements set out in Common Appendix 3 for Certified seed shall apply, except for the label colour (see 6.1 above) and for the name of the variety to be replaced with the name of the varietal association. In addition, the percentage breakdown by weight or by number of seeds of the component varieties shall be given; it shall be sufficient to give the name of the varietal association if the percentage breakdown has been officially recorded.

7. Records of varietal associations

7.1 Records must be kept, by the producers, for all varietal associations as follows:

7.1.1 Name of the varietal association;

7.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;

7.1.3 Details of the component varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage by weight or by number of seeds;

7.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;

7.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;

7.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot.

7.2 A copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the varietal association must be kept by the producer of the varietal association.

7.3 These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each varietal association seed lot. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

7.4 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of all the records kept by the producers in respect of varietal associations of hybrid maize seed.

8. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid maize seed

The National Designated Authority shall proceed to official check-sampling and official check-testing on a proportion of the varietal association seed lots produced in its territory to ensure compliance with the rules for certification.

9. Specimen Certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued for a Varietal Association of Hybrid Maize Seed,
under the OECD Scheme for the
Varietal Certification of Maize Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

Variety	Seed Lot Reference Number	Percentage by weight or number of seeds of varietal association
1.		
2.		
3.		
(…)		

Declared weight of lot:

Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

The seed lot bearing this Reference number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Maize Seed Scheme and is approved.

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

Appendix 4

Minimum Requirements to authorise the production of mixtures of certified seed of Maize Varieties under the scheme

1. Varieties eligible for mixtures

The seed must meet the following conditions

1.1 Combinations consisting entirely of certified seed of maize varieties included in the list of varieties eligible for certification according to the Maize Seed Scheme constitute a mixture of certified maize seed lot and may include a variety that makes the mixture effective against the propagation of certain harmful organisms.

2. Approval of a mixture of varieties

2.1 For the purposes of issuing a Certificate under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize Seed for a mixture of certified maize seed, the mixture must be approved by the National Designated Authority. This approval only constitutes confirmation that all the constituent varieties of a particular mixture are eligible for certification. The percentage breakdown by weight or by number of seeds shall also be provided to the National Designated Authority.

3. Constituent seed lots eligible for inclusion in a mixture of varieties of certified seed

3.1 Only lots of maize seed previously certified under the rules of the OECD Maize Scheme shall be eligible for inclusion in a mixture of certified seed of maize varieties. This means that all seed lots of all varieties contained within the mixture must comply with all requirements of the OECD Maize Scheme, singularly as well as collectively.

4. Control of the mixing and packing operation

4.1 All operators producing mixtures of varieties of seed must be approved by the National Designated Authority. Approval for the production of mixtures of certified seed will be granted once the National Designated Authority is satisfied that the operator concerned has suitable equipment and procedures in place that would enable them to obtain the stated ratio between the components.

4.2 The mixing and packing operation must be carried out under the supervision of an official or authorised seed sampler who is responsible to the National Designated Authority.

4.3 The mixing itself must be carried out so as to ensure that only lots intended for inclusion are used.

5. Inspection of the production of mixtures

5.1 The inspection of production of mixtures must be carried out by the National Designated Authority.

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

(a) controls of the identity and total weight of each component, at least by random checks of the official label identifying the packages of seed and

(b) a random check of the mixing operations, including finished mixtures

6. Labelling and sealing of mixtures

6.1 The appropriate labels must be fixed to each container.

6.2 The labels shall be coloured green.

6.3 The labelling specifications and information requirements set out for Certified seed in Common Appendix 3 of the Common Rules and Regulations of the OECD Seed Schemes shall apply, except that the names of all the constituent varieties, as well as the percentage breakdown by weight or by number of seeds of each of the constituent varieties and the statement that it is a 'mixture' shall be indicated on the label.

6.4 In the case of the seed of one or more of the component varieties originated in another participating country, information on the origin of each the component seed lots must also be indicated on the label.

7. Records of mixtures

7.1 Records must be kept, by the producers, for all mixtures of varieties as follows:

7.1.1 Reference number of the seed lot of the mixture;

7.1.2 Details of the constituent varieties of the seed lot, including names and percentage by weight or by number of seeds;

7.1.3 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;

7.1.4 Weight of each constituent seed lot;

7.1.5 Total weight of the seed lot of the mixture.

7.2 Copies of the analysis results for each constituent seed lot included in the mixture must be kept by the producer of the mixture. The certificate, on which the analysis results are reported, shall be issued according to the procedure outlined in Common Appendix 4B of the Common Rules and Regulations of the OECD Seed Schemes.

7.3 These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each the seed lots of the mixture. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

7.4 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of all the records kept by the operators in respect of mixtures of varieties.

8. Specimen Certificate

8.1 Certificates must contain all the information outlined in Appendix 5A of The OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize Seed Moving in International Trade, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

Appendix 4A

Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize Seed

for a Mixture of Certified Maize Seed, moving in International Trade

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Specie: Zea mays L.

Reference Number of the Mixed Lot:

Constituents of the lot:

	Variety	Seed Lot reference Number	Percentage by weight or number of seed of mixture	Origin of the seed
1				
2				
3				
(…)				

Declared weight of lot:
Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with The OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize Seed Moving in International Trade and is approved as Certified Seed.

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date:

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

ALBANIA	C(2005)170	21/12/05
ARGENTINA	C(82)15	02/03/82
AUSTRALIA	C(89)166/Final	07/11/89
AUSTRIA	C(79)6	26/01/79
BELGIUM	C(83)59	20/04/83
BOLIVIA	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
BRAZIL	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
BULGARIA	C(81)55	22/12/81
CANADA	C(77)191	22/11/77
CHILE	C(79)151	17/08/79
CROATIA	C(94)205/Final	12/01/95
CZECH REPUBLIC	C(94)25/Final	02/06/94
DENMARK	C(82)165	25/10/82
EGYPT	C(98)178/final	01/12/98
ESTONIA	C(2014)154	19/12/14
FINLAND	C(89)164	07/11/89
FRANCE	C(78)58	27/04/78
GERMANY	C(80)57	28/03/80
GREECE	C(85)151	05/06/85
HUNGARY	C(78)198	11/01/79
INDIA	C(2008)150	23/10/08
IRAN	C(2015)171	23/12/15
ISRAEL	C(78)199	11/01/79
ITALY	C(79)191	15/10/79
JAPAN	TAD/CA(2009)5	10/09/09
KENYA	C(83)22	29/03/83
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
NETHERLANDS	C(78)37	23/03/78
NEW ZEALAND	C(91)189/Final	04/02/92
POLAND	AGR/CA/S(97)4	28/05/97
PORTUGAL	C(79)224	07/12/79
ROMANIA	C(78)200	11/01/79
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01
SENEGAL	C(2015)171	23/12/15
SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(94)26/Final	02/06/94

SLOVENIA	C(94)206/Final	12/01/95
SOUTH AFRICA	C(95)196/Final	06/12/95
SPAIN	C(79)29	26/02/79
SWITZERLAND	C(79)5	16/01/79
TANZANIA	C(2016)177	23/12/16
TURKEY	C(88)47/Final	20/10/88
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
UKRAINE	C(2009)155	16/11/09
UNITED KINGDOM	TAD/CA(2013)11	31/07/13
UNITED STATES	C(78)112	19/06/78
URUGUAY	C(88)197/Final	26/01/89
ZAMBIA	C(2017)143	22/12/17
ZIMBABWE	C(92)54/Final	30/04/92

ANNEX XII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF SORGHUM SEED

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Sorghum Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of sorghum produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of this Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

1.4 The OECD Sorghum Seed Scheme is not intended to interfere in any way with the trade in seed which is produced and traded entirely under the responsibility of its sellers, subject to national laws and regulations.

1.5 Post-control of Basic Seed is only required when the Basic Seed is to be used for the production of Certified Seed outside the country of origin of the variety. However, breeders should, whenever possible, themselves plant post-control plots of all Basic Seed lots. This is particularly useful when the possibility exists of growing them out of season, before the use of the Basic Seed.

2. Lot size

2.1 One seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

2.2 The maximum lot size of the following species shall be raised to 30 000 kg:

– *Sorghum x almum* Parodi

– *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench

– *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench x *S. sudanense* (Piper) Stapf

2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed under the Scheme

A) Minimum Requirements for all Varieties

1. Previous cropping

The National Designated Authority shall require the grower to provide particulars concerning the previous cropping in each seed field and reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the National Designated Authority.

2. Isolation

2.1 ***All Sorghum spp. covered by the Scheme, including their Hybrids***

2.1.1 Basic Seed

Crops to produce Basic Seed must be not less than 400 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

In areas where *S. halepense* or *S. sudanense* is a particular cross-pollination issue, crops to produce Basic Seed of *Sorghum bicolor* or its hybrids must be isolated not less than 800 m from any source of such contaminating pollen.

2.1.2 Certified Seed

Crops to produce Certified Seed must be not less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

In areas where *S. halepense* or *S. sudanense* is a particular cross-pollination issue, crops to produce Certified Seed of *Sorghum bicolor* or its hybrids must be isolated not less than 400 m from any source of such contaminating pollen.

2.2 ***Sufficient protection***

These distances may be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any source of contaminating pollen.

3. Field inspection

3.1 Inspectors shall be specially trained. In their field inspection they shall be responsible only to the National Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Common Appendix 5.

3.2 ***Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense***

For crops to produce Basic Seed and Certified Seed at least one inspection must be made when varietal purity can be determined.

4. Varietal identity

Crop inspection must confirm that the plants are true to the description of the variety furnished to the National Designated Authority in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2.

5. Varietal purity

5.1 ***Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense***

5.1.1 At field inspection, in crops to produce Basic seed, the crop shall be rejected if there is more than one off-type plant per 30 square metres.

5.1.2 At field inspection, in crops to produce Certified seed, the crop shall be rejected if there is more than one off-type plant per 10 square metres.

6. Species purity of Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense

Crops to produce Basic seed shall contain not more than one plant in 30 m^2 and for Certified seed not more than one plant in 10 m^2 of another species of sorghum, the seeds of which are difficult to distinguish in a laboratory test or which will readily cross-pollinate with the crop being grown for seed.

B) Additional Minimal Requirements for Hybrid Varieties of Sorghum spp.

7. Field inspection

7.1 For crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines a minimum of two inspections must be made. The first inspection is to be made before flowering, the second inspection during flowering.

7.2 For crops to produce Basic seed of a hybrid, a minimum of three inspections must be made. The first inspection must be made before flowering to check isolation and roguing. The second and third inspections must be made at the beginning and end of flowering respectively to check roguing and male sterility.

7.3 For crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties, a minimum of three inspections must be made. The first inspection must be made before flowering to check isolation and roguing. The second and third inspections must be made at the beginning and end of flowering respectively to check roguing and male sterility.

8. Varietal purity

8.1 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines***

8.1.1 In crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.9 per cent.

8.1.2 In crops to produce Basic seed of single cross hybrids, the minimum varietal purity of each parent will be 99.9 per cent.

8.2 ***At field inspection in crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties***

In crops to produce Certified seed, the minimum varietal purity of plants of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.7 per cent.

9. Species purity

9.1 Crops to produce Basic seed shall contain not more than one plant in 30 m^2 of plants of another Sorghum spp, if its seeds are difficult to distinguish from the crop seeds in a laboratory test or if it will readily cross-pollinate with the crop being grown for seed.

9.2 Crops to produce Certified seed shall contain not more than one plant in 10 m^2 of plants of another Sorghum spp., if its seeds are difficult to distinguish from the crop seeds in a laboratory test or if it will readily cross-pollinate with the crop being grown for seed.

10. Varietal identity

The hybrid variety must be satisfactory for trueness to variety and the plants must conform to the characteristics of the variety when listed by the National Designated Authority.

11. Production involving a male sterile seed parent

A male sterile seed parent can be used to produce Certified seed by either of the two methods:

i) by blending seed (containing a high level of male sterility) produced by a male sterile seed parent with a male fertile seed parent. The ratio of male sterile parent seed to male fertile parent seed shall not exceed two to one.

ii) by using a pollen parent which contains a specific restorer line or lines so that not fewer than one-third of the plants grown from the resulting hybrid will produce pollen which appears normal in all respects.

12. Plots post-controlling seed lots of hybrid varieties

In post-control plots established for certified seed lots of hybrid varieties, the minimum varietal purity standard shall be 97 per cent for single cross hybrids and 95 per cent for other types of hybrids.

Appendix 2

Sorghum Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
Sorghum bicolor **(L.) Moench**	Sorgho grain, Sorgho fourrager	Sorghum, Grain Sorghum
Sorghum bicolor **(L.) Moench subsp. *drummondii* (Steud.) de Wet ex Davidse [Formerly *Sorghum sudanense* (Piper) Stapf]**	Sorgho du Soudan, Soudan Grass	Sudan Grass
Sorghum **ssp. hybrid**	Sorgho hybride	Sorghum Hybrid
Sorghum **x *almum* Parodi**	Sorgho Argentine	Almum Sorghum, Columbus Grass
Sorgum bicolor **(L.) Moench x *S. sudanense* (Piper) Stapf**	Sorgho hybride	Hybrid Sorghum

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

ALBANIA	C(2005)170	21/12/05
ARGENTINA	C(82)15	02/03/82
AUSTRALIA	C(89)166/Final	07/11/89
AUSTRIA	C(79)6	26/01/79
BELGIUM	C(83)59	20/04/83
BOLIVIA	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
BRAZIL	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
BULGARIA	C(81)55	22/12/81
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CZECH REPUBLIC	C(94)25/Final	02/06/94
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FRANCE	C(78)58	27/04/78
GERMANY	C(80)57	28/03/80
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HUNGARY	C(78)198	11/01/79
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ISRAEL	C(78)199	11/01/79
ITALY	C(79)191	15/10/79
JAPAN	TAD/CA(2009)5	10/09/09
KENYA	C(83)22	29/03/83
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
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SOUTH AFRICA	C(95)196/Final	06/12/95
SPAIN	C(79)29	26/02/79
SWITZERLAND	C(79)5	16/01/79
TANZANIA	C(2016)177	23/12/16

TURKEY	C(88)47/Final	20/10/88
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
UKRAINE	C(2009)155	16/11/09
UNITED KINGDOM	TAD/CA(2013)11	31/07/13
UNITED STATES	C(78)112	19/06/78
URUGUAY	C(88)197/Final	26/01/89
ZAMBIA	C(2017)143	22/12/17
ZIMBABWE	C(92)54/Final	30/04/92

ANNEX XIII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME FOR THE CERTIFICATION OR CONTROL OF VEGETABLE SEED

Rules and Regulations

1. General

1.1 The OECD Vegetable Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of vegetables produced, processed, sampled and labelled in accordance with the Rules and Regulations which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

1.3 The OECD Vegetable Seed Scheme provides for:

1.3.1 the production of Certified Seed directly produced through one generation from authentic Basic Seed of the variety. The main factor determining the quality of Certified Seed is the quality of the Basic Seed and for this reason inspections and tests for Basic Seed are prescribed; Certified Seed is subjected to post-control tests;

1.3.2 the designation of seed as "Standard Seed" that is checked by sampling and subjecting a certain number of samples to post-control tests.

1.4 The OECD Vegetable Seed Scheme is not intended to interfere in any way with the trade in "commercial" seed, that is seed which is neither Certified nor traded as Standard Seed under the terms of the Scheme and is of a variety that may or may not be included in the official lists, but which is produced and traded entirely under the responsibility of its sellers, subject to the national laws and regulations.

PART I.

The Production of Basic and Certified Seed

2. Acceptance of varieties

A variety shall be accepted for the production of Basic or Certified Seed only when a National Designated Authority has checked that it is distinct and that its generation used for vegetable production has sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An adequate description, including essential morphological or physiological characters, must be available.

3. List of eligible varieties

3.1 In each country an official national list of varieties that have been accepted under Rule 2 shall be published and annually revised. Synonyms and homonyms must be clearly indicated in these lists.

3.2 Only seed of listed varieties is eligible for certification according to the Scheme.

3.3 The name and address of the maintainer of each variety shall be given.

3.4 Varieties shall not be maintained in the list if the conditions of acceptance are no longer fulfilled.

4. Designation of categories of seed

The following categories of seed, as defined in Appendix 1, are recognised in the Scheme.

- Pre-Basic Seed
- Basic Seed
- Certified Seed

5. Production of Basic and Certified seed

5.1 Basic Seed of each variety shall be produced under the responsibility of the maintainer who will maintain a supply of parental material and ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety. For those varieties, for which there is more than one maintainer, each shall accept this responsibility.

5.2 If the Basic Seed is produced in a country other than the country of registration of the variety, technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the National Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.3 Certified Seed may be produced in the country of origin of the variety or in another country. The person or persons responsible for the production of the Certified Seed shall inform the National Designated Authority in the country of production that a multiplication is being made and carry out at least one field inspection of each crop. The results of the field inspection shall be reported to the National Designated Authority. A signed statement that the published requirements referred to in 6.1 above have been met shall also be submitted.

6. Control of the production of the seed

6.1 ***Requirements of the production and field inspection***

6.1.1 In each participating country, requirements for the production of Basic Seed and Certified Seed approved under the Scheme as being satisfactory for varietal identity and purity shall be officially applied. These requirements shall not be lower than those given in Appendix 2.

6.1.2 The National Designated Authority must satisfy itself by inspection of the plants at an appropriate stage or stages during production that the lot is acceptable.

6.1.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the National Designated Authority may, under official supervision, authorise non-official inspectors to operate field inspection with a view to seed certification, on the conditions described in Appendix 7-A. The National Designated Authority which decides to use this method must define the operation scope (species, territories, areas and period concerned), ensure the official check inspections, sampling and post-control tests and other requirements as set out in Appendix 8-A, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

A minimum of 20 per cent of the seed crops entered for certification of each species of vegetable shall be officially field inspected. The National Designated Authority will check that each field inspection report shows that the requirements of Rule 6.1 have been met.

6.2 The National *Designated* Authority must take all practicable steps to ensure that the identity and varietal purity of the seed have been maintained between harvest and the sealing and labelling of containers.

6.3 ***Seed lot sampling and seed analysis***

6.3.1 *Seed lot sampling, fastening and labelling of containers*

6.3.1.1 Seed lot sampling, fastening and labelling of containers shall be made by the National Designated Authority.

6.3.1.2 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot of Basic and Certified Seed submitted for certification and the seed containers fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 8 and 9. The sample shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in this Rule and Rule 7. The sample shall be drawn according to current international methods for seed sampling recognised by the National Designated Authority.

6.3.1.3 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official persons to carry out, under official supervision, seed sampling, fastening and labelling of containers on the conditions described in Appendix 8-B. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The National Designated Authority shall take the official check samples and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Appendix 7-B, and takes all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised person or by an official.

6.3.1.4 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7 (Basic Seed) or Rule 8 (Certified Seed).

6.3.1.5 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to a laboratory for seed analysis.

6.3.2 *Seed analysis*

6.3.2.1 Seed analysis of the sample shall be made by the official laboratory designated by the National Designated Authority.

6.3.2.2 Seed analysis of samples of Certified Seed shall be conducted for analytical purity, germination and, at the discretion of the National Designated Authority, for the presence of specific seed-borne diseases; the analysis shall be made according to current international methods for seed testing recognised by the National Designated Authority. Seed analysis of samples of Basic Seed is made at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

6.3.2.3 The National Designated Authority may authorise non-official laboratories to carry out, under official supervision, seed analysis in accordance with Appendix 7-B. If the National Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The National Designated Authority shall undertake the official check analysis and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Appendix 8-B, and takes all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised laboratory or by an official laboratory.

6.3.3 *Sample storage*

For Basic Seed a third part of each sample shall be stored for as long a period as possible for comparison in control plots with future samples of Basic Seed. For Certified Seed a third part of each sample shall be stored for at least one year.

6.3.4 *Control of the remaining Basic Seed*

Basic Seed held for use in subsequent years need not to be re-sampled but records must be available to the National Designated Authority to account fully for its use.

6.3.5 *Other controls as appropriate*

The National Designated Authority is entitled to make any other tests appropriate to the variety concerned and to obtain any information required for the certification of each seed lot.

6.4 ***Issue of certificates***

The National Designated Authority may issue certificates for each lot of Basic Seed and of Certified Seed, approved under the Scheme, as follows:

- for Varietal Purity, according to the specimen shown in Appendix 5 A;

- for Analysis Results, according to the procedure outlined in Appendix 5 B.

These two Certificates shall carry the same OECD reference number (see Appendix 3).

6.5 ***Certification of Pre-Basic seed***

6.5.1 On request, Pre-Basic Seed may be officially controlled and a special label provided for it (see Appendix 4). It is essential to identify the stage in the multiplication cycle which Pre-Basic Seed has reached and there shall be a statement of the number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed.

6.5.2 The crop producing the seed shall have been officially inspected and accepted as at least of the standard required for a crop producing Basic Seed. All the requirements for the control of Basic Seed shall apply.

6.6 ***Not finally certified seed***

6.6.1 Seed which is to be exported from the country of production after field approval but before final certification as Basic Seed shall be identified in fastened containers by the special label described in Appendix 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.2 above, but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.3. The sample will be stored for at least two years.

6.6.2 The National Designated Authorities in the country of production and the country of final certification have to exchange relevant information. On request the country of production shall supply all relevant production data on the seed. The certifying country shall automatically supply information on quantities certified from a given not finally certified seed lot to the National Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Pre-control tests of the Basic seed preceding the production of certified seed

7.1 One part of each sample of the Basic Seed shall be grown by, or under the supervision of, the National Designated Authority, in pre-control plots not later than in the season immediately *following* the receipt of the sample. The number of plants in the pre-control plot shall be sufficient to make a reliable estimation of varietal identity and purity.

7.2 In pre-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of *Rule* 2. The National Designated Authority is not entitled to certify seed derived from the lot concerned if the results from the plot tests show that varietal identity or purity has not been maintained.

7.3 Another part of each sample of the Basic Seed shall be stored for as long a period as possible for comparison in control plots with future samples of Basic Seed and samples of Certified Seed.

8. Post-control tests of Certified seed

8.1 The National Designated Authority will check varietal identity and purity by growing a proportion of the samples in *post*-control test conducted immediately or in the season following the receipt of the samples. The choice of samples to be controlled is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority. In post-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of Rule 2.

8.2 A part of each sample drawn according to Rule 6.3.1 shall be stored for at least two years.

8.3 Subject to compliance with all prescribed conditions which may include payment of a stated fee, the owner of any seed certified in accordance with the Scheme shall be entitled to receive *from* the National Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment provided the request is made within two years of the date of certification.

9. Seed lots and fastening of containers

9.1 ***Lot Homogeneity***

Seed lots presented for sampling under these Rules must be as homogeneous as practicable. The *National* Designated Authority may refuse to certify any lot when there is evidence that it is not sufficiently homogeneous.

9.2 ***Lot size***

9.2.1 For seeds the size of wheat, or larger, one seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg; for seeds smaller than wheat, one seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

9.2.2 Seed in excess of 20 000 kg or 10 000 kg as specified above shall be divided into lots no larger than 20 000 or 10 000 kg, each identified according to Rule 10.1 as a separate seed lot.

9.2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

9.3 ***Fastening of containers***

9.3.1 The seed containers shall be fastened and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 9.3.2 and 10 at the time of sampling by the person taking the sample or under his supervision.

For not finally certified seed, the containers shall be fastened by the person normally taking samples for certification or under his supervision.

9.3.2 The seed containers shall be fastened in such a way that they cannot be opened without destroying that fastening or leaving traces showing that it has been possible to alter or change the contents of the container. The effectiveness of the fastening device must be ensured, either by incorporating the label provided for in paragraph 9.3.1 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

10. Identification of contents of seed containers

10.1 The contents of *each* container shall be indicated by:

10.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the National Designated Authority and which shall conform to the specification in Appendix 4. Tie-on labels are only allowed in conjunction with a seal. It must not be possible to reuse adhesive labels;

or

10.1.2 marking indelibly on the outside of the container all the information required to be printed on the label according to Appendix 4 (including an indication of the colour of the label) in a manner approved by the National Designated Authority.

10.2 A model of any label or any printed information must always be submitted to the OECD for prior approval.

10.3 A copy of *the* information required under this Rule may be enclosed in each container but must be clearly differentiated from the OECD label on the outside of the container.

10.4 There is no need to use the white label for Basic Seed if the Basic seed has been produced and is to be used in the same country and has affixed thereto a national label containing all necessary information.

10.5 National Designated Authorities shall take appropriate measures to protect the integrity of the OECD Seed Schemes and the security of OECD labels.

11. Breaking bulks, re-processing, re-labelling and re-fastening

11.1 Certified Seed may be re-packaged in containers of any size but to retain its designation as Certified Seed the following requirements shall be met:

11.1.1 The original labels and seals shall be removed and all operations (which may include the further processing or any treatment of the seed) shall be conducted under the official supervision of the National Designated Authority. Rules 9 and 10 apply to the re-labelling and re-fastening;

11.1.2 At the discretion of the National Designated Authority a new reference number or the original reference number may be used on the new labels. If a new reference number is used, the National Designated Authority must keep a record of the original reference number. The name of this Authority and the information given on the original labels as to species, Variety denomination (or synonym) and category shall be included on the new labels;

11.1.3 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of one variety may be blended in accordance with the regulations of the National Designated Authority;

11.1.4 At the discretion of the National Designated Authority each seed lot may be sampled at the time of fastening.

11.2 Under the control exercised by the National Designated Authority, Certified Seed may be re-packaged in weights equal to or less than those specified in Appendix 6 and these may, on request, also be officially sealed. If they are not officially sealed, each individual package of seed shall bear no reference to the OECD Scheme other than "Packaged from OECD Certified Seed" and shall bear a code number that will permit the origin of the contents to be traced. Letters in this statement shall be all of the same size. No claim shall be made on the package which is contrary to the facts presented on the original certification label. The National Designated Authority must take all practicable steps to ensure that the identity of seed in small packages is maintained when certified lots are broken down.

11.3 Those responsible for packaging shall keep proper records of all such operations and of the intake and *disposal* of all seed produced under the Scheme. Such records shall be made available, on request, to the National Designated Authority.

PART II.

The Designation of Seed as Standard Seed

12. General

12.1 Standard Seed is a category of seed of varieties that are distinct, sufficiently uniform and stable and conform to the definition of a variety in Appendix 1.

12.2 Varieties that are eligible for Part I of this Scheme are automatically eligible for the production of *Standard* Seed.

12.3 Varieties other than those in 12.2 are eligible for the production of Standard Seed when the National *Designated* Authority is satisfied that it can make an adequate post-control test. The National Designated Authority will maintain a list of these varieties. Varieties shall not be maintained in the list if the conditions of acceptance are no longer fulfilled.

12.4 A supplier is entitled to designate seed as Standard Seed subject to notifying the National Designated *Authority* of his intention and under the control exercised by the National Designated Authority. The name of the supplier must appear on the label of such seed lots.

12.5 This supplier is responsible to the National Designated Authority for the varietal identity and purity of Standard Seed so designated and for the correctness of his statement to that effect.

12.6 The seed shall have been tested in a laboratory for analytical purity and germination, and if appropriate, *for* freedom from specific seed-borne diseases and the results of such tests must be available to the National Designated Authority.

13. Labelling and identification numbering

13.1 The *contents* of each container or package of Standard Seed shall be indicated by:

13.1.1 a label which conforms to the specification in Appendix 4 and which is provided and attached by the supplier of the seed whose name appears on it;

or

13.1.2 marking indelibly on the outside of the container or package all the information required to be printed on the label according to Appendix 4. This shall be done by the supplier whose name is marked on the container or package, in a manner approved by the National Designated Authority.

13.2 The identification number of the lot shall be given and recorded by the supplier of the seed whose name appears on the label. He will keep this information available to the National Designated Authority.

14. Sampling

Under the control exercised by the National Designated Authority all seed lots will be sampled. *These* samples will be kept by the supplier whose name appears on the label for at least two years and made available to the National Designated Authority on request. The National Designated Authority will also officially draw random samples.

14.1 For seeds *the* size of wheat, or larger, one seed lot shall not exceed 20 000 kg; for seeds smaller than wheat, one seed lot shall not exceed 10 000 kg.

14.2 Seed in excess of 20 000 or 10 000 kg as specified above shall be divided into lots no larger than 20 000 or 10 000 kg, each identified according to Rule 13.1 as a separate seed lot.

14.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

15. Records

Suppliers who affix Standard Seed labels to lots of Standard Seed must keep records of all such lots and these records must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.

16. Control plots and laboratory tests

The National Designated Authority will check a proportion of the samples either in control plots or in the laboratory, or both, for varietal identity and purity and for the correctness of the results of the laboratory tests foreseen under Rule 12.6 above. The proportion checked shall be notified to the OECD.

Appendix 1

Definitions of Terms Used for the Purpose of the Scheme

1. Vegetable seed

Vegetable Seed is seed of all kinds of vegetables recognised as such by the National Designated Authorities concerned.

2. National Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Regulations on its behalf.

3. Maintainer

The person or organisation responsible for the production or maintenance of a bred variety included in a national list of varieties eligible for certification under the OECD Scheme. The *maintainer* shall ensure that the variety remains true to type throughout its full life-span. Maintenance of a variety may be shared.

4. Variety

The international term variety denotes an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguished by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or others) and which, when reproduced (sexually or asexually), retains its distinguishing characters.

5. Parental material

The smallest unit *used* by the maintainer to maintain his variety from which all seed of the variety is derived through one or more generations.

6. Pre-Basic seed

Seed of generations *preceding* Basic Seed is known as Pre-Basic Seed and may be at any generation between the parental material and the Basic Seed.

7. Basic seed

Seed which has been produced under the responsibility of the maintainer according to the generally accepted practices for the maintenance of the variety and is intended for the production of Certified Seed. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

8. Certified seed

Seed which is the first generation of multiplication of Basic Seed of a variety and is intended for vegetable production. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme.

9. Standard seed

Seed which is declared by the supplier as being true to the variety and of satisfactory varietal purity. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme.

Appendix 2

Minimum Requirements for the Production of Basic and Certified Seed Under the Scheme

1. Health of seed used for seed crop production

The seed used for seed crop production should be as pest and disease free as possible. Its health should be checked before use and, if pest or disease organisms against which *there* is an effective seed treatment are present, that treatment should be applied.

2. Previous cropping

2.1 Seed production fields or glasshouses shall be sufficiently free from volunteer plants to avoid contamination of the crop seed by:

2.1.1 any seed which is difficult to remove from the crop seed;

2.1.2 cross-pollination;

2.1.3 seed-borne diseases transmitted from volunteer plants.

2.2 The previous cropping shall be such that there is the least possible risk of any soil-borne diseases being present which could subsequently be transmitted in the harvested seed.

2.3 If any previous crops could have made the fields or glasshouses unsuitable for the above reasons, *adequate* measures must be taken.

3. Isolation

3.1 Seed crops shall be isolated from all sources of pollen contamination and seed-borne diseases (*including* seed-borne virus infection and wild plants that might serve as a source of disease).

In *particular*, the distances must not be less than: *(Table on following page)*

		Minimum distances	
		Basic Seed	Certified Seed
1.	When the foreign pollen can cause serious deterioration: in varieties of Beta and Brassica species	1 000 m	600 m
2.	From other sources of foreign pollen affecting varieties of Beta and Brassica species	500 m	300 m
3.	When the foreign pollen can cause serious deterioration in varieties of all other cross-pollinating species	500 m	300 m
4.	From other sources of foreign pollen affecting varieties of all other cross-pollinating species	300 m	100 m

3.2 The distances apply both to other seed crops and to plants or crops grown for vegetable production flowering at the same time as the seed crop. They can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen sources and seed-borne diseases (e.g. crops produced in aphid-proof glasshouses).

4. Field inspection

4.1 Each crop of Basic Seed shall be inspected at least once at an appropriate stage or stages of *growth* on behalf of the National Designated Authority by inspectors who are specially trained and, in their inspections, responsible only to the National Designated Authority.

4.2 Each crop of Certified Seed shall be inspected under the responsibility of the person responsible for *the* production of Certified Seed. In case of field inspection performed by authorised inspectors (Appendix 8-A), at least 20 per cent of the crops of Certified Seed of each species shall be inspected by an official inspector.

4.3 The field inspector shall check that all the minimum requirements laid down in this Appendix have *been* satisfied.

4.4 The crop must be *satisfactory* as regards to varietal identity and purity.

4.5 The presence of any seed-borne diseases shall be at the lowest possible level.

Appendix 3

Reference Numbers for Certificates and Seed Lots

1. In international trade it is desirable that reference numbers should be of a uniform pattern so as to be easily identified.

2. Employing the ISO-3166-1 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one National Designated Authority in the country, appropriate initial letters should be added, although it is then necessary to take care that this does not conflict with the above-mentioned code.

3. The remainder of the reference number is used to distinguish the seed lot from others harvested in the same country. It is usually convenient to try to arrange that all reference numbers be composed of the same number of digits. Estimating, in advance, how many lots of seed are likely to be certified and beginning with the required number of noughts can do this. Thus, if the number of certificates to be issued is unlikely to exceed 9 999, the first would be given the number 0001, the tenth would be 0010 and so on. Care must be taken that there is no confusion between reference numbers issued for different seed lots in different years (a code letter can be used to indicate harvest year).

Appendix 4

Specifications for the OECD Label or Marking of Seed Containers

1. Description

1.1 ***Type:*** Labels may be *either* adhesive *or* non-adhesive. The information may be printed on one side only or on both sides.

1.2 ***Shape***: Labels shall be rectangular.

1.3 ***Colour:*** The colours of the labels shall be:

– Pre-Basic Seed	White with diagonal violet stripe
– Basic Seed	White
– Certified Seed (including Certified seed in "small packages")	Blue
– Not Finally Certified Seed	Grey
– Standard Seed	Dark yellow

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm or one quarter of the label, whichever is less, leaving the rest of the label coloured.

1.4 ***Material:*** The material used must be strong enough to prevent damage in ordinary usage.

2. Reference to the OECD Scheme

Reference to the OECD Scheme shall be printed in English and in French within the black portion of the label or on the outside of the seed container (see Rule 10.1.2). This shall read: "OECD Seed Scheme" and "Système de l'OCDE pour les Semences".

3. Information on the label

3.1 ***Prescribed information:***

The following information shall be printed in black type on the coloured portion of the label (white, blue, grey or dark yellow):

3.1.1 Pre-Basic seed

– Name and address of National Designated Authority:

– Species: (Latin name)

– Common name:

– Variety denomination (or synonym):

– Pre-Basic Seed

- Lot Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds
- A unique serial number identifying each label
- Number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed:

3.1.2 Basic seed

- Name and address of National Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Common name
- Variety denomination (or synonym)[15]
- Basic Seed
- Lot Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds
- A unique serial number identifying each label
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed)

On the label for *not finally certified seed* shall appear *the* statement:

- "Not Finally Certified Seed".

3.1.3 Certified seed

- Name and address of National Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Common name:
- Variety denomination (or synonym):
- Certified Seed
- Lot Reference number: (see Appendix 3)

[15] If, for reasons of commercial secrecy, the producer of the Basic Seed does not wish the Variety denomination (or synonym) to be included on the label, a code number may be used. The National Designated Authority will record the Variety denomination (or synonym) for each code number.

- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds
- A unique serial number identifying each label
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed)

On the label for *not finally certified seed* shall appear the statement:

- "Not Finally Certified Seed"

3.1.4 Certified seed in "Small Packages" which are not officially sealed (See Rule 11.2 and Appendix 6):

- Common name of vegetable:
- Variety denomination (or synonym):
- Name and address of packager:
- The following statement: “Packaged from OECD Certified Seed”
- Code number:

3.1.5 Standard seed

- Common name:
- Variety denomination (or synonym):
- Standard Seed
- Identification number of the lot:
- Date sealed: (MM/YYYY)
- Name and address of the person or firm responsible for the lot:
- The following statement: "Seed subject only to random post-control"

3.2 The space allowed and the size of the lettering shall be sufficient to ensure that the label is easily read.

3.3 Labels described under 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 will be issued by the National Designated Authority. Labels described under 3.1.4 may be issued by the packager. Those described under 3.1.5 will be issued by the seed supplier.

3.4 When the information is marked indelibly on the container, the layout of the information and the area marked shall conform as closely as possible to a normal label.

3.5 ***Additional information***

3.5.1 Any additional information shall be strictly factual and not of an advertising nature.

3.5.2 For Standard Seeds of varieties that are well known at the introduction of the Schemes, a selection name may be mentioned. There must be no reference to the particular properties of the selection.

3.5.3 Non-official Additional Information*:*

At the discretion of the National Designated Authority in the producing country, barcodes can be placed at the periphery of the official label, within a non-official space of not more than 20 per cent of the total area of the label, to be defined by a different colour background and bearing the title "Information contained within this space is non-official, non-endorsed and not verified by the National Designated Authority."

4. Languages

All information shall be given in either English or French except reference to the Scheme that must be in both English and French as specified in paragraph 2 above. Translations into any other language may be added if thought desirable.

Appendix 5

Specimen Certificate and Analysis Results

A) Specimen Certificate

Certificates must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the National Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Control of Vegetable Seed
Moving in International Trade

Name of National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:
Lot Reference Number:
Species:
Variety: (denomination or synonym):
Statement of re-packing and re-labelling: (if applicable)
Declared weight of lot:
Number of containers: (where the seed lot is to be packed by the number of seeds per container, the number of containers may be omitted.)

"The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Vegetable Seed Scheme and is approved / provisionally approved as:[16]

- Pre-Basic Seed (White label with diagonal violet stripe);
- Basic Seed (White label / Grey label);
- Certified Seed (Blue label / Grey label)."

Signature (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):
Place and Date:

[16] Delete as necessary.

B) Analysis Results

The results of the laboratory analyses should, whenever possible, be given on the Orange International Seed Lot Certificate issued under the Rules of ISTA.

Those countries that do not wish to use this certificate as issued by the Association may use it as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Regulations of the Scheme. Specimen copy may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50
8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

The certificate issued by ISTA may be used only by those countries which have full authority to do so from the Association. Other countries using this certificate as a model for the presentation *o*f results must ensure that there is no implication that they are issuing an Orange Certificate. For instance, reference to ISTA must not be made and the certificate should not be on orange paper.

Appendix 6

Maximum Weights of "Small Packages" of Vegetable Certified Seed

1.	*Leguminous* species	__	5 kg
	Zea mays (L.)	Sweet corn and popcorn	5 kg
2.	*Allium cepa* (L.)	Onion	500 g
	Anthriscus cerefolium (L.) Hoffm.	Chervil	500 g
	Asparagus officinalis (L.)	Asparagus	500 g
	Beta vulgaris (L.) var *cicla* (L.) Ulrich	Spinach beet	500 g
	Beta vulgaris (L.) var. *rubra* (L.)	Red beet	500 g
	Brassica rapa (L.) var. *rapa* (L.)Thell	Turnip	500 g
	Citrullus lanatus (Thumb) Mansf.	Watermelon	500 g
	Cucurbita maxima Duchesne	Pumpkin	500 g
	Daucus carota (L.) ss. *Sativus* (Hoffm.) Hayek	Carrot	500 g
	Lepidium sativum (L.)	Common Cress	500 g
	Raphanus sativus (L.)	Radish	500 g
	Scorzonera hispanica (L.)	Scorzonera or Black Salsify	500 g
	Spinacia oleracea (L.)	Spinach	500 g
	Valerianella locusta (L.) Laterrade	Corn Salad	500 g
3.	All other kinds of vegetables		100 g

Appendix 7

Conditions for Operating Activities of the Seed Certification Process by Authorised Persons and Laboratories under Official Supervision

A) Field Inspection of Seed Crops by Authorised Inspectors under Official Supervision

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification, the National Designated Authority may, under official supervision, authorise non-official inspectors to operate field *inspections*. These inspections will be equivalent to the official inspections on the conditions listed below.[17]

2. In the case of authorised inspectors, they shall have the necessary qualifications, either through being trained in the same way as official inspectors, or alternatively their competence *shall* have been confirmed in official examinations. Authorised inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Where crops are inspected by authorised inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the National Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the authorised inspectors. That proportion shall be at least 20 per cent for vegetable species.

4. National Designated Authorities shall determine the penalties applicable to infringements of the rules governing examination under official supervision. The penalties they provide for must be effective, proportionate and dissuasive. Penalties may include the withdrawal of recognition of authorised inspectors who are found guilty of deliberately or negligently contravening the rules governing official examinations. Any certification of the seed examined shall be annulled in the event of such contravention unless it can be shown that such seed still meets all relevant requirements.

B) Seed Sampling (including Fastening and Labelling of containers) and Seed Analysis by Authorised persons or laboratories under Official Supervision

1. Principles

1.1 The National *Designated* Authority may authorise persons who are not under its direct and exclusive authority to draw, under official supervision, samples under the Schemes (these persons are hereafter called “seed samplers”). Laboratories may also be authorised to carry out seed analysis as required under the Schemes.

1.2 Sampling, fastening and labelling of seed containers may be entrusted to authorised persons. *The* conditions set out below also apply to Articles dealing with seed sampling, seed containers fastening and labelling and seed analysis as provided by the Rules and Regulations of the Schemes.

[17] Field inspection of seed crops by authorised inspectors under official supervision is currently not possible for Pre-basic and Basic crops within the EU. Crops produced outside the European Union of Pre-basic and Basic seed for export to the European Union shall be officially inspected in the field to meet the EC Rules and Standards. For rules to export seed to the European, please refer to: ec.europa.eu/food/plant/plant_propagation_material/equivalence_requirements_non-eu/index_en.htm – and in particular Council Decision 2003/17/EC.

1.3 All Scheme Rules and Regulations including obligation of conformity or strict conformity *shall* be considered satisfied by countries implementing authorisation procedures in the course of certification.

1.4 National Designated Authorities cannot deny approval to multiply seed outside the country of *origin* solely on the grounds that an authorisation was granted to a non-official person or laboratory in the country where seed is intended to be multiplied.

2. Scope

The authorisation may apply to seed certification of all genera and species of vegetables admitted to *the* official national List, within the scope defined by the National Designated Authority: activities, species, seed categories, persons, seed companies and laboratories.

3. Seed lot sampling

3.1 ***Authorised seed samplers***

3.1.1 Seed sampling shall be carried out by samplers who have been authorised for that purpose by the National Designated Authority, under the conditions set out in sections 3.1.2 to 3.1.5.

3.1.2 Seed samplers shall have the necessary technical qualifications obtained in training courses organised under conditions applicable to official seed samplers and confirmed by official examinations.

3.1.3 They shall carry out seed sampling in accordance with current international methods recognised by the National Designated Authority.

3.1.4 Seed sampling premises and equipment must be officially recognised to be satisfactory for the purpose by the National Designated Authority, within the scope of the authorisation.

3.1.5 Seed samplers shall be:

a) independent natural persons, or

b) persons employed by natural or legal persons whose activities do not involve seed production, seed growing, seed processing or seed trade, or

c) persons employed by natural or legal persons whose activities involve seed production, seed growing, seed processing or seed trade.

In the case referred to in point (c), a seed sampler may carry out seed sampling only on seed lots produced on behalf of his employer, unless it has been otherwise agreed between his employer, the applicant for certification and the National Designated Authority.

3.2 ***Official supervision***

3.2.1 The performance of seed samplers shall be subject to proper supervision by the National Designated Authority and shall include check sampling or process monitoring as appropriate. In case of automatic sampling, supervision shall include appropriate monitoring by the National Designated Authority with regular audits of expertise and implementation. Audits shall be made on-site while sampling is in progress.

3.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-sampled by official seed samplers. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possibly over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, but may also be orientated to eliminate specific doubt. That proportion shall be at least five per cent. Check sampling shall not apply to seed lots that have been sampled by automatic samplers.

4. Seed analysis

4.1 *Authorised laboratories*

4.1.1 Seed testing shall be carried out by seed testing laboratories which have been authorised for that purpose by the National Designated Authority under the conditions set out in sections 4.1.2 to 4.1.5.

4.1.2 The laboratory shall be maintained in premises and with equipment officially considered by the National Designated Authority to be satisfactory for the purpose of seed testing, within the scope of the authorisation.

4.1.3 The laboratory shall have a seed analyst-in-charge who has direct responsibility for the technical operations of the laboratory and has the necessary qualifications for technical management of a seed testing laboratory. Its seed analysts shall have the necessary technical qualifications obtained in training courses organised under conditions applicable to official seed analysts and confirmed by official examinations.

4.1.4 The laboratory shall carry out seed testing in accordance with current international methods recognised by the National Designated Authority.

4.1.5 The laboratory shall be:

a) an independent laboratory, or

b) a laboratory belonging to a seed company.

In the case referred to in point (b), the laboratory may carry out seed testing only on seed lots produced on behalf of the seed company to which it belongs, unless it has been otherwise agreed between the seed company, the applicant for certification and the National Designated Authority.

4.2 *Official supervision*

4.2.1 The laboratory's performance of seed testing shall be subject to proper supervision by the National Designated Authority. Supervision shall include check-analysis and regular audits of expertise, implementation, processing of results and response to non-conformities.

4.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-tested by official seed testing. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification but may also be altered to eliminate specific doubts. That proportion shall be at least five per cent.

4.2.3 The National Designated Authority shall compare the results of seed samples tested officially with those of the same seed lot tested under official supervision. The comparison shall include at least analytical purity and germination test results.

Appendix 8

Procedure for the Extension of the Scheme to include, for the Purposes of Field Inspection, Varieties under Examination for Registration on a National List

1. With regard to a variety being examined for admission to a national list, the National Designated Authority of the country of seed multiplication may undertake field inspection under the following conditions:

a) At the express request of the breeder of the variety, when multiplication takes place in the examining country, and

b) Following a request for assistance from the National Designated Authority of the examining country when multiplication takes place outside that country.

When multiplication takes place in the examining country [case 1(a) above], the field inspection shall be conducted by the National Designated Authority on the same basis as for registered varieties. The Authority shall verify the varietal identity of the Pre-basic or Basic seed used for multiplication; varietal purity shall be verified during the field inspection using the technical specifications available; final certification shall be given, where appropriate, once the variety has been registered on the national list.

When multiplication takes place outside the examining country [case 1(b) above], the rules set out in paragraphs 2 to 6 shall apply.

2. The request for assistance shall be confined to field inspection with a view to verifying compliance with the rules on seed production, as required under the OECD Schemes.

3. Responsibility for verifying the varietal identity of Pre-basic or Basic seed used for multiplication shall lie with the National Designated Authority of the country in which the tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability of the variety are conducted.

4. During field inspections, varietal purity shall be verified using a provisional description of the variety issued from the tests for distinctness, uniformity and stability, provided by the National Designated Authority of the examining country.

5. Final certification shall be given under the responsibility of the examining country once the variety has been registered on its national list.

6. On the decision of the National Designated Authority of the examining country, in agreement with the maintainer, the seed produced in the country of multiplication shall be either:

- Sent to the examining country for the purpose of final certification. In this case the seed shall be given a grey label in compliance with the OECD Rules, indicating the provisional denomination of that variety and bearing the statement “Not Finally Certified Seed – Variety Still Under Registration Testing”;

  or

- Finally certified by the National Designated Authority of the country of multiplication once the variety has been registered, in compliance with OECD Rules, the official name being that expressly indicated by the National Designated Authority of the registering country.

7. In the case of hybrid varieties the conditions in paragraphs 1 to 6 also apply to their parental components.

Additional Information regarding participation in the scheme

AUSTRALIA	C(80)40	27/02/80
AUSTRIA	C(72)55	28/02/72
BELGIUM	C(87)58/Final	16/02/88
BOLIVIA	C(96)169/Final	16/12/96
BRAZIL	C(99)174/Final	10/12/99
CYPRUS	C(72)217	09/11/72
CZECH REPUBLIC	C(94)25/Final	02/06/94
DENMARK	C(85)146	10/05/85
EGYPT	C(98)178/Final	01/12/98
ESTONIA	C(97)187/Final	23/10/97
FINLAND	C(71)56	02/08/71
FRANCE	C(73)62	27/03/73
GERMANY	C(75)190	05/11/75
ICELAND	*	
INDIA	C(2008)150	23/10/08
ISRAEL	C(74)28	07/03/74
ITALY	C(79)190	15/10/79
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
NETHERLANDS	C(2008)153	16/10/08
PORTUGAL	C(73)173	19/11/73
ROMANIA	C(74)27	07/03/74
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01
SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
TANZANIA	C(2023)13	06/01/23
TURKEY	C(2007)122	11/11/07
SOUTH AFRICA	C(72)216	11/10/72
SWEDEN	C(76)212	02/12/76
SWITZERLAND	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
SLOVAKIA	C(2001)101	22/06/01
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
UNITED KINGDOM	C(71)155	02/08/71

* OECD Member country participating without official notification.

List of Participants
in one or several OECD Seed Schemes

ALBANIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
BULGARIA
CANADA
CHILE
CROATIA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DENMARK
EGYPT
ESTONIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
ICELAND
INDIA
IRAN
IRELAND
ISRAEL
ITALY
JAPAN
KENYA
KYRGYZSTAN
LATVIA

LITHUANIA
LUXEMBOURG
MEXICO
MOLDOVA
MOROCCO
NETHERLANDS
NEW ZEALAND
NORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
RUSSIAN FEDERATION
SENEGAL
SERBIA
SLOVAK REPUBLIC
SLOVENIA
SOUTH AFRICA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
TANZANIA
TUNISIA
TURKEY
UGANDA
UKRAINE
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
URUGUAY
ZAMBIA
ZIMBABWE

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- **Substantive Outcome Documents** are adopted by the individual listed Adherents rather than by an OECD body, as the outcome of a ministerial, high-level or other meeting within the framework of the Organisation. They usually set general principles or long-term goals and have a solemn character.

- **International Agreements** are negotiated and concluded within the framework of the Organisation. They are legally binding on the Parties.

- **Arrangement, Understanding and Others**: several other types of substantive legal instruments have been developed within the OECD framework over time, such as the Arrangement on Officially Supported Export Credits, the International Understanding on Maritime Transport Principles and the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) Recommendations.