- *This document updates the OECD Seed Schemes. It replaces the previous issue circulated in 2003.*

- *A comprehensive revision of the Schemes was adopted by the OECD Council on 28 September 2000 under a written procedure, and subsequently amended on 26 February 2003, 1st April 2003 and 4 June 2004. This revision C(2000)146/FINAL with its amendments C(2003)18, C(2003)23 and C(2004)97 serve as the official references to the present document.*

- *The "2004" edition includes one new species* Eleusine coracana *(Finger millet) made eligible for certification under the Cereal Seed Scheme since the previous issue, as already adopted in the annual OECD List of Varieties. Some minor corrections and editorial updates have been introduced into the text in the current issue.*

Contents of the document:

The "OECD SEED SCHEMES – 2004" are also available on line:

www.oecd.org/agr/seed

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Part I. The Production of <u>Basic and Certified Seed</u>

THE OECD SEED SCHEMES

Part I

LEGAL AND GENERAL TEXTS COMMON TO ALL SEED SCHEMES

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL

revising the OECD Schemes
for the Varietal Certification or the Control of Seed
Moving in International Trade

[C(2000)146/FINAL of 28 September 2000,
with amendments C(2003)18, C(2003)23 and C(2004)97]

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 l988 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 l988 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];

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 directions applicable to seven groups of species constituting the following Schemes:

Grass and Legume Seed Scheme	(Annex VII to this Decision)
Seed Scheme for Crucifers and other Oil or Fibre Species	(Annex VIII to this Decision)
Cereal Seed Scheme	(Annex IX to this Decision)
Beet Seed Scheme	(Annex X to this Decision
Seed Scheme for Subterranean Clover and Similar Species	(Annex XI to this Decision)
Maize and 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 common to all Schemes (Annexes I and II to this Decision) as well as the Rules and Directions applicable to each Scheme (Annexes VII to XIII).

2) Any OECD Seed Scheme shall be:

(a) open to all Members of the Organisation, as well as to other States being Member countries of the United Nations Organization or of its Specialised Agencies 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 (hereafter called the "participating States" or the "participating State" as the case may be).

The list of participating States in one or more Schemes appears in Annex IV.

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 Directions 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 Directions under the conditions set out in Annex V to this Decision. Derogating States 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.

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. DECIDES:

This Decision replaces the Decisions of the Council C(71)131(Final) of 16 March 1971, C(88)66(Final), C(88)67(Final), C(88)68(Final), C(88)69(Final) and C(88)70(Final) of 10 October 1988, as well as their respective 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. Seven 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 and sorghum;
- Vegetables.

Each Scheme includes a set of rules and directions 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. The Schemes are open to all Members of the Organisation, as well as to other States being Member countries of the United Nations Organization or of its Specialised Agencies desiring to participate in accordance with the procedure set out in Annex III. If a country participates in one or more OECD Scheme(s), it is obliged to ensure that the Rules and Directions of the Scheme(s) are strictly observed.

4. The Schemes are based on the following principles:

4.1. 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 below. The names of these varieties are published in official lists;

Derogation procedure applicable to the control of
varieties being under examination for registration on a national list

a) As a derogation, a 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 on the official list of its country or of another country participating in the relevant Seed Scheme.

b) The inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the procedure set out in Annex VI to the Decision.

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

4.2. 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;

4.3. 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.

5. Expenditures required for the functioning of the Schemes shall be defrayed from appropriations under Part II of the Budget of the Organisation. Each 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 Euros 2 300;

- 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(63)155(Final) as amended.

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 Advisory Group for the Schemes which shall take all appropriate measures, including reviewing the status of the participating country.

6. 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. Particularly when seed multiplication takes place outside the country of registration of a variety and the Designated Authority has permitted such a commercial multiplication, the maintainer should be consulted and close contact established between the Designated Authorities in the countries concerned.

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 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 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. An Advisory Group 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 Advisory Group 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 Directions, it is understood that all tests and inspections have been made in strict accordance with the Rules and Directions.

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

ANNEX III TO THE DECISION

PROCEDURE FOR A NEW COUNTRY TO JOIN ONE OR MORE OECD SEED SCHEMES

1. Eligibility of a country 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 country which is not a member of the OECD but which is a member of the United Nations Organization or of its Specialised Agencies may submit a written application to the Secretary-General of the OECD to join 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.

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

The OECD Secretariat shall acknowledge receipt of the notification/application and shall examine the attached technical documentation. If the technical documentation is considered to be satisfactory, the Secretariat shall visit the notifying/applicant country with a representative of a National Designated Authority. The tasks of the mission shall be:

3.1 To explain the technical and administrative implications of the Rules and Directives of the Schemes, as well as its organisation and co-ordination at the international level;

3.2 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, sampling, sealing, labelling, laboratory analysis, etc.) shall be evaluated accordingly;

3.3 To consider the need for expert assistance during the initial period of the Scheme's operation.

The financing of the mission will be the responsibility of the notifying/applicant country.

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 which is essential if the Schemes are to maintain their standards, and to co-operate with the Co-ordinating Centre.

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 5 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 ratifying 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 ratify the participation of the country.

8. 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. 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

LIST OF COUNTRIES PARTICIPATING IN ONE OR SEVERAL OECD SEED SCHEMES

ARGENTINA	(2)
AUSTRALIA	(1)
AUSTRIA	(1)
BELGIUM	(1)
BOLIVIA	(2)
BRAZIL	(2)
BULGARIA	(2)
CANADA	(1)
CHILE	(2)
CROATIA	(2)
CYPRUS	(2)
CZECH REPUBLIC	(1)
DENMARK	(1)
EGYPT	(2)
ESTONIA	(2)
FINLAND	(1)
FRANCE	(1)
GERMANY	(1)
GREECE	(1)
HUNGARY	(1)
ICELAND	(1)
IRAN	(2)
IRELAND	(1)
ISRAEL	(2)
ITALY	(1)
JAPAN	(1)
KENYA	(2)
LATVIA	(2)
LITHUANIA	(2)
LUXEMBOURG	(1)
MEXICO	(1)
MOROCCO	(2)
NETHERLANDS	(1)
NEW ZEALAND	(1)
NORWAY	(1)
POLAND	(1)
PORTUGAL	(1)
ROMANIA	(2)
SPAIN	(1)
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	(2)
SLOVAKIA	(1)
SLOVENIA	(2)
SOUTH AFRICA	(2)
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	(2)
SWEDEN	(1)
SWITZERLAND	(1)
TUNISIA	(2)
TURKEY	(1)
UNITED KINGDOM	(1)
UNITED STATES	(1)
URUGUAY	(2)
ZIMBABWE	(2)

(1) OECD Member Country
(2) Non OECD Member Country

ANNEX V TO THE DECISION

DEROGATORY EXPERIMENTS

A) DEROGATORY EXPERIMENT ON SEED SAMPLING (INCLUDING FASTENING AND LABELLING) AND SEED ANALYSIS

General

1. Principles

1.1 If derogation is notified by virtue of Article 4) of the Decision, persons who are not under the direct and exclusive authority of the National Designated Authority may be authorised to draw samples under the Schemes (these persons are hereafter called "samplers"). Laboratories may also be authorised to carry out seed analysis as required under the Schemes.

1.2 Sampling is meant to include fastening and labelling of seed containers; any of these three operations entrusted to authorised personnel needs a derogation. 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 Directions of the Schemes.

1.3 All Scheme Rules and Directions including obligation of conformity or strict conformity shall be considered satisfied by countries implementing the derogation(s).

1.4 Designated Authorities cannot deny approval to multiply seed outside the country of origin solely on the grounds that a derogation is in place in the country where seed is intended to be multiplied.

2. Time Period of the Experiment

The term of the experiment shall be 31 March 2005. It may be extended by the Annual Meeting as appropriate.

3. Genera and Species under the Experiment

The experiment applies to all genera and species admitted to the OECD List of Varieties, barring any limiting statement as to genera or species and/or territories to be made by the National Designated Authority when notifying the Secretary-General.

4. Monitoring of the Experiment

Designated Authorities shall submit a report to the Secretariat each year on the results of check sampling and analysis (see below). In the light of the results, the proportion of seed lots to be check-sampled or check-tested by the Designated Authority may be revised at the Annual Meeting (see below).

Technical

5. Seed sampling

5.1 Authorised samplers

5.1.1 Seed sampling shall be carried out by seed samplers who have been authorised for that purpose by the seed certification authority of the participating country concerned under the conditions set out in sections 5.1.2, 5.1.3 and 5.1.4.

5.1.2 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.

They shall carry out seed sampling in accordance with current international methods.

5.1.3 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 competent seed certification authority.

5.1.4 The performance of seed samplers shall be subject to proper supervision by the seed certification authority.

5.2 Check sampling

For the purposes of the supervision referred to in paragraph 5.1.4 a proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification under the experiment 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 5 per cent.

The Participating Countries which implement the experiment shall compare the seed samples drawn officially with those of the same seed lot drawn under official supervision.

6. Seed analysis

6.1 Authorised laboratories

6.1.1 Seed testing shall be carried out by seed testing laboratories which have been authorised for that purpose by the seed certification authority of the participating country concerned under the conditions set out in sections 6.1.2 to 6.1.4.

6.1.2 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.

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

It shall carry out seed testing in accordance with current international methods.

6.1.3 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 seed certification authority.

6.1.4 The laboratory's performance of seed testing shall be subject to proper supervision by the seed certification authority.

6.2 Check-analysis

For the purposes of the supervision referred to in paragraph 6.1.4 a proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification under the experiment 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 oriented to eliminate specific doubts. That proportion shall be at least 7 per cent in the case of seeds of cereals and 10 per cent in the case of other species.

The Participating Countries implementing the experiment shall compare the results of seed samples tested officially with those of the same seed lot tested under official supervision.

B) DEROGATORY EXPERIMENT ON MAXIMUM LOT SIZE OF GRAMINEAE SEED (under the Grass and Legume Seed Scheme)

General

1. Principles

1.1 If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 4 of the Decision, maximum seed lot size as set under the Scheme for Grass and Legume Seed may be exceeded for grass seed species up to a maximum size of 25 tonnes.

1.2 All Scheme Rules and Directions including obligation of conformity or strict conformity shall be considered satisfied by countries implementing the derogation.

1.3 Designated Authorities cannot deny approval to multiply seed outside the country of origin solely on the grounds that a derogation is in place in the country where seed is intended to be multiplied.

2. Time period of the experiment

The term of the experiment shall be 01 June 2003. It may be extended by the Annual Meeting as appropriate.

3. Genera and species under the Experiment

The experiment applies to all Gramineae species belonging to the Scheme for Grass and Legume Seed barring any limiting statement as to genera and species and/or territories to be made by the National Designated Authority when notifying the Secretary-General.

4. Monitoring of the Experiment

Designated Authorities shall submit a report to the Secretariat each year on the results of the experiment. Should these prove unsatisfactory, the national Designated Authorities may require additional checks to become part of the experiment.

Technical

A Technical Protocol recognised by the National Designated Authorities shall provide for the conduct of the experiment.

ANNEX VI TO THE DECISION

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE OECD SCHEMES 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 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."

THE OECD SEED SCHEMES

Part II

RULES AND DIRECTIONS OF THE SEED SCHEMES

- **GRASSES AND LEGUMES**
- **CRUCIFERS AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES**
- **CEREALS**
- **FODDER BEET AND SUGAR BEET**
- **SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES**
- **MAIZE AND SORGHUM**
- **VEGETABLES**

ANNEX VII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

GRASS AND LEGUME SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

1. General

1.1 The OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme shall cover seed of varieties from species belonging to *Gramineae* and *Leguminosae* botanical families; the seed shall be produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Rules and Directions which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme does apply neither to subterranean clover and similar species, nor to plants from crucifers' family or other oilseed and fibber species, which are respectively the purposes of other Schemes. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 7. 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

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one participating country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct and that its generations used for fodder production have sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An accurate description including the essential physiological and morphological characters must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

3. List of Eligible Varieties

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.

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

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

2) 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 5.1.1.1 and 5.2.3 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 of the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

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

5.1.1 Bred Varieties

5.1.1.1 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; and who will maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing to produce Basic Seed, ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety and supply the Designated Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.1.1.2 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.

5.1.2 Local Varieties

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

5.2 Certified Seed

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

5.2.2 Multiplication of seed inside the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions 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.

5.2.3 Multiplication of seed outside the country of registration of a variety

5.2.3.1 Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concerned. The Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme.

5.2.3.2 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, 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;

- verify the identity of the Basic Seed.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling.

6.4 Seed lots sampling

6.4.1 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. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 2.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character.

6.4.2 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7.

6.4.3 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 2.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character. .

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 The 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.

6.5 The 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 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).

6.6 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 Designated Authority for sale as Certified Seed, first generation; such lots may not be re-labelled as Basic Seed.

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

6.7.1 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;

6.7.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 4;

6.7.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in this Rule and Rule 7 shall apply.

6.8 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of the same generation of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 9; when appropriate, Rule 10 shall apply. Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

6.9 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

6.10 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 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.4.

6.11 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Post-Control Tests of Basic and Certified Seed

7.1 Testing procedures

7.1.1 A part of every sample of Basic Seed and of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed, drawn under Rule 6.4, 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 the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority. The test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 10.4.2.

7.1.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National Authority. Its level is generally located between 5 and 10 per cent but can be adapted annually according to the results of the previous year control. In particular the Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10 per cent 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%

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

7.2 Notwithstanding Rule 7.1, post-control is obligatory for all samples of Certified Seed when the lot:

7.2.1 is to be used for the production of a further seed generation, being in this case also a pre-control of the following generation;

or

7.2.2 has been produced outside the country of registration of the variety. The two Designated Authorities concerned shall make arrangements for the post-control tests.

7.3 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 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.

7.4 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

8. Sampling and Fastening

8.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by those bodies.

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

8.2.1 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:

Glycine max (L.) Merr.
Lupinus albus (L.)
Lupinus angustifolius (L.)
Lupinus luteus (L.)
Phaseolus vulgaris (L.)
Pisum sativum (L.) *sensu lato*
Vicia faba (L.)
Vicia sativa (L.) [inc. *Vicia angustifolia* (L.)]

8.2.2 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. However, for the *Gramineae* species, the maximum lot size of certified seed can be raised to 25 000 kg on a derogation basis, according to the conditions set out in Annex VI to the Decision.

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

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

8.2.4 Seed lots of Gramineae and Leguminosae to be shipped in bulk may be combined if they can be classified as compatible with regard to their quality attributes by a scientific method[3] recognised by the Designated Authorities. The weight of the lot upon arrival shall be that mentioned on the overall analysis certificate accompanying the shipment.

8.3 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.4 and 9 by the person taking the sample or under his supervision.

For not finally certified seed, the person normally taking samples for certification or under his supervision shall fasten the containers.

8.4 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 8.3 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

9. Identification of Contents of Seed Containers

9.1 The contents of each container shall be indicated by:

9.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the 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

9.1.2 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 Designated Authority.

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

9.3 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.

9.4 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.

3. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

10. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in Another Country

10.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.4 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

10.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme".

10.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

10.4.1 The original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

10.4.2 Each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. Part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4;

10.4.3 The new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 9.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

10.4.4 When blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

10.4.5 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

11. Certification of mixtures of herbage seed

Only mixtures of herbage seed intended for amenity purposes (lawn, ornamental…) are eligible for certification under the OECD Grass and Legume Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 9.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD GRASS AND LEGUME SEED SCHEME

1. Grass and Legume Seed[4]

Herbage seed is seed of varieties from species belonging to *Gramineae* 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.

2. Designated Authority

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

A variety which has been produced by a plant breeder as the result of breeding.

A 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.

5. Local Variety

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

6. Country of Registration of a Variety

6.1 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.

6.2 The country of registration of a *local variety* 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Basic Seed

9.1 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.

9.2 Local Varieties

Seed that 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.

10. Certified Seed

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.

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.

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD GRASS AND LEGUME SEED SCHEME

1. Previous Cropping

1.1 The 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 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.	*Gramineae* and *Leguminosae*		
	Fields to produce:		
	-- Seed for further multiplication	200 m	100 m
	-- Seed for fodder production or amenity purposes	100 m	50 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 Appendix 4, 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 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 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 Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

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 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 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 "Guide to the Methods used in Plot Tests and for Field Inspection").

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"[5], 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.

5. 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.

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

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 Gramineae 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

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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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. 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

SPECIFICATION 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, 1st Generation: Blue;
- Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations: Red;
- Not Finally Certified Seed: Grey.

On all red labels and all grey labels for certified seed of 2nd or further generation the appropriate generation number must be stated.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm 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 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:

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 Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Variety name:
- Category: (Pre-basic, Basic, or Certified Seed, 1st, 2nd or other generation)
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as not finally certified seed)
- Region of Production: (for local varieties)
- Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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.

For grass and legume seed produced from fields with the lower isolation distance specified in paragraph 2.1 of Appendix 2, the following statement shall be added:

- "Further multiplication not authorised".

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:

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

4. Languages

All information shall be given in either English or French except reference to the Scheme which 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 Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of Grass and Legume Seed
Moving in International Trade

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

Statement of relabelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Herbage Seed Scheme and is approved / provisionally approved as [6]:

- Pre-Basic Seed (White label with diagonal violet tripe);
- Basic Seed (White label / Grey label);
- Certified Seed, 1st Generation (Blue label / Grey label);
- Certified Seed, [7] ...Generation (Red label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

6. Delete as necessary

7. Insert number of generation

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF GRASS AND LEGUME SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE OECD SEED SCHEME

Botanical name	French name	English name
<u>POACEAE</u> [GRAMINÉES – GRAMINEAE]		
AGROPYRON CRISTATUM (L.) Gaertn.	CHIENDENT À CRÊTE	FAIRWAY CRESTED WHEATGRASS
AGROPYRON DESERTORUM (Fischer exLink) Schultes	CHIENDENT DES DÉSERTS	STANDARD CRESTED WHEATGRASS
AGROSTIS CANINA L. ssp. CANINA	AGROSTIDE DES CHIENS	VELVET BENT
AGROSTIS CANINA L. subsp. MONTANA (Hartm.) [Formerly *Agrostis Montana* Hartm]		BROWN BENT
AGROSTIS CAPILLARIS (L.)	AGROSTIDE COMMUNE, AGROSTIDE TENUE	BROWNTOP, COMMON BENT
AGROSTIS GIGANTEA Roth	AGROSTIDE GÉANTE, AGROSTIDE BLANCHE	REDTOP, BLACK BENT
AGROSTIS STOLONIFERA (L.) (incl. A. palustris Hudson)	AGROSTIDE STOLONIFÈRE	CREEPING BENT
ALOPECURUS PRATENSIS (L.)	VULPIN DES PRÉS	MEADOW FOXTAIL
ANDROPOGON GAYANUS Kunth		GAMBA GRASS
ANDROPOGON GERARDII Vitman		BIG BLUESTEM
ANDROPOGON HALLII Hackel		SAND BLUESTEM
ANDROPOGON SCOPARIUS Michaux		LITTLE BLUESTEM
ARRHENATHERUM ELATIUS (L.) P. Beauv. ex J.S. et K.B. Presl	FROMENTAL, AVOINE ÉLEVÉE	TALL OATGRASS, FALSE OATGRASS
BOTHRIOCHLOA INSCULPTA (A. Rich) A. Camus		CREEPING BLUEGRASS
BOTHRIOCHLOA PERTUSA (L.) A. Camus	MAIRE BOTHRIOCHLOA	
BOUTELUA OLIGOSTACHYA (Nutt.) Torrey ex A. Gra		BLUE GRAMA
BRACHIARIA DECUMBENS Stapf		SIGNAL GRASS
BRACHIARIA HUMIDICOLA (Rendle) Schweick.		KORONIVIA GRASS
BROMUS ARVENSIS (L.)	BROME DE CHAMPS	FIELD BROME

BROMUS BIEBERSTEINII (Roem et Schult.)		MEADOW BROME GRASS
BROMUS CARINATUS Hook et Arn		CALIFORNIA BROME
BROMUS CATHARTICUS Vahl	BROME	RESCUE GRASS, PRAIRIE GRASS
BROMUS ERECTUS Hudson	BROME DRESSÉ	ERECT BROME
BROMUS INERMIS Leysser	BROME INERME	SMOOTH BROME
BROMUS SITCHENSIS Trin.	BROME SITCHENSIS	ALASKA BROME
BROMUS STAMINEUS Desv. [incl. *B. valdivianus* Phil.]	BROME FIBREUX	SOUTHERN BROME
BUCHLOE DACTYLOIDES (Nutt.) Engelm.	HERBE AUX BISONS	BUFFALO GRASS
CENCHRUS CILIARIS L. [Pennisetum ciliare (L.) Link]	CENCHRUS CILIÉ	BUFFEL GRASS
CHLORIS GAYANA Kunth	HERBE DE RHODES	RHODES GRASS
CYNODO N DACTYLON (L.) Pers	CHIENDENT PIED-DE- POULE, CYNODON	BERMUDAGRASS
CYNOSURUS CRISTATUS (L.)	CRETELLE DES PRÉS	CRESTED DOGSTAIL
DACTYLIS GLOMERATA (L.)	DACTYLE	COCKSFOOT, ORCHARD GRASS
DESCHAMPSIA CESPITOSA (L.) P. Beauv.	CANCHE CESPITEUSE, AIRE GAZONNANTE	TUFTED HAIRGRASS, TUSSOCK GRASS
DIGITARIA SMUTSII Stent	DIGITAIRE	DIGIT GRASS
ELYMUS JUNCEUS Fisher		RUSSIAN WILD RYE
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 TRACHYCAULUS (Link) Gould Ex Shinners [Formerly *Agropyron trachycualum* (Link) Malte ex H. Lewis]	CHIENDENT À TIGE COURTE	SLENDER WHEATGRASS
ELYTRIGIA ELONGATA (Host) Nevski [Formerly *Agropyron elongatum* (Host) P. Beauv.]	CHIENDENT ALLONGÉ	TALL WHEATGRASS
ELYTRIGIA INTERMEDIA (Host) Nevski Subsp. INTERMEDIA [Formerly *Agropyron trichophorum* (Link) K. Richter & *Agropyron intermedium* (Host) P. Beauv.]	CHIENDENT INTERMÉDIAIRE	INTERMEDIATE WHEATGRASS
ELYTRIGIA REPENS (L.) Desv.ex Nevski	CHIENDENT COMMUN, CHIENDENT ORDINAIRE	QUACK GRASS, WHEAT GRASS, COUCH GRASS, SCUTCH
ERAGROSTIS CURVULA (Schrader) Nees	ERAGROSTIDE	WEEPING LOVEGRASS, AFRICAN LOVEGRASS
FESTUCA ARUNDINACEA Schreber	FÉTUQUE ÉLEVÉE	TALL FESCUE
FESTUCA HETEROPHYLLA Lam.	FÉTUQUE HÉTÉROPHYLLE	SHADE FESCUE
FESTUCA OVINA (incl. F. Tenuifolia, F. Duruiscula) (L.)	FÉTUQUE OVINE	SHEEPS FESCUE incl. FINE LEAVED AND HARD FESCUE

FESTUCA PRATENSIS Hudson (F. elatior auct.) (5)	FÉTUQUE DES PRÉS	MEADOW FESCUE
FESTUCA RUBRA (L.)	FÉTUQUE ROUGE incl. F.R.GAZONNANTE ET F.R.TRAÇANTE	RED FESCUE incl. CHEWINGS FESCUE & CREEPING RED F.
HOLCUS LANATUS (L.)	HOULQUE LAINEUSE	YORKSHIRE FOG
KOELERIA MACRANTHA (Ledeb.) Schult. [*Koeleria Cristata* auct.]	KOÉLÉRIE À CRÊTE	CRESTED HAIRGRASS
LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM Lam.	RAY-GRASS D'ITALIE	ITALIAN RYEGRASS
LOLIUM PERENNE (L.)	RAY-GRASS ANGLAIS	PERENNIAL RYEGRASS
LOLIUM RIGIDUM Gaud	RAY-GRASS ANNUEL	ANNUAL RYEGRASS
LOLIUM X BOUCHEANUM Kunth (L. x hybridum Hausskn.)	RAY-GRASS HYBRIDE	HYBRID RYEGRASS
PANICUM COLORATUM (L.)		COLOURED GUINEA GRASS, SMALL BUFFALO GRASS
PANICUM MAXIMUM Jacq.	HERBE DE GUINÉE	GUINEA GRASS
PANICUM MILIACEUM (L.)	MILLET COMMUN	COMMON MILLET
PANICUM VIRGATUM (L.)	PANIC ÉRIGÉ	SWITCH GRASS
PASPALUM DILATATUM Poiret	PASPALES	DALLISGRASS, PASPALUM
PASPALUM NOTATUM Flüggé	HERBE DE BAHIA	BAHIA GRASS
PASPALUM PLICATULUM Michaux	PASPALES	PLICATULUM
PENNISETUM CLANDESTINUM Hochst. ex Chiov.	KIKUYU	KIKUYU GRASS
PENNISETUM GLAUCUM (L.)R.Br. emend Stantz	MILLET PERLÉ	PEARL MILLET
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 BERTOLONII DC.	FLÉOLE BULBEUSE, FLÉOLE NOUEUSE	TIMOTHY, SMALL TIMOTHY, SMALL CAT'S TAIL
PHLEUM PRATENSE (L.)	FLÉOLE DES PRÉS	TIMOTHY
POA AMPLA Merr.		BIG BLUEGRASS
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 TRIVIALIS (L.)	PÂTURIN COMMUN	ROUGH-STALKED MEADOWGRASS

PSEUDOROEGNERIA SPICATA (Pursh) A. Love [Formerly *Agropyron inerme* (Scribner et J.G.Smith) Rydb]		BEARDLESS WHEATGRASS
SETARIA ITALICA (L.) Beauv.	MILLET DES OISEAUX	FOXTAIL MILLET
SETARIA SPHACELATA (Schum.) Stapf et C.E. Hubb.	SÉTAIRE	SETARIA, SOUTH AFRICAN PIGEONGRASS
SORGHASTRUM NUTANS (L) Nash		INDIANGRASS
STIPA VIRIDULA Trin.		GREEN NEEDLEGRASS
TRISETUM FLAVESCENS (L.) P. Beauv.	AVOINE JAUNÂTRE	GOLDEN OATGRASS
UROCHLOA MOSAMBICENSIS (Hackel) Dandy		SABI GRASS
X FESTULOLIUM BRAUNII (K. Richt.) A. Camus	FESTULOLIUM	AWNED HYBRID FESCUE

<u>FABACEAE</u> [LÉGUMINEUSES – LEGUMINOSAE]

AESCHNOMENE AMERICANA (L.)		JOINT VETCH
CAJANUS CAJAN (L.) Millsp	POIS CAJAN	PIGEON PEA
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
CORONILLA VARIA (L.)	CORONILLE BIGARÉE	CROWN VETCH
GALEGA ORIENTALIS (Lam.)	GALÉGA FOURRAGER, RUE DES CHÈVRES,	FODDER GALEGA, GOAT'S RUE
GLYCINE MAX (L.) Merrill (Soja hispida Moench)	SOJA	SOYA BEAN
HEDYSARUM CORONARIUM (L.)	SAINFOIN D'ESPAGNE	SULLA
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 Medikus (L. esculenta Moench)	LENTILLE	LENTIL
LESPEDEZA STIPULACEA Maxim.	LESPEDEZA DE CORÉE	KOREAN LESPEDEZA
LEUCAENA LEUCOCEPHALA (Lam.) de Wit		JUMBIE BEAN, WHITE POPINAC
LOTUS CORNICULATUS (L.)	LOTIER CORNICULÉ	BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
LOTUS TENUIS Waldst. et Kit. ex Willd.		SLENDER BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL

LOTUS ULIGINOSUS Schk.	LOTIER VELU, LOTIER DES MARAIS	GREATER BIRDSFOOT TREFOIL
LUPINUS ALBUS (L.)	LUPIN BLANC	WHITE LUPIN
LUPINUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS (L.)	LUPIN BLEU	BLUE LUPIN
LUPINUS LUTEUS (L.)	LUPIN JAUNE	YELLOW LUPIN
MACROPTILIUM ATROPURPUREUM (DC.) Urban		SIRATRO
MEDICAGO LUPULINA (L.)	MINETTE	BLACK MEDICK TREFOIL
MEDICAGO SATIVA (L) [incl. *Medicago x varia* T. Martyn]	LUZERNE	LUCERNE
MELILOTUS ALBA Medikus	MELILOT BLANC	WHITE SWEETCLOVER
MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS (L.) Pallas	MELILOT OFFICINAL	YELLOW SWEETCLOVER
ONOBRYCHIS VICIIFOLIA Scop. (O. sativa Lam.)	SAINFOIN, ESPARCETTE	SAINFOIN
ORNITHOPUS SATIVUS Brot.	SERRADELLE	SERRADELLA
ORNITHOPUS SATIVUS X O. COMPRESSUS (L.) Broth & Linnaeus	SERRADELLE HYBRIDE	HYBRID SERRADELLA
PHASEOLUS RADIATUS (L.)	AMBÉRIQUE	MUNG BEAN
PHASEOLUS VULGARIS (L.)	HARICOT	FRENCH BEAN, NAVY BEAN
PISUM SATIVUM (L.)	POIS FOURRAGER	FIELD PEA
STYLOSANTHES GUIANENSIS (Aublet) Sw.		STYLO
STYLOSANTHES HAMATA (L.) Taubert		CARRIBBEAN STYLO
STYLOSANTHES HUMILIS H.B.K.		TOWNSVILLE STYLO
STYLOSANTHES SCABRA J. Vogel		SHRUBBY STYLO
TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM (L.)	TRÈFLE D'ALEXANDRIE	BERSEEM CLOVER
TRIFOLIUM BALANSAE Boiss		BALANSA CLOVER
TRIFOLIUM FRAGIFERUM (L.)	TRÈFLE FRAISE	STRAWBERRY CLOVER
TRIFOLIUM HYBRIDUM (L.)	TRÈFLE HYBRIDE	ALSIKE CLOVER
TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM (L.)	TRÈFLE INCARNAT	CRIMSON 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 FABA (L.)	FÉVEROLE	FIELD BEAN
VICIA PANNONICA Crant	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 UNGUICULATA (L.) Walp.	DOLIQUE DE CHINE	COW PEA

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OF GRASS AND LEGUME SEED

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
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	*	
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
LATVIA	C(2001)264	29/11/01
LITHUANIA	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
LUXEMBOURG	*	
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
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
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	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
TUNISIA	C(80)193	13/02/81
TURKEY	C(89)167/Final	07/11/89
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

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.7.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

APPENDIX 9

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF MIXTURES OF HERBAGE SEED UNDER THE OECD GRASS AND LEGUME SEED SCHEME

1. Eligibility of Species and Varieties for Certification

Any combination of varieties, of an individual species or of several species, included in the list of grass and legume varieties eligible for certification according to the OECD Seed Scheme, may constitute a mixture of herbage seed eligible for certification, provided the intended use of the mixture is for amenity purposes (lawn, ornamental, etc.). Mixtures of herbage seed for other uses (fodder, agricultural…) cannot be currently certified under the Scheme.

2. Constituent Seed Lots Eligible for Inclusion in a Certified Mixture of Herbage Seed

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

3. Control of the Mixing and Packaging Operation

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

3.2 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. Labelling and Sealing of the Herbage Seed Mixture

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

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

4.2.1 Brand name of the mixture (if any);

4.2.2 Seed mixture for ……..;
(intended amenity use: lawn, ornamental…)

4.2.3 Name and address of Designated Authority;

4.2.4 Reference number of the lot;

4.2.5 Month and year when officially sealed;

4.2.6 Proprietary name of the mixture or species of the constituents;

4.2.7 Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds;

4.2.8 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;

4.3 Minimum size of the label - 110 mm x 67 mm.

4.4 The label shall be coloured green.

4.5 The containers must be properly sealed.

5. Further Information to be Given in Respect of a Mixture of Herbage Seed

For each constituent:

(1) Species (Latin name);
(2) Variety name;
(3) Seed lot reference number;
(4) Percentage by weight of the mixture;

This information [(1) to (4)] must be included on the certificate issued by the Designated Authority.

(5) Copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the mixture; these documents must be attached to the certificate issued by the Designated Authority.

6. Records of Mixtures of Herbage Seed

6.1 Records must be kept (by the seed producer) for all mixtures as follows:

6.1.1 Reference number of the mixture and Brand name (if any);
6.1.2 Species and varieties of constituents;
6.1.3 Seed lot reference numbers of constituent lots;
6.1.4 Proportion by weight of each constituent;
6.1.5 Details of labels used on mixture;
6.1.6 Total weight of mixture;
6.1.7 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.

6.2 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 Designated Authority on request.

6.3 The Designated Authority shall make regular checks of all the records kept by a processor in respect of a mixture of herbage seed.

7. Analysing Mixtures of Herbage Seed

7.1 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 herbage seed certified under the rules of the OECD Grass and Legume Scheme shall not be carried out.

7.2 The Designated Authority shall arrange to officially check-sample and officially check-test a proportion of the mixtures of herbage seed certified in its territory to ensure compliance with the rules for certification.

8. Specimen Certificate

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

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

Name of the Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

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

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

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

Signature:
Place and Date:

ANNEX VIII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME

FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

CRUCIFER SEED
AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

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 Rules and Directions which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.

1.2 The Scheme does apply neither to plants from *Gramineae* and *Leguminosae* families, nor to subterranean clover and similar species, which are respectively the purposes of other Schemes. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 4. 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 Constituents

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct and that its generations used for fodder, oil or fibre production have sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An accurate description, including essential morphological or physiological characters of the variety, and, in the case of hybrid varieties, of the parental constituents must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

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:

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

2) 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 5.1.1.1 and 5.2.3 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 of the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied, and, in the case of a hybrid variety, a description of the parental components;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

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

5.1.1 Bred Varieties

5.1.1.1 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; and who will maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing to produce Basic Seed, ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety and supply the Designated Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.1.1.2 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.

5.1.2 Local Varieties

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

5.2 Certified Seed

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

5.2.2 Multiplication of seed <u>inside</u> the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions 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.

5.2.3 Multiplication of seed <u>outside</u> the country of registration of a variety

5.2.3.1 Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concerned. The Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme.

5.2.3.2 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, 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;

- verify the identity of the Basic Seed.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling.

6.4 Seed lots sampling

6.4.1 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. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 3.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character.

6.4.2 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7.

6.4.3 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 3.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 The 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.

6.5 The 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 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).

6.6 Except for hybrid varieties, 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 Designated Authority for sale as Certified Seed, first generation; such lots may not be re-labelled as Basic Seed.

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

6.7.1 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;

6.7.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 4;

6.7.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in this Rule and Rule 7 shall apply.

6.8 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of the same generation of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 9; when appropriate, Rule 10 shall apply. Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

6.9 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

6.10 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 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.4.

6.11 The 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 systematically supply information on quantities certified from a given not finally certified seed lot to the Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Post-Control Tests of Basic and Certified Seed

7.1 Testing procedures

7.1.1 A part of every sample of Basic Seed and of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed, drawn under Rule 6.4, 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 the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority. The test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 10.4.2.

7.1.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National 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 Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10 per cent 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%

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

7.2 Notwithstanding Rule 7.1, post-control is obligatory for all samples of Certified Seed when the lot:

- is to be used for the production of a further seed generation, being in this case also a pre-control of the following generation;

or

- has been produced outside the country of registration of the variety. Arrangements for the post-control tests shall be made by the two Designated Authorities concerned.

7.3 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 Designated Authority is not entitled to certify seed derived from the lot concerned if the results from the plot test show varietal identity or purity has not been maintained.

7.4 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

8. Sampling and Fastening

8.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by those bodies.

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

8.2.1 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:

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

8.2.2. 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.

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

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

8.3 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.4 and 9 by the person taking the sample or under his supervision.

For not finally certified seed the person normally taking samples for certification or under his supervision shall fasten the containers.

8.4 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 8.3 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

9. Identification of Contents of Seed Containers

9.1 The contents of each container shall be indicated by:

9.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the 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

9.1.2 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 Designated Authority.

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

9.3 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.

9.4 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. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in Another Country

10.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.4 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

10.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Scheme for Crucifer Seed and Other Oil or Fibre Species Seed".

10.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

10.4.1 The original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

10.4.2 Each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. Part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4;

10.4.3 The new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 9.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

10.4.4 When blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

10.4.5 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD SEED SCHEME FOR CRUCIFERS AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES

A) TERMS USED FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Seed of crucifers and other oil or fibre species[3]

The present Scheme applies to seed of species from the crucifers' family and to other plants cultivated for the production of forage, oil or fibre (textile, etc.) in one or more of the countries participating in the Scheme.

2 Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directions 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 and, in the case of hybrid varieties, that the formula for hybridisation is followed. Maintenance of a variety may be shared.

4. Bred Variety

A variety which has been produced by a plant breeder as the result of breeding.

4.1 *A variety other than a 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.

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

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

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

5. Local Variety

A variety 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.

6. Country of Registration of a Variety

6.1 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.

6.2 The country of registration of a *local variety* 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.

7. 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.

8. 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.

9. Basic Seed

9.1 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. For hybrid varieties it includes seed sown to produce the pollen-parent plants as well as seed sown to produce the seed-parent plants. Basic Seed must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

9.2 Local Varieties

Seed that 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.

10. Certified Seed

10.1 Varieties Other than Hybrid

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.

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.

10.2 Hybrid Varieties

Seed that is the first generation of hybridisation of Basic Seed of a variety and is intended for the production 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. In the production of a multiple-cross hybrid, Certified Seed may on occasion be used to produce pollen-parent or seed-parent plants. The Designated Authority may reclassify it as Basic Seed for this purpose only.

B) ADDITIONAL TERMS USED FOR HYBRID VARIETIES

11. Eligible Species

Only seed of *Helianthus annuus (L)*, *Brassica napus (L)*, *Brassica rapa (L)***,** *Gossypium hirsutum (L)*, *Gossypium barbadense (L)* and inter-specific hybrids of these *Gossypium* species can be certified as hybrid.

12. Hybrid Variety

A hybrid variety is an assemblage of cultivated plants that is clearly distinguishable by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or others) for which the maintainer has specified a particular formula of hybridisation.

13. Inbred Line

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

14. Parental Line

14.1 "A" line

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

14.2 "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.

14.3 Restorer Line

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

14.4 Self Incompatible (SI) line

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

14.5 Self Compatible (SC) Line

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

15. Types of Hybrid

15.1 Single Cross Hybrid

The first generation of a cross between two inbred lines.

15.2 Double Cross Hybrid

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

15.3 Three-way Cross Hybrid

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

15.4 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.

16. Cytoplasmic Male Sterility

The cytoplasmic male sterility which occurs in *Helianthus annuus*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense* produces male sterility in the 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.

17. Self-Incompatibility

Self-incompatibility occurs in both *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* such that fertile male and female lines are incapable of self-pollination.

18. Emasculation

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

19. 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 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 both self-incompatible and self-compatible lines in the self-incompatibility system and "A" lines, "B" lines as well as restorer lines used in the cytoplasmic male sterility system.

20. Certified Seed (hybrid variety)

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

20.2 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 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.

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD SEED SCHEME FOR CRUCIFERS AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES

A) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Previous Cropping

1.1 The 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 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 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*: (Table on following page)*

		All size fields
1.	Rape Seed *Brassica napus* (L.) var. *oleifera* Fields to produce: -- Basic Seed -- Certified Seed	 200 m 100 m
2.	Sunflower *Helianthus annuus* Fields to produce: -- Basic Seed (Hybrid varieties) -- Basic Seed (Varieties other than hybrid) -- Certified Seed	 1 500 m 750 m 500 m
3.	Other cross-pollinating species or subdivisions thereof Fields to produce: -- Basic Seed -- Certified Seed	 400 m 200 m

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 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 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 Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

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.

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 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 "Guide to the Methods used in Plot Tests and for Field Inspection").

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 the fodder type as indicated in the OECD List of Varieties Hybrid varieties: see section 13 below	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
Brassica oleracea convar. *acephala*, *Brassica napus* var. *napobrassica*, *Sinapis alba*, *Helianthus annuus*, *Pisum sativum*, *Vicia faba* 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%

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 1 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 and Gossypium 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 1 500 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 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 Designated Authority.

11.1.3 *Gossypium barbadense*

Crops to produce Basic seed of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 800m 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 Designated Authority.

11.1.4 *Gossypium hirsutum*

Crops to produce Basic seed of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 600m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the Designated Authority.

11.2 Crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties

11.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

Crops to produce Certified Seed 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 Designated Authority.

11.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

Crops to produce Certified Seed 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 Designated Authority.

11.2.3 *Gossypium barbadense* (intraspecific hybrids)

Crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 600m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the Designated Authority.

11.2.4 *Gossypium hirsutum* (intraspecific hybrids)

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

11.2.5 Interspecific hybrids of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

Crops to produce Certified seed of interspecific hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 600m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the 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 and will not be not less than 98.0 per cent.

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% 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%.

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 5 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. 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% 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%.

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 The minimum varietal purity, using the cytoplasmic male sterility method, will be 90.0 per cent. 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.

13.3.3.2 The minimum varietal purity, using the self-incompatibility method, will be 90.0 per cent.

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

13.3 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		99.8%, with pollen shedding plants included in off-type plants.
	• Pollen parent line		99.8%
-- Basic seed of parental hybrids	• Seed-bearing parent line		99.5%, with male fertile plants included in off-type plants.
	• 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			95.0%
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	98.0%
	• 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		99.5%
	* Self-incompatibility method		
	• Self-incompatible line		99.5%
In post-control of:			
-- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	* 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	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	varietal purity	99.5%

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. The country of certification shall be denoted by employing the ISO-3166 three-letter code. Where there is more than one 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).

APPENDIX 4

SPECIFICATION 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, 1st Generation: Blue;
- Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations: Red;
- Not Finally Certified Seed: Grey.

On all red labels and all grey labels for certified seed of 2nd or further generation the appropriate generation number must be stated.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm 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 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:*** 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 Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Variety name:
- Category: (Pre-basic, Basic, or Certified Seed, 1st, 2nd or other generation)
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as not finally certified seed)
- Region of Production: (for local varieties)
- Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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.

3.2 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:

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

4. Languages

All information shall be given in either English or French except reference to the Scheme which 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 Designated Authority.

Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Crucifer Seed and other Oil or Fibre Species Seed Moving in International Trade

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

Statement of re-labelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Oil Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as [4] :

- Pre-Basic Seed (White label with diagonal violet tripe);
- Basic Seed (White label / Grey label);
- Certified Seed, 1st Generation (Blue label / Grey label);
- Certified Seed, [5] ...Generation (Red label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

4. Delete as necessary

5. Insert number of generation

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries which do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF CRUCIFER AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE OECD SEED SCHEME

Botanical name	**French name**	**English name**
***BRASSICACEAE* [CRUCIFÈRES – CRUCIFERAE]**		
BRASSICA JUNCEA L. Czernj. et Cosson	MOUTARDE BRUNE	BROWN MUSTARD
BRASSICA NAPUS (L.) var. NAPOBRASSICA (L.) Rchb.	CHOU-NAVET, RUTABAGA	SWEDE
BRASSICA NAPUS (L.) Var. OLEIFERA Delile [Incl. former Brassica Napus (Var. oleifera Subvar. annua) L. & Brassica napus (Var. oleifera Subvar. biennis)]	COLZA DE PRINTEMPS COLZA D'HIVER	SWEDE RAPE incl. Hungry Gap Kale
BRASSICA NIGRA (L.) Koch	MOUTARDE NOIRE	BLACK MUSTARD
BRASSICA OLERACEA (L.) var. ACEPHALA DC	CHOU FOURRAGER	FODDER KALE
BRASSICA RAPA (L.) [incl. *Brassica campestris* (L.), *Brassica chinensis* and *Brassica pekinensis*]	NAVETTE (NAVETTE DE PRINTEMPS ET NAVETTE D'HIVER)	TURNIP incl. SUMMER TURNIP RAPE & WINTER TURNIP RAPE
CAMELINA SATIVA (L.) Crantz	CAMELINE	GOLD-OF-PLEASURE
RAPHANUS SATIVUS Var. Oleiformis Pers	RADIS FOURRAGER	FODDER RADISH
SINAPIS ALBA (L.)	MOUTARDE BLANCHE	WHITE MUSTARD
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
PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM (L.)	OEILLETTE	POPPY
PHACELIA TANACETIFOLIA Benth	PHACÉLIE À FEUILLES DE TANAISIE	CALIFORNIA BLUEBELL
PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA (L.)	PLANTAIN LANCÉOLÉ	RIBWORT PLANTAIN

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION CRUCIFER SEED AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES SEED

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
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	*	
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
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
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	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
TUNISIA	C(80)193	13/02/81
TURKEY	C(89)167/Final	07/11/89
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

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.7.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

ANNEX IX TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

CEREAL SEED

MOVING IN THE INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

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 Rules and Directions which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 6. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

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. The list of countries participating in the OECD Cereal Seed Scheme is given in Appendix 7.

2. Acceptance of Varieties and Parental Constituents

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct and that its generations used for food production have sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An accurate description, and in the case of hybrid varieties, of the parental constituents must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

3. List of Eligible Varieties and Parental Constituents

3.1 In each country an official national list of varieties which 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 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.

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 5.1.1 and 5.2.3 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 of the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied, and, in the case of a hybrid variety, a description of the parental components;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

4. Designation of Categories of Seed

4.1 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

5.1.1 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; and who will maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing

to produce Basic Seed, ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety and supply the Designated Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.1.2 On request, Pre-Basic Seed may be officially controlled and a special label provided for it. 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 Certified Seed

Certified Seed may be produced either inside or outside the country of registration of the variety.

5.2.1 Multiplication of seed inside the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions 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.

5.2.2 Multiplication of seed outside the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concerned. The Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme. 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, whether more than one generation of increase should be permitted in the country of multiplication and, if so, the maximum number and verify the identity of the Basic Seed.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling.

6.4 Seed lots sampling

6.4.1 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. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 4.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character.

6.4.2 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7.

6.4.3 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 4.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 The 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.

6.5 The 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 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).

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

6.6 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 Designated Authority for sale as Certified Seed, first generation; such lots may not be re-labelled as Basic Seed.

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

6.7.1 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;

6.7.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 4;

6.7.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in this Rule and Rule 7 shall apply.

6.8 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of the same generation of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 9; when appropriate, Rule 10 shall apply. Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

6.9 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

6.10 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 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.4.

6.11 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Post-Control Tests of Basic and Certified Seed

7.1 Testing procedures

7.1.1 A part of every sample of Basic Seed (except as provided for in Rule 7.2) and of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed, drawn under Rule 6.4, 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 the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority. The test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 10.4.2.

7.1.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National 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 Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10 per cent 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%

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

7.2 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.

7.3 Notwithstanding Rule 7.1, post-control is obligatory for all samples of Certified Seed when the lot:

7.3.1 is to be used for the production of further seed generation, being in this case also a pre-control of the following generation;

or

7.3.2 has been produced outside the country of registration of the variety. The two Designated Authorities concerned shall make arrangements for the post-control tests.

7.4 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 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.

7.5 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

8. Sampling and Fastening

8.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by those bodies.

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

One seed lot shall not exceed 25 000 kg. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

Seed in excess of 25 000 kg shall be divided into lots no larger than 25 000 kg each identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.

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

8.3 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.4 and 9 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.

8.4 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 8.3 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

9. Identification of Contents of Seed Containers

9.1 The contents of each container shall be indicated by:

9.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the 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

9.1.2 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 Designated Authority.

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

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

9.3 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.

9.4 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. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in another Country

10.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.4 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

10.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Cereal Seed Scheme".

10.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

10.4.1 The original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

10.4.2 Each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. Part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4;

10.4.3 The new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 9.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

10.4.4 When blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

10.4.5 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD CEREAL SEED SCHEME

A) TERMS USED FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Cereal Seed[3]

Cereal seed is seed of cereal plants grown in one or more of the countries participating in the Scheme.

2. Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directives 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 and, in the case of hybrid varieties, that the formula for hybridisation is followed. 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. Country of Registration of a Variety

The country of registration of a 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 his variety from which all seed of the variety is derived through one or more generations.

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

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.

8. 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.

9. Certified Seed

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.

B) ADDITIONAL TERMS USED FOR HYBRID CEREALS

10. Cereal Seed

Only seed of wheat, barley, oats, rice, rye and triticale can be certified as hybrid under the Rules of the Scheme.

11. Hybrid Variety

A hybrid variety is an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguishable by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or others) and for which the maintainer has specified a particular formula of hybridisation.

12. Inbred Line

A sufficiently uniform and stable line obtained either by artificial self-fertilisation accompanied by selection over several successive generations or by equivalent operations.

13. Synthetic Component

A variety constructed by intercrossing a number of defined and more or less inbred genotypes that have been selected for good combining ability. The component is established by random mating the lines in such a way that all possible matings have an equal probability of occurring. The synthetic may be multiplied for one or more generations as an open-pollinated population.

14. Types of Hybrid

14.1 Single Cross

The first generation of a cross between two inbred lines.

14.2 Top Cross

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

15. Parental Material

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

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. Genetic and Cytoplasmic Male Sterility

Male sterility of the female parent of a hybrid variety which may be controlled either genetically or cytoplasmically.

18. 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.

19. Basic Seed (intended for the production of hybrid varieties)

19.1 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 Certified Seed of the hybrid variety. 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;
- the pollen parent used to fertilise CHA-treated plants;
- the specific mixture of seed of the CMS line and the pollen parent of rye.

19.2 Certified Seed produced under the OECD Cereal Seed Scheme may on occasion be used to produce the pollen parent or the seed parent plants provided that the standards for Basic Seed have been met.

20. Certified Seed (hybrid variety)

20.1 Seed which is the final generation of hybridisation and is intended for the production of fodder or grain. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination.

20.2 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.

21. Sterility

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

22. Hybridity

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.

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD CEREAL SEED SCHEME

A) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Previous Cropping

The Designated Authority shall:

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

1.2 reject fields when the previous cropping history is not in accordance with regulations published by the 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.

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. Field Inspection

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

4.2 Inspectors shall be specially trained. In their field inspection they shall be responsible only to the Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

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

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

4.5 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.

4.6 The 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.

4.7 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 "Guide to the Methods used in Plot Tests and for Field Inspection").

5. Varietal Purity

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

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

5.3 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 sativa and *Oryza sativa*	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%
Mainly self-pollinating varieties of X *Triticosecale*	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%

5.4 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* and x *Triticosecale*, 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* and *x Triticosecale*	1 in 30 sq. m	1 in 10 sq. m

B) ADDITIONAL MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR HYBRID CEREALS

6. Previous Cropping

The 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 Designated Authority. Crops to produce hybrid seed may not be grown on the same field in successive years.

7. Isolation

7.1 Seed crops to produce Certified Seed of a hybrid variety of wheat, 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 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 3.6 below in respect of the determination of varietal purity.

7.2 Seed crops to produce the Basic seed components and Certified seed of a hybrid variety of rye 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

7.3 A 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.

8. Field Inspection

8.1 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.

8.2 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.

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

8.4 Where male sterility is used in the production of a hybrid variety, the level of sterility of the male sterile component shall be at least 98 per cent to be eligible for seed certification subject to any other examinations required by the Designated Authority in accordance with section 5 below "Determination of Varietal Purity".

8.5 For crops to produce F1 hybrid seed by means of CHA the 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:

8.5.1 Percentage Sterility

It is equal to: ***100 (1 - a/b)***

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.

8.5.2 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.

8.6 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 Designated Authority in accordance with section 5 below "Determination of Varietal Purity". Exceptionally, 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 90 per cent.

9. Varietal Purity and Identity

9.1 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 Designated Authority.

9.2 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, Avena sativa, Oryza sativa	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%

9.3 Maximum number of plants not being true to variety in crops of rye hybrid varieties

In crops of *Secale cereale* 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* 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 1000 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.

10. 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:

a) measurement of hybridity in the hybrid seed production field (see 8.5.2 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.

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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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. 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

SPECIFICATION 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, 1st Generation — Blue;
- Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations: Red;
- Not Finally Certified Seed — Grey.

On all red labels and all grey labels for Certified Seed of 2nd or further generation the appropriate generation number must be stated.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm 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

2.1 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:*** 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 Designated Authority:

– Species: (Latin name)

– Variety:

– Category: (Pre-basic, Basic, or Certified Seed, 1st, 2nd or other generation)

– Reference number: (see Appendix 3)

– Country of production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not Finally Certified Seed).

– Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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.

For a *hybrid variety*, 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".

3.2 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:***

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

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 Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of Cereal Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

Statement of relabelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Cereal Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as:[4]

- 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,[5] ...Generation (Red label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

4. Delete as necessary

5. Insert number of generation

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF CEREAL SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE OECD SEED SCHEME

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
AVENA NUDA (L.)	AVOINE NUE	SMALL NAKED OAT
AVENA SATIVA (L.) [incl. *Avena byzantina* K. Koch]	AVOINE, AVOINE BYZANTINE	OATS, RED OATS
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
TRITICUM AESTIVUM (L.) emend. Fiori et Paol.	BLÉ TENDRE	WHEAT
TRITICUM DURUM Desf.	BLÉ DUR	DURUM WHEAT
TRITICUM SPELTA (L.)	ÉPAUTRE	SPELT WHEAT
X TRITICOSECALE Wittm.	TRITICALE	TRITICALE

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OF CEREAL SEED

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	*	
IRELAND	C(73)171	04/04/73
ISRAEL	C(78)236	11/01/79
ITALY	C(84)137	25/09/84
KENYA	C(73)35	15/02/73
LATVIA	C(2001)264	29/11/01
LITHUANIA	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
LUXEMBOURG	*	
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
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
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
SLOVENIA	C(96)170/Final	16/12/96
SPAIN	C(70)176	03/11/70
SWEDEN	C(86)75	09/12/85
SWITZERLAND	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
TUNISIA	C(78)100	07/08/78
TURKEY	C(88)46/Final	20/10/88
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

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.7.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

ANNEX X TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

SUGAR BEET AND FODDER BEET SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

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 Rules and Directions which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 6. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

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. The list of countries participating in the OECD Beet Scheme is given in Appendix 7.

2. Acceptance of Varieties and Parental Constituents

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if they result from a well defined breeding programme, the records of which are available to the Designated Authority, and if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct and has sufficiently uniform and stable characters An accurate description, including essential morphological or physiological characters, must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

3. List of Eligible Varieties and Parental Constituents

3.1 In each country an official national list of varieties which 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 is eligible for certification according to the Scheme.

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

1) varieties of sugar beet with names and addresses of their maintainers;

2) varieties of fodder beet with names and addresses of their maintainers.

3.4 All eligible varieties will be included in annual agronomic trials to determine whether any modifications have occurred as a result of continuous maintenance which might require a minor change in the description referred to in Rule 2. 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 5.1 and 5.2.3 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 of the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

4. Designation of Categories of Seed

The following categories of seed, as defined in Appendix 1, are recognised in the Scheme:

-- Basic Seed;
-- Certified Seed.

5. Production of Basic and Certified Seed

5.1 Basic Seed

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; and who will maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing to produce Basic Seed, ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety and supply the Designated

Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.2 Certified Seed

5.2.1 Certified Seed may be produced either inside or outside the country of registration of the variety.

5.2.2 Multiplication of seed inside the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions must be approved by the Designated Authority.

5.2.3 Multiplication of seed outside the country of registration of a variety

Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concernedThe Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme. 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 and verify the identity of the Basic Seed.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling.

6.4 Seed lots sampling

6.4.1 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. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 5.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character.

6.4.2 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7.

6.4.3 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to official laboratory tests for analytical purity, germination and moisture content, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. For monogerm varieties and precision seed the proportion of seeds giving rise to single seedlings shall also be determined. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 5.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

6.4.4 The lot will only certified when it reaches the standards given in Appendix 2 B, except that when the germination for Basic Seed is below the standard the seed lot may be approved as Basic Seed provided that the germination percentage is stated on the label.

6.4.5 The 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.

6.5 The Designated Authority may issue certificates for each lot of Basic and 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).

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

6.6.1 Seed harvested from an individual line will be labelled with the special label for seed "not yet finally certified" as described in Appendix 4. This label will show that the seed is not Basic Seed and must be endorsed to indicate the identity of the line.

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

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods for these tests.

6.7 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 9; when appropriate, Rule 10 shall apply. Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

6.8 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

6.9 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 sampled, the containers fastened and their contents identified with the special label described in Appendix 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally approved under Rule 6.4. The sample will be stored for future reference.

6.10 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Post-Control Tests of Certified Seed

7.1 Parts of a sufficient number of samples drawn from each lot of Certified Seed to represent adequately the total production of each variety will be used to make up a weighted average sample. This average sample will be used for the annual agronomic trials referred to in Rule 3.4.

7.2 Testing procedures

7.2.1 A part of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed shall be grown by the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority, in duplicate post-control plots consisting of at least 50 roots each in the season immediately following the receipt of the samples. In addition, laboratory methods will be used when available for checking the identity and stability of varieties. This test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 10.4.2.

7.2.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National Authority. Its level is generally located between 5 and 10 per cent, but can be adapted annually according to the results of the previous year control. In particular the Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10 per cent 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%

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

7.3 Post-control samples shall be analysed whenever possible to ensure that they comply with the provisions of Appendix 2 B.

7.4 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests.

8. Sampling and Fastening

8.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by those bodies.

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

8.2.1 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.

8.2.2 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.

8.2.3 A tolerance of 5 per cent on this maximum is permissible.

8.2.4 For the laboratory tests the minimum weight of a sample from each lot shall be 500 grams.

8.3 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.4 and 9 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.

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods for these tests.

8.4 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 8.3 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

9. Identification of Contents of Seed Containers

9.1 The contents of each container shall be indicated by:

9.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the 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

9.1.2 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 Designated Authority.

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

9.3 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.

9.4 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. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in Another Country

10.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.4 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

10.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Beet Seed Scheme".

10.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

10.4.1 The original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

10.4.2 Each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. Part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4;

10.4.3 The new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 9.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

10.4.4 When blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries, all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

10.4.5 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD SUGAR BEET AND FODDER BEET SEED SCHEME

1. Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed

Beet (Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet) seed is seed of the Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet groups of the species *Beta vulgaris* L.

2. Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directions 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. Country of Registration of a Variety

The country of registration of a 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 his variety from which all seed of the variety is derived through one or more generations.

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 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.

9. Monogerm Seed

Genetically monogerm seed with a percentage of the germinated clusters producing single seedlings not less than the minimum specified in Appendix 2.

10. 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 2.

11. Natural Seed

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

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS AND STANDARDS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD SUGAR BEET AND FODDER BEET SEED SCHEME

I. 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.	300m

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
	-- 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	300m
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 General, paragraph 1.1) 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 Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

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.

II. 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 5 per cent shall give three or more seedlings.

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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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

SPECIFICATION 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:

- Basic Seed — White;
- Certified Seed — Blue;
- Not Finally Certified Seed — Grey.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm 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 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*****:** The following information shall be printed in black type on the coloured portion of the label (white, blue or grey):

- Name and address of Designated Authority:
- The words "Sugar Beet" or "Fodder Beet"
- Variety name:
- Seed description: (monogerm, precision or natural seed)
- Category: (Basic or Certified Seed)

– Reference number: (see Appendix 3)

– Country of production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed).

– Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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 Rules 6.5.1 and 6.6) 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:***

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

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 Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Sugar Beet/Fodder Beet[3]

Variety:

Seed description: (monogerm, precision or natural seed)

Statement of re-labelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Sugar Beet and Fodder Beet Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as[3]

– Basic Seed (White label / Grey label);

– Certified Seed, 1st Generation (Blue label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

3. Delete as necessary

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

BEET SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE OECD SEED SCHEME

The Scheme applies to one species only:

Botanical Name	**French Name**	**English Name**
BETA VULGARIS (L.)	BETTERAVE FOURRAGÈRE/ SUCRIÈRE	FODDER/ SUGAR BEET

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OF BEET SEED

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
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
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 & MONTENEGRO	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
UNITED KINGDOM	C(69)48	21/03/69
UNITED STATES	C(70)140	08/70

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

5. 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 officially licensed 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.

6. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

ANNEX XI TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF SEED OF

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

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 Rules and Directions 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 Herbage and Oil Seed Scheme. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 6. 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. The list of countries participating in the OECD Subterranean Clover Seed Scheme is given in Appendix 7.

2. Acceptance of Varieties

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests (including comparative field tests) in at least one country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct, is self-pollinating and that its generations used for fodder production have sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An accurate description, including essential morphological and physiological characters, must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

3. List of Eligible Varieties

3.1 In each country an official national list of varieties which 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 is eligible for certification according to the Scheme.

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

3.4 OECD List of varieties

3.4.1 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 5.1.1 and 5.2.3 of the present Scheme for Basic Seed and Certified Seed respectively.

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

3.4.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied, and, in the case of a hybrid variety, a description of the parental components;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

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

5.1.1 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; and who will maintain a sufficient supply of seed for sowing to produce Basic Seed, ensure that it preserves the characters of the variety and supply the Designated Authority, when requested, with samples of this seed. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.1.2 On request, Pre-Basic Seed may be officially controlled and a special label provided for it. 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 Certified Seed

5.2.1 Certified Seed may be produced either inside or outside the country of registration of the variety.

5.2.2 Multiplication of seed inside the country of registration of a variety:

Technical conditions 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.

5.2.3 Multiplication of seed outside the country of registration of a variety:

Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concerned. The Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme. 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, whether more than one generation of increase should be permitted in the country of multiplication and, if so, the maximum number and verify the identity of the Basic Seed.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling.

6.4 Seed lots sampling

6.4.1 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. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 6.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character.

6.4.2 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 7.

6.4.3 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 6.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

6.4.4 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.

6.4.5 The 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.

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

6.5 The 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 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).

6.6 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 Designated Authority for sale as Certified Seed, first generation; such lots may not be re-labelled as Basic Seed.

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

6.7.1 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;

6.7.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 4;

6.7.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in this Rule and Rule 7 shall apply.

6.8 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of the same generation of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 9; when appropriate, Rule 10 shall apply. Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

6.9 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

6.10 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 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.4.

6.11 The 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 systematically supply information on quantities certified from a given not finally certified seed lot to the Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Post-Control Tests of Basic and Certified Seed

7.1 Testing procedures

7.1.1 A part of every sample of Basic Seed and Certified Seed drawn under Rule 6.4 shall be checked by the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority, in a post-control test conducted immediately or in the season following the drawing of the samples. This test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 10.4.2.

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

7.2 A post-control test of Basic Seed is a pre-control test for the production of Certified Seed. When a control plot is a pre-control, the 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.

7.3 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

8. Sampling and Fastening

8.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by those bodies.

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

8.2.1 For seeds the size of wheat, or larger, one seed not 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.

8.2.2 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.

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

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

8.3 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.4 and 9 by the person taking the sample or under his supervision.

For not finally certified seed, the person normally taking samples for certification or under his supervision shall fasten the containers.

8.4 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 8.3 in the device or by use of a seal. Containers are exempted from this requirement if the fastening cannot be reused.

9. Identification of Contents of Seed Containers

9.1 The contents of each container shall be indicated by:

9.1.1 a new label, showing no trace of previous use, issued by the 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

9.1.2 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 Designated Authority.

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

9.3 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.

9.4 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. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in Another Country

10.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.4 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

10.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Seed Scheme for Subterranean Clover and Similar Species".

10.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

10.4.1 The original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

10.4.2 Each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. Part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4;

10.4.3 The new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 9.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

10.4.4 When blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

10.4.5 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD SEED SCHEME FOR SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES

1. Seed of Subterranean Clover and Similar Species

Seed of Subterranean Clover and similar species is seed of annual legumes which are self-pollinating, self-seeding (seed shed or buried *in situ* results in the regeneration of the crop without re-sowing) with variable dormancy periods, and genetically stable in the region of seed production. A list of species eligible for certification under the Scheme shall be approved and, when necessary, revised by the Annual Meeting.

2. Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directions 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. Country of Registration of a Variety

The country of registration of a 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 breeder to maintain his variety 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.

8. Basic Seed

Seed which has been produced under the responsibility of the breeder 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.

9. Certified Seed

9.1 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.

9.2 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".

9.3 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.

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER SEED 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	
	For the production of further generations of Certified Seed	Not for the production of further generations of Certified Seed
99.5%	98.0%	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 Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

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 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 "Guide to the Methods used in Plot Tests and for Field Inspection").

6. Number of Harvest Years

The 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 Designated Authority.

APPENDIX 3

REFERENCE NUMBERS FOR THE 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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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. 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

SPECIFICATION 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, 1st Generation — Blue;
- Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations: Red;
- Not Finally Certified Seed — Grey.

The appropriate generation number must be stated on all red labels and all grey labels for certified seed of 2nd or further generation except those for Certified Seed of mixed generations, where the term "Mixed Generations" will 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.

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

2. Reference to the OECD Scheme

2.1 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:*** 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 Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Variety:
- Category: (Pre-basic, Basic, or Certified Seed, 1st, 2nd or other generation)
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Country of production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as not finally certified seed).
- Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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, first generation.

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:

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

4. Languages

All information shall be given in either English or French except reference to the Scheme which 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 Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of Subterranean Clover and Similar Species
Moving in International Trade**

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

Statement of re-labelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Subterranean Clover Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as[3] :

- 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, [4] Generation (Red label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

3. Delete as necessary.

4. Insert number of generation if required, or the terms "Mixed Generations".

B. ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION ACCORDING TO THE OECD SCHEME

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
CENTROSEMA PASCUORUM C. Mart ex Benth	CENTENIER	CENTURION
MEDICAGO LITTORALIS Rohde ex Loisel.	LUZERNE DES RIVAGES	SHORE MEDIC, HARBINGER'S MEDIC
MEDICAGO POLYMORPHA (L.)	LUZERNE HÉRISSÉE	BURR MEDIC
MEDICAGO RUGOSA Desr.	LUZERNE PLISSÉE	GAMA MEDIC
MEDICAGO SCUTELLATA (L.) Miller	LUZERNE À ÉCUSSON	SNAIL MEDIC
MEDICAGO TORNATA (L.) Mill.	LUZERNE RONDE	DISC MEDIC
MEDICAGO TRUNCATULA Gaertn.	LUZERNE TRONQUÉE	BARREL MEDIC, STRONG-SPINED MEDIC
TRIFOLIUM SUBTERRANEUM (L.)	TRÈFLE SOUTERRAIN	SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OF SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER AND SIMILAR SPECIES SEED

AUSTRALIA	C(75)167	03/10/75
FRANCE	C(93)139/Final	27/12/93
PORTUGAL	C(88)16	20/10/88
SPAIN	C(76)218	08/12/76

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.7.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

ANNEX XII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

1. General

1.1 The OECD Maize and Sorghum Scheme shall cover seed of varieties of maize and sorghum produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Rules and Directions which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements. The list of species eligible for certification according to the Scheme is given in Appendix 6. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.

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. The list of countries participating in the OECD Maize and Sorghum Scheme is given in Appendix 7.

1.3 The OECD Maize and 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.

1.4 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. Acceptance of Varieties and Parental Constituents

2.1 Varieties shall be accepted into the Scheme only if satisfactory results have been obtained by official tests in at least one country.

2.2 For all varieties, the tests must establish that the variety is distinct and that its generations used for fodder or grain production have sufficiently uniform and stable characters. An accurate description of the variety, and in the case of hybrid varieties of the parental constituents must be available.

2.3 The tests must also establish that the varieties have an acceptable value in at least one country.

2.4 Examples of varieties, the definitions of which are given in Appendix 1 are as follows:

Hybrid Varieties,	in particular:	Single cross Double cross Three-way cross Top cross Intervarietal
Open-pollinated varieties,	in particular:	Synthetic variety Composite variety

3. List of Eligible Varieties and Parental Constituents

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 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 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.

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 5.1.1 and 5.2.3 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 of the listing of varieties in the List.

3.5.3 The Designated Authority of the Country of Registration is responsible for:

1) Ensuring that the variety to be OECD listed has been registered on the National Official Catalogue;

2) Communicating the name of the person(s) or organisation(s) responsible for the maintenance of the variety;

3) Liaising with the maintainer of the variety;

4) Providing written agreement for the multiplication of seed outside the Country of Registration to the appropriate Designated Authority;

5) Supplying an authenticated standard sample of the variety to be multiplied in order that a control plot can be sown to provide an authentic reference of the variety;

6) Supplying an official description of the variety to be multiplied, and, in the case of a hybrid variety, a description of the parental components;

7) Authenticating the identity of the seed to be multiplied.

4. Designation of Categories of Seed

4.1 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

5.1.1 Basic Seed shall be produced under the responsibility of the maintainer. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

5.1.2 On request, Pre-Basic Seed may be officially controlled and a special label provided for it. For open-pollinated varieties, it is essential to identify the stage in the multiplication cycle which Pre-Basic Seed has reached.

5.2 Certified Seed

5.2.1 Certified Seed may be produced either inside or outside the country of registration of the variety.

5.2.2 Production of seed inside the country of registration of a variety:

Technical conditions must be approved by the Designated Authority.

5.2.3 Multiplication of seed outside the country of registration of a variety:

Technical conditions must be agreed in advance by the Designated Authorities of both the countries concerned. The Designated Authority in the country of registration of the variety shall be entitled to withhold approval for the multiplication to be conducted under the Scheme. It must verify the identity of the Basic Seed. For open-pollinated varieties, this Authority must be satisfied, after consulting the maintainer, that the variety is likely to remain true to its description under the conditions proposed and decide, after consulting the maintainer, whether more than one generation of increase should be permitted in the country of multiplication and, if so, the maximum number.

6. Control of the Production of Basic and Certified Seed

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

6.2 Requirements of the production and field inspection

6.2.1 In each participating country requirements for the production 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 2.

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

6.2.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

6.3 The 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 fastening and labelling. Where appropriate, care must be taken that no seed from the pollen-parent plants becomes mixed with seed from the seed-parent plants.

6.4 The seed containers of each cleaned lot submitted for certification shall be fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 9 and 10.

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

6.5.1 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;

6.5.2 the seed containers shall be officially sampled, fastened and labelled using the special white label with a diagonal violet stripe described in Appendix 4;

6.5.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in this Rule and Rule 7 shall apply.

6.6 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 4. This label will show that the seed has met the requirements of paragraphs 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 6.4.

6.7 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

7. Sampling, Post-Control and Issue of Certificates for Basic Seed

7.1 An official sample shall be drawn from each lot of Basic Seed submitted for certification. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 7.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character. This sample shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in this Rule.

7.2 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots with a scientific method[1] recognised by the Designated Authority.

7.3 Seed lots presented for sampling under these Rules must be as homogeneous as practicable. The Designated Authority may refuse to certify any lot when there is evidence that it is not sufficiently homogeneous. One seed lot of maize shall not exceed 40 000 kg for maize and 10 000 kg for sorghum; a tolerance of five per cent on this maximum is permissible. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

7.4. A part of every sample from any lot exported shall be labelled and sealed by the Designated Authority. It shall be checked by the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority, in a post-control test conducted immediately or in the season following the drawing of the samples. This test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 11.4.2. In post-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of Rule 2.2.

7.5 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 7.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

7.6 The Designated Authority may issue certificates for each lot of Basic 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).

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

8. Sampling, Post-Control and Issue of Certificates for Certified Seed

8.1 Seed lots sampling

8.1.1 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot of seed submitted for certification as Certified Seed. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 7.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character. This sample should be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in this Rule.

8.1.2 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots in accordance with a scientific method[2] recognised by the Designated Authority.

8.1.3 One part of each sample shall be available to meet the requirements of Rule 8.5.

8.1.4 Another part of each sample shall be submitted to an official laboratory for tests for analytical purity and germination, conducted according to a scientific method[2] for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 7.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

8.1.5 A third part of each sample shall be stored for at least one year.

8.2 The 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.

8.3 The Designated Authority may issue certificates for each lot 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).

8.4 Seed lots presented for sampling under these Rules must be as homogeneous as practicable. The Designated Authority may refuse to certify any lot when there is evidence that it is not sufficiently homogeneous. One seed lot of maize shall not exceed 40 000 kg for maize and 10 000 kg for sorghum; a tolerance of five per cent on this maximum is permissible. For seeds to be fastened as not finally certified seed, these maximum seed lot sizes do not apply.

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods.

8.5 Post-control testing procedure

8.5.1 A part of a percentage of the samples of Certified Seed, drawn under this Rule, 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 the maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority. The test does not apply to samples drawn under Rule 11.4.2.

8.5.2 The percentage of post-control of certified seed is defined by the National Authority. Its level is generally located between 5 and 10 per cent, but can be adapted annually according to the results of the previous year control. In particular the Designated Authority may increase the percentage of post-control of certified seed beyond 10 per cent 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%

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

8.6 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 Designated Authority, in respect of that lot, a statement of the results of any tests for varietal identity and purity assessment.

9. Sealing of Seed Containers

9.1 The seed containers shall be fastened and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 9.2 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.

9.2 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 9.1 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 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 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.

11. Re-labelling and Re-fastening in Another Country

11.1 The expression "re-labelling and re-fastening" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 9.2 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 10.

11.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-label and re-fasten a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country shall first make an arrangement with the Designated Authority whose name and address is marked on the labels affixed to the seed lot or marked on the container, unless a previous continuing arrangement has been made which would render this unnecessary.

11.3 Basic and Certified Seed re-labelled and re-fastened under these rules shall be recognised as "Seed certified according to the OECD Maize and Sorghum Seed Scheme".

11.4 When re-labelling and re-fastening take place:

11.4.1 the original seals and labels shall be removed and all operations conducted in the presence of an authorised representative of the Designated Authority who will supervise the re-labelling and re-fastening;

11.4.2 each seed lot shall be sampled at the time of re-labelling and re-fastening and the original Designated Authority may request a part of each sample taken. A part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 7.1 or 8.1, as appropriate;

11.4.3 the new labels shall have a new reference number and reproduce all the information, including country of production, given on the original labels or printed on the original containers according to Rule 10.1. The information shall also include a statement of re-labelling. The original reference number need not be given. Alternatively, all the information that would appear on the label may be printed on the outside of the container;

11.4.4 when blends are made, the Designated Authority will keep records to show the reference numbers of the lots making up each blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend. If the lots making up the blend have been produced in different countries all the countries of production must be indicated on the label.

11.4.5 Rule 10.3 shall apply accordingly.

12. Blending of Seed Lots

12.1 Two or more lots of Certified Seed of the same generation of one variety may be blended before or after export in accordance with the regulations of the Designated Authority of the country in which the seed is blended. A new reference number will be issued for the blended lot and the contents of the seed containers identified according to Rule 10. When appropriate, Rule 11 shall apply.

12.2 Records will be kept by the Designated Authority showing the reference numbers of the lots making up the blend and the proportion of each lot in the blend.

12.3 Blending must be done in such a way that the new lot is homogeneous.

13. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid maize seed

Varietal associations of hybrid maize seed are eligible for certification under the OECD Maize and Sorghum Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 9.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE OECD MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED SCHEME

A) TERMS USED FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Eligible species

Only seed of *Zea mays* L. and *Sorghum* species listed in Appendix 6 can be certified under the Rules of the Scheme.

2. Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directions 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 and, in the case of hybrid varieties, that the formula for hybridisation is followed. Maintenance of a variety may be shared.

4. Varieties

4.1 Open-pollinated variety

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.

4.2 Synthetic Variety

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 Composite Variety

The first generation produced by random mating of a large number of specified parents.

5. Country of Registration of a Variety

The country of registration of a 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 breeder to maintain his variety 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.

8. 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. 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 (inbred variety)

Seed that is of direct descent from 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.

B) ADDITIONAL TERMS USED FOR HYBRID VARIETIES

10. Eligible Species

Only seed of *Zea mays* L., *Sorghum bicolor* (L.) Moench, *Sorghum bicolor* x *sudanense* and *Sorghum sudanense* Stapf, hereafter referred to as *Sorghum* spp, can be certified as hybrid under the Rules of the Scheme.

11. Hybrid Variety

A hybrid variety is an assemblage of cultivated plants which is clearly distinguishable by any characters (morphological, physiological, cytological, chemical or others) and for which the maintainer has specified a particular formula of hybridisation.

12. Inbred Line

A sufficiently distinct, uniform and stable line, obtained either by artificial self-fertilisation accompanied by selection over several successive generations or by equivalent operations.

13. Types of Hybrid

13.1 Single cross Hybrid

The first generation of a cross between two inbred lines.

13.2 Double Cross Hybrid

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

13.3 Three-Way Cross Hybrid

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

13.4 Top Cross Hybrid

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

13.5 Intervarietal Hybrid

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

14. Cytoplasmic Male Sterility

The cytoplasmic male sterility factor that occurs in both *Zea mays*, L. and *Sorghum* spp produces male sterility in the female seed-bearing parental line used in the production of hybrid varieties. The factor, which is centred in the cytoplasm and is maternally transmitted acts only in the absence of pollen restoring genes and results in pollen abortion.

15. 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 accepted practices for the maintenance of a variety or line and is intended for he production of Certified seed of a hybrid variety. Where a cytoplasmic male sterility system is used this Basic seed category includes male sterile lines, maintainer lines and restorer lines.

16. Certified Seed (hybrid variety)

Seed which is the first and only generation of hybridisation of Basic seed and is intended for the production of grain or fodder. It must conform to the appropriate conditions in the Scheme and the fulfilment of these conditions must be confirmed by an official examination. 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 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. The varietal purity of the hybrid variety should exclude hybrids not true to the hybrid variety, and also selfed seed and seed of other varieties.

17. Varietal Association of hybrid maize

Association of certified seeds of a seed-bearing hybrid maize variety dependent on a specified pollinator with certified seeds of this pollinator which is made of one variety or a mixture of varieties; the components of the association are mechanically combined in proportions jointly determined by the persons responsible for their maintenance, such combination having been notified to the Designated Authority.

18. Seed-bearing hybrid variety dependent on a pollinator

The male-sterile component within the varietal association.

19. Pollinator

The component shedding pollen within the varietal association.

APPENDIX 2

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED UNDER THE OECD MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED SCHEME

A) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Previous Cropping

The 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 Designated Authority.

2. Isolation

2.1 Zea mays

2.1.1 Basic Seed

Crops to produce Basic Seed must be not less than 200 m from any source of 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.

2.2 Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense

2.2.1 Basic Seed

Crops to produce Basic Seed must be not less than 400 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

2.2.2 Certified Seed

Crops to produce Certified Seed must be not less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

2.3 These distances may be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any source of contaminating pollen.

3. Field Inspection

3.1 Zea mays

3.1.1 For crops to produce Basic Seed and Certified Seed of Zea mays at least one inspection must be made when varietal purity can be determined.

3.1.2 When the seed crop of Zea mays follows another crop of the same species 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.

3.2 Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense

3.2.1 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 Designated Authority in accordance with the requirements of Rule 2.

5. Varietal Purity

5.1 Zea mays

5.1.1 At field inspection, in crops to produce Basic Seed, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.5 per cent.

5.1.2 At field inspection, in crops to produce Certified Seed, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.0 per cent.

5.2 Sorghum bicolor and Sorghum sudanense

5.2.1 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.

5.2.2 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 m² and for Certified seed not more than one plant in 10 m² 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

7. Isolation

7.1 Zea mays

Crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines and hybrid varieties must be not less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

7.2 Sorghum spp

7.2.1 Crops to produce Basic seed must be not less than 300 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

7.2.2 Crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties must be not less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen.

7.3 These distances may be disregarded if there is sufficient protection from any source of contaminating pollen.

8. Field Inspection

8.1 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.

8.2 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.

8.3 For crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties, the following inspections must be made.

8.3.1 Zea mays

8.3.1.1 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 6.2 have been carried out and there is a sufficient supply of pollen from the pollen-parent plants.

8.3.1.2 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.

8.3.1.3 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.

8.3.2 Sorghum spp

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.

9. Varietal Purity

9.1 At field inspection in crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines

9.1.1 In crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines, the minimum varietal purity will be 99.9 per cent.

9.1.2 In crops to produce Basic seed of single cross hybrids, the minimum varietal purity of each parent will be 99.9 per cent.

9.1.3 Crops of *Zea mays* only, 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.

9.2 At field inspection in crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties

9.2.1 Zea Mays

9.2.1.1 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.

9.2.1.2 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.

9.2.2 Sorghum spp

In crops to produce Certified seed, the minimum varietal purity of plants of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.7 per cent.

10. Species Purity of *Sorghum* spp

10.1 Crops to produce Basic seed shall contain not more than one plant in 30 m² 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.

10.2 Crops to produce Certified seed shall contain not more than one plant in 10 m² 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.

11. 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 Designated Authority.

12. 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:

12.1 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.

12.2 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.

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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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. 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

SPECIFICATION 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, 1st Generation	Blue;
– Certified Seed, 2nd Generation or successive generations:	Red;
– Not Finally Certified Seed	Grey.

On all red labels and all grey labels for certified seed of 2nd or further generation the appropriate generation number must be stated.

One end of the label shall be overprinted black for a minimum distance of 3 cm 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 red or grey).

3.1.1 *Basic Seed*

- Name and address of Designated Authority:
- Species:
- Variety: (Name or code number)
- open pollinated/ cross/ inbred line[3]
- Basic Seed
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed)
- Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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

- "Not Finally Certified Seed".

For *Pre-Basic Seed* the words "Pre-Basic Seed" must appear on the label. In addition to the above information, for open-pollinated varieties there shall be a statement of the number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed, first generation.

3.1.2 *Certified Seed*

- Name and address of Designated Authority
- Species:
- Variety name:
- Open pollinated/ hybrid[3]
- Certified Seed (1st, 2nd or other generation)
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Country of Production: (if the seed has been previously labelled as Not finally certified seed)
- Statement of re-labelling, if required.

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

- "Not Finally Certified Seed". The colour of the label shall be grey.

3. Delete as necessary.

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:

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 3.1 may be used for such additional information as the 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.

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 Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Varietal Certification of Maize and Sorghum Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety: open-pollinated/cross/inbred line[4]

Name or Code number:

Statement of re-labelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Maize and Sorghum Seed Scheme and is approved/provisionally approved as: [4]

– 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,[5] .. .Generation (Red label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

4. Delete as necessary.

5. Insert number of generation.

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses, as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
8303 Bassersdorf,
CH-Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

LIST OF MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED SPECIES ELIGIBLE FOR THE OECD SEED SCHEME

Botanical Name	French Name	English Name
SORGHUM BICOLOR (L.) Moench	SORGHO GRAIN, SORGHO FOURRAGER	ALMUM SORGHUM, COLUMBUS GRASS
SORGHUM BICOLOR X S. SUDANENESE	SORGHO HYBRIDE	HYBRID SORGHUM
SORGHUM SSP. HYBRID	SORGHO HYBRIDE	SORGHUM HYBRID
SORGHUM SUDANENSE Stapf	SORGHO DU SOUDAN, SOUDANGRASS	SUDAN GRASS
SORGHUM X ALMUM Parodi	SORGHO D'ARGENTINE	ALMUM SORGHUM, COLUMBUS GRASS
ZEA MAYS (L.)	MAÏS	MAIZE

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OF MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED

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
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
ISRAEL	C(78)199	11/01/79
ITALY	C(79)191	15/10/79
KENYA	C(83)22	29/03/83
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
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	Official letter	02/04/97
PORTUGAL	C(79)224	07/12/79
ROMANIA	C(78)200	11/01/79
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	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
TURKEY	C(88)47/Final	20/10/88
UNITED STATES	C(78)112	19/06/78
URUGUAY	C(88)197/Final	26/01/89
ZIMBABWE	C(92)54/Final	30/04/92

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.5.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.

APPENDIX 9

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF VARIETAL ASSOCIATIONS OF HYBRID MAIZE SEED UNDER THE OECD MAIZE AND SORGHUM SEED 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 name of the varietal association

For the purposes of certification, the name of the varietal association shall be registered with the Designated Authority. The percentage breakdown by number of the component varieties shall also be registered with the Designated Authority.

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

4.4 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 varietal association is as homogeneous as possible.

5. Labelling and sealing of the varietal association

5.1 The appropriate varietal association labels must be fixed to each container.

5.2 The prescribed contents of the official label for a package of seed of a varietal association are as follows:

5.2.1 Name and address of the Designated Authority;

5.2.2 Month and year when officially sealed;

5.2.3 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;

5.2.4 Name of the varietal association;

5.2.5 Declared net or gross weight or declared number of seeds;

5.2.6 Percentage breakdown by number of the component varieties;
Note: It shall be sufficient to give the name of the varietal association if the percentage breakdown by number of the component varieties has been notified to the purchaser, on request, and officially recorded.

5.3 Size: the minimum size of the label shall be 110 mm x 67 mm.

5.4 Colour: the label shall be blue with a diagonal green line.

5.5 The containers must be properly sealed.

6. Records of varietal associations

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

6.1.1 Name of the varietal association;

6.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;

6.1.3 Details of the constituent varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage weights;

6.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;

6.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;

6.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot;

6.2 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.

6.3 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 Designated Authority on request.

6.4 The Designated Authority shall make regular checks of all the records kept by the producers in respect of varietal associations of hybrid maize seed.

7. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid maize seed

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

8. Specimen Certificate

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

**Certificate Issued for a Varietal Association of Hybrid Maize Seed,
under the OECD Scheme for the Varietal Certification of Maize and Sorghum Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of the Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

	Variety	Seed Lot Reference Number	Percentage -by number- of varietal association
1.			
2.			
3.			
(…)			

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Maize and Sorghum Seed Scheme and is approved.

Signature:
Place and Date:

ANNEX XIII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE CERTIFICATION OR CONTROL OF

VEGETABLE SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2004

RULES AND DIRECTIONS

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 Directions 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. The list of countries participating in the OECD Vegetable Seed Scheme is given in Appendix 7.

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 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 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 In each participating country, requirements for the production of Basic 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.

5.3 The Designated Authority must satisfy itself by at least one inspection of the growing plants at an appropriate stage or stages during production that the lot is acceptable. 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 Designated Authorities of both countries concerned.

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

5.5 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot of Basic Seed submitted for certification as Basic Seed and the seed containers fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 9 and 10. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 8.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character. This sample shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in Rule 6.

Basic Seed held for use in subsequent years need not be re-sampled but records must be available to the Designated Authority to account fully for its use.

5.6 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.

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.

5.7 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 5.1 to 5.3 above, but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 5.4. The sample will be stored for at least two years.

5.8 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

6. Pre-control Tests Preceding the Production of Certified Seed

6.1 The maintainer or his representative under the official supervision of the Designated Authority shall grow one part of each sample of the Basic Seed, 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.

In pre-control, such characteristics shall be checked as were used to comply with the requirements of Rule 2. The 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.

6.2 At the discretion of the Designated Authority another part of each sample of the Basic Seed may be submitted to laboratory tests for analytical purity and germination and for the presence of specific seed-borne diseases. The Designated Authority will conduct such tests according to a scientific method[1] for seed testing recognised. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 8.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

6.3 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.

6.4 The Designated Authority may issue a Certificate for Varietal Purity of the Basic Seed according to the specimen shown in Appendix 5 A and, if the sample has been submitted to a laboratory for test for analytical purity and germination and for the presence of specific seed-borne diseases, a Certificate for the Analysis Results according to the procedure outlined in Appendix 5 B.

These two Certificates shall carry the same OECD reference number (see Appendix 3).

7. Production of Certified Seed

7.1 Requirements of the production and field inspection

7.1.1 In each participating country, requirements for the production of 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.

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

1. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods for these tests.

7.1.3 In the case of production of seed of "Certified" category, the 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 8. The 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, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

7.2 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 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 Designated Authority. A signed statement that the published requirements referred to in 7.1 above have been met shall also be submitted.

A minimum of 20 per cent of the seed crops entered for certification of each species of vegetable shall be officially field inspected.

7.3 The Designated Authority will check that each field inspection report shows that the requirements of Rule 7.1 have been met.

7.4 Notwithstanding Rule 7.2, any seed crop entered for certification will be officially field inspected if the Designated Authority requests this inspection in the country of registration of the variety.

7.5 The Designated Authority must be satisfied that all practicable steps have been taken to ensure that the identity and varietal purity of the seed between harvest and the sealing and labelling have been maintained.

7.6 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot submitted for certification and the seed containers fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 9 and 10. Sampling, fastening and labelling shall be made by the National Designated Authority or, if derogation is granted by virtue of Article 8.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, by authorised personnel under official supervision without the activities losing their official character. This sample shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in Rules 7.8 and 8.

7.7 One part of the sample shall be submitted for laboratory tests for analytical purity and germination and may, at the discretion of the Designated Authority, be tested for the presence of specific seed-borne diseases. The Designated Authority will conduct such tests according to a scientific method[2] of seed testing recognised. If derogation is granted by virtue of Article 8.4 of the Decision and implemented according to Annex V to the Decision, an authorised laboratory may perform these tests under official supervision, without testing losing its official character.

2. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods for these tests.

7.8 The Designated Authority may issue a Certificate for Varietal Purity of the Certified Seed according to the specimen shown in Appendix 5 A, and a Certificate for the Analysis Results according to the procedure outlined in Appendix 5 B. These two certificates shall carry the same OECD reference number (see Appendix 3).

7.9 Seed which is to be exported from the country of production after field approval but before final certification as Certified 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 7.1 to 7.5 above, but is not yet finally certified according to the requirements of paragraph 7.6. The sample will be stored for at least two years.

7.10 The 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 Designated Authority of the country of production.

8. Post-Control Tests of Certified Seed

8.1 The 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 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 7.7 shall be stored for at least two years.

8.3 When Certified Seed has been produced and certified outside the country of registration of the variety, the two Designated Authorities concerned should make arrangements for the post-control tests.

8.4 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 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. Sampling and Fastening

9.1 All samples shall be drawn from the seed lots by authorised representatives of the Designated Authorities and in accordance with a scientific method[3] recognised by those bodies.

3. The "International Rules for Seed Testing" of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) indicate suitable methods for these tests.

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

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 maximums is permissible.

9.3 The seed containers shall be fastened and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 9.4 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.

9.4 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 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 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 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.

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 Designated Authority. Rules 9 and 10 apply to the re-labelling and re-fastening;

11.1.2 At the discretion of the 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 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 name 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 Designated Authority;

11.1.4 At the discretion of the Designated Authority each seed lot may be sampled at the time of fastening.

11.2 Under the control exercised by the 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 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 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 Designated Authority is satisfied that it can make an adequate post-control test. The 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 Designated Authority of his intention and under the control exercised by the Designated Authority. The name of the supplier must appear on the label of such seed lots.

12.5 This supplier is responsible to the 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 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 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 Designated Authority.

14. Sampling

Under the control exercised by the 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 Designated Authority on request. The 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 this maximum 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 Designated Authority on request.

16. Control Plots and Laboratory tests

The 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 OECD VEGETABLE SEED SCHEME

1. Vegetable Seed

Vegetable Seed is seed of all kinds of vegetables recognised as such by the Designated Authorities concerned.

2. Designated Authority

Authority designated by, and responsible to, the government of a participating country for the purpose of implementing these Rules and Directions 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 OECD VEGETABLE SEED 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	1000 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 Designated Authority by inspectors who are specially trained and, in their inspections, responsible only to the Designated Authority. Additional conditions apply to authorised inspectors as indicated in Appendix 8.

4.2 At least 20 per cent of the crops of Certified Seed of each species shall be inspected by these inspectors.

4.3 Each crop of Certified Seed shall be inspected under the responsibility of the person responsible for the production of Certified Seed.

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

4.5 The crop must be satisfactory as regards to varietal identity and purity.

4.6 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 three-letter code shall denote the country of certification. Where there is more than one 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

SPECIFICATION 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 Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Common name:
- Variety name: [4]
- Pre-Basic Seed
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- Number of generations by which the seed precedes Certified Seed:

3.1.2 *Basic Seed*

- Name and address of Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Common name:
- Variety name: [4]
- Basic Seed
- Reference number: (see Appendix 3)
- 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 Designated Authority:
- Species: (Latin name)
- Common name:

4. If, for reasons of commercial secrecy, the producer of the Basic Seed does not wish the variety name to be included on the label, a code number may be used. The Designated Authority will record the variety name for each code number.

– Variety name:

– Certified Seed

– Reference number: (see Appendix 3)

– 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".

The special labels for seed not yet finally certified (see Rule 7.6) shall have an orange stripe running diagonally from the bottom left to the top right corners of the blue part (i.e. not including the overprinted black part) of the label. The information to be given on this label shall be the same as for Certified Seed with the addition of the words "Not finally certified".

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 name:

– Name and address of packager:

– The following statement: "Packaged from OECD Certified Seed"

– Code number:

3.1.5 *Standard Seed*

– Common name:

– Variety name:

– Standard Seed

– Identification number of the lot:

– 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 Any additional information shall be strictly factual and not of an advertising nature.

For Standard Seeds of varieties that are well known at the introduction of this Scheme, a selection name may be mentioned. There must be no reference to the particular properties of the selection.

3.4 Labels described under 3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3 will be issued by the 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.

3.5 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.

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 Designated Authority.

**Certificate Issued under the OECD Scheme
for the Control of Vegetable Seed
Moving in International Trade**

Name of Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

Statement of re-labelling, if required:

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

The seed lot bearing this Reference Number has been produced in accordance with the OECD Vegetable 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 (Blue label / Grey label).

Signature:

Place and Date:

5. Delete as necessary

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use these certificates as issued by the Association may use them as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copies may be obtained from:

International Seed Testing Association (ISTA)
Zürichstrasse 50, P.O. Box 308
CH - 8303 Bassersdorf,
Switzerland
Phone: +41 1 838 60 00
Fax: +41 1 838 60 01
E-mail: ista.office@ista.ch

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

APPENDIX 6

MAXIMUM WEIGHTS OF "SMALL PACKAGES" OF CERTIFIED SEED

1.	*Leguminous* species *Zea mays* (L.)	— Sweet corn and popcorn	5 kg 5 kg
2.	*Allium cepa* (L.) *Anthriscus cerefolium* (L.) Hoffm. *Asparagus officinalis* (L.) *Beta vulgaris* (L.) var *cicla* (L.) Ulrich *Beta vulgaris* (L.) var. *rubra* (L.) *Brassica rapa* (L.) var. *rapa* (L.)Thell *Citrullus lanatus* (Thumb) Mansf. *Cucurbita maxima* Duchesne *Daucus carota* (L.) ss. *Sativus* (Hoffm.) Hayek *Lepidium sativum* (L.) *Raphanus sativus* (L.) *Scorzonera hispanica* (L.) *Spinacia oleracea* (L.) *Valerianella locusta* (L.) Laterrade	Onion Chervil Asparagus Spinach beet Red beet Turnip Water melon Pumpkin Carrot Common Cress Radish Scorzonera or Black Salsify Spinach Corn Salad	500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g 500 g
3.	All other kinds of vegetables		100 g

APPENDIX 7

LIST OF COUNTRIES ELIGIBLE FOR CERTIFICATION OR CONTROL OF VEGETABLE SEED

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	*	
ISRAEL	C(74)28	07/03/74
ITALY	C(79)190	15/10/79
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
PORTUGAL	C(73)173	19/11/73
ROMANIA	C(74)27	07/03/74
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01
SERBIA & MONTENEGRO	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SOUTH AFRICA	C(72)216	11/10/72
SWEDEN	C(76)212	02/12/76
SWITZERLAND	C(93)183/Final	08/02/94
UNITED KINGDOM	C(71)155	02/08/71

* OECD Member country participating without official notification.

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING FIELD INSPECTION BY AUTHORISED INSPECTORS UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

1. In the case of production of seed eligible for certification in the "Certified" category, the 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.

2. In the case of accredited/licensed 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. Accredited/licensed inspectors shall be sworn in or sign a statement of commitment to the rules governing official inspections.

3. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 5.6.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) crops are inspected by accredited/licensed inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the accredited/licensed inspectors.

6. 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 officially licensed 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.

7. Guidelines for Field Inspection operated by authorised inspectors, commonly agreed by the Designated Authorities, are available with the OECD Secretariat.