



**OECD SCHEME FOR THE CERTIFICATION
OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL
MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE**

OECD FOREST SEED AND PLANT SCHEME

**ORGANISATION FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AND DEVELOPMENT
TRADE AND AGRICULTURAL DIRECTORATE**

Paris, 2007

FOREWORD

- a) The OECD Scheme for the Control of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade, was initially established in 1967, and was fully revised for the first time in 1974. A second full revision was made in 2007. It became the “OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade”, abbreviated to the “OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme”.
- b) This document contains the text of the Rules for the Scheme as established by the OECD Decision of the Council [C(2007)69] of 20th June 2007. This Decision replaces the Decision of the Council C(74)29(Final) and the subsequent Decisions amending it, which are hereby repealed.
- c) The current provisions of Decision C(2007)69 apply to forest reproductive material of “Identified” and “Selected” categories, issued from forest basic material of “Seed source” and “Stand” types. Other categories that can involve other types of basic material (seed orchard, parents of family(ies), clone, clonal mixture) are under consideration by participating countries.

The rules of the OECD Scheme, the list of participating countries and National Authorities, the database on approved basic material as well as other information are available online at www.oecd.org/agr/forest

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Paris, 20th June, 2007
C(2007)69

DECISION OF THE COUNCIL
ESTABLISHING THE OECD SCHEME FOR THE CERTIFICATION
OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

THE COUNCIL,

Having regard to Article 5a) 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 5 March 1974 Establishing an OECD Scheme for the Control of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade [C(74)29(Final)] as amended on 19 March 1991 [C(91)21/FINAL], 20 December 2001 [C(2001)268 and C/M(2001)26] and 7 February 2007 [C(2007)3 and C/M(2007)3];

On the proposal of the Committee for Agriculture;

I. DECIDES:

1. The OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade (hereinafter abbreviated to the “OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme” or “the Scheme”) shall be operated in accordance with the provisions of this Decision and on the basis of the Rules and Directions set out in Annex thereto.

2. The States which, at the adoption of the present Decision, participate in the Scheme established by the Decision of the Council of 5 March 1974 establishing an OECD Scheme for the Control of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade [C(74)29(Final)] as amended (hereafter called “former Scheme”) will participate in the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme.

3. The Scheme shall be:

- (a) open to all Members of the OECD as well as to any Member of the United Nations, its Specialized Agencies or the World Trade Organisation desiring to participate therein in accordance with the procedure for participation set out in Appendix V of Annex 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 (hereinafter called the “participating States” or “participating State”, as the case may be).

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

5. A State desiring to adhere to the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme shall notify the Secretary-General, who shall inform the other participating States accordingly.

6. The participation of a State in the Scheme obliges it (as concerns each lot of forest reproductive material labelled in the country according to the Scheme) to take the necessary measures to apply the Rules and Directions in Annex of the present Decision and to ensure their application by the Designated Authority.

7. The Scheme specifies minimum requirements which may be exceeded by a country based on individual circumstances. In the case of more stringent national requirements for the same category, it is recommended that OECD certified reproductive material shall meet the same requirements.

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

9. The participating States may apply the Scheme to forest tree species, types of basic material and categories of their choice within the framework of the Scheme. A list of these species, types of basic material and categories must be made available to the Secretariat of the OECD.

10. **Annual contribution**

10.1 Expenditures required for the functioning of the Scheme shall be defrayed from appropriations under Part II of the Budget of the Organisation. Each country participating in the Scheme agrees to the payment to the OECD of an annual contribution which is the sum of the following two elements:

- A basic fee of 762.25 € (Euros);
- An additional fee applied to each participating country (OECD Members and non-members) calculated according to the criteria set out in the Resolution of the Council [C(63)155(Final)] as amended.

10.2 The contribution is adjusted annually according to the level of expenditures required for the functioning of the Scheme and according to the change in 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 Scheme. The Secretariat shall report any default in payment to the National Designated Authorities which shall take all appropriate measures, including reviewing the status of the participating country.

10.3 A participating country shall fall into arrears on 1 January of the year following the year of the call for the payment of the annual contribution (basic fee and additional fee) if the fees remain unpaid at that date. In this first year of arrears no documentation shall be sent to the country. In the second year of arrears, the basic material existing in the country (forest stands and others) shall no longer be eligible for producing OECD certified reproductive material and the corresponding information will be removed from the OECD database. In the third year of arrears, the country shall be duly notified of a proposal to exclude it from participation in the Scheme. The decision of exclusion shall be adopted by the Council, on the proposal of the Annual Meeting of the National Designated Authorities and of the Committee for Agriculture, unless the Council decides by consensus not to adopt the decision. The decision of exclusion shall be notified to the country.

- 10.4 Settlement by the country in arrears of the debt in the first or the second year shall reverse all the measures previously taken. Settlement of the debt in the third year and reversal of all the measures previously taken shall be subject to a decision by the Annual Meeting of the National Designated Authorities based on the results of an evaluation mission at the expense of the participating country in arrears, in accordance with the conditions for the admission procedure for a new country provided for in Annex to the Decision, Appendix V. Participants and Observers to the Scheme shall be notified of all developments associated with the implementation of this procedure.
- 10.5 The present procedure shall apply as of 1 January 2007, and apply to arrears due for 2006 and successive years. Arrears of the contributions due for one or more years before 2006 shall be subject to separate settlement with the Organisation.
11. Seed collected before the adoption of the present Decision can be allowed by the Designated Authority to be marketed under the former Scheme until exhaustion of the stocks previously accumulated. For plants raised from such seed, the period may be extended for five years.

II. INSTRUCTS:

The Committee for Agriculture to report to the Council, when it considers it appropriate, on the operation of the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme, and to submit to the Council, where necessary, any proposal for modifying that Scheme.

III. DECIDES:

This Decision replaces the Decision of the Council C(74)29(Final) and its subsequent amendments referred to above, which are hereby repealed.

INTRODUCTION

1. The object of the OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade, hereinafter called "the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme" or "the Scheme", is to encourage the production and use of seeds, parts of plants and plants that have been collected, transported, processed, raised and distributed in a manner that ensures their trueness to name. Material covered by the Scheme is intended for use in a variety of forestry purposes.

2. Under the Scheme, reproductive material falls into categories. These categories are applied to the reproductive material which is derived from approved basic material. Basic material is given approval by the Designated Authority.

3. There are two categories recognised in the Scheme under which reproductive material can be certified, namely:

Source-identified

this is the minimum standard permitted in which the location and altitude of the place(s) from which reproductive material is collected must be recorded; little or no phenotypic selection has taken place.

Selected

the basic material must be phenotypically selected at the population level.

4. There are two types of basic material recognised in the Scheme from which reproductive material can be collected, namely: Seed source and Stand.

5. Other categories, to be named "*Qualified*" and "*Tested*", that can involve other types of basic material (seed orchard, parents of family(ies), clone, clonal mixture) are under consideration for future extension of the Scheme.

DEFINITIONS

The terms used in the Scheme will be interpreted as follows:

Forest Reproductive Material

Reproductive material of genera and species of trees which will be used for forestry. It includes;

- **Seeds:**
Cones, fruits and seeds that are intended for the production of plants.
- **Parts of plants:**
Stem-, leaf- and root-cuttings, buds, scions, layers and any parts of a plant which are intended for the production of plants.
- **Plants:**
Plants raised by means of seeds or parts of plants; also includes plants from natural regeneration.

Basic Material

Trees from which reproductive material is obtained. The two types of basic material eligible under the Scheme are;

- **Seed Source:**
Trees within an area from which seed is collected.
- **Stand:**
A delineated population of trees possessing sufficient uniformity.

-Autochthonous stand:*

An autochthonous stand is one which has been continuously regenerated by natural regeneration. The stand may be regenerated artificially from reproductive material collected in the same stand or autochthonous stands within the close proximity.

-Indigenous stand:*

An indigenous stand is an autochthonous stand or is a stand raised artificially from seed, the origin of which is situated in the same region of provenance.

* The Designated Authority will decide whether the term “autochthonous” or the term “indigenous” will be used in its country. The choice must be conveyed to the Secretariat of the OECD and to all participating countries.

Origin

For an autochthonous seed source or stand, the origin is the place in which the trees are growing. For a non-autochthonous seed source or stand, the origin is the place from which the seed or plants were originally introduced. The origin of a seed source or stand may be unknown.

Provenance

The place in which any seed source or stand of trees is growing.

Region of Provenance

For a species or sub-species, the Region of Provenance is the area or group of areas subject to sufficiently uniform ecological conditions in which stands showing similar phenotypic or genetic characters are found.

Designated Authority

An Authority designated by and responsible to the Government of a country participating in the Scheme for the purpose of implementing these Rules on its behalf.

RULES OF THE SCHEME

GENERAL

The Scheme will cover all seeds, parts of plants and plants which have been collected, transported and processed, stored, raised, sampled, labelled and sealed in accordance with the rules that follow. The said rules constitute the minimum requirements. The Scheme will be implemented in the participating country by the Designated Authority. More detailed rules for delineating Regions of Provenance and the approval of basic material which a participating country may stipulate will be made available by the Designated Authority in an official publication (see Rules 2, 3 and 4).

Rule 1. CATEGORIES OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

The two categories recognised in the Scheme under which reproductive material can be certified are the following:

1.1 Source-identified

The six requirements for certification under this category are:

- (a) the Region of Provenance where the reproductive material is collected will be delineated by the Designated Authority in the manner described in Rule 2;
- (b) it must be stated whether the basic material is autochthonous/indigenous, non-autochthonous/non-indigenous or the origin is unknown and for non-autochthonous/non-indigenous basic material the origin must be stated if known;
- (c) the basic material will not have been derived from or subjected to plant breeding techniques;
- (d) the basic material will be sufficiently isolated (by approval of the Designated Authority) from trees which would potentially dilute or compromise the genetic composition of the reproductive material. In particular, basic material in close proximity to trees/stands of non-autochthonous/non-indigenous origin, unknown origin, or derived from plant breeding techniques should not be approved;
- (e) the reproductive material will be derived from basic material as defined in Rule 3.2(a), and registered by the Designated Authority according to Rule 4;
- (f) the reproductive material will be produced under the control of the Designated Authority according to Rule 5.

1.2 Selected

The six requirements for certification under this category are:

- (a) the Region of Provenance where the reproductive material is collected will be delineated by the Designated Authority in the manner described in Rule 2;
- (b) it must be stated whether the basic material is autochthonous/indigenous, non-autochthonous/non-indigenous or the origin is unknown and for non-autochthonous/non-indigenous basic material the origin must be stated if known;
- (c) the basic material will not have been derived from or subjected to plant breeding techniques;
- (d) the basic material will be sufficiently isolated (by approval of the Designated Authority) from trees which would potentially dilute or compromise the genetic composition of the reproductive material. In particular, basic material in close proximity to trees/stands of non-autochthonous/non-indigenous origin, unknown origin, or derived from plant breeding techniques should not be approved;
- (e) the reproductive material will be derived from basic material approved according to Rule 3.1 and defined in Rule 3.2(b), conforming to the requirements given in Appendix I, and registered by the Designated Authority according to Rule 4;
- (f) the reproductive material will be produced under the control of the Designated Authority according to Rule 5.

Rule 2. DELINEATION OF REGIONS OF PROVENANCE

2.1 Establishing Regions of Provenance is fundamental to the implementation of the Scheme. The Designated Authority will delineate Region(s) of Provenance for all species to which the Scheme applies.

2.2 Regions of Provenance will be delineated by means of administrative and geographic boundaries and, where applicable, by altitudinal and other appropriate boundaries judged to be significant in the country concerned.

2.3 Maps showing the boundaries of the Regions of Provenance together with their reference numbers or letters will be established and published.

2.4 Maps and detailed descriptions of each Region of Provenance must be submitted to the Secretariat of the OECD.

Rule 3. APPROVAL OF BASIC MATERIAL

3.1 The unit of approval is the basic material. Each unit comprises a single entry in the National Register (Rule 4). Prior to approval, the basic material (except for basic material intended for the production of reproductive material to be certified as *Source-identified*) will be inspected by the Designated Authority. When approved by the Designated Authority, it will be maintained under its supervision until the approval is withdrawn. The approval of basic material shall be withdrawn if the minimum requirements are no longer fulfilled. Re-inspections must be made at intervals decided by the Designated Authority.

3.2 Approved basic material produces reproductive material which can be certified under the two categories described in Rule 1. Requirements to be fulfilled in each category will be as follows:

(a) Source-identified

The basic material will be a seed source or stand located within a single Region of Provenance. Little or no phenotypic selection takes place; therefore formal inspection to control selection is not required. The seed source will have to meet criteria set by the Designated Authority.

(b) Selected

The basic material will be a stand located within a single Region of Provenance and phenotypically selected in a way which satisfies the minimum requirements for basic material specified in Appendix I.

3.3 The following table relates types of basic material to categories in which reproductive material can be certified:

TYPE OF BASIC MATERIAL	CATEGORY OF REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL (label colour according to Appendix III)	
	SOURCE- IDENTIFIED (Yellow)	SELECTED (Green)
Seed Source	X	
Stand	X	X

3.4 The Designated Authority can approve subsequent multiplication by vegetative propagation of seed certified in the category *Selected*. In such a case the material produced will assume the same category as the original seed.

Rule 4. REGISTRATION OF APPROVED BASIC MATERIAL

4.1 National Register

The Designated Authority must establish and maintain a National Register in which each unit of approved basic material is recorded. The National Register will contain full details of each unit including management, site and administrative details. A map or plan must be made available on request.

4.2 Minimum Information in the Register

The National Register of Approved Basic Material will contain the following minimum information:

- 1) Identification: reference identity (numbers and/or letters) of the approved basic material and its name (if applicable)
- 2) Botanical name: genus, species, subspecies and variety (as applicable)
- 3) Purpose(s): to be stated
- 4) Category of reproductive material to be produced: *Source-identified* / *Selected*
- 5) Type of basic material: Seed source / Stand
- 6) Location
 - for basic material used to produce reproductive material to be certified as *Source-identified*:
a short title, and the Region of Provenance
 - for basic material used to produce reproductive material to be certified as *Selected*:
a short title, the Region of Provenance and geographical position as defined by latitude and longitude or latitudinal and longitudinal range
- 7) Altitude: the altitude or the altitudinal range
- 8) Area: the size (in hectares) of a stand
not applicable to basic material used to produce reproductive material to be certified as Source-identified
- 9) Origin: it must be stated whether the basic material is autochthonous/indigenous, non-autochthonous/non-indigenous or the origin is unknown. For non-autochthonous/non-indigenous basic material, the origin must be stated if known

4.3 *Summary List*

- (a) Each Designated Authority must keep an updated Summary List of Basic Material eligible under the Scheme. A summary list of basic material based on Region of Provenance is permitted.
- (b) The Summary List should be in English or French and will be available on request to the Secretariat of the OECD and to all participating countries.

Rule 5. PRODUCTION OF REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL FOR ALL CATEGORIES

5.1 *Minimum Requirements for the Production of Reproductive Material*

Regulations governing the production of all reproductive material will be made available by the Designated Authority in an official publication. The minimum requirements for the certification of reproductive material are the following:

- (a) Prior to the production or collection of any reproductive material, the Designated Authority must be notified in order to exercise control.
- (b) Reproductive material can only be collected from approved basic material.
- (c) Reproductive material must be collected by agents/agencies registered with the Designated Authority; likewise extraction, cleaning, packaging and storage of seed must be made by agents/agencies registered with the Designated Authority.
- (d) Sowing of seed, transplanting of seedlings, collection of parts of plants and all vegetative propagation operations must be made in a nursery or in a propagating agency registered with the Designated Authority.
- (e) Satisfactory records must be kept of collection, processing, raising and storage of all reproductive material and these records must be available for inspection.

5.2 *Separation of Lots*

Except under circumstances outlined in 5.3 below, all reproductive material must, during collection, transport, processing, storage, marketing and raising be kept in lots separated by:

- (a) Unit of approval as identified in the National Register;
- (b) Year of ripening of seed or of collection of parts of plants;
- (c) Length of time in the nursery as seedlings, rooted cuttings, grafts, or transplants.

5.3 *Mixing of lots*

Only the following exceptions for mixing of lots will be permitted, if all other requirements for the separation of lots according to Rule 5.2 are met.

- (a) Mixing of reproductive material from two or more units of approval will be permitted for certification either within the category *Source-identified* or within the category *Selected* and is restricted to mixing material from within a single Region of Provenance. If mixing of reproductive material from seed sources and stands in the category *Source-identified* takes place, the reproductive material of the new combined lot will be certified as derived from a seed source.
- (b) Mixing of lots may be permitted for reproductive material derived from non-autochthonous/ non-indigenous basic material with that from unknown origin, and the reproductive material of the new combined lot will be certified as of unknown origin.
- (c) Mixing of reproductive material based on seed lots from different years of ripening will only be permitted for a single unit of approval in agreement with the Designated Authority.

Rule 6. INSPECTION, SEALING AND LABELLING OF REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

6.1 *Inspection*

All categories of reproductive material must be controlled by the Designated Authority, at least by random checking during collection, processing, storage, raising, labelling and sealing.

6.2 *Sealing and Labelling*

All lots of forest reproductive material will be accompanied by a label or labels as indicated below.

- a) Seed will be marketed in packages which will be sealed by the supplier and a label bearing the information in Appendix III will be fixed by the seal. A sealing device which cannot be re-attached after removal will be used. A duplicate of the label will also be placed inside the package.
- (b) Each consignment of plants and parts of plants will be labelled in such a way as to preserve the identity of the consignment.
- (c) The labels will be issued by the Designated Authority in English or French and will conform to the specifications given in Appendix III. Lot reference numbers to be used on the labels are given in Appendix IV. A draft of these labels must be submitted by the Designated Authority to the Secretariat of the OECD for prior approval.
- (d) When re-labelling and re-sealing take place, the new labels will reproduce all the information given on the original labels except the name of the Designated Authority in the country of origin. They must also indicate that re-labelling has taken place.

6.3 Certificates

For all lots of reproductive material, a certificate of provenance for reproductive material derived from seed sources and stands will be issued as indicated below.

- (a) Each certificate will be given a certificate number.
- (b) The certificate will be issued by the Designated Authority in English or French and will conform to the specifications given in Appendix II. A draft specimen of any certificate printed nationally must be submitted to the Secretariat of the OECD for prior approval.
- (c) When mixing of lots has taken place (see Rule 5.3), this must be recorded on the certificate of provenance. The reference identities in the National Register of the basic material used in a mixture may be recorded on the certificate.
- (d) If a single lot of reproductive material is divided outside the country of production, new certificates will be issued by the Designated Authority in the country in which the division has taken place. These certificates will reproduce all the information given on the original certificate and also a statement that the lot has been divided.

Rule 7. METHOD OF OPERATION OF THE SCHEME

7.1 Designated Authority

- (a) The government of each country participating in the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme will designate the Authority to implement the Scheme in that country.
- (b) The name and address of the national Designated Authority and any changes in its designation will be circulated by the Secretariat of the OECD to all countries participating in the Scheme.

7.2 Review and Co-ordination

- (a) The operation and progress of the Scheme will be reviewed as necessary at meetings of representatives of the National Designated Authorities. These meetings will report on the working of the Scheme and make such proposals as are deemed necessary to the Committee for Agriculture of the OECD.
- (b) The necessary co-ordination of the operation of the Scheme at the international level will be ensured by the Secretariat of the OECD.

7.3 Responsibility

When forest reproductive material is packed, sealed and labelled under one of the categories defined in these Rules, it is understood that all controls have been made in strict accordance with the Rules.

APPENDIX I

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE APPROVAL OF BASIC MATERIAL INTENDED FOR THE PRODUCTION OF REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL TO BE CERTIFIED AS *SELECTED*

1. Origin

It must be determined either by historical investigation or other appropriate means whether the stand is autochthonous/indigenous, non-autochthonous/non-indigenous or the origin is unknown. For non-autochthonous/non-indigenous basic material, the origin must be stated if known.

2. Isolation

Stands will be situated at a sufficient distance from poor stands of the same species or from stands of a related species or variety which can form hybrids with the species in question. In particular, the stands surrounding autochthonous/indigenous stands that are themselves non-autochthonous/non-indigenous or of unknown origin should not be approved. See also Rule 1.2(d).

3. Effective Size of the Population

Stands must consist of one or more groups of trees well distributed and sufficiently numerous to ensure adequate inter-pollination. To avoid the unfavourable effects of inbreeding, selected stands will consist of a sufficient number and density of individuals on a given area.

4. Age and Development

Stands will consist of trees of such an age, height or stage of development that the criteria given for the selection can be clearly judged.

5. Uniformity

Stands must show a normal degree of individual variation in morphological characters. When necessary, inferior trees should be removed.

6. Adaptedness

Adaptation to the ecological conditions prevailing in the Region of Provenance must be evident.

7. Health and Resistance

The trees in stands must in general be free from attacks by damaging organisms and show resistance to the adverse climatic and site conditions in the place where they are growing.

8. Volume production

Volume production of wood is an important criterion for the approval of selected stands. It must normally be superior to the accepted mean under similar ecological conditions.

9. Wood Quality

The quality of the wood should be taken into account and, in some cases, may become an essential criterion.

10. Form or Growth Habit

Trees in stands must show particularly good morphological features, especially straightness and circularity of stem, favourable branching habit, small size of branches and good natural pruning. In addition, the proportion of forked trees and those showing spiral grain should be low.

11. Specific forestry purposes

The stand will be judged with respect to the stated purpose to which the reproductive material will be put and less emphasis may be placed on some of the above criteria. The criteria for selection will be agreed with the Designated Authority and will be made available on request.

APPENDIX II

**SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE OF PROVENANCE FOR REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL
DERIVED FROM SEED SOURCES OR FROM STANDS**

issued in accordance with the OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme

[Certificate must contain all the information outlined below, but the exact arrangement of the text is at the discretion of the Designated Authority]

.....
(Country)

Certificate No.....

It is certified that the forest reproductive material described below has been produced in accordance with the OECD Scheme for the Certification of Forest Reproductive Material Moving in International Trade.

1. i. Botanical name:
ii. Common name:
2. Nature of reproductive material: Seeds*/Parts of plants*/Plants*
3. Category of reproductive material: *Source-identified*/Selected**
4. Purpose(s):
5. Type of basic material: Seed source*/Stand*
6. Reference identity of basic material in National Register:Mixture*
7. Autochthonous/indigenous */ Non-autochthonous/ non-indigenous * /Unknown*
8. Origin of basic material (for non-autochthonous/non-indigenous material, if known):
9. Region of Provenance of basic material:
Provenance (short title)*:
10. Quantity:
11. Is the material covered by this certificate the result of subdivision of a larger lot covered by an original OECD certificate? Yes*/No*

Original certificate number:

Total quantity of seed*/part of plants*/plant* in original lot:

- 12. Length of time in nursery*:
- 13. Year(s) in which seed ripened:
- 14. Altitude of site of basic material:

In the case of subsequent vegetative propagation of material derived from seed:

- 15. Method of propagation:
- 16. Number of cycles of propagation:

Optional:

- 17. Number and nature of packages:
- 18. Other relevant information:

Place: (Stamp of Designated Authority)

Date:

Signature:

Rank:

* Delete the words that do not apply or highlight words which do apply.
For computer generated certificates, it is only necessary to print those items and words which apply to the reproductive material being certified.

APPENDIX III

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OECD LABEL

1. Shape

The label will be of a length/width ratio of 1.4: 1 ('A' series format) with square corners.

2. Colour

(a) The use of coloured labels is optional but, if colour coding with respect to category of reproductive material is used, the colour of the label which accompanies the material will be:

- category *Source-identified* YELLOW
- category *Selected* GREEN

(b) If coloured labels are not used, the name of the colour corresponding to the category must be printed on the labels. Overprinting/overstamping of uncoloured labels with the colour name (e.g. 'GREEN') may be used.

3. Name of the OECD Scheme

(a) The name of the OECD Scheme will be printed on each side of the label. This name will be on one side "OECD Forest Seed and Plant Scheme" and on the other side "Système de l'OCDE pour les semences et plants forestiers".

(b) These words will be printed with a minimum height of lettering of 2 mm.

(c) Single face labels may be used, provided that the name of the OECD Scheme as mentioned above is printed in both languages.

4. Prescribed Information

The following information will be printed:

- 1) Name and address of the Designated Authority
- 2) Botanical name
- 3) Purpose(s)
- 4) Category (*Source-identified / Selected*)
- 5) Type of Basic Material (Seed source / Stand)

- 6) Number of the Certificate of Provenance
- 7) For lots resulting from the subdivision of a larger certified lot,
Number of original Certificate of Provenance
- 8) Provenance or Region of Provenance
- 9) Origin of the basic material (if known)

5. Additional Information

Any space not occupied by the information in paragraph 4 may be left blank or used for such additional information as the Designated Authority wishes to give. Such information, however, must be in letters no larger than those used for the above statement except for label numbers. It will be strictly factual and relate only to the reproductive material certified according to the OECD Scheme. No advertising matter may be used on the label.

6. Languages

All the information printed on the label will be given in either English or French except for the name of the Scheme as specified in paragraph 3 above. Translation into other languages may be added if thought desirable.

APPENDIX IV

REFERENCE NUMBERS FOR LOTS OF CERTIFIED REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL

1. In international trade, it is desirable that lot reference numbers should be of uniform pattern so as to be easily identified.
2. Each lot of certified reproductive material should receive a single specific number that cannot be modified during the whole life of the seed lot and can never be attributed to another lot.
3. The first three characters of the lot reference number will indicate the Country of production or origin of the certified reproductive material, by using the ISO Three-Letter Country Code (see list below).
4. The remainder of the lot reference number is composed of numbers and/or letters arranged at the discretion of the National Authority. It is suggested that all lot reference numbers are composed with the same number of characters. Care must be taken that there is no confusion between reference numbers issued for different seed lots in different years. It is suggested that the year of ripening should form a component of the lot reference number by means of the last two digits of the calendar year, e.g. 07 for 2007 and so on. In the case of a mixed lot, according to rule 5.3(c), the first year of ripening should form the respective component.

KEY TO LETTER CODES FOR STATES PARTICIPATING
(List updated June 2007)

LISTED BY COUNTRY

AUSTRIA	AUT
BELGIUM	BEL
CANADA	CAN
DENMARK	DNK
FINLAND	FIN
FRANCE	FRA
GERMANY	DEU
HUNGARY	HUN
IRELAND	IRL
ITALY	ITA
MADAGASCAR	MDG
NETHERLANDS	NLD
NORWAY	NOR
PORTUGAL	PRT
ROMANIA	ROM
RWANDA	RWA
SLOVAK REPUBLIC	SVK
SPAIN	ESP
SWEDEN	SWE
SWITZERLAND	CHE
TURKEY	TUR
UNITED STATES	USA

LISTED BY CODE

AUT	AUSTRIA
BEL	BELGIUM
CAN	CANADA
CHE	SWITZERLAND
DEU	GERMANY
DNK	DENMARK
ESP	SPAIN
FIN	FINLAND
FRA	FRANCE
HUN	HUNGARY
IRL	IRELAND
ITA	ITALY
MDG	MADAGASCAR
NLD	NETHERLANDS
NOR	NORWAY
PRT	PORTUGAL
ROM	ROMANIA
RWA	RWANDA
SVK	SLOVAK REPUBLIC
SWE	SWEDEN
TUR	TURKEY
USA	UNITED STATES

APPENDIX V

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE OECD SCHEME FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF FOREST REPRODUCTIVE MATERIAL MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE TO NON-MEMBERS OF THE OECD

1. Non-Member countries of the OECD, which are Members of the United Nations, its Specialised Agencies or the World Trade Organisation, may submit a written application to the Secretary-General to participate in the Scheme. The application will provide detailed information regarding the certification of forest reproductive material in that country and will include in particular:
 - (a) a copy of the national scheme for the certification of forest reproductive material and of the rules for delineating regions of provenance and for the approval of basic material, if any, in that country;
 - (b) a description of methods used in defining Regions of Provenance and in the approval of basic material;
 - (c) lists of approved basic material for the production of reproductive material which are to be certified under the OECD Scheme;
 - (d) an indication of arrangements for the supply during future years of reproductive material included in these lists;
 - (e) indications as to the availability of qualified staff to control and certify reproductive material according to all OECD Scheme requirements;
 - (f) a statement of the number of years of experience that the applicant country has had in the practical application of a scheme for the certification of forest reproductive material, together with details of the reproductive material controlled over the stated period.
2. The OECD will arrange for a review of the application. A specialist in the OECD certification of forest reproductive material will accompany the Secretariat to the applicant country. They will:
 - (a) explain the technical and administrative implication of the Rules of the Scheme, as well as its organisation and co-ordination at the international level;
 - (b) ascertain that adequate technical and administrative facilities are available for the operation of the Scheme;
 - (c) consider the need for expert assistance from foreign countries during the initial period of the Scheme's operation.

The specialist will be chosen by the Secretariat in agreement with the Chairman of the Scheme. The financing of such a mission will be the responsibility of the applicant country.

3. The applicant country agrees to its representative(s) attending the OECD meetings of representatives of the National Designated Authorities held in Paris (France) or elsewhere. When attending a meeting for the first time, the representative of the country concerned will plan to visit at least one, and preferably more, of the National Designated Authorities for discussions and demonstrations of the actual work of the Scheme. The cost of the attendance at the meetings and of the visits will be borne by the applicant country. The applicant country agrees that its representative(s) attending the meetings will be persons directly responsible for the implementation of the Scheme in the country.

4. The applicant country agrees to the payment to OECD of an annual fee, the amount of which will be notified according to the established scale. The fee will be adjusted annually according to the change in the price index used in the OECD's budgetary procedures. Any default in the payment will initiate the arrears management procedure described in the Decision, section 10 "*Annual contribution*". This procedure might lead, in the third year of arrears, to a decision by the Council to exclude the country from participation in the Scheme.

5. Provided the OECD is satisfied with the results of the review specified in paragraph 2, and the applicant country has submitted, in writing, the undertakings set out in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4, the Committee for Agriculture of the OECD will be asked to recommend that the Council should approve the admission of the country in question.

6. Following approval by the Council, the Secretary-General of the OECD will notify the applicant country that the application has been approved. The National Designated Authorities in all countries participating in the Scheme will also be informed of the acceptance of the country concerned.