ANNEX IX TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME
FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

SUGAR BEET AND FODDER BEET SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2009

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 the 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-A. 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-A, and take all necessary measures to guarantee equivalent inspection in the sense of the Schemes for field inspected by authorised inspector or by official.

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 lot sampling and seed analysis

6.4.1 Seed lot sampling, fastening and labelling of containers

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

6.4.1.2 An official sample shall be drawn from each cleaned lot of Basic and Certified Seed submitted for certification and the seed containers fastened and made identifiable or labelled in accordance with Rules 8 and 9. The sample shall be large enough to meet the requirements outlined in this Rule and Rule 7; for the laboratory tests the minimum weight of a sample from each lot shall be 500 grams. The sample shall be drawn according to current international methods for seed sampling recognised by the Designated Authority.

6.4.1.3 The Designated Authority may authorise non-official persons to carry out, under official supervision, seed sampling, fastening and labelling of containers on the conditions described in Appendix 8-B. If the Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The Designated Authority shall take the official check samples and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Appendix 8-B, and takes all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised person or by an official.

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

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

6.4.2 Seed analysis

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

6.4.2.2 Seed analysis of the sample shall be conducted for analytical purity, germination and moisture content according to current international methods for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority. For monogerm varieties and precision seed the proportion of seed giving rise to single seedlings shall also be determined.

6.4.2.3 The Designated Authority may authorise non-official laboratories to carry out, under official supervision, seed analysis in accordance with Appendix 8-B. If the Designated Authority decides to use this procedure, it must define its scope (activities, species, seed categories and persons concerned). The Designated Authority shall undertake the official check analysis and satisfy itself of verifications and other requirements as set out in Appendix 8-B, and takes all measures which guarantee equivalent operations by an authorised laboratory or by an official laboratory.

6.4.3 Sample storage

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

6.4.4 Certification standards

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

6.4.5 Other controls as appropriate

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 Provisions regarding constituent lines of the seed

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

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

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

6.6 Issue of certificates

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).

6.7 Blending of lots of the same variety

6.7.1 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.

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

6.8 Not finally certified seed

6.8.1 Seed which is to be exported from the country of production after field approval but before final certification as Basic or Certified Seed shall be 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 Rules 6.1 to 6.3 above but is not yet finally approved under Rule 6.4. The sample will be stored for future reference.

6.8.2 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, or under the 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. Seed Lots and Fastening of Containers

8.1 Lot homogeneity

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 Lot size

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.

8.3 Fastening of containers

8.3.1 The seed containers shall be fastened at the time of sampling and the contents identified in accordance with Rules 8.3.2 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.

8.3.2 The seed containers shall be fastened in such a way that they cannot be opened without destroying that fastening or leaving traces showing that it has been possible to alter or change the contents of the container. The effectiveness of the fastening device must be ensured, either by incorporating the label provided for in paragraph 8.3.1 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-packing and Re-labelling in Another Country

10.1 The expression "re-packing and re-labelling" shall be understood to include the use of labels that may also serve as a sealing device according to Rule 8.3.2 and methods of identifying seed containers described in Rule 9.

10.2 A Designated Authority wishing to re-package and re-label a particular seed lot which has been produced in another country is only required to make an arrangement with the Designated Authority of the country of production, if the relabelling was carried out to allow for certification at a different seed category.

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

10.4 When re-packing and re-labelling 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-packing and re-labelling;

10.4.2 The new labels may retain the original seed lot reference number, but if a new number is allocated, details of the original one must either be kept by the Designated Authority or included on the new labels. The original country of production and a statement relating to re-packing and re-labelling shall be given on the labels.

10.4.3 When blends are made, the blended lot shall be given a new seed lot reference number. 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. Each blended lot shall be sampled and a part of the sample shall be used in accordance with Rule 6.4.

10.4.4 Rule 9.3 shall apply accordingly.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE 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 SCHEME

A) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR FIELD PRODUCTION

1. Previous Cropping

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

2. Minimum Isolation Distances

i)	Seed crops using the same pollinator	No isolation is necessary
ii)	All seed crops to produce Basic Seed from any pollen source of the genus *Beta*.	1 000 m
iii)	All seed crops to produce Certified Seed of sugar beet:	
	-- from any pollen source of the genus *Beta* not included below	1 000 m
	-- the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 m
	-- the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	600 m
	-- from sugar beet pollen sources, the ploidy of which is unknown	600 m
	-- the intended pollinator or one of the pollinators being diploid, from diploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 m
	-- the intended pollinator being exclusively tetraploid, from tetraploid sugar beet pollen sources	300 m
	-- between two seed production fields in which male sterility is not used.	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 Rule 3.1) to establish the ploidy of both seed-bearing and pollen-shedding components. If this information is not included for any varieties, the ploidy is to be regarded as unknown and thus 600 metres isolation is required.

3. Field Inspection

3.1 Inspectors shall be specially trained In their field inspection, they shall be responsible only to the 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.

B) MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR BASIC AND CERTIFIED SEED

1. Varietal Identity and Varietal Purity

The seed shall have sufficient varietal identity and varietal purity.

2. Seed Health

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

3. Seed Standards

3.1 The seed shall also conform to the following:

	Minimum analytical purity* (% by weight)	**Minimum germination of certified seed** (% by number of clusters or pellets)**	**Maximum moisture content* (% by weight)**
SUGAR BEET			
i) Monogerm seed	97	80	15
Ii) Precision seed	97	75	15
Iii) Natural seed of varieties with more than 85% diploids	97	73	15
Iv) Natural seed of varieties with 15% or more triploids and/or tetraploids	97	68	15
FODDER BEET			
i) Monogerm seed, precision seed and natural seed of varieties with more than 85% diploids	97	73	15
Ii) Natural seed of varieties with 15% or more triploids and/or tetraploids	97	68	15
The percentage by weight of other plant species shall not exceed 0.3.			

* Excluding where appropriate granulated pesticides, pelleting substances or other solid additives.
** This does not apply to Basic Seed.

3.2 Special conditions for monogerm seed and for precision seed

3.2.1 Monogerm seed

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

3.2.2 Precision seed:

-- Sugar beet

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

-- Fodder beet

In seed of varieties with more than 85 per cent diploids, at least 58 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings In other seed at least 63 per cent of the germinated clusters shall give single seedlings. In both, no more than 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 3166-1 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

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OECD LABEL OR MARKING OF SEED CONTAINERS

1. Description

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

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

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

- 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)

- Lot Reference Number: (see Appendix 3)

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

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

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

- "*Not Finally Certified Seed*"

The information to be given on the special labels for Seed "not yet finally certified" (see Rules 6.5 and 6.8) shall be the same as for Basic Seed or Certified Seed.

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

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

3.4 ***Additional Information on the official label***

3.4.1 Official Additional Information:

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

3.4.2 Non-official Additional Information:

At the discretion of the National Designated Authority in the producing country, barcodes can be placed at the periphery of the official label, within a non-official space of not more than 20 per cent of the total area of the label, to be defined by a different colour background and bearing the title "Information contained within this space is non-official, non-endorsed and not verified by the National Designated Authority".

4. Languages

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

APPENDIX 5

SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE AND ANALYSIS RESULTS

A) SPECIMEN CERTIFICATE

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

Lot Reference Number:

Sugar Beet/Fodder Beet[3]

Variety:

Seed description: (monogerm, precision or natural seed)

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

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:

1. Delete as necessary

B) ANALYSIS RESULTS

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

Those countries that do not wish to use this certificate as issued by the Association may use it as a model for reporting the results of laboratory analyses as required in the Rules and Directions of the Scheme. Specimen copy 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 certificate issued by ISTA may be used only by those countries which have full authority to do so from the Association. Other countries using this certificate as a model for the presentation of results must ensure that there is no implication that they are issuing an Orange Certificate. For instance, reference to ISTA must not be made and the certificate should not be on orange paper.

APPENDIX 6

BEET SPECIES
ELIGIBLE FOR THE SCHEME

The Scheme applies to one species only:

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

APPENDIX 7

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
KYRGYZSTAN	C(2005)169	21/12/05
NETHERLANDS	C(68)167	21/11/68
NEW ZEALAND	C(76)216	02/12/76
POLAND	C(70)193	17/12/70
PORTUGAL	C(83)131	04/09/83
ROMANIA	C(70)192	17/12/70
SERBIA	C(2001)265	29/11/01
SLOVAKIA	C(93)129/Final	02/06/94
SPAIN	C(70)175	03/11/70
SWEDEN	C(69)59	11/04/69
TURKEY	C(68)135	02/10/68
UNITED KINGDOM	C(69)48	21/03/69
UNITED STATES	C(70)140	08/70

APPENDIX 8

CONDITIONS FOR OPERATING ACTIVITIES OF THE SEED CERTIFICATION PROCESS BY AUTHORISED PERSONS AND LABORATORIES UNDER OFFICIAL SUPERVISION

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

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

3. Constituent lines and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation crops may be inspected by authorised inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.5.

5. Where certified generation crops are inspected by authorised inspectors, a proportion of these crops must be check inspected by official inspectors. The level of check inspections must be set by the Designated Authority to adequately assess the performance of the authorised inspectors. That proportion shall be at least 5%.

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 authorised inspectors who are found guilty of deliberately or negligently contravening the rules governing official examinations. Any certification of the seed examined shall be annulled in the event of such contravention unless it can be shown that such seed still meets all relevant requirements.

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

1. Principles

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

1.2 Sampling, fastening and labelling of seed containers may be entrusted to authorised persons. The conditions set out below also apply to Articles dealing with seed sampling, seed containers fastening and labelling and seed analysis as provided by the Rules and 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 authorisation procedures in the course of certification.

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

2. Scope

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

3. Seed lot sampling

3.1 Authorised seed samplers

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

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

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

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

3.1.5 Seed samplers shall be:

(a) independent natural persons, or

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

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

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

3.2 Official supervision

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

3.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-sampled by official seed samplers. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possibly over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification, but may also be orientated to eliminate specific doubt. That proportion shall be at least 5 per cent. Check sampling shall not apply to seed lots that have been sampled by automatic samplers.

4. Seed analysis

4.1 Authorised laboratories

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

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

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

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

4.1.5 The laboratory shall be:

(a) an independent laboratory, or

(b) a laboratory belonging to a seed company.

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

4.2 Official supervision

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

4.2.2 A proportion of the seed lots entered for the official certification shall be check-tested by official seed testing. That proportion shall in principle be as evenly spread as possible over natural and legal persons entering seed for certification but may also be altered to eliminate specific doubts. That proportion shall be at least 5 per cent.

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

APPENDIX 9

PROCEDURE FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE SCHEME TO INCLUDE, FOR THE PURPOSES OF FIELD INSPECTION, VARIETIES UNDER EXAMINATION FOR REGISTRATION ON A NATIONAL LIST

1. With regard to a variety being examined for admission to a national list, the 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.