ANNEX VII TO THE DECISION

OECD SCHEME

FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF

CRUCIFER SEED
AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES SEED

MOVING IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE

2007

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 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. 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 and germination according to current international methods for seed testing recognised by the Designated Authority.

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 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 Issue of certificates

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 Certification under another generation

6.6.1 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.

6.6.2 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:

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

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

6.6.2.3 all the requirements for the control of Basic Seed laid down in Rules 6 and 7 shall apply.

6.7 Blending of lots of the same variety

6.7.1 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 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 identified in fastened containers by 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 certified according to the requirements of Rule 6.4.

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 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 the 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 6.4.1, shall be checked in a post-control test conducted immediately or in the season following the drawing of the samples. The test shall be conducted by 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. 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 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.

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 person normally taking samples for certification or under his supervision shall fasten the containers.

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 Scheme for Crucifer Seed and other Oil or Fibre Species Seed".

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.

11. Certification of varietal associations of hybrid swede rape seed

Varietal associations of hybrid swede rape seed (*Brassica napus* var. *oleifera*) are eligible for certification under the OECD Crucifer Seed and other Oil of Fibre Species Seed Scheme. The minimum requirements to be satisfied are described in Appendix 9.

APPENDIX 1

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED FOR THE PURPOSE OF THE SCHEME

A) TERMS USED FOR ALL VARIETIES

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

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.

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.

1. 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.

4.3 *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.

21 Varietal association

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

22 Hybrid variety dependent on a pollinator

The male-sterile component within the varietal association.

23 Pollinator

The component shedding pollen within the varietal association.

APPENDIX 2

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

A) MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL VARIETIES

1. Previous Cropping

1.1 The 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; it will not be not less than 98.0 per cent for *Brassica rapa* and the spring-type varieties of *Brassica napus*, and not less than 99.0 per cent for the winter-type varieties of *Brassica napus.*

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

13.1.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

In crops to produce Basic seed of parental lines of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, the minimum varietal purity of both the female and male parental lines shall be 99.8% 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 for *Brassica rapa* and 99.7 per cent for *Brassica napus*. The minimum varietal purity in the seed bearing parent line will be 99.0 per cent. The level of male sterility in the seed-bearing parent line will be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and will be not less than 98.0 per cent.

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

13.2.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

In crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, the minimum varietal purity of both the seed-bearing parent and the pollen parent line shall be 99.5% 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..... with pollen shedding plants included in off-type plants.		99.8%,
	• Pollen parent line.....		99.8%
-- Basic seed of parental hybrids	• Seed-bearing parent line..... with male fertile plants included in off-type plants.		99.5%,
	• Pollen parent line.....		99.8%
-- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	• Seed-bearing parent line	varietal purity …..	99.0%
		male sterility ……..	99.5%
	• Pollen parent line.....		99.5%
in post-control of:			
-- Certified seed of hybrid varieties.....			95.0%

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 for *B. rapa*…..	98.0%
		male sterility for *B. napus*:	
		- for winter type varieties…..	99.0%
		- for spring type varieties…...	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 for *B. rapa* ….....		99.5%
	for *B. napus* …….		99.7%
	* Self-incompatibility method		
	• Self-incompatible line…….....		99.5%
In post-control of:			
-- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	* 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-3166-1 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

SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE OECD LABEL OR MARKING OF SEED CONTAINERS

1. Description

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

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

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

- Pre-Basic Seed: White with diagonal violet stripe;
- Basic Seed: White;
- Certified Seed, 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)
- Lot 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-packing and re-labelling: (if applicable)

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

- "Not Finally Certified Seed".

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

3.2 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 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:

Lot Reference Number:

Species:

Variety:

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 Scheme for Crucifer Seed and other Oil or Fibre Species Seed and is approved/provisionally approved as [2] :

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

Signature:

Place and Date:

2. Delete as necessary

3. 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 THE 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	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
UGANDA	C(2004)210	24/01/05
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 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. Pre-basic and Basic crops must be inspected by official crop inspectors.

4. Certified generation (C1, C2...) crops may be inspected by authorised inspectors where seed of the generation prior to Basic seed is officially controlled according to Rule 6.6.2.

5. Where certified generation (C1, C2…) 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

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CERTIFICATION OF VARIETAL ASSOCIATIONS OF HYBRID SWEDE RAPE SEED UNDER THE SCHEME

1. Varieties eligible for varietal association

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

2. Registration of the varietal association

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

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

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

4. Control of the Mixing and Packing Operation

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

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

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

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

5. Inspection of the Production of Varietal Associations

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

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

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

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

6. Labelling and Sealing of the Varietal Association

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

6.2 The labelling specifications and information requirements set out in Appendix 4 shall apply, except for the label colour (see 6.1 above) and for the name of the variety to be replaced with the name of the varietal association. In addition, the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties shall be given; it shall be sufficient to give the name of the varietal association if the percentage breakdown by number of seeds of the component varieties has been notified to the purchaser, on request, and officially recorded.

7. Records of Varietal Associations

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

7.1.1 Name of the varietal association;
7.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;
7.1.3 Details of the component varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage by number of seeds;
7.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;
7.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;
7.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot.

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

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

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

8. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid swede rape seed

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

9. Specimen Certificate

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

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

Name of the Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

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

Number of containers and declared weight of lot:

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

Signature:

Place and Date:

APPENDIX 10

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.