

**ANNEX VII TO THE DECISION
OECD SCHEME FOR THE VARIETAL CERTIFICATION OF
CRUCIFER SEED AND OTHER OIL OR FIBRE SPECIES**

Specific Rules and Regulations

1. General

- 1.1 The OECD Seed Scheme for Crucifers and other Oil or Fibre Species shall cover seed of varieties from species belonging the crucifers' botanical family and to other species mainly used for oil or fibre production; the seed shall be produced, processed, sampled, labelled and fastened in accordance with the Common Rules and Regulations above, and those which form the subject of the following paragraphs and which are regarded as minimum requirements.
- 1.2 The Scheme does not apply either to plants from Poaceae and Leguminosae families, or to subterranean clover and similar species, which are respectively the purposes of other Schemes. The list of species eligible for certification according to this Scheme is given in Appendix 2 of the Scheme. This list can be increased by common agreement of the National Designated Authorities.
- 1.3 The Scheme shall be implemented in the participating countries under the responsibility of the national governments that will designate Authorities for this purpose.

2. Lot size

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

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

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

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

- *Arachis hypogaea* (L.)

- 2.2. Seed in excess of the maxima set out in the previous paragraph above shall be divided into lots no larger than those, each lot being identified according to Rule 9.1 as a separate seed lot.
- 2.3 A tolerance of five per cent on these maxima is permissible.

Appendix 1

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

A) Minimum Requirements for all Varieties

1. Previous cropping

1.1 *The National Designated Authority shall:*

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

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

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

2. Isolation

- 2.1 The seed crops of cross-pollinating species shall be isolated from any possible source of contaminating pollen. The isolation distances must not be less than: (*see table on following page*).
- 2.2 These distances apply to seed production fields and to plants or fields of species which can cross-pollinate. They can be disregarded when there is sufficient protection from undesirable pollen sources.
- 2.3 The seed crops of self-pollinating or apomictic varieties shall be isolated from other crops by a definite barrier or a space sufficient to prevent mixture during harvest.

		All Size Fields
1.	Rape Seed <i>Brassica napus</i> (L.) var. <i>oleifera</i>	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	100 m
2.	Cotton <i>Gossypium barbadense</i>	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Non hybrid varieties	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	100 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Non hybrid varieties	30 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	30 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
	<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i> x <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> (Fixed inter-specific hybrid varieties)	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	200 m
	- Certified Seed	
	Fixed inter-specific hybrid varieties	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced without CMS	150 m
	F1 hybrids produced using CMS	800 m
3.	Sunflower <i>Helianthus annuus</i>	
	Fields to produce:	
	- Basic Seed (Hybrid varieties)	1 500 m
	- Basic Seed (Varieties other than hybrid)	750 m
	- Certified Seed	500 m
4.	Other cross-pollinating species or subdivisions thereof	
	Fields to produce: - Basic Seed	400 m
	- Certified Seed	200 m

3. Weeds

Crops containing an excessive number of weeds shall be rejected.

4. Number of harvest years

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

5. Field inspection

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Varietal purity in seed crops

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

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

6.3 Varietal purity standards

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

Species	Basic Seed	Certified Seed First Generation	Certified Seed Second Generation
<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i> and <i>Brassica rapa</i> , except varieties of strictly the fodder type as indicated in the OECD List of Varieties <i>Hybrid varieties</i> : see section 13 below	99.9%	99.7%	99.7%
<i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>oleifera</i> and <i>Brassica rapa</i> , for varieties of strictly the fodder type as indicated in the OECD List of Varieties <i>Hybrid varieties</i> : see section 13 below	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
<i>Brassica oleracea</i> convar. <i>acephala</i> , <i>Brassica napus</i> var. <i>napobrassica</i> , <i>Sinapis alba</i> , <i>Helianthus annuus</i> <i>Hybrid varieties of Brassica napus and Helianthus</i> : see section 13 below	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>	99.7%	99.5%	99.5%
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i>	99.7%	98.0%	97.5%
<i>Papaver somniferum</i>	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 one per cent off-type plants or more than 0.5 per cent pollen-shedding plants in the seed parent.

9. Male sterile seed parent

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

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

or

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

- B) Additional minimum requirements for hybrid varieties of *Helianthus annuus*, *Brassica napus*, *Brassica rapa*, *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Gossypium barbadense* and inter-specific hybrids of these *Gossypium* species**
- 10. Previous cropping**
- 10.1 *Helianthus annuus***
- There shall be an interval of at least two years between seed crops to produce either Basic Seed or Certified Seed and any other crop of the same species.
- 10.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa***
- There shall be an interval of at least five years between seed crops to produce either Basic Seed or Certified Seed and any other Crucifer crop.
- 10.3 *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Gossypium barbadense* and *Gossypium hirsutum* x *G. barbadense***
- 10.3.1 A piece of land may be registered as a male, female or maintainer unit (basic seed) and hybrid seed unit only if no plants of any cotton variety have been established thereon for seed production or otherwise during the 12 months prior to the registration thereof.
- 10.3.2 A piece of land which is intended for the production of certified hybrid seed may also be registered as a unit under the following conditions:
- 10.3.2.1 if certified seed of the same variety has been produced thereon during the previous growing season;
- 10.3.2.2 if any other plants but cotton have been established thereon for seed production or otherwise as an intermediate crop prior to the registration thereof;
- 10.3.2.3 if production practices are used that minimise/prevent the viability of volunteer cotton.
- 11. Isolation**
- 11.1 *Crops to produce Basic Seed of parental lines***
- 11.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*
- Crops to produce Basic Seed of *Helianthus annuus* must be not less than 1500 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic Seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.
- 11.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*
- Crops to produce Basic Seed of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* must be not less than 500 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic Seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.
- 11.1.3 *Gossypium barbadense*
- Crops to produce Basic seed of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 200 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of Basic seed with the same pollen parent, provided there is a 3m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.1.4 *Gossypium hirsutum*

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

11.1.5 *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense*

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

11.2 **Crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties**11.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

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

11.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

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

11.2.3 *Gossypium barbadense* (intraspecific hybrids)

- a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 150 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.
- b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.4 *Gossypium hirsutum* (intraspecific hybrids)

- a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 30 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.
- b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

11.2.5 *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense*

- a) Crops not using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* x *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 150 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.
- b) Crops using the cytoplasmic male sterility method to produce Certified seed of F1 hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense* must not be less than 800 m from any source of contaminating pollen except from a crop of the same pollen parent, provided there is at least a 3 m gap and the pedigree of that seed is known to the National Designated Authority.

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

12. Seed crop inspection

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

12.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*

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

12.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

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

12.1.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

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

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

12.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

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

12.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

For crops using either the cytoplasmic male sterility method or the self-incompatibility method to produce hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, at least three inspections must be made on each parent line.

The first inspection should be made before the flowering stage, the second inspection at the early flowering stage and the third inspection before the end of the flowering stage. Two inspections are sufficient if a post-control test of the Basic Seed components is conducted prior to certification.

12.2.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

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

13. Varietal purity

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

13.1.1 *Helianthus annuus*

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

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

13.1.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*

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

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

13.1.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*

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

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

13.2.1 *Helianthus annuus*

13.2.1.1 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Helianthus annuus* the minimum varietal purity of pollen-shedding plants in the

pollen parent will be 99.5 per cent, when five per cent or more of the seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers.

- 13.2.1.2 The minimum varietal purity of the seed-bearing parent will be 99.0 per cent. The level of male sterility will be not less than 99.5 per cent.
- 13.2.2 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*
- 13.2.2.1 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the cytoplasmic male sterility method, the minimum varietal purity in the pollen parent will be 99.5 per cent for *Brassica rapa* and 99.7 per cent for *Brassica napus*. The minimum varietal purity in the seed bearing parent line will be 99.0 per cent. The level of male sterility in the seed-bearing parent line will be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and will be not less than 98.0 per cent.
- 13.2.2.2 In crops to produce Certified Seed of hybrid varieties of *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, using the self-incompatibility method, the minimum varietal purity of each line will be 99.5 per cent.
- 13.2.3 *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*
- In crops to produce Certified seed of hybrid varieties of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *Gossypium barbadense*, the minimum varietal purity of both the seed-bearing parent and the pollen parent line shall be 99.5 per cent when five percent or more of seed-bearing plants have pollen receptive flowers. The level of male sterility of the seed-bearing parent line shall be assessed by examining the flowers for the presence of sterile anthers and shall not be less than 99.7 per cent.
- 13.3 **Plots or chemotaxonomic tests post controlling seed lots of hybrid varieties**
- 13.3.1 The chemotaxonomic tests possibly used for post control must be internationally recognised and officially approved.
- The post control field plots and the possible chemotaxonomic tests must have a sufficient accuracy and repeatability.
- 13.3.2 *Helianthus annuus*
- The minimum varietal purity will be 95.0 per cent.
- 13.3.3 *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*
- 13.3.3.1 For *Brassica napus* var. *oleifera* subvar. *annua* (hybrid varieties of spring oilseed rape) the minimum varietal purity will be 85.0 per cent.
- 13.3.3.2 For all other *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa* hybrid oilseed varieties the minimum varietal purity will be 90.0 per cent.
- 13.3.3.3 Hybrids produced using the cytoplasmic male sterility method:
- For *Brassica napus*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed either in plots or in an approved chemotaxonomic test.
 - For *Brassica rapa*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed only in an approved chemotaxonomic test.
- 13.3.3.4 Hybrids produced using the self-incompatibility method:
- For *Brassica napus* and *Brassica rapa*, the minimum varietal purity may be assessed only in an approved chemotaxonomic test.

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

For *HELIANTHUS ANNUUS*

In crops to produce:

- Basic seed of parental lines	Seed-bearing parent line with pollen shedding plants included in off-type plants.	99.8%
	Pollen parent line	99.8%
- Basic seed of parental hybrids	Seed-bearing parent line with male fertile plants included in off-type plants.	99.5%
	Pollen parent line	99.8%
- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	Seed-bearing parent line	99.0%
	varietal purity male sterility	99.5%
	Pollen parent line	99.5%

in post-control of:

- Certified seed of hybrid varieties		95.5%
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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 male sterility for <i>B. rapa</i> male sterility for <i>B. napus</i> :	
		- 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 male sterility	
			99.0%
			98.0%
	Pollen parent line for: <i>B. rapa</i> for <i>B. napus</i>		99.5%
		99.7%	
	* Self-incompatibility method Self-incompatible line		
		99.5%	

In post-control of:

- Certified seed of hybrid varieties	<i>B. napus</i> , spring type varieties	85%
	All other <i>B. napus</i> and <i>B. rapa</i> :	
	* Cytoplasmic male sterility method	90.0%
	* Self-incompatibility method	90.0%

continued

For *GOSSYPIUM HIRSUTUM* and *GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE****In crops to produce:*****- Basic seed of parental lines**

* Cytoplasmic male sterility method and hand emasculatation method

Seed-bearing parent line	varietal purity	99.8%
	male sterility	99.9%

Pollen parent line for:	varietal purity	99.8%
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- Certified seed of hybrid varieties

* Cytoplasmic male sterility method and hand emasculatation method

Seed-bearing parent line	varietal purity	99.5%
	male sterility	99.7%

Pollen parent line for:	varietal purity	99.5%
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Appendix 2

Crucifer and Other Oil or Fibre Species Eligible for the Scheme

Botanical name	French name	English name
BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFÈRES-CRUCIFERAE)		
BRASSICA JUNCEA L. 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. <i>Brassica campestris</i> (L.), <i>Brassica chinensis</i> and <i>Brassica pekinensis</i>]	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
NICOTIANA TABACUM L.	TABAC, TABAC COMMUN	TOBACCO
PAPAVER SOMNIFERUM (L.)	OEILLETTE	POPPY
PHACELIA TANACETIFOLIA Benth	PHACÉLIE À FEUILLES	CALIFORNIA BLUEBELL
PLANTAGO LANCEOLATA (L.)	PLANTAIN LANCÉOLÉ	RIBWORT PLANTAIN

Appendix 3

Countries Eligible for Certification of 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
EGYPT	C(2001)100	22/06/01
ESTONIA	C(97)187/Final	23/10/97
FINLAND	C(66)66	28/06/66
FRANCE	C(86)70	13/08/85
GERMANY	C(87)60/Final	16/02/88
GREECE	C(85)150	05/06/85
HUNGARY	C(70)195	17/12/70
ICELAND	*	
INDIA	C(2008)150	23/10/08
IRELAND	C(88)13/Final	20/10/88
ISRAEL	C(68)21	20/02/68
ITALY	C(84)136	25/09/84
JAPAN	C(67)36	21/04/67
KENYA	C(73)35	15/02/73
LITHUANIA	C(99)173/Final	10/12/99
LUXEMBOURG	*	
MEXICO	C(2001)288	22/01/02
MOLDOVA	C(2008)151	23/10/08
MOROCCO	C(88)196/Final	26/01/89
NETHERLANDS	C(88)183/Final	29/12/88
NEW ZEALAND	C(66)116	08/11/66
NORWAY	C(86)76	21/01/86
POLAND	C(64)104	28/07/64
PORTUGAL	C(88)14/Final	20/10/88
ROMANIA	C(70)191	17/12/70
RUSSIAN FEDERATION	C(2001)266	29/11/01

Continued

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

* OECD Member country participating without official notification.

Appendix 4

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

1. Varieties eligible for varietal association

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

2. Registration of the varietal association

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

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

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

4. Control of the mixing and packing operation

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

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

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

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

5. Inspection of the production of varietal associations

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

5.2 The inspection must be carried out through:

- a) controls of the identity and total percentages by number of each component, at least by random checks of the official labels identifying the percentages of seed, and
- b) a random check of the mixing operations, including the finished varietal association.

6. Labelling and sealing of the varietal association

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

7. Records of varietal associations

- 7.1 Records must be kept, by the producers, for all varietal associations as follows:
 - 7.1.1 Name of the varietal association;
 - 7.1.2 Reference number of the varietal association seed lot;
 - 7.1.3 Details of the component varieties of the varietal association seed lot, including names and percentage by number of seeds;
 - 7.1.4 Seed lot reference numbers of the constituent seed lots;
 - 7.1.5 Weight of each constituent seed lot;
 - 7.1.6 Total weight of the varietal association seed lot.
- 7.2 A copy of the seed test certificate for each constituent seed lot included in the varietal association must be kept by the producer of the varietal association.
- 7.3 These records must be kept in such form that it is possible to identify and verify the authenticity of the constituents of each varietal association seed lot. They must be made available to the National Designated Authority on request.
- 7.4 The National Designated Authority shall make regular checks of the records kept by the producers in respect of varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape.

8. Analysing varietal associations of hybrid Swede rape seed

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

9. Specimen certificate

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

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

Name of the National Designated Authority issuing the Certificate:

Reference Number:

Constituents of the lot:

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

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 (or an equivalent electronic authorisation):

Place and Date: