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If a whole or part of a paragraph has been amended, the date of the amending regulation appears in square brackets at the end of the paragraph. If a whole paragraph or sub-paragraph has been deleted, the date of the deletion appears in square brackets beside the deleted paragraph or sub-paragraph.

Republic of Latvia

Cabinet
Regulation No. 120
Adopted 13 February 2007

Regulations on Growing and Marketing of Cereal Seed

Issued pursuant to
Section 2, Clause 1, Sub-paragraph "a" and Section 17, Paragraph five of the Seed and Variety Circulation Law
[13 July 2010; 13 August 2013]

I. General Provisions

1. This Regulation prescribes the procedures for growing and marketing of cereal seed, as well as the authority which controls importation of cereal seed from the countries other than Member State of the European Union.
[13 July 2010]

2. This Regulation shall apply to the following seed of cereal species, the growing of which is intended for agricultural production:

2.1. rye (*Secale cereale L.*);

2.2. common wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.),* durum wheat *(Triticum durum Desf.),* spelt wheat *(Triticum spelta L.*) (hereinafter all together referred to as – wheat);

2.3. barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*);

2.4. oats (*Avena sativa L.*), Red oat (*Avena byzantina K.Koch*) un Hulless oat (*Avena nuda L.*) (hereinafter all together referred to as - oats);

2.5. hybrids resulting from the crossing of a species of the genus *Triticum* and a species of the genus *Secale* (*xTriticosecale Wittm. ex A. Camus*) (hereinafter - triticale);

2.6. buckwheat *(Fagopyrum esculentum Moench)*;

2.7. maize (*Zea mays L.*) except for popcorn and sweet maize not intended for seed growing.
[13 July 2010]

II. Seed Categories

3. Seed shall be categorised as follows:

3.1. breeder seed (BS);

3.2. pre-basic seed (PB);

3.3. basic seed (B); and

3.4. certified seed (C).

4. Breeder seed (BS) is a quantity of seed that is obtained by completing one cycle laid down in the preservation scheme of the variety, and that ensures the maintenance of the varietal characteristics through several generations. The breeder or the preserver of a variety shall obtain such seed by observing the preservation scheme of the variety. Upon the written request of the breeder or the preserver of a variety, the State Plant Protection Service shall carry out breeder seed (BS) field inspection or seed quality evaluation in order to determine the actual quality thereof in conformity with the indicators for the field inspection referred to in this Regulation for basic seed and seed quality indicators referred to for the determination of the basic seed quality.
[13 July 2010]

5. Pre-basic seed (PB) is seed that:

5.1. has been cultivated from breeder seed under the supervision of the breeder or the preserver of a variety, observing the generally accepted practice for the maintenance of the variety;

5.2. is intended for the production of seed of the basic seed (B) and certified seed (C) categories;

5.3. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for pre-basic seed in field inspection and average seed sample quality conforms to the requirements laid down for basic seed; and

5.4. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.
[13 July 2010]

6. Basic seed shall be divided into two generations:

6.1. the first generation pre-basic seed (PB_1) obtained from breeder seed; and

6.2. the second generation pre-basic seed (PB_2) obtained from the first generation pre-basic seed or from breeder seed.

7. Basic seed (B) (except hybrid seed of cereal species) is seed that:

7.1. is obtained from pre-basic seed or directly from breeder seed;

7.2. is cultivated under the supervision of the breeder or the preserver of a variety, observing the generally accepted practice for the maintenance of the variety;

7.3. is intended for the production of seed of the certified seed (C) category;

7.4. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for basic seed; and

7.5. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.
[13 July 2010]

8. Basic seed of hybrid varieties (B) (rye, wheat, oat, barley and self-pollinating triticale) is seed that:

8.1. is intended for the production of hybrid seed;

8.2. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for basic seed; and

8.3. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.
[13 July 2010]

9. Certified seed (C) (rye, as well as wheat, barley, oat, maize, buckwheat and self-pollinating triticale hybrids) is seed that:

9.1. is obtained directly from basic seed (based on the wishes of a breeder or the representative of a variety, if there is no breeder –based on the wishes of the preserver of a variety, – also from seed of a higher category);

9.2. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for certified seed;

9.3. are not intended for seed production; and

9.4. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.

[13 July 2010]

10. Certified wheat, barley, oat and triticale seed that is not hybrid shall have two generations:

10.1. first generation certified seed (C_1); and

10.2. second generation certified seed (C_2).

11. The first generation certified seed (C_1) (wheat, barley, oat and triticale that are not hybrids) is seed that:

11.1. is grown from basic seed (based on the wishes of a breeder or the representative of a variety, if there is no breeder – based on the wishes of the preserver of a variety, – also from seed of a higher category);

11.2. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for first generation certified seed;

11.3. is intended for the production of second generation certified seed or for other purposes; and

11.4. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.

[13 July 2010]

12. The second generation certified seed (C_2) (wheat, barley, oat and triticale that are not hybrids) is seed that:

12.1. is grown from first generation certified seed (based on the wishes of a breeder or the representative of a variety, if there is no breeder –based on the wishes of the preserver of a variety, – also from seed of a higher category);

12.2. in accordance with the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation is recognised as conforming with the requirements laid down for second generation certified seed;

12.3. is not intended for further growing of seed; and

12.4. is under the control of the State Plant Protection Service throughout the entire period of growing and processing of the seed.

[13 July 2010]

III. Requirements Prescribed for Seed Growing

13. If a seed grower grows cereal seed of one or a number of species or varieties, or categories, he or she shall ensure that the seeds of various species or varieties, or categories do not mix.

[13 July 2010]

14. Sowing fields for seed growing shall be located only after an undercrop which ensures non-mixing of varieties and species. Repeated cereal seed growing is permissible in the same field in the next year where seed of the same variety and the same or higher category has been grown in the previous year, but an interval of two years shall be observed in fields where

another variety of the same species of cereal has been grown in the previous year. If the seed of lower category of some variety has been sown in the field in the previous year, but the sowing field for the obtaining of the seed of higher category of this variety is applied for field inspection, the seed of the same category shall be obtained from the field which was obtained in the previous year.
[13 July 2010]

15. If the breeder owns both an organic farming farm (or a part of it) and a farm where the seed of cereal species of conventional farming is produced, seed of the same variety, which is obtained in the conventional farming farm (or a part of it) shall be obtained in the organic farming farm, if the requirements on permanent separation, provision of information to the control authority of organic farming regarding the time of harvest of organic and conventional seed and acquired quantity, as well as conversion plan and control measures, which are referred to in Commission Regulation (EC) No 889/2008 of 5 September 2008 laying down detailed rules for the implementation of Council Regulation (EC) No 834/2007 on organic production and labelling of organic products with regard to organic production, labelling and control have been fulfilled; and
[18 August 2009]

16. Minimum distances between sowing fields of individual varieties are specified in Annex 1 to this Regulation.

17. The number of diseased plants permitted in seed growing fields is specified in Annex 2 to this Regulation.

18. A seed grower shall maintain the field history record, indicating the field placement diagram and information regarding the seed, fertiliser and plant protection means used in the specific field.

19. The State Plant Protection Service in accordance with the requirements of the cereal schemes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) shall:

19.1. submit for inclusion in the list of varieties of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) only those varieties that are included in the Latvian Catalogue of Plant Varieties and conform with the requirements of the cereal schemes of the referred-to organisation;

19.2. provide information regarding the preservers of the varieties to the authorities laid down in the cereal schemes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (EOCD);

19.3. co-operate with the preservers of the varieties;

19.4. conclude a written agreement with authorised institutions of other States regarding the propagation of seed in accordance with the cereal schemes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (EOCD) for the certification of the varieties for seed circulation in the international market;

19.5. deliver seed samples of Latvian original varieties to authorised institutions of other States for performance of post-control;

19.6. deliver official descriptions of the varieties to be propagated, for hybrid varieties – also descriptions of the parent plant components, to the authorities laid down in the cereal schemes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (EOCD);

19.7. upon the written request of the seed breeder perform seed certification in conformity with the requirements of the cereal schemes of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (EOCD);

19.8. upon the written request of the seed breeder issue a certificate and labels of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (EOCD), if the cereal seed conforms with the requirements of the cereal schemes of the referred-to organisation; and

19.9. recognise the identity of the propagated seed.

[13 July 2010]

IV. Inspection of Fields and Registration of Variety Sowing Fields

[13 July 2010]

20. Inspection of fields shall be conducted in order to assess the overall condition of the seed growing fields, their conformity with the requirements specified in Chapter III of this Regulation, and to determine the varietal purity in accordance with the requirements specified in Annex 3 to this Regulation.

21. Inspection of fields shall be carried out by inspectors of the State Plant Protection Service (hereinafter – inspectors of the Service).

22. Each year by 1 June, the seed grower shall submit to the State Plant Protection Service an application for the inspection of seed growing fields (hereinafter – application for field inspection) in accordance with Annex 4 to this Regulation. If the application for a field inspection has been submitted after the specified term, written information regarding the reasons for non-observance of the term shall be attached thereto.

23. Upon accepting the application for a field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall check whether:

23.1. all the necessary information specified in Annex 4 to this Regulation has been indicated in the application for a field inspection;

23.2. variety conforms to the requirements referred to in the Seed Circulation Law on seed certification;

23.3. a seed breeder has a registered licence regarding the utilisation rights of the relevant protected variety in accordance with the Plant Varieties Protection Law;

23.3. the time period referred to in Paragraph 22 of this Regulation has been complied with If the time period is not complied with, the Service shall check whether the information regarding reasons for delay is appended.

[13 July 2010]

24. Prior to the field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall acquaint himself or herself with documents attesting to the quality of the seed and with entries in the record of field history. The term of validity of the seed certificate shall not be examined.

[13 July 2010]

25. If the requirements referred to in Paragraph 23 of this Regulation have not been complied with, the inspector of the Service shall, within three working days after the inspection of the requirements referred to in Paragraph 23 of this Regulation, inform in writing the seed grower thereof, indicating the deficiencies and require to rectify them within seven working days.

[13 July 2010]

26. Quality of the sown seed shall be attested:

26.1. for the seed certified in Latvia – a packaging label of the seed material with an indication “European Union Legislation” (if the seed is intended for marketing) and a certificate of the seed or a copy of the certificate of the seed with filled out B part;

26.2. for the sown breeder seed, which has been sown by the preserver of a variety for further propagation – an authorisation of the breeder and preservation schemes of the variety; and

26.3. for the seed certified in another European Union Member State, as well as Iceland and Norway – a packaging label of the seed material with an indication "European Union Legislation" and a document that certifies the amount of procured seed, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that an admixture of wild oats (*Avena fatua*) has not been determined in one of the following cases:

26.3.1. in the field inspection and in the official seed sample of one kilogram;

26.3.2. in the official seed sample of three kilograms;

26.4. for the seed certified in the country referred to in the laws and regulations on seed equivalence from third countries – seed quality attesting documents and seed packaging label that conforms with the requirements referred to in the laws and regulations on seed equivalence from third countries, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that an admixture of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* has not been determined in one of the following cases:

26.4.1. in the field inspection and in the official seed sample of one kilogram;

26.4.2. in the official seed sample of three kilograms;

26.5. for the seed certified in Switzerland and Liechtenstein – an official label of the seed package and document that attests for the quantity of the purchased seed, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that an admixture of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* has not been determined in one of the following cases:

26.5.1. in the field inspection and in the official seed sample of one kilogram;

26.5.2. in the official seed sample of three kilograms.

[13 July 2010]

27. The inspector of the Service shall take a decision to refuse a field inspection and shall declare the sowing field as inappropriate for seed growing already prior to the field inspection, informing the seed grower thereof in writing within three working days, if:

27.1. the deficiencies referred to in Paragraph 25 of this Regulation are not eliminated within the specified term;

27.2. there are no documents certifying the quality of the sown seed or they do not conform with the requirements specified in Paragraph 26 of this Regulation;

27.3. when checking the entries in the field history record, violations of Paragraph 14 of this Regulation or a non-conformity to the information indicated in the application for the field inspection are determined;

27.4. there is no field history record; or

27.5. the application for the field inspection has been submitted after the term specified in Paragraph 22 of this Regulation and plants have reached such a phenological development stage when it is no longer possible to determine the different morphological features of the varieties.

28. Field inspection shall be carried out at least once during the vegetation period at such a developmental stage of the sown plants when the morphological features of the variety are most readily visible and the varietal purity can be determined most accurately, and when disease-infected plants can be determined. Time and number of field inspection in each specific case shall be determined by the inspector of the Service. The amount of infected plants may be assessed in another time of field inspection.

29. Upon commencing the field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall check the minimum distances between the sowing fields of separate varieties, walking round the field, and:

29.1. if the minimum distances referred to in Annex 1 to this Regulation have not been observed, the inspector of Service shall warn regarding the necessity thereof and may advise the seed grower to carry out mowing of the area. The seed grower may apply repeatedly for the field inspection after the creation of minimum distance zones;

29.2. if the minimum distance zones may not be created, the areas that are located in this zone shall be declared as inappropriate for seed growing; and

29.3. shall issue the cereal seed growing field inspection protocol (hereinafter – protocol of field inspection) in accordance with Annex 5 to this Regulation only after he or she has ascertained that the areas that are located in the minimum distance zones have been harvested separately. An entry thereof shall be made in the field inspection protocol.

30. During the field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall ascertain regarding the identity of the variety present in the sowing field (conformity with the official description of the variety). If the identity of the variety does not conform with the name of the applied variety, the inspector of the Service shall declare the sowing field as inappropriate for seed growing. The harvest obtained shall not be included in further seed assessment.

31. During the field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall determine the following in the sowing field:

31.1. in the sowing fields of oat, barley, wheat and self-pollinating triticale (except for hybrids):

31.1.1. the density of a sowing field (number of plants per 1 hectare)

31.1.2. the number of the spikes of plants, non-conforming with the variety per 200 m^2, characterising the features thereof according to the official description of the variety;

31.1.3. the number of plants infected with loose smut *(Tilletia caries)* per 200 m^2;

31.1.4. the number of plants of other cereal species per 200 m^2;

31.1.5. the number of plants infected with hard smut *(Tilletia caries)* per 200 m^2;

31.1.6. the number of plants infected with ergot *(Claviceps purpurea)* per 200 m^2 – only to triticale; and

31.1.7. the number of plants infected with stem smut (*Urocystis occulta*) per 200 m^2 – only to triticale; and

31.2. in the sowing fields of rye, buckwheat and foreign pollination triticale (except for hybrids):

31.2.1. the number of species non-conforming with the variety per 200 m^2, characterising the features thereof according to the official description of the variety;

31.2.2. the number of plants of other cereal species per 200 m^2;

31.2.3. the number of plants infected with stem smut (*Urocystis occulta*) (except for buckwheat) per 200 m^2;

31.2.4. the number of plants infected with ergot (*Tilletia caries*) (except for buckwheat) per 200 m^2;

31.2.5. the number of plants infected with loose smut (*Ustilago nuda*) per 200 m^2 – only to triticale; and

31.2.6. the number of plants infected with hard smut (*Tilletia caries*) per 200 m^2 – only to triticale.

[13 July 2010]

32. Inspection to a field, the size of which does not exceed 10 ha, shall be conducted in at least 10 places, inspecting 1 x 20 m size rectangles (20 m^2) in the places characteristic of a

sowing field, perpendicularly to the direction of sowing. The number of the fields to be inspected to each following 5 ha shall be increased by one, but not by more than 20.

33. Sowing fields shall not be in conformity with the requirements of varietal purity, if:

33.1. the number of plants non-conforming with the variety per 200 m^2 in the sowing fields of oat, barley, rye and self-pollinating triticale (except for hybrids), depending on the number of plants per one hectare exceeds that indicated in Annex 6 to this Regulation; or

33.2. the number of plants non-conforming with the variety per 200 m^2 in the sowing fields of rye, foreign pollination triticale and buckwheat exceeds the one indicated in Annex 7 to this Regulation.

[13 July 2010]

34. Wild oats (*Avena fatua, Avena sterilis*) shall not be permissible in the field of cereal seed growing field.
[13 July 2010]

35. If wild oats (*Avena fatua, Avena sterilis*) are determined in the seed growing field, on the same day the inspector of the Service shall draw up a written instruction to the seed grower to weed them out or to harvest a separate part of the field with the referred to plant colonies for another use other than seed production. After the end of the term for performance of the instruction, however not later than five days following a previous inspection, a repeated field inspection shall be carried out.
[13 July 2010]

36. If, in conducting an inspection of a field or of documentation regarding the sown seed, a violation of this Regulation is determined or non-conformity of the sowing field to the category of seed to be evaluated is determined, the inspector of the Service shall reduce the category of seed to the conforming category, taking into account the procedures for acquisition of a seed category provided for in this Regulation. If elimination of the deficiencies is possible, inspection of the field shall be repeated pursuant to the instructions of the inspector of the Service being fulfilled, but not later than five days after the previous inspection of the field.

37. If the sowing field does not conform with the requirements specified in Chapter III of this Regulation and with the requirements specified for varietal purity, the inspector of the Service shall declare the sowing field as inappropriate for seed growing. The harvest obtained shall not be included in further seed evaluation.

38. If, during the field inspection, it has been determined that the sowing field is in conformity with the requirements of this Regulation, the inspector of the Service shall take a decision regarding the non-conformity thereof for the acquisition of the relevant seed category.

39. After the last field inspection, on the basis of the results of the field inspection, the inspector of the Service shall take a decision regarding the conformity of the variety sowing field for the acquisition of seed within three working days, as well as shall prepare and issue the cereal seed growing field inspection protocol to the seed grower. One copy of the protocol shall remain in the State Plant Protection Service.
[13 July 2010]

40. [13 July 2010].

41. The person wishing to carry out the registration of cereal variety sowing fields shall, until 1 June of the current year, submit to the State Plant Protection Service the application for the registration of cereal variety sowing fields (hereinafter – application for the registration of sowing fields) in accordance with Annex 8 to this Regulation. After the receipt of the application for the registration of sowing fields, the State Plant Protection Service shall carry out the registration of cereal variety sowing fields to such varieties that have official descriptions of varieties in the State Plant Protection Service. The inspector of the Service:

41.1. on accepting the application for the registration of sowing fields, shall check whether all the information specified in Annex 8 to this Regulation has been indicated therein;

41.2. if all the necessary information has not been indicated in the application for the registration of sowing fields, shall, within three working days, inform in writing the person thereof, indicating the deficiencies and a term for the elimination of faults;

41.3. on accepting the application regarding the registration of sowing fields after the specified term, shall check whether the plants have reached such a phenological development stage when it is no longer possible to determine the different morphological features of the varieties; and

41.4. shall take a decision to refuse the registration of the variety sowing field, if he or she determines that it is not possible to determine the different morphological features of the variety, and shall, within three working days, inform the person thereof in writing.

42. The inspector of the Service, upon reaching an agreement with the person, shall determine the time for the registration of variety sowing fields in each particular case.

43. During the registration of the variety sowing fields, the inspector of the Service shall at first ascertain regarding the identity of the variety present in the sowing field (conformity with the official description of the variety). If the identity of the variety does not conform with the name of the declared variety, the inspector of the Service shall indicate the registration protocol of cereal variety sowing fields (hereinafter – registration protocol of sowing fields) in accordance with Annex 9 to this Regulation. After the inspection of the variety sowing fields, the inspector of the Service shall prepare the registration protocol of the cereal variety sowing fields.

44. During the registration of sowing fields, the inspector of the Service shall determine the actual:

44.1. density of a sowing field;

44.2. varietal purity;

44.3. species purity; and

44.4. infection with diseases.

45. During the registration of sowing fields, the inspection of a sowing field shall be conducted in at least 10 places, inspecting 1 x 20 m size rectangles (20 m^2) in the places characteristic of the sowing field, perpendicularly to the direction of sowing.

46. The registration of the sowing field protocol shall be prepared in two copies. One copy shall be issued to the person within a time period of three working days after the registration of sowing fields, the other copy shall remain in the State Plant Protection Service.

47. [13 July 2010].

V. Seed Quality Testing

48. The person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register of the State Information System for Monitoring of Agricultural Plants (hereinafter – Register) shall submit to the State Plant Protection Service the application for the taking of an average seed sample, performance of analyses and making of official labels in accordance with Annex 10 to this Regulation.
[13 July 2010; 13 August 2013]

49. Seed samples shall be taken by the inspector of the Service, who has acquired the qualification of the seed sample taker of the State Plant Protection Service or the qualification of the taker of seed samples of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).

50. The inspector of the Service shall take a sample from each prepared homogeneous seed lot for the evaluation of seed quality.
[13 July 2010]

50.[1] The following indicates on non-uniformity of seed lot:
50.[1]1. different seed lot packaging material or type;
50.[1]2. different packaging size in seed lot;
50.[1]3. different marking and labels or different information on labels;
50.[1]4. different stamp types;
50.[1]5. seed treatment of different types in packaging;
50.[1]6. visual differences of seed in different packaging;
50.[1]7. different admixtures in different packaging.
[13 July 2010]

50.[2] If any of the indications referred to in Sub-paragraphs 50.[1] 1, 50.[1] 2, 50.[1] 3, 50.[1] 4 or 50.[1] 5 of this Regulation have been determined, the inspector of the Service shall take a sample only in case a registered person separates different packaging in a separate lot.
[13 July 2010]

50.[3] If any of the indicators referred to in Sub-paragraphs 50.[1] 6 or 50.[1] 7 of this Regulation have been determined, a person registered with the Register has the right to carry out one of the following actions:
50.[3] 1. to divide seed lot into several separate lots according to any different seed feature (if it is possible);
50.[3] 2. to submit a submission to the State Plant Protection Service regarding the necessity to carry out an analysis of non-uniformity of the seed lot in respect of purity, germination power and other content of plant seed in conformity with the rules of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) (the rules are available in electronic form on the website of the State Plant Protection Service);
50.[3] 3. to withdraw a submission regarding average seed sample taking, performance of analysis and manufacturing of labels in order to implement measures (for example, seed lot mixing) for the prevention of non-uniformity of the seed lot to be examined.
50.[4] If in performing the analysis referred to in Sub-paragraph 50.[3] 2 of this Regulation it is established that a seed lot is not sufficiently uniform and does not conform to the rules of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA), the inspector of the Service shall not carry out evaluation of the seed lot.
[13 July 2010]

50.[5] When preparing the seed, if a sample is taken using sample taking devices which take samples from the seed flow automatically at determined time intervals (automatic sampler), sample taking shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in the rules of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA).
[13 August 2013]

51. Mass of a seed lot from which an average sample is taken shall not be more than:
51.1. 30 000 kg – for rye, wheat, barley, oats and triticale;
51.2. 10 000 kg – for buckwheat; and
51.3. 40 000 kg – for maize.

52. The specified maximum mass of a seed lot may not be exceeded by more than 5%. If a seed lot exceeds the mass specified in Paragraph 51 of this Regulation, it shall be divided into several seed lots.

53. An average sample shall be taken from a seed lot of the species referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Regulation, except for buckwheat, the sample mass of which is not less than 2300 g and it shall be used as follows:
53.1. for determination of seed quality characteristics — 1000 g;
53.2. for post-control of seed — 1000 g; and
53.3. for determination of seed moisture and pest infestation – 300 g (it shall be placed in hermetically sealed packaging).

54. The mass of an average sample shall not be less than 1500 g, and shall be used as follows:
54.1. for determination of seed quality characteristics — 600 g;
54.2. for post-control of seed — 600 g; and
54.3. for determination of seed moisture and pest infestation – 300 g (it shall be placed in hermetically sealed packaging).

55. After determination of quality indicators, seed samples shall be stored for at least one year by the State Plant Protection Service. The remaining portion of the post-control seed sample shall be stored long enough to fully ensure testing of the sample.

56. Seed quality indicators that include seed germination power, purity and content of the seed admixture of other species are indicated in Annex 11 to this Regulation. Admixture content of sclerotia (*Claviceps purpurea*) and hard smuts (*Tilletia caries*) is determined in Annex 12 to this Regulation.
[13 July 2010]

57. The moisture content specified for all seed categories shall not exceed 15%, but for seed stored in unventilated metal containers – 14%. If the term of validity of three months is determined for the seed certificate, the moisture content specified for all seed categories shall be 15.1% to 16.5% (when stored in unventilated metal containers – from 14.1% to 15.5%). If the term of validity of one month is determined for the seed certificate, the moisture content may not exceed 16.5% (when stored in unventilated metal containers - 15.5%).
[13 July 2010; 12 October 2010]

58. If the germination power of seed from a seed lot of a pre-basic seed (PB) category or basic seed (BS) category as determined by analysis does not conform to the minimum seed germination power specified in Annex 11 to this Regulation, in accordance with Annex 13 to this Regulation, the person registered with the Register may submit to the State Plant

Protection Service an application for the receipt of a permit to certify seed with reduced germination power. The application may be submitted:

58.1. by 1 September – for winter barley, winter wheat, winter rye, winter oat and triticale seed (hereinafter - winter crop seed);

58.2. by 1 April – for spring barley, spring wheat, spring oat and buckwheat seed (hereinafter – spring crop seed).

[13 July 2010; 10 October 2010]

58.[1] A breeder or a preserver of a variety may submit an application to the State Plant Protection Service for the receipt of a permit to reduce breeder seed category in accordance with Annex 13.[1] of this Regulation, if the field inspection has been carried out on the breeder seed growing field and the variety identity and variety purity determined during the inspection conform to the requirements of the seed category for which it is intended to reduce the seed category. The application may be submitted:

58.[1]1. by 1 September – for winter crop seed;

58.[1]2. by 1 April – for spring crop seed.

[13 July 2010]

59. The State Plant Protection Service shall, until 1 April and 1 September, compile the applications referred to in Paragraphs 58 and 58.[1] of this Regulation and shall inform the National Council of Plant Varieties:

59.1. regarding the applications for the receipt of a permit to certify seed with reduces germination power, indicating the total number of applications per species and varieties, number of lots, total amount of seed and the determined minimum germination power;

59.2. regarding the applications for the receipt of a permit to reduce breeder seed category, indicating the total number of applications per species and varieties, total amount of seed and the reasons for reduction of the category.

[13 July 2010]

60. After the receipt of information referred to in Paragraph 59 of this Regulation, the National Council of Plant Varieties shall evaluate the provision of the relevant variety seed in Latvian market within a time period of five working days, as well as amount of manufactured breeder seed and provide proposals to the State Plant Protection Service:

60.1. regarding the lowest possible germination power, with which it may be allowed to certify seed with reduced germination power;

60.2. regarding reduction of breeder seed category.

[13 July 2010]

61. The State Plant Protection Service shall take a decision within five working days following the receipt of proposals provided by the National Council of Plant Varieties:

61.1. regarding the issue of a permit to certify seed with reduced germination power or refusal to issue the permit and within three working days shall notify the registered person referred to in Paragraph 58 of this Regulation thereof;

6.1.2. regarding the issue of a permit to reduce breeder seed category (if the seed quality indicators conform with the category to which it is intended to reduce the breeder seed category) or refusal to reduce category and within five working days notify the breeder or preserver of a variety referred to in Paragraph 58.[1] of this Regulation.

[13 July 2010]

62. [13 July 2010].

63. If the State Plant Protection Service has taken a decision to allow to certify seed with reduced germination power:

63.1. it shall issue a certificate to a registered person in accordance with Paragraph 92 of this Regulation on the basis of a report regarding seed evaluation results. The seed certificate shall include additional indication regarding reduced germination power. The term of validity of the seed certificate shall comply with the time period referred to in Paragraph 97 of this Regulation;

63.2. it shall indicate additionally the actual seed germination power on the official label of seed category package, as well as the given name, surname of the trader (for a legal person – firm name) and address;

63.3. a registered person shall market seed with reduced germination power complying with the requirements of this Regulation.

[13 July 2010]

VI. Packaging of Seed

64. A seed packer shall seal the seed package or repack them under the supervision of the State Plant Protection Service.

65. The seed packer shall choose the material for packaging so that it ensured the preservation of seed quality and mass and that seed does not mix.

66. A seed grower, seed processor, packer and trader or importer shall place the seed lot in a warehouse so that a free access to any package unit and taking of a sample might be possible.

66.[1] Rye, wheat, barley, oat, triticale and buckwheat certified (C) seed may be packed in small packages the seed mass in which does not exceed 1000 grams.

[13 August 2013]

VII. Labelling of Seed Packages with Official Labels

67. Seed package labels shall be strictly controlled by the State Plant Protection Service. The minimum dimensions of official labels shall be 110 x 67 millimetres. The colour thereof shall be prescribed by Annex 14 to this Regulation. Labels may be with a hole for a string, stick-on or for sewing on.

[13 August 2013]

68. When sealing a seed package, an official label shall be attached externally and the information provided on it shall conform with the content specified in Annex 15 to this Regulation. If stick-on or non-tear labels or seals are not used, a document (Annex 15) in the colour of the label shall be inserted in the package. The typographic presentation of the document shall differ from the label so that they may not be confused.

[13 August 2013]

69. If a label is used with a hole for a string, the attachment of the label shall have a seal placed on it.

70. The official label shall be attached (for the first time or repeatedly) to the seed package only under the supervision of the State Plant Protection Service.

[13 August 2013]

71. If the cereal variety is genetically modified, it shall be specified on the label, as well as in any other document attesting to the seed quality.

72. If the quality of the seed lot determined during the process of certification does not conform with the requirements and may not be attested with a seed certificate, the relevant seed lot official labels shall be destroyed under the supervision of the State Plant Protection Service.
[13 August 2013]

73. If seed has been treated with biological preparations, plant protection products or chemicals, it shall be indicated on the label.

74. If the labels have been ordered and supplied to the seed packer prior to the seed packaging and the taking of a seed sample, the inspector of the Service shall ascertain regarding the use of labels, checking the size of packages and number of packages. If the inspector of the Service determines that:

74.1. the number of the package units at the place of storage of seed lot is less than the number of labels ordered, the inspector of the Service shall ensure the destruction of the unused labels and shall draw up a deed thereof; or

74.2. at the place of storage of the labelled seed lot, there are more package units than the number of labels ordered, the inspector of the Service shall not take a seed sample until the spare package units are separated.

75. If the seed lot has been labelled with seed package official labels, but upon conducting a repeated determination of the quality of a certification sample after the end of certificate validity term or extending the certificate validity term it is determined that the quality of seed lot does not conform with the requirements of this Regulation, the inspector of the Service shall:

75.1. without delay notify the owner of the seed lot thereof to and check the circulation of the seed lot; and

75.2. ensure the destruction of the used labels and draw up a deed thereof.
[13 August 2013]

76. If the labelled seed lot is repackaged in the package units of another size or chemical treatment of the seed lot is conducted, the inspector of the Service shall ensure the destruction of the labels of the labelled lot and shall draw up a deed thereof.

77. Seed mixtures shall be packaged and labelled according to the requirements specified in Chapter VI and VII of this Regulation. The information indicated on the label shall conform with the content specified in Annex 16 to this Regulation.

78. Seed not finally certified, but:

78.1. grown and harvested in a member state of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) which participates in a cereal scheme and which conforms with the requirements specified in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) cereal scheme and Section 7 of the Seed Circulation Law, may be finally certified in Latvia. Seed shall be packaged and labelled in accordance with the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) requirements;

78.2. grown and harvested in a European Union Member State or a state to which European Union equivalence for field inspections and for the production of certified seed has been granted may be finally certified in Latvia. Seed shall be packaged and labelled in accordance with the requirements specified by the Seed Circulation Law and this Regulation;

78.3. harvested in Latvia and intended for certification in another European Union Member State, shall be packaged under the supervision of the State Plant Protection Service. Seed shall be packaged and labelled in accordance with the requirements specified in Chapters VI and VII of this Regulation. A label and an accompanying document shall be attached to the seed packages (Annex 17); and

78.4. is harvested in Latvia on one farming farm, but is intended for certification in another farming farm in Latvia, shall be packaged under the supervision of the State Plant Protection Service. Seed shall be packaged and labelled in accordance with the requirements of the Seed Circulation Law and Chapters VI and VII of this Regulation. A label, which is intended for a seed that has not been finally certified, shall be attached to the seed packages.
[13 July 2010]

79. The requirements specified in Paragraph 78 of this Regulation regarding packaging and labelling shall not apply to the cases regarding which the State Plant Protection Service has agreed with an authorised institution of another state. The requirements referred to in Sub-paragraph 78.4 of this Regulation regarding packaging and labelling shall be applied if there is a relevant decision of the State Plant Protection Service.
[13 July 2010]

VII[1]. Labelling of Seed Package with Labels of a Packer

[13 August 2013]

79.[1] Labels of a packer (supplier) shall be used for small packages of the species referred to in Paragraph 66.[1] of this Regulation.

79.[2] A packer shall indicate information referred to in Annex 15.[1], as well as Paragraphs 71 and 73 of this Regulation on a label of a small package.

79.[3] A packer, when closing small seed packages, shall ensure that they cannot be opened without visible signs of label or package damages.

79.[4] A label may be put inside a small transparent package, if it is legible through the package.

79.[5] A repeated labelling of small seed packages is allowed only under the supervision of the Service.

79.[6] A packer shall indicate all information in a seed inventory journal regarding the seed lots in small packages, as well as the seed certificate number issued by the Service, and shall ensure traceability of seed lots in accordance with Paragraph 100 of this Regulation and the possibility for the Service to check seed identity.

79.[7] A packer, when using his or her own labels, may pack only the seed previously certified in accordance with Section 7 of the Seed and Variety Circulation Law.

VIII. Marketing of Seeds

80. Marketing of seeds shall be permitted only after they have been attested as pre-basic (PB), basic (B) or certified (C) seed.

81. In Latvia, the marketing of seed mixtures of cereal varieties and of cereal and legume species shall be permitted, if the relevant varieties are included in the Latvian Catalogue of

Plant Varieties or European Union common catalogue of agricultural crops, and it does not contain a notation regarding specific characteristics of particular varieties that do not permit the preparation of mixtures. Prior to the preparation of a seed mixture, the conformity of its components to the quality requirements of the relevant seed category shall be evaluated.
[13 July 2010]

81.[1] It is allowed to import and market buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum Moench*) seed also in case the variety of the referred to species is not included in the Latvian Catalogue of Plant Varieties, but the seed quality conforms to the requirements laid down in Annex 11 to this Regulation.
[13 August 2013]

81.[2] Seed in small packages may be marketed only in the territory of Latvia.
[13 August 2013]

82. After the request from the final user of seed, a person registered in the Register has the right to market wheat, rye, triticale, barley and oat seed of certified category without packaging by issuing a document referred to in Paragraph 101 of this Regulation to the final user of seed as the quality attesting document.
[13 July 2010]

83. The State Plant Protection Service shall control the seed imported in Latvia in accordance with the requirements of the regulatory enactments regulating the seed circulation.

84. The Food and Veterinary Service shall control the import of seed in Latvia.
[18 August 2009]

85. When marketing a cereal seed in Latvia that has been certified in another European Union Member State, as well as Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, Lichtenstein and in the country referred to in the laws and regulations on seed equivalence from third countries, an official approval (a certificate) of an authorised institution of the relevant state that admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua*) have not been determined in one of the following cases:

85.1. during the field inspection and in the official one-kilogram sample;

85.2. the official three-kilogram sample.

[13 July 2010]

IX. Registration of Seed Growers, Seed Processors, Packers and Traders

86. The State Plant Protection Service shall register the seed growers, seed processors, packagers, importers and traders and shall issue the seed grower and seed trader registration certificates.

87. In order to get registered in the Register, a person shall submit to the State Plant Protection Service an application for the inclusion of the person in the Register of Seed Growers and Traders (hereinafter – registration application) in accordance with Annex 18 to this Regulation and, depending on the type of occupation, shall attach the following documents:

87.1. a seed grower:

87.1.1. field plans intended for seed growing, indicating the area (ha); and

87.1.2. information regarding the management of the record of field history;

87.2. a prepare of seed mixtures – information regarding the preparation equipment of seed mixtures that ensure uniformity of the prepared seed mixture; and

87.3. a seed trader and importer – the information regarding the origin of the seed intended for marketing, indicating the co-operation partners.
[13 July 2010]

88. If a person does not submit all documents referred to in Paragraph 87 of this Regulation or the information submitted is incomplete, within three working days following the receipt of the application for the registration the inspector of the Service shall request to submit the necessary information and documents within 10 working days
[13 July 2010]

89. The State Plant Protection Service:

89.1. within five working days following the receipt of documents referred to in Paragraph 87 of this Regulation, shall evaluate the application for the registration and the documents attached thereto, and shall take a decision to register a person in the Register or to refuse to register a person in the Register;

89.2. within three working days following the taking of a decision:

89.2.1. shall send a decision to register in the Register and a registration certificate in accordance with Annex 19 to this Regulation to a person, if a decision to register a person in the Register is taken;

89.2.2. shall send a decision to refuse to register to a person, if a decision to refuse to register a person in the Register is taken;

89.3. shall issue a registration code to each person registered in the Register. The first two characters thereof shall indicate the address of the person (first two digits of the postal code), the remaining characters – sequential number of the registration;

89.4. shall indicate the following information regarding a person registered in the Register:

89.4.1. a registration code;

89.4.2. for a legal person – firm name and enterprise registration number in the Enterprise Register, for a natural person – given name, surname and personal identity number;

89.4.3. for a legal person – legal address, for a natural person – address of the place of residence;

89.4.4. type of activity;

89.4.5. group of species with which activities are carried out;

89.4.6. contact details (for example, phone number, e-mail address);

89.5. shall put information regarding the persons included in the Register on the website of the State Plant Protection Service.
[13 July 2010]

90. The State Plant Protection Service shall take a decision to annul registration of a person within two weeks following the receipt of the written submission of a person registered in the Register, as well as in the case if non-compliance with the requirements referred to in Chapters VII, VII[1], VIII, X or XI of this Regulation has been detected repeatedly and the relevant deed has been drawn up thereon.
[13 July 2010; 13 August 2013]

90.[1] Within five days after taking of a decision referred to in Paragraph 90 of this Regulation the State Plant Protection Service shall inform a person thereon in writing.
[13 July 2010]

90.[2] Information regarding a registered person shall be kept in the database of the Register until annulment of the registration in accordance with Paragraph 90 of this Regulation. The

State Plant Protection Service shall keep information regarding the relevant person in the archives database of the Register for six years after annulment of the person's registration.
[13 July 2010]

90.[3] In order to make any changes in the Register, a registered person shall submit the application referred to in Annex 18 to this Regulation to the State Plant Protection Service by indicating the required changes.
[13 July 2010]

90.[4] If the changes in the Register are related to the change of the type of activity of the registered person, the documents referred to in Sub-paragraph 87.1 or 87.3 of this Regulation shall be appended to the application referred to in Paragraph 90.[3] of this Regulation.
[13 July 2010]

90.[5] The State Plant Protection Service shall:

90.[5] 1. within 10 working days following the receipt of all necessary documents shall assess the application referred to in Paragraph 90.[3] of this Regulation and documents appended thereto and take a decision regarding changes in the Register;

90.[5] 2. within five working days following the taking of a decision:

90.[5] 2.1. send a decision to make changes in the Register to a registered person and a new registration certificate in accordance with Annex 19 to this Regulation, if a decision to make changes in the Register is taken;

90.[5] 2.2. send a decision not to make changes in the Register to a registered person, if a decision not to make changes in the Register is taken;

90.[5] 3. make the relevant changes in the Register.
[13 July 2010]

X. Seed Documentation

91. The following documents shall attest the quality of seed:

91.1. for seed certified in Latvia – an official label of the seed package with an indication "European Union Legislation" or "EU legislation", except for the case referred to in Paragraph 82 of this Regulation, and a seed certificate in accordance with Annex 20 to this Regulation; and

91.2. for seed certified in another European Union Member State, as well as Iceland and Norway – an official label of the seed package with a reference to European Union Legislation, that is issued by authorised authorities of the relevant states, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua*) have not been determined;

91.3. for the seed certified in the country referred to in the laws and regulations on seed equivalence from third countries – seed quality attesting documents and seed packaging label that conforms with the requirements referred to in the laws and regulations on seed equivalence from third countries, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that an admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* have not been determined;

91.4. for the seed certified in Switzerland and Liechtenstein – an official label of the seed package, that is issued by authorised authorities of the relevant states, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* have not been determined;

91.5. for the seed mixtures certified in Latvia, another European Union Member State, as well as Iceland, Norway, Switzerland and Liechtenstein – an official label of the seed package or a stamp, which contains the information referred to in Annex 16 to this Regulation, as well as an official approval (a certificate) that admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* have not been determined;

91.6. for previously certified seed, when repacking them in small packages for the final user of the seed – packer's label or stamp which contains information referred to in Annex 15.[1] to this Regulation;

91.7. for the buckwheat seed (*Fagopyrum esculentum Moench*) referred to in Paragraph 81.[1] of this Regulation – an official document (certificate) issued by the authorised authority of the relevant state which attests the conformity of the seed with the requirements referred to in Annex 11 to this Regulation, as well as that admixtures of wild oats (*Avena fatua)* have not been determined, and an official label of the seed package.
[13 July 2010; 13 august 2013]

92. On the basis of the field inspection and the results of seed sample testing, the State Plant Protection Service shall issue a seed certificate (Annex 20) to the persons registered in the Register if all the indicators of evaluation results of the average sample from a seed lot conform with the requirements specified for the relevant seed category of the relevant species.

93. The report "Sēklu novērošanas rezultāti" [Results of Seed Evaluation] (Annex 21) shall be issued if the seed quality does not conform with the requirements of this Regulation (if any of the indicators acquired during the complete evaluation of the seed lot does not conform with the requirements specified to the relevant seed category), as well as, if only separate indicators have been evaluated.

94. The seed certificate or the report "Sēklu novērtēšanas rezultāti" [Results of Seed Evaluation] shall be issued within three working days after the testing of seed sample has been completed.

95. Upon a written request from the seed grower the State Plant Protection Service shall issue the certificate of the International Seed Testing Association (ISTA) regarding actual indicators of performed analyses within three working days following the completion of the analyses indicated in the request.
[13 July 2010]

96. If, after harvesting and relevant processing, a winter crop seed is intended for sowing in the autumn of the same year, the State Plant Protection Service may take a decision regarding the certification of the winter crop and placing on the market until the first purchaser prior to the completion of seed germination power evaluation, if there is information regarding a temporary seed evaluation, given name and surname of the seed purchaser, as well as the necessary measures have been carried out so that the seed trader would guarantee a temporary seed germination power, indicated in the evaluation. The special label shall indicate the seed germination power, seed lot number, as well as the given name, surname (name for a legal person) and address of the trader.

97. The term of validity of a seed certificate, starting from the day of completion of the analysis of seed germination power, shall be as follows:

97.1. one year - for seed of all species;

97.2. six months - for seed infested with ticks, however not more than 20 pieces/kg;

97.3. three months – for seed infested with ticks (21 pieces/kg and more) or other live seed pests which damages seed during storage thereof or seed with moisture content from 15.1% to 16.5% (when the seed is stored in unventilated metal containers – from 14.1% to 15.5%); and

97.4. one month – if the moisture content exceeds 16.5% (when the seed is stored in unventilated metal containers – 15.5%).
[12 October 2010]

97.[1] The term of validity of a seed certificate referred to in Paragraph 97 of this Regulation shall terminate, if the seed lot is re-packaged, except for the case referred to in Paragraph 82 of this Regulation or chemical treatment or treatment with biopreparations or plant protection products is carried out, except for the cases, if a sample taking, chemical treatment, or treatment with biopreparations or plant protection products and packaging are included in one continuous technical process.
[13 July 2010]

98. If it is desired to extend the seed certificate term of validity, prior to the expiry of the seed certificate term of validity a repeated inspection of the seed shall be carried out for determination of the germination power and pest infestation.

99. If the seed germination power indicator, determined in a repeated analysis prior to the expiry of the seed certificate term of validity, conforms with the requirements of the previously determined seed category, the State Plant Protection Service shall extend the seed certificate term of validity to the relevant term referred to in Paragraphs 57 and 97 and shall issue an annex to the seed certificate (Annex 22).

99.[1] For the seed certified in another Member State which is marketed in Latvia and for which the term of validity is not indicated, the term of validity of the seed certificate referred to in Sub-paragraph 97.1 of this Regulation shall be applied, counting from the day of closing of the package indicated on the label of the package or of the final sample taking. Before the end of the term of validity a repeated inspection of germination power shall be carried out for the seed.
[13 July 20010]

99.[2] A seed sample for a repeated inspection of germination power referred to in Paragraph 99.[1] of this Regulation shall be taken by an inspector of the Service. The seed sample mass shall comply with the amount referred to in Paragraphs 53 and 54 of this Regulation.
[13 July 20010]

99.[3] If the germination power indicator of seed determined in the repeated inspection referred to in Paragraph 99.[1] of this Regulation complies with the requirements of this Regulation for the seed category determined previously, the State Plant Protection Service shall issue a sticker for seed label, by indicating the date, month and year of the last sample taking thereon.
[13 July 20010]

99.[4] For seed mixtures whose quality attesting document is an official label of the seed package or stamp, which contains the information referred to in Annex 16 of this Regulation, the term of validity shall be one year, counting from the day of closing of the package indicated on the official label of the package or of the final sample taking. Before the end of the term of validity the State Plant Protection Service shall carry out a repeated inspection of germination power of the seed for seed mixture components by species.
[13 July 20010]

99.[5] If the germination power indicator of seed determined in the repeated inspection referred to in Paragraph 99.[4] of this Regulation complies with the relevant quality requirements for the seed category of the species referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Regulation, the State Plant Protection Service shall issue a sticker for seed label, by indicating the date, month and year of the last sample taking thereon.
[13 July 20010]

99.[6] If the germination power indicator of seed determined in the repeated inspection referred to in Paragraph 99.[4] of this Regulation fails to comply with the relevant quality requirements for the seed category of the species referred to in Paragraph 2 of this Regulation for any of the component of seed mixture, the State Plant Protection Service shall not extend the term of validity of the seed. It is allowed to sell out seed mixtures by indicating particular germination power per cent on each package.
[13 July 20010]

99.[7] If the seed lot of the species referred to in Paragraph 66.[1] of this Regulation is repackaged for the final user of the seed in small packages with a packer's label without repeated quality inspection, information referred to in Annex 15.[1] shall be provided on the label.
[13 August 2013]

100. The person registered in the Register shall maintain a seed inventory journal. All relevant seed processing operations and types of use for all cereal species and variety seed, stating the specific amount (in kilograms) of seed used for each activity shall be recorded in the journal. The accuracy of entries shall be attested by the signature of the seed owner or a person authorised by him or her. For commercial transactions reference to the purchaser shall be necessary.

101. A registered person, who sells seed certified in Latvia, except small packages, unless the term of validity of the seed certificate is one month, shall issue one of the following documents to a purchaser upon his or her request:

101.1. a seed certificate, if the seed certificate is issued to a seed trader in the form of electronic document and the final user of the seed is technically ensured for the receipt of such seed certificate;

101.2. a copy of the seed certificate with completed Part II, if the seed certificate is issued to a seed trader in the paper form or if the final user of the seed cannot receive the certificate electronically.
[13 July 20010; 12 October 2010; 13 August 2013]

101.[1] If a registered person sells seed certified in Latvia the term of validity of the seed certificate of which is one month, he or she shall issue one of the documents referred to in Paragraph 101 of this Regulation.
[12 October 2010]

102. A seed trader, who markets seed certified in other states for seed growing, each year until 1 November (for winter crop seed) and 1 June (for spring crop seed) shall submit to the State Plant Protection Service the information regarding the sold seed lots per varieties and categories in a paper form or electronically during a time period from 1 November of the previous year until 31 October of the current year (for winter crop seed) and from 1 June of the previous year until 31 May of the current year (for spring crop seed), indicating the numbers of the seed lot and amount, as well as attach the documents attesting the seed quality or copies thereof.
[13 July 20010]

103. If a purchaser has acquired seed without a seed certificate or a label, or has not complied with the requirements for seed storage or packaging as prescribed in this Regulation, the purchaser shall lose the right to express a complaint against the seed trader.

XI. Post-control of Seed in Field Plots

104. In order to ascertain that in the process of seed propagation varietal identity and purity is ensured and retained, the State Plant Protection Service shall carry out post-control of seed in field plots.

105. Post-control shall be carried out:

105.1. for all barley, oat, wheat and self-pollinating triticale pre-basic seed (PB) category, basic (B) and certified first generation (C_1) category seed lots, as well as to not less than 5% of certified second generation (C_2) category seed lots; and

105.2. for all rye and buckwheat pre-basic (PB) category and basic (B) category seed lots, as well as for not less than 5% of certified (C) category seed lots.

106. The State Plant Protection Service, when carrying out the post-control of seed lots, shall determine the identity of a variety and shall enumerate all plants of other varieties and plants non-characteristic to the variety, sowing the field plots with the samples of the seed lots to be tested and comparing them with the field that has been sown with the original variety seed.

107. The original variety seed sample shall serve as the standard that allows to observe on site all the morphological features characteristic to the variety.

108. Mass of the original variety seed sample shall be at least 1 kg in order to ensure the sowing of fields for several years.

109. In the years of the exchange of the original variety seed samples, both new and previous samples shall be used for the comparison of morphological features in order to ascertain regarding the identity of samples. If the germination power of the original variety seed sample does not conform with the requirements of this Regulation, the State Plant Protection Service shall request a new original variety seed sample.

110. The original variety seed samples shall be stored in such conditions that do not leave a negative impact upon the seed germination power. During the storage of the original variety seed samples, the identification thereof and that they do not mix mutually shall be ensured.

111. The State Plant Protection Service shall encode the seed samples intended for post-control, ensuring confidentiality in the sample evaluation. The granted code number shall be preserved for the whole subsequent period of sample evaluation.

112. Post-control fields shall be placed in the fields of crop rotation that shall ensure that varieties do not mix. No other cereal species may have be grown in fields during the last two years, nor there may have be admixtures of cereals in the sowing fields of other species. Undercrop fields shall also be controlled in the seed post-control and a field history record regarding the fields to be used in the post-control shall be maintained.

113. The State Plant Protection Service, in conformity with the number of the received samples, shall develop a sowing plan. The sowing plan shall be created by observing the following principles:

113.1. varieties with similar morphological features shall be placed next to each other;

113.2. replications shall be arranged randomly in different areas of the field. Three replications shall be arranged to pre-basic (PB) and basic (B) category seed, two replications shall be arranged to first generation certified seed (C_1), one replication shall be arranged to certified (C) and second generation certified seed (C_2);

113.3. the distance among plants, rows and fields shall be such that it shall be possible to carry out morphological observations during the whole growth period;

113.4. if sowing of all fields does not take place concurrently, the sowing of the variety of the original seed sample shall be also repeated in each term of sowing so that the plants in fields might be compared at all growth stages;

113.5. fields shall have such size as to ensure an evaluation of at least 1000 plants in one field; and

113.6. a 0.5 m large zone at the ends of fields shall not be evaluated.

114. Replanting and thinning of plants may not be carried out in field plots during vegetation.

115. For each field to be tested:

115.1. an accounting of the density of sowing fields shall be carried out at the plant stage of 2–3 leaves;

115.2. the identity of a variety shall be evaluated, comparing plants with the plants of the original variety seed field; and

115.3. all plants of other varieties and non-characteristic to the variety shall be determined and accounted, they shall be noted with markers.

116. Observations shall be carried out during the whole period of vegetation in accordance with the official descriptions of the variety. On carrying out the evaluation of fields, critical periods shall be observed when the presence of plants of other varieties and plants non-characteristic to the variety may be distinguished the most. During this period each field shall be inspected at least once a week.

117. The sample shall not be in conformity with the varietal purity requirements, if the number of the plants non-conforming with the variety, depending on the number of the evaluated plants for oats, barley, triticale and wheat in post-control exceeds the one indicated in Annex 23 to this Regulation, but to buckwheat and rye in post-control it exceeds the one specified in Annex 24 to this Regulation.

118. If in the post-control it is determined that any of the seed lots does not conform with the identity of the variety or with the varietal purity requirements, the State Plant Protection Service shall take a decision regarding further propagation possibilities of the seed lot. The State Plant Protection Service shall inform the seed grower, seed processor, packer or trader regarding the decision taken within seven working days.

119. [13 July 2010].

120. The results of seed lot post-control shall be available in an electronic form on the Internet home page of the State Plant Protection Service.

XII. Closing Provision

121. Cabinet Regulation No. 253 of 13 May 2003, *Regulations on Growing and Marketing of Cereal Seed* (*Latvijas Vēstnesis*, 2003, No. 73; 2004, No. 69; 2005, No. 33) is repealed.

122. Until 1 January 2013 the State Plant Protection Service shall issue a report "Seed Evaluation Results" in accordance with Annex 21 to this Regulation to a registered person instead of the label referred to in 99.[3] of this Regulation, if the germination power indicator of seed determined in the repeated inspection referred to in Paragraph 99.[1] of this Regulation conforms to the requirements of the category determined previously.
[13 July 20010]

Informative Reference to European Union Directives

This Regulation contains legal norms arising from:

1) Council Directive 66/402/EEC of 14 June 1966 on the marketing of cereal seed (with amendments);

2) Commission Directive 2006/47/EC of 23 May 2006 laying down special conditions concerning the presence of wild oats (*Avena fatua*) in cereal seed.

3) Commission Directive 2006/55/EC of 12 June 2006 amending Annex III to Council Directive 66/402/EEC as regards the maximum weight of seed lots.

4) COMMISSION DIRECTIVE 2009/74/EC of 26 June 2009 amending Council Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC, 2002/55/EC and 2002/57/EC as regards the botanical names of plants, the scientific names of other organisms and certain Annexes to Directives 66/401/EEC, 66/402/EEC and 2002/57/EC in the light of developments of scientific and technical knowledge.
[13 July 2010]

Prime Minister A. Kalvītis

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 1
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Minimum Distances Between Sowing Fields

1. Between species of foreign pollination which may result in cross-pollinating, if sowing:	
1.1. basic seed	300 m
1.2. certified seed	250 m
2. Between self-pollinating triticale variety sowing fields, if sowing:	
2.1. basic seed	50 m
2.2. certified seed	20 m
3. Between sowing fields of diploid and tetraploid rye varieties	500 m
4. Between sowing fields of rye hybrid basic seed if:	
4.1. male sterility is used	1000 m
4.2. male sterility is not used	600 m
5. Between sowing fields of rye hybrid certified seed	500 m
6. Between sowing fields of buckwheat	500 m
7. Between sowing fields of wheat, oat, barley and self-pollinating hybrid varieties of triticale certified seed (between female component and sowing fields of any other variety of the same species, except for male component)	25 m

Notes.
1. The minimum distances specified in Paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of this Annex shall not apply to sowing fields for which sufficient protection of another type against undesirable foreign pollination has been ensured.
2. The minimum distance between sowing fields of self-pollinating species or varieties shall be such that mixing of seed during harvesting is not possible.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 2
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Number of Diseased Plants Permitted in Seed Growing Fields

No.	Category of a sowing field	Plants infested in wheat, barley, oat and triticale sowing fields/100 m^2		Plants infested in rye and triticale sowing fields/100 m^2	
		with loose smut *(Ustilago nuda)*	with hard smut (*Tilletia caries)*	with stem smut *(Urocystis occulta)*	with ergot *(Claviceps purpurea*)
1.	Pre-basic category sowing fields	1	1	1	5
2.	Basic category sowing fields	5	5	5	15
3.	Certified category sowing fields	15	15	15	20

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 3
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Requirements for Varietal Purity

1. The following varietal purity requirements are specified for oats, barley and wheat (except for hybrids):

Seed category	Minimum varietal purity (%)
1.1. basic seed	99.9
1.2. first generation certified seed	99.7
1.3. second generation certified seed	99.0

2. The following varietal purity requirements are specified for triticale self-pollinating varieties (except for hybrids):

Seed category	Minimum varietal purity (%)
2.1. basic seed	99.7
2.2. first generation certified seed	99.0
2.3. second generation certified seed	98.0

3. For rye and cross-pollinating triticale, the number of plants considered to be not in conformity with the variety, based on visual evaluation, may not exceed the following indicators:

3.1. one plant per 30 m^2 for the acquisition of basic seed of sowing fields;

3.2. one plant per 10 m^2 for the acquisition of certified seed of sowing fields.

4. For buckwheat, the number of plants considered to be not in conformity with the variety, based on visual evaluation, may not exceed the following indicators:

4.1. four plants per 30 m^2 for the acquisition of basic seed of sowing fields;

4.2. four plants per 10 m^2 for the acquisition of certified seed of sowing fields.

5. The following requirements are determined for rye hybrids:

5.1. the number of plants considered not to be in conformity with the component, based on visual evaluation, may not exceed the following indicators:

5.1.1. one plant per 30 m^2 for the acquisition of basic seed of sowing fields;

5.1.2. one plant per 10 m^2 (applies to inspection of the female component field only) for the acquisition of certified seed of sowing fields;

5.2. sterility level of the male sterile component shall be at least 98%, if male sterility has been used for the acquisition of basic seed;

5.3. certified seed shall be produced (where necessary) by growing a female male-sterile component in mixture with a male component that renews male fertility; and

5.4. the category of certified seed (C) shall not be granted to the seed until the receipt of positive results from post-control field plots regarding the conformity of the basic seed (B) category to the requirements of this Regulation, regarding identity and purity in accordance with features characteristic to the component, including male sterility.

6. 1. The following requirements are specified for the production of oats, barley, wheat and self-pollinating triticale hybrid seed:

6.1. the sowing field shall have sufficient identity and purity according to components;

6.2. if the chemical hybridisation agent is utilised in seed production:

6.2.1. the minimum varietal purity of each component to oat, barley and wheat shall be 99.7%, to self-pollinating triticale – 99.0%;

6.2.2. minimum hybridisation shall be 95%. The hybridisation level (in percentage) shall be evaluated in accordance with international methods. If a hybridisation level is determined during seed evaluation (before certification), the hybridisation level shall not be determined during field inspection; and

6.3. minimum varietal purity for certified seed shall be 90%. It shall be determined in the post-examination in field plots.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 4
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of the Application for Inspection of Seed Growing Fields

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

3. Information regarding the sown seed material:
    3.1. species;
    3.2. variety;
    3.3. category of the sown seed;
    3.4. for a protected variety – number of the licence contract and term of validity; and
    3.5. amount of the sown seed (kg).

4. Information regarding the seed growing field:
    4.1. name or number of the field; and
    4.2. area of the field.

5. A document certifying the origin of the seed (name, number, date of issue of the document and the number of seed lot).

6. Date and year of sowing.

7. Information regarding the undercrop.

8. Date of submission, signature of the applicant.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 5
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of the Cereal Seed Growing Field Inspection Protocol

1. The responsible institution.

1.[1] Field inspection protocol number.

2. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

3. Information regarding the sown seed material:
- 3.1. species;
- 3.2. variety;
- 3.3. category of the sown seed; and
- 3.4. the batch number.

4. Documents of the sown seed (number, date, issuing authority).

5. Information regarding the seed growing field:
- 5.1. name or number;
- 5.2. area (ha); and
- 5.3. undercrop.

6. Information regarding other species of this variety on the farm (are there such or not; if there are such, it shall be specified).

7. Information regarding the results of the field inspection:
- 7.1. minimum distances between sowing fields (whether they are observed or not);
- 7.2. identity of the variety (whether it conforms or not);
- 7.3. general state of the sowing field;
- 7.4. amount of weeds (significant, average or little) and weeds;
- 7.5. pests;
- 7.6. number of plant spikes (plants) not in conformity with the variety;
- 7.7. number of other cereal species plants;
- 7.8. plants infected with ergot;
- 7.9. plants infected with hard smut;
- 7.10. plants infected with loose smut;
- 7.11. plants infected with stem smut;
- 7.12. other diseases;
- 7.13. wild oats; and
- 7.14. conformity of the sowing field with the requirements.

8. Decision regarding the conformity or non-conformity of the variety sowing fields with the acquisition of seed.

9. Date of issue of the protocol, number of the certificate and signature of the inspector of the Service.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 6
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Maximum Number of Plants not in Conformity with the Variety in the Sowing Fields of Oat, Barley, Rye and Self-pollinating Triticale (Except for Hybrids) per 200 m^2 in the Field Inspection

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
500 000	16	40	118	224
525 000	17	42	123	235
550 000	18	44	128	245
575 000	18	45	134	256
600 000	19	47	139	266
625 000	20	49	145	277
650 000	20	51	150	288
675 000	21	52	155	298
700 000	21	54	161	309
725 000	22	56	166	319
750 000	23	57	171	329
775 000	23	59	177	340
800 000	24	61	182	350
825 000	24	62	187	361
850 000	25	64	193	371
875 000	26	66	198	382
900 000	26	67	203	392
925 000	27	69	209	403
950 000	27	71	214	413
975 000	28	72	219	423
1 000 000	29	74	224	434
1 025 000	29	76	230	444
1 050 000	30	77	235	455
1 075 000	30	79	240	465
1 100 000	31	81	246	475
1 125 000	32	82	251	486
1 150 000	32	84	256	496
1 175 000	33	86	261	507
1 200 000	33	87	267	517
1 225 000	34	89	272	527
1 250 000	34	90	277	538
1 275 000	35	92	282	548
1 300 000	36	94	288	558
1 325 000	36	95	293	569
1 350 000	37	97	298	579

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
1 375 000	37	99	303	589
1 400 000	38	100	309	600
1 425 000	39	102	314	610
1 450 000	39	104	319	620
1 475 000	40	105	324	631
1 500 000	40	107	330	641
1 525 000	41	108	335	651
1 550 000	41	110	340	662
1 575 000	42	112	345	672
1 600 000	43	113	351	682
1 625 000	43	115	356	693
1 650 000	44	117	361	703
1 675 000	44	118	366	713
1 700 000	45	120	371	724
1 725 000	45	121	377	734
1 750 000	46	123	382	744
1 775 000	47	125	387	755
1 800 000	47	126	392	765
1 825 000	48	128	398	775
1 850 000	48	130	403	786
1 875 000	49	131	408	796
1 900 000	49	133	413	806
1 925 000	50	134	418	816
1 950 000	51	136	424	827
1 975 000	51	138	429	837
2 000 000	52	139	434	847
2 025 000	52	141	439	858
2 050 000	53	142	444	868
2 075 000	53	144	450	878
2 100 000	54	146	455	888
2 125 000	54	147	460	899
2 150 000	55	149	465	909
2 175 000	56	151	470	919
2 200 000	56	152	476	930
2 225 000	57	154	481	940
2 250 000	57	155	486	950
2 275 000	58	157	491	960
2 300 000	58	159	496	971
2 325 000	59	160	502	981
2 350 000	60	162	507	991
2 375 000	60	163	512	1001
2 400 000	61	165	517	1012
2 425 000	61	167	522	1022
2 450 000	62	168	528	1032
2 475 000	62	170	533	1043
2 500 000	63	171	538	1053

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
2 525 000	63	173	543	1063
2 550 000	64	175	548	1073
2 575 000	65	176	553	1084
2 600 000	65	178	559	1094
2 625 000	66	179	564	1104
2 650 000	66	181	569	1114
2 675 000	67	183	574	1125
2 700 000	67	184	579	1135
2 725 000	68	186	584	1145
2 750 000	68	187	590	1155
2 775 000	69	189	595	1166
2 800 000	70	191	600	1176
2 825 000	70	192	605	1186
2 850 000	71	194	610	1196
2 875 000	71	195	616	1206
2 900 000	72	197	621	1217
2 925 000	72	199	626	1227
2 950 000	73	200	631	1237
2 975 000	73	202	636	1247
3 000 000	74	203	641	1258
3 025 000	75	205	647	1268
3 050 000	75	206	652	1278
3 075 000	76	208	657	1288
3 100 000	76	210	662	1299
3 125 000	77	211	667	1309
3 150 000	77	213	672	1319
3 175 000	78	214	678	1329
3 200 000	78	216	683	1340
3 225 000	79	218	688	1350
3 250 000	80	219	693	1360
3 275 000	80	221	698	1370
3 300 000	81	222	703	1380
3 325 000	81	224	708	1391
3 350 000	82	226	714	1401
3 375 000	82	227	719	1411
3 400 000	83	229	724	1421
3 425 000	83	230	729	1432
3 450 000	84	232	734	1442
3 475 000	84	233	739	1452
3 500 000	85	235	745	1462
3 525 000	86	237	750	1472
3 550 000	86	238	755	1483
3 575 000	87	240	760	1493
3 600 000	87	241	765	1503
3 625 000	88	243	770	1513
3 650 000	88	245	775	1523

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
3 675 000	89	246	781	1534
3 700 000	89	248	786	1544
3 725 000	90	249	791	1554
3 750 000	91	251	796	1564
3 775 000	91	252	801	1575
3 800 000	92	254	806	1585
3 825 000	92	256	812	1595
3 850 000	93	257	817	1605
3 875 000	93	259	822	1615
3 900 000	94	260	827	1626
3 925 000	94	262	832	1636
3 950 000	95	264	837	1646
3 975 000	95	265	842	1656
4 000 000	96	267	848	1666
4 025 000	97	268	853	1677
4 050 000	97	270	858	1687
4 075 000	98	271	863	1697
4 100 000	98	273	868	1707
4 125 000	99	275	873	1717
4 150 000	99	276	878	1728
4 175 000	100	278	884	1738
4 200 000	100	279	889	1748
4 225 000	101	281	894	1758
4 250 000	101	283	899	1768
4 275 000	102	284	904	1779
4 300 000	103	286	909	1789
4 325 000	103	287	914	1799
4 350 000	104	289	920	1809
4 375 000	104	290	925	1819
4 400 000	105	292	930	1830
4 425 000	105	294	935	1840
4 450 000	106	295	940	1850
4 475 000	106	297	945	1860
4 500 000	107	298	950	1870
4 525 000	107	300	956	1881
4 550 000	108	301	961	1891
4 575 000	108	303	966	1901
4 600 000	109	305	971	1911
4 625 000	110	306	976	1921
4 650 000	110	308	981	1931
4 675 000	111	309	986	1942
4 700 000	111	311	991	1952
4 725 000	112	312	997	1962
4 750 000	112	314	1002	1972
4 775 000	113	316	1007	1982
4 800 000	113	317	1012	1993

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
4 825 000	114	319	1017	2003
4 850 000	114	320	1022	2013
4 875 000	115	322	1027	2023
4 900 000	116	323	1033	2033
4 925 000	116	325	1038	2044
4 950 000	117	327	1043	2054
4 975 000	117	328	1048	2064
5 000 000	118	330	1053	2074
5 025 000	118	331	1058	2084
5 050 000	119	333	1063	2094
5 075 000	119	334	1068	2105
5 100 000	120	336	1074	2115
5 125 000	120	338	1079	2125
5 150 000	121	339	1084	2135
5 175 000	121	341	1089	2145
5 200 000	122	342	1094	2156
5 225 000	123	344	1099	2166
5 250 000	123	345	1104	2176
5 275 000	124	347	1109	2186
5 300 000	124	349	1115	2196
5 325 000	125	350	1120	2206
5 350 000	125	352	1125	2217
5 375 000	126	353	1130	2227
5 400 000	126	355	1135	2237
5 425 000	127	356	1140	2247
5 450 000	127	358	1145	2257
5 475 000	128	360	1150	2267
5 500 000	129	361	1156	2278
5 525 000	129	363	1161	2288
5 550 000	130	364	1166	2298
5 575 000	130	366	1171	2308
5 600 000	131	367	1176	2318
5 625 000	131	369	1181	2329
5 650 000	132	371	1186	2339
5 675 000	132	372	1191	2349
5 700 000	133	374	1197	2359
5 725 000	133	375	1202	2369
5 750 000	134	377	1207	2379
5 775 000	134	378	1212	2390
5 800 000	135	380	1217	2400
5 825 000	136	381	1222	2410
5 850 000	136	383	1227	2420
5 875 000	137	385	1232	2430
5 900 000	137	386	1237	2440
5 925 000	138	388	1243	2451
5 950 000	138	389	1248	2461

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
5 975 000	139	391	1253	2471
6 000 000	139	392	1258	2481
6 025 000	140	394	1263	2491
6 050 000	140	396	1268	2501
6 075 000	141	397	1273	2512
6 100 000	141	399	1278	2522
6 125 000	142	400	1284	2532
6 150 000	143	402	1289	2542
6 175 000	143	403	1294	2552
6 200 000	144	405	1299	2562
6 225 000	144	407	1304	2573
6 250 000	145	408	1309	2583
6 275 000	145	410	1314	2593
6 300 000	146	411	1319	2603
6 325 000	146	413	1324	2613
6 350 000	147	414	1330	2623
6 375 000	147	416	1335	2633
6 400 000	148	417	1340	2644
6 425 000	148	419	1345	2654
6 450 000	149	421	1350	2664
6 475 000	149	422	1355	2674
6 500 000	150	424	1360	2684
6 525 000	151	425	1365	2694
6 550 000	151	427	1371	2705
6 575 000	152	428	1376	2715
6 600 000	152	430	1381	2725
6 625 000	153	432	1386	2735
6 650 000	153	433	1391	2745
6 675 000	154	435	1396	2755
6 700 000	154	436	1401	2766
6 725 000	155	438	1406	2776
6 750 000	155	439	1411	2786
6 775 000	156	441	1417	2796
6 800 000	156	442	1422	2806
6 825 000	157	444	1427	2816
6 850 000	158	446	1432	2827
6 875 000	158	447	1437	2837
6 900 000	159	449	1442	2847
6 925 000	159	450	1447	2857
6 950 000	160	452	1452	2867
6 975 000	160	453	1457	2877
7 000 000	161	455	1463	2887
7 025 000	161	456	1468	2898
7 050 000	162	458	1473	2908
7 075 000	162	460	1478	2918
7 100 000	163	461	1483	2928

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
7 125 000	163	463	1488	2938
7 150 000	164	464	1493	2948
7 175 000	164	466	1498	2959
7 200 000	165	467	1503	2969
7 225 000	166	469	1508	2979
7 250 000	166	471	1514	2989
7 275 000	167	472	1519	2999
7 300 000	167	474	1524	3009
7 325 000	168	475	1529	3019
7 350 000	168	477	1534	3030
7 375 000	169	478	1539	3040
7 400 000	169	480	1544	3050
7 425 000	170	481	1549	3060
7 450 000	170	483	1554	3070
7 475 000	171	485	1560	3080
7 500 000	171	486	1565	3090
7 525 000	172	488	1570	3101
7 550 000	172	489	1575	3111
7 575 000	173	491	1580	3121
7 600 000	174	492	1585	3131
7 625 000	174	494	1590	3141
7 650 000	175	495	1595	3151
7 675 000	175	497	1600	3161
7 700 000	176	499	1606	3172
7 725 000	176	500	1611	3182
7 750 000	177	502	1616	3192
7 775 000	177	503	1621	3202
7 800 000	178	505	1626	3212
7 825 000	178	506	1631	3222
7 850 000	179	508	1636	3233
7 875 000	179	509	1641	3243
7 900 000	180	511	1646	3253
7 925 000	180	513	1651	3263
7 950 000	181	514	1657	3273
7 975 000	182	516	1662	3283
8 000 000	182	517	1667	3293
8 025 000	183	519	1672	3304
8 050 000	183	520	1677	3314
8 075 000	184	522	1682	3324
8 100 000	184	523	1687	3334
8 125 000	185	525	1692	3344
8 150 000	185	527	1697	3354
8 175 000	186	528	1702	3364
8 200 000	186	530	1708	3375
8 225 000	187	531	1713	3385
8 250 000	187	533	1718	3395

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
8 275 000	188	534	1723	3405
8 300 000	188	536	1728	3415
8 325 000	189	537	1733	3425
8 350 000	190	539	1738	3435
8 375 000	190	541	1743	3446
8 400 000	191	542	1748	3456
8 425 000	191	544	1753	3466
8 450 000	192	545	1759	3476
8 475 000	192	547	1764	3486
8 500 000	193	548	1769	3496
8 525 000	193	550	1774	3506
8 550 000	194	551	1779	3516
8 575 000	194	553	1784	3527
8 600 000	195	555	1789	3537
8 625 000	195	556	1794	3547
8 650 000	196	558	1799	3557
8 675 000	196	559	1804	3567
8 700 000	197	561	1810	3577
8 725 000	197	562	1815	3587
8 750 000	198	564	1820	3598
8775 000	199	565	1825	3608
8 800 000	199	567	1830	3618
8 825 000	200	569	1835	3628
8 850 000	200	570	1840	3638
8 875 000	201	572	1845	3648
8 900 000	201	573	1850	3658
8 925 000	202	575	1855	3669
8 950 000	202	576	1861	3679
8 975 000	203	578	1866	3689
9 000 000	203	579	1871	3699
9 025 000	204	581	1876	3709
9 050 000	204	583	1881	3719
9 075 000	205	584	1886	3729
9 100 000	205	586	1891	3740
9 125 000	206	587	1896	3750
9 150 000	207	589	1901	3760
9 175 000	207	590	1906	3770
9 200 000	208	592	1911	3780
9 225 000	208	593	1917	3790
9 250 000	209	595	1922	3800
9 275 000	209	597	1927	3810
9 300 000	210	598	1932	3821
9 325 000	210	600	1937	3831
9 350 000	211	601	1942	3841
9 375 000	211	603	1947	3851
9 400 000	212	604	1952	3861

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
9 425 000	212	606	1957	3871
9 450 000	213	607	1962	3881
9 475 000	213	609	1968	3892
9 500 000	214	610	1973	3902
9 525 000	214	612	1978	3912
9 550 000	215	614	1983	3922
9 575 000	216	615	1988	3932
9 600 000	216	617	1993	3942
9 625 000	217	618	1998	3952
9 650 000	217	620	2003	3962
9 675 000	218	621	2008	3973
9 700 000	218	623	2013	3983
9 725 000	219	624	2018	3993
9 750 000	219	626	2024	4003
9 775 000	220	628	2029	4013
9 800 000	220	629	2034	4023
9 825 000	221	631	2039	4033
9 850 000	221	632	2044	4043
9 875 000	222	634	2049	4054
9 900 000	222	635	2054	4064
9 925 000	223	637	2059	4074
9 950 000	223	638	2064	4084
9 975 000	224	640	2069	4094
10 000 000	225	642	2074	4104
10 025 000	225	643	2080	4114
10 050 000	226	645	2085	4125
10 075 000	226	646	2090	4135
10 100 000	227	648	2095	4145
10 125 000	227	649	2100	4155
10 150 000	228	651	2105	4165
10 175 000	228	652	2110	4175
10 200 000	229	654	2115	4185
10 225 000	229	655	2120	4195
10 250 000	230	657	2125	4206
10 275 000	230	659	2130	4216
10 300 000	231	660	2136	4226
10 325 000	231	662	2141	4236
10 350 000	232	663	2146	4246
10 375 000	232	665	2151	4256
10 400 000	233	666	2156	4266
10 425 000	234	668	2161	4276
10 450 000	234	669	2166	4287
10 475 000	235	671	2171	4297
10 500 000	235	673	2176	4307
10 525 000	236	674	2181	4317
10 550 000	236	676	2186	4327

Number of plants per ha	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
	number of plants of other varieties or non-characteristic of the variety per 200 m^2			
10 575 000	237	677	2192	4337
10 600 000	237	679	2197	4347
10 625 000	238	680	2202	4357
10 650 000	238	682	2207	4368
10 675 000	239	683	2212	4378
10 700 000	239	685	2217	4388
10 725 000	240	686	2222	4398
10 750 000	240	688	2227	4408
10 775 000	241	690	2232	4418
10 800 000	241	691	2237	4428
10 825 000	242	693	2242	4438
10 850 000	242	694	2248	4449
10 875 000	243	696	2253	4459
10 900 000	244	697	2258	4469
10 925 000	244	699	2263	4479
10 950 000	245	700	2268	4489
10 975 000	245	702	2273	4499
11 000 000	246	703	2278	4509
11 025 000	246	705	2283	4519
11 050 000	247	707	2288	4530
11 075 000	247	708	2293	4540
11 100 000	248	710	2298	4550
11 125 000	248	711	2303	4560
11 150 000	249	713	2309	4570
11 175 000	249	714	2314	4580
11 200 000	250	716	2319	4590
11 225 000	250	717	2324	4600
11 250 000	251	719	2329	4611
11 275 000	251	720	2334	4621
11 300 000	252	722	2339	4631
11 325 000	253	724	2344	4641
11 350 000	253	725	2349	4651
11 375 000	254	727	2354	4661
11 400 000	254	728	2359	4671
11 425 000	255	730	2365	4681
11 450 000	255	731	2370	4691
11 475 000	256	733	2375	4702

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 7
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Maximum Number of Plants not in Conformity with the Variety in the Sowing Fields of Rye, Cross-pollinating Triticale and Buckwheat per 200 m^2 in the Field Inspection

Category	Rye, cross-pollinating triticale	Buckwheat
In the field of basic seed	7 plants per 200 m^2	27 plants per 200 m^2
In the fields of certified seed	20 plants per 200 m^2	80 plants per 200 m^2

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 8
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of the Application for the Registration of Cereal Variety Sowing Fields

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name, address and telephone number of the person.

3. Species.

4. Variety.

5. Sowing year.

6. Area of sowing fields.

7. Information regarding the sown seed material:

8. Name or number of the field.

9. Signature of the applicant, date of submission.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 9
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of the Registration Protocol of Cereal Variety Sowing Fields

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name, address and telephone number of the person.

3. Information regarding the sown seed material:
    3.1. species;
    3.2. variety;
    3.3. category of the sown seed (if there is such);
    3.4. number of the lot (if there is such); and
    3.5. a document certifying the origin of the seed, if there is such (number, date, issuing authority).

4. Information regarding the field:
    4.1. name or number; and
    4.2. area (ha).

5. Information regarding the results of the variety sowing field inspection:
    5.1. identity of the variety, actual varietal purity;
    5.2. amount of weeds (great, average, little), weeds;
    5.3. diseases; and
    5.4. pests.

6. Information regarding the quality results:
    6.1. general state of the sowing field; and
    6.2. number of plant spikes (plants) non-conforming to the variety;

7. Conformity with the identity of the variety, actual varietal purity of the sowing field.

8. Date of issue of the protocol, number of the certificate and signature of the inspector of the Service.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 10
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 August 2013]

Content of the Application for the Taking of an Average Seed Sample, Performance of Analyses and Making of Official Labels

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

3. Information regarding the seed material:
    3.1. species;
    3.2. variety;
    3.3. category;
    3.4. crop year; and
    3.5. mass of seed (kg).

4. Information regarding the conditions of packaging and storage:
    4.1. type of packaging;
    4.2. size of packaging;
    4.3. number of packaging units in a seed lot;
    4.4. storage place; and
    4.5. type of storage.

5. A document certifying the origin of the seed (name, number, issuing authority, date of issue).

6. Information regarding chemical treatment.

7. Purpose for the taking of a sample.

8. The necessary seed quality analyses.

9. Number and type of the necessary official labels.

10. Signature of the person, date of submission.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 11
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Seed Quality Indicators

No.	Cereal species and seed categories	Minimum germination power (for pure seed %)	Minimum purity (% from mass)	Maximum admixture of seed of other plant species (pieces/1000 g)				
				other plant species together not more than (col. 6, 7, 8 and 9)	other cereal species	non-cereal plant species	wild oat (*Avena fatua, Avena sterilis*), darnel (*Lolium temulentum*)	wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Oat (*Avena sativa L.*, includes *Avena byzantina K.Koch*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare L.*), common wheat (*Triticum aestivum L.*), durum wheat (*Triticum durum Desf*)., spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta L.*):							
1.1.	basic seed	85	99	8	2	6	0	2
1.2.	certified seed, first and second generation certified seed	85*	98	20	14	14	0	6
2.	Hulless oat (*Avena nuda L.*):							
2.1.	basic seed	75	99	8	2	6	0	2
2.2.	certified seed, first and second generation certified seed	75	98	20	14	14	0	6
3.	Rye (*Secale cereale L.*): buckwheat (*Fagopyrum esculentum Moench*):							

No.	Cereal species and seed categories	Minimum germination power (for pure seed %)	Minimum purity (% from mass)	Maximum admixture of seed of other plant species (pieces/1000 g)				
				other plant species together not more than (col. 6, 7, 8 and 9)	other cereal species	non-cereal plant species	wild oat (*Avena fatua, Avena sterilis*), darnel (*Lolium temulentum*)	wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
3.1.	basic seed	85	98	8	2	6	0	2
3.2.	certified seed	85	98	20	14	14	0	6
4.	Triticale (x*Triticosecale Wittm.ex.A.Camus*):							
4.1.	basic seed	80	98	8	2	6	0	2
4.2.	certified seed, first and second generation certified seed	80	98	20	14	14	0	6
5.	Maize (*Zea mays L.*)	90	98	0	0	0	0	0

Note. * Minimum germination power of first and second generation certified seed of hulless barley is 75 %.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 12
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Amount of Sclerotia and Smut Admixture

1. The maximum permitted amount of sclerotia *(Claviceps purpurea)* or sclerotia parts, and amount of smut *(Tilletia caries)* admixture in seed sample (1000 g) shall be as follows:

No.	Seed category	Sclerotia (*Claviceps purpurea*) (pieces)	Smut (*Tilletia caries*) or parts thereof in wheat seed (% from mass)
1.1.	Basic seed	2	–
1.2.	Certified seed (C_1, C – except for hybrid rye)	6	up to 0.002
1.3.	Certified seed (C_2)	6	up to 0.004

2. The maximum permitted amount of sclerotia *(Claviceps purpurea)* or sclerotia parts in hybrid rye seed sample (1000 g) shall be as follows:

No.	Seed category	Sclerotia (*Claviceps purpurea*) (pieces)
2.1.	Basic seed	2
2.2.	Certified seed (C)	8*

Note. * The presence of 10 sclerotia or sclerotia parts is permitted in a sample if the second sample does not contain more than eight sclerotia or sclerotia parts.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 13
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of the Application for the Receipt of a Permit to Certify Seed with Reduced Germination Power

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register and code of the seed grower.

3. Species.

4. Variety.

5. Seed lot number.

6. Volume of the seed lot.

7. Germination power of the seed.

8. Number and date of issue of the document certifying the seed quality.

9. Date of submission*, given name, surname and signature of the submitter.

Note. * Document details „date" and „signature" shall not be completed, if the electronic document has been drafted in conformity with the laws and regulations regarding drawing up of electronic documents.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 13.[1]
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of the Application for the Receipt of a Permit to Reduce Breeder Seed Category

1. The responsible institution.

2. Given name of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register and code of the seed grower.

3. Species.

4. Variety.

5. Volume of the seed lot.

6. Category to which wishes to reduce.

7. Reasons for the reduction of the seed category.

8. Date of submission*, given name, surname and signature of the submitter.

Note. * Document details „date" and „signature" shall not be completed, if the electronic document has been drafted in conformity with the laws and regulations regarding drawing up of electronic documents.

Annex 14
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Colour of a Label

No.	Seed category or requirements prescribed for the seed	Colour of a label
1.	Pre-basic seed (PB)	white with a diagonal violet line
2.	Basic seed (B)	White
3.	Certified seed (C)	Blue
3.1.	first generation certified seed (C_1)	blue
3.2.	second generation certified seed (C_2)	red
4.	Seed admixtures	green
5.	Seed with reduced quality indicators or requirements	brown
6.	Seed which has not been fully certified	grey

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 15
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010; 13 August 2013]

Content of an Official Label, Seal and Document

A. Content of the Label and Seal

1. European Union legislation.

2. Name of the certification institution and state.

3. Name of the country of production.

4. Seed lot number.

5. The declared net or gross mass of seed or the number of seeds in a package.

6. Species (indicate at least the botanical name (may be in an abridged form) in Roman characters).

7. Variety (indicated in Roman characters).

8. Category.

9. Month and year of packaging, or month and year when the most recent sample was taken. If the package has been resealed, the sealing date, as well as the name of responsible institution shall be indicated.

10. If mass is indicated and granulated plant protection products, pelletting materials or other hard additives are used, the names of the additives, as well as the approximate proportions of seed mass and total mass shall be indicated.

11. If the variety is a hybrid or an inbred line:

11.1. for basic seed it shall be indicated:

11.1.1. if the hybrid or inbred line to which the seed belongs has been accepted in accordance with the by-laws regarding the Latvian Catalogue of Plant Varieties, the name of such component shall be indicated together with a reference to the final variety or the name of the component alone;

11.1.2. if the hybrid or inbred line has been provided as a component only to the final variety, the word "Komponents" [component] shall be indicated; and

11.1.3. in other cases the component to which the basic seed belongs may be indicated in the form of a code together with a reference to the final variety and with a reference to the function thereof (male or female) (or without a reference to the function), as well as the word "Komponents" [component] shall be indicated; and

11.2. for certified seed the name of such variety to which the seed belongs, and the word "Hibrīds" [hybrid] shall be indicated.

12. If seed germination power has been evaluated repeatedly, the institution which has evaluated it, as well as a reference "Atkārtoti novērtēts (mēnesis un gads)" [evaluated repeatedly (month and year)] shall be indicated. Such information may be indicated on the official sticker attached to the label.

13. For pre-basic seed, the number of generations before the certified seed or the first generation certified seed shall be indicated.

14. If species is genetically modified, indication "Ģenētiski modificēta šķirne" [Genetically modified species].

15. Indication regarding plant protection products used for seed treatment.

16. Specify minimum germination power of first and second generation certified seed of hulless barley - 75 %.

B. Content of the Document

1. Seed lot number.

2. Species (indicate at least the botanical name (may be in an abridged form) in Roman characters).

3. Variety (indicated in Roman characters).

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 15.[1]
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 August 2013]

Content of a Packer's Label or Stamp for Small Seed Packages

1. Notation "Neliels iesaiņojums" [Small package].

2. Packer's (natural person or legal person) given name, surname or firm name and address.

3. Officially granted seed lot number.

4. Authority which has granted the seed lot number and the state or abbreviation of the names thereof.

5. Serial number granted by a packer.

6. The month and year of packing or the month and year of the last sample taking. If packaging is closed repeatedly, indicate the date of closing, as well as the name of the responsible institution.

7. Name of the species in Latvian and Latin (indicate botanical name (may be in an abridged form) in Roman characters without references to the author).

8. Name of the variety.

9. Category.

10. Net or gross seed mass or number of clean seed.

11. If mass is indicated and granulated plant protection products, pelletting materials or other hard additives are used, the names of additives, as well as the approximate proportions of seed mass and total mass shall be indicated.

Annex 16
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 August 2013]

Content of a Seed Mixture Official Label or Stamp

1. Name of the certification institution and state.

2. Name of the country of production.

3. Seed lot number.

4. The declared net or gross mass of seed or number of seeds in a package.

5. Names of the species, categories, varieties, and proportion by mass for each component (Roman characters shall be used to denote varieties and species).

6. Month and year of packaging, or month and year when the most recent sample was taken.

7. If mass is indicated and granulated plant protection products, pelletting materials or other hard additives are used, the names of additives, as well as the approximate proportions of seed mass and total mass shall be indicated.

8. If seed germination power has been evaluated repeatedly, the institution which has evaluated it, as well as a reference "Atkārtoti novērtēts (mēnesis un gads)" [evaluated repeatedly (month and year)] shall be indicated. Such information may be indicated on the official sticker attached to the label.

9. Indication "Atļauts tirgot tikai (attiecīgās valsts nosaukums)" [only permitted to be marketed in (name of the relevant state)].

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 17
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of a Label and Accompanying Document for Seed not Finally Certified

A. Content of the Label

1. Country of production.

2. Institution responsible for the field inspection (state to be also indicated).

3. Species (indicate at least the botanical name (may be in an abridged form) in Roman characters).

4. Variety (indicated in Roman characters). If the variety (inbred line, hybrid) has been intended as a component only to the final variety, the word "Komponents" [component] shall be indicated.

5. Category.

6. For a hybrid variety the word "Hibrīds" [hybrid] shall be indicated.

7. Declared net or gross mass.

8. Indication "Sēkla nav līdz galam sertificēta" [seed not finally certified].

B. Content of the Accompanying Document

1. Institution that issued the accompanying document.

2. Species (indicate at least the botanical name (may be in an abridged form) in Roman characters).

3. Variety (indicated in roman characters).

4. Category.

5. Number of the sown seed lot and the state or states that have certified the seed.

6. Field or seed lot number.

7. The sowing field area in which the seed lot specified in the accompanying document was grown.

8. Quantity of seed harvested and number of packages.

9. For a certified seed category – the number of generations following the basic seed.

10. A statement that approves compliance with the seed growing requirements for the sown plant from which the seed was obtained.

11. In respective cases – temporary results attesting to the seed quality.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 18
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of the Application for the Inclusion of the Person in the Register of Seed Growers and Traders or Making Changes Therein

1. Information on a person:
    1.1. for a legal person:
        1.1.1. name of the person;
        1.1.2. legal address;
        1.1.3. registration number in the Enterprise Register or Commercial Register;
        1.1.4. contact details (for example, phone number, e-mail address);
        1.1.5. given name, surname of the representative;
    1.2. for a natural person:
        1.2.1. given name, surname;
        1.2.2. personal identity number;
        1.2.3. address of the place of residence;
        1.2.4. contact details (for example, phone number, e-mail address).

2. Type of activity which is intended to be pursued.

3. Address (place of location) of facilities, warehouses, shops and other sales locations.

4. Reference to the appended documents.

5. Date of submission*, given name, surname and signature of the submitter*.

Note. * Document details „date" and „signature" shall not be completed, if the electronic document has been drafted in conformity with the laws and regulations regarding drawing up of electronic documents.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 19
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of the Registration Certificate of the Register of Seed Growers and Traders

1. Institution which issued the registration certificate.

2. The registration certificate number.

3. Given name, address, telephone number and registration number of the person registered in the Enterprise Register or the Commercial Register.

4. Registered type of activity.

5. Registration code.

6. Date of issue of the certificate, signature and seal of the issuer.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 20
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of a Seed Certificate

A. To be Completed by the Certification Institution

1. Certification institution.

2. Seed certificate number.

3. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

4. Species, variety and category.

5. Lot number, mass (kg) and number of packaging units.

6. Number and date of the document certifying the origin of the seed.

7. Given name and surname of the performer of the seed sampling, date when the average sample was taken and number of the sampling report, date when the sample was received at the laboratory.

8. Laboratory which performed the testing.

9. Purity (%), germination power (%) and moisture content (%).

10. Type of inert admixtures.

11. Circumstances for determination of the germination power.

12. Seed of other plant species.

13. Presence of wild oat and darnels.

14. Viability (%), method for determination thereof.

15. Pest infestation.

16. Sclerotia, smut (%).

17. Mass of 1000 seeds (g).

18. Opinion regarding conformity of the seed quality indicators with the requirements of this Regulation.

19. Term of validity of the seed certificate.

20. The date of certificate issue, position, signature and full name, seal of the issuer.

B. To be Completed by the Trader

1. Name and address of the holding of the seed purchaser.

2. Mass (kg) and number of package units of seed sold.

3. Given name, surname, date and seal of the trader.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 21
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007
[13 July 2010]

Content of the Report "Sēklu novērtēšanas rezultāti" [Seed Evaluation Results]

1. Institution that issued the report.

2. Report number.

3. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

4. Species, variety and category.

5. Seed lot number, mass (kg), number of packaging units.

6. Number and date of the document certifying the origin of the seed.

7. Given name and surname of the performer of the seed sampling, date when the average sample was taken and number of the sampling report, date when the sample was received at the laboratory.

8. Laboratory that performed the testing.

9. Purity (%), germination power (%), moisture content (%).

10. Type of inert admixtures.

11. Conditions for determination of the germination power.

12. Seed of other plant species.

13. Presence of wild oat and darnels.

14. Viability (%), method for determination thereof.

15. Pest infestation.

16. Sclerotia, smut (%).

17. Mass of 1000 seeds (g).

18. Indication regarding the non-conformity with the requirements of this Regulation.

19. The date of issue of the seed evaluation results, the position, signature and full name, seal of the issuer.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 22
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Content of the Annex to the Seed Certificate

1. Certification institution.

2. Annex number.

3. Number and date of the seed certificate.

4. Given name, address, telephone number and registration code of the person registered in the Seed Grower and Seed Trader Register.

5. Species, variety and category.

6. Lot number, mass (kg), number of package units.

7. Number and date of the document certifying the origin of the seed.

8. Given name and surname of the performer of the seed sampling, date when the average sample was taken and number of the sampling report, date when the sample was received at the laboratory.

9. Laboratory that performed the testing.

10. Germination power (%).

11. Conditions for determination of the germination power.

12. Pest infestation.

13. Opinion regarding conformity of the seed quality indicators with the requirements of this Regulation.

14. Term of validity of the certificate.

15. The date of certificate issue, position, signature and full name, seal of the issuer.

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 23
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Maximum Permissible Number of Plants not in Conformity with the Variety in the Post-control of Oat, Barley, Triticale and Wheat

Number of evaluated plants	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
1000	4	7	16	29
1100	4	8	18	31
1200	4	8	19	33
1300	4	8	20	36
1400	5	9	21	38
1500	5	9	23	40
1600	5	10	24	42
1700	5	10	25	45
1800	5	10	26	47
1900	5	11	27	49
2000	6	11	29	52
2100	6	12	30	54
2200	6	12	31	56
2300	6	12	32	58
2400	6	13	33	61
2500	6	13	34	63
2600	6	14	36	65
2700	7	14	37	67
2800	7	14	38	69
2900	7	15	39	72
3000	7	15	40	74
3100	7	16	41	76
3200	7	16	43	78
3300	8	16	44	80
3400	8	17	45	83
3500	8	17	46	85
3600	8	17	47	87
3700	8	18	48	89
3800	8	18	49	91
3900	8	19	50	94
4000	9	19	52	96
4100	9	19	53	98
4200	9	20	54	100
4300	9	20	55	102
4400	9	20	56	105
4500	9	21	57	107
4600	9	21	58	109
4700	10	22	59	111

Number of evaluated plants	Varietal purity			
	99.9%	99.7%	99.0%	98.0%
4800	10	22	61	113
4900	10	22	62	115
5000	10	23	63	118
5100	10	23	64	120
5200	10	23	65	122
5300	10	24	66	124
5400	10	24	67	126
5500	11	24	68	128

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

Annex 24
Cabinet Regulation No. 120
13 February 2007

Maximum Permissible Number of Plants not in Conformity with the Variety in the Post-control of Buckwheat and Rye

Category	Area subject to evaluation (m^2)	Number of plants non-characteristic of the variety (pieces)
Pre-basic seed (PB), basic seed (B)	30	1
Certified seed (C)	20	2

Minister for Agriculture M. Roze

