

Table B.1 | Scoring methodology for seed indicators

INDICATOR	DESCRIPTION	WHAT IS MEASURED	HOW IT IS SCORED
PLANT BREEDING	This indicator measures the regulatory good practices identified as supporting the plant breeding process.	1. There is a regulation governing plant breeders' rights	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		2. The duration (in years) of the plant breeders' rights (PBR)	A score of 1 if the protection lasts at least 20 years A score of 0 if the protection last less than 20 years
		3. Conditions to benefit from plant breeders' rights do not differ between national and foreign applicants	A score of 1 if conditions do not differ A score of 0 if conditions differ
		4. A list of protected varieties is publicly available	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		5. Companies are legally allowed to produce breeder/ pre-basic seed of local public varieties for use in the domestic market	
		6. Companies are legally allowed to produce foundation/basic seed of local public varieties for use in the domestic market	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		7. Companies are obtaining access to germplasm preserved in publically managed gene banks	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		8. Plant breeding rights can be licensed to another party for production and sale of the variety	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		9. There are public research institutes in the country that license public varieties to companies for production and sale in the domestic market	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		10. Companies importing germplasm for the development of new varieties are required to undergo government testing (other than phytosanitary tests)	A score of 1 if government testing is not required A score of 0 if yes government testing is required
VARIETY REGISTRATION	This indicator measures the regulatory good practices identified as supporting the efficient registration and release of a locally developed new seed variety into the domestic market. It also measures the efficiency of the registration process through case studies.	1. DUS testing data from other countries' authorities is accepted as official data for the purpose of registration	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		2. The law establishes a variety release committee (VRC) in the country	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		3. The composition of the legally mandated VRC includes the private sector	A score of 1 if governmental and nongovernmental representatives (that is, seed associations, seed companies) constitute one-half or more of the VRC A score of 0.5 if nongovernmental representatives are included in the committee but constitute less than one half A score of 0 if nongovernmental representatives are not included in the VRC or the VRC does not exist
		6. The frequency of VRC meetings	A score of 1 if the VRC meets on demand or at least once per cropping season A score of 0 if the VRC meets less than once per cropping season, or if the VRC does not meet at all
		7. A variety can be commercialized immediately after the decision of the VRC	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		8. A catalog listing new registered varieties is publicly available online	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0.5 if the variety catalog is not available online A score of 0 if the variety catalog does not exist
		9. The variety catalog specifies agro-ecological zones suitable for the variety.	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		10. The frequency with which the variety catalog is updated	A score of 1 if the catalog is updated each cropping season A score of 0 if the catalog is updated less than once a year
		11. Time to register a new maize variety?	Total time required for all legally mandated procedures is aggregated and presented in calendar days. A score of 0 if there is no requirement to register or if the registration is not done in practice
		12. Cost required to register a new maize variety	Total cost for all legally mandated procedures is aggregated and presented in % of income per capita. A score of 0 if there is no requirement to register or if the registration is not done in practice



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SEED QUALITY CONTROL	This indicator measures legally mandated processes and practices of seed certification.	1. There is an official fee schedule for seed certification activities performed by the competent public authority	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		2. Plant breeders are required to ensure the traceability of the plant reproductive material used	A score of 1 if the plant breeder is required to retain: (i) records of the plant reproductive material or (ii) both records of the plant reproductive material and of their suppliers A score of 0.5 if the plant breeder is required to retain records of their suppliers A score of 0 if neither are required
		3. Time in years during which plant breeders are legally obliged to keep the traceability records	A score of 1 if more or equal to two years A score of 0.5 if less than two years A score of 0 if no obligation
		4. There is a legal framework for the accreditation of private seed companies and/or third parties for the performance of certification activities	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		5. Private seed companies and/or third parties (non-governmental institutions) are accredited in practice for the performance of certification activities	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		6. The following seed certification activities can be performed by an accredited seed company/third party: a. Field inspection b. Sampling c. Lab testing d. Labelling	A score of 0.25 for each of the listed activities
		7. The competent public authority is required to perform post-control tests on certified seed	A score of 1 if both laboratory and field post-control tests are required or if only field post-control tests are required A score of 0.5 if only laboratory post-control tests are required A score of 0 if neither are required
		8. A minimum percentage of certified seed must be subject to post-control tests	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		9. The competent public authority is required to take measures in the case of noncompliance with the varietal purity standards	A score of 1 if the law imposes the withdrawal of the seed and a formal request to comply with applicable standards, or if the law only provides for a formal request to comply with applicable standards A score of 0.5 if the law imposes the withdrawal of the seed A score of 0 if none are required
		10. Seed containers must be labeled	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no
		11. Seed container labels must provide the following information: a. Name and address of seed producer b. Crop species c. Class of seed d. Net weight e. Lot number f. Certificate number g. Germination (minimum %) h. Purity (minimum %) i. Year of production j. Repacking or relabeling k. Chemical treatment on the seed	A score of 1 if 8 or more if the label requirements must be included in the label: A score of 0 if less than 8
		12. There is a penalty for the fraudulent sale of mislabeled seed bags	A score of 1 if yes A score of 0 if no