

Cooperation between PIORiN and COBORU in the topic of Seed Inspection

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www.piorin.gov.pl/krakow

Presentation plan

- State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service – introduction.
- Agriculture in Malopolska region.
- Assessment of Varietal Identity and Purity – cooperation between COBORU (Research Centre for Cultivar Testing) and PIORiN (State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service).
- Training for official and accredited field inspectors.



State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service

The official organisation responsible for the phytosanitary safety, plant protection products and fertilizers and seed production in Poland throughout its territory is the State Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service.



Main Plant Health and Seed
Inspectorate
Central Laboratory

Voivodeship Inspectorates of Plant Health and Seed Inspection

- 16 VIPHSI
- 254 field units
- 16 Border Control Points

Area of activity of the Voivodship Inspectorate of Plant Protection and Seed Production in Kraków 14 field units



A little information about the Małopolska province



Źródło: <https://www.malopolska.pl/dla-mieszkanca/o-malopolsce>

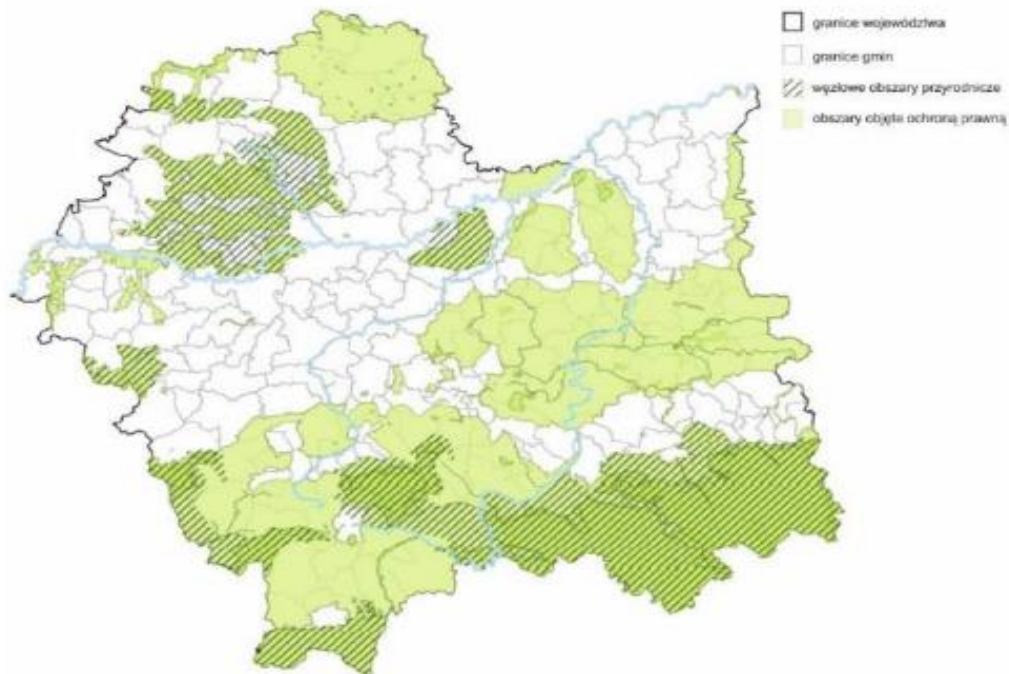
Małopolska province is located in the southern part of Poland.

Lesser Poland Voivodeship covers an area of 15,184 km², which is 4.86% of the country's area and is one of the smallest voivodeships in Poland in terms of area.

The land use structure in Małopolskie Voivodeship is similar to the national one. Agricultural land covers 58% of the area, forests 29%.

In terms of terrain, upland and mountainous landscapes predominate (more than 30% of the province is above 500 m above sea level).

A little information about the Małopolska province



About 60 % of the voivodship's area is legally protected due to its nature and landscape values (national parks, nature reserves, landscape parks, protected landscape areas, Natura 2000 areas, nature monuments)

Źródło: Wg projektu PZPWM 2012 r.

Małopolskie Voivodship - Agriculture

Average size of agricultural land per farm by voivodeship in 2023.

Voivodship	Average size of agricultural land on the holding in 2023 (in hectares)
Województwo dolnośląskie	18,16
Województwo kujawsko-pomorskie	17,29
Województwo lubelskie	8,22
Województwo lubuskie	23,18
Województwo łódzkie	8,17
Województwo małopolskie	4,31
Województwo mazowieckie	8,94
Województwo opolskie	19,86
Województwo podkarpackie	5,14
Województwo podlaskie	12,82
Województwo pomorskie	20,35
Województwo śląskie	8,49
Województwo świętokrzyskie	6,05
Województwo warmińsko-mazurskie	23,88
Województwo wielkopolskie	14,51
Województwo zachodniopomorskie	32,99
Polska	11,42

<https://edziennik.minrol.gov.pl/publisher-list-browse>

Małopolska is characterised by the highest farm fragmentation in the country, with an average farmland area of - 4.31 ha in 2023.

Small farms of 1 - 5 ha predominate (78 %)

Most farms are non-commercial, producing mainly for subsistence.

What are the farmers of the Małopolska region famous for ?



Małopolska is one of the largest vegetable producers in Poland.

Of greatest importance is the cultivation of ground vegetables, which account for 10.06% of national production, of which cabbage production is the most significant at 25.00% of national production and beetroot at 12.50% of national production, and cucumber at 7.70% of national production.

From the Małopolska region come: the famous Łącko apples, Galician garlic or beans Piękny Jaś from the Dunajec Valley

Assessment of Varietal Identity and Purity

- National legislation:
 - Act of 9 November 2012 on seed production.
 - Regulation of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on assessment of varietal identity and purity of seed material.



Act of 9 November 2012 on seed production

- Article. 55. 1.

The assessment of the varietal identity and purity of seed is carried out by the director of the Research Centre.

- Article 55.2.

The Chief Inspector provides the director of the Research Centre with:

- 1) information on the planned number of seed samples intended for the assessment of varietal identity and purity - in the season preceding the assessment;
- 2) a list of seed samples sent for the assessment of varietal identity and purity - for a given growing season.

Act of 9 November 2012 on seed production

- Article 55.3.

Information on the results of the assessment of varietal identity and purity of a seed lot is provided by the director of the Research Centre, immediately after obtaining these results, to:

- 1) the trader who owns the lot subject to assessment;
- 2) the Chief Inspector;
- 3) maintainer of the variety that is subject to assessment.

Art.54.1. The assessment of varietal identity and purity applies to:

- 1) seed of agricultural and vegetable plants of the basic category and certified category intended for further reproduction;
- 2) seed of agricultural plants submitted for field inspection carried out in accordance with OECD schemes;
- 3) not less than 10% of:
 - a) a lot of seed of agricultural and vegetable plants of the certified category,
 - b) a lot of vegetable seed of the standard category placed on the market,
 - c) a lot of seed of regional varieties of agricultural plants, seed of the certified category or standard category of regional vegetable plant varieties, seed of the standard category of amateur varieties placed on the market.

Art.54.2. Samples for the assessment of varietal identity and purity of seed are collected:

- 1) at the request of the trader who owns the lot subject to the assessment of varietal identity and purity - in the case of a seed lot referred to in Art. 54.1.1-2;
- 2) at random, on the basis of a sampling report - in the case of a seed lot referred to in Art. 54.1.3.

Samples referred to in Art. 54.2 are collected by official samplers only.

Samples of seed of agricultural and vegetable plants collected for the assessment of varietal identity and purity are sent by the Voivodeship Inspector to the entity and to the address indicated by the Research Centre.

The assessment of varietal identity and purity of seed is carried out on control plots.

Assessment of the varietal identity and purity of seed involves:

- 1) preliminary assessment - covering seed lots constituting the starting material for subsequent multiplications and conducted concurrently with the field inspection;
- 2) post-assessment - covering the produced and marketed seed lots, carried out in the growing season following the harvest year.

If in the course of the preliminary assessment referred to in Art. 54.7.1, the varietal identity of the assessed seed lot is found to be deficient, it provides the basis for disqualifying the seed plantation sown with this lot.

If, as a result of the post-assessment referred to in Art. 54.7.2, it is found that the varietal identity of the standard category seed of vegetable plants is deficient, the Voivodeship Inspector may, by way of a decision, prohibit the maintainer from recognizing seed of this category produced by that maintainer.

If, as a result of the post-assessment referred to in Art. 54.7.2, it is found that the varietal identity of a regional variety or an amateur variety is deficient, the Voivodeship Inspector may, by way of a decision, prohibit the maintainer from performing the assessment of seed.

The prohibitions referred to in Art. 54.9 and 10 are issued by the Voivodeship Inspector, taking into consideration any previous violations in this regard committed by the maintainer.

The prohibitions referred to in Art. 54.9 and 10 are issued for the period of 2 consecutive growing seasons following the season in which the varietal identity was found to be deficient. Throughout such period, the seed is subject to the official assessment.

If the trader who owns the seed lot subject to assessment does not agree with the finding of deficient varietal identity of the assessed sample included in the information referred to in Art. 55.3, the trader may, within 2 days from the date of receipt of such information, apply to the director of the Research Centre to determine whether there have been any possible irregularities affecting the result of the assessment of varietal identity and purity.

The application is submitted once only.

After receiving the application the director of the Research Centre immediately appoints a committee to determine whether there have been any possible irregularities affecting the result of the assessment of varietal identity and purity.

The committee may consist of:

- 1) the trader who owns the seed lot to which the information on the results of the assessment of varietal identity and purity is related;
- 2) maintainer of the variety or a person indicated by the maintainer;
- 3) a person designated by the director of the Research Centre;
- 4) a person designated by the Voivodeship Inspector competent for the place of sampling.

The chairman of the committee is appointed by the director of the Research Centre.

As a result of committee findings either the assessment of varietal identity and purity of the examined seed lot is cancelled or sustained.

The information

- The information referred to in Art. 55.3, concerning a seed lot in which deficiencies have been found in the assessment of varietal identity and purity, is put up by the Chief Inspector on the website administered by the State Inspection.
- The information includes in particular:
 - the number of the trader who owns the lot subject to assessment,
 - indication of the species and variety of the cultivated plant
 - designation of the degree of certification
 - lot number
 - results of the varietal purity assessment
 - confirmation of the varietal identity or its absence.

Training for official and accredited field inspectors.

- National legislation:
 - Act of 9 November 2012 on seed production.
 - Regulation of Minister of Agriculture and Rural Development on training in the assessment of seed material, the requirements for performing such assessment, and the supervision and control of entities conducting the assessment.

The requirements for field inspectors

- At least secondary education or trade-specific secondary education,
- Knowledge in the area of agriculture or horticulture, including issues related to the biology of individual plant species, seed production and the occurrence of diseases and pests in seeds;
- Field inspector can guarantee a reliable performance of tasks entrusted to them;
- Field inspector completed training for specific groups of plants or types of seed material and passed the final exam, which is confirmed with a certificate.

The trainings for official and accredited field inspectors may be conducted by:

- The Chief Inspector,
- A Voivodeship Inspector,
- Training centres authorised by the Voivodeship Inspector.

In practice Plant Health and Seed Inspection Service in Cracow organizes both theoretical and practical training for field inspectors. We have over 20 years of experience and more then 2000 training participants. The training organization is based on agreement between Chief Inspector and Research Centre for Cultivar Testing. Experimental Stations prepare training plots for field inspectors.



Thank you for your attention

