
Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Decision of 24 May 2006 on the national provisions notified by the Czech Republic under Article 95(4) of the EC Treaty concerning the maximum admissible content of cadmium in fertilisers (notified under document number C(2006) 2036) (Only the Czech version is authentic) (Text with EEA relevance) (2006/390/EC). (See end of Document for details)

Commission Decision of 24 May 2006 on the national provisions notified by the Czech Republic under Article 95(4) of the EC Treaty concerning the maximum admissible content of cadmium in fertilisers (notified under document number C(2006) 2036) (Only the Czech version is authentic) (Text with EEA relevance) (2006/390/EC)

- Article 1 Pursuant Article 95(6), third subparagraph, of the Treaty, the period...
- Article 2 This Decision is addressed to the Czech Republic.
Signature

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- (1) [OJ L 304, 21.11.2003, p. 1.](#)
- (2) [OJ L 24, 30.1.1976, p. 21.](#)
- (3) [OJ L 18, 23.1.1999, p. 60.](#)
- (4) Commission Decision 2002/366/EC of 15 May 2002 on the national provisions notified by the Republic of Austria under Article 95(4) of the EC Treaty concerning the maximum admissible content of cadmium in fertilisers ([OJ L 132, 17.5.2002, p. 65](#)).
- (5) Commission Decision 2002/398/EC of 24 May 2002 on the national provisions notified by the Republic of Finland under Article 95(4) of the EC Treaty concerning the maximum admissible content of cadmium in fertilisers ([OJ L 138, 28.5.2002, p. 15](#)).
- (6) Commission Decision 2002/399/EC of 24 May 2002 on the national provisions notified by the Kingdom of Sweden under Article 95(4) of the EC Treaty concerning the maximum admissible content of cadmium in fertilisers ([OJ L 138, 28.5.2002, p. 24](#)).
- (7) [OJ L 129, 17.5.2006, p. 31.](#)
- (8) [OJ L 129, 17.5.2006, p. 25.](#)
- (9) [OJ L 129, 17.5.2006, p. 19.](#)
- (10) Act 156/1998 of 12 June 1998 on fertilisers, supplementary soil substances, supplementary plant preparations and substrates and on agrochemical testing of agricultural land (Sbírka zákonů České Republiky No 54, 13.7.1998, p. 6709).
- (11) Sbírka zákonů České Republiky No 137, 20.12.2000, p. 7404.
- (12) Sbírka zákonů České Republiky No 75, 20.5.2005, p. 3928.
- (13) [OJ C 29, 4.2.2006, p. 8.](#)
- (14) Čupr, P., Sářka, M., Holoubek, I.: Study to assess risks to the environment and health resulting from the use of phosphate fertilisers containing cadmium, November 2005; RECETOX Research Centre for Environmental Chemistry and Ecotoxicology, Masaryk University; TOCOEN REPORT No 285. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/chemicals/legislation/fertilizers/cadmium/sctee.pdf>
- (15) [OJ L 84, 5.4.1993, p. 1.](#)
- (16) ERM, study on data requirements and programme for data production and gathering to support a future evaluation of the risks to health and the environment for cadmium in fertilisers, March 1999; See also ERM, study to establish a programme of detailed procedures for the assessment of risks to health and the environment from cadmium in fertilisers, February 2000.
- (17) http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/chemicals/legislation/fertilizers/cadmium/reports_en.htm
- (18) ERM, analysis and conclusions from Member States' assessment of the risk to health and the environment from Cadmium in fertilisers, October 2001.
- (19) Renamed SCHER (Scientific Committee on Health and Environmental Risks).
- (20) CSTEE's opinion on Member State assessments of the risk to health and the environment from cadmium in fertilisers. Opinion expressed at the 33rd CSTEE Plenary meeting, Brussels, 24 September 2002. <http://europa.eu.int/comm/enterprise/chemicals/legislation/fertilizers/cadmium/sctee.pdf>
- (21) Pore water means that part of the water contained in the soil which is maintained by capillarity between the solid particles of the soil.
- (22) PNEC: Predictable No-Effect Concentration.
- (23) The risk-assessment methodology, outlined in Commission Regulation (EC) No 1488/94 and further detailed in the Technical Guidance Document on risk assessment for new and existing substances, consists in calculating the ratios between the Predicted Environmental Concentration (PEC) of a given substance and the Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC) of that substance in any specific environmental compartment. Risk is quantified by the PEC/PNEC ratio, a quantity referred to in the Czech report as the hazard index. A PEC/PNEC ratio below 1 indicates no risk to the environment, whereas a ratio of 1 or greater indicates a situation of real or potential risk; the larger the value, the greater the magnitude of the effect. Proportionate risk management measures are indicated in cases where the PEC/PNEC ratio is greater than 1.

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