REGIONAAL- JA
PÕLLUMAJANDUSMINISTEERIUM

DRAFT
29.04.2025

REGULATION

xx.xx.2025 No …..

Amendment of Regulation No. 46 of the Minister of Rural Affairs of 10 August 2022 entitled 'Requirements for the composition of a fertiliser by type of fertiliser'

The regulation is adopted on the basis of section 6 (2) of the Fertilisers Act.

Annex 9 to Regulation No 46 of the Minister of Rural Affairs of 10 August 2022 entitled 'Requirements for the composition of a fertiliser by type of fertiliser' is introduced in the new wording.

(digitally signed)
Hendrik Johannes Terras
Minister of Regional Affairs and Agriculture

(digitally signed)
Marko Gorban
Secretary General

Annex 9 Requirements for special fertiliser

Regulation No 46 of the Minister of Rural Affairs of 10 August 2022
'Requirements for the composition of a fertiliser by type of fertiliser'
Annex 9
(as amended by Regulation No. XX of the Minister for Regional Affairs and Agriculture of XX.XX.2025)

Requirements for special fertiliser

1. Composition of compound fertilisers by type

No.	Type	Production method and basic ingredients	Minimum nutrient content (by weight) Manner of presenting nutrient information Other requirements	Other information on the type	Presentation of the content of the nutrient declared in the composition of the fertiliser Form and solubility of nutrients Other characteristics	Permissible deviance[1] (by weight)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Special-purpose fertiliser	A preparation obtained by a chemical process or dilution in water, which remains stable in normal conditions (stable for changes in atmospheric pressure) and contains no added organic compounds of animal or plant origin	The nutrient content shall be at least the following: 1% N, 0.92% P_2O_5, 0.964% K_2O Nitrogen (N) shall be expressed as: 1) total nitrogen 2) nitrate nitrogen 3) ammonium nitrogen	The words 'low chlorine content' may be added to the fertiliser type, provided that the chloride content does not exceed 2%	Nitrate nitrogen, ammonium nitrogen, and urea nitrogen shall be declared if their concentration shall be at least 1%	N 0.4 P_2O_5 0.4 K_2O 0.4

			4) urea nitrogen Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) shall be expressed as: 1) soluble in water 2) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate (in the case of solid fertiliser) dipotassium oxide (K_2O) shall be expressed as soluble in water The chlorine content may be declared in the composition of the fertiliser			
2.	Mixture of ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate	Chemical product or mechanical mixture containing mainly ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate	The nutrient content shall be at least the following: 5% N, 5% Fe		Ammonium nitrogen shall be declared	1,0
					Water-soluble iron	1,0
3.	Organic-mineral compound fertiliser[3,4]	A product obtained by a chemical process or mixing, which contains also animal, vegetable, or other organic substances	The nutrient content shall be at least the following: 10% ($N + P_2O_5 + K_2O$) or 10% ($N + K_2O$) or 8% ($N + P_2O_5$) or 8% ($P_2O_5 + K_2O$) The concentration of each nutrient must be at least 1%		N	1,1[2]
					P_2O_5	0,5
					K_2O	0,9
					Dry matter	± 25
					The raw materials used for the preparation are indicated	

			The product must not contain pathogenic microorganisms[5] Nitrogen (N) shall be expressed as: 1) total nitrogen 2) soluble in water, or 3) declared as other forms Phosphorus pentoxide (P_2O_5) shall be expressed as: 1) soluble in water 2) soluble in neutral ammonium citrate (in the case of solid fertiliser) dipotassium oxide (K_2O) shall be expressed as soluble in water		in the order of importance In the case of a liquid fertiliser, the dry matter content shall be indicated The percentage of the mineral fertilisers added shall be declared in the composition of the fertiliser	

2. Composition of micro fertilisers by type

No.	Type	Production method and basic ingredients	Minimum nutrient content (by weight) Manner of presenting nutrient information Other requirements	Other information on the type	Presentation of the content of the nutrient declared in the composition of the fertiliser Form and solubility of nutrients Other characteristics	Permissible deviation[1] (by mass)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Compound micro fertiliser	A preparation obtained by a chemical process or by mixing which mainly contains trace elements in the form of salts or chelates	The number of trace elements may not be lower than specified in point 6.1 of the Annex.	The names of the anion and chelating agent shall be added to the name of the preparation	The total content of trace elements shall be declared The concentration of water-soluble micronutrients shall be declared in the composition of the fertiliser if it is at least 50% The chelate-bound micronutrient, if present	The micronutrient content: 50% of the declared amount if the concentration is <0.20%; 40% of the declared amount for concentrations between 0.20% and 1% 20% of the declared amount for concentrations between 1% and 2% 0.4 % if the trace mineral content is > 2.0 % ±50% for boron and selenium

3. Composition of lime fertilisers by types

No.	Type	Production method and basic ingredients	Minimum nutrient content (by weight) Manner of presenting nutrient information Other requirements	Other information on the type	Presentation of the content of the nutrient declared in the composition of the fertiliser Form and solubility of nutrients Other characteristics	Permissible deviance[1] (by weight)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Ground dolomite	A substance obtained by grinding dolomite, which mainly consists of calcium and magnesium carbonate	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30% The minimum magnesium content (expressed as Mg) shall be 7%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared Magnesium soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid	–2
		Fine-grain ground dolomite	Particle size: — at least 98% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 90% of the particles pass through a 1 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 50% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve.			
		Coarse ground dolomite	Particle size: — at least 98% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh			

			sieve — at least 20% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 6%			
2.	Clinker dust	The dust from clinker and oil shale incineration obtained from filters in the course of cement production	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 28% Particle size: — at least 99% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve — at least 90% of the particles pass through a 1 mm square mesh sieve — at least 50% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 2%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2
3.	Chalk	A substance containing sedimentary rock of marine origin. The latter mainly consists of	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2

		calcium carbonate	Particle size: — at least 95% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 6%			
4.	Hydrated lime	A preparation obtained by processing calcium oxide with water	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30% Particle size: — at least 95% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 6%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2
5.	Limestone flour	A substance obtained by grinding limestone, which mainly consists of calcium carbonate – fine-grain limestone flour	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30% Particle size: — at least 98% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 90% of the particles	The magnesium content, if not less than 3%	The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2

			pass through a 1 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 50% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve.			
		coarse limestone flour	Particle size: — at least 98% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve — at least 90% of the particles pass through a 1 mm square mesh sieve — at least 20% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 6%			
6.	Travertine and lake lime	A substance obtained from natural freshwater, which mainly contains calcium carbonates	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30 % of the dry matter Particle size: — at least 98% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve — at least 90% of the particles pass through a 1 mm square mesh		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2

			sieve — at least 20% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve The maximum moisture content shall be 6%			
7.	Oil shale ash	The fly ash obtained by oil shale incineration and separated from flue gases, cyclones, and electrostatic precipitators	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 20% Particle size: — at least 99% of the particles pass through a 2 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 90% of the particles pass through a 1 mm square mesh sieve; — at least 50% of the particles pass through a 0.15 mm square mesh sieve. The maximum moisture content shall be 2%		The neutralisation capacity and sulphur (S) content shall be declared	–2
8.	Ash	A substance consisting of residual ash from the incineration of mainly plant material	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 10%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared	–2

					Potassium soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid (K) The moisture content (by weight)	
9.	Dolomite siftings	The fine fraction of 0 mm or more, but not more than 4 mm, obtained from dolomite treatment, which predominantly consists of calcium and magnesium carbonate	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30% The minimum magnesium content (expressed as Mg) shall be 7% The minimum reactivity shall be 12% The maximum moisture content shall be 6%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared Magnesium soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid (Mg) The reactivity	–2
10.	Limestone siftings	The fine fraction of 0 mm or more, but not more than 4 mm, resulting from limestone treatment, which predominantly contains calcium carbonate	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30% The minimum reactivity shall be 20% The maximum moisture content shall be 6%	The magnesium content, if not less than 3%	The neutralisation capacity shall be declared The reactivity	–2
11.	Oil shale ash	ash obtained mainly	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 20%		The neutralisation capacity shall be	-2

	from ash mountains	from the combustion of oil shale and deposited in ash mountains	The minimum reactivity shall be 20% Particle size: 100% of the particles pass through a 10 mm square mesh sieve		declared The reactivity moisture content (percentage by weight) sulphur (S) content (% w/w)	
12.	Calcium carbonate precipitation residue	substance resulting from the precipitation of calcium carbonate from oil shale ash	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 10%		The neutralisation capacity shall be declared moisture content (percentage by weight) Magnesium soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid (Mg) (% w/w) Calcium soluble in diluted hydrochloric acid (Ca) (% w/w) sulphur (S) content (% w/w)	-2

4. Composition of inoculants by type

No.	Type	Production method and basic ingredients	Manner in which the data is expressed other requirements	Permissible deviation[1] (by mass)
1	2	3	4	5
1.1.	Nitragine[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, which binds atmospheric nitrogen in symbiosis with the Fabaceae family, improving the supply of nitrogen to plants and the assimilability of other nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions. Soil is the carrier substance	Number of microorganisms, per g	–50
1.2.	Risotorfin[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, which binds atmospheric nitrogen in symbiosis with the Fabaceae family, improving the supply of nitrogen to plants and the assimilability of other nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions. Peat is the carrier substance	Number of microorganisms, per g	–50
1.3.	Perlin[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, which binds atmospheric nitrogen in symbiosis with the Fabaceae family, improving the supply of nitrogen to plants and the assimilability of other nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions. Perlite is the carrier substance	Number of microorganisms, per g	–50
2	Azotobacterin[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, the use of which binds atmospheric nitrogen in soil and favours the formation of biologically active compounds, improving the supply of nitrogen to plants and the assimilability of nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions. Soil or agar-agar are the carrier substances	Number of microorganisms, per g	–50
3	Phosphobacterin[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, the use of which improves the assimilability of phosphorus compounds not readily	Number of microorganisms, per	–50

		soluble in soil, and favours the formation of biologically active compounds, improving the supply of nitrogen to plants and the assimilability of nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions. A solid or liquid preparation	g	
4	Other inoculants produced on the basis of soil bacteria[6]	A preparation of artificially propagated natural microorganisms, the use of which binds atmospheric nitrogen and favours the formation of biologically active compounds in soil, improving the assimilability of nutrients present in soil and fertilised soil, as well as the resistance to diseases and adverse weather conditions	Active bacteria and the number thereof, per g	–50

5. Composition of agricultural lime mixtures by type

No.	Type	Production method and basic ingredients	Minimum nutrient content (by weight) Manner of presenting nutrient information Other requirements	Other information on the type	Presentation of the content of the nutrient declared in the composition of the fertiliser Form and solubility of nutrients Other characteristics	Permissible deviance[1] (by weight)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mixture of lime fertiliser and compound fertiliser [3789]	A preparation obtained by mixing, pressing, or granulating the types listed in Table 3 with the fertiliser types listed in Tables 1 and 2	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 10% The minimum nutrient content shall be as follows: 3 % of nitrogen (N) for mixtures containing fertiliser types with a minimum nitrogen content	The words ‘low chlorine content’ may be added to the fertiliser type, provided that the chloride content does not exceed 2% magnesium oxide (MgO) content, if not less than 2.98 %	The neutralisation capacity shall be declared The nutrients based on the nutrient declarations for each type of fertiliser	–2

			2.98 % of diphosphorus pentaoxide (P_2O_5) for mixtures containing fertiliser types with a minimum phosphorus content 2.89 % of dipotassium oxide (K_2O) for mixtures containing fertiliser types with a minimum potassium content dipotassium oxide (K_2O) shall be expressed as soluble in water The chlorine content may be declared in the composition of the fertiliser	Other requirements expressed in the descriptions of the types of fertiliser contained in the mixture		
2.	Mixed agricultural limes	A preparation obtained by mixing the types listed in clause 3	The minimum neutralisation capacity as calcium shall be 30%	The magnesium content, if not less than 1.8% Other requirements expressed in different records	The neutralisation capacity shall be declared The list of lime fertilisers used in the mixture and the nutrients based on the nutrient declarations for each type of fertiliser	–2

[1] The permissible deviance indicates the permissible difference of the designated nutrient content from the amount indicated. The permissible deviation includes manufacturing, sampling, and analysis inaccuracies. No permissible deviances are allowed for the minimum and maximum contents set out in this column of the table. If no maximum content has been indicated in this column, there is no limit.

[2] The permitted deviances arising from the concentration of different forms of nitrogen or the solubility of phosphorus shall be 10% of the concentration declared (but not more than 2% by weight of nitrogen and no more than 0.9% by weight of phosphorus), provided that the maximum nutrient content does not exceed the limit specified in the description of the type.

[3] In a fertiliser with trace elements, the following permitted deviances are allowed from the declared concentration of trace elements (other than boron and selenium):
1) 50 % if the content of trace elements is <0.2 %
2) 40 % if the content of trace elements is between 0.2 and 1 %
3) 20 % if the content of trace elements is between >1 and 2 %
4) 0.4 % if the content of trace elements is >2 %
5) ± 50% for boron and selenium.

[4] In a fertiliser containing calcium, magnesium, sodium, or sulphur, the following permitted deviances shall be allowed from the declared content of these elements: 25%, but
1) not more than 0.6 % by weight for calcium, magnesium, and sodium
2) not more than 0.4% by weight for sulphur.

[5] An organic mineral fertiliser containing digestion residues or compost must comply with the rules laid down in Section 3 of Chapter III of Annex V to Commission Regulation (EU) No 142/2011 implementing Regulation (EC) No. 1069/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council laying down health rules as regards animal by-products and derived products not intended for human consumption and certain samples exempt from veterinary checks at the border under Council Directive 97/78/EC as regards the presence of pathogens (OJ L 54, 26.2.2011, p. 1-254).

[6] A bacterial fertiliser must not contain pathogenic or other hazardous microorganisms.

[7] The following deviations from the declared nutrient content are permitted in fertilisers containing special-purpose fertiliser:
1) nitrogen 0.4
2) phosphorus 0.4
3) potassium 0.4.

[8] The following deviations from the declared nutrient content are permitted in fertilisers containing a mixture of ammonium sulphate and iron sulphate:
1) ammonium nitrogen 1
2) water-soluble iron 1.

[9] The following deviations from the declared nutrient content and dry matter content (in the case of liquid fertilisers) are permitted in fertilisers containing organic-mineral compound fertiliser:
1) nitrogen 1.1
2) phosphorus 0.5
3) potassium 0.9
4) dry matter (for liquid fertiliser) ± 25.

6. Additional requirements for fertilisers

6.1. Minimum trace element content of fertilisers

6.1.1. Minimum trace element content in solid and liquid mixtures (by weight)

	Form of presenting trace elements	
Element	**As a mineral**	**As a chelate or complex**
Boron (B)	0,2	0,2
Cobalt (Co)	0,02	0,02
Copper (Cu)	0,5	0,1
Iron (Fe)	2	0,3
Manganese (Mn)	0,5	0,1
Molybdenum (Mo)	0,02	–
Zinc (Zn)	0,5	0,1

The minimum content of trace elements in the solid mixture shall be 5% by mass of the fertiliser.

The minimum content of trace elements in the liquid mixture shall be 2% by mass of the fertiliser.

6.1.2. Minimum trace element content (by mass) of a microfertiliser used for non-root feeding, which contains primary or secondary nutrients:

Boron	0,010
Cobalt	0,002
Copper	0,002
Iron	0,020
Manganese	0,010
Molybdenum	0,001
Zinc	0,002

6.2. Phosphorus fertiliser and the raw material of phosphorus fertiliser may not contain more than 60 mg cadmium per 1 kg of phosphorus pentoxide; other fertilisers not containing phosphorus may not contain more than 3 mg of cadmium per 1 kg of the dry matter of the fertiliser.

6.3. A compound fertiliser may contain up to 6 mg of selenium per 1 kg of fertiliser.

6.4. The permitted concentration of heavy metal compounds in a lime fertiliser (mg/kg) shall be as follows:

Cadmium	3
Mercury	2
Lead	100
Nickel	100
Arsenic	50
Copper	600
Zinc	1500
Chromium	50