

<p>Draft name Draft act amending the Act on packaging and packaging waste management and certain other acts</p> <p>Lead ministry and cooperating ministries Ministry of Climate and Environment</p> <p>Person responsible for the draft at the level of Minister, Secretary of State or Undersecretary of State Anita Sowińska — Undersecretary of State</p> <p>Contact details for the draft supervisor Tomasz Zaliwski — Head of Section, Department of Waste Management, e-mail: tomasz.zaliwski@klimat.gov.pl; Anna Kamińska – Chief Specialist, Department of Waste Management, e-mail: anna.kaminska@klimat.gov.pl</p>	<p>Date of preparation 2024-09-16</p> <p>Source: other</p> <p>Number in the List of Legislative and Programming Works of the Council of Ministers UD45</p>
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REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. What issue is being addressed?

The draft Act aims to clarify the provisions on issuing, revoking and amending the authorisation to operate a deposit system, which is issued by the minister responsible for climate matters, hereinafter referred to as the ‘minister’, at the request of the representing entity (the entity that shall operate the deposit system). Work on the draft was initiated in connection with the doubts whether the current provisions are sufficient to ensure the planned launch of deposit systems and their reliable operation. The provisions of the Act do not specify the role that the minister should perform in the process of creating and functioning of deposit systems, but social expectations in terms of ensuring the efficiency of operation and timely launch of the system are directed towards the government administration. Seeing the need to implement effective methods of managing and supervising the implementation of drafts, it is important to increase the coordinating role that should be given to the minister, who is responsible for the provisions related to the deposit system.

The following risks were identified in the case of a failure to work on the draft act:

- 1) insufficient supervision at the pre-launch stage of the deposit system;
- 2) limited grounds for revoking of authorisations of entities that do not take action to launch the system in a timely manner or do not plan actions on a sufficiently broad scale to cover the entire country;
- 3) the risk of irregularities in the planning of the operation of deposit systems;
- 4) the risk of fraud and embezzlement in the settlement of collected packaging and collected deposit;
- 5) the risk of difficulties in preparing guidelines and preparing facilities for the collection of packaging that may pose a sanitary risk (dairy products);
- 6) the risk of a decrease in turnover for small stores due to the inability of consumers to reclaim their deposit locally;
- 7) the risk of issuing multiple authorisations, including for entities that shall not be able to launch such a system on time or on a sufficient scale, or do not intend to launch it at all due to the fact that the Act applies only general guidelines regarding the content of applications.

2. The recommended solution, including planned intervention tools, and expected impact

In order to minimise the occurrence of risks and limit their impact, amendments to the Act are planned to increase the role of the minister as the authority not only to issue a decision based on the detailed data provided by the representing entities, but also to supervise the implementation of the various stages leading to the launch of the system.

The draft amendment to the Act introduced provisions clarifying the current conditions for granting an authorisation. In addition, following an analysis of demands made by the industry, the legislation was modified with regard to, inter alia, the introduction of a closed deposit system, the exclusion of packaging for beverages that are milk, yoghurt, or other drinkable dairy products from the obligation of being collected, the harmonisation of the logo labelling of the deposit system, and the introduction of the obligation for retail trade units to accept reusable glass packaging if the unit sells such beverages.

Detailed list of introduced amendments:

- clarification of the content of the application for authorisation by specifying what kind of documents shall be required — these shall include:
 - declarations of lack of criminal convictions (in the case of supervisory board members, management board members, and proxies: a declaration that they have not been convicted by a final court judgement of an intentional crime or an intentional fiscal crime; and in the case of a representing entity — a declaration of no criminal record under the provisions of the Act of 28 October 2002 on the responsibility of collective entities for acts prohibited under penalty (Journal of Laws of 2023, item 659)),
 - a declaration of share capital which shall facilitate the decision-making process for those requesting a decision on the form in which information on share capital should be provided. It should be noted that the share capital is referred to in the current Act in Article 40g(2) to (6), however, the method of providing

information on this subject was not specified,

- the plan for the implementation of financial settlements (regarding the form of securing claims in the event of non-performance of the obligation to settle with entities participating in the deposit system by the representing entity). In the event of a lack of financial liquidity of the entity, or problems or delays with settlements, the developed plan, which is part of the agreements concluded between the participants of the deposit system, shall be a form of assurance for entities participating in the deposit system as to the possibility of financial settlement. The form of securing claims shall be determined between entrepreneurs participating in the system and the representing entity, and representing entities. The draft Act shall introduce a requirement to specify the security of claims in contracts, but shall not specify the form thereof,
 - detailed information enabling the supervision of the work leading to the launch of the system, including the presentation of action plans for the launch of the system (e.g. rules and planned frequency of collection of packaging and packaging waste from retail and wholesale trade units and other packaging and packaging waste collection points covered by the deposit system, and rules for the transfer of such packaging for re-use or packaging waste for recycling; information on contracts or promises concluded, or letters of intent signed for the purpose of launching the deposit system, planned investments and purchases of machinery and equipment and equipment), including a schedule (for preparation, implementation, and completion of actions taken to launch the deposit system, and indication of other conditions necessary for the launch thereof). Defining the required annexes shall allow the minister responsible for climate matters to control the process of preparing the launch of the system after the authorisation has been issued;
 - additionally, it was indicated that the representing entity, after obtaining an authorisation to operate a deposit system, shall provide the minister responsible for climate matters with information on the implementation of the schedule of work preceding the launch of the system as specified in the submitted documents.
- modification of the regulations to create the so-called **a closed deposit circulation system**, i.e. the implementation of a deposit collection solution throughout the distribution chain which shall help seal the system and ensure that deposit flows can be monitored. This mechanism shall eliminate the possibility of embezzlement of the deposit, problems with its settlement between representing entities and shall guarantee the correct settlement of operators with retail units, ensuring its proper functioning,
 - taking into account the demands **for an exemption reverse logistics from the obligation to obtain the waste collection authorisation** i.e. the collection of packaging waste covered by the Act, collected from non-professional collectors.
 - **indication of the date of the launch of the deposit system in the authorisation** which may not be later than 24 months from the date of the authorisation. The time limitation and the required schedule are aimed at designing the work by the representing entity so that the planned activities shall be carried out at a certain pace and the progress of work shall be verifiable.,
 - introducing a requirement for the representing entity to provide **at least one stationary collection point** to collect packaging and packaging waste covered by the deposit system from end-users in each municipality shall ensure that these entities have a clear guideline on the minimum number of such points. In addition, it shall enable verification of whether the entire country is covered by the system of collection of packaging and packaging waste covered by the deposit system, thereby ensuring universal and equal access for end-users;
 - the admissibility of transferring funds from the sales of packaging waste collected under the system to finance the deposit system has been confirmed (in addition to funds from the sale of materials resulting from their recycling)
 - the possibility of returning a reusable glass beverage container and recovering the deposit close to home shall be a convenient solution for customers, hence the draft includes an obligation **for retail trade units below 200 m² to accept such containers if the unit sells beverages in such bottles**. It is estimated that such a solution, to which both customers and locally operating stores are accustomed under the current system, shall counteract the decline in turnover of these stores and the risk of customers leaving for points where they can reclaim the deposit,
 - **exemption of beverages which are milk, yoghurt, or other drinkable dairy products separate collection**,
 - indication that decisions taken by the minister may be assigned the order of **immediate enforceability**. This applies if the deposit system is not launched within the time limit specified in the authorisation to operate it. Such is the case, the minister responsible for climate matters shall revoke, by means of a decision, the authorisation and the action may be assigned the order of immediate enforceability,
 - indication that a **DPR document** shall be drawn up by the recycler for packaging waste originating exclusively from the deposit system at the request of the entity representing the deposit system operator,
 - indication that **starting from 2026, the product fee to be paid by introducing entities who have not joined** any of the deposit systems shall be calculated as a triple rate of the product fee specified for a given type of beverage packaging
 - The Ministry of Finance proposed amendments to the Value Added Tax Act of 11 March 2004 (Journal of Laws 2024, items 361 and 852) where VAT solutions provide for a uniform approach to all types of packaging covered by the deposit system. The same rules shall apply to reusable and disposable packaging. It was indicated that representing entities shall be obliged to collect and pay VAT to the tax authorities only for deposits for packaging covered by the deposit system which have not been returned in this system.

- indication that the **Provincial Inspector of Environmental Protection carries out an inspection of the representing entity before and during the first year after the launch of the system.** The inspection carried out by the Inspectorate shall help ensure that the systems have been properly prepared and function in accordance with the authorisation granted. It is assumed that the Provincial Inspectorate for Environmental Protection shall carry out inspection of the representing entity before (i.e. work preparing for the launch of the system shall be inspected) and in the first year following the launch of the system (i.e. it shall be examined whether the representing entity carries out all the activities indicated in the authorisation and whether there are any irregularities that may affect the proper functioning of the system). The results of the inspections carried out shall be submitted to the minister who shall take appropriate steps under Article 40k of the Act (request to cease violations, including revoking of the authorisation). The procedure for carrying out the inspection in question is regulated by the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Act on the Inspectorate for Environmental Protection of 20 July 1991 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 425). It is estimated that there shall not be many entities to be inspected (approximately 8) so the inspections can be carried out as part of the ongoing activities of the Provincial Inspectorate for Environmental Protection.

For the purposes of inspection and coordination, the most important benefits shall result from the increased supervision of the authorisations issued related to the introduction of the requirement to present the activities planned to be carried out by the representing entities. Should the schedules presented by the representing entities describing the processes for organising and implementing the necessary projects to be undertaken raise doubts as to the possibility of timely implementation or as to possible coverage, it shall be possible to implement corrective measures or revoke the authorisation. It should also be pointed out that, as a consequence of the implementation of the project approach, the proposals submitted shall be well thought out and realistic in terms of completion of individual stages, leading to the desired goal — achieving the intended objectives within the specified time and budget. The effect of the new regulations shall be the possibility to supervise the timely launch of a system tailored to the needs and customers and the introducing entities which shall:

- cover the entire area of the country assumed in the Act,
- ensure universal and equal access for end-users,
- ensure universal and equal access for entities introducing packaged products.

In addition, thanks to the introduction of the planned amendments, the minister shall:

- have the tools to supervise the completion of tasks necessary to launch the deposit system,
- be able to intervene early enough in the event of delays,
- have the possibility to revoke the authorisation from entities that shall not sufficiently implement the work to avoid delays during the preparatory phase,
- exercise appropriate supervision over the authorisations issued.

3. How has this problem been solved in other countries, in particular OECD/EU Member States?

It is estimated that 144 million people in Europe use the deposit system. Such systems have been in place in 13 countries (in order of launching): Sweden, Iceland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Germany, Estonia, Croatia, the Netherlands, Lithuania, and since 2022: Malta, Latvia, and Slovakia. Work to launch the systems is underway in 14 more countries. The majority of European systems cover single-use plastic packaging, metal cans and, in 8 countries, also glass bottles. Based on the figures reported by European system operators, it is estimated that the deposit system achieves 90 % of the average level of separate collection of beverage packaging (examples of return levels: Sweden 88%, Finland 96%, Germany 98%, Croatia 91%). Most systems are centralised with the exception of Germany where several operators operate. By launching the deposit system, Poland shall be the second largest country, after Germany, to introduce a deposit system in Europe. Austria and Belgium shall also launch their deposit systems in 2025. France and Italy, among others, have not yet decided to introduce the system.

At the same time, it should be noted that the design of the deposit system is an individual matter for each country that introduces it. The solutions implemented so far have many common and universal features: as a standard in European countries, the deposit system is a universal and mandatory system, most of them also centralised and managed by a single operator. Germany is an example of the introduction of a decentralised system where a monitoring and inspection institution was introduced to guarantee the consistency and regularity of the flow of funds and the settlement of deposits.

Finland, Lithuania have deposit systems based on two operators — one operator is responsible for disposable packaging, another for reusable packaging. The Lithuanian deposit system offers the possibility of returning single and reusable packaging to the same collection points which makes it easier for users. The Finnish system operator supervises the collection, transport and recycling of single-use packaging covered by the system. A separate system covers returnable packaging (PET and glass bottles) where supervision is carried out by another organisation.

Collection of milk and dairy packaging is not a common solution within deposit systems operating in Europe. Such a solution has been used in Croatia and, as of 2024, in Germany.

4. Entities affected by the draft			
Group	Size	Data source	Impact
Minister	1	-	Analysis of applications and issuing authorisations to operate a deposit system, cooperation with the Provincial Inspectorate for Environmental Protection and the Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in carrying out inspections, ongoing cooperation with entities representing prior to and after issuing authorisations.
Chief Inspector of Environmental Protection	1	-	Development of an annual report for the minister on the inspection of deposit systems.
Provincial Environmental Protection Inspectors	16	-	Conducting inspections of the representing entity, developing general reports as well as individual and annual reports.
Representing entities	8	own estimates	Clarification of the content of applications for authorisation to operate a deposit system.
Entrepreneurs placing products in packaging covered by a deposit and return system	approx. 75 thousand.	BDO Register	Increasing confidence in the reliable operation of the deposit systems.

5. Information on the scope and duration of consultations, and summary of consultation results

The draft was not the subject of pre-consultation. Due to the need for extensive consultation on the amendments to the Act, the draft, as part of the public consultation, was referred (for 30 days) to:

- 1) Polish Chamber of Trade [Polska Izba Handlu];
- 2) Polish Association of Juice Producers [Stowarzyszenie Krajowa Unia Producentów Soków];
- 3) Polish Federation of Food Industry [Polska Federacja Producentów Żywności];
- 4) Union of Brewing Industry Employers — Polish Breweries [Związek Pracodawców Przemysłu Piwowarskiego w Polsce – Browary Polskie];
- 5) Polish Zero Waste Association [Polskie Stowarzyszenie Zero Waste];
- 6) Reloop Europe;
- 7) Polish Organisation of Commerce and Distribution [Polska Organizacja Handlu i Dystrybucji];
- 8) EKO-PAK Employers' Association of the Packaging and Packaged Products Industries [Związek Pracodawców Przemysłu Opakowań i Produktów w Opakowaniach EKO-PAK];
- 9) Polski Związek Przetwórców Tworzyw Sztucznych [Polish Plastic Processors Association];
- 10) European Environmental Bureau;
- 11) Foundation for Social Ecological Education [Fundacja Społecznej Edukacji Ekologicznej];
- 12) Circular Economy Institute [Instytut Gospodarki o Obiegu Zamkniętym];
- 13) Polish Recycling Association [Stowarzyszenie Polski Recykling];
- 14) WWF Polska;
- 15) Foundation for Recovery of Aluminium Packaging RECAL [Fundacja na rzecz Odzysku Opakowań Aluminiowych RECAL];
- 16) EcoTech System;
- 17) Grupa Maspex Sp. z o.o.;
- 18) PepsiCo Poland; FL.
- 19) Oshee Sp. z o.o.;
- 20) Grupa Żywiec S.A.;
- 21) Danone group of companies;
- 22) ERP Polska Organizacja Odzysku Sprzętu Elektrycznego i Elektronicznego i Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 23) Branżowa Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 24) Tom-Doleko-Ekola Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 25) „Oiler Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań i Olejów” S.A.;
- 26) Interzero Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 27) Biosystem Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 28) Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań Rebis S.A.;
- 29) Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań Torent S.A.;

- 30) Reeko Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 31) Rekepol Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 32) Alba Organizacji Odzysku OPAKOWAŃ S.A.;
- 33) Total-Eko Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 34) Auraeko Baterpak Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 35) Pro-Ekol Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 36) Eko Cykl Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 37) Eurobac Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 38) Energa Organizacji Odzysku Produktów i Opakowań S.A.;
- 39) Eko Trade Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 40) Recan Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 41) Eko-Świat Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 42) Eko-Punkt Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 43) CCR Repack Polska Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań S.A.;
- 44) Ogólnopolska Organizacja Odzysku Opakowań O Trzy S.A.;
- 45) Konsorcjum Olejów Przetworzonych — Organizacji Odzysku Opakowań i Olejów S.A.;
- 46) Polish Chamber of Commerce – Water and Beverage Industry [Krajowa Izba Gospodarcza “Przemysł Rozlewniczy”];
- 47) The Association of Employers of the Polish Spirit Industry [Związek Pracodawców Polski Przemysł Spirytusowy];
- 48) BOO Packaging Recovery and Producer Responsibility Organization S.A.;
- 49) Polish Chamber of Packaging Recovery and Recycling [Polska Izba Odzysku i Recyklingu Opakowań];
- 50) Polish Chamber of Commerce for Environmental Protection [Ogólnopolska Izba Gospodarcza Ochrony Środowiska];
- 51) Chamber of the Municipal Industry [Izba Branży Komunalnej];
- 52) ELEKTRO-ODZYSK Association of Employers of the Electro-waste and Packaging Industry [Związek Pracodawców Branży Elektroodpadów i Opakowań ELEKTRO-ODZYSK];
- 53) Polish Milk Chamber [Polska Izba Mleka];
- 54) National Association of Dairy Cooperatives [Krajowy Związek Spółdzielni Mleczarskich];
- 55) ProKarton Foundation;
- 56) Association of Polish milk processors [Związek polskich przetwórców mleka];
- 57) EKO Shield Podlasie Association [Stowarzyszenie EKO Tarcza Podlasie];
- 58) Association of Polish Trade and Services Employers. [Związek Polskich Pracodawców Handlu i Usług].

The draft Act was referred for opinion (for 30 days) by:

- 1) Regional Governors (voivods);
- 2) Provincial Marshals;

In addition, the draft was referred for the opinion of representative employer organisations (for 30 days) by:

- 1) Employers of Poland [Pracodawcy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej];
- 2) The Lewiatan Confederation [Konfederacja Lewiatan];
- 3) Związek Rzemiosła Polskiego [Polish Craft Association];
- 4) Business Centre Club – Związek Pracodawców [Business Centre Club – Union of Employers];
- 5) Union of Entrepreneurs and Employers [Związek Przedsiębiorców i Pracodawców];
- 6) Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs [Federacja Przedsiębiorców Polskich].

The draft was subject to the opinion of the Social Dialogue Council, as it concerns matters referred to in Article 1 of the Act of 24 July 2015 on the Social Dialogue Council and Other Social Dialogue Institutions.

As part of the public consultation, 515 contributions from 47 entities were received within the deadline. 176 comments were accepted. The results of the opinions and public consultations were discussed in a consultation report containing a summary of the positions or opinions presented and a reference to them by the requesting body which was made available on the website of the Government Legislation Centre in the Government Legislative Process tab.

The Draft was subject to assessment by the Joint Commission of the Government and Local Government because it does concern matters relating to local government, referred to in the Act of 6 May 2005 on the Joint Commission of Government and Local Government and the representatives of the Republic of Poland in the European Committee of the Regions (Journal of Laws, item 759, as amended) At the plenary meeting of the Joint Commission of Government and Local Government on 28.8.2024, the draft received a negative opinion.

The draft is not subject to an assessment or consultation with the bodies or institutions of the European Union, including the European Central Bank.

The draft shall be subject to notification to the European Commission under Articles 15(7) and 39(5) of Directive 2006/123/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council. The drafted provisions concern the requirement of lack of criminal record and holding a specific share capital which, according to the Directive, is one of the requirements subject to be assessment (requirements regarding the ownership of shares in a company — Article 15(2)(c) and requirements that reserve access to a service activity to selected service providers by virtue of the specific nature of the activity - Article 15(2)(d).

Given the scope of the draft, which does not relate to trade union rights, interests and functions, representative, trade unions were not consulted.

In accordance with the Act on Lobbying Activities in the Process of Law-Making of 7 July 2005, the draft Act was published in the Public Information Bulletin on the website of the Government Legislation Centre in the Government Legislative Process tab.

6. Impact on the public finance sector

(prices of 2024) calculations based on 2022 data.	Impact over 10 years from implementing the amendments [PLN million]											
	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total (0–10)
Total revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
state budget	PLN 70 million to 344 million	PLN 140 million to 688 million per year										-
local government units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other units (separately)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total expenditure	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
state budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
local government units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other units (separately)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total balance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
state budget	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
local government units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other units (separately)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sources of financing	-											
Additional information, including the identification of data sources and assumptions made for the calculation	<p>The draft amendments shall not generate additional financial consequences for the state budget, and any possible expenditure resulting from the draft shall be secured within the established expenditure limits of the relevant authorising officers.</p> <p>[VAT receipts] on the basis of own data — it was assumed that 317,500 tonnes of PET bottles and 103,500 tonnes of aluminium cans would be placed on the market in 2025, VAT receipts were estimated for 3 variants. The revenue to the budget from the inclusion of the unclaimed deposit in VAT varies depending on the assumed options from: PLN 688 million (for the option of collecting half of the packaging placed on the market) and decreases along with the increase of packaging returns. If the threshold of 77% of returned packaging were reached, the impact on the budget would amount to PLN 316 million, and if the target threshold were reached, i.e. 90%, it would be PLN 140 million. It is not possible to make an accurate estimate as it is not known at this point what the economic situation of returning packaging to the collection points shall be, nor at what frequency the packaging shall be returned. If 88 % of respondents who support the introduction of a deposit system actively participated in the system, VAT revenues to the budget would amount to PLN 165 million. Due to the low product fee in 2025, it is assumed that not all packaging shall be covered by the deposit system at that time; due to the impossibility of making more detailed estimates, it has been assumed that VAT receipts in 2025 shall be lower by half.</p> <p>[issuance of decisions] Currently, the Ministry of Climate and the Environment has a unit responsible for issuing decisions and there is no need to increase employment due to the changes introduced by the</p>											

	<p>amendment to the Act. There is also no need to increase employment due to the foreseen need to supervise the implementation of the deposit system, and thus increase state budget expenditure.</p> <p>[inspection] The Inspectorate for Environmental Protection shall carry out inspections on representing entities as part of ongoing inspections. The entities covered by the inspection are expected to be 8 and therefore this shall not be a large scale project. In addition, this task is not planned as a continuous task.</p>
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7. Impact on the competitiveness of the economy and entrepreneurship, including the functioning of enterprises, and impact on families, citizens, and households

		Effects						
Time in years since entry into force of the amendments		0	1	2	3	5	10	Total (0–10)
In monetary terms (in PLN millions, fixed prices for ... [year])	large enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	families, citizens, and households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	persons with disabilities and the elderly	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In non-monetary terms	large enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	families, citizens, and households	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unmeasurable	(add/remove)	-						

Additional information, including the identification of data sources and assumptions made for the calculation

The draft may have an impact on entities applying for authorisation to operate a deposit system. The amount of information required in the application and annexes shall increase. It is estimated that it shall be approx. 8 entities.

8. Change in the regulatory burdens (including disclosure obligations) resulting from the Draft

<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	
Burdens are placed outside those strictly required by the EU (see the inverted compatibility table for details).	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> no <input type="checkbox"/> not applicable
<input type="checkbox"/> reduction in the number of documents <input type="checkbox"/> reduction in the number of procedures <input type="checkbox"/> shortening of the time to settle the matter <input type="checkbox"/> other:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> increase in the number of documents <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> increase in the number of procedures <input type="checkbox"/> extension of the time to settle the matter <input type="checkbox"/> other:
The introduced burdens are suitable for digitisation.	<input type="checkbox"/> yes <input type="checkbox"/> no <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable

Comment:

The draft amendments shall increase the number of documents required to be prepared and submitted as part of applications for authorisation to operate a deposit system. The increase in the number of documents shall in particular concern documents submitted by representing entities in connection with the extension and specification of the list of documents that need to be drawn up and submitted. In addition, there shall be an increase in the number of procedures needed at the Ministry of Climate and the Environment in connection with the supervision of the launch and operation of the deposit system and at the Provincial Inspectorate for Environmental Protection in connection with inspections to be carried out.

9. Impact on the labour market

The draft has no impact on the labour market.

10. Impact on other aspects

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> environment <input type="checkbox"/> regional standing and	<input type="checkbox"/> demographics <input type="checkbox"/> state property	<input type="checkbox"/> computerisation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> health
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development <input type="checkbox"/> ordinary, administrative or military courts	<input type="checkbox"/> other:	
Discussion of the impact	On a national scale, it shall contribute to reducing the amount of packaging waste in the municipal waste stream which shall directly improve the state of the environment and indirectly increase the health of citizens.	
11.Planned implementation of the provisions of the legal act		
The Act is scheduled to enter into force after 14 days from the date of its publication.		
12. How and when shall the impact of the draft be assessed, and what measures shall be applied?		
The evaluation of the act will be carried out on a cyclical basis, together with the evaluation of the changes to the deposit fees introduced by the Act amending the Packaging and Packaging Waste Management Act and certain other acts, as the two documents are closely linked.		
The effects shall be measurable by compiling data on the issued, and possibly revoked, authorisations and the number of established and properly functioning deposit systems.		
13.Annexes (important source documents, research, analyses, etc.)		
-		