



Council of the European Union  
General Secretariat

Brussels, 15 February 2024

**Interinstitutional files:  
2023/0373 (COD)**

WK 2553/2024 INIT

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## REQUEST FOR CONTRIBUTION

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From: General Secretariat of the Council  
To: Working Party on the Environment

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N° Cion doc.: 14248/23 + ADD 1 to ADD 7

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Subject: Reducing Microplastic Pollution Regulation: Follow-up to the WPE on 14 February 2024 (am only) - call for comments and Commission presentations

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As announced by the Presidency during the WPE meeting on 14 February 2024 on the above, delegations are invited to send written comments or questions on the Commission proposal and/or impact assessment by **Monday, 11 March 2024, 13h00** to the Presidency ([redacted] and [redacted]), with copy to the European Commission ([redacted] and [redacted]) and the Council Secretariat ([redacted], [redacted] and environment@consilium.europa.eu).

Delegations will find attached the standard indicative impact assessment checklist, which was originally circulated in doc. 6270/18 EXT 1. It is intended to facilitate the examination of the impact assessment and its use is entirely voluntary.

Delegations will also find attached the presentations given by the Commission during the WPE.

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**LIMITE**

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# EU Action against microplastics: COM proposal to prevent plastic pellet losses



*Aurel Ciobanu-Dordea  
Director for Circular Economy  
DG Environment*

*Disclaimer: for information only. For accuracy, please refer to the  
European Commission's official proposal COM(2023)645 final*



**A climate-neutral,  
resource-efficient  
and competitive  
economy**



Maintaining the value of products,  
materials and resources in the economy  
for as long as possible, & minimising the  
generation of waste (2020)



*Improving the economics  
and quality of recycling &  
curbing plastic waste &  
littering (2018)*

# Deliverables

- ▶ **Intentional MP: REACH restriction** of microplastics intentionally added to products (entered into force October 2023)
- ▶ **Unintentional MP:**
- ▶ Overview: state-of-play for all identified unintentional sources (IA part 3) (published 2023 with the proposal)
- ▶ Proposal for a Regulation on preventing plastic pellet losses (IA part 1 and part 2) (tabled October 2023)

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**30% reduction of  
microplastic releases  
by 2030**

# Main sources of unintentional microplastics release to the EU environment

Lower and higher estimates (2019 - tonnes/year)



Paints

863 000  
231 000



Tyres

540 000  
360 000



Pellets

184 290  
52 140



Textiles

61 078  
1 649



Geotextiles

19 750  
6 000



Detergent capsules

5 980  
4 140

# Pellet losses

The equivalent of between **2100** and **7300** truckloads of pellets were lost to the environment in the EU in 2019



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# Starting points

- ▶ **OCS** best practices, & developments (certification scheme)
- ▶ **OSPAR** Convention (recommendation & guidelines on pellet losses)
- ▶ **Monitoring programs by NGOs**
- ▶ **National legislation (FR)**
- ▶ **IMO**

# The proposal: scope (Article 1)

## Legal basis: Art. 192(1) TFUE – environmental protection

- ▶ All economic activities carried out in the EU:
  - ▶ any installations handling pellets in quantities above 5 t/y
  - ▶ all road, rail and inland waterways carriers (EU and non-EU), but not maritime

# The value chain

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- ▶ Producers
- ▶ Converters (virgin and recycled plastics)
- ▶ Waste management companies / recyclers
- ▶ Logistics (transports, storage and repacking facilities, distributors)

	Producers	Converters	Recyclers	Logistics
Share of SMEs	~ 24%	~ 98%	~ 50%	~ 96.4%

# The proposal: definitions (Article 2)

## ▶ Definitions include:

- ▶ plastic pellets (including flakes and powders), spills (within boundaries), losses (to the environment)
- ▶ economic operators operating installations, EU carriers, non-EU carriers
- ▶ SMEs (Commission Recommendation of 2003)
- ▶ certifiers (accredited conformity assessment bodies or an EMAS environmental verifier)

# General obligations (Article 3)

## From the entry into force

- ▶ ALL economic operators and ALL carriers (EU and non-EU) shall avoid losses and take immediate action to clean-up

## Within 18 months:

- ▶ ALL economic operators and EU carriers shall:
  - ▶ notify competent authorities about their pellet handling activities (key to compliance checks)
  - ▶ competent authorities shall establish and maintain a public register

# General obligations (Articles 4 and 9)

Within 18 months:

▶ **ALL economic operators** shall:

- ▶ establish, implement and update a risk assessment plan (RAP) as in Annex I
- ▶ install equipment and execute procedures as in Annex I and in priority order of action
- ▶ send the RAP and a self-declaration to competent authorities

▶ **ALL economic operators and EU carriers** shall:

- ▶ train their staff
- ▶ keep records of implementation actions (incl. estimated losses)
- ▶ take corrective actions if failure (also non-EU carriers)
- ▶ inform CAs of major incidents/accidents (also non-EU carriers)

▶ **ALL carriers** shall:

- ▶ implement the actions as in Annex III

# Paperwork for installations (Articles 4 and 5)

**Micro & small enterprises (irrespective of tonnage) + medium & large if < 1000 tons/y shall:**

- ▶ send updated risk assessment & renewed **self-declaration** to CAs **every 5 years**

**Medium & large if > 1000 tons/y shall:**

- ▶ carry out an annual internal assessment & establish an awareness & training programme
- ▶ get **certified**:
  - Medium: 1st certification within 36 months; then, **every 4 years**
  - Large: 1st certification within 24 months; then, **every 3 years**

**Certifiers shall:** ▶ notify CAs

**CAs shall:** ▶ establish & update a public register of risk assessments, self-declarations & certificates

# Practical measures for installations – Annex I

**Risk Assessment Plans** shall contain elements on :

- ▶ **Risk mapping** e.g. identification of the locations where pellet spills & losses may originate
- ▶ **Risk minimization** i.e. list of equipment and procedures, based on OCS
  1. To prevent e.g. tear and impact-resistant packaging & regular inspection and maintenance of packaging
  2. To contain e.g. catchment devices & regular inspection and maintenance of devices
  3. To clean up e.g. industrial vacuum cleaners & collection in designated containers of spilled pellets

# EMAS (Article 6)



To avoid duplications!

## WHEN:

- ▶ an economic operator is EMAS registered; and
- ▶ requirements laid down in this Regulation have been included in the EMS and implemented



No need to notify the RAP, the self-declaration and to be certified

# Practical measures for carriers – Annex III

## ALL carriers must take measures:

- ▶ Prevention: e.g. verification during and after loading and unloading operations to ensure pellets are removed before leaving the side
- ▶ Containment and clean-up: e.g. repair damaged packaging and contain remaining pellets in loading compartment

## ALL carriers are responsible for implementing On-Board Equipment

# Compliance system I: **competent authorities**

**CENTRAL ROLE.** They shall :

- ▶ **Carry out environmental inspections** or other verification measures (risk-based approach)
- ▶ **Establish and maintain a public register** with 1) notifications about activities under Article 3; 2) plans and self-declarations under Article 4; 3) certificates under Article 5
- ▶ **Report to COM** every 3 years
- ▶ May **require changes** to the plans or implementation of any action in Annex I under Article 4; where necessary, shall **require complementary measures** in case of incidents/accidents under Article 9;
- ▶ May **suspend operations** in certain cases (immediate danger to human health; immediate and significant impact on the environment).

# Compliance system II: accredited certifiers

**SUPPORTING ROLE.** They shall :

- ▶ Carry out spot-checks; assess conformity; issue certificates
- ▶ Notify CAs about certificates
- ▶ Certificates are not a condition to operate

# Other provisions



## ▶ **Help SMEs to comply – Art. 12**

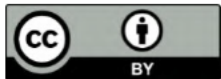
- ▶ Obligation for COM to develop awareness raising and training material (via for instance InvestEU Advisory hub in collaboration with the European Enterprise Network)
- ▶ Obligation for MSs to provide access to information and assistance

## ▶ **Standardised methodology – Art. 13**

- ▶ COM obliged to ask CEN/CENELEC for the development of a standard
- ▶ To estimate losses
- ▶ Could be used for other reporting (under REACH)

# Thank You

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# Overview on obligations (Articles 3, 4, 5 and 9)

WHO	To avoid losses + priority order of action	To notify CAs of activity	To establish RPA as in Annex 1 + (first) self-decl.	To send update of RAP + renewed self decl. every 5y	To get certified every 3 or 4y	To train staff/keep records/remediate/report on incidents	Internal ass. + training programme	Annex 3
MICRO SMALL	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
MEDIUM LARGE < 1000 t/y	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
MEDIUM LARGE > 1000 t/y	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
EU carriers	✓	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓
NON EU carriers	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓ (only remediate & report)	✗	✓

# INFORMATION ON CARRIAGE OF PLASTIC PELLETS BY SEA



*Policy officer  
DG Environment*

# Carriage of plastic pellets by sea

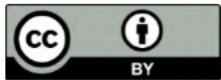
- ▶ 26 tonnes of pellets on Galician coast from lost containers – not a new phenomenon
- ▶ NOT COVERED IN PELLETT PROPOSAL due to international nature of maritime transport
- ▶ Maritime transport:
  - In bulk
  - In freight containers (more often)
- ▶ Losses during transport:
  - continuous
  - accidental: damaged or lost containers, fire; at ports during loading / unloading

# Carriage of plastic pellets by sea in IMO

- ▶ Discussion mainly on carriage in freight containers
- ▶ Possible recommendations (upcoming) and (at later stage) mandatory measures on:
  - good quality packaging
  - transport information
  - safe stowage (under deck or in sheltered areas)
- ▶ Next meetings: February and March (shipping working party preparing)
- ▶ Follow-up:
  - MS to coordinate position and speed-up work
  - EP considering inclusion of maritime transport in pellet proposal
  - COM ready to assist

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# EU Action against microplastics: COM Impact Assessment - pellets



*Policy officers  
DG Environment*

*Disclaimer: for information only. For accuracy, please refer to the  
European Commission's staff working document SWD(2023)332*

# Microplastics

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## Intentionally added to products: eg. cosmetics, detergents

- Towards a ban through REACH restriction (adopted 25.09.23)
- Possible reduction ~ 500 000 tonnes over 20 years

## Unintentional releases: Paints, tyres, pellets, textiles, geotextiles, detergent capsules

- 700 000 – 1 600 000 tonnes/year
- Measures to be determined, some already planned



**30% reduction of  
microplastic releases by  
2030**

# Main sources of unintentional microplastics release to the EU environment

Lower and higher estimates (2019 - tonnes/year)



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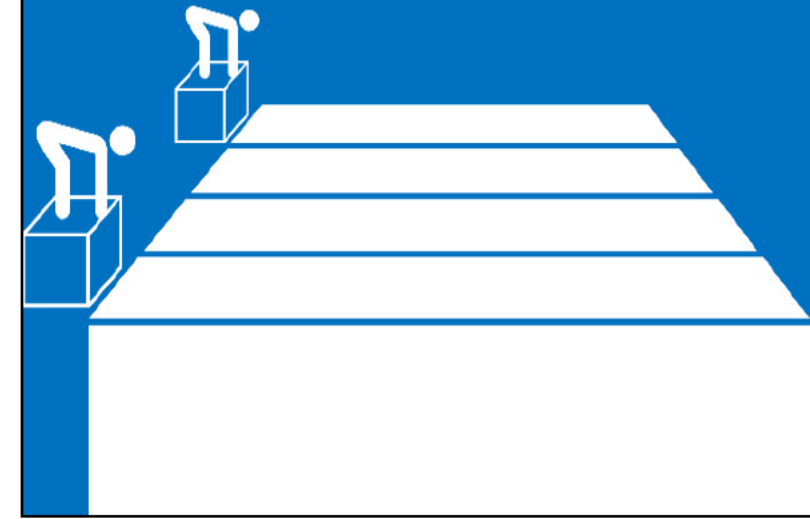
# Scope of IA

## 6 Sources initially assessed:

1. Paints
2. Tyres
3. Pellets
4. Textiles
5. Geotextiles
6. Detergent capsules



Between 200 and 600 Olympic-size swimming pools of microplastics unintentionally released into the environment every year in the EU



- [Proposal for a Regulation on pellets](#) (IA part 1 and part 2)
- [Brochure: state-of-play for all identified sources](#) (IA part 3)

# Rationale for not pursuing the 5 other sources

- Paints – LCA of polymer and mineral paints missing. Once more data is available => requirements possibly under **ESPR**
- Tyres - Tyre abrasion in **EURO 7 Regulation** proposal & may be addressed by a delegated act under **Tyre Labelling Regulation**
- Textiles – better understanding of releases needed: standardised measurement methodology & life-cycle data of alternatives' impacts  
=> measures possibly under **ESPR and Textile Labelling Regulation**
- Geotextiles – data on uses & microplastic releases is scarce. Once more data available => action possibly under **Construction Products Regulation**
- Detergent capsules – subject to scientific evidence on need for biodegradability criteria  
=> future action possibly under **Detergents Regulation**

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# Plastic pellets

## Impact Assessment

# Intervention logic

## Drivers

**Market failure:** Economic operators' activities do not integrate the negative externalities caused by pellets released into the environment

**Market failure:** Economic operators do not have sufficient information to make them aware of the pellets unintentionally lost from their operations

**Regulatory failure:** Current EU regulatory frameworks governing marine litter, water, industrial emissions, waste, packaging, chemicals and transport activities do not address pellet losses

## Problems

Because of their current handling, **plastic pellets can be lost at all stages of the supply chain** causing adverse environmental and (potential) human health impacts

## Consequences

General consequence:  
**Microplastics are widespread in the environment**

Environment & Health:

- Adverse impacts on **environmental organisms and ecosystems** and therefore on biodiversity
- **Adverse climate impacts** by decreasing the reflectivity of the ocean surface
- **Possible adverse impacts on human health** from ingestion or inhalation of microplastics

**Economic loss from lost pellets** and other economic impacts including on specific sectors and local communities

## Objectives

General objective:  
**Reduce consequences of pellet pollution**

Specific objective:  
**Reduce pellet losses** in line with Commission's overall microplastic releases reduction target of 30% by 2030

Specific objective:  
**Improve the accuracy of loss estimates** throughout the supply chain & raise awareness among relevant actors

Specific objective:  
**Ensure appropriate mitigation of impacts** for SMEs involved in the pellet supply chain

## Policy Options

Option 1. **Standardised methodology to measure pellet losses**

Option 2. **Mandatory requirements to prevent and reduce pellet losses in a new EU law**

Option 3. **Improved packaging for pellet logistics**

Option 4. **EU target to reduce pellet losses**

# Possible policy options



- 1. Standardised methodology** to estimate pellet losses
  - Harmonised methodology would facilitate the future reduction of pellet losses
- 2. Mandatory requirements** to prevent and reduce pellet losses in a new EU law
  - Building on voluntary schemes, making requirements mandatory for operators along the supply chain
  - 3 possible sub-options to mitigate impacts on SMEs
- 3. Improved packaging** for pellet logistics
  - Better packaging to reduce pellet losses during transportation (at sea & road), handling and storage
- 4. EU reduction target** for pellet emissions
  - Setting emission reduction targets for pellet losses, similarly to Industrial Emissions Directive

# Summary of impacts

- ▶ The benefit to cost comparison is done in a relative scale, not in absolute values
- ▶ Indications of “high/medium/low” reflect the comparison with the other options

Option	Impacts				Assessment and considerations	Benefit-cost
	Env	Eco	Soc	Cost		
1. Mandatory standardised methodology	(+)	(+)	0	(+)	It benefits all other options as it targets the information failure. Costs (development and testing) for the sector ⇔ cost savings as only one method needs to be developed and applied, also leading to lower verification costs.	High
2. Mandatory requirements & certification	+++	+	+	---	Highest reduction in pellet losses, with the highest direct compliance costs for the sector.	Medium
2a. Lighter req. for micro	+++	+	+	--	The reduction of pellet losses is still very high, but costs are lower than under Option 2.	Medium
2b. Lighter req. for micro & small	+++	+	+	-	The reduction of pellet losses is still very high, and costs are lower than under Option 2a. This has the highest cost-effectiveness of the (sub)options 2, 2a-c.	High
2c. Lighter req. for micro, small & medium	++	+	+	-	The reduction of pellet losses is lower than under the other sub-options, and costs are only slightly lower than under Option 2b.	Medium
3. Improved packaging	+	-	0	--	It reduces pellet losses throughout the supply chain (not quantified) but generates more GHG emissions (subject to the packaging type), while entailing potentially quite high investment costs for the sector.	Medium - Low
4. EU reduction target	++	+	+	---	Potential high reduction of pellet losses, as operators have to adopt preventive, mitigation and clean-up measures. Implementation & enforcement might be challenging. Costs are comparable / slightly higher than Option 2 and higher than suboptions 2a-c. As it depends on Option 1, it can only be implemented afterwards, leading to a delay in implementation.	Low

# Proposal vs options 2a, 2b and 2c

	Reduced pellet losses (in 1000 tonnes)	Net cost to businesses (MEUR/y)	Cost effectiveness (EUR/tonne/y) (rounded figures)
<b>2a: lighter requirements for micro</b>	26.7 – 147.2	468 – 588	3 200 – 22 000
<b>2b: lighter requirements for micro &amp; small</b>	25.1 – 140.6	376 – 491	2 700 – 19 500
<b>Proposal</b>	22.6 – 126.6	348 – 452	2 800 – 20 000
<b>2c: lighter req. for micro-, small &amp; medium</b>	21.6 – 125.8	353 – 457	2 800 – 21 000

# Proposal vs preferred option 2b

	Proposal	Preferred option 2b	Change
Reduced pellet losses (in 1000 tonnes)	22.6 – 126.6	25.1 – 140.6	2.5 – 14.1
Savings of GHG emission (1000 tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> eq)	89 – 496	98 – 551	9.9 – 55.1
Cost of the measure (MEUR/y)	475	516	41.5
Savings from the pellet losses (MEUR/y)	23 – 127	25 – 141	2 – 14
Net cost to businesses (MEUR/y)	348 – 452	376 – 491	27.4 – 39.0
- administrative costs (MEUR/y)	19.4	44.0	24.6
- compliance costs (MEUR/y)	329 – 433	332 – 447	16.9
Cost effectiveness (EUR/tonne/y)	2 752 – 19 983	2 672 – 19 536	80 – 447
Savings from GHG emission (MEUR/y)	9 - 50	10 - 55	1.0 – 5.5
Jobs (FTE)	3 627	3 858	231

# Final outcome

Standardised methodology

+

Mandatory requirements in a new EU law with lighter requirements for micro & small companies



**Mandatory requirements + certification**  
**through a Regulation**

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# Benefits

- ▶ Ecosystems and biodiversity => reduction in pellet losses between 23-127 ktons/year (up to 74% compared to baseline)
- ▶ More data available on pellet losses
- ▶ The sector: economic gain for owners, modernized equipment, less waste & waste management costs, improved reputation, standardised methodology
- ▶ The economy at large: fewer pellets lost to soil and water, reduced pollution affecting commercial fishing, agriculture, tourism, recreation => level playing field
- ▶ Society: reduced costs linked to remediation activities
- ▶ In a cost-effective manner

# Costs

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## For businesses:

- ▶ Costs of developing & applying standardised methodology
- ▶ Costs of reporting pellet losses
- ▶ Costs of adapting to pellet loss prevention measures

## For consumers:

- ▶ Potential minor increase in cost of products containing plastics

## For Member States:

- ▶ Checks of compliance (with help of audits and certification) – risk-based approach
- ▶ Administrative costs of collecting reporting, setting up/maintaining system
- ▶ Possible enforcement costs

# Impact on Small & Medium Enterprises

	Producers	Converters	Recyclers	Logistics
Share of SMEs	~ 24%	~ 98%	~ 50%	~ 96.4%

- Targeted SME consultation in January-February 2023: lighter requirements & financial support necessary
- Proposal:
  - SMEs not be excluded from scope but subject to lighter requirements depending on size & pellet handling capacity
  - Possibility of delayed implementation, financial & non-financial support

# Lighter requirements in proposal

- **No** obligation to carry out **internal assessments** for **micro- and small** companies and companies < 1000t/year and for **transport** providers
- **No** obligation of independent, **third-party certification** but **self-declaration** of compliance, as well as a longer validity of their assessment (five years) for **micro- and small** companies and companies < 1000t/year
- **No** obligation of independent, **third-party certification** for **transport** providers
- **Reduced frequency of certification** (every 4 years instead of every year) for **medium** companies
- **Reduced frequency of certification** (every 3 years instead of every year) for **large** companies

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**Examination of Commission IAs in the Council**  
**in the context of the consideration of Commission proposals**  
**- Indicative Checklist for Working Party Chairs -**

Title of proposal	
<b>IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT</b> <b>Combatting microplastic pollution in the European Union <i>Accompanying the document</i></b> <b>Proposal for a Regulation of the European Parliament and of the Council on preventing plastic pellet losses to reduce microplastic pollution</b>	
<b>Lead DG</b>	
<b>1. <u>Context of the IA</u></b>	
<p><b>a) Is the IA carried out at the initiative of the Commission, the Council, or the European Parliament?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Commission      <input type="checkbox"/> Council      <input type="checkbox"/> Parliament</p> <p><b>b) Is the policy context explained clearly?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>c) Is the legal basis of the initiative clear and appropriate?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes    <input type="checkbox"/> No    <input type="checkbox"/> Partly</p> <p><b>Comments:</b></p>	

**2. Problem definition**

a) **Are the existence, scale and consequences of the problem clearly demonstrated?**

Yes  No  Partly

**Comments:**

b) **Is the analysis of the problem supported by evidence, including comments and studies submitted by Member States or stakeholders during consultations?**

Yes  No  Partly

**Comments:**

c) **Is any gap in evidence acknowledged?**

Yes  No  Partly

**Comments:**

**3. Methodology**

**Is an appropriate methodology applied? Are the methodological choices, limitations and uncertainties clearly set out?**

Yes  No  Partly

**Comments:**

#### 4. Policy objectives

a) **Does the IA set out clear policy objectives, including general aims and more specific/operational objectives?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

b) **Do the policy objectives correspond to the identified problems?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

c) **Are the policy objectives consistent with the broad EU policy strategies and the Strategic Agenda?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

d) **Are the objectives linked to measurable monitoring indicators?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

#### 5. Subsidiarity & Proportionality

a) **Is the Union's competence clearly established?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

b) **Does the IA analyse whether the proposed action is consistent with the principle of subsidiarity, and are necessity and added value of EU action clearly demonstrated?**

Yes    No    Partly

Comments:

c) **Does the IA analyse whether the proposed action is consistent with the principle of proportionality?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

d) **Does the IA take into account action already taken or planned at EU or MS level?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

## 6. Policy Options

a) **Which of the following options does the IA identify to meet the objectives?**

**(more than one answer is possible)**

**No EU action**                       **Policy alternatives**  
 **Alternatives to regulation**     **Further harmonization**

**Comments:**

b) **Are the most affected public/stakeholders identified?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

c) **Does the IA contain elements on how public and stakeholders consultations informed the policy options ?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

d) **Where relevant, are there reasons given for discarding options that were favoured during public and stakeholders consultations?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

**7. Analysis of impacts**

a) **Are the criteria used to determine the impact of the different policy options transparent?**

Yes  No  Partly

Comments:

b) **Are the impacts of the different policy options set out in a comparable format?**

Yes  No  Partly

Comments:

c) **Where appropriate, are both the short and long-term costs and benefits of the different policy options taken into consideration?**

Yes  No  Partly

Comments:

d) **Are impacts on affected public and stakeholders clearly analysed, for each policy option, in particular for the selected option?**

Yes  No  Partly

Comments:

**8. Specific aspects included in the IA**

**Where applicable, indicate whether the impact has been sufficiently assessed, both in qualitative and quantified terms, and whether the data and evidence used were appropriate.**

**a) Economic impacts**

**Impacts on competition**

**Sufficiently assessed**  Yes  No

**Based on appropriate data/evidence**  Yes  No

If not, please elaborate:

<b>Impacts on consumers</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>Impacts on competitiveness</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>Impacts on Small and Medium Enterprises, including micro-enterprises<sup>1</sup></b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>Administrative burdens and compliance costs, especially for businesses</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>Digital aspects (including on the development of the Digital Single Market)</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	

<sup>1</sup> Impact assessments should assess SME impacts, and should also analyse the case for allowing (a) exemptions for micro-enterprises with <10 employees and <€2 mio turnover or balance sheet, and (b) lighter regimes for SMEs. See [http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/key\\_docs/docs/meg\\_guidelines.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/key_docs/docs/meg_guidelines.pdf).

<b>Futureproofing (degree to which proposal is future proof and innovation-friendly?)</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>b) <u>Social impacts</u><sup>2</sup></b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>c) <u>Environmental impacts</u><sup>3</sup></b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>d) Impacts on individual Member States, regional or local authorities (territorial impacts)</b>	
<b>Sufficiently assessed</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>Based on appropriate data/evidence</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If not, please elaborate:	
<b>9. <u>Opinion of the Regulatory Scrutiny Board</u><sup>4</sup> (RSB) of the Commission</b>	
<b>Are the comments and recommendations of the RSB considered in the IA report?</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Partly	
<b>Comments:</b>	

<sup>2</sup> e.g. impacts on employment and labour markets, social inclusion and protection of particular groups, public health and safety, etc.  
See also Guidance for assessing Social Impacts within the Commission Impact Assessment system ([http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/key\\_docs/docs/guidance\\_for\\_assessing\\_social\\_impacts.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/impact/key_docs/docs/guidance_for_assessing_social_impacts.pdf))

<sup>3</sup> e.g. impacts on climate, air and water quality, use of the renewable or non-renewable resources, the likelihood or scale of environmental risks, use of energy etc.

<sup>4</sup> Available by searching by Commission DG and date of publication at the following website [http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/ia\\_carried\\_out/cia\\_2012\\_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/governance/impact/ia_carried_out/cia_2012_en.htm)

**10. Monitoring, transposition, compliance**

a) **Will the proposed indicators enable the intended effects to be measured?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

b) **Are those responsible for monitoring (and compliance) identified?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

c) **Are operational monitoring and evaluation arrangements proposed?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

d) **Does the IA address the impact of the proposed transposition deadline for MS ?**

Yes    No    Partly

**Comments:**

**11. Summary**

**Main issues proposed for discussion during the WP meeting on the Commission's IA:**

1.

2.

3.

*etc.*

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