

# **Consultation on National Litter and Flytipping Strategy**

**Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment  
(BRIA)**

**December 2021**



**Scottish Government**  
Riaghaltas na h-Alba  
gov.scot

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## 1.0 Title of Proposal: Litter and Flytipping Strategy

This document is the partial Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment (BRIA) for the proposed litter and flytipping strategy. Following consultation, a final BRIA will be developed and published, building detail into the current proposal. The partial BRIA is written subject to the best available information at the time.

### 1. Purpose and Intended Effect

- **Background**

2. Litter and flytipping are well-documented indicators of local environmental quality and have significant negative environmental, economic, and health implications.

3. Litter and flytipping are defined as follows:

Litter is waste in the wrong place: It can be all kinds of man-made materials. The Environment Protection Act (1990) defines littering as ‘throwing down or dropping an item in any public open space’.<sup>1</sup>

Flytipping is illegal dumping of waste – from a bin bag of household waste to large quantities of domestic, commercial, or construction waste.<sup>2</sup>

4. Research indicates that at least 15,000 tonnes of litter is disposed of into our urban and rural environment and is subsequently cleared by local authorities every year. This is comprised of around 250 million easily visible items.<sup>3</sup>

5. A further 26,000 tonnes of waste are flytipped each year and dealt with by local authorities, with an estimated 61,000 incidents occurring per year. This estimate excludes the vast majority of cases on private land<sup>4</sup>. For both litter

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/87>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/33>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Scotland%27s%20Litter%20Problem%20-%20Full%20Final%20Report.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/ukpga/1990/43/section/87>

and fly tipping, these figures are likely to represent an underestimate due to data limitations.

6. Litter and flytipping have both direct and indirect costs for society. Scotland spends at least £53 million of public money on litter and flytipping each year in direct costs (for clearance, education and enforcement activities). Indirect costs are the negative impacts or consequences of litter that impact on society more widely, for example encouraging other crimes, mental health and wellbeing. Research suggests that indirect costs are likely to exceed £25 million. This cost does not include a comprehensive estimate for marine litter.
7. Items littered or flytipped represent resources and value lost to the Scottish economy. It is estimated that 80% of the litter stream consists of potentially recyclable material, and 50% of material could be easily recycled, had it been properly disposed of.<sup>5</sup>
8. A proportion of items littered and flytipped on terrestrial land will make their way into the marine environment. Whilst there is no exact figure for the direct and indirect costs of litter and flytipping into the marine environment, it is estimated that items littered on land now constitute 90% of plastic in Scottish seas.<sup>6</sup>
9. Beaches are one of the main routes for terrestrial litter to enter the marine environment, and survey data indicates that there are, on average, 558 items of litter on every 100 metres of beach in the UK. Plastic and polystyrene pieces were the most common litter item found, with wet wipes second, and packets (crisp, sweet, lolly and sandwich) third.<sup>7</sup>

### **Objective and Rationale**

10. The Scottish Government proposes to introduce a new litter and flytipping strategy which follows on from the 2014 strategy 'Towards a litter-free Scotland: a strategic approach to higher quality local environments'.<sup>8</sup> This initial strategy was subject to a five-year review, which was due to be

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<sup>5</sup> <https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Scotland%27s%20Litter%20Problem%20-%20Full%20Final%20Report.pdf>

<sup>6</sup> <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0025326X19308811>

<sup>7</sup> Marine Conservation Society (2020): Beachwatch dataset <http://www.mcsuk.org/beachwatch/>

<sup>8</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/towards-litter-free-scotland-strategic-approach-higher-quality-local-environments/>

published in 2019, but was instead published in March 2021<sup>9</sup>, due to a delay as a result of COVID-19. It provides a snapshot of the activities that took place within the first five years of the strategy and acknowledges that whilst progress has been made, litter and flytipping still pose a significant challenge. In March 2021, Keep Scotland Beautiful in partnership with Zero Waste Scotland and the Scottish Government hosted a litter summit.<sup>10</sup>

11. The new strategy will identify a suite of measures to help prevent litter and flytipping and therefore reduce the economic, social and environmental impact. It will build upon the previous five-year strategy and aims to provide an agile strategic framework to accommodate the changing landscape.
12. As this is a developing strategy area, the specific actions and related policy detail have not been defined and it is therefore not possible to identify outcomes at this stage. The actions will be co-developed with a range of stakeholders through working groups and the consultation process. The following thematic areas have been identified:

- **Behaviour change**

This theme recognises the need for improved communications and engagement, but also the need to take a holistic approach to behaviour change; understanding key audiences, issues and developing a framework to identify solutions that enable behaviours to be changed. It should also be noted that the key behaviours related to littering will differ from those for flytipping. Successful measures under this theme would improve the accessibility, consistency and nature of messaging that motivates people to change their behaviour.

- **Services and infrastructure**

In order for the prevention of litter and flytipping to be effective there need to be services and infrastructure in place to support people to behave responsibly. This includes services offered by local authorities, but also more widely looking

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<sup>9</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/five-years-review-scotlands-national-litter-strategy/pages/1/>

<sup>10</sup> <https://www.keeptscotlandbeautiful.org/news/mar-2021/scottish-litter-summit/>

to businesses and community groups. Successful measures under this theme would ensure Scotland's services and infrastructure are fit for purpose and prioritise action and innovation that proactively prevents litter and flytipping and supports a circular economy.

- **Enforcement**

Enforcement and deterrents have been identified as important in preventing litter and flytipping. This stems from numerous stakeholder calls to review the enforcement process and procedures, and to attempt to understand if alternative solutions are available (such as education or volunteering for those who cannot afford to pay fines), with collaborative measures seen as crucial. Success in relation to this theme would ensure there is a strong and consistent enforcement model across Scotland that acts as a proportional deterrent.

- **Data and research**

Underpinning any next steps, improved data is crucial to successfully understanding the root causes of the issue, evaluating the success of any interventions, collaborating successfully and monitoring progress. This includes reporting of issues by the public and communities, national reporting and monitoring, citizen science and measurable outcomes. Success for this theme would include an improved understanding of the behaviours, attitudes and drivers behind both littering and flytipping behaviours and developing an evidence base that can facilitate the implementation and monitoring of effective policy interventions.

13. Despite current efforts and strategies, the problem of littering and flytipping in Scotland has not improved in recent years<sup>11</sup>:
14. The perception of litter and flytipping is linked to economic and social impacts for communities. For example, poor local environmental quality threatens Scotland's tourism industry, as scenery and landscape are the most important factors motivating people to visit Scotland<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.keepsotlandbeautiful.org/media/1566897/leq-2020-report-final-041220.pdf>

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.visitscotland.org/binaries/content/assets/dot-org/pdf/research-papers/scotland-visitor-survey-2015-16-overview.pdf>

15. Maintaining good local environmental quality can produce positive impacts for communities. People are significantly less likely to litter in a clean local environment compared to a dirty one<sup>13</sup>. Additionally, good local environmental quality has a positive effect on local economies through:<sup>14</sup>:

- Encouraging investment in regeneration.
- Encouraging retailers to open in vacant spaces.
- Raising property values.
- Lowering the cost of living through lower car use.

Ultimately, the unsustainable use of resources is fundamentally linked with the drivers behind poor local environmental quality and litter and flytipping. Whilst the strategic aims are yet to be defined there is potential for the strategy to achieve the following (dependent on the specific actions identified):

- Reduce the volume of waste created
  - Increase the volume of materials entering recycling
  - Divert materials from landfill
  - Reduce the amount of waste entering Scotland's rivers, lochs and seas
  - Improve local environments and neighbourhoods
  - Encourage wider behaviour change around materials

16. Litter and flytipping are losses of material from the circular economy, so reducing litter and flytipping could help Scotland progress towards its 2025 waste targets, accelerating Scotland's transition from a 'linear' economy which is environmentally unsustainable and energy and resource intensive to a more resource efficient and sustainable circular economy.

17. With reference to the National Performance Framework, directly applicable strategic objectives are:

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<sup>13</sup><https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Rapid%20Evidence%20Review%20of%20Littering%20Behaviour%20and%20Anti-Litter%20Policies.pdf>

<sup>14</sup> [https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0013/12082/Benchmarking-Overview-Report-2018-19.pdf](https://www.improvementservice.org.uk/__data/assets/pdf_file/0013/12082/Benchmarking-Overview-Report-2018-19.pdf)

- We value and enjoy our built and natural environment and protect it and enhance it for future generations<sup>15</sup>.
- We reduce the local and global environmental impact of our consumption and production<sup>16</sup>.
- Our public services are high quality, continually improving, efficient, and responsive to local people's needs<sup>17</sup>.
- We live in well-designed, sustainable places where we are able to access the amenities and services we need<sup>18</sup>.

18. Directly applicable from the Measurement Set<sup>19</sup> are:

- Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions
- Improve Scotland's reputation
- Improve people's perceptions of their neighbourhood
- Improve the condition of protected nature sites
- Increase natural capital
- Improve the state of Scotland's marine environment
- Reduce Scotland's carbon footprint
- Reduce waste generated

19. Enacting the measures contained within the litter and flytipping strategy will contribute to objectives set out in the Climate Change (Emissions Reduction Targets) (Scotland) Act 2019<sup>20</sup>.

20. The Climate Change Plan: Third RPP 2018-2032 was published in February 2018 and sets out plans to achieve decarbonisation of the economy in the period to 2032, making progress towards the target of reducing emissions by 80% by 2050. An update to the Climate Change Plan was originally due to be

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<sup>15</sup> <https://www2.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcome/environment>

<sup>16</sup> <https://www2.gov.scot/About/Performance/scotPerforms/outcomes/envImpact>

<sup>17</sup> <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

<sup>18</sup> <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/>

<sup>19</sup> <https://nationalperformance.gov.scot/measuring-progress/national-indicator-performance>

<sup>20</sup> <https://www.legislation.gov.uk/asp/2019/15/contents/enacted>

published in April 2020 but was postponed due to the COVID-19 Pandemic. An update to the climate change plan was instead published in December 2020.<sup>21</sup>

21. In 2015, the Scottish Government signed up to support the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals<sup>22</sup>. The ambition behind the goals is to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure prosperity for all as part of a new sustainable development agenda. Enacting the measures within the litter and flytipping strategy will have a positive impact on a number of these goals, most explicitly Goals 12, 13, 14 and 15:

- Responsible Consumption and Production
- Climate Action
- Life Below Water
- Life on Land

22. Finally, enacting the proposals within the litter and flytipping strategy will contribute to the Just Transition Plan objectives set out in A Fairer, Greener Scotland<sup>23</sup>, the Government’s Programme for Scotland 2021-22:

“We will also protect our natural and marine environments for generations to come – reversing ecological decline, and ensuring nature-based solutions are central to our climate obligations

Enacting the measures within the litter and flytipping strategy will also contribute towards the continuation of the objectives set out in the original 2014 strategy ‘Towards a litter-free Scotland: a strategic approach to higher quality local environments’, which were motivating people to:

- Stop littering
- Stop flytipping
- Increase recycling in public places

## **2.0 Consultation**

### **2.1 Consultation Within Government**

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<sup>21</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/securing-green-recovery-path-net-zero-update-climate-change-plan-20182032/>

<sup>22</sup> <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/sustainable-development-goals/>

<sup>23</sup> <https://www.gov.scot/publications/fairer-greener-scotland-programme-government-2021-22/>

23. The Scottish Government Environment and Forestry Directorate has engaged with other relevant teams across the Scottish Government regarding the potential impacts of the policy on, for example:

- Socio-economic inequality issues such as low income, low wealth, and area deprivation;
- Different geographic communities including island communities;
- Disabled people; and
- Businesses, including the food and drink industry and the hospitality sector.
- Local Authorities and other public bodies with a duty regarding litter and flytipping

## **2.2 Public Consultation**

24. This Partial BRIA will be published alongside the Scottish Government consultation paper on the proposed strategy. That public consultation will run for a maximum of 16 weeks from December 13<sup>th</sup> 2021.

## **2.3 Business Consultation**

25. Engagement with businesses will identify: (1) the current burden in business from clearing up litter and flytipping; (2) expanding the evidence-base related to individual littered and flytipped items (e.g. types and prevalence); (3) industry views around the impact of the litter and flytipping strategy; and (4) the potential for unintended consequences of strategy measures.

26. To understand the full impacts of the proposed strategy on small, medium, and large businesses, discussions with an appropriate cross-section of affected stakeholders will be held. It is expected that the following stakeholder groups will be directly affected by the proposed legislation:

- Scottish manufacturers in scope of the proposed legislation
- Waste disposal sector representative bodies
- Recycling and waste management organisations
- Trades people (e.g. builders, gardeners)
- Tourism and recreation sector
- Retail and retail representative bodies
- Hospitality sector

The following stakeholder groups are expected to be indirectly affected by the proposed strategy:

- Raw materials suppliers
- Equipment suppliers
- Environmental, conservation, food and health charities
- Public sector organisations
- Members of the public

#### 4.0 Options

27. Following the consultation process, full details of the litter and flytipping strategy will be set out in the final BRIA, and options reviewed against the strategic objectives defined.
28. Understanding the most common types of litter found in terrestrial and marine environments is important in the design of options, to best target resources at the highest priority areas. In achieving this understanding, there are several studies which aim to quantify the prevalence of litter in Scotland and the UK.
29. Looking first at terrestrial litter, the most recent data comes from a Keep Scotland Beautiful study in 2016<sup>24</sup>. This data, shown below in table 1, shows that gum and gum wrappers, and cigarette stubs and packaging make up 84.5% of litter by item count in Scotland, with all other types of items making up a small percentage combined. This data is based on total item count and is a useful way of demonstrating best the visual disamenity of litter as, for example, cigarette stubs will have a very low individual weight but can be very visually prevalent in the local environment.

**Table 1. Most common terrestrial litter items in Scotland by item count (2016)**

Gum and gum wrappers	45.1
Cigarette stubs and packaging	39.4
Drinks containers	6.4
Food and food packaging	4.6

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<sup>24</sup> <https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/litter-flytipping/facts>

Other	4.5
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30. Another method of measuring the prevalence of terrestrial litter in Scotland is to measure by total weight. This approach will be more accurate in gaining a picture on the costs of managing terrestrial litter in Scotland, as public bodies and businesses will have to consider the total weight of litter when deciding what to clean up. This data comes from Zero waste Scotland in 2013<sup>25</sup>. Table 2 below shows the top ten terrestrial item types by weight.

**Table 2. Most common terrestrial litter items in Scotland by weight (2013)**

Food/kitchen waste	15
Other combustible items	11
Cardboard	9
Newspaper and magazine	9
Packaging glass	9
Plastic bottles	9
Other materials	8
Other paper	8
Plastic film	7
Metal cans	4

31. Quantifying the prevalence of litter in Scotland in the marine environment is challenging. Beach litter provides a measure of litter types and can be used to identify sources (from both marine and terrestrial environments). The most

<sup>25</sup>

<https://www.zerowastescotland.org.uk/sites/default/files/Scotland%27s%20Litter%20Problem%20-%20Full%20Final%20Report.pdf>

recent data from the Marine Conservation Society's 2020 Great British Beach Clean<sup>7</sup> identified the top five most littered items. As Table 3 shows, plastic and polystyrene pieces (0-50cm) are the most common item found littered in beaches by a large margin. This emphasises the wider issue of plastic pollution in the marine environment.

**Table 3. Most common beach litter items in Scotland by average item count (2020)**

Plastic and polystyrene pieces (0-50cm)	78.2
Wet wipes	48.5
Packets (crisp, sweet, lolly, sandwich)	26.5
Cotton bud sticks	19.9
Plastic/polystyrene string	15.6
Plastic and polystyrene caps and lids	10.5
Cigarette stubs	7.5
Glass	7.5
Plastic/polystyrene rope	4.9
Plastic/polystyrene drinks bottles	4.7

### **No policy change – business as usual**

32. Business as usual is the baseline against which the costs and benefits of the implementation of the litter and flytipping strategy will be assessed.
33. Under this scenario, it is assumed that the annual costs of litter and flytipping to public bodies would remain unchanged, and it is anticipated, based on current trends, that it would rise annually in relation to future labour and landfill tax costs to maintain the status quo. The expected introduction of a UK-wide Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) scheme after 2024 will mean that business will contribute its share to litter and flytipping removal.
34. The recent COVID-19 pandemic has led to an increase in the use of at least some disposable items, which will likely lead to a rise in littering and flytipping. Further information will be collected and presented in the final BRIA. A programme of engagement by Zero Waste Scotland with manufacturers,

wholesalers, retailers and end-users began in August 2020 and will be supplemented with the findings from the consultation process.

35. Disposable items are still imported, made, bought and used in Scotland. Significant numbers of these items occur as litter (thereby creating societal disamenity costs) and enter Scottish waters (threatening the health of the marine environment). Under this scenario, consumer and businesses would not be incentivised further to prevent litter and flytipping and manage them effectively, other than through their own motivations to protect the environment and existing measures to prevent littering and flytipping.

### **Costs and Benefits**

36. It is unlikely that additional financial costs or burdens will be placed on local authorities and enforcement bodies in Scotland specifically from the lack of implementation of any new national litter and flytipping strategy. The cost of littering and flytipping will continue to be borne by public bodies, businesses, and communities. It can however be expected that this will change with other similar future policy developments such as extended producer responsibility (EPR) being developed for areas such as packaging, batteries, waste electricals and electronics equipment (WEEE), as well as the forthcoming deposit return scheme (DRS) for Scotland. Without further action to encourage behaviour change and prevent littering and flytipping, the costs of the problem will continue to rise and burden society.
37. Further analysis of costs and benefits will be detailed in the final BRIA.

### **Option 1: Implementation of the litter and flytipping strategy**

38. Under this option, the provisions of the litter and flytipping strategy.
39. Through our Equalities Impact Assessment we will work with different groups across society to consider impacts on medical, health and wellbeing, as well as independent living.

### **Sectors and Groups affected**

40. The following sectors and groups may be directly or indirectly impacted by the litter and flytipping strategy:
- Local Authorities
  - Railway bodies
  - Scottish Canals
  - National Park Authorities
  - Police Scotland
  - British Transport Police
  - Private land owners and managers and their representative bodies

- Third Sector
- Waste Management Sector
- Scottish Environmental Protection Agency

41. At this stage it is not apparent to what extent different sectors and groups would be impacted. The results from the public consultation process will be used to inform our understanding in this area.

42. The strategy will however directly impact on anyone or any organisation that engages in activities that contribute to littering or flytipping.

### **Costs and Benefits**

43. Society will benefit from a reduction in the volume of littering and flytipping. This will improve local environments and neighbourhoods and reduce the negative environmental impacts of litter entering the terrestrial and marine environments. A reduction in litter is also correlated with a range of socioeconomic benefits which include greater business investment, higher property values, and reduced car travel.

44. Communities benefit from higher quality local environments and from the contribution that this makes to wellbeing. Businesses could benefit from reduced costs for litter and flytipping removal and the reduction in the impact that litter has on their economic performance.

45. It has been estimated that the direct cost to public bodies from littering and flytipping are £53 million, with indirect costs likely to exceed £25 million.

46. Local Authorities and public bodies with a duty in relation to litter and flytipping may see a rise in costs due to measures such as extra enforcement, behaviour change and communications activities, and infrastructure. We will seek to quantify these in the Final BRIA. Effective litter and flytipping prevention activities should result in lower litter and flytipping incidents and therefore less spending on clean up activities.

47. New costs for businesses may also arise from preventative measures included in the strategy, including any greater responsibility to better manage the disposal of commercial waste.

48. Further analysis of costs and benefits will be detailed in the final BRIA.

## **5.0 Scottish Firms Impact Test**

49. Stakeholders from all affected businesses will be consulted on the proposed changes. Up to 12 businesses of varying size will be consulted and the results published in the Final BRIA. This process will help to establish:

- Any anticipated impact on the competitiveness of Scottish companies within the UK, or elsewhere in Europe or the rest of the world.
- The number of businesses and the sectors likely to be impacted by the change.
- The likely cost or benefit to business.

50. The approach for engagement will consist of:

- (1) Questionnaires for completion by key business stakeholders
- (2) Telephone interviews and email correspondence with selected representative organisations and associations.

## 6.0 Competition Assessment

51. This section assesses the potential impacts of the preferred option on competition among producers, wholesalers, retailers and importers in the Scottish market.

52. The assessment will follow the Competition and Market Authority guidelines<sup>26</sup> which outline how to determine any competition impact. These guidelines recommend considering four key questions in order to assess whether a proposed policy would have an impact on competition. These are:

<b>Will the measure directly or indirectly limit the number or range of suppliers?</b>
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Potential impacts on Scotland's waste sector, import, manufacturing, wholesale and retail sectors will be included in the final BRIA.
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It is not expected that the measures contained within the litter and flytipping strategy will directly or indirectly limit the number or range of suppliers operating in the market.
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<b>Will the measure limit the ability of suppliers to compete?</b>
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No.
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<b>Will the measure limit suppliers' incentives to compete vigorously?</b>
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<sup>26</sup> <https://www.gov.uk/topic/competition/markets>

No.

**Will the measure limit the choices and information available to consumers?**

No.

## **7.0 Consumer Assessment**

53. The Scottish Government definition of a consumer is "anyone who buys goods or digital content or uses goods or services either in the private or public sector, now or in the future".
54. Scottish Government specifies the following questions when determining the impact of proposed legislation on consumers:

**Does the strategy affect the quality, availability or price of any goods or services in a market?**

It is not expected that measures within the litter and flytipping strategy will impact goods as they exit the market. Businesses who face increased costs due to any proposals within the litter and flytipping strategy may raise the price of goods and services or alter the quantity at which these are supplied to the market.

**Does the policy affect the essential services market, such as energy or water?**

No.

**Does the policy involve storage or increased use of consumer data?**

No.

**Does the policy increase opportunities for unscrupulous suppliers to target consumers?**

No.

**Does the policy impact the information available to consumers on either goods or services, or their rights in relation to these?**

No.

**Does the policy affect routes for consumers to seek advice or raise complaints on consumer issues?**

No.

### **8.0 Test Run of Business Forms**

55. It is not envisaged that the introduction of this strategy will result in the creation of new forms for businesses or result in amendments of existing forms.

### **9.0 Digital Impact Test**

56. Changes to policy, regulation or legislation can often have unintended consequences, should government fail to consider advances in technology and the impact this may have on future delivery. This digital impact test is a consideration of whether the changes being made can still be applied effectively should business/government processes change – such as services moving online. The below details the evaluation of the proposed market restrictions on current and future digital developments. Overall, it is viewed that the proposed legislation will not have an adverse impact on digital technology developments.

#### **Table 4. Digital Impact Test Questionnaire**

<b>Question 1. Does the measure take account of changing digital technologies and markets?</b>
Potential changes in digital technologies and markets are being accounted for during the development of this strategy
<b>Question 2. Will the measure be applicable in a digital/online context?</b>
Any potential impacts would apply equally to both online and offline retailers, as they apply to all affected products placed on the Scottish market and subsequently littered or flytipped.
<b>Question 3. Is there a possibility the measures could be circumvented by digital/online transactions?</b>
Products that could be littered or flytipped are sold both by traditional and online retailers, any potential impacts would also need to apply to online transactions to be effective and meet the stated objectives.

<p><b>Question 4. Alternatively, will the measure only be applicable in a digital context and therefore may have an adverse impact on traditional or offline businesses?</b></p>	
<p>The legislation would be applicable equally to both digital and traditional businesses and would therefore not result in an adverse impact on traditional or offline businesses.</p>	
<p><b>Question 5. If the measure can be applied in an offline and online environment will this in itself have any adverse impact on incumbent operators?</b></p>	
<p>No.</p>	
<p><b>10.0 Legal Aid Impact Test</b></p> <p>57. The Access to Justice Team at Scottish Government will be consulted but no impact on Legal Aid is expected.</p>	
<p><b>11.0 Enforcement, Sanctions and Monitoring</b></p> <p>58. In order to achieve the objectives of the litter and flytipping strategy enforcement, sanctions and monitoring systems will be put in place.</p>	
<p><b>12.0 Implementation and Delivery Plan</b></p> <p>59. The Scottish Government will set out a timetable for implementation and will work closely with key stakeholders to ensure that the strategic objectives are met.</p>	
<p><b>13.0 Declaration and Publication</b></p> <p>60. I have read the Business and Regulatory Impact Assessment and I am satisfied that, given the available evidence, it represents a reasonable view of the likely costs, benefits and impact of the leading options. I am satisfied that business impact has been assessed with the support of businesses in Scotland.</p> <p>Signed: </p>	

**Date:** 29 November 2021

**Minister's name** Lorna Slater

**Minister's title** Minister for Green Skills, Circular Economy and Biodiversity

**Scottish Government Contact point:**

Sarah Letsinger

Environmental Quality and Circular Economy Division

Scottish Government

[sarah.letsinger@gov.scot](mailto:sarah.letsinger@gov.scot)



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The Scottish Government  
St Andrew's House  
Edinburgh  
EH1 3DG

ISBN: 978-1-80201-789-2 (web only)

Published by The Scottish Government, December 2021

Produced for The Scottish Government by APS Group Scotland, 21 Tennant Street, Edinburgh EH6 5NA  
PPDAS990866 (12/21)

W W W . g o v . s c o t