

Draft name Act amending the Act on the provision of electronic services and certain other acts Lead ministry and cooperating ministries Ministry of Digital Affairs Person responsible for the draft: Minister, Secretary of State or Undersecretary of State Dariusz Standerski, Secretary of State at the Ministry of Digital Affairs Contact details for the draft supervisor Mateusz Sztobryn, Department of Projects and Strategy Mateusz.Sztobryn@cyfra.gov.pl Jarosław Sekuła, Department of Regulation and European Affairs, Department of Projects and Strategy Jaroslaw.Sekula@cyfra.gov.pl	Date of preparation 01.06.2026 Source: Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a single market for digital services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act) No. in the list of works UC141
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REGULATORY IMPACT ASSESSMENT

1. What issue is being addressed?

Under Polish law, there is no specific legal basis that would allow an application to be made to a court or administrative body for an order to take action against illegal content made available on the internet. Exceptions include:

- a) Article 53 of the Electronic Communications Act of 12 July 2024 (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1221; and of 2025, items 637 and 820),
- b) Article 32c of the Act of 24 May 2002 on the Internal Security Agency and the Intelligence Agency (Journal of Laws of 2025, items 902 and 1366; and of 2026, item 26) (implementation of Regulation (EU) 2021/784 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 April 2021 on addressing the dissemination of terrorist content online),
- c) the Act of 28 July 2023 on Combating Abuse in Electronic Communications (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1803);
- d) Article 47t(6) of the Act of 29 December 1992 on Radio and Television (Journal of Laws of 2022, item 1722).

Re (a)

If it is necessary to block electronic communications or calls, Article 53 of the Electronic Communications Law Act of 12 July 2024 gives the President of the Office of Electronic Communications (Urząd Komunikacji Elektronicznej, UKE) the power to impose on a telecommunications undertaking, by means of a decision, an obligation to block, no later than six hours after receipt of that decision, electronic communications or calls sent in connection with a publicly available telecommunications service provided, or an obligation to enable authorised entities to do so.

A decision to block calls or electronic communications may only be made where such calls or communications may pose a threat to national defence, national security, or public safety and order.

According to the interpretation of the Act, the possibility of applying blocking to calls and electronic communications means that it is possible to block any content transmitted in connection with the telecommunications service provided – including access to internet content.

Re (b)

Article 32c of the Act of 24 May 2002 on the Internal Security Agency and the Intelligence Agency concerns:

- 1) the removal or blocking of access within an ICT system by a service provider offering electronic services,
- 2) the blocking of access within an ICT system to specific digital data relating to a terrorist incident or substantiating the commission of an offence of espionage, or to specific ICT services serving or used to cause a terrorist incident or substantiating the commission of an offence of espionage.

These measures may be taken to prevent, combat and detect terrorist offences or acts of espionage.

Re (c)

The Act of 28 July 2023 on combating abuse in electronic communications sets out the rights and obligations of telecommunications undertakings in relation to preventing and combating abuse in electronic communications.

Pursuant to Article 20 of the Act in question, the Research and Academic Computer Network's CSIRT maintains a warning list in which it enters internet domains whose primary purpose is to mislead internet users into disclosing their data or disposing of their property to their detriment.

Re (d)

The Chair of the National Broadcasting Council (Krajowa Rada Radiofonii i Telewizji, KRRiT) may, by decision, order a video-sharing platform provider to prevent access to broadcasts, user-generated videos or other messages placed on the video-sharing platform that do not comply with Article 47o of the Act on radio and television broadcasting, that is to say, containing incitement to violence or hatred directed against a group of persons on grounds of sex, race, colour, ethnic or social origin, genetic features, language, religion or belief, political or any other opinion, nationality, membership of a national minority, property, birth, disability, age or sexual orientation.

The absence of a specific procedure for issuing orders means that the legal protection afforded to citizens of the Republic of Poland is weaker than that afforded to citizens of other European Union Member States.

In view of the above, it is proposed that Chapter 2a be added to the Act on the provision of electronic services; this chapter will regulate orders to take action against illegal content and orders to remove restrictions imposed by a hosting service provider.

2. Recommended solution, including planned intervention tools, and expected impact

The proposed amendments to the Act on the Provision of Electronic Services do not result directly from the obligation to implement the provisions of Regulation (EU) 2022/2065 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 19 October 2022 on a single market for digital services and amending Directive 2000/31/EC (Digital Services Act), but allow for the application of the procedure set out in Article 9 of that Regulation, specifying which content is considered illegal and adapting the national procedure in this regard. The drafter's aim is to enable the efficient blocking of access to illegal content.

The draft act empowers the public prosecutor, the Police, a National Revenue Administration body, a holder of copyright or related rights, a recipient of the service and the Border Guard in relation to offences specified in Article 189a (trafficking in human beings), Article 264(2)–(4) (illegal crossing of the border) or Article 264a of the Criminal Code (facilitating illegal residence on the territory of the Republic of Poland) to submit an application for an order to take action against illegal content, consisting of blocking access to illegal content appearing on a service provided by an intermediary service provider, the dissemination of which may constitute a criminal offence, as well as content inciting the commission of a criminal offence.

The draft provides an exhaustive list of the prohibited acts to which the order procedure applies, namely Article 119(1), Article 148a(1), Article 151, Article 156a, Article 189a, Article 190(1), Article 190a(2), Article 191a(1), Article 200(3) and (5), Article 200a, Article 200b, Article 202(1), 3–4c, Article 224a, Article 256(1)–(2), Article 257, Article 286(1) and (2) or Article 287(1) of the Act of 6 June 1997 – the Criminal Code (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 383), Article 116 of the Act of 4 February 1994 on copyright and related rights, Article 12c(5) of the Act of 9 November 1995 on the protection of health against the consequences of the use of tobacco and tobacco products (Journal of Laws of 2024, item 1162, and of 2025, items 427 and 799) or Article 305 of the Act of 30 June 2000 – Industrial Property Law.

The order may also be issued in respect of content relating to the illegal sale of goods or the illegal provision of services which may constitute an offence under Article 54, Article 56, Article 62, Article 63a or Article 87 of the Criminal Fiscal Code of 10 September 1999 (Journal of Laws of 2025, item 633).

The criteria adopted for making an exhaustive reference to specific criminal offences are threefold:

- 1) the categorisation of the offence as an online offence understood as an internet-related offence based on the *modus operandi* of the offender;
- 2) an online offence is connected with the dissemination of content;
- 3) disabling access to the content does not have a negative impact on civic discourse and electoral processes.

The Chair of the National Broadcasting Council – in respect of content featured in the service provided by the video-sharing platform – and the President of the Office of Electronic Communications – in respect of other content were recognised as the authorities competent to examine the application.

Proceedings for an order to disable access to illegal content will be correlated with proceedings for an order to restore access to content to which access has been unduly restricted. The recipient of the service will be able to submit an application to the competent authority for an order to lift any restrictions imposed on them by the hosting service provider, if such restrictions were imposed on the grounds that the information provided by the recipient of the service constitutes potentially illegal content.

The parties to the proceedings before the authority competent to examine the application will be the applicant, the provider of intermediary services and the recipient of the service who uploaded the content in question.

As a result of the proceedings, the authority competent to examine the application will be able to issue a decision in which it:

- 1) orders the blocking of access to illegal content appearing on the service provided by a provider of intermediary services, the dissemination of which may constitute a criminal offence or incite the commission of such an offence, if it finds that the evidence gathered in the proceedings unequivocally demonstrates illegal content;
- 2) orders the removal of restrictions imposed by the provider of the hosting service on the recipient if, on the basis of the evidence gathered in the proceedings, it finds that the information placed by the recipient of the service does not constitute illegal content or that the restriction was clearly imposed as a result of an error by the provider of the hosting service;
- 3) refuses to order the disabling of access to content contained in a service provided by a provider of intermediary services, the dissemination of which may constitute a criminal offence or incite the commission of such an offence, if it finds that the evidence gathered in the proceedings unequivocally does not demonstrate illegal content;
- 4) refuses to order the removal of restrictions imposed by the hosting service provider on the recipient of the service if, on the basis of the evidence gathered in the proceedings, it finds that the information placed by the recipient of the service constitutes illegal content or that no error by the hosting service provider occurred when imposing the restriction.

An objection against the decision may be lodged with a common court. These decisions will not be immediately enforceable (except in the case referred to in draft Article 11m(3)). The inability to apply the rule of immediate enforceability in the event of an order being issued to block access to illegal content is justified by the need to ensure more effective judicial review of decisions taken by the President of UKE or the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council. This approach is advantageous for the author of the disputed content, as it allows them time to lodge an objection with a common court without suffering the adverse consequences associated with the enforcement of the administrative decision. In line with the decision issued regarding the removal of restrictions imposed by an intermediary service provider on a recipient of the service, the proposed provision will allow an objection to be lodged against the decision without the need to comply with it pending the court's ruling.

Where no effective measures are available to ensure the implementation of a decision ordering the prevention of access to illegal content available through a service provided by an intermediary service provider, in relation to illegal content available through a mere conduit service, the authority competent to examine the application may report the internet domain enabling access to illegal content, the dissemination of which may constitute a criminal offence or incite the commission of such an offence, for entry in the register of internet domains used to disseminate illegal content. The register will be accessible only to the President of UKE, the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council and telecommunications undertakings within the meaning of Article 2(40) of the Electronic Communications Act of 12 July 2024, providing internet access services within the meaning of Article 2(76)(a) of that Act.

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

Listed below are the types of content in respect of which the relevant authorities in selected Member States have taken measures to restrict access to such content over the past two years.

Estonia: illegal advertising of fireworks, adverts for medical services, fake investment adverts, orders relating to media subject to EU restrictions (Russian media), and adverts directing users to fraudulent online shops.

Greece: dangerous toys (lack of appropriate labelling).

Romania: material inciting hatred and violence against women and discrimination against women; a film promoting a fascist-style movement.

Latvia: unlicensed casinos, betting shops, affiliate websites, illegal commercial activities: the advertising and sale of unregistered food supplements that may pose a risk to consumers' health, propaganda content and content subject to EU restrictions (informational and video material disseminated by Russian media), illegal audiovisual retransmission, illegal distribution of television channels and programmes, publication of films in breach of copyright, offering illegal tourism services (without a licence or financial security), illegal financial activities, credit fraud.

France: access to pornographic content (the service was not subject to age verification), media content subject to EU restrictions (Russian media).

Denmark: an offer to sell an illegal/dangerous product.

Spain: accommodation listings containing false or misleading information; tourist accommodation listings that do not comply with advertising regulations (false licence numbers, lack of owner details, misleading information regarding the tenant's legal status).

Belgium: offers for sale of dangerous products (lacking the appropriate labelling).

4. Entities affected by the draft

Group	Size	Data source	Impact
Internet users	96.2% of households in Poland.	Central Statistical Office (Information Society in Poland in 2025).	The ability to submit applications for an order to take action against illegal content, consisting of blocking access to such content appearing on a service provided by an intermediary service provider, and for an order to remove such restrictions; participation in proceedings before the President of UKE or the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council.
Intermediary service providers	Around 10 thousand across the EU In 2024, fixed-line internet access services were provided by 2,133 telecommunications undertakings in Poland, while mobile internet access services were provided by 108 telecommunications undertakings. At the beginning of 2026, 25,564 companies were registered in Poland identified, on the basis of the current business operator classification, as potential web hosting providers. No data on the number	The lack of detailed registers of intermediary service providers makes it difficult to determine the number of such entities accurately. The Impact Assessment for the Digital Services Act carried out by the European Commission estimates the number of such providers in Europe at around ten thousand (in the form of micro, small, medium-sized and large enterprises) – EC data. The data is taken from the UKE Report on the state of the telecommunications market in 2024. Subclass 63.10.D, Other service activities relating to computing infrastructure, data processing, website hosting and related activities.	Participation in proceedings before the President of the UKE or the Chair of the KRRiT and any subsequent court proceedings, and the obligation to comply with court orders.

	of online platforms.	The difficulty in determining the number of such entities stems, amongst other things, from the fact that the definition of a platform was introduced into law relatively recently.	
President of the Office of Electronic Communications	1	Public information	In accordance with the provisions of the draft Act, the President of the UKE will issue decisions in proceedings concerning orders to take action against illegal content and orders to restore access to content.
The Chair of the National Broadcasting Council	1	Public information	In accordance with the provisions of the draft Act, the Chair of the KRRiT will issue decisions in proceedings concerning orders to take action against illegal content and orders to restore access to content.
Regional courts	47	Public information	Hearing cases referred on the basis of an objection from a party dissatisfied with a decision of the President of the UKE or the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council.
Courts of appeal	11	Public information	An increase in the caseload following the introduction of new powers for regional courts.
Public Prosecution Service	342 district public prosecutor's offices and 46 regional public prosecutor's offices	Public information	The draft law allows the prosecutor to submit applications in cases of orders to take action against illegal content.
Police	1	Public information	The draft law allows the police to submit applications in cases of orders to take action against illegal content.
Border Guard	1	Public information	The draft bill enables the Border Guard, within the scope of its remit, to submit applications for orders to take action against illegal content.
National Revenue Administration	1	Public information	The draft bill enables the National Revenue Administration (KAS) to submit applications for orders to take action against illegal content.

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

The draft Act was submitted for public consultation, with a period of 14 days for the submission of comments, to the following entities:

1. Krajowa Izba Gospodarcza Elektroniki i Telekomunikacji (National Chamber of Commerce for Electronics and Telecommunications);
2. Polska Izba Informatyki i Telekomunikacji (Polish Chamber of Information Technology and Telecommunications);

3. Polska Izba Komunikacji Elektronicznej (Polish Chamber of Electronic Communications);
4. Krajowa Izba Gospodarcza (National Chamber of Commerce);
5. Krajowa Izba Komunikacji Ethernetowej (National Chamber of Ethernet Communication);
6. Polska Izba Radiodiffuzji Cyfrowej (Polish Chamber of Digital Radio Broadcasting);
7. Polska Izba Handlu (Polish Chamber of Commerce);
8. Izba Gospodarki Elektronicznej (Polish Chamber of Digital Economy);
9. Krajowa Izba Gospodarki Cyfrowej (National Chamber of Digital Economy);
10. Fundacja Bezpieczna Cyberprzestrzeń ('Cybersecurity' Foundation);
11. Polskie Towarzystwo Informatyczne (Polish Information Processing Society);
12. Fundacja Nowoczesna Polska ('Modern Poland' Foundation);
13. Fundacja Projekt Polska ('Project Poland' Foundation);
14. Internet Society Poland;
15. Stowarzyszenie Inżynierów Telekomunikacji (Association of Telecommunications Engineers);
16. Fundacja Panoptykon ('Panoptykon' Foundation);
17. Związek Pracodawców Mediów Publicznych (Association of Public Media Employers);
18. Związek Pracodawców Mediów Elektronicznych Mediakom ('Mediakom' Association of Electronic Media Employers);
19. Związek Pracodawców Branży Internetowej IAB Polska (Association of Internet Sector Employers 'IAB Polska');
20. Związek Telewizji Kablowych w Polsce Izba Gospodarcza (Association of Cable Television in Poland Chamber of Commerce);
21. Związek Rzemiosła Polskiego (Polish Craft Association);
22. Polska Organizacja Handlu i Dystrybucji (Polish Organisation of Trade and Distribution);
23. Naczelna Rada Zrzeszeń Handlu i Usług (Supreme Council of Trade and Service Associations);
24. Polskie Stowarzyszenie Marketingu SMB (Polish Marketing Association 'SMB');
25. Fundacja Moje Państwo (My State Foundation);
26. Amerykańska Izba Handlowa w Polsce (American Chamber of Commerce in Poland);
27. Federacja Konsumentów (Consumer Federation);
28. Związek Cyfrowa Polska (Digital Poland Association);
29. Stowarzyszenie Praktyków Ochrony Danych Osobowych (Association of Personal Data Protection Practitioners);
30. Sektorowa Rada ds. Kompetencji - Telekomunikacja i Cyberbezpieczeństwo (Sectoral Competency Council – Telecommunications and Cybersecurity);
31. Stowarzyszenie Producentów i Dystrybutorów Oprogramowania Rozrywkowego (Association of Manufacturers and Distributors of Entertainment Software);
32. Federacja Przedsiębiorców Polskich (Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs);
33. Fundacja Open Allies ('Open Allies' Foundation);
34. Fundacja Instrat ('Instrat' Foundation);
35. Fundacja Startup Poland ('Startup Poland' Foundation);
36. Wikimedia Europe;
37. Fundacja Forum Konsumentów ('Consumer Forum' Foundation);
38. Stowarzyszenie Dziennikarzy i Wydawców Repropol ('Repropol' Association of Journalists and Publishers);
39. Stowarzyszenie Sygnał ('Signal' Association);
40. Izba Wydawców Prasy (Chamber of Press Publishers);
41. Stowarzyszenie Autorów ZAiKS ('ZAiKS' Authors' Association);
42. Związek Autorów i Producentów Audiowizualnych (Association of Audiovisual Authors and Producers, ZAPA);
43. Związek Polskich Autorów i Kompozytorów ZAKR (Association of Polish Authors and Composers 'ZAKR');
44. Stowarzyszenie Kreatywna Polska ('Creative Poland' Association);
45. Federacja Związków Zawodowych Pracowników Telekomunikacji (Trade Union Federation of Telecommunications Employees);
46. Sieć Badawcza Łukasiewicz – PORT (Łukasiewicz Research Network – Polish Centre for Technology Development);
47. Stowarzyszenie Nowoczesnej Edukacji Prawnej (Association of Modern Legal Education).

The draft act was sent to the following entities for an opinion with a deadline for submitting comments of 14 days:

1. Prezes Urzędu Komunikacji Elektronicznej (President of the Office of Electronic Communications);
2. Prezes Urzędu Ochrony Danych Osobowych (President of the Personal Data Protection Office);
3. Prezes Urzędu Ochrony Konkurencji i Konsumentów (President of the Office of Competition and Consumer Protection);
4. Przewodniczący Krajowej Rady Radiofonii i Telewizji (Chair of the National Broadcasting Council);
5. Przewodniczący Komisji Nadzoru Finansowego (Chair of the Polish Financial Supervision Authority);
6. Rzecznik Małych i Średnich Przedsiębiorców (Ombudsman for Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises);
7. Rzecznik Praw Obywatelskich (Ombudsman);
8. Rzecznik Praw Dziecka (Ombudsman for Children);
9. Prezes Prokuratury Generalnej RP (President of the General Council to the Republic of Poland);
10. Prezes Krajowej Izby Radców Prawnych (President of the National Chamber of Legal Advisers);
11. Prezes Naczelnej Rady Adwokackiej (President of the National Bar Council);
12. Prezes Krajowej Rady Komorniczej (President of the National Chamber of Enforcement Officers);
13. Prezes Krajowej Rady Notarialnej (President of the National Notarial Council);
14. Przewodniczący Krajowej Rady Kuratorów (Chair of the National Probation Council);
15. Dyrektor Naukowej i Akademickiej Sieci Komputerowej – Państwowego Instytutu Badawczego (Director of the Research and Academic Computer Network – National Research Institute);
16. Przewodniczący Krajowej Rady Sądownictwa (Chair of the National Council of the Judiciary);
17. Prezes Naczelnej Rady Lekarskiej (President of the Supreme Medical Council);
18. Prezes Naczelnej Rady Pielęgniarek i Położnych (President of the Supreme Council of Nurses and Midwives).

The draft act was sent to the following trade union organisations for an opinion with a deadline of 21 days for submitting comments:

- 1) NSZZ ‘Solidarność’ (‘Solidarity’ Trade Union);
- 2) Ogólnopolskie Porozumienie Związków Zawodowych (All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions);
- 3) Forum Związków Zawodowych (Forum of Trade Unions).

The draft act was sent to the following representative employers’ organisations for an opinion with a deadline of 21 days for submitting comments:

- 1) Konfederacja Lewiatan (‘Lewiatan’ Confederation);
- 2) Związek Rzemiosła Polskiego (Polish Craft Association);
- 3) Pracodawcy Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej (Employers of the Republic of Poland);
- 4) Business Centre Club;
- 5) Związek Przedsiębiorców i Pracodawców (Union of Entrepreneurs and Employers);
- 6) Federacja Przedsiębiorców Polskich (Federation of Polish Entrepreneurs);
- 7) Polskie Towarzystwo Gospodarcze (Polish Economic Society).

The shortening of the deadline is due to the need to proceed with the draft law implementing EU law as a matter of urgency.

The draft has also been submitted to Rada Dialogu Społecznego (Social Dialogue Council), Rada Działalności Pożytku Publicznego (Public Benefit Activities Council) and Rada Dialogu z Młodym Pokoleniem (Council for Dialogue with the Younger Generation) for their opinion.

6. Impact on the public finance sector

(fixed prices from 2024)	Impact over 10 years from implementing the amendments (PLN million)											
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total (0–10)
Total revenue												
state budget												
local government units												

Social Insurance Fund (ZUS)												
National Health Fund												
Labour Fund (FP) + Solidarity Fund (FS)												
Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund (FGŚP) + Bridging Pensions Fund (FEP)												
Total expenditure												
state budget												
local government units												
Social Insurance Fund												
National Health Fund												
Labour Fund + Solidarity Fund												
Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund + Bridging Pensions Fund												
Total balance												
state budget												
local government units												
Social Insurance Fund												
National Health												

Fund												
Labour Fund + Solidarity Fund												
Guaranteed Employee Benefits Fund + Bridging Pensions Fund												

Sources of financing	Any financial implications arising from the entry into force of the Act in question for Part 09 – National Broadcasting Council, Part 15 – Common Courts, Part 19 – Public Finances, Part 42 – Home Affairs, Part 76– UKE, Part 88 – General organisational units of the Public Prosecutor’s Office will be financed from existing funds and will not serve as a basis for planning and applying for additional funds from the State budget for this purpose in the year of entry into force of this Act and in subsequent years.
Additional information, including the identification of data sources and assumptions made in the calculation	None.

7. Impact on the competitiveness of the economy and entrepreneurship, including the functioning of enterprises and impact on families, citizens and households

		Impact						
Time in years since entry into force of the amendments		0	1	2	3	5	10	Total (0–10)
In monetary terms (PLN million, fixed prices for [year])	Large enterprises							
	micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises							
	Families, citizens and households							
	employees*							
	(add/remove)							
In non-monetary terms	Large enterprises	The need to comply with orders issued by the President of the UKE and the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council.						
	micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)	The need to submit to checks by the competent authorities, including the need to comply with orders issued by the President of the UKE and the Chair of the National Broadcasting Council.						
	Families, citizens and households	Citizens will be able to submit applications for an order requiring action to be taken against illegal content, involving the blocking of access to such content on a service provided by an intermediary service provider, and for an order requiring the removal of such restrictions.						
	(add/remove)							
Unmeasurable	(add/remove)							
	(add/remove)							

Additional information, including the identification of data sources and assumptions made in the calculation	Impact on citizens Citizens – as users of services offered by service providers, e.g. users of social media platforms, will be given the ability to submit requests for an order to take action against illegal content, consisting of blocking access to illegal content appearing on a service provided by an intermediary service provider, and for an order to lift such restrictions. Impact on the level of procedural safeguards available to the parties to the proceedings The parties to the proceedings before the authority competent to examine an application for an order to take action against illegal content are the applicant, the intermediary service provider and the recipient of the service who posted the content that is the subject of the application. At the same time, the intermediary service provider will be obliged to notify the recipient of the service who published the content of the application made. This recipient of the service shall, in turn, be given the opportunity to submit their views on the matter within 2 days of receipt of the notification. On the one hand, this solution addresses the need to recognise the user's rights, whilst on the other hand it enables proceedings to be conducted efficiently.
8. Change in the regulatory burdens (including disclosure obligations) resulting from the draft	
☐ not applicable	
Burdens are placed outside those strictly required by the EU (see the inverted compatibility table for details).	☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable
☐ reduction in the number of documents ☐ reduction in the number of procedures ☐ reduction of the time to settle the matter ☐ other:	☒ increase in the number of documents ☒ increase in the number of procedures ☐ extension of the time to settle the matter ☐ other:
The introduced burdens are suitable for digitisation.	☒ yes ☐ no ☐ not applicable
Comment: The proposed amendments to the Act on the provision of electronic services do not result directly from the obligation to implement the provisions of Regulation 2022/2065, but make it possible to apply the procedure laid down in Article 9 of that regulation, specifying which content is considered illegal and adapting the national procedure in that regard. The draft Act imposes obligations relating to the establishment of a national procedure enabling the issuance of orders to disable access to illegal content. The National Broadcasting Council has been designated as the competent authority for issuing orders – in respect of content featured on the video-sharing platform – whilst the President of the Office of Electronic Communications has been designated as the competent authority in respect of other content. Following the proceedings, the competent authority issues a decision in which it: 1) orders the disabling of access to illegal content being part of the service provided by the provider of intermediary services; 2) orders the removal of the restrictions imposed by the hosting service provider on the recipient of the service; 3) refuses to order the disabling of access to content appearing as part of the service provided by the intermediary service provider; 4) refuses to order the removal of the restrictions imposed by the hosting service provider on the recipient of the service. The draft also provides for the maintenance by the President of the UKE of a register of internet domains used for the dissemination of illegal content	
9. Impact on the labour market	
None.	

10. Impact on other aspects		
☐ natural environment ☐ regional standing and development ☒ common, administrative or military courts	☐ demography ☐ state property ☐ other:	☐ computerisation ☐ health
Discussion of the impact	The draft Act requires the Office of Electronic Communications and the Office of the National Broadcasting Council to adapt their telecommunications systems to facilitate the processing of cases by the authority and to maintain contact with the public. It is envisaged that any potential changes should cover the existing computerised systems used by the relevant authorities. Following the introduction of the right to lodge an objection against decisions made by the competent authorities, the number of cases brought before the district courts is expected to increase.	
11.Scheduled implementation of provisions of the act		
The Act is scheduled to come into force three months after the date of its publication.		
12. How and when will the impact of the draft be assessed, and what measures will be applied?		
Evaluation is ensured through the implementation of reporting obligations by the relevant entities.		
13.Annexes (important source documents, research, analyses, etc.)		
None		