



Funded by the
European Union



European Union Network for the Implementation
and Enforcement of Environmental Law

GOOD PRACTICES AND CHALLENGES FOR IMPLEMENTING AND FACILITATING PIC PROCEDURE IN THE EU

Allison Townley, IMPEL Waste & TFS Expert Team

Steering Committee Member

Asian Network for Prevention of Illegal Transboundary

Movement of Hazardous Waste 2024

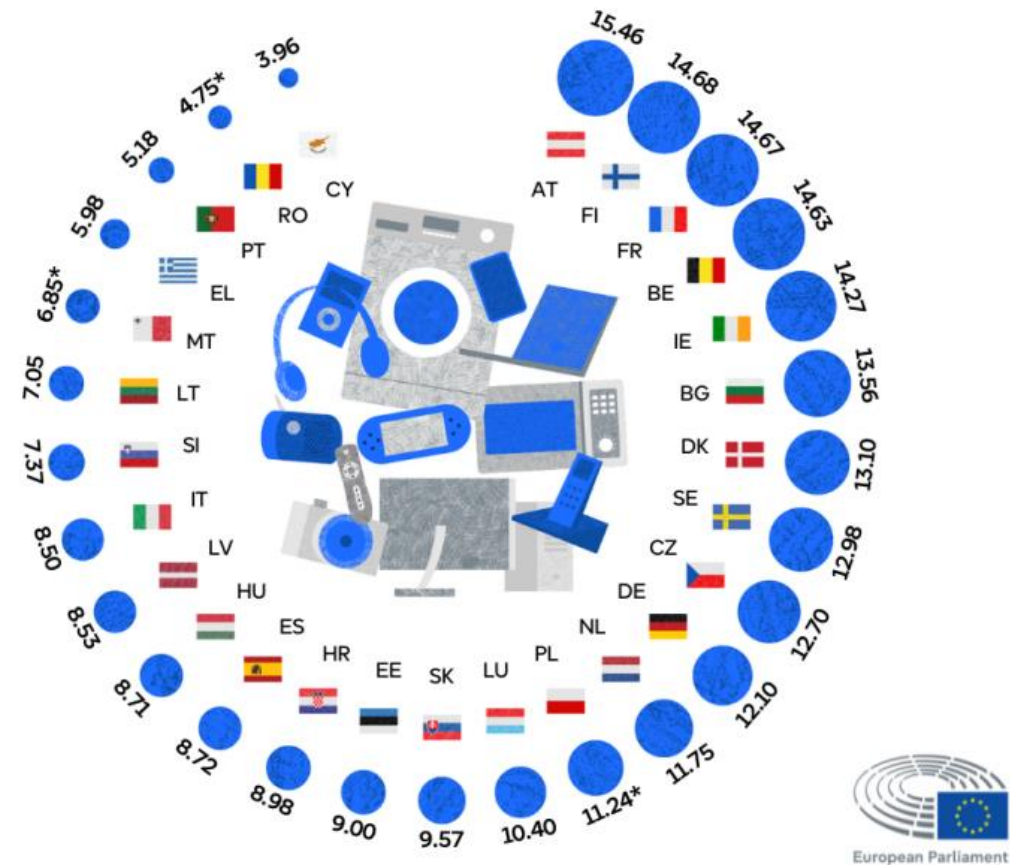
23-25 October 2024 in Vientiane, Lao, PDR

E-waste is one of the fastest growing waste streams in the EU – over 10 years the amount has increased by 62% with a total collected electrical and electronic equipment of 4.9 million tonnes in 2021

On average, each EU resident generated 11 kilos of E-Waste in 2021 with 40% being recycled

How much **e-waste** do EU countries collect?

Electric and electronic equipment waste, in kg per inhabitant



Source: Eurostat (2021) [env_waseleeeos] | *Malta, Poland and Romania: 2020 data

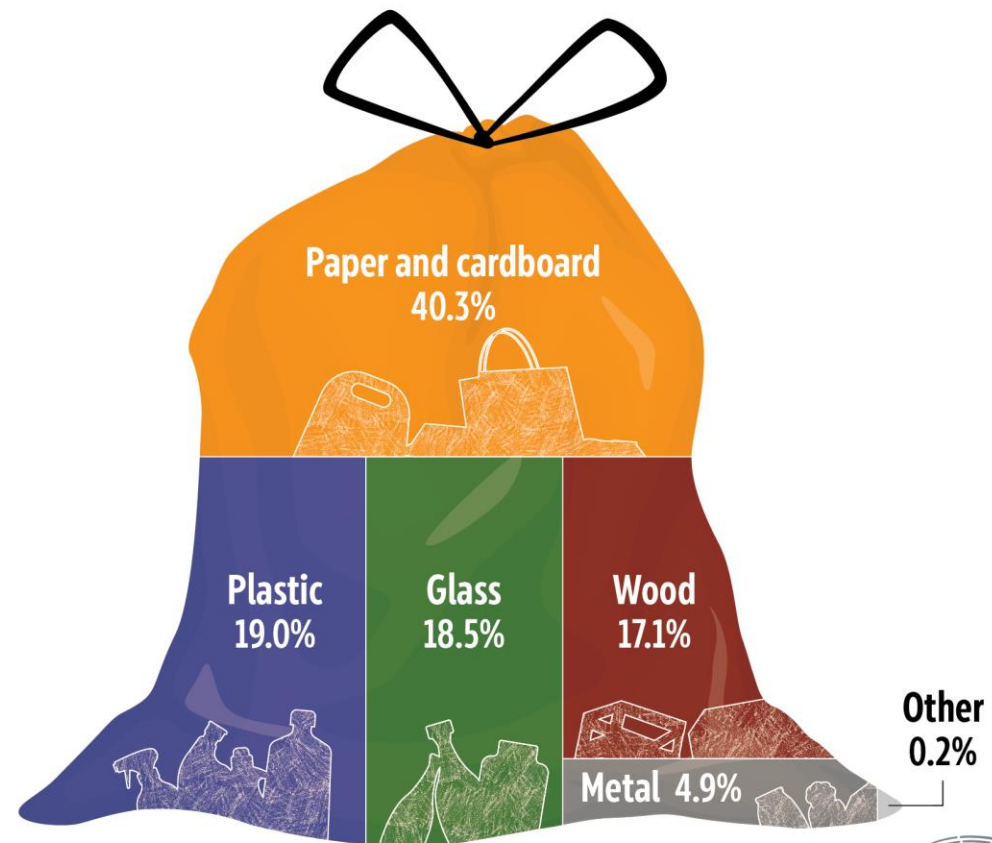


The total plastic waste produced in the EU in 2021 was 16,13 million tonnes. Some 6,56 million tonnes of plastic waste were recycled, around 40%

On average, each EU resident generated 189 kilos of packaging waste in 2021. Over ten years, the amount has increased by over 20%

Packaging waste generated in the EU by packaging material

84 million tonnes in 2021



Source: Eurostat [env_waspac] · most recent data available (2021)

Challenges

- **Both e-waste and plastic waste generation is increasing year on year**
- **From 1 January 2025 all e waste TBM will be subject to PIC in EU**
- **From 21 May 2026 all exports of plastic waste outside the EU will be subject to PIC**
- **From 21 Nov 2026 there will be a ban on exports of plastic waste from EU to non-OECD countries**
- **With an increase in PIC applications, as well as documentation needs for the TBM for all other wastes, resources will be an issue for Competent Authorities**
- **Potential for increase in illegal shipments**

Good Practice and Opportunities

- **Introduction of an electronic system (the DIWASS system) for electronic submission and exchange of information and documents concerning shipments of all waste from 21 May 2026**
- **Ability for European Commission to introduce legislation to determine used goods from waste and to set contamination thresholds**
- **Stronger enforcement and co-operation in fighting illegal waste trafficking complementing the new EU Environmental Crime Directive**
- **There needs to be closer co-operation between Member States with more deterrent sanctions against criminals**
- **The EU's new Waste Shipment Regulations underscores the importance of international collaboration in the TBM of waste**

One of the highlights of the work of IMPEL

IMPEL's Shipments of Waste Enforcement Actions Project – known as SWEAP – was undertaken between 2018 to 2024 with a focus on building inspection and enforcement capacity for transboundary movements of waste. The project was co-funded by the LIFE Programme of the European Union

Through LIFE SWEAP, IMPEL set out to intensify European and international cooperation, promote joint enforcement operations and provide both inspectorates and law enforcement agencies with a suite of innovative tools and “on the ground” training



INSPECTION DATA: 2018 – JANUARY 2024



85,142

Inspections



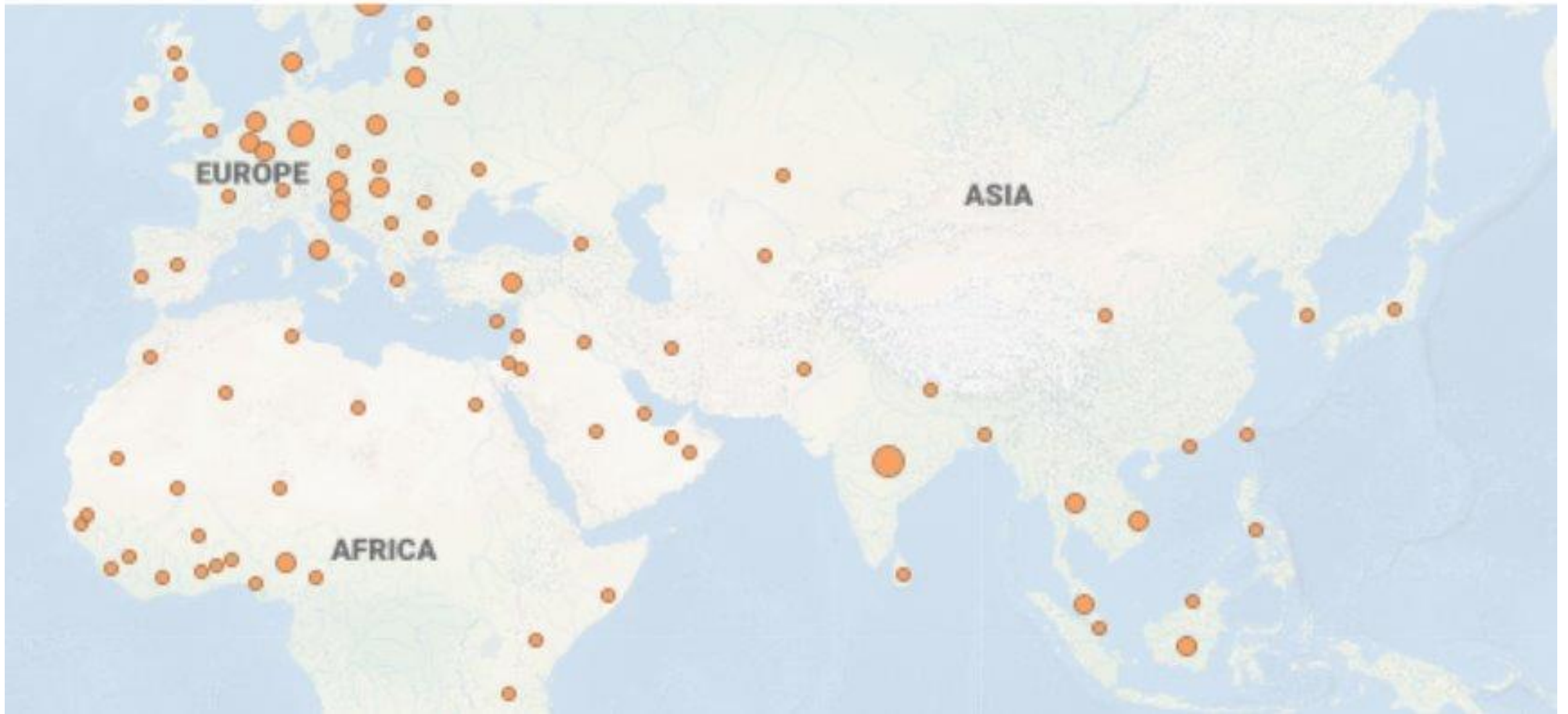
38,551

Waste shipment
INSPECTIONS



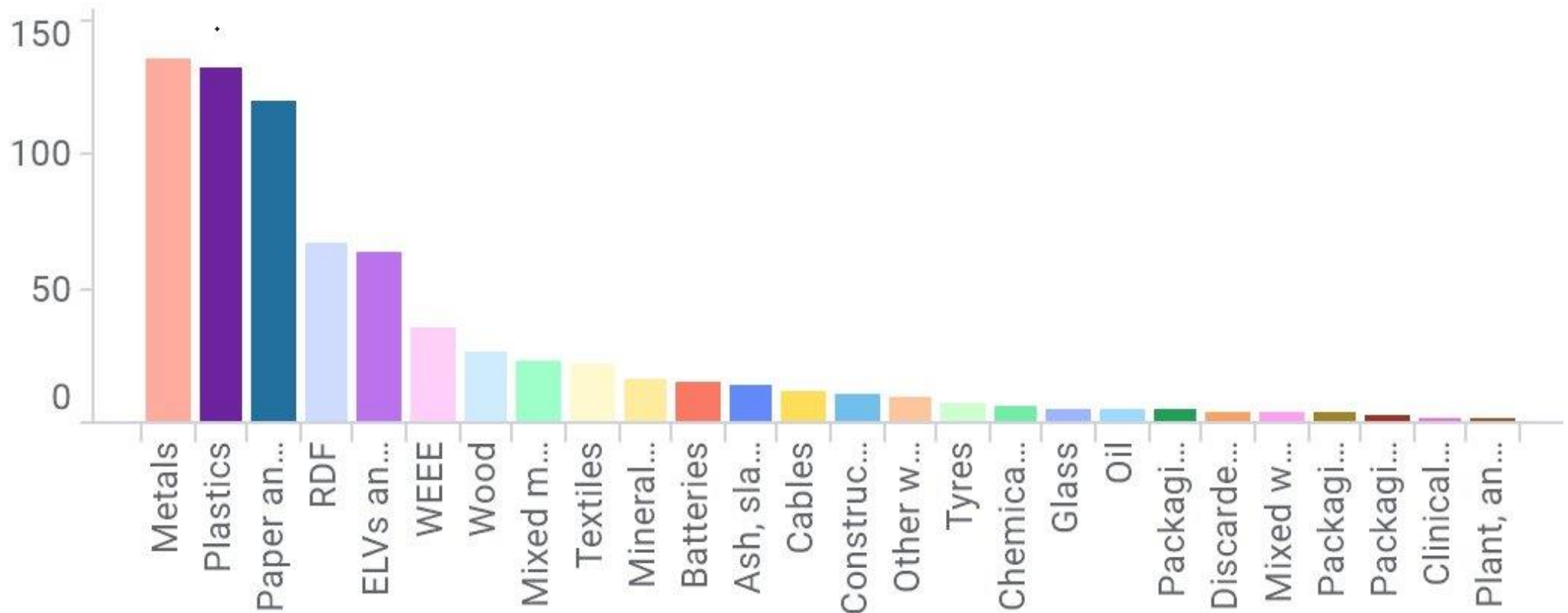
7,197 Violations

Destinations of illegal TBM 2023-24



2023-24 – waste types shipped illegally

Highest Violations - move scroll bar to zoom



The following video highlights the achievements and milestones reached during the project's duration:

[SWEAP PROJECT VIDEO](#)



Thank you!

E-mail: info@impel.eu,
allison.townley@impel.eu

Website: www.impel.eu



Funded by the
European Union