



European Union Network for
the Implementation and Enforcement
of Environmental Law

IMPEL and Equal End of Waste Project

Sharing Best Practice

14 December 2014

Introduction to IMPEL

The European Union Network for the Implementation and Enforcement of Environmental Law (IMPEL) is an international non-profit association of the environmental authorities of the EU Member States, acceding and candidate countries of the European Union and EEA countries. The association is registered in Belgium and its legal seat is in Bruxelles, Belgium.

IMPEL was set up in 1992 as an informal Network of European regulators and authorities concerned with the implementation and enforcement of environmental law. The Network's objective is to create the necessary impetus in the European Community to make progress on ensuring a more effective application of environmental legislation. The core of the IMPEL activities concerns awareness raising, capacity building and exchange of information and experiences on implementation, enforcement and international enforcement collaboration as well as promoting and supporting the practicability and enforceability of European environmental legislation.

During the previous years IMPEL has developed into a considerable, widely known organisation, being mentioned in a number of EU legislative and policy documents, e.g. the 6th Environment Action Programme and the Recommendation on Minimum Criteria for Environmental Inspections.

The expertise and experience of the participants within IMPEL make the network uniquely qualified to work on both technical and regulatory aspects of EU environmental legislation.

Information on the IMPEL Network is also available through its website at:

www.impel.eu

Title report: Impel and Equal End of Waste – Sharing Best Practice Report	Number report: 2014/19
Project manager: Michelle Brockley	Report adopted at IMPEL General Assembly: Written procedure, March 2015
Authors: Michelle Brockley Reviewer – Diana Bradford	Number of pages: 21 Report: 6 pages Annex I – 2 pages Annex II – 9 pages Annex III - 4 pages

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Disclaimer:

This report is the result of a project within the IMPEL network. The content does not necessarily represent the view of the national administrations or the European Commission.

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1. Background

The IMPEL workshop on End of Waste in Malta, October 2013, demonstrated that End of Waste was a topic of concern to Member States, and that greater access to guidance and tools was needed. Recommendations from the workshop included:

- Explore relevant initiatives by MSs and/or other stakeholders and link with IMPEL activities (e.g. Equal, CWIT)
- Collect and distribute national guidance documents and tools on end-of-waste criteria

The EQual programme (LIFE+ funded and lead by the Environment Agency for England) has developed tools and guidance to assist in understanding End of Waste requirements.

The EQual Programme is funded to: ‘Deliver presentations at EU seminars, conferences and trade events (6 conferences, seminars and trade fairs across the EU to demonstrate and promote the end of waste e-tool), organised by December 2014.’ This is a relatively restricted scope, particularly given the broader knowledge being collected as a result of the programmes work.

A high level of interest in End of Waste was clearly been identified through the EQual programme and feedback from the IMPEL.

Three main areas were identified where a collaborative approach could bring significant benefit with little additional resource. IMPEL and the Equal Programme as suggesting a number of joint activities through this project.

2. End of Waste dissemination events

The project has set up and facilitated two end of waste events.

The first in Oslo in June 2014 which sought to address the different approaches to Transfrontier Shipments of waste and to develop an approach to bring greater clarity between the end of waste and TFS.

The workshop was attended by over 30 delegates from Member States. The Conclusions of the workshop were:

- Sharing information and best practice through the IMPEL basecamp forum,
- Standardisation and use of EQual tools to support decisions
- Establishing how the management of waste derived materials fits in with the management of wastes and the waste legislation which already applies to shipments within the EU.

Full Oslo workshop report – Annex 1

The second event/workshop took place in November 2014 and was attended by 20 delegates. The QP Checker and the IsItWaste tool, developed by the Equal programme were demonstrated. Member States were interested in exploring the future use of the tools.

Some of the workshop conclusions:

- All attendees interested in exploring the introduction of the IsItWaste tool in their country either as an assessment system or as guidance.
- The tool can be taken up and adapted according to each country’s approach to end of waste

- Everyone agrees basecamp would be useful to share/exchange information
- Group support via IMPEL (info@impel.eu)

Full Equal and Impel Brussels workshop report – Annex 2

3. IMPEL End of Waste Online Forum

The end of waste online collaboration forum Basecamp has been initiated and is being used to encourage end of waste discussions and to share outputs of workshops with Member States. The web page includes functionality for a discussion forum. Attendees at project events have expressed interest in using the web pages and have been encouraged to acquire access to build a community of practice moving forward.

4. Exploring a methodology for supporting Transfrontier Shipment / End of Waste issues

The Equal programme has provided End of Waste expertise from the programme to advance suitable tools and techniques and has shared learning with member states.

Equal has facilitated events to further the discussions related to end of waste with some focus on end of waste issues including TFS. Specific actions identified at the Oslo Conference.

Annex I: End of Waste' Workshop - IMPEL TFS Conference 2014

Presentation

The introductory presentation outlined two projects the UK is involved in that promote the use of waste as a resource, as well as improving regulatory consistency and clarity. These are the Equal (LIFE+) Programme and the IMPEL End of Waste project.

For those interested in finding out more about the project, an IMPEL basecamp project page is set up to share ideas, expertise, information and access tools that will help deliver a more robust and consistent approach to end of waste. You can access the webpage via <https://impeleu.basecamphq.com/login>. To request a login please email Nancy Isarin: nancy.isarin@ambiendura.com. You can also contact Michelle Brockley – mich.brockley@environment-agency.gov.uk

The discussion benefitted greatly from the fact that over 30 people attended representing the full range of organisations and issues associated with TFS aspects of end of waste, covering: permitting, inspections, customs, police, enforcement and prosecution. This has provided very useful input to the Equal and IMPEL end of waste projects, particularly on the issues faced by those needing to make quick decisions when they inspect loads during shipment.

Discussion:

The group confirmed four main 'end of waste' issues for TFS that were identified in previous conferences. Each of these was discussed with the aim of recommending solutions.

	Issue	Discussion points / Possible Solutions
1	Country of dispatch view is 'non-waste' – destination view is 'waste'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make use of waste regulatory regime and Article 28 - Improve the definition of waste in the Waste Framework Directive - Publish standardised lists of materials that meet end of waste (as for animal by-products legislation)
2	Checking if companies have accredited QMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Doesn't factor in criminal offences – value of QMS? - VAT charges – who pays? - Risk of fraud - Not clear how to check and which are valid - Checking verifiers of QMS (outside competency of TFS authorities) - Details of recovery code prior to the material meeting end of waste - EPR and waste legislation requirements
3	Documented evidence that material meets 'End of Waste'	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Statement of conformity useless for mixed consignments. - Difficulty checking statement of conformity & how to check credentials of issuer – value of statement? - Vouching for company outside EU (importer) – EPR? - Customs may detect missing information during checks – dialogue needed with competent authorities. - Different types of waste are creating problems.
4	Checking compliance with End of waste & TFS Regulations during transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Different competent authorities depending on waste/non-waste. - Use powers available to us - In/out of EU (only EU movements considered in this project) - Difficult to find contacts outside EU

Conclusions:

The project lead will contact delegates who have expressed an interest in the project and identify the best way to take these points forward. There will also be a conference for the project later this year.. Next steps include:

- Sharing information and best practice through the IMPEL basecamp forum,
- Standardisation and use of EQual tools to support decisions
- Establishing how the management of waste derived materials fits in with the management of wastes and the waste legislation which already applies to shipments within the EU.
- Having clear contacts to progress outputs, but avoiding 'contact list overload'.

Annex II: Minutes EQual – EU approaches to End of Waste workshop

21 November 2014

10.30am – 15:00pm

Scotland House, Brussels

Attendees:

Name	Organisation
Gareth Scott	Environment Agency, England (EA England)
Roger Hoare (RH)	Environment Agency, England (EA England)
Diana Bradford (DB)	Environment Agency, England (EA England)
Tina Collins	Environment Agency, England (EA England)
Will Fawcett	Environment Agency, England (EA England)
Daina Kalēja	State Environmental Service of Latvia
Lilija Dukaļska	State Environmental Service of Latvia
Viktoriya Belokonska	Ministry of Environment and Water, Bulgaria
Darren Cordina	Malta Environment and Planning Authority, Malta
Anna Poplawska	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Poland
Ana Espanhol	General Inspection of the Ministry of Environment, Portugal
Peeter Eek	DG – Waste – Estonia
Aage Glemming	Directorate of Norwegian Customs and Excise, Norway
Inge Van Engeland	Leefmilieu Brussels, Belgium
Catherine Van Nieuwenhove	Leefmilieu Brussels, Belgium
Sabine CARBONNELLE	Leefmilieu Brussels, Belgium
Tom Nuyts	Flemish Government - Environmental Inspectorate Division
Reet Siilaberg	Chief Specialist of Waste, Environmental Department, Estonia
Simonne Rufener	Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communication DE TEC, FEON, Switzerland
Bart Palmans	Flemish Environmental Inspectorate Division, Belgium
Christophe Mouton	EEA en metallurgie, Belgium
Xavier Aparicio	French Ministry of Environment

Eva Schoenmaekers	Rijkswaterstaat, Netherlands (Dutch partner for EQual programme)
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Apologies:

Therese Shryane	INTERPOL, France
Brian Meaney	Irish Environmental Protection Agency
Joanna Huczko	Chief Inspectorate for Environmental Protection, Poland
Jesús Angel Ocio Armentia	Environment and Regional Planning / Department of Environment and Regional Policy (ES)
Erwin VERHEUGE - Chief Inspector	Federal Police Belgium
Isabel Maria Ferreira da Costa	Portuguese Tax and Customs Authority
Juliette Voinov Kohler	Secretariat of the Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions, Switzerland
Pamela Patterson	Northern Ireland Environment Agency
Roy Hathaway	Environmental Services Association (England)
Steven Overmeire	Environmental Inspectorate, Flemish Government, Dutch
Gary Walker	Scottish Environment Protection Agency, (Scotland)
Kati Arhippainen	Finnish Customs/National Risk Analysis Centre, Finland
Heli Lampela	Finnish Customs/National Risk Analysis Centre, Finland

Objectives for the day:

Share experiences and promote best practice on end of waste.

- EU Dissemination:-
 - understand different EU regulations
 - capture how other EU countries deal with end of waste and challenges faced/share experiences

- Create a network to share developments on how waste is defined in other countries
 - share tips, cases and tools used
 - share information on production of EOW facilities

- Share findings from the EQual programme:-
 - IsItWaste? tool
 - QP Checker

- Clarify specific points on End of waste including:-
 - At which stage of waste management EOW status applies
 - Municipal waste management – is it a product
 - Understanding of EOW

- Continue the TFS conversations (from Oslo):-
 - share lessons learned
 - ideas of what can be included in national regulations

Introduction to the EQual Programme and how it fits with End of Waste

- Diana Bradford

Refer presentation slides

Member state perspective

- Peter Eek Director General (Waste) Estonia

Refer presentation slides

Questions:

Why did 1100 apply for EOW for metal scrap in Italy?

Companies in Italy who applied for certification and waste permit registration were already recycling this waste type. The national regulation only applies in Italy (report available). There was more interest in the output of permitted facilities in Italy.

It has been more difficult for the commission to manage paper, glass etc as they face challenges with countries who are already reprocessing these materials.

Presentations on each of the EQual work streams:

Refer presentation slides

- QPs and the QP Checker – Gareth Scott
- Summation of the Field Trials – Roger Hoare
- IsItWaste? tool – Eva Schoenmaekers

Questions:

(IsItWaste? Tool)

1) Why does the user have to choose either the by products or EOW option?

These two sections of the tool were initially merged however it made the tool more complex. The user guide will help the user determine which option to choose. The tool will also provide a pop up if the the wrong option was chosen and will advise the user to use the other option. A lot of the questions are similar for the two options - by product or EOW.

2) What happens once the company obtains their report, does this mean they are certified?

No, there is no certification as such – the regulator will issue an opinion on the application if the company decides to submit it to them. The IsItWaste tool does not provide a decision that is backed by law, the tool and outcome report have caveats to reflect this. The tool can help provide more confidence to users, and buyers of products can see the steps companies have taken to meet EOW.

3) What happens if someone tries to misuse the tool?

The tool cannot prevent illegal misuse. However it is clearly caveated, and the questions

and evidence required are clearly defined. The Equal Programme Board members represent legitimate companies and would not be impressed with companies misusing the tool.

4) How many companies have used the tool so far?

The tool has not been officially launched in the Netherlands yet, but will be shortly. The UK tool has had 41 registered users since its launch (11 November), and additional companies have viewed it. We plan to provide a case study from a user of the tool. We ran workshops in the UK this summer, where we received very good feedback which helped develop and improve the tool.

5) Will you evaluate the quality of users?

In the Netherlands we plan to evaluate users after six months. The quality of data supplied on submitted applications will also be reviewed.

In the UK ongoing reviews and improvements to the tool will be made. The tool will initially be run alongside the current paper/email submissions process.

6) Will the tool store users data?

All data submitted will be stored/held by the tool, however if applications are not submitted then the data is unlikely to be used.

7) Would Scotland accept the tool?

The UK tool has been developed so that it can have a UK wide approach. Scotland has initially said that they were interested in the tool as a guidance system for users. Northern Ireland and Wales are initially looking to provide a link to the tool and recommend its use.

Approaches to end of waste: (Group 1)

France

- Transposed article 6 and created a system/national procedure for EOW
- have a structured procedure for developing and launching national criteria (driven by requests) which is:
 - 1) prove market and use – contractual evidence required. Encourage businesses to seek support.
 - 2) technical meeting considering specifications and environmental aspect
 - 3) Committee panel decides on applications received and establish criteria. Produce a written report based on requests and evaluation of evidence put forward
 - 4) evaluated impact on other uses
 - 5) input in to regulation, including an annex outlining criteria and evidence requirements, cert of conformity, QMS
 - 6) Gov committee reviews proposals and votes on the proposal
 - 7) process and outputs not legally binding.Have completed one criteria on wood as a fuel which was submitted to public consultation and the EU Commission. A second criteria on secondary aggregates has been submitted to TSD.

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Portugal

- Created a decision tree which helps with End of Waste decision making – taken from the JRC Interpretations of key provisions paper
- Considering implementing EoW legislation. For detailed engagement on this matter please contact – joana.sabino@apambiente.pt (responsible for EoW in Portugal)

Feels the IIW tool would be beneficial and would be interested in taking it on in Portugal.

Malta

- Transposed Articles 5 & 6 into their EOW criteria
- Use a schedule 10 request (waste regulations – reg 6) which serves as an End of Waste declaration
- All EoW work is managed on a case by case basis and decisions are made by the competent authority
- Been very involved in the debate about use of hazardous waste, it is prevented from being used in EOW materials.
- Questioned whether Article 18 may give a route to prevent Haz waste being used.
- Only a small recycling industry in Malta, only a small number of applications received
- Very clear that responsibility is on the producer in other countries to check they meet the relevant criteria when shipping waste.

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Flanders

- Have end of waste criteria for soils and aggregates
- Have a tool which helps with product declarations?
- Have developed approaches. Applications/ submissions required.
- Have drawn together a number of case by case decisions and turned them into a waste stream approach for ferrous and non ferrous (not scrap) residues – this would obviously be an interesting concept for us to consider for our own UK panel as well as considering the approach taken for these residues when compared to our steel slag QP.
- Companies request declarations for materials being imported as they would be classed as waste when imported in.

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Flanders (Inspectorate)

- Main challenge are case by case decisions
- Blending of waste streams is a challenge as it is used to get around standards with an intent to dilute contaminants. Existing standards / published EoW Regs or laws require ongoing testing, which case by case decisions don't have.

Estonia

Refer to Peteer Eeks presentation for additional details

- Face issues with the certification system – certified bodies
- Responsible for waste, and comfortable with the division of interest between
- agriculture and environmental impact (something we actively try to link up in the UK).

Additional information provided about their approach to fertiliser regulations and waste was interesting.

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Netherlands

- Local authorities decide on by products and EOW applications with support from regulator
- Have submitted a secondary aggregate criteria to TSD - currently reviewing comments received
- EoW covered in national waste plan and a review of additional materials.
- Recently moved to a more local decision making structure.

Brussels Region (of Belgium)

- Not much industry so mainly affected by materials being imported from other regions/countries. Manage on a case by case decision
- Want to set up positions relating to construction, aggregate and cooking oil, but are waiting to see what other countries are doing.
- Burden of proof – would face difficulties with Evidence if taken to court

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Switzerland

- Don't use article 6 but still face same problems as other member states as receive materials in from other EU countries
- Assessments reviewed on a case by case basis but have very low level of resource
- Make waste decisions but don't issue certificates. They will confirm if a material is waste but do not give a view if it is not waste. Have been approached by English companies to give a view early in case they may wish to import waste derived materials in the future – don't provide decisions for these
- No structured way of deciding EOW. Considering using a lawyer for guidance
- A major challenge is biogas production and its status – would be useful to have a collective position from other countries on this.

Would be very interested in using the IIW tool.

Approaches to end of waste: (Group 2)

- EOW criteria in permits
- Case by case

- Need for database of examples/good practice
- Criteria varies within/between countries
- Lots of “greyness” routes, classifications....
- By products/EOW distinction not clear in all countries
- REACH legislation and product limitations
- Companies have a desire to achieve EOW – but find it difficult
- TFS , use of statement of conformity mainly used by brokers and traders and may not follow the whole chain, so doesn;t really help at the moment
- Lack of accredited verifiers – list of them would be useful
- Different views on use of hazardous waste in concrete blocks. Some do not want hazardous waste in concrete blocks, some accept it but want the blocks to be re-used as concrete again.

TFS issues

- **France** work closely with customs regarding shipments of waste
- **Portugal** - ships exporting goods change destination of where they are taking waste materials at sea, and have issues with high levels of dumping waste at sea
- **Flanders** consider the impacts from after use (i.e. disposal of the final product) but almost impossible to check.

General questions

Can you have a by product where one element is a by product and the remainder is EOW?

Yes you can.

Action: Review whether the IIW tool should be adjusted to allow for this.

Consider how checks will be conducted in 10- 20 years time on current recycled materials if they are re-used /recycled again?

Are you already using IBA in construction in the UK?

Yes, was being used in sub base only, now we are proposing that it can be used with a permit.

Hazardous waste

- **UK –**
 - allow contaminated materials to be used in construction materials (concrete blocks)
 - Looking to produce a set of standards for hazardous waste
- **Malta –**
 - Don’t allow any hazardous wastes to be used in construction materials
 - Pharmaceutical companies wastes are an issue – Ethanol etc
- **Estonia –** Have many items that are classed as hazardous
- **France –** Use EOW for each fraction
- **Belgium –** Use REACH standards

IMPEL & IMPEL TFS website/basecamp

- Everyone interested in using basecamp and sees its value
- Recommend revise/review materials on basecamp six monthly
- Widen membership for higher success of people available to answer questions posted

Summary/actions

- Everyone is interested in exploring the introduction of the IsItWaste tool in their country either as an assessment system or as guidance
- Share notes from today with the group and IMPEL (within the next week or two)
- Everyone agrees basecamp would be useful to share/exchange information
- Will forward a proposal to the group – summary of findings
- Group support via IMPEL (info@impel.eu)
- Going forward – submit information to IMPEL representative
- France use a register to record applications that are no longer waste which they can share via basecamp
- Share discussions and links to each country
- Can share the QP Checker tool for EU to use – EU regulations. You can use/adapt the tool to develop your own tool in your countries
- Can share field trails reports/data sets if interested. Also available on the Environment Agency website.
- More visibility on the website - promotion
- Publish list of companies /Competent Authorities (animal by-products example)
- Follow up on use/experiences of EQual tools
- List of sources of information/references
- Possible future work on a generic tool for IMPEL (if needed)
- Review whether the IIW tool should be adjusted to allow for by products - where one element is a by product and the remainder is EOW.

Annex III – Terms of Reference

1. Project details

Name of project
End of Waste Project

2. Scope

2.1. Background	<p>The IMPEL workshop on End of Waste in Malta, October 2013, demonstrated that End of Waste was a topic of concern to Member States, and that greater access to guidance and tools was needed.</p> <p>Recommendations from the workshop included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore relevant initiatives by MSs and/or other stakeholders and link with IMPEL activities (e.g. Equal, CWIT) • Collect and distribute national guidance documents and tools on end-of-waste criteria <p>The EQual programme (LIFE+ funded and lead by the Environment Agency for England) is developing tools and guidance to assist in understanding End of Waste requirements. Through this work the programme team has built up strong expertise in this area, as well as a developing understanding of how other member states approach this issue. Therefore, the EQual programme provides a good basis for leading activities to support the dissemination of tools and guidance among Member States.</p> <p>The EQual Programme is funded to: ‘Deliver presentations at EU seminars, conferences and trade events (6 conferences, seminars and trade fairs across the EU to demonstrate and promote the end of waste e-tool), organised by December 2014.’ This is a relatively restricted scope, particularly given the broader knowledge being collected as a result of the programmes work.</p> <p>There is a high level of interest in End of Waste which has clearly been identified through the EQual programme and the feedback from the IMPEL. It appears that there are three main areas where a collaborative approach could bring significant benefit with little additional resource. IMPEL and the Equal Programme as suggesting a number of joint activities through this project.</p>
2.2. Directive	The revised Waste Framework Directive 2008/98/EC (WFD)
2.3. Article and description	According to Article 6 (1) and (2) of the WFD, certain specified waste shall cease to be waste when it has undergone a recovery (including recycling) operation and complies with specific criteria to be developed in line with certain legal conditions
2.4 Link to the 6th EAP	Article 8.
2.5. Link to MASP	Uniform implementation, capacity building, sharing of knowledge and tools.
2.6. Objective (s)	The project would seek to deliver a more robust and consistent approach to End of Waste. Through ‘centralised’ access to End of Waste tools, information, best practice and expertise it will maximise the benefits that end of waste can deliver for business and the environment across Member States.

3. Structure of the project

3.1. Activities	<p>1. End of Waste dissemination events</p> <p>Three events will be hosted in different regions of the EU. Organisations willing to host and administer the events will be identified using the IMPEL network. EQual will assist in developing the agenda, and will provide a member of the EQual team to assist in delivering the event. The events will seek to build a collective understanding of key issues, share guidance and best practice, including relevant initiatives by MSs and/or other stakeholders. Sources and links for these outputs and initiatives will be collected and collated for further dissemination.</p> <p>Input to be provided by EQual</p> <p>Liaise with IMPEL to develop the invitation to Member States to host and organise the events; work with the host organisation to develop the agenda and deliver the event; and collate information and weblinks guidance, best practice and relevant initiatives identified through the IMPEL network and the dissemination events.</p> <p>Support required from IMPEL</p> <p>Use of IMPEL networks to identify organisations in Member States to host and assist in delivery of dissemination events; to identify relevant tools, guidance and best practice; and the provision of funding to support Member States travel to the events.</p> <p>2. IMPEL End of Waste webpage</p> <p>The webpage will be part of the IMPEL website and will be used to disseminate the outputs and initiatives identified during the project. If feasible within the IMPEL web systems, the webpage will include a discussion forum to support a 'Community of Practice' to share outputs and expertise, and provide support to each other.</p> <p>Input to be provided by EQual</p> <p>Collate the weblinks/sources/initiatives identified, and group them into appropriate 'topics', ready for upload to the website by IMPEL; participate in the Community of Practice discussion forum;</p> <p>Support required from IMPEL</p> <p>Hosting of an End of Waste webpage containing the weblinks/sources/initiatives identified; develop and maintain a Community of Practice discussion forum; and maintaining the webpage for an agreed period of time.</p> <p>3. Exploring a methodology for supporting Transfrontier Shipment / End of Waste issues</p> <p>Over the past three years it has been noted at a number of different TFS events that there is a need to develop an approach for bring greater clarity to the relationship between End of Waste and TFS. This element of the proposal would seek to assess the feasibility of using tools developed through the EQual Programme, and those identified through activities 1 and 2 above, to tackle this TFS issue.</p>
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	<p>Input to be provided by EQual End of Waste expertise would be provided from the programme to propose suitable tools and techniques. It would also provided a limited amount of staff resource to support the assessment of potential tools in collaboration with IMPEL members.</p> <p>Support required from IMPEL Own the support and development of an approach; and through its network provide access to TFS staff to facilitate the review and assessment of potential approaches.</p>
3.2. Product(s)	Workshop reports, web page and methodology.
3.3. Planning (Milestones)	Tbd

4. Organisation

4.1. Lead	Tbd
4.2. Project team	Tbd
4.3. Participants	Tbd

5. Quality review

Reporting via the IMPEL TFS Steering Committee to the IMPEL Board and the Equal Programme management.

6. Communications

6.1. Dissemination of results	IMPEL website, Equal website, report to Member States, promoting of the tools during various IMPEL (TFS) events
6.2. Main target groups	Practitioners dealing with end of waste status requests and inspectors responsible for inspecting waste streams and shipments.
6.3. Planned follow up	Tbd.

7. Project costs/Resources required

	Estimated costs	Budget requested from IMPEL (€)	Total payments committed by lead authority (€)	Payments by lead authority directly to the project (€)	Payments by lead authority via the IMPEL budget (€)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project meetings in total 					
<i>Meeting 1:</i>					
No of Participants:	10				
Travel: (330€)	3.300				
Accommodation: (90€)	900				
Catering:	-				
Meeting venue:	-				
Sub-Total:	4.200				
<i>Meeting 2:</i>					
No of Participants:	10				
Travel:	3300				
Accommodation:	900				
Catering:	-				
Meeting venue:	-				
Sub-Total:	4.200				
<i>Meeting 3:</i>					
No of participants:					
Travel:					
Accommodation:					
Catering:					
Meeting venue:					
Sub-Total:					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultant: Translation: Dissemination: Attendance for Project Manager at Cluster meetings: 					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Other (specify): Development of the webpage 	2.500				
TOTAL	10.900	10.900			
Human Resources					