

First policy roundtable on Legal and Economic Barriers to Food Waste Prevention & Reduction

The meeting will start at 10AM CET
While waiting to kick-off ...

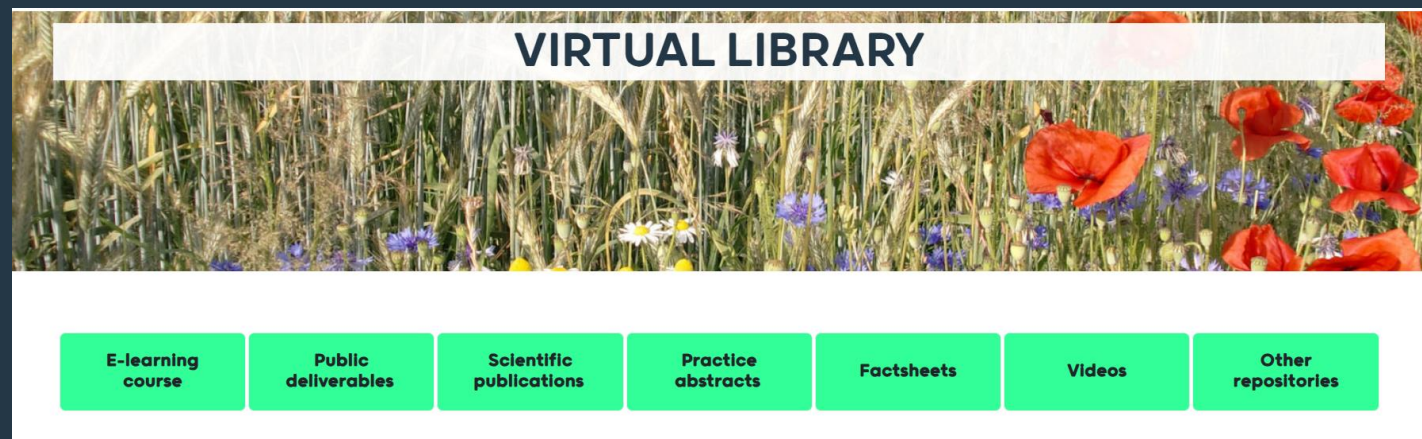
Foodrus project: www.foodrus.eu
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11 October 2023

Online session



The FOODRUS project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement N°101000617.



First policy roundtable on Legal and Economic Barriers to Food Waste Prevention & Reduction

A meeting organized by: **ACR+**

Association of Cities and Regions for Sustainable Resources Management



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Online session



Some house rules

- ❖ Meeting will be recorded
- ❖ Please mute your microphones
- ❖ Questions at the end of the presentation (use the chat meanwhile)
- ❖ Your interaction is most welcome! We love to hear from you!

Agenda of the meeting



- ❖ PART 1: Introduction on the policy landscape around FLW (10.00 to 10.20)
- ❖ PART 2: Interactive session on existing barriers to FLW prevention and reduction (Miro Board) – part 1 (10.25 – 11.00)

5 minutes refreshment break at 11.00

- ❖ PART 2 (CONT): Interactive session on existing barriers to FLW prevention and reduction (Miro Board) – part 2 (11.05 – 11.45)
- ❖ PART 3: Wrap-up and follow-up (11.45- 12.00)

“

PART 1

Setting the scene

The FOODRUS project



H2020 €6M funding - Nov 2020-April 2024



MEAT AND FISH

A Danish pilot concentrated on meat and fish.



BREAD

A Slovakian pilot analysing the bread value chain.



SALAD

A cross-regional Spanish pilot focused on vegetables and prepared salads.

23 solutions to create resilient local food systems in Europe
Innovation Catalogue on FLW valorization opportunities
Sustainable Food System Best Practices Catalogue
E-learning materials for different FVC actors
IT tools development for FW quantification and prevention



27 partners representing academia, companies, networks, industry associations and not-for-profits



5 + 3 Associated Regions



Why to work on FLW policy analysis?



Policies shape behavior

Behavior shapes practices

Practices generate food losses and waste

FLW generates dispersal of limited resources

Correcting policies leads to efficiency gains in resources management, with benefits for all actors



Policy Workshops on Food Waste Prevention

1° Policy workshop:

LEGAL & ECONOMIC **BARRIERS** TO
FOOD WASTE PREVENTION AND
REDUCTION

11 October 2023

Presenting findings

Collect feedback

Validating relevance

Describe key barriers

2° Policy workshop:

RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVEMENT
OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AROUND FOOD
WASTE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION

November/December 2023

Identifying adopted or
potential solutions

Understanding
the causes

**Suggesting needed
policy adjustments**

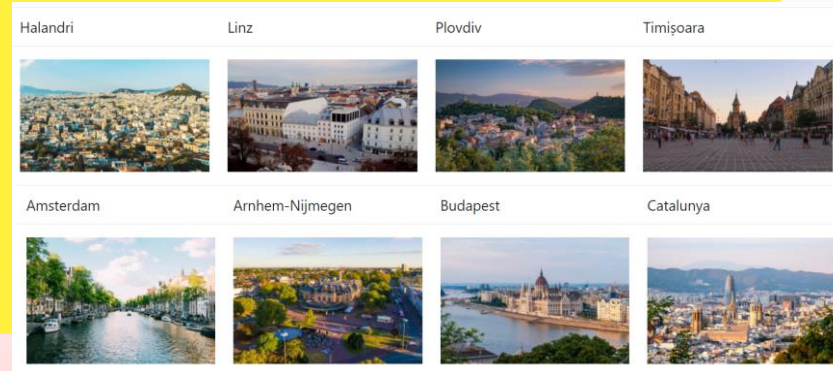
How did we identify the barriers?

Literature review

- EU policies
- Previous project findings
- National legislation
- Sector specific report



Assessment with Associated regions



Assessment with pilots

- Vegetables (SP)
- Fish & Meat (DK)
- Bread (SK)

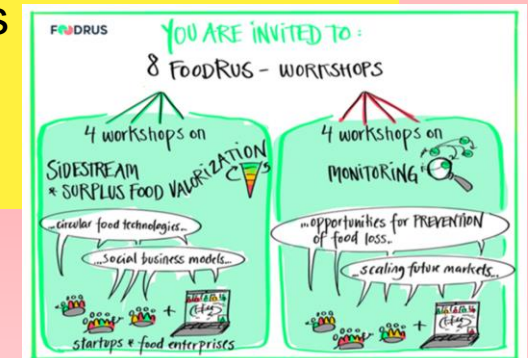


Online survey



Learning from experiences of FVC business operators

- 4 Foodrus webinar series on SFS Innovations



Which perspective did we take for policy assessment?



Credits image: IFPRI Research Guidelines

- Prevention over Reduction
- Businesses over Consumers

What did we excluded from the analysis



Legislation on imported goods



In-depth food safety review



End-consumers focused approach

Why addressing FW is important 1/3



Ethically unacceptable

11% of people in the world are food insecure (~ 690-780M people, FAO)

30M Europeans (~ 7% of all EU) are not able to access healthy nutritious food on a daily basis



Environmentally unsustainable

60% of terrestrial biodiversity loss due to agriculture

Source UNEP IRP



High climate impact

24% of global GHG emissions are related to food production

33% of soil degradation due to chemical processes of food production (acidification, salinization, compaction, chemical pollution, etc.)

Source UNEP IRP



Financially inefficient

EU €130B(127kg/pp)
(Eurostat, 2022)

IT (January 2023):
6,5billion EUR (27kg/pp)

Source: Waste Watcher

Why addressing FW is important 2/3



Par Atkritumu apsaimniekošanas valsts plānu 2021.-2028. gadam

The Italian Food Waste policy: data and perspectives



**SAMEN TEGEN
VOEDSELVERSPIJLING**

The Dutch government is committed to The United Nations SDG 12.3 to halve food waste in the supply chain by 2030 compared to 2015. The Samen Tegen Voedselverspilling (Food Waste Free United) foundation is the ecosystem in which all important initiatives, expertise, and driving forces against food waste in the Netherlands are brought together and accelerated.

France's Law Against Food Waste: do new narratives serve social justice?

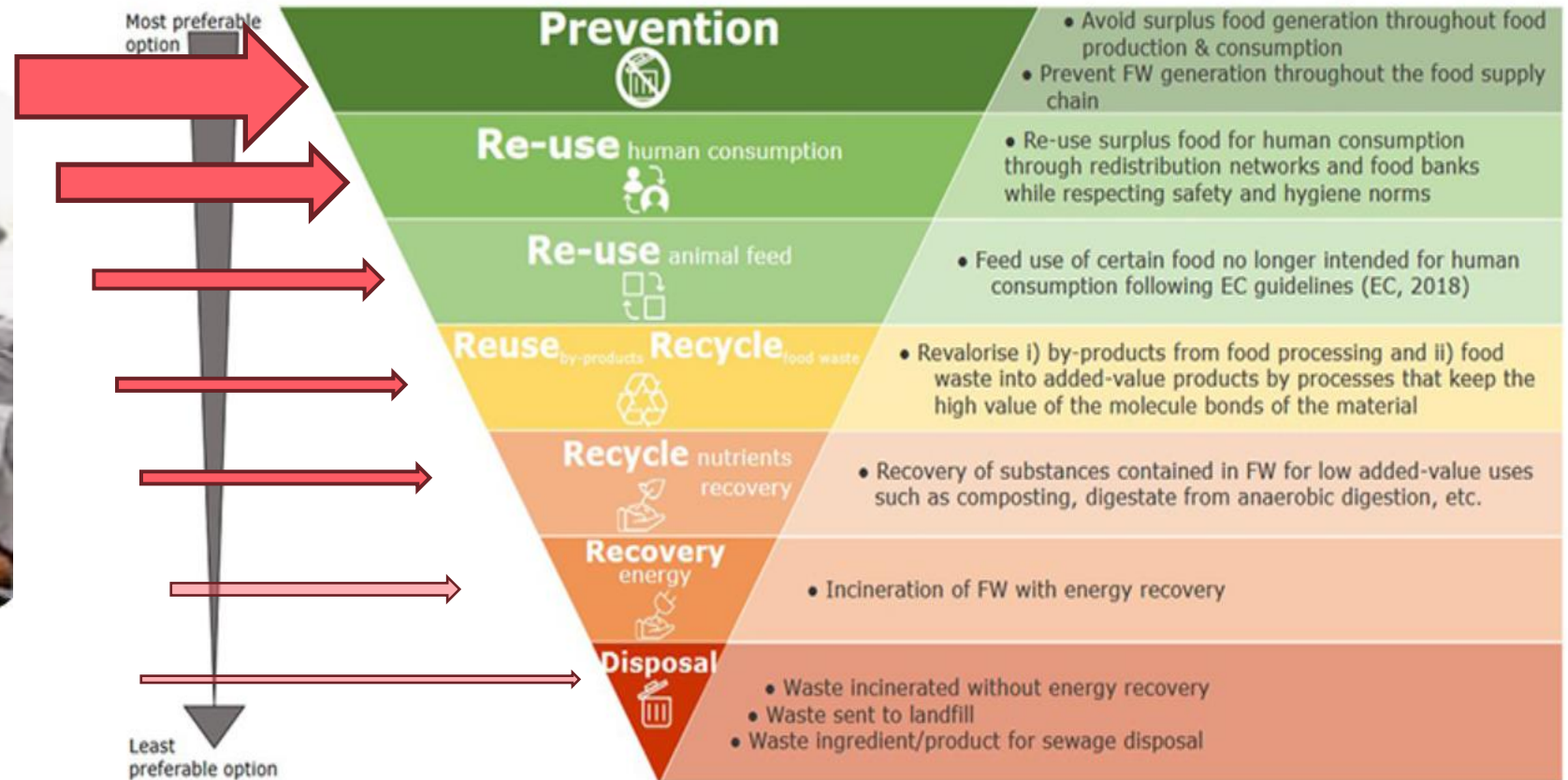


National Strategy for Food Waste Reduction

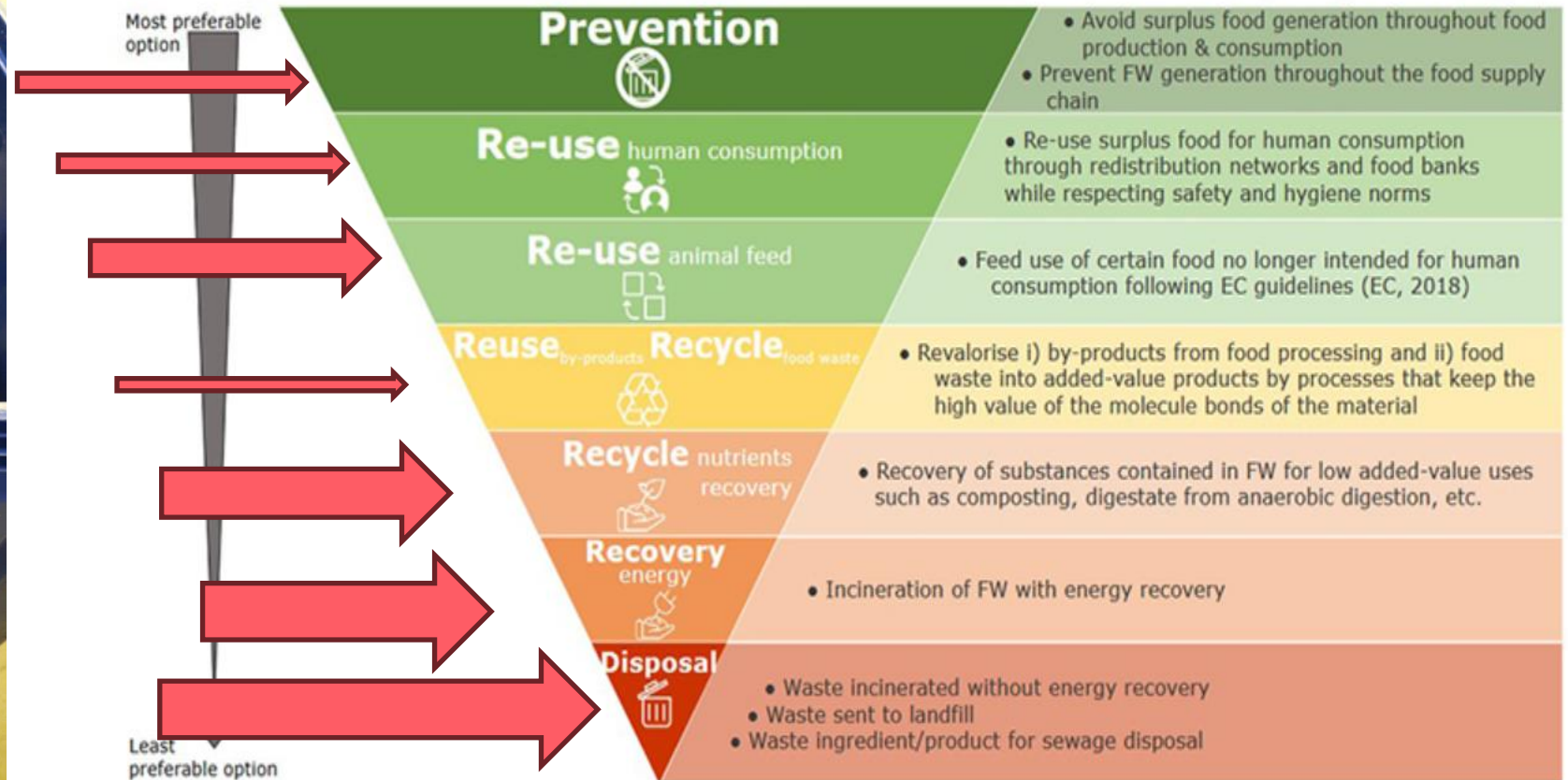


Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture

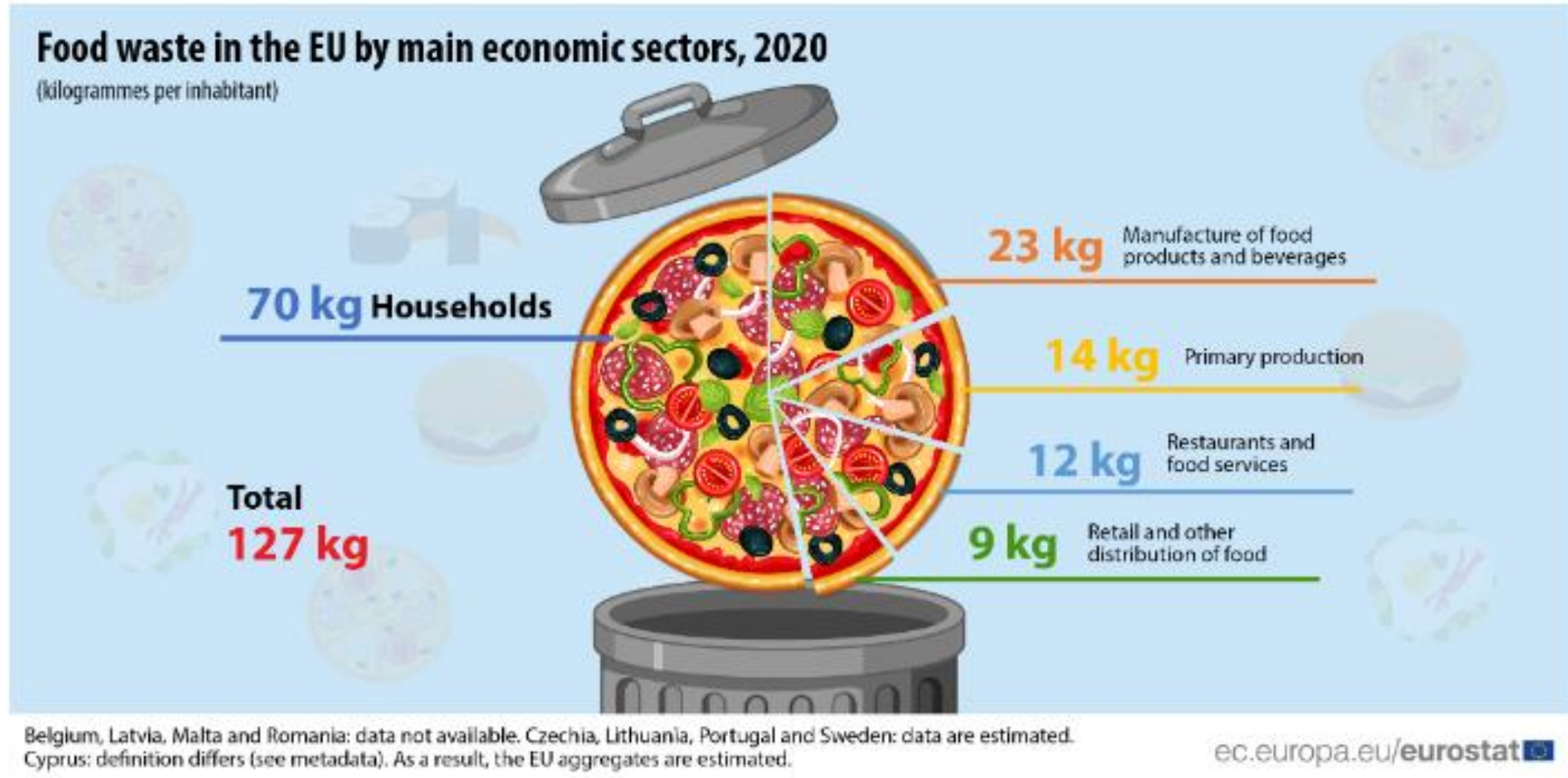
Why addressing FW is important 3/3



Why addressing FW is important 3/3

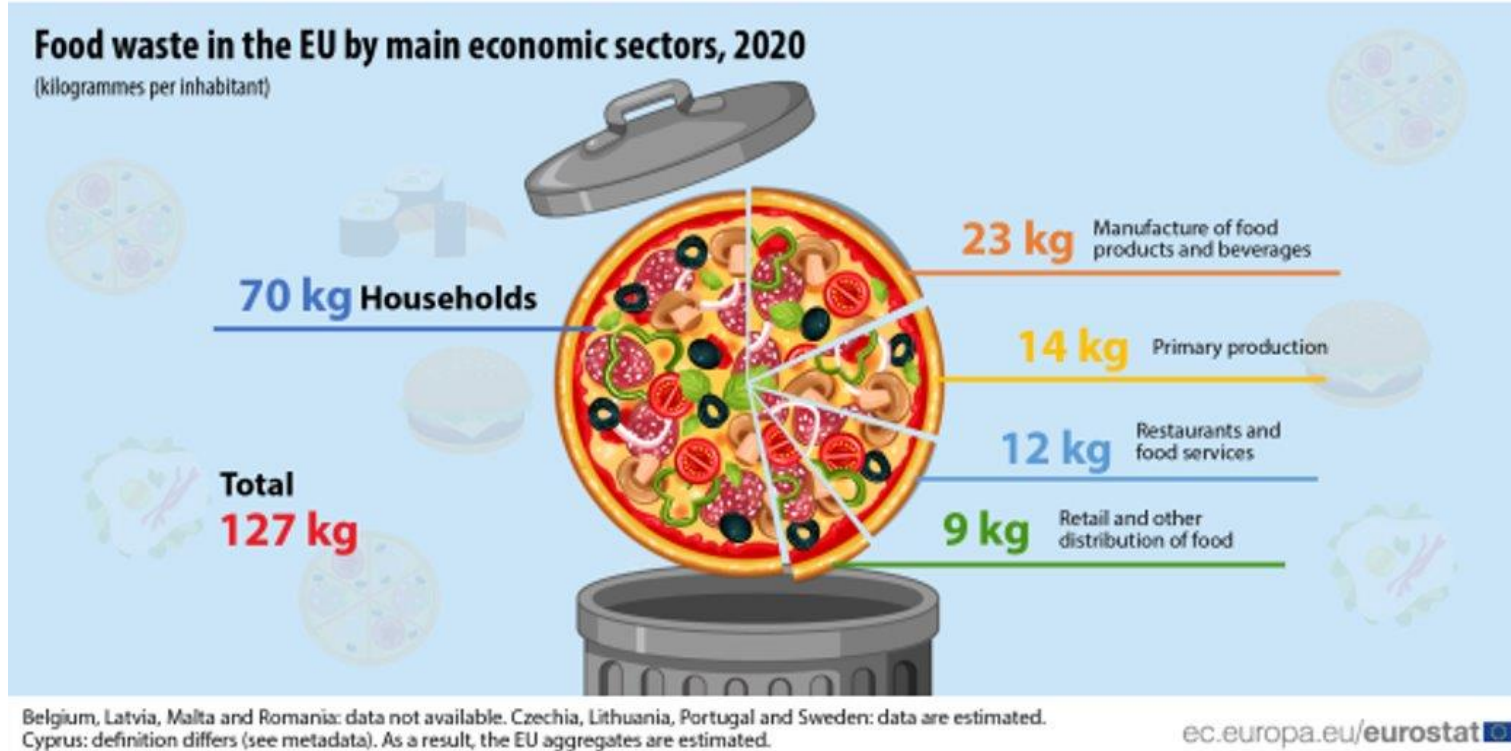


The food waste reduction *gap*



The food waste reduction *gap* - translated

55% Households



18% Food processing industry

11% Primary production (FL)

9% Horeca

7% Retail and distribution sector

How far are we from closing the *gap*?



Belgium, Latvia, Malta and Romania: data not available. Czechia, Lithuania, Portugal and Sweden: data are estimated. Cyprus: definition differs (see metadata). As a result, the EU aggregates are estimated.

ec.europa.eu

Food waste data: a deeper look – level 1

Table 1: Food waste by sector of activities, 2020

(tonnes of fresh mass)

	Total food waste	Primary production	Processing and manufacturing	Retail and other distribution of food	Restaurants and food services	Households
EU (*)	56 986 019	6 194 107	10 148 682	4 117 511	5 292 718	31 233 000
Belgium	.	.	.	.	.	.
Bulgaria	596 844	228 472	156 435	15 708	14 375	181 854
Czechia	972 445	27 022	100 339	64 394	37 941	742 749
Denmark	1 286 488	66 452	596 599	99 500	62 544	461 392
Germany	10 922 321	190 203	1 612 505	762 352	1 860 980	6 496 282
Estonia	166 513	23 612	31 622	19 976	10 739	80 564
Ireland	770 316	70 413	219 453	60 894	178 507	241 048
Greece (*)	2 048 189	372 204	375 158	150 472	220 032	930 323
Spain (*)	4 259 232	845 620	1 419 257	348 219	211 410	1 434 726
France	9 000 000	1 059 000	1 926 000	800 000	1 096 000	4 119 000
Croatia (*)	286 379	40 916	9 866	4 180	15 072	216 345
Italy (*)	8 650 456	1 270 638	510 018	343 535	193 915	6 332 349
Cyprus (*)	354 021	43 564	169 706	50 268	27 145	63 338
Latvia	.	.	.	.	.	.
Lithuania	382 665	81 202	28 057	27 342	4 495	241 570
Luxembourg	92 580	7 384	10 692	8 525	8 739	57 240
Hungary	905 068	16 587	187 391	41 952	19 331	639 806
Malta	.	.	.	.	.	.
Netherlands	2 811 000	463 045	1 031 407	209 805	83 035	1 023 708
Austria	1 211 534	13 879	173 734	84 326	201 956	737 639
Poland	4 002 099	670 547	544 942	320 396	190 293	2 275 921
Portugal	1 890 712	101 384	61 719	214 233	237 486	1 275 891
Romania	.	.	.	.	.	.
Slovenia	143 570	93	10 757	15 290	42 666	74 764
Slovakia	455 587	71 889	4 113	15 825	7 110	356 650
Finland	641 258	48 011	162 278	57 555	77 914	295 500
Sweden	905 000	22 000	53 000	97 000	98 000	635 000
Norway	769 967	162 158	29 088	61 281	97 547	419 893

(.) not available

Figures in italic are estimates

(*) Definition differs in some figures

Source: Eurostat (online data code: env_wasfw)

Population EU-27: 447 million inhabitants

10 countries (240 million inhabitants) : estimated data

54% of EU population !

Food waste data: a deeper look – level 2

Table 1: Food waste by sector of activities, 2020
(tonnes of fresh mass)

	Total food waste	Primary production	Processing and manufacturing	Retail and other distribution of food	Restaurants and food services	Households
EU (*)	<i>56 986 019</i>	<i>6 194 107</i>	<i>10 148 682</i>	<i>4 117 511</i>	<i>5 292 718</i>	<i>31 233 000</i>
Belgium						
Bulgaria	596 844	228 472	156 435	15 708	14 375	181 854
Czechia	<i>972 445</i>	27 022	100 339	<i>64 394</i>	<i>37 941</i>	<i>742 749</i>
Denmark	1 286 488	66 452	596 599	99 500	62 544	461 392
Germany	10 922 321	190 203	1 612 505	762 352	1 860 980	6 496 282
Estonia	166 513	23 612	31 622	19 976	10 739	80 564
Ireland	770 316	70 413	219 453	60 894	178 507	241 048
Greece (*)	2 048 189	<i>372 204</i>	375 158	<i>150 472</i>	<i>220 032</i>	930 323
Spain (*)	4 259 232	<i>845 620</i>	1 419 257	<i>348 219</i>	<i>211 410</i>	<i>1 434 726</i>
France	9 000 000	<i>1 059 000</i>	<i>1 926 000</i>	<i>800 000</i>	<i>1 096 000</i>	<i>4 119 000</i>
Croatia (*)	286 379	<i>40 916</i>	9 866	4 180	15 072	216 345
Italy (*)	8 650 456	<i>1 270 638</i>	510 018	343 535	<i>193 915</i>	<i>6 332 349</i>
Cyprus (*)	<i>354 021</i>	<i>43 564</i>	<i>169 706</i>	<i>50 268</i>	<i>27 145</i>	<i>63 338</i>
Latvia						
Lithuania	<i>382 665</i>	<i>81 202</i>	<i>28 057</i>	<i>27 342</i>	<i>4 495</i>	<i>241 570</i>
Luxembourg	92 580	7 384	10 692	8 525	8 739	57 240
Hungary	905 068	16 587	187 391	41 952	19 331	639 806
Malta						
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Portugal	<i>1 890 712</i>	<i>101 384</i>	<i>61 719</i>	<i>214 233</i>	<i>237 486</i>	<i>1 275 891</i>
Romania						
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Population EU-27: 447 million inhabitants

10 countries (240 million inhabitants) : estimated data

5 countries (113 million inhabitants): different boundary conditions & FLW definitions

Food waste data: a deeper look – level 3

Table 1: Food waste by sector of activities, 2020
(tonnes of fresh mass)

	Total food waste	Primary production	Processing and manufacturing	Retail and other distribution of food	Restaurants and food services	Households
EU (*)	56 986 019	6 194 107	10 148 682	4 117 511	5 292 718	31 233 000
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Estonia	166 513	23 612	31 622	19 976	10 739	80 564
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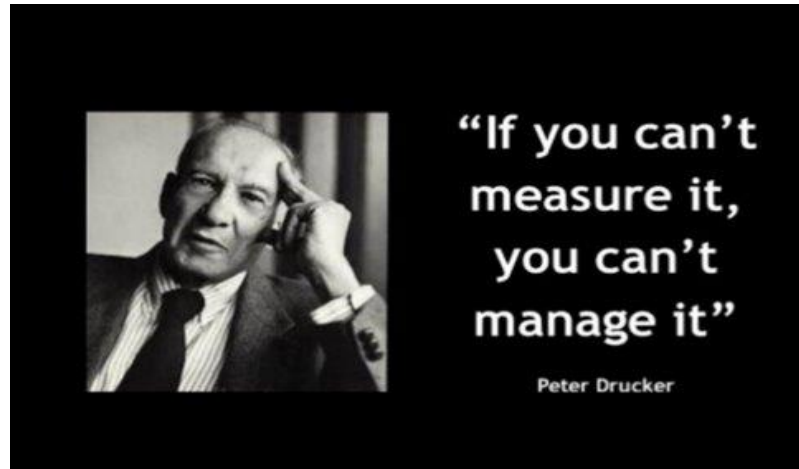
Population EU-27: 447 million inhabitants

10 countries (240 million inhabitants) : estimated data

5 countries (113 million inhabitants): different boundary conditions & FLW definitions

4 countries (33 million inhabitants - 7% of EU population): no data / impossibility to report!!

How far are we from closing the gap on FW generation?



→ You can not develop an effective strategy for reduction or prevention when you do not know **WHERE**, **HOW**, and **BY WHOM** food waste is being produced.

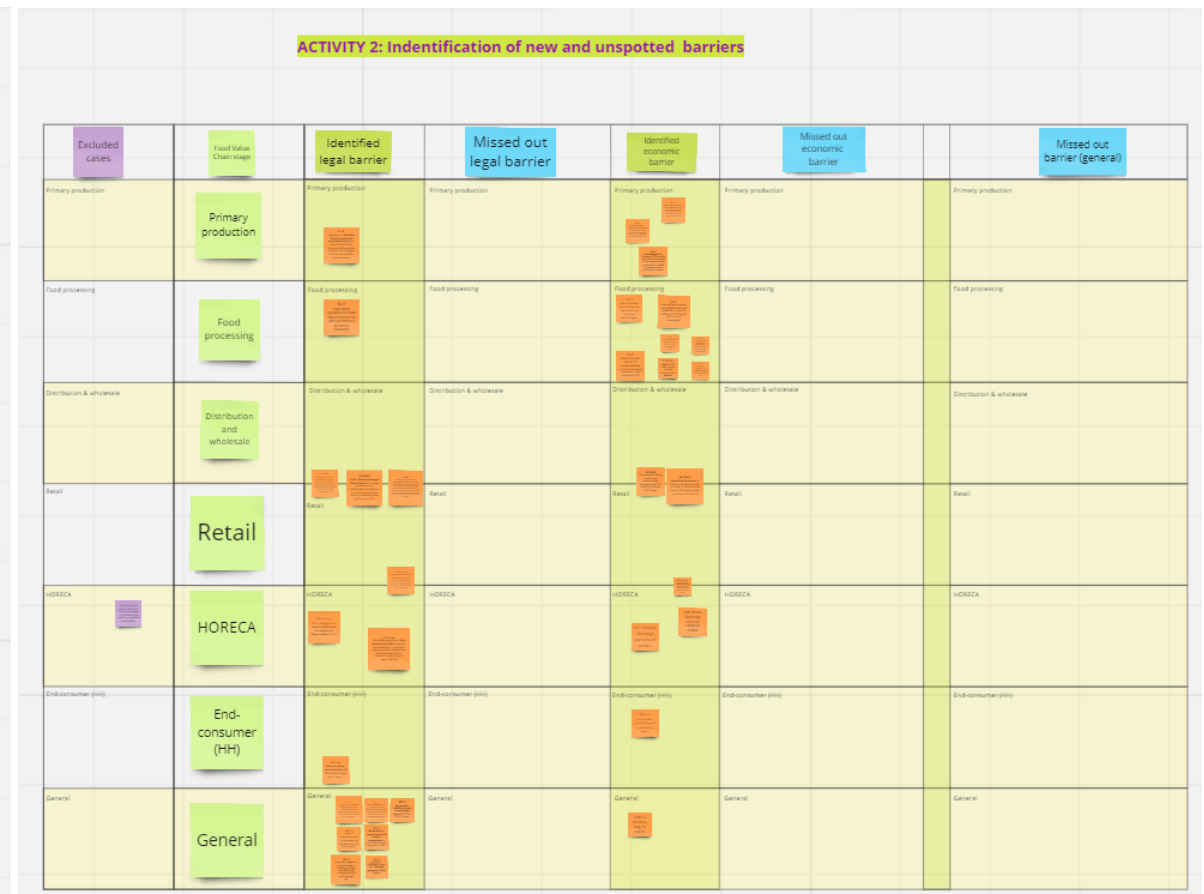
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PART 2

Interactive session (Miro Board)

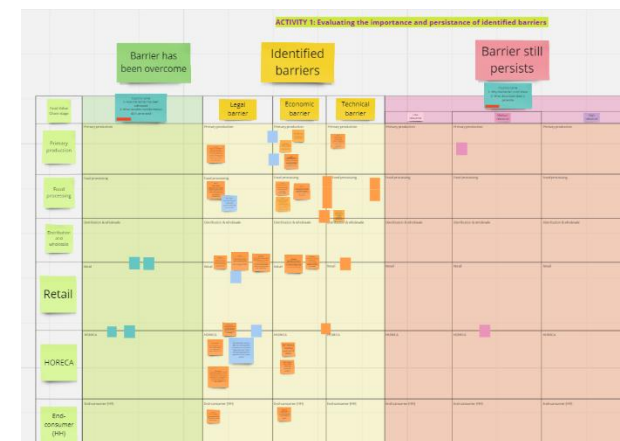
10.25-11.45

Identified barriers and their relevance



Which questions we would like to be answered?

1. Are the identified barriers **REPRESENTATIVE** of the situation across multiple EU member states?
2. Are the identified barriers still persisting, or are there examples where they have been overcome?
 - If so, how?
3. What are other possible barriers that we did not identify?



“

PART 3

Wrap-up and follow-up

11.45 . 12.00

How far did we answer the 3 questions?

1. Are the identified barriers REPRESENTATIVE of the situation across multiple EU member states?
2. Are the identified barriers still persisting, or are there examples where they have been overcome?
 - If so, how?
3. What are other possible barriers that we did not identify?



Policy Workshops on Food Waste Prevention

1° Policy workshop:

LEGAL & ECONOMIC **BARRIERS** TO
FOOD WASTE PREVENTION AND
REDUCTION

11 October 2023

Presenting findings

Collect feedback

Validating relevance

Describe key barriers

2° Policy workshop:

RECOMMENDATIONS ON IMPROVEMENT
OF THE LEGISLATIVE FRAMEWORK AROUND FOOD
WASTE PREVENTION AND REDUCTION

November/December 2023

Identifying adopted or
potential solutions

Understanding
the causes

**Suggesting needed
policy adjustments**

Thank you very much for your participation!



Connect with us!



@foodrus_eu



foodrus.eu



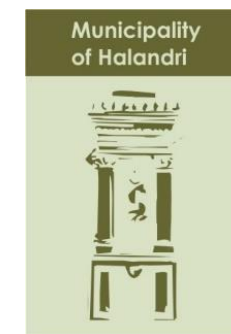
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Project partners



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