

Working document "monitoring of food waste – outline to methodology" – comments received

Bartosz Zambrzycki

European Commission, DG Health and Food Safety
Unit E1, Food information and composition,
food waste



Introduction: the purpose of the document

- 1. To pave the way to agree on scope of obligatory monitoring on food waste from Member States
- 2. To help address questions and clarify potential problems with monitoring of food waste



General Comments



Definition

- 1. The need for definition
- 2. Exclusion of non-edible parts of food from food waste definition (or at least clear distinction between edible and non-edible parts of food)



Scope of the monitoring

• Issue: The exclusion of agricultural losses (and most of the agricultural waste) from the monitoring – as it may lead to underestimate food losses in agriculture and may negatively impact prevention efforts in agriculture.

 Answer: In monitoring established under Waste Framework Directive we have no possibility to go beyond the scope of the base act. Additional monitoring is possible on voluntary basis.



Calls for Commission actions

- Set the targets!
- Modify the list of waste European Waste
 Catalogue and/or Categories in Waste Statistics
 Regulation



Alignment with other targets and reporting standards

- Need for alignment with SDG 12.3
- Need of alignment with Food Loss and Waste Protocol (FLW Protocol) – developed as global reporting standard.



Technical Comments



Food waste from primary production and processing and manufacturing

- Problem with dual-use crops (food vs feed or industrial uses).
- Explain the role of biogas and compost production.
- Explain the issue of by-products (in particular in biofuels)

Proposed solution: the technical approach could be one of the topic for discussion at the next meeting



Delineation between sectors of the food supply chain

- Need for better clarity in delineation between primary production and processing
- Use of NACE problematic
- Problems with attributing of waste of services sector and municipal waste: how to attribute them to retail, food services and households
- where fits logistics?



Attribution to food waste per sector

- Who is responsible in case of food waste generated out of control of entity – e.g.:
 - Waste from food not bought on-site (in case of food services)
 - Waste resulting from orders cancellation (processing and manufacturing sector)
 - Waste from street cleaning



Reporting from small entities

- Reporting from SMEs may be too cumbersome (especially small retail and food services' markets are fragmented)
- Answer: the obligatory monitoring will be from Member States, internal organization of monitoring is for them to be decided – can experiences from Waste Statistics Regulation help?
- Technical guidelines are present (FUSIONS, FLW Protocol). Are the additional guidelines useful?



Food waste via the sewer

Split comments on need to include food waste going into the sewer

- It is potentially important route for food waste (and drinks!) and
- Its exclusion may lead to higher proportion of food waste to sewer to get out of scope, but
- It is technically challenging to measure, hence FUSIONS manual not recommends it.

Our proposal: Discuss it at next sub-group meeting.



Food waste and packaging

- There is general agreement that mass of packaging should not be counted.
- For technical reference we should refer to guidance included in the FLW Protocol.
- We have no intention to measure rest of foods in the packaging thrown away to packaging waste stream.



Compositional analysis

- There is no other way to analyze food waste within mixed waste can the analysis be made in a manner which is representative and comparable between Member States?
- Frequency?
- Quality requirements?



Next steps

• The new document will be prepared before next meeting of the Platform. It may however contain disclaimers as for the issues to be discussed within the legislative process.