

National legislative developments regarding food donation and the impacts on BA's activity

08/11/2022 Greta Caglioti

Law n. 166, 30th August 2016 (Gadda Law)

Provisions concerning the donation and distribution of food and pharmaceutical products for purposes of social solidarity and to limit waste

SERIE GENERALE

Spediz. abb. post. - art. 1, comma 1 Legge 27-02-2004, n. 46 - Filiale di Roma



Anno 157° - Numero 202

IIIA ULTUALLE

DELLA REPUBBLICA ITALIANA

PARTE PRIMA

Roma - Martedì, 30 agosto 2016

SI PUBBLICA TUTTI I Giorni non Festivi



Provisions prior to Law 166/2016

- ❖ Law 460/1997 (art. 13.2): donations were no longer considered "non-business activities" and were assimilated to landfill destruction, benefiting of the same tax reliefs
- ❖ Law 133/1999 (art. 6.15): the business that donates surplus food is entitled to deduct the VAT
- Law 155/2003 (Good Samaritan Law): Equalisation of Non-Profit Organisations with the final consumer - donors are relieved of "pathway responsibility", clear passages on food safety liability
- ❖ Law 147/2013 (art. 1.236-237): in order to ensure health and hygiene safety, Receiving Organisations must have Manual of good practices, according to Reg. EC 852/2004



Purpose



 The law systematised, updated and simplified existing provisions into a single regulatory framework specifically dedicated to limiting food waste (at every stage of the supply chain) and other products for social solidarity purposes, primarily for human use (Art. 1)

Guiding principles: subsidiarity and solidarity as well as freedom to choose to donate

- Priority objectives:
 - recovery of surpluses for social solidarity purposes
 - limitation of negative impacts on the environment and reducing the amount of biodegradable waste going to landfill
 - contribute to research, information and awareness-raising activities among consumers and institutions

Definitions

- a) Food Business Operators
- b) Receiving Subjects
- c) Surplus Food
- d) Food Waste
- e) Donation
- f) best before
- g) use by date





Simplification measures for the free transfer of food for social solidarity purposes and limiting food waste

- o the **modalities** are established (free of charge and for the most deprived) (art. 3)
- o a **hierarchy** is established for the use of surpluses (according to the food and drink hierarchy) (art. 3)
- surplus food may be further **processed** into products intended primarily for human consumption or animal life support (art. 4)
- requirements and storage of surpluses are established (Law 147/2003 according to art. 8 of EC Regulation 852/2004) Receiving Subjects are provided with a <u>Manual of Good Practices</u> (art. 5 and 7)
- o the free transfer of **confiscated goods** to private non-profit organizations (art. 6)



- Recognition, integration and extension of the permanent coordination round table (Mipaaf, 2012) (art. 8)
- the public media services must promote behaviors and measures to reduce waste, as well
 as national campaigns to communicate the data collected (art. 9)
- o in the catering sector, the take-away of customers' leftovers is promoted (art. 9)
- the Ministry of Education, Universities and Research promotes food educational courses at school institutions (art. 9)
- issuing by the Ministry of Health of guidelines for school, community and social canteen operators to prevent and reduce food-related waste (art. 10)
- o refinancing of the **Fund for the distribution of foodstuffs** to the most deprived (FN) and establishment of a **fund** under the Mipaaf to finance **innovative projects** to limit waste and use surpluses (art. 11)

Further measures to encourage the free transfer of food and other products for social solidarity purposes

 Extension of the Receiving Subjects of surpluses and products recoverable (pharmaceutical products and others) (art. 13)

- Provisions encouraging the donation of unused medicines to non-profit organisations (specific provisions) (art. 15)
- Municipalities have the option of applying a reduction coefficient on the waste tax to businesses that donate foodstuffs to the most deprived (directly or not) or for animal feed (art. 17)



Amendments in the 2018 budget law

- The basket of goods that can be donated is extended (medicines, medical items, personal and household care products and stationery)
- relevant tax benefits for donations are extended to all third-sector entities that will register in the single national register to be set up, including cooperatives and social enterprises
- o tax rules are made clearer and more homogeneous
- o if the free supply is (in total) less than 15,000 euro or if it concerns easily perishable surplus foodstuffs, it can only be certified by a transport document or equivalent



Outcomes



- The Mipaaf with the CREA, in 2017 set up an "observatory on food surpluses, recoveries and waste" to receive technical-scientific support (collection and updating of data on food waste and surpluses every six months)
- In 2018, the Ministry of Health drafted guidelines to reduce food waste in the catering sector
- Several local authorities have been involved in projects with restaurants associations to use doggy bags
- Communication campaigns at national level have been fostering a new culture to limit domestic waste
- Several municipalities are applying a reduction of waste tax for companies that decide to donate surplus food

Impact on Banco Alimentare's activity

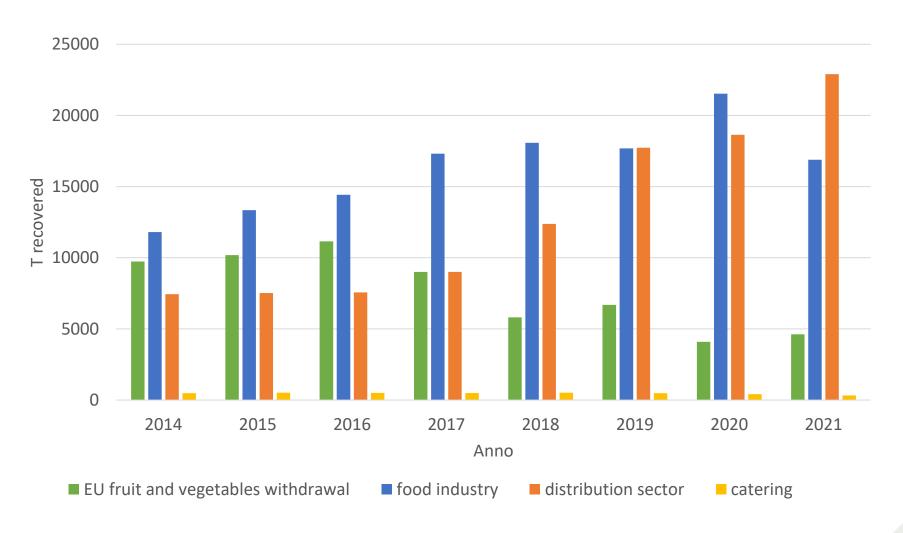
Qualitative and quantitative increase in the tonnes recovered, especially via Siticibo GDO (2019/2018 + 57%)

- new product types fresh and very perishable products
- o **new sources**: events, congresses, cruises.
- from 2019 recovery of fish confiscated by the security authorities (tuna and swordfish).





Trend of food surplus recovery by supply channel







Thanks for your attention

LET'S KEEP IN TOUCH!

caglioti@bancoalimentare.it | Secretariat General

