

Update 1: Committee on how to meet 50% food waste reduction

- **Assess actions and measures** to meet 50% fw reduction, incl. **food waste law**
- **Broad and holistic approach**
- Identify **most important barriers** preventing the reduction of food waste
- **Socio-economic assessments**
- **Industry agreement** continues to be a **central tool**
- Report to be **completed by end of 2023.**



Background for update 1: Industry agreement on reduction of food waste

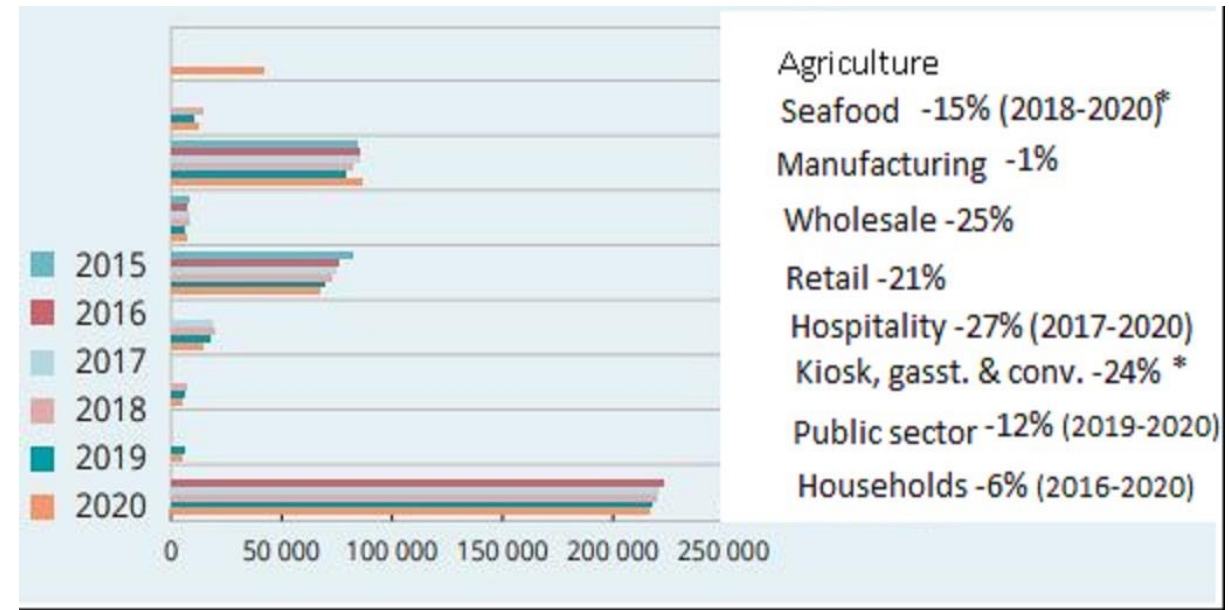
- Food waste in the entire value chain incl. consumers, in kilo per habitants
- Definition of food waste:

"Food waste includes all edible parts of food produced for humans, but which is either disposed of or removed from the food chain for purposes other than human consumption, from the time when animals and plants are slaughtered or harvested."
- Reduction targets in line with SDG 12.3
 - Two sub-targets: 15 % reduction by 2020 / 30 % reduction by 2025
- 127 Companies joined through a Declaration of Agreement
- Private and public initiatives across the value chain, including consumers.

Total food waste reduced by 10 % since 2015.

5 sectors achieved the sub-target of 15 %. Manufacturing and households behind

Sector	Results in % of
Agriculture	NA
Seafood	-15 % (2018-2020)
Manufacturing	-1 %
Wholesale	-25 %
Retail	-21 %
Hospitality	-27 % (2017-2020)
Kiosk, gasst. & conv	-24 % (2018-2020)
Public sector	-12 % (2019-2020)
Households	-6 % (2016-2020)



Update 2: Norway suggest a joint Nordic proposal to the Commission for the notified legally binding targets to be based on the edible food waste

- Background for update 2:
- For environmental and resource efficiency reasons, monitoring the *edible* part of food waste would make more sense
- The issue was raised on the Nordic Food Waste Summit
- A draft letter for a Nordic proposal will be circulated to the Nordic authorities in the aftermath of the Summit

On setting "edible food waste" as the basis for the notified legally binding targets for food waste reduction

- To follow the logic of the waste hierarchy
- To quantify both total and edible parts of food waste, and thereby identify potential for managing food resources
- A call for refocusing efforts on ensuring food is utilized for its main purpose – human consumption
- Meaning food to feed will be accounted for as food waste.
- By excluding food waste sent to animal feed, large quantities of food waste that could have been a key focus for prevention actions, will not be registered and made visible.

SDG 12.3 vs the Commission's 3 scenarios

- The Commission has declared that it will follow up on the ambition of SDG 12.3
- If the target setting in the EU will be based on existing definition on food waste, it will be more difficult to reach the target of reducing food waste by 50 % within 2030,
 - since the target would include food waste that is unavoidable (non-edible food waste),
 - while not including large masses of preventable food waste (food to feed)
- The current EU definition on food waste could be retained for statistical purposes and to have an overall view of the amounts of food waste
- Norway, and several MS already measure the edible fraction in addition to the non-edible fraction of food waste.
- Conversion factors and coefficients can be used to convert the amounts of food waste in the EU already reported to the Commission, for MS that have not measured these fractions.