



EU Food Redistribution

Interactive stakeholder dialogue session

EU Platform Food Losses & Food Waste
Subgroup on Donation
26 October 2018, Brussels



Saving Food Together





Mapping existing operational models from all EU Member States

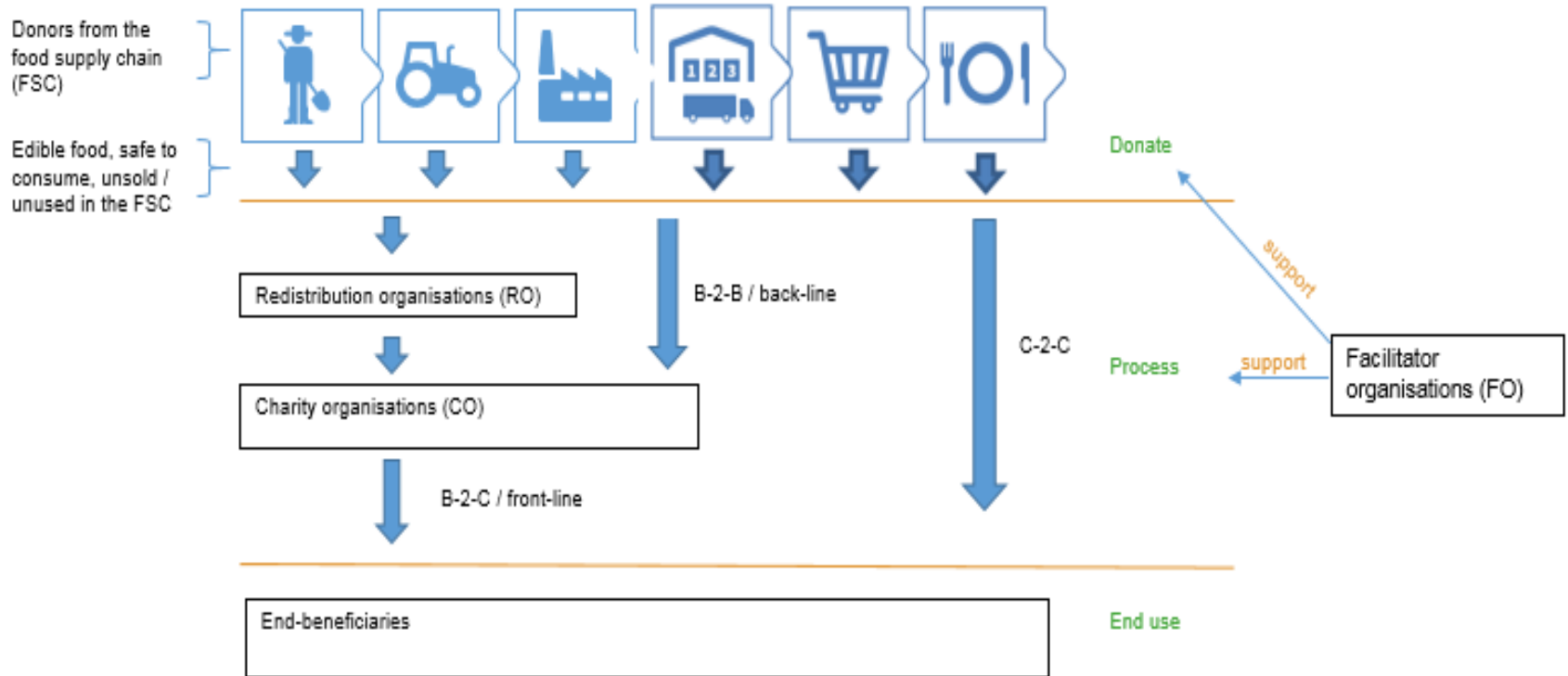
Objective

To map existing operational frameworks of the different redistribution models in all MS

- Listing of actors
- Mapping of redistribution models
- **Assessing strength & weaknesses**
- Analyse relation with legislation/Guidelines



Operational models / actors



An operational model describes the elements of an organisation and breaks them into components. It describes how an organisation creates, delivers and captures value and sustains itself in the process.

It describes the organisational set-up for redistribution



Mapping criteria influencing the efficiency of OMs

Capacity & Food products	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scale of operation (no. of associated/local sites for warehousing or other redistribution functions; number or receiving CO and end-beneficiaries) • Type of products that are being accepted for redistributed (types include long shelf-life / canned / packaged / best-before-date; fresh / perishable / use-by date; prepared meals, categories include fruits & vegetables, bread & bakery products, meat & fish, dairy products, etc.) • Size of operation (amount offered for donation, FEAD or CMO origin; amount distributed to CO / end-beneficiaries, trend in past 5 years)
Infrastructure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Availability, ownership and capacity of warehouses • Availability of cold storage • IT-related issues, including availability and efficiency of IT solutions/tools, and the level of knowledge and acceptance of IT tools in the operational network
Sourcing sectors & Recipients	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sourcing sector (origin in food supply chain) of donor organisations and their relative contribution • Use of FEAD and/or CMO sources • Number of donor organisations and proportion small/large organisations) • Number of receiving CO, and proportion small / large organisations
Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Means of transport: availability, ownership, capacity, technical issues (e.g. maintenance, fuel] • Transportation (e.g. planning / routing of pick-up and delivery) • Matching/alignment with donor and recipient processes, with various levels of complexity (e.g. opening hours, delivery timing, delivery format) • Food safety / hygiene regulations • Classification and sorting of products (quality assurance) • Financial (operating) costs (OPEX) and the availability of financial means (e.g. fees, donations, grants, market financial donations, private legates, etc.), costs of alternative food treatment (food discarding
Organisational capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of paid staff / volunteers • Time devoted by volunteers to the organisation • Training of staff / volunteers • Employment of people with a distance to the labour market (social economy) • Recruitment of new volunteers
Network relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishing and maintaining contact with existing and potential DO and CO • Liaison with national competent authorities and DO to ensure the food is safe and legal to distribute and eat, including regulatory issues related to food products appropriate for donation, and legal relations between actors.



Mapping criteria influencing the efficiency of OMs

Table 2. Template for the mapping of operational models

Per MS	Operational model	Capacity & food products	Infrastructure	Sourcing sectors & recipients	Logistics	Organisational capacity	Network relations
RO	Type 1						
	Type 2						
CO	Type 1						
	Type 2						
FO	Type 1						
	Type 2						



Main limitations

- *Higher demand than supply (not enough donor organisations / food surplus offered for donation)*
- *Higher supply than demand (not enough CO able/willing to accept redistributed food products)*
- *Financial resources availability (on both the RO/CO side)*
- *Human capacity availability (sufficient number of staff or volunteers) (on both the RO/CO side)*
- *Lack of training available to the staff / volunteers*
- *Ability to comply with legislative requirements related to food safety or other aspects.*
- *Different interpretations of EU level directives within national level legislation / guidelines*
- *Hours of service*
- *Loss of potential donated products due to inefficient handling*
- *(incl. e.g. loss of cold chain, double handling, etc.)*
- *Competition with other surplus food receiving organisations*



Mapping analysis – Levels of Maturity

Mature

- Several ROs / FOs / COs registered
- Well-established infrastructure
- Established team and financial background
- Established relations with DOs / redistributing organisations
- Organised, well-functioning network of clients / receiving (charitable) organisations
- Well-established link with the public institutions and liaison with national competent authorities
- Implementation of new ways of working (direct distribution models, digitalisations, agro-sector donors, etc.)
- Reached maximum potential or expectancy of growth

Developing

- One or several ROs / FOs / COs registered
- No fully operational networks of donors / recipients
- Limited previous experience
- Structural capacity issues (both volunteers and logistics)
- Scaling-up issues

Start-up

- No registered ROs / FOs / COs, or a very young/not yet stable stage
- Operational capacity is under development
- No established team
- None or very limited link to public institutions / competent authorities
- Relation to DOs in initiating stage / under development
- None or very limited experience



Strengths & weaknesses assessment – matrix structure

	Capacity & food products	Infrastructure	Sourcing sectors & recipients	Logistics	Organisational capacity	Network relations
Per Country	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:
- 28 MS	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
Per Region	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:
- NWE	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
- Southern EU						
- Central / Eastern EU						
- Nordic Countries						
Per maturity level:	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:	+:
- Mature	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:	-:
- Developing						
- Start-up						



Aim of the Interactive dialogue

→ To collect members' insights on barriers and success factors for current food redistribution processes, implementation of the EU guidelines on food donation, future developments and needs for action

→ To frame key messages to support the project's dissemination activities

Dialogue is a two-way communication between persons who (may) hold significantly differing views on a subject, with the purpose of learning more insights about the subject from the other.



Operational models

- What are to your opinion the main limiting barriers and success factors for current food redistribution processes?
 - What is needed to upscale the redistributed volume of surplus food?
 - How is this linked to the Guidelines?
- How do you assess the mapping criteria against the geographical regions and the maturity level of operational models?
 - How can we recognise 'well-organised' actors, what makes them successful?



Interactive session part 1

Notes round 1

Name + Organisation (1): _____

Name + Organisation (2): _____

What to your opinion are the main limiting barriers & success factors for current food redistribution processes?

Barriers

Operational Capacity

1.

Reciepients

2.

Infra-structure

3.

Logistics

4.

Success factors

Food Products

1.

Org. capacity

2.

Sourcing Sectors

3.

Network relations

4.



Interactive session part 1

Notes round 1

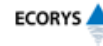
Name + Organisation (1): _____

Name + Organisation (2): _____

How do you assess the mapping criteria against the geographical regions and the maturity level of operational models?

	Capacity & food products	Infrastructure	Sourcing sectors & recipients	Logistics	Organisational capacity	Network relations
North western EU						
Southern EU						
Central / Eastern EU						
Nordic Countries						
Mature						
Developing						
Start-up						

Comments:





Dialogue format

Round 1

- BE + NL
- ES + IT
- HR + LV (both representatives)
- RO + PL (one representative)
- SI + PL (one representative)
- DK + FI
- Eurocommerce + HOTREC + Costa Crocière
- FoodDrinkEurope + Independent Retailers EU
- NGOs
- FEBA + FoodCloud
- HFA + Resto'Coeur

Round 2

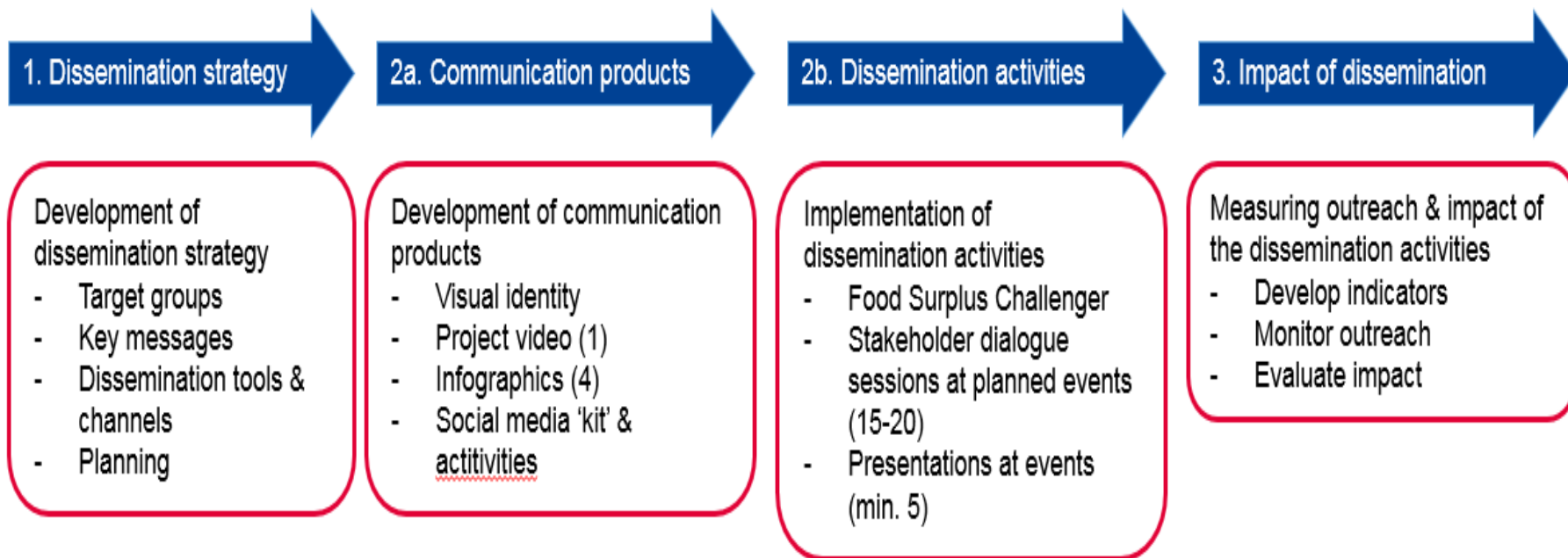
- BE + ES + DK + LV (one representative)
- NL + IT + FI + PL (one representative)
- RO + SI + LV + PL (one representative each)
- EUROCOMMERCE + HOTREC + Costa Crocière + FDE + Independent Retailers EU
- FEBA + Foodcloud + HFA + Resto'Coeur

- Plenary feedback





Dissemination of EU Guidelines on Donation





Key Messages

Overarching:

Key messages are the main points you want your target audience to hear and remember. They create meaning and headline the issues you want to discuss.

In 2015, almost a quarter of the EU population, i.e. 119.1 million people ran the risk of poverty or social exclusion, and 42.5 million people are unable to afford a hot meal every day.

At the same time, an estimated ca 88 million tons of food waste are generated in the EU, with an estimated €143 billion in associated costs.

Food donations are not only a way of combating food poverty, but can also be an effective instrument in cutting food surpluses.



→ **There is EU legislation to adhere to, the framework, but within this there is room for arranging matters according to national guidelines and practice.**

- At the moment there are legal and operational obstacles to both donors and recipients that stand in the way of redistributing safe and edible food in the EU.
- Draw up regulations and/or guidelines at national level for donations of food, so that all the players know which procedures are in place at national level and what everyone's responsibility is.

It is important that the rules are not rigid, but can be interpreted flexibly where possible. In this way there will be a better chance that the rules will be adhered to and that food donation works as well as possible in practice.



FOODSTUFFS INFORMATION

- Foodstuff information (labelling in particular) must be just as clear with food surpluses as with foodstuffs sold in a shop.

In the event of incorrect labelling, additional clarification must be provided.

- The language on the label must be easily intelligible: Official language or language of the country.

In the case of food that has not been prepacked or processed, the information may be limited to information on allergens and any national regulations.

- Food producers are responsible for setting the date of minimum shelf life or latest date of consumption.

- There are no stipulations here in EU legislation, with the exception of table eggs. They must be delivered at the latest 21 days after the laying date. After this period, they may still be used in processing eggs with the necessary heat treatment).



HYGIENE

→ To protect consumers and guarantee food safety, only foodstuffs that comply with the requirements of the EU foodstuffs hygiene regulations may be used for human consumption.

This applies not only to products on the market, but also to foodstuffs that are donated to organisations without a profit motive.

- The regulations apply to:
 - * retail trade products that are not temperature-linked (refrigerated or frozen) stored or transported (including pasta, preserves, flour etc.).
 - * retail trade that distributes foodstuffs directly to the end-consumer (including catering services).
 - * players involved in processing foodstuffs exclusively of non-animal origin (such as fruit, vegetables, nuts) with a view to redistribution.
- The regulations are extremely general and flexible, so that the specific needs (foodbanks and also restaurants) can be met.
- Specific rules in the area of foodstuffs of animal origin (inter alia meat, fish and aquaculture products, dairy produce, eggs and egg products).
- The options open to the hospitality, catering and nutrition sector are more limited for reasons of hygiene.



FINANCIAL / FISCAL

- The EU believes that food donations to food banks and other charitable organisations should not be subject to fiscal obstacles.
- EU member states can facilitate the donation of food, for example by levying no VAT or VAT at a low rate.
- Other fiscal stimuli used in member states:
 - * Tax deductions
 - * Tax credits in support of redistribution arrangements
 - * Corporate tax benefits
 - * Making food donation equivalent to a tax-deductible item.



Key messages & target groups

- What do you think should be the key messages for dissemination?
 - Overall
 - Information
 - Hygiene
 - Financial / Fiscal
- Why do the different target groups need to know of the Guidelines? (and what?)
 - All
 - RO / CO / FO
 - “Donors”
 - GO / NCA



Interactive session part 2

Notes round 1

Name + Organisation (1): _____

Name + Organisation (2): _____

Key messages from the Guidelines

1. Overall:

2. Information:

3. Hygiene:

4. Financial:

Target groups: Why do the different target groups need to know of the Guidelines?

All:

RO / CO / FO

"Donors"

GO / NCA



Interactive session part 2

Notes round 1



Your 'tweet' in 140 characters / 30 words





Dialogue format

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- Eurocommerce + HOTREC + Costa Crocière
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- NGOs
- FEBA + FoodCloud
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Round 2

- BE + ES + DK + LV (one representative)
- NL + IT + FI + PL (one representative)
- RO + SI + LV + PL (one representative each)
- EUROCOMMERCE + HOTREC + Costa Crocière + FDE + Independent Retailers EU
- FEBA + Foodcloud + HFA + Resto'Coeur

- Plenary feedback





Close-out & follow-up

- November – online survey + additional input interviews
- December – delivery of report on Task 2
- Production of communication products & messages for dissemination activities in 2019

- Your input always welcomed!