

Food waste generation in Germany in 2015 and further procedure to meet the EU legal requirements for monitoring and reporting **Part 1**


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Article

Food Waste Generation in Germany in the Scope of European Legal Requirements for Monitoring and Reporting

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Abstract: The European Commission and the German government are committed to the United Nations SDG target 12.3 of reducing food waste along production chains and halving it at retail and consumer levels by 2030. European member states are required to monitor national food waste levels and report annual progress to the European Commission from 2020 onward. In this regard, the main objective of our study is to provide food waste quantities for Germany by applying methods meeting the legal requirements for monitoring and reporting within Europe-wide harmonized

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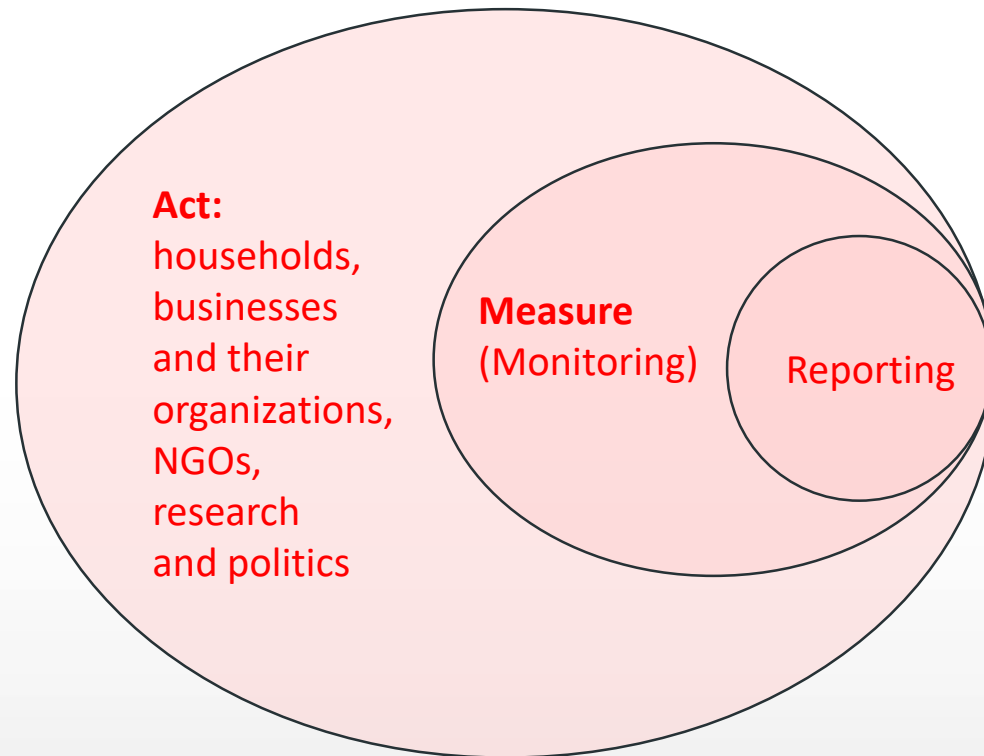
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Framework

Champions 12.3 (2020):
“Follow the
‘Target-Measure-Act’
approach.

This three-step approach
is a proven way to
achieve rapid results”

SDG Target 12.3 - reduce food waste and loss



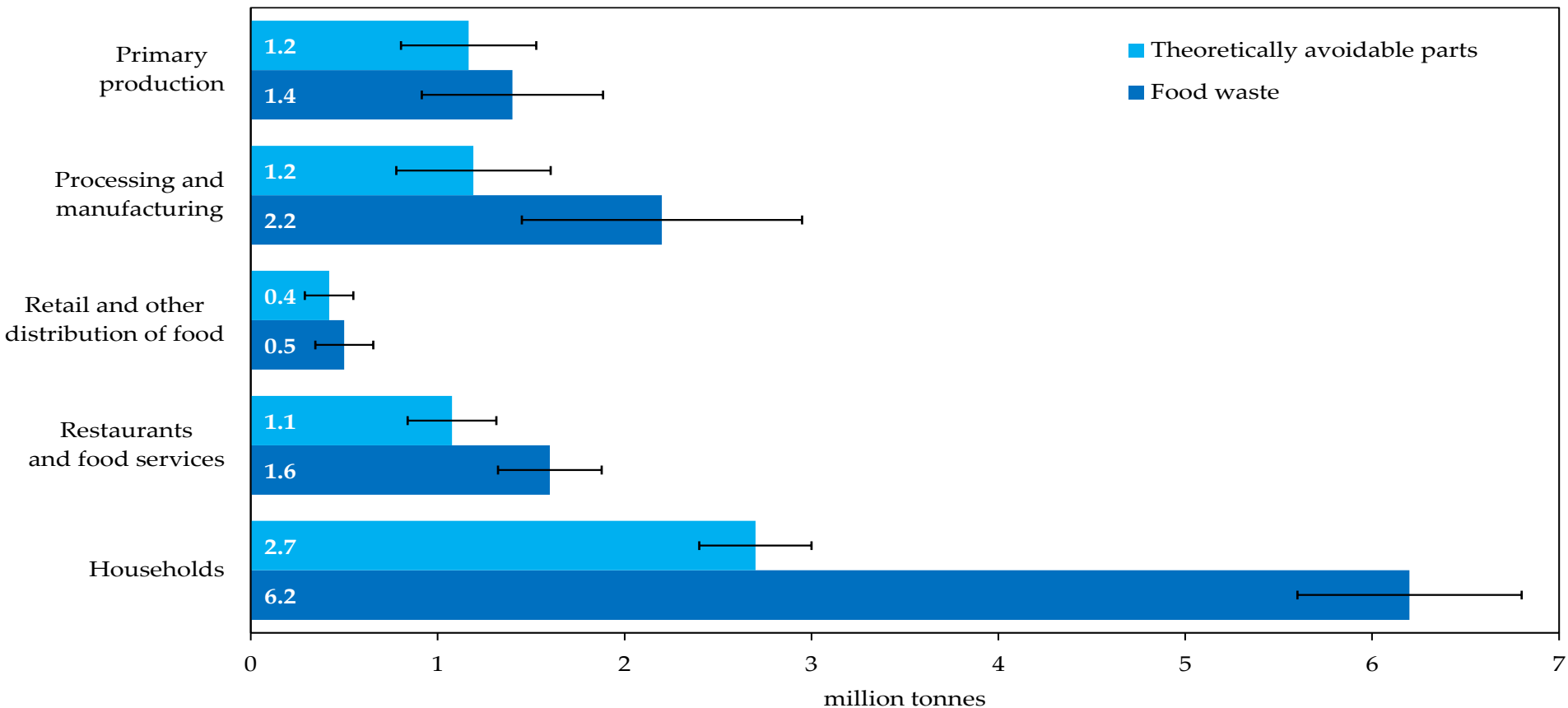
In 2019, the **National Strategy on Food Waste Reduction** was launched by the German Ministry of Food and Agriculture, which represents an important step towards implementing a food waste monitoring and achieving reduction targets.

Common methodology for in-depth measurement of food waste in the EU according to ANNEX III of the Commission Delegated Decision 2019/1597

Measurement methods	Primary production	Processing and manufacturing	Retail and other distribution of food	Restaurants and food services	Households
Direct measurement	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mass balance	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Waste compositional analysis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Questionnaires and interviews	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Coefficients and production statistics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Counting or scanning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diaries	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

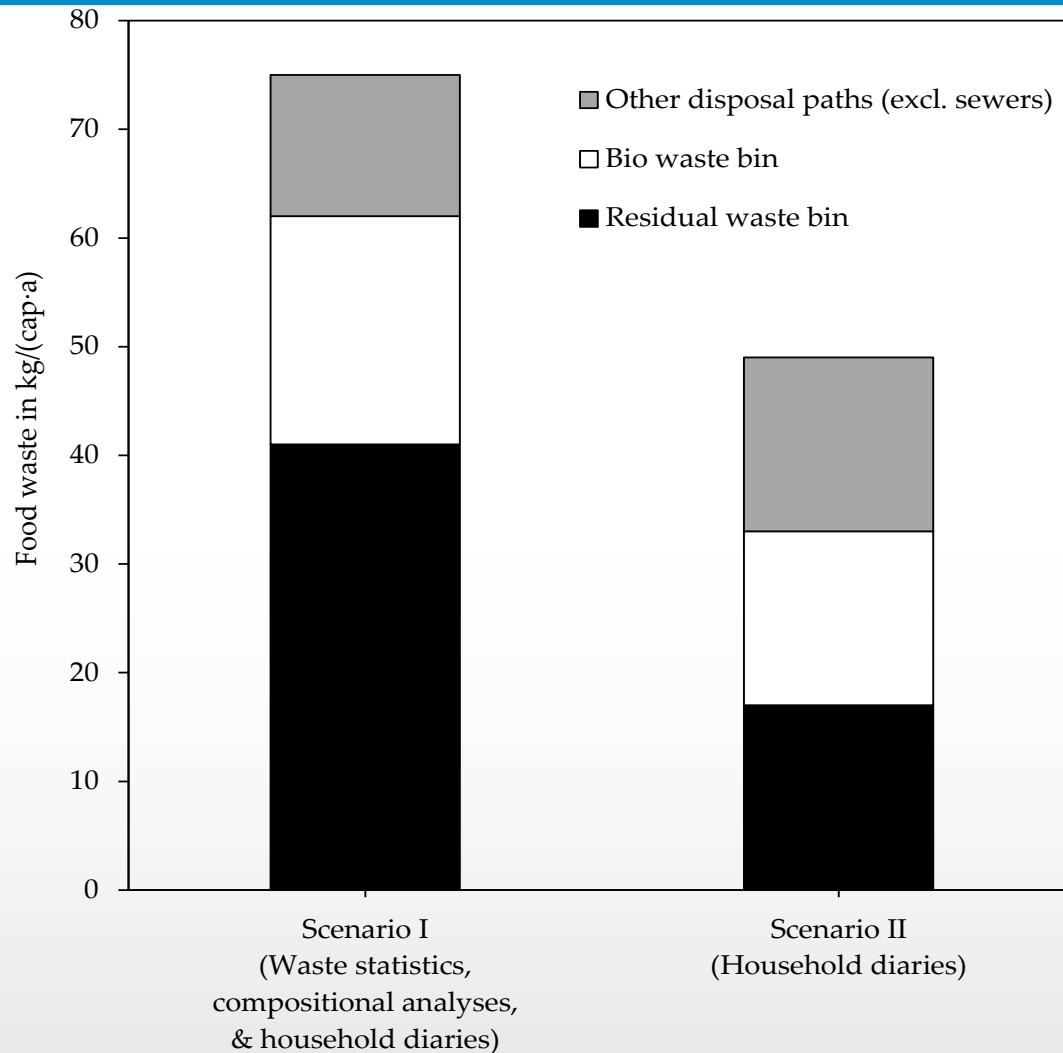
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measurement methods that are foreseen to monitor food waste levels in Europe
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Measurement methods used to investigate food waste levels in Germany (Baseline 2015)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Measurement methods that are not foreseen to monitor food waste levels in Europe

Food waste quantities and its avoidable parts in Germany for the year 2015 in million metric tonnes of fresh mass (excl. sewers)



Food waste quantities in German households in kg/(cap·a)

Scenario I based on waste statistics, compositional analyses, and household diaries. Scenario II are based on household diaries



Conclusions (Part 1)

- Study represents a **possible starting point** for the reporting and monitoring of food waste in Germany
- Results can be seen as **one option on how to meet the EU reporting standards** based on best available data sets supplemented by additional surveys, in 2019
- Close data gaps in the future in order and enable more detailed estimates (**revise Baseline**)
- **Data quality will be improved**, for example through voluntary commitments by important stakeholders along the food supply chain (e.g. retail and whole sale food waste data)

Further steps using the enhanced Baseline data

(data for EU reporting is then presented by Mr. Richter, BMU)

- The **Baseline 2015** and its revisions
 - conducted by order of the Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) and further developed within dialogue forms (involved all stakeholders)
 - is the **basis of 'Agreements in principle on the reduction of food waste'** between BMEL and associations of the German agriculture, food industry as well as the hospitality sector
 - could be used to **arrange reduction targets** with members of the dialogue forums [BMEL <> companies]

References

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