

EU policies on food loss and waste, including sustainable food consumption

Farm to Fork Strategy

EU-JAPAN dialogues on Sustainable Food Systems: from production to consumption

Dialogue on food loss and waste and sustainable consumption

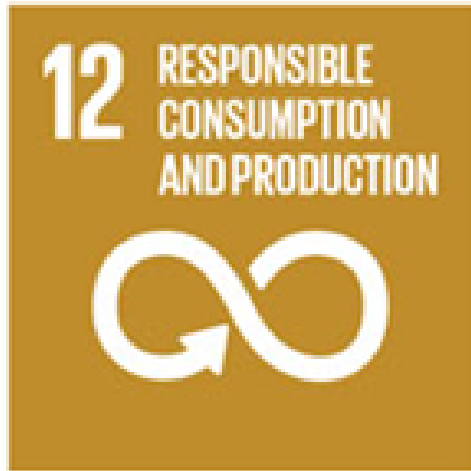
5 October 2022

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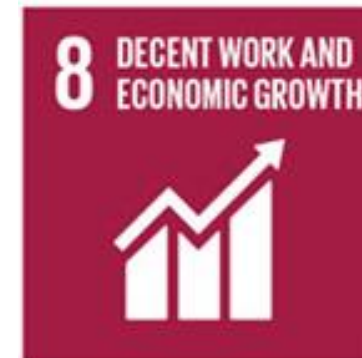




SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



SDG 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses.





12 months (January 1 – December 31)



- Food ✓
- Inedible parts ✓



- Animal feed ✓
- Biomaterial/processing
- Co/anaerobic digestion ✓
- Compost/aerobic* ✓
- Controlled combustion ✓
- Land application* ✓
- Landfill ✓
- Not harvested
- Refuse/discards ✓
- Sewer ✓



- Food category =** All food and beverages
- Lifecycle stage =** All, excluding part of farm FLW*
- Geography =** Entire country
- Organization =** All FLW-producing units



Pre-harvest losses and the weight of product packaging is excluded from the weight of FLW

* - food waste from primary production, recovered on farms are generally excluded from scope of waste legislation

 Scope of food waste definition

 Compulsory reporting

 Voluntary reporting



Over 50% of EU food waste is generated at household level

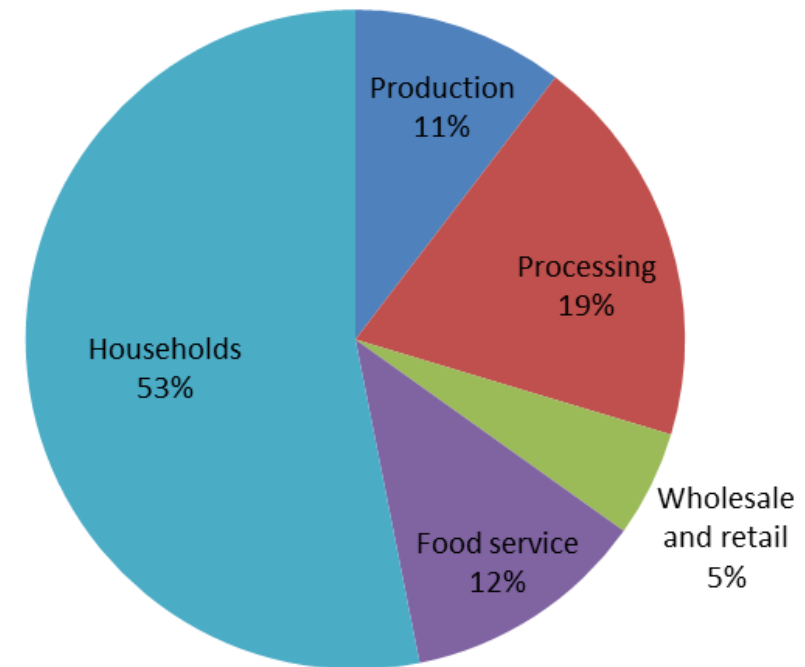
88 (± 14) million tonnes of food waste per year

equivalent of **20%** of all produced food in EU

143 billion euros

~ **304 Mt CO2 eq** (6% of total EU GHG emissions)

173 kilograms of food waste per person

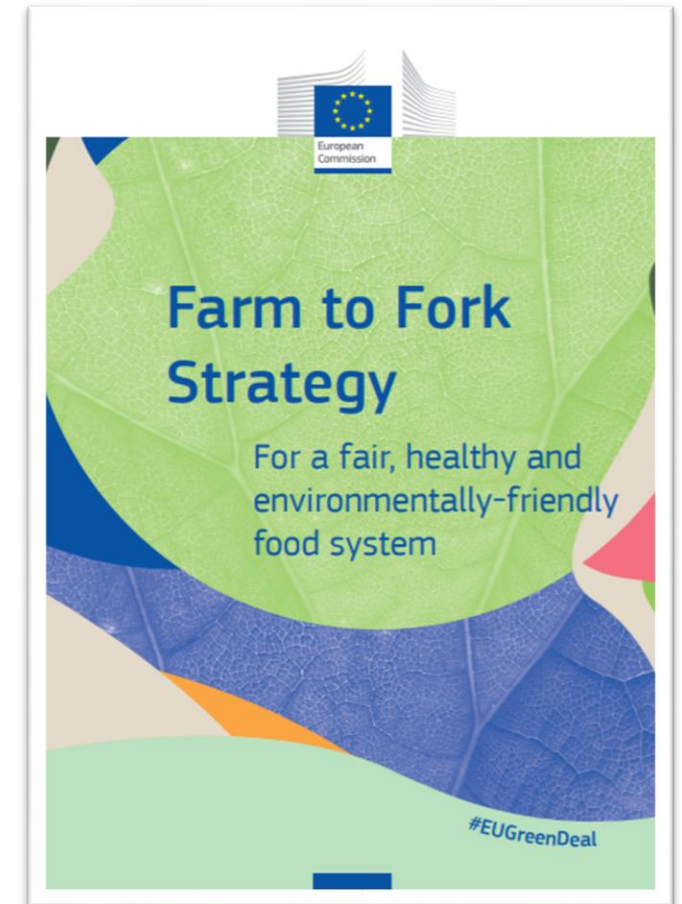


Source: FUSIONS project, 2016
(based on 2012 data)



Farm to Fork Strategy: Stepping up action against food loss and waste

- **EU-level targets** for food waste reduction (proposal by 2023)
- Revise EU rules for **date marking** (proposal by 2022)
- Further **integrate food loss & waste prevention** as part of all relevant EU policies
- Investigate **food losses** at production stage and explore ways of preventing them
- Scale up action and **mobilise key players** across the EU



| EU-level targets for food waste reduction

- **Aim:** to strongly involve all Member States in food waste prevention actions and accelerate EU progress towards SDG Target 12.3
- **Scope:** "food waste" - means all **food** as defined in Article 2 of Regulation (EC) No 178/2002 of the European Parliament and of the Council **that has become waste**.
See also: [Delegated Decision establishing a common EU methodology to measure food waste adopted on 3 May 2019](#)
- Exact **coverage and target levels** are to be decided in **legislative proposal** from the Commission (planned for Q2 2023)
- **Baseline data** has been reported by 30 June 2022 (2020 is the first reference year) and are currently being validated by Eurostat. We expect publication in autumn.
- **Proposal supported by impact assessment and [public consultation](#)**
 - Inception impact assessment published October 2021
 - Open public consultation finalized in August 2022 & targeted surveys and interviews



Promote better understanding and use of date marking



... KNOW YOUR DATES!

"USE BY"

informs you about

FOOD SAFETY



"BEST BEFORE"

informs you about

FOOD QUALITY

58% consumers say they always look at date marking when shopping and preparing meals, but less than 1 in 2 understand its meaning.



Promote better understanding and use of date marking

Consumer communications on date marking



Visual 1



Visual 2



Visual 3



Visual 4



Visual 5



Promote better understanding and use of date marking

Revise **EU date marking rules** in order to avoid food waste linked to misunderstanding/misuse of these dates (COM proposal by Q4 2022)

Proposal supported by impact assessment, public consultation and consumer research

Aims of consumer behaviour research:

- **better understand** how current date marking rules and their implementation affect consumers' decisions to consume/use or discard foods;
- **identify new ways of expressing date marking** (e.g. in terms of terminology, format, visual presentation) that meet consumers' information needs regarding food safety (health) and quality whilst minimising food waste behaviour;
- **test the effectiveness** of these new ways of expressing date marking (vs. the current ones) on EU consumers' understanding in order to reduce their food waste behaviour.



Scale up action and mobilise key players across the EU



EU Platform dedicated to food waste prevention since 2016:

Re-established 2022-2026



Scale up action and mobilise key players across the EU



- Promote uptake of **EU Platform's recommendations for action** and implementation of food waste prevention hierarchy
- **Strengthen evidence-base** for food waste prevention and share best practice through the EU Platform on FLW
 - assess effectiveness of food waste prevention initiatives
 - *European Consumer Food Waste Forum*
 - create online *EU Food Loss and Waste Prevention Hub*
- **Support actors in taking action** to fight food waste (e.g. Horizon Europe, grants through Single Market Programme)



Stay informed: EU Food Loss and Waste Prevention Hub

- Launched on 29 September 2021 on IDAFLW
- Any stakeholder active in the area of food loss and waste prevention in Europe (and beyond) can become a member and share **resources** and **news**
- Contributions from international organisations with a global impact, as well as from national authorities from non-EU countries are also welcomed
- Dedicated pages for EU Member States: information on **national policies and legislative developments**
- [Subscribe](#) to the monthly newsletter! (2000+ subscribers)



280+ resources uploaded so far

https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_waste/eu-food-loss-waste-prevention-hub/



Actions to promote shift towards healthy, sustainable diets

Minimum mandatory criteria for sustainable food procurement (2023)

Review of the **EU school scheme** legal framework: refocus on healthy and sustainable food (2023)

Review of the **EU promotion policy** for agricultural and food products (aimed at sustainable production and consumption) (2022)



Proposal for a harmonised **mandatory front-of-pack nutrition labelling** to enable consumers to make health conscious food choices (2022)

Proposal to require **origin indication** for certain products. (2022)

Proposal for a **sustainable food labelling framework** to empower consumers to make sustainable food choices (2023)

Nutrition - health		Environment	Social
Nutrition Declaration	Per 100 g		
Energy	kJ/kcal		
Fat	g		
of which saturates	g		
Carbohydrate	g		
of which sugars	g		
Protein	g		
Salt	g		

New framework legislation on a Union Sustainable Food System (FSFS)

Tackling three main problems

1

Long-term viability and resilience of the food system is compromised

2

Making healthy and sustainable choices remains too difficult

3

Union regulatory structure of current food system is not supportive to a sustainable Union food system

Overall objective

Set the foundations for the systemic changes that are needed by all actors of the food system, including policy makers, business operators and consumers in order to **accelerate the transition to a sustainable EU food system.**



| Keep in touch



https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food-waste_en



https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/food_waste/eu-food-loss-waste-prevention-hub/



[@Food_EU](https://twitter.com/Food_EU)



Thank you



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Slide 7:

Visual 1: Too Good For The Bin, Germany

Visual 2: Danish Veterinary and Food Administration

Visual 3: Too Good To Go

Visual 4: Food Waste Free United coalition, the Netherlands

Visual 5: Food Waste Free United coalition, the Netherlands

