



FUSIONS WP1:

Food waste statistic in Europe and how to collect food waste data in the future

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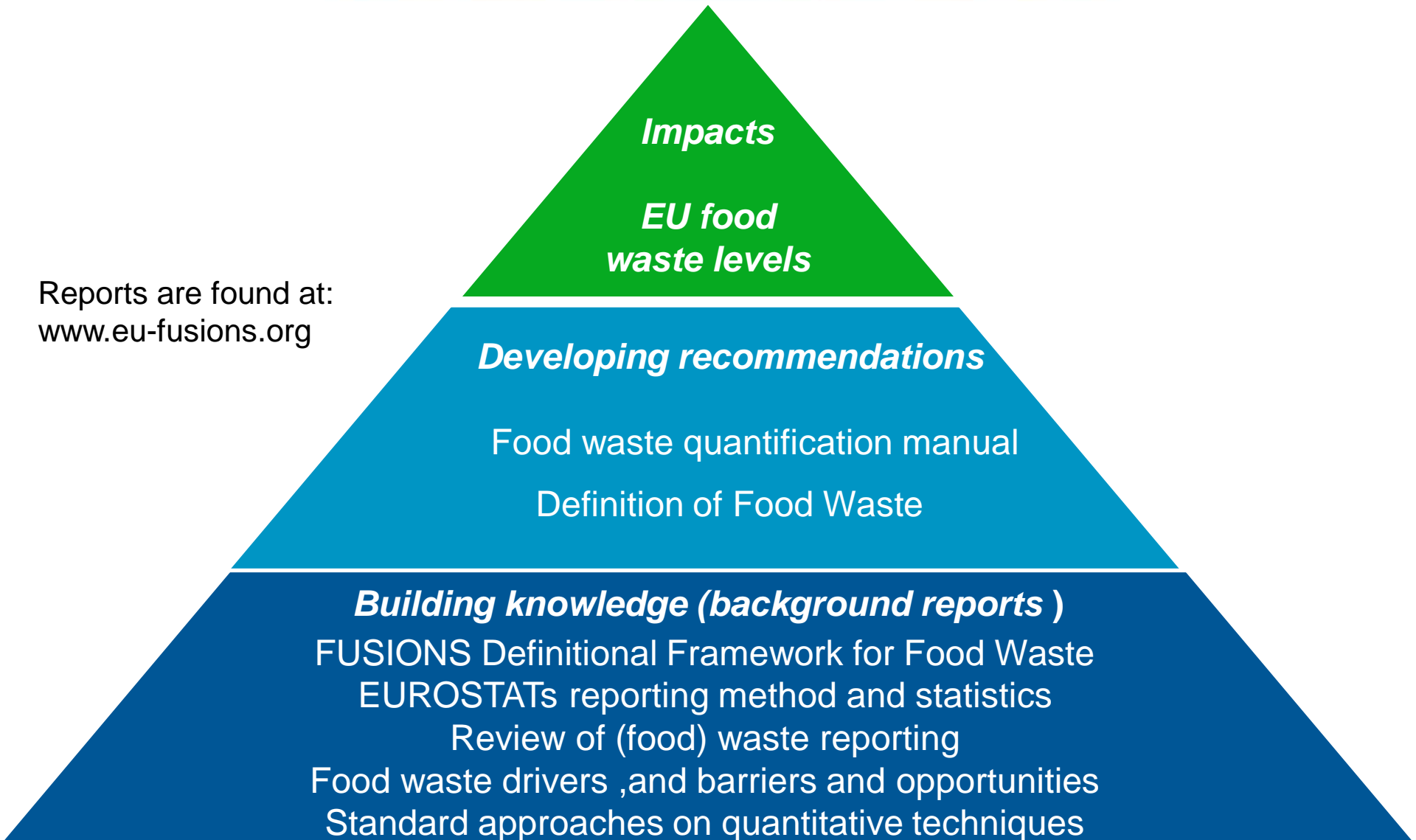
Objectives for WP1

- Standard approach on system boundaries and a definition of food waste
- Developing standardised reporting methodologies
- Mapping existing trends in relation to food waste prevention and reduction, relevant to social innovation in the food chain,
- Developing criteria for the assessment of socio-economic & environmental impacts of food waste and providing baseline estimates
- Establishing a Food Waste Quantification Manual



Wp1 builds knowledge, develops recommendations and explores impacts

Reports are found at:
www.eu-fusions.org



Agenda

- **Survey on Food Waste E28**
- **Discussion**
- **Food Waste Manual**
- **Environmental , Social and economic
Impacts of food waste**
- **Concluding discussion**



What have we done and how

- Collecting data
- Up-scaling



Collecting data

- What data
- From who



Data provided

Country	1. Production (NACE 1-3)	2. Processing (NACE 10-11)	3. Wholesale and logistics (NACE 46)	4. Retail and markets (NACE 47)	6. Food service (NACE 56)	7. Household
Austria	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality
Belgium	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of insufficient quality
Bulgaria	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Croatia	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Cyprus	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Czech republic	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality
Denmark	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Estonia	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Finland	No data available	Data of sufficient quality	No data available	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	No data available
France	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality
Germany	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality
Greece	No data available	Data of insufficient quality	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of insufficient quality
Hungary	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Ireland	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of insufficient quality
Italy	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	No data available	Data of insufficient quality
Latvia	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Lithuania	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Luxembourg	No data available	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality (excluding sewer and home composting)
Malta	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of sufficient quality (excluding sewer and home composting)
Netherlands	No data available	No data available	No data available	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality (excluding home composting)
Poland	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Portugal	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Romania	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovakia	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Slovenia	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality
Spain	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available
Sweden	Data of insufficient quality	Data of insufficient quality	No data available	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality
United Kingdom	No data available	Data of insufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality	Data of sufficient quality



Reducing food waste through social innovation



Compilation of the matrix

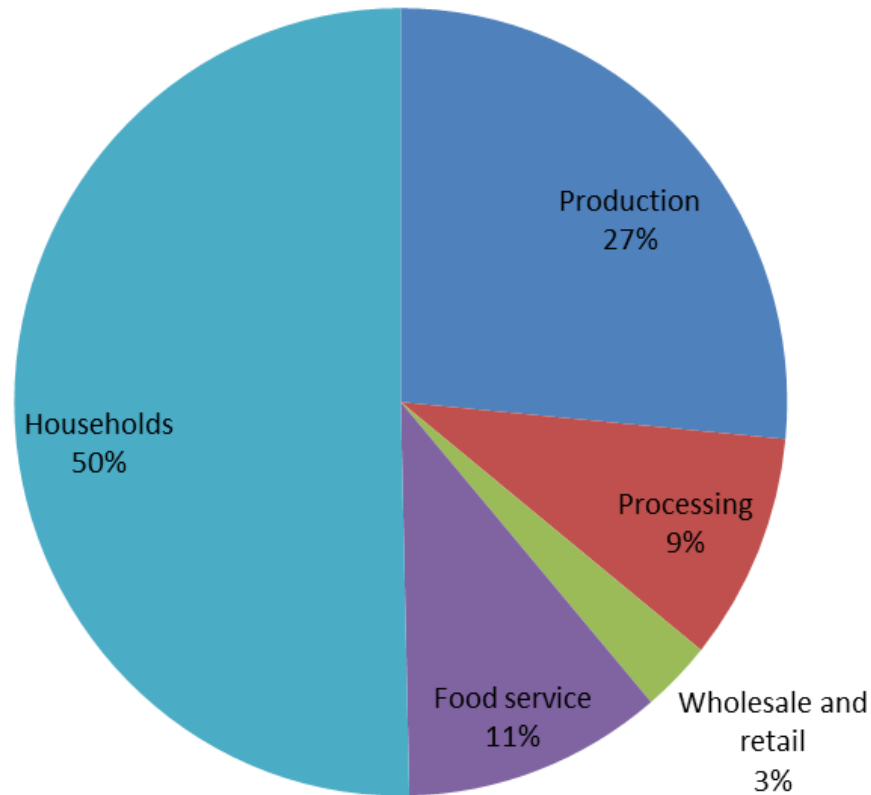
Sector	Number of countries submitting data	Number of countries submitting data of sufficient quality	NACE codes
Production	9	3	NACE 01-03
Processing	13	5	NACE 10-11
Wholesale and logistics and Retail and Markets	10	6	NACE 46 and 47
Food service	10	5	NACE 56 (55)
Household	14	7	NA



Up-scaling

Sector	Normalisation factor used to fill in data gaps	NACE codes
Production	Produced food amounts	NACE 01-03
Processing	Produced food amounts	NACE 10-11
Wholesale and logistics and retail and markets	Population	NACE 46-47
Food service	Turnover number	NACE 56 (55)
Household	Population	NA

What did we get...



What to come

- Update



To discuss

- Right up-scaling factors used?
- Data available??



Overall conclusions from background work with respect to food waste quantification methods

- There is not one single method that can be recommended for all applications.
- There is a need for both top down (macro level) and bottom up (micro level) approaches to be able to produce reliable food waste statistics
- By simplified methods data gaps can be filled until better data have been obtained.

Read more: Standard approaches on quantitative techniques: www.eu-fusions.org



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Recommendation

Tier 1 Simplest method.

For example: European average waste compositional figures are applied to national household waste amounts

Tier 2 More specific method

For example: National waste statistics and national composition analyses are available

Tier 3 Most detailed level

For example: National waste statistics, several detailed waste composition analysis and supporting studies are available.

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Food waste quantification manual: contents

- Purpose of the Manual
- Definition of food waste
- Recommended approach for national food waste quantification study
 - Why prepare a National Food Waste Quantification Study?
 - Scope of a national food waste quantification study
 - General approach for sectoral quantifications
 - Coordinating and combining sectoral food waste quantifications to perform national food waste quantification study
 - Reporting
- Recommended approach for: Primary Production, Processing & Manufacturing, Wholesale, Retail and Markets, Food services, Households



Scope of the Manual

The manual will provide guidelines for a standard approach for EU Members States on how to continuously measure and quantify food waste in different steps of the food supply chain.

- Quantifying food waste in each sector of the food chain
- Combining sectoral quantifications using a common framework at national level
- Reporting (at country level)



Objective

Allow Member States evaluating, in a similar manner, food waste quantities (expressed in weight) generated over one year on their national territory.

Aimed for the authorities



Approach

- Core requirement
- Secondary objectives



Example (General approach)

- **Core requirement:** The user of the Manual shall at least quantify the overall amount of food and associated inedible parts
- **Secondary objectives:** The user of the Manual should quantify the amount of food and inedible parts separately and then report the results combined along with separate results for each type.

Time frame

- **A first draft beginning of May**
- **Aim for a final version by the end of July**
- **Consultation round: RPMs, MS (SANTE , April24, FUSIONS external advisory board May 27)**



Environmental and social impacts - Overview

Analysis of impacts on food waste on

- Health and nutritional issues
- High demand for food in industrialised countries on global food prices
- Food banks and other initiatives
- Environment

For

- Different steps of the food chain
- Various product groups



Environmental and social impacts - Status

Analysis of impacts on food waste on

- Health and nutritional issues → Calculations nearly finished
Reference to waste amounts missing
- High demand for food in industrialised countries on global food prices → Ready
Internal review process
- Food banks and other initiatives → 200 questionnaires distributed
First answers already received
- Environment → First drafts of calculations ready
Improvement and finalization of calculations required

For

- Different steps of the food chain
- Various product groups



Thank you for your attention!

Questions?

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FUSIONS theoretical framework

Resource flows in Agri-Food System

FUSIONS Theoretical framework

