Consultation session: “Food Waste drivers across the supply chain & the role of policy”

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Main objective

Provide **evidence-based** recommendations to policy-makers in order to **improve the policy framework** for the prevention, reduction, reuse and valorisation of food loss and waste **based on the outcomes of:**

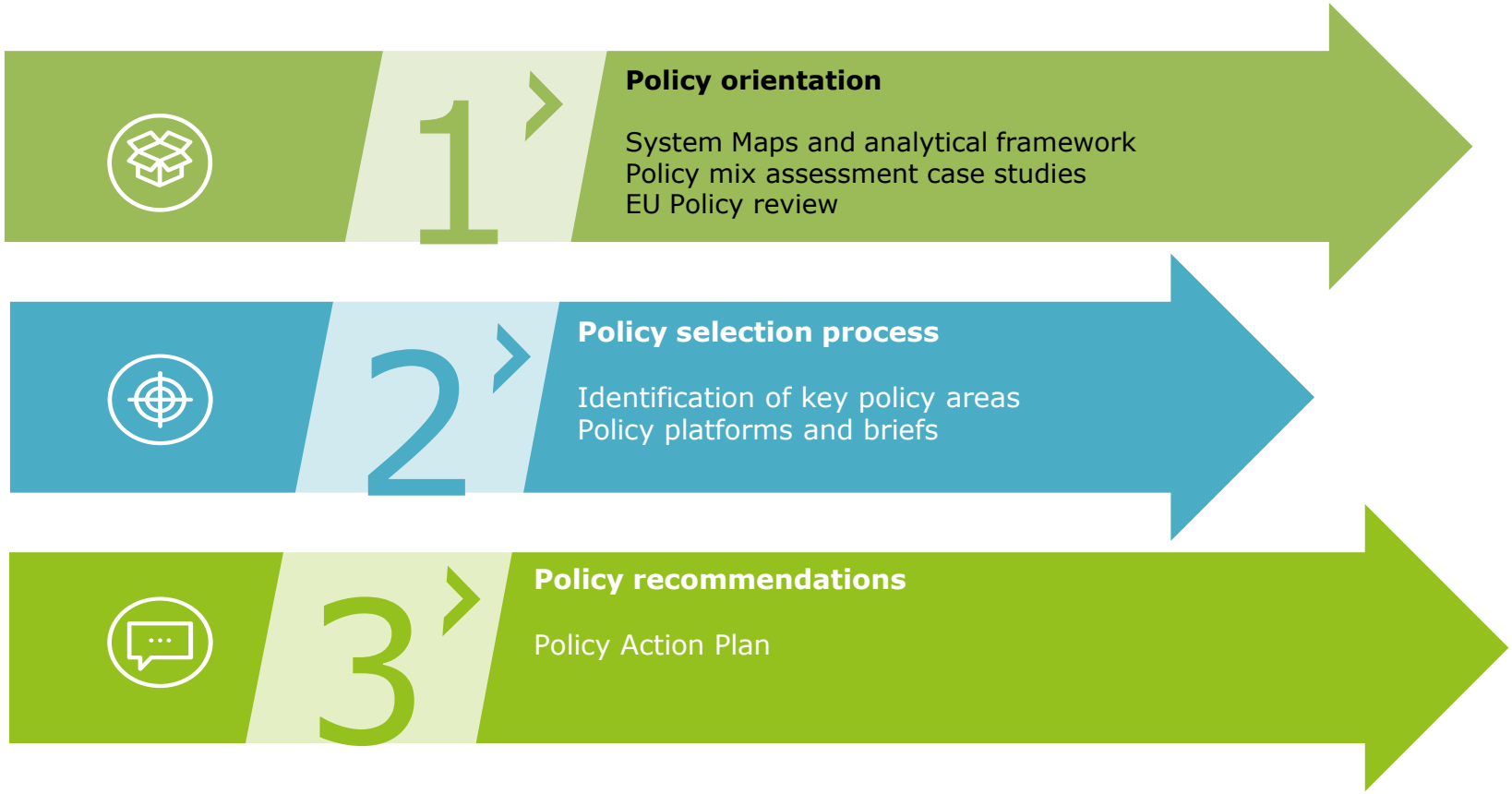
- consumer behavioural insights;
- strategic agreements to reduce food waste with governments, business and local stakeholders;
- environmental and life cycle cost analysis;
- behavioural economic approaches and scenarios;
- studies on improving food waste valorization.

Policy definition and target groups

- WP3 examines **all interactions** within the supply chain, including influences at the business level, but the WP3 recommendations will target **the public sector** (national governments, the EC).

- The work package will analyse **both business and consumer behaviour** in order to inform the public sector on potential policy opportunities and gaps.

General approach



System maps as a tool to identify drivers

- **Why system mapping?**
  - **Identify influences** on food loss and waste and linkages between these;
  - Assess the main sort of **drivers** and the extent to which they are internal or external to the food business

- **Analytical framework**

  - **Top-down analysis:** illustrates policies having an impact on food waste prevention and reduction form a macro-level (based on FUSIONS work)

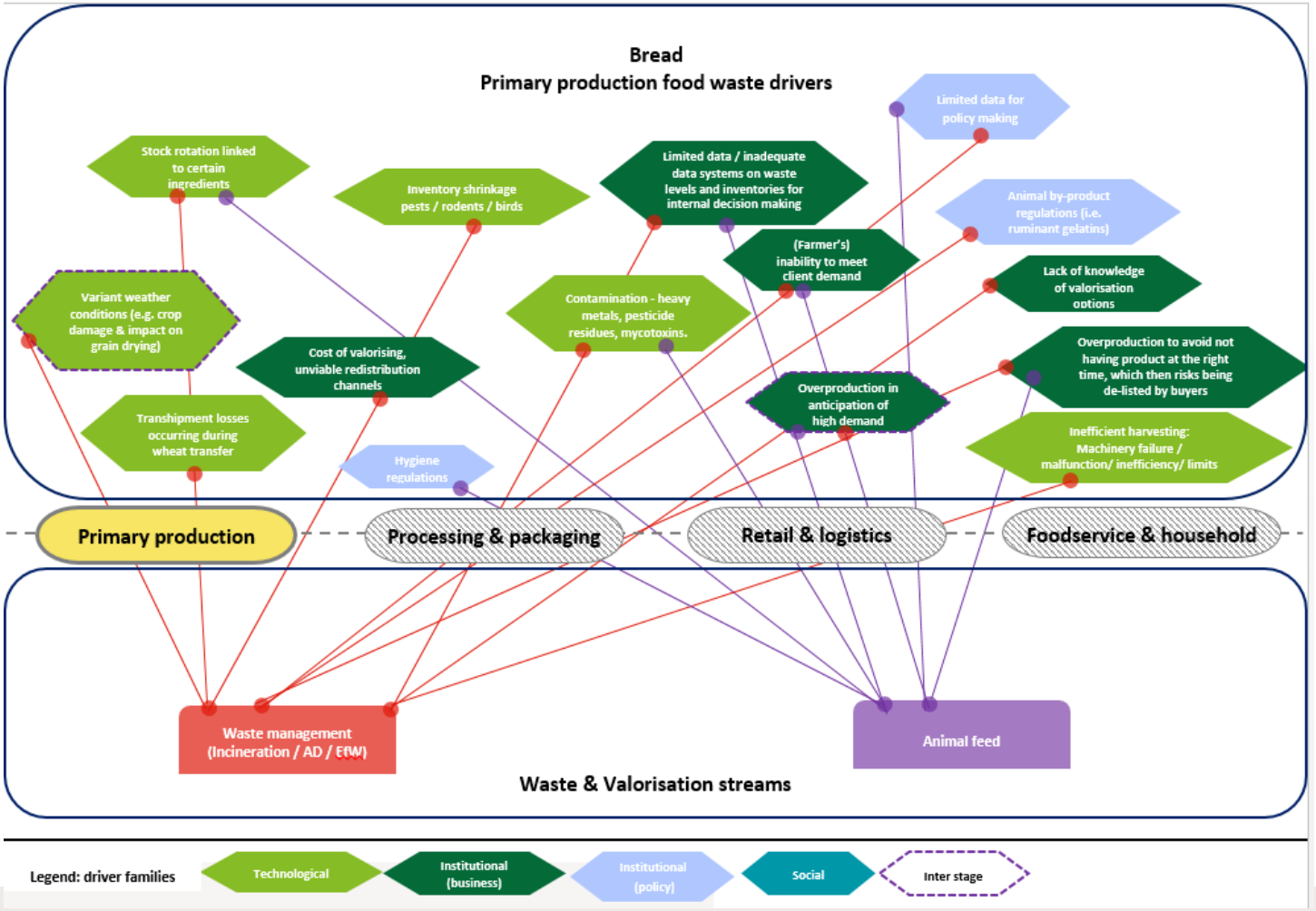
  - **Bottom-up analysis:** illustrates factors that influence food waste/surplus within the supply chain applied to a selection of product types.

Bottom-up analysis

- Data availability
- Priority waste streams
- Complexity level
- Perishability and microbiological risk

Food product category	Country-specific "zooms"				
	DE	FR	IT	SE	UK
	x	x			x
				x	x
 		x	x	x	
					x
			x		x

Bottom-up analysis



Consultation session

- This consultation session aims to **develop a dialogue in relation to the mapped food waste drivers** and how this knowledge can be used to **inform policies** with the greatest potential to reduce food waste and to valorise what remains.

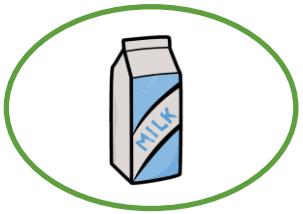
Consultation session

Stephanie & Manuela

Stephanie

Julian

Asa



Consultation session (30 minutes)

1) For each driver indicated on the map (or new drivers not included), identify the steps of the value chain it impacts (5 minutes)
2) Identify the most suitable actors to tackle the drivers and why (EU/national level, voluntary agreements etc.) (10 minutes)
3) Do you know any policies implemented at the national level which tackle these drivers? (10 minutes)
4) Present findings at each table (5 minutes)

Consultation session

- If you have any questions on the definition of the drivers, please ask your table facilitator.

Good luck!

Key findings

- **Decisions and requirements of downstream actors have create food waste upstream** (agricultural and processing sector): minimum orders (bread, sandwiches) and quality and cosmetic standards (wheat, milk, potatoes, tomatoes and processed meat and poultry).
- The key driver behind food waste of more perishable products is the **lack of data sharing and asymmetry of information along the supply chain** which create supply and demand imbalances.
- **Responsibility of waste/surplus** is assumed by different actors in different countries, leading to data incomparability.
- The type and impact of food waste drivers depend also on **the complexity of the product (and supply chain)** and on **the level of cooperation** between actors across the value chain.
- Material formerly classified as a **by-product falls within food waste definitions** due to measures introduced by the Animal By-product Regulations.
- **Food surplus that is suitable to animal feed is sent to AD** because of legislative complexity.

Bottom-up analysis